Judge Clarence Oppel's American Legion Papers
1940's
American Legion papers of Judge Clarence Speer
**District Unemployed**

Instead of labor shortages, as was the case a few months ago, Washington now has 20,000 unemployed, according to the United States Employment Service. There is nothing unique or alarming about this. On the contrary, the employment situation for the country as a whole is highly encouraging. Although nearly a million and a half veterans are on the unemployed list and their ranks are going to be swollen as others are released from the services, demands for workers have been well sustained. Indeed, those demands have been increasing in recent months, while large numbers of women have withdrawn from the labor market.

Locally, the Wyatt housing program will provide jobs for construction workers on residential building. USES reports an acute shortage of work openings in February for bricklayers, electricians, carpenters, painters, plasterers and plumbers. Indeed, about one third of the more than 8000 persons drawing unemployment compensation at that time were construction workers. The virtual ban on nonresidential building creates extremely difficult placement problems for skilled men in the heavier trades. Some of them have already left the District in search of work on temporary projects, and others will no doubt find it necessary to qualify for other types of work until the emergency housing needs of veterans are satisfied.

Of course, there is going to be considerable unemployment for a while, because adjustment to radically altered postwar industrial conditions takes time. Of major concern is the problem of bringing idle workers into contact with employers who can offer them jobs suited to their abilities. The period of unemployment for job seekers can be shortened and the type of job provided can be more surely related to the capacities of the individual if public employment agencies are equipped to act as go-betweens and if employers avail themselves of the services offered by such agencies.

It is most gratifying, therefore, to learn that the District area office of USES has launched an intensive campaign to acquaint employers with the services available to them. Eight staff members have been assigned to cover the District, calling on employers and explaining the advantages of applying for help through the public employment exchanges. The screening of applicants through USES enables employers to save time and avoid mistakes. Pertinent information regarding the records of former veterans is also on file in the local offices and is available for employer use.

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**Letters To The Editor**

"District Unemployed"

In your April 1 editorial on "District Unemployed," you fall into a false phrase which is perhaps revealing of the suppressed sense of guilt of the community in dealing with our returning service people. You speak of "former veterans." I think I need not labor the point that a veteran will continue to be such for the remainder of his life. The word defining him will not change. But after Johnny has come marching home, the frame of mind of his fellow citizens may readily label him the man to whom we "formerly" accorded special consideration.

You properly recognize the efforts of the United States Employment Service in the District to increase contacts with employers. But as a matter of logic, as well as of statistics, job-placement through United States Employment Service gives veterans, as a whole, about the same job opportunity as non-veterans—in spite of the pious language of the law granting them "the maximum of job-opportunity" and in spite of the greater load of male veteran job applicants.

What is not generally known is that employers can indicate a preference for veterans, which will be honored by United States Employment Service. Veterans are premium man-power, which, like quality merchandise, is now finding its way back to the civilian community. Aside from questions of gratitude, there is a sound reason for employers to manifest that preference when listing their jobs with United States Employment Service, as your editorial urges them to do.

CLARENCE OPPEN

Vincent J. Costello Post No. 15, The American Legion

Washington, April 2.
141 Posts Enroll in Excess

of 1,000 Members in 1945

Indicative of the great growth of The American Legion is revealed
in the recent report of Henry H. Dudley, assistant national adjutant in
charge of membership, that 141 posts of the organization had reached
or surpassed a membership of 1,000 in 1945. This is an all-time high.
The preceding high was 96,1,000-member posts in 1944.

Omaha Post 1, of Omaha, Neb., retained the lead established years
ago as the world’s largest post, and was the first post to reach the
10,000 mark in membership, and Post No. 1, of Denver, Colo., is again
in second place. From there down, the positions as compared to a year
ago are changed.

Harvey Seeds Post 29, of Miami, Fla.; Luke-Greenway Post 1, of
Phoenix, Ariz., and Atlanta Post 1, of Atlanta, Ga., are new among the
first ten this year, Nashville (Tenn.) Post 5, Franklin Post 1, of Colum-
bus, Ohio, and Spokane (Wash.) Post 9, being crowded out to make
room for them.

The greatest increase in the new big-post classifications was in
those with 1,000 to 2,000 members, the number increasing in the year
from 80 posts to 133 posts. Number of posts with 2,000 to 3,000 members
increased in number from 11 to 22 posts.

**Roster of Big Posts**

The roster of American Legion posts which enrolled 1,000 or more
members during 1945 follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post, City and Department</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omaha Post No. 1, Omaha, Neb.</td>
<td>9,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post No. 1, Denver, Colo.</td>
<td>5,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis Post No. 1, Memphis, Tenn.</td>
<td>4,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Post No. 1, Portland, Ore.</td>
<td>3,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City Post No. 35, Oklahoma City, Okla.</td>
<td>3,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey W. Seeds Post No. 29, Miami, Fla.</td>
<td>3,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. M. Eberts Post No. 1, Little Rock, Ark.</td>
<td>2,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg Post No. 27, Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
<td>2,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta Post No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>2,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville Post No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.</td>
<td>2,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14, Shreveport, La.</td>
<td>2,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Carson Post No. 1, Tulsa, Okla.</td>
<td>2,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur L. Peterson Post No. 27, Long Beach, Calif.</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Gorgas Post No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>2,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Post No. 3, Lincoln, Neb.</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch-Conley Post No. 121, Scranton, Pa.</td>
<td>2,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria Post No. 2, Peoria, Ill.</td>
<td>2,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward H. Monahan Post No. 64, Sioux City, Iowa</td>
<td>2,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse Post No. 41, Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
<td>2,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bedford Post No. 1, New Bedford, Mass.</td>
<td>2,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane Post No. 9, Spokane, Wash.</td>
<td>2,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funkhouse Post No. 8, Evansville, Ind.</td>
<td>2,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Post No. 21, Springfield, Mass.</td>
<td>2,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Post No. 32, Springfield, Ill.</td>
<td>2,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summers-Whitehead Post No. 14, Chattanooga, Tenn.</td>
<td>2,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle Post No. 1, Seattle, Wash.</td>
<td>2,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne Post No. 47, Fort Wayne, Ind.</td>
<td>1,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan McDermott Post No. 7, Tucson, Ariz.</td>
<td>1,956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atmore-Cutworth Post No. 23, Milwaukee, Wis.</td>
<td>1,937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Hopkins Post No. 4, Wichita, Kan.</td>
<td>1,917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnstown Post No. 294, Johnstown, Pa.</td>
<td>1,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Tallon Post No. 678, Bronx, N. Y.</td>
<td>1,853</td>
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<tr>
<td>Troop I Post No. 665, Buffalo, N. Y.</td>
<td>1,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Ross Post No. 16, Stockton, Calif.</td>
<td>1,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescent City Post No. 123, New Orleans, La.</td>
<td>1,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry H. Houston II Post No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>1,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton Post No. 93, Trenton, N. J.</td>
<td>1,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Post No. 38, Baton Rouge, La.</td>
<td>1,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank A. Johnson Post No. 758, Johnson City, N. Y.</td>
<td>1,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Low-Joe Smartt Post No. 33, Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>1,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamar Y. McLeod Post No. 2, Mobile, Ala.</td>
<td>1,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard C. McCall Post No. 20, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akron Post No. 209, Akron, Ohio.</td>
<td>1,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Post No. 11, Seattle, Wash.</td>
<td>1,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville Post No. 2, Knoxville, Tenn.</td>
<td>1,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston Post No. 32, Houston, Texas</td>
<td>1,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man O’ War Post No. 8, Lexington, Ky.</td>
<td>1,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argonne Post No. 60, Des Moines, Iowa</td>
<td>1,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Allen Wilcox Post No. 128, Fall River, Mass.</td>
<td>1,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Motor Co. Post No. 173, Dearborn, Mich.</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City Post No. 2, Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>1,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry H. Graves Post No. 1, Jackson, Miss.</td>
<td>1,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malden Post No. 69, Malden, Mass.</td>
<td>1,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport Post No. 26, Davenport, Iowa</td>
<td>1,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawtelle Post No. 322, Natl. Mil. Home, Calif.</td>
<td>1,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
35. Malden Post No. 69, Malden, Mass. 1,505
36. Davenport Post No. 26, Davenport, Iowa. 1,469
39. Edward C. Dessaurseure Post No. 9, Jacksonville, Fla. 1,411
40. Oakland Post No. 5, Oakland, Calif. 1,400
41. Harold Marson Post No. 15, Sioux Falls, S. D. 1,400
42. Chicago Police Post No. 207, Chicago, Ill. 1,392
43. Edward B. Rhodes Post No. 2, Tacoma, Wash. 1,391
44. Lowell Post No. 87, Lowell, Mass. 1,371
45. Sergeant Jasper Post No. 13, Washington, D. C. 1,368
46. Goad-Balling Post No. 69, Springfield, Mo. 1,362
47. Robert E. Bentley Post No. 50, Cincinnati, Ohio 1,359
48. Vincent B. Costello Post No. 15, Washington, D. C. 1,353
49. Hanford Post No. 5, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1,331
50. York Post No. 127, York, Pa. 1,325
51. Gen. David M. Gregg Post No. 12, Reading, Pa. 1,313
52. Delaware Post No. 1, Wilmington, Dela. 1,307
53. Capitol Post No. 1, Topeka, Kan. 1,292
54. Walter R. Craig Post No. 60, Rockford, Ill. 1,289
55. Irwin Kirkwood Post No. 386, Kansas City, Mo. 1,281
56. Alamo Post No. 2, San Antonio, Texas 1,267
57. U. S. S. Tampa Post No. 5, Tampa, Fla. 1,261
58. Hollywood Post No. 24, Hollywood, Calif 1,248
59. Adam Plewacki Post No. 799, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,247
60. Louis E. Davis Post No. 56, Bloomington, Ill. 1,245
61. Herbert Paul Lentz Post No. 29, Allentown, Pa. 1,242
62. Wilkes-Barre Post No. 132, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1,231
63. Shawnee Post No. 193, Louisville, Ky. 1,226
64. Conboy-Nichols Post No. 340, Kansas City, Mo. 1,210
65. MacDonald-Dugger-Duncan Post No. 11, St. Joseph, Mo. 1,208
66. Fresno Post No. 4, Fresno, Calif. 1,191
67. David Wisted Post No. 28, Duluth, Minn. 1,177
68. Worcester Post No. 5, Worcester, Mass. 1,155
69. Canton Post No. 44, Canton, Ohio 1,155
70. James Reese Europe Post No. 5, Washington, D. C. 1,154
71. John Brawley Post No. 20, Charleston, W. Va. 1,154
73. Jefferson Post No. 15, Louisville, Ky. 1,152

(Continued on page 12)
Free Want Ads for Vets

PM sells no advertising. There is no charge for these situation wanted ads which are limited exclusively to ex-servicemen and women. These are the only requirements:

1. Applicants must come in person to PM's office at 21 Hudson St., open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.

2. Applicants must show their discharge papers. No ads will be accepted from those dishonestly discharged.

3. Ads are limited to 25 words.

4. Employers must communicate directly with applicants.

Jobs Wanted by War Vets

SITUATIONS WANTED

Male

AAA MAN, 24, single; aggressive, alert, ambitious, college background, car; desires promotion, responsible position. Write to Mr. L. G. Bowman, 1203 Union Ave., New York 59.

AMABLE, industrious, 31, married; executive type; desires responsible position in business; exp; administration and legal degree; army administration, A. S. Compton, 2070 Wallace Ave., Bronx 60.


ACCOUNTANT—C.P.A. (N.Y.): extensive public exp; available on fee or monthly basis; audits, write-ups, taxes, H. Deitch, 60 E. 42nd St. MU 2-2509.

ACCOUNTANT—College student until 1 p.m., seeking full-time C.P.A. who is looking for an inexpensive, inexperienced assistant will work long, hard and Saturday. M. Gordon, 6225 4th Ave., B'klyn 20.

ADVERTISING—Col. grad., 24, school of business admin.; marketing major; anxious to enter advertising, publicity, sales promotion or allied field. Geo. Bodek, Westwood, N. J.

ADVERTISING—Evenings, Sat., Sun.; desire work in advertising, sales, research, premiums, publications, 35, married; some college, top references. John Hyde, 666 Park pl., B'klyn 16.

AIR CONDITIONING Refrigeration, 28, married; ambitious; desires to obtain responsible position in this field; some electrical experience; 2 years with Irving Strachan, 61 Willett st., New York 2.

AMBITION Young Man, 22; wishes pos with go, good merchandise field, neat appearance. Ed. Davids, 749 Linden blvd., B'klyn 2.


AMBITION young vet, wishes job with future; 3 yrs. exp. as jeweler; would like job outside states if possible, at any job. H. Robbins, 2159 60th st., B'klyn 6.

BANKING—Former post office finance clerk, exp in figures; wishes to learn banking business. George Harris, 845 E. 14th st., B'klyn 3.


BONDS

SITUATIONS WANTED

Male

MANAGER—20 yrs. administrative exp; organizing, office procedures, statistical analysis, operational surveys, person recently mgmt. analyst U.S. govt. (ret. last 6 yrs.), 525 3rd Ave., B'klyn 2-2509.


SALES or responsible position; personable, 20, MA candidate Columbia family background, administrative specialist array; will travel. Wieslaw, 510 Ocean pwy, B'klyn 18. WI 8-1100.

SALESMAN; married; 26; interested in selling, have confidence in sales technique. Male Hoffenberg, 278 Elston st., B'klyn 8.

SALESMAN own car, married, 26, ambitious, capable, Milton Cohen, 266 Legion st., B'klyn 12.

SALESMAN, married, 29, ambitious, exp. in wholesale selling, neat and personable appearance, excellent references. Back Simonsky, 575 Miller ave., B'klyn T. DI 2-8853.

SALESMAN, 28, good background, sales exp; position with present and future prospects. C. A., TR 6-0205.

SALESMAN, married, responsible; seeks selling in wholesale lines, interested in post-war future. J. Weiss, 781 Jackson ave., Bronx 56.

SALESMAN Or CLERK—Showroom and outside sales; must be able to handle and present sales. 2 yrs. exp., 20, with large manufacturer, desire position in retail sales or with millinery and men's clothing. DI 2-4545 bet 10 a.m.-2 p.m., 706 5th Ave.

SECRETARY, exec., 27, 6 yrs. business exp., alert and capable, desires executive assistant's job in interesting field; can communicate well. R. Beddes, 228 E. 15th st., N. Y. 12.

SUPERINTENDENT, guard or watchman; have you a job for me? Martin E. Butler, 522 W. 157th st., N. Y. 32, AU 3-8165.

TEACHER, Physical Education, B.S. degree, 3 yrs. exp. civic camp work, prefer high school or small college within 10 miles. Mrs. Ethel May, 929 Ocean ave., B'klyn 14; ES 7-6030.

TECHNICIAN; experienced in many trade positions; will represent company in any capacity. Alfred Greis, 564 91st st., Arthur Shippoff, 600 Neptune ave., B'klyn.

WAITER—College student desires week-end work as waiter in university or college; state pay. Harry Walchoney, 1483 Hoe ave., Bronx 40.

WAITER—College student; desires week-end work as waiter in country, exp: baseline worker, Stanley Taunsenhuser, 2467 Morris ave., Bronx 25; write or call PO 7-4069 from 5 to 9 p.m.

X-RAY TECH.; pharmacist mate U.S.N., 10 yrs. exp., desires position, hospital or manufacturer; Long Island preferable. John F. McDonald, 49-33 160th st., Flushing, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 26, 2 yrs. exp. radar operator; major in learning trade; wishes to enter any line of future; mechanically inclined; intelligent. M. Brown, 194 W. 127th st., N. Y. ED 4-6728.

YOUNG MAN, married; desires job selling, can drive, wishes to learn post-war trade; ambitions, mech. inclined, Martin Schaffen 609 Wyonna st., B'klyn 7, SX 4-9154.
maximum Employment

Jobs for All Who Want to Work Declared Essential

Department Employment Chairman Attend Session and Hear That Veteran Unemployment Is Three Times Greater Than Civilian

WASHINGTON—The American Legion program to attain maximum employment was in motion today following the annual National Employment Committee here February 20-21.

In order to initiate action at the grass-roots level, state chairmen of employment for the Legion were present for the first time at the National Conference and joined with a distinguished group of representatives of labor, management and government for participation in the discussions, with Chairman Lawrence J. Fenlon of Chicago presiding, the conference treated the theme that major emphasis be placed upon providing jobs for veterans but at the same time assure work for all others.

"Ex-servicemen are the finest of the labor force, the finest hands and minds available," Mr. Fenlon said. "However, our fighting men are working jobs for others. They do not want millions out of work. There is no security, no happiness or prosperity in a collapsing economy. We must find jobs for all who want to work."

Courts Differ on Vet Rights

The first speaker, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, selective service chief, told the 200 conferees that courts are divided on the extent of a veteran's right to his old job.

Two courts have upheld the right of the veteran to "absolute reinstatement and continuity in the job one year so long as such jobs are available," he said. But in two other decisions, Hershey related, "The courts declared that the veteran was not entitled to continuous work following reinstatement where he ordinarily would have been laid off."

A circuit court of appeals ruling, expected soon, will have great weight on the much-discussed superseniority issue, the general stated.

General Omar Bradley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in his address to the conference, said unemployment among veterans who are seeking work is about three times as great as among civilians in the labor market.

He added that his computations did not include some 1,500,000 veterans discharged from the services but not yet seeking work. Among handicapped veterans, he said, only one in nine applying for a job had been able to find employment.

Civil Service Opportunities

With a half a million civil service jobs soon to be open for competition, veterans received assurance that their preference rights will be guarded.

"We are determined to see that provisions of the law regarding preference for veterans are strictly adhered to by the letter and spirit of the regulations," declared Commissioner Arthur Fleming of the Civil Service Commission.

R. H. Silverson, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, told the conferees that employers are encountering confusing interpretations of the law governing rights of veterans on employment. The Chamber's manufacturers committee is urging Congress "to clarify the status of veterans with respect to initial employment and re-employment," he said.

Another speaker, Maj. Gen. Graves Erskine, director of the Re-training and Reemployment Administration, urged the Legion representatives to throw their support behind development of more community veteran-service agencies in order to bring veterans into closer contact with employment opportunities in their home towns.

Discrimination Charges

Ralph H. Lavers, director of the Legion's National Employment Division, declared that marked reluctance is being exhibited by government agencies to re-employ or assist returning veterans.

Mr. Lavers stated that as a result of his recent field trips in Army and Navy installations are discriminating against veterans, both services had instructed their inspector generals to make certain that veterans are receiving preference in reemployment as provided by law.

He added that as a result of a recent survey, the American Legion found that the U. S. Employment Service is devoting 85 per cent of its time to unemployment compensation claims and as a result is unable to fully assist veterans in finding work.

John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director for the American Legion, in his address, said that failure to re-enact legislation providing for job restoration as now incorporated in the selective service act, would deprive veterans still in the service, of their job protection and seniority rights. The selective service act expires May 45, 1946.

A highlight of the conference program was a dinner at which Paul H. Griffith, former assistant chief of the federal retaining and reemployment program and one-time head of the Legion's employment division, was in the speaker's chair.

Griffith said: "If we do not now give the veterans of World War II the job and other preferences which they have been led to believe were theirs, it will be the first time in the history of the country that our people have not given a preference to their warriors."

Service Imposed Handicaps

He added that any man who served in the military forces suffers some sort of handicap and it is not necessarily physical or emotional. Mere absence from the usual civilian pursuits for either a brief or prolonged period will enable a man to return himself to his peak of skill.

The dinner program also included the premiere showing of a short motion picture dealing with employment of disabled veterans. It was produced for the Legion by the Mutual Alliance Association at a cost of $50,000.

The picture shows how disabled veterans with artificial aids can be profitably absorbed by industry. It will be distributed nationally.

More than a year ago Mr. Fenlon's committee made studies which showed that the nation will need 55 million jobs in 1947 if a healthful economy is to be maintained. This was approximately three million more jobs than the peak employment of 1943.

To provide for the increase in jobs, the committee proposed that communities initiate research and surveys in behalf of job opportunities particularly in undeveloped fields of sales, service and distribution.

In order to put the program in motion, the employment committee recommended that the Legion take the lead in stimulating community job surveys to discover maximum numbers of jobs for discharged veterans, more than a million of whom are unemployed. The committee also called for a program of homesteads for ex-servicemen.
UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING "GO" SIGN

Legion's Employment Conference in Washington, Attracts Leaders Who Want Vets Assured of Jobs

Labor and Management Approve Legion Statement

Series of Regional Conferences Will Be Held to Bring Industry, Workers, Government Together to Solve Postwar Problem

The wheels for a nation-wide program to set up 55,000,000 job opportunities as a first obligation to veterans and as a guard against postwar depression were put in motion in Washington, D.C., on April 5 and 6 when The American Legion's Employment Committee met with noted leaders of labor, industry, agriculture and business.

Lawrence J. (Larry) Fenlon, Chicago, national chairman of the employment committee of the Legion, was the presiding officer at the Washington meeting and was at the dinner which National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling tendered to those in attendance, at the closing of the conference on April 6.

Many leaders of labor, industry, agriculture and governmental agencies concerned with this question were in attendance at the conference, as well as representatives of associations and organizations which have a deep interest in maximum employment in the postwar period.

Regional Conferences Next

The gathering set the pace for a series of 12 regional conferences to be held under Legion sponsorship in various sections of the country beginning with the Northwest Conference at Spokane, Wash, April 23-26-27.

Others will take place at Seattle, April 28-29-30; Los Angeles, May 3-4; Denver, May 9; New Orleans, May 14 and 15; Oklahoma City, May 18-19; Omaha, May 22-23; Chicago, May 25-26; Cincinnati, June 3-6; Atlanta, June 8-9; Roanoke, Va, June 11-12; Philadelphia, New York, June 15-16, and Boston, June 19-20.

Legion Program OK'd

The Washington conference was unanimous in endorsement of The American Legion employment program calling for maximum employment for all as the best means for serving the men and women who have fought the German and Japanese Wars.

"Only full employment can assure the veteran the security and opportunity which he has earned at the risk of his life," the agreement stated. "Failure to maintain reasonably full employment will give rise to divisive social tensions threatening our country with the rise of a tyrannical dictatorship similar to those which the veteran has fought to destroy in other lands.

"Our first obligation to the veteran, therefore, is to plan as a nation for an expanding economy in which there are jobs at decent wages for all who are able and willing to work."

"Our second responsibility is to maintain intact for the veteran's return, all of the rights and privileges which he would have enjoyed had he remained continuously employed in the job which he held before entering the armed forces.

"Our third task is to assist the integration into new employment of those veterans who did not have jobs when they entered military service, those who cannot return to their old jobs and those who seek wider opportunities than those available in their pre-service jobs."

Labor's Position

"If we have widespread unemployment and most of the jobs are held by veterans, who will be unemployed but the parents, brothers, sisters and wives of veterans?" asked Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Watt was not in full agreement, however, on absolute veterans' preference in private enterprise.

"Even if preference in private employment were workable," he said, "it would be inequitable in its impact. Pure chance would determine which worker would be displaced or denied employment in favor of a veteran. It would be contrary to our basic idea that winning the war is a social cost to be borne by the nation as a whole."

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the veterans' committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, presented to the conference the recommendations which the CIO and other groups studying postwar employment have submitted to the Veterans Administration.

In connection with Section 8 of the Selective Service Act, which guarantees the veteran the right to his job for at least one year following release from service, Golden pointed out that in the opinion of labor that it is not working out as expected and is not giving veterans as much protection as Congress intended.

Both the AFL and CIO were agreed that the disabled veteran should be given another job which he is able to perform at wages for the job he receives, and that agreements be made with employers which would permit disabled veterans to apply their seniority on a plant-wide basis.
Both labor groups also expressed the belief that all veterans should receive seniority credits equivalent to the time they spent in the armed forces.

Conservative Estimate

Gilbert J. Trundle of the Trundle Engineering Company of Cleveland, told the conference that he considered The American Legion’s estimate of 15,000,000 jobs in the industry alone somewhat conservative.

“That part of the program which makes me uncertain,” Mr. Trundle said, “is that dealing with expansion of job opportunities in the service industries. Frankly, I am worried because some banks and other enterprises have found during this war that they can get along with less help than they had before. There may be no reason for them to increase their payrolls in the future.”

“If industry could have some men and materials now, it would be a good plan to start the reconversion program through production of some civilian goods,” Mr. Trundle added. “We must not wait until the reconversion thrust upon us in its entirety at one time. Already we have waited too long to make the start.”

Reason for WPB Controls

Gustav Peck of the War Production Board asserted that reconversion comments by Mr. Trundle and others would be more “pertinent if they bore in mind the reasons for WPB controls.”

“We are being called upon to produce war goods at the rate of about six billion dollars a month,” Mr. Peck said. “We have always contemplated improvement in the production of civilian goods, but we have had to curb our plans largely through the urging of the military, because we cannot produce both civilian and war goods at the rates we would like in these times.

One spokesman for labor assailed those who have charged that labor opposes introduction of improved machine methods which boost production at the expense of jobs.

“Labor does not oppose improvement, but it does want to see the advantages of improved production more equally divided between the employer and the employee,” he said.

Representatives of the United States Department of Labor pointed out in discussing plans for restricting hours of labor, that two items must be borne in mind:

1. The American plan which is fully elastic so far as federal laws are concerned.
2. The foreign types which are very similar to our state laws rigidly limiting the working hours of women and children.

The government men said there might be a sharp drop in the number of jobs available immediately after the war ends, particularly in the unskilled trades and common labor groups.

Walter Fuller of Philadelphia, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, and Herman L. Hettlinger of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, declared too much emphasis cannot be put on development of local community plans and programs for solving unemployment problems—a major point in The American Legion plan.

Who Were Represented

Among those listed as at the conference arranged by the Legion, the following organizations were represented: Department of Agriculture; War Food Administration; Department of Commerce; Department of Labor; War Manpower Commission; Federal Security Agency; War Department; Selective Service System; Veterans Administration; U.S. Civil Service Commission; Veterans Employment Service; Office of Price Administration; War Production Board; the CIO; AFL; Railway Labor Executives Association; National Council of Farm Cooperatives; Farm Journal; American Farmers Union; National Association of Manufacturers; National Planning Council; Committee for Economic Development; Committee on Postwar Planning; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce; Lions International; Rotary International; Association of American Railroads; American Waterways Operators, Inc.; Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.; National Association of Purchasing Agents; The Brookings Institution; American Association of Advertising Agencies; National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; The Conference Board; U.S. Conference of Mayors; Council of State Governments; National Retail Dry Goods Association; National Education Association; American Association of School Administrators; and The American Legion and affiliated organizations.

“We’ll adopt universal military training after the war if we can learn from history to stop cheating the young men and decide to quit trusting dumb luck, which can’t last forever.”

—Editor, Collier’s Magazine, January 6, 1945.
tional Commander Scheiberling; Chairman Lawrence J. Fenlon. Right picture, left to right: National Commander Scheiberling, seated; Chairman Fenlon at speakers' stand; Lt. Gen. William N. Haskell, chief, Office of Civilian Defense; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service System; Justice William O. Douglas, United States Supreme Court.
Job Seniority Rights

One of the toughest problems arising in connection with the employment of returning veterans is that of seniority rights. Under the Selective Service Act a veteran is considered to have been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of service and is entitled to return to his former job without loss of seniority or to another job of "like seniority, status and pay." Few difficulties arise in giving effect to these provisions of the laws so long as jobs are available and reinstatement of returning veterans does not result in displacing other workers who have superior seniority rights based on long terms of service. However, Selective Service officials have ruled that veterans are entitled to absolute priority rights to their former jobs, regardless of seniority. In other words, the Selective Service Act is interpreted to mean that, even if the returning veteran has worked only a short time for a company, he is to be given preference in employment over a worker who may have spent a lifetime in the company's service.

Union leaders protest that any such definition of veterans' reemployment rights would violate the principle of seniority incorporated in union contracts. Their protests will undoubtedly grow in volume and vociferousness if unemployment should develop on any large scale during the reconversion period. The superseniority rights claimed for veterans by Selective Service have already been denied in two cases coming before a regional War Labor Board and also in an arbitration case involving a union-company contract. Hence clarification of the law appears to be needed to determine the extent of the legal job protection accorded veterans.

To accept the interpretation of Selective Service regarding veterans' prior employment rights might result in replacing experienced workers by veterans with little skill or training. Moreover, complete disregard of the principles of seniority in giving jobs to veterans would inflict great and undeserved hardship upon some older men and would be fought to a standstill by the unions. In any case, veterans returning to their old jobs will receive full credit for the months or years spent in service. To that justified concession the unions raise no objection. The situation plainly calls for a compromise arrangement, possibly necessitating a revision of existing law to insure reasonable protection of veterans' reemployment rights, without proceeding to the extremes of giving them preferred rating over all nonveteran employees.

Another knotty problem calling for solution is presented by veterans who have no legal claim to job reinstatement because they entered service directly from schools and colleges. George Romney, managing director of the Automotive Council for War Production asserts that four out of five veteran applicants will be barred permanently from jobs in automotive plants, excepting those not wanted by warworkers and other civilians, unless the seniority provisions of union contracts are modified. He explains that under a so-called model UAW clause veterans without previous employment are credited with the time spent in service, but only after they have found a job. In view of the fact that only automotive workers who have jobs or have had them enjoy the protection of seniority rights, the veteran seeking new employment in the industry at a time when labor demand is shrinking would certainly be out of luck. In fact, Mr. Romney calls the model clause a "lockout clause" so far as the great majority of veterans are concerned.

The problems mentioned indicate the type of obstacles in the way of fulfilling promises to secure jobs for returning servicemen. It is a foregone conclusion that many disappointments are in store for veteran job-seekers. But if the issues are faced frankly, the chances are far better that labor, management and public officials will be able to reach compromise solutions of vexing questions that will give veterans a reasonably fair deal.
In Reconversion

New Duties Seen for D.C. Committee

The District labor-management committee, set up early in 1943 to aid in formulating a stabilization program, will be maintained to assist in reconversion, Area USES Director Ernest V. Connolly disclosed yesterday.

The committee has been asked to "stand by" pending decision on its functions during the reconversion period. A meeting is scheduled within the next few weeks to outline a peacetime program.

"The committee would be of considerable assistance in advising the area office as to the actual manpower situation here and could aid in enlisting community cooperation from a standpoint of manpower utilization," Connolly said. "It provided a great deal of assistance during the trying war period."

Dissolution or maintenance of the labor-management body is strictly up to the individual USES area, Connolly said. He reported that no national policy has been outlined.

While information was not available as to whether all members of the wartime committee would remain, the organization was assured support of its chairman, James B. Burns, national president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL).

"I don't know where we'll go from here," Burns said. However, he expressed willingness to work with the area USES so long as a need exists.

The committee, when established, was charged with initiating and reviewing policies of the War Manpower Commission and making recommendations to the area director. Its two major objectives were to secure utilization of local labor and to provide for the orderly recruitment and placement of labor so as to prevent disruption of community facilities and services.
Hershey 'Tired' Of Hearing Plans To Aid Veterans
Servicemen Are Able To Find Own Way Into Civil Life, He Says

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, predicted today that most veterans will find their way back into civilian life if "Government, labor and management will let them alone."

Addressing a two-day national employment conference sponsored by the American Legion, Gen. Hershey said he was "getting tired" of "leading veterans by the hand they would get lost."

He cautioned Government, labor and management officials attending the conference to be careful to handle only problems that wouldn't be taken care of otherwise and to leave alone those that will take care of themselves.

Replies to Labor Charges.

Responding to charges made earlier in the day by spokesmen for organized labor that selective service interpretation of veterans' re-employment rights gave returning servicemen "superseniority," Gen. Hershey said he thought the worst thing that could be done for veterans was to make them think that the world owed them a living and that they don't have to work. But, he added, he didn't believe that because they went to war and others stayed at home the door of employment should be closed to the veterans.

He gave these three conclusions:
1. That the re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act have to be administered as they are or changed by Congress.
2. That to the extent possible veterans should be given every consideration for the time they were in service.
3. That the veteran who can solve his own problem should not be restricted by laws or labor agreements.

Charge Seniority Disregarded.

Speaking for the AFL, Robert J. Watt, international representative, contended the selective service interpretation of re-employment would give the veteran who worked six months in a plant before entering service a superior status to workers employed for 20 years, even over that of World War veterans.

He predicted that if veterans are given preference regardless of seniority other groups will seek preference—single women against married women, men with dependents against men without dependents and ultimately veterans with overseas service against veterans who never left the country.

Declaring veterans' interests would be served better if there was less talk about preference and more about full employment, Mr. Watt warned that "veterans cannot hope to maintain an island of security in a flood of unemployment."

Labor Wants New Interpretation.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans' Committee, pointed out that the rights of 3,000,000 members now in the service depend on the interpretation given to the re-employment section of the Selective Service Act. He said organized labor wanted a re-interpretation of this section so that a veteran would have superior rights to those hired after he was first employed, but inferior rights to those hired earlier.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, raised the question of seniority rights for veterans yesterday when he revealed that he has formed a committee representing labor, business and veterans' groups to work out a policy on seniority that could be used as a guide in future labor contract negotiations.

The administrator emphasized that whatever planning is done must be done before V-E day "because it will be difficult after that."

The Veterans' Administration, he said, was making plans on the basis of these estimates of what veterans will do in the first year after V-E day.

That 885,000 will return to their former jobs, 1,325,000 will seek new jobs, 110,000 will become full-time students, 54,000 will use loan guaranties under the GI Bill of Rights to go into business and 24,000 will use the loan guaranties to buy farms and that 50,000 will buy homes.

60 Per Cent Upswing Reported in Veterans' Job Checks in Week

Unemployment checks sent to District veterans increased by nearly 60 per cent in one March week, the District Unemployment Compensation Board reported last night.

Commenting that "there aren't enough jobs to go around at the wages these veterans want," a board spokesman gave these figures:

During the week ending March 8, "readjustment allowance" checks were issued to 3,894 veterans.

During the week ending March 16, checks went to 6,179 veterans.

The third week in March was expected to show another sharp increase since 2,527 veterans filed their first claim for jobless pay during the first two weeks of the month.

The board spokesman said the weekly checks are increasing because thousands of District veterans who filed claims earlier are receiving their claims.

Checks to non-veterans drawing regular unemployment compensation are trailing far behind the 230 GI checks. However, 2,241 checks went to non-veterans during the second week of March.

The impact of the returning veteran is being felt all over the country. Robert C. Goodwin, national USES director, reported last night Traffic in USES offices during the first two months of 1946, he said, set an all-time record with 26,000,000 visits.

Of the estimated 2,800,500 job applicants, he added, 1,760,000 were veterans. A total of 640,000 veterans were referred to jobs during January, February and March.

During the same period, 1,100,000 non-veterans were referred to jobs and 550,000 were placed—among them 260,000 women.
Veterans and Colleges

Demobilization presents a challenge to American universities. A great many young men streaming out of the armed services these days want to complete educations which were interrupted by the war. It is the intention of the Government that they should be enabled to do so—both as a matter of justice to them and because the continuation of their schooling is genuinely vital to the national interest. Congress, under the GI bill, has made funds available to carry out this purpose. But the colleges and universities of the country have not adequately adapted themselves to the peculiar needs of these young veterans. The tendency has been to treat them like any other students and require them to conform to a system of education as usual.

A number of institutions, to be sure, have inaugurated refresher courses for men coming back and trying to pick up where they left off. Some have set up what are called "vestibule" schools—designed to ease the reorientation from military to academic life. It is by no means an easy reorientation. The men emerging from the Army and the Navy are, generally speaking, older and more mature than the youngsters who are to be their classmates, yet they have lost the habit of study and are handicapped by rustiness in the particular courses they are to resume. The Army and Navy discharge systems are not attuned to collegiate schedules. Many men find themselves released from service just too late for the beginning of a new term or semester, and they find, too, that most colleges are inflexible in their admission procedures. The result is that they are forced to wait several months before starting on their academic work, and to wait at a time when delay is peculiarly frustrating and difficult for them. Veterans are understandably in a hurry to make up for lost time. A great many of them, undoubtedly, are forced to give up their educational plans because colleges refuse them admission promptly upon discharge.

All colleges, we think, should do everything within their power to facilitate the return of veterans to their halls. If the colleges have been remiss in this regard, the Veterans' Administration, it seems to us, has been even more so. As trustees for the interests of the servicemen, this Federal agency long ago ought to have canvassed the schools and prompted them to undertake the necessary adjustments. It is not too late to begin now. Demobilization is still in its early stages, and hundreds of thousands of veterans will become eligible for admission to our graduate and undergraduate schools during the next year. Perhaps credit can be arranged for some of the technical courses they have taken while in uniform. Special examinations might be desirable to take into account their service experience. Orientation courses and special entry provisions will certainly be necessary. The Veterans' Administration and the colleges ought to cooperate to meet this urgent educational problem, and we hope that Congress, in considering amendments to the GI bill now before it, will insist that this be done.
War I Veteran

W. E. Leonard
To Head Vets Center Here

A World War I enlisted man, who has taken an active role in veterans affairs ever since, was named director of the Veterans Information Center yesterday.

Waldron E. Leonard, 47, for many years a government personnel chief here and former veterans employment representative in Texas, was appointed to the long-vacant post by the District Commissioners.

Leonard plans to take over his new job within a few days, just as quickly as he is able to leave his present post as chief of budget and administrative services of the Solid Fuels Administration for War.

Gen. Young's Directive

Immediately after announcing the appointment, Brig. Gen. Gordon R. Young, Engineer Commissioner, issued a directive giving Leonard instructions and authority for immediate expansion of the Center, its staff, and its services to veterans.

The directive stated that the “ideal toward which to work is to give the veteran what he wants while he is at the center.” When a veteran must be referred elsewhere, General Young declared, give him “hot wire” service, that is, arrange the necessary interview by telephone appointment.

Leonard is to take charge of a staff which is to include an assistant director, vocational counselor, education counselor, community contact man, interviewers, and clerical staff.

Help From Agencies

Besides, he is to install representatives of Federal agencies helping veterans in the center and integrate the center's activities with theirs. Thirdly, and “most difficult,” according to General Young, Leonard is to build up coordinated activity among the community groups outside the center.

The selection of Leonard was made yesterday following presentation of three candidates' names by a citizens' advisory committee, headed by Joseph McGarraghy, chairman of the District War Hospitality Committee.

A native of West Virginia, Leonard served for two years in the Army in the last war. Upon discharge, he was named director of the Veterans Employment Center at Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1932-33, he served as veterans service officer in Texas, and during this period was appointed a colonel in the National Guard. He has been working in Washington since 1935, when he joined Farm Security Administration as a personnel specialist.

Lives in Virginia

The new Veterans Center director lives in the Mount Vernon district of Fairfax County, Va., where he organized a veterans' assistance council. The council has raised $1250 through horse shows to help Mount Vernon veterans in need of financial aid.

Active in county veterans activities, Leonard has also taken a leading part in community affairs. For two years he was funds raising chairman of both the Community Chest and Red Cross drives. He is also member of the Metropolitan Health Council.

Leonard's family includes his wife, three daughters, and a son, Waldron, Jr., 24, an Air Corps lieutenant stationed at Guam.
Civil Service Studies
Plan for Direct Hiring Of Veterans at Center

The Civil Service Commission today had under consideration a proposal to send veterans direct to Government jobs from the Veterans' Information Center at 1406 Pennsylvania avenue, N.W.

The proposal, approved yesterday by the Council of Personnel Administration—thereby giving it the support of Government personnel directors—is designed to make it easier for veterans to get Government jobs.

Council officials were confident that the commission, which helped prepare the plan, would approve it, but said that it would take several weeks to begin operation.

Examiners Would Be at Center.

Under the plan, a group of civil service examiners as well as some representatives from Government agencies still recruiting personnel, would be stationed at the center.

They would have available a current list of openings in Government departments.

When veterans seeking Government jobs came to the center, they would be assisted in filling out Form 57—the application form for Government jobs, the examiner would evaluate their qualifications, match them against the openings and send them directly to the person in the Government agency who could hire them.

Advantages Listed.

The plan, according to its sponsors, would have these advantages:

The veteran would have to fill out only one Form 57 instead of one for every agency he visited. He would be referred to the person who could hire him instead of wandering from office to office. He would be saved useless trips to agencies without job openings and he would be told once if he was not suited to any Government job—something it might take him a month to find out for himself.

In another move to aid veterans, two new services were installed at the Information Center.

A representative of the Internal Revenue Bureau moved in to answer income tax questions for returning servicemen and a new photostating machine was installed.

Waldron E. Leonard, center director, said discharge papers and other vital documents could be photostated in 10 minutes.

Court Upholds
Job Seniority
Over Veterans

Federal Judge Rules for Corporation in Former Service Man's $600 Suit

DETROIT, Jan. 30—(UP)—Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle ruled today that veterans returning to jobs cannot displace workers under union contracts who have greater seniority.

Judge Lederle dismissed a suit in which George A. Droste, of Westphalia, Mich., sought to collect from the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation $600 he claimed was due him under the selective service act.

The Wayne County Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers had intervened in the case as interested parties.

Testimony showed that Mr. Droste worked as a camber grinder in the Nash-Kelvinator Lansing plant in November, 1943, when he joined the Army. Returning Nov. 29, 1944, he went back to the same job with seniority for his year of military service.

He was dropped from that job Jan. 15, 1945, as No. 45 on the plant seniority list because there were not enough jobs for that number of men. He returned to work at a lesser classification and worked as a grinder July 25, 1945.

He sought in the suit to recover the extra money he would have made if he had stayed in the higher classification.

“Nothing is in the legislative history of the act that would justify a court in concluding that Congress intended to upset the established labor relations on the production front by requiring that labor contracts be construed to include provisions for placing reentered World War II veterans in positions at the head of the ‘they list,’ ” Judge Lederle ruled.

D. C. Employers
Query on Jobs
For Disabled

Campaign Launched To Aid Veterans Now in Hospital

By Miriam Ottenberg

Washington employers today were asked to analyze their jobs with a view to finding out which ones can be filled by disabled veterans.

Letters from Maj. Oscar Jones, veterans' employment representative of the District, were on their way to approximately 500 employers—including the utilities, banks, insurance companies, hotels and restaurants, department stores, laundries, automotive firms and factories.

The letters, Maj. Jones said, were the start of a campaign putting this proposition to employers:

Increasing numbers of disabled veterans now in hospitals or undergoing training to prepare them for work will be looking for jobs here in the coming months.

To “Match” Jobs.

Businessmen should share in the responsibility of finding men whose bodies were injured by a chance to do work they are fitted to do so they can support themselves and their families.

Therefore, businessmen are being asked to see what physical requirements are demanded on each of their jobs and to list qualifications of the jobs to the United States Employment Service, where they will be matched against the physical abilities of the disabled veterans.

John S. St. Petrie, assistant veterans' employment representative in charge of the disabled, gave as an example of what the letter has in mind the recent survey made in the maintenance center of the War Department Signal Corps.

There, he said, officers studied the requirements of each job. They found some required no standing and could be performed by men with one bad eye. Other jobs, which required no more than 15 minutes standing at a time, could be done by men with one good and one artificial leg.

No “Sympathy Appeal.”

Both Maj. Jones and Mr. St. Petrie emphasized that their campaign is not based on a sympathy appeal and is not designed to “make jobs.”

“Employers will list the fewer disabled veterans to them, we will send men with the proper qualifications for the job,” Maj. Jones said. “We simply want men with some physical handicaps to have the same job opportunities as able-bodied men.”

Emphasizing that disabled veterans are being given the best training the Government can buy, Mr. St. Petrie cited a dozen cases where men who have lost legs, hands or eyes are now working here in a variety of occupations, ranging from engineering to metal-plate cutting. They are employed as clerks, auditors, accountants, sales personnel, typist, operators and in the trade.
Can a Discharged Vet Get His Old Job Back?

By FRED W. PERKINS Special Staff Writer

Tom Clark, the new Attorney General, will have to interpret soon what Congress meant in Section 8 of the Selective Service Law of 1940; whether that section means that an honorably discharged and otherwise qualified veteran of World War II has an absolute right to the civilian job he gave up when he went into the armed forces.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, says the law gives the veteran that right. None of the big labor organizations has accepted this opinion as final. Their seniority systems are involved. The controversy has been building up for more than a year. Selective Service has stated its attitude, definitely. All other Government agencies have refrained from sticking their necks out officially.

Millions of men and millions of jobs will be involved. There is political dynamite on both sides—an estimated 15,000,000 members of organized labor, an estimated 13,000,000 men to be returned eventually from the armed forces.

TEST CASE

The problem comes up for final decision in a case that includes one of the forecast complications—a young veteran of World War II has displaced a middle-aged veteran of World War I. The latter has more union seniority.

Forest O. Thomas began working Aug. 14, 1942, as a maintenance man in the plant at Mishawaka, Ind., of the U. S. Rubber Co., and on the following Dec. 4 he was drafted into the Army. He was honorably discharged at the end of 1944, and he went back to the Mishawaka rubber plant to claim his old job, under the Selective Service Act.

When he returned the veteran found that the second shift—4 p.m. to midnight—in which he formerly worked, had been abolished. But he cited the job-back provision, and the company gave him a similar job on the only remaining or first shift. To do that, it removed a World War I veteran who had been working for the company 12 years, and that much union seniority, in comparison to the two years and five months of the new veteran (counting in his two years in uniform).

PICTURE CHANGED

The Selective Service Law, which was enacted long before Pearl Harbor, when men were being called up for what was expected to be merely a year's military training before their return to civilian life, says nothing about World War I veterans. Pearl Harbor changed the whole picture, but Section 8 has never been altered or clarified—not has it been finally interpreted.

This is the first time the problem has come before any Government agency in so definite a form, although the general question has been kicked around Washington for 18 months.

The question concerns practically every labor union with a seniority system, and also such veterans' organizations as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The record shows that only the United Rubber Workers, headed by Sherman Dalcrit, has appeared in the Thomas case. But officers of the CIO and American Federation of Labor have been attempting to work out a compromise on the problem in general. They have been denouncing the Hershey ruling for many months.

Legion Urges 7,000,000 Jobs

(Copyright, 1945, by Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The American Legion is calling on the Nation's communities to organize now to create 7,000,000 new "selling" jobs to provide full postwar employment.

Postwar employment will need 55,000,000 job opportunities, the legion said in announcing its 20,000 posts will get behind the movement to stimulate community action for maximum employment. A total of 55,000,000 jobs is, in the opinion of the legion, "a safe estimate."

BUT THOSE BONDS!

BEAT THOSE BUNGS!
District Legion Asks Veterans' Cabinet Post

By Sam Stavisky
Post Staff Writer

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The District of Columbia delegation today presented to convention committees of the American Legion a resolution calling for congressional establishment of a U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs, whose director would have cabinet rank.

Other resolutions presented by the D. C. Department for reconsideration by the national convention include:

Urging Congress to restore the rank of the late Gen. Billy Mitchell, outspoken exponent of United States air power, who was demoted after a court-martial involving his criticism of Army policy. Mitchell had been a past commander of Collier Post.

No Commissions to Reds

Opposing commissions in armed forces to persons who believe in communism.

Asking the legion to study the best means of applying veterans' preference in the Government because of present laxity on the part of some Federal officials.

Calling for congressional action to permit veterans to serve as apprentices in any trade or occupation regardless of whether or not he is a union member, and regardless of any existing closed shop contract.

Fair Practices Group

Requesting congressional establishment of a permanent fair employment practices commission.

Seeking appointment of at least one veteran to the Civil Service Commission.

Prohibiting any veteran from being deprived of a Civil Service job unless his department is absolutely abolished.

Hundreds of legionnaires and auxiliary members from the greater Washington area are participating in this twenty-seventh convention as delegates, alternates, officials, committee witnesses and guests.

District Has 20 Delegates

The District department's delegation of 20 is headed by the department commander, Herbert J. Jacoby, and includes the following: Joseph J. Malloy, who is a member of the national executive committee; David E. Kisluk, department adjutant and delegation secretary; Lee R. Pennington, Miss Jane R. Cox, Walter Jackson, Edwin W. Luther, Edward Mc. Lewis, Samuel Greenburg, J. Franklin Wilson, Fred G. Fraser, C. L. Dawson, Thomas O'Hara, John A. Long, Harvey Bean, James Lomack, William H. Hargrave, George Morrison, Lee L. Garling and Harry F. Young, jr.

Garling is commander of Leslie and Douglas McNair Post, the District's first post composed entirely of World War II men. Young, also a veteran of this war, is commander of Tank Corps Post.

The District auxiliary is represented here by Mrs. Pearl Hagerty, department head, Miss Mabel Straub, Mrs. Margaret Carroll and Miss Catherine Crompton.

Fred Money is chairman of the District of Columbia delegates to the simultaneous convention of 40 and 8, the legion honor and fun loving unit. Mrs. Ray Zaontz heads the delegation to the meeting of 8 and 40, the auxiliary.

Big Gain Noted In Veterans Seeking Jobs

A sharp increase in District job hunters was reported yesterday by Area USES Director Ernest V. Connolly.

A total of 20,309 persons visited the two local United States Employment Service offices during October, Connolly said. In September the number of job hunters at the USES was placed at 20,303.

The increase was attributed to the growing number of veterans seeking jobs. A 75 per cent boost in the number of work-seekers recently discharged from the services was reported.

Simultaneously, officials revealed a "growing presence of male workers in the local market and a decline of women job applicants." This, too, was attributed to the heavy load of veterans now seeking work.

In September, women job applicants constituted 41.2 per cent of the load at the two USES offices here. In October, however, the percentage of women seeking work had dropped to 37.8.

Persons routed for "additional service" in October included 10,313 veterans and 15,057 non-veterans. In September a breakdown showed less than 6000 veterans routed for "additional service" and 12,267 nonveterans.

A total of 811 veterans was placed in October, representing a 44 per cent increase over the previous month, officials said. On the other hand, placements of non-veterans totaled 3273, showing an increase of only 3.6 per cent.

Connolly contended the "increased activity in all operations of the two local USES offices during October as compared with September indicates recrudescent is already well under way for this community."

Pointing to a dearth of high type positions for veterans, Connolly said that Maj. Oscar G. Jones, veterans' employment representative for the District, is now supervising a campaign to find additional improved work opportunities for returning servicemen.

Systematic contacts are being made with local employers "to stimulate the listing of such jobs with the local USES," Connolly asserted.
Transportation Provided for Veterans

INTER-AGENCY SERVICE—Veterans being routed from the information center at 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. to other agencies are being given free transportation by the American Women’s Volunteer Services. As veterans enter the station wagon outside the center, Mrs. Frances Odor and Mrs. Vernon Orrison, 5535 Fairglen Rd., Chevy Chase, Md., check the route.

Veterans Get Taxicab Service, Not Runaround, at New Center

By Sam Stavisky

Post Veterans Editor

The Capital’s new Veterans’ Center yesterday initiated a “taxi service” for GIs whose particular problems must be referred to other agencies.

The service, believed to be unique in the country, was put into operation through American Women’s Volunteer Services, a volunteer organization of housewives, which spontaneously placed at the center’s disposal a station wagon and two drivers.

As a result, a dozen wagonsloads of veterans were given door-to-door service during the day to supplement the “hot-wire” telephone service through which interviews are arranged for all referrals.

Times Have Changed

“Times have changed,” remembered one veteran, referring to the small, service-limited center the District used to run.

“Now we get the ‘drive-around’ instead,” he added admiringly.

For example, one former sergeant, Warren Souder, 22, Montgomery County, Md., discharged only yesterday, was taken out to a War College building outside the regular grounds, around Brawards Point. He was sent to the War College after he had come to the center seeking information on examinations for assistant superintendent of national cemeteries.

AWVS plans to keep the “taxi service” in operation at the center just so long as volunteer women drivers are available. (Women desiring to volunteer, may do so by phoning AWVS headquarters, DU. 1478.)

422 Interviewed in Day

After a record day Monday, with 422 veterans being given more than 500 interviews, the center’s “customers” dropped somewhat in numbers, but the interviewers’ load continued heavy.

Mrs. Ruby Gusack, Civil Service representative, processed 70 veterans; Franklin Porter, United States Employment Service, 71. It is expected that both agencies will assign another representative each to ease the load.
USES Staff Called Inadequate For Proper Attention to Veterans

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG.

Maj. Oscar Jones, State veterans' employment representative, today charged the United States Employment Service has failed to hire enough workers to give Washington veterans the assistance they need in finding jobs.

His criticism of hiring policies followed a report from the USES that 3,268 ex-service men and women were interviewed for jobs at the two local USES offices last month, but only 1,780 were actually referred to jobs and of this total only 562 were employed.

"The USES isn't providing enough personnel to take care of the veterans," Maj. Jones declared. "The personnel doesn't have enough time to develop job opportunities for the veterans and to make contacts with employers by telephone."

He made it clear he was not criticizing placement employees now on the job, but the hiring policies that make it impossible for employees to spend enough time with each veteran. He cited one placement employee who interviewed 61 veterans in one day.

"No one can interview 61 veterans in a day and do a proper placement job," he declared. "That's not giving enough time to find out what the veteran wants and what he can do as well as what employers can offer him."

He expressed his criticism particularly to the "white collar" Commercial and Professional Office at 1022 Fifteenth street N.W., where veterans made up 43 percent of all traffic into that office last month, according to the USES report.

Maj. Jones said he now was making a spot survey to find out why more veterans are not being referred to jobs. In addition to the shortage of placement employees, he said he believed the small percentage of veterans being sent to jobs might be caused by the fact many veterans weren't ready to go to work even though they applied for jobs.

Other veterans, he said, want government jobs, or are interested in more training or are simply unwilling to accept jobs listed with the USES.

A USES spokesman, asked about the small percentage of veterans being sent to jobs, said the USES can't force veterans to take job referrals. Other veterans, the USES spokesman said, come into the local office looking for "three-week" jobs and then start school or have their apprenticeship papers approved. The USES, a official said, can't provide temporary jobs.

The USES official also said some veterans were refusing to take jobs that weren't in line with the goals they had set for themselves.

Still a Shortage Area

In the same USES report showing that veterans now were coming to the USES for jobs at the rate of 2,000 more a month than in May and June, Ernest V. Connolly, area USES director, said the number of unfilled job openings on file with the USES had more than doubled.

Local Post Rap Stelle For Attack on Bradley

The Vincent B. Costello Post, No. 15, American Legion, last night adopted a resolution criticizing the action of Legion Commander John Stelle in demanding the resignation of Gen. Bradley as head of the Veterans Administration in the absence of advice from the national executive committee.

Members of the Vincent B. Costello American Legion Post, one of the largest in the District, last night approved a motion "deploiring the action of the national commander for individually demanding the resignation of Gen. Bradley without consulting the National Executive Committee."

The motion will be sent to the District representative of the executive committee who has been summoned to Indianapolis for a meeting at American Legion Headquarters there February 17.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Employers Honor Roll

The firms below have given jobs to veterans whose ads appeared in PM. Veterans who have obtained jobs through PM's free Veterans' ads may put the names of their employers on the Honor Roll by sending PM a card telling who hired them.

Bon Mode Hosiersy Corp., 350 Fifth Ave.
Co-Op Mime Service, 39 Union Square, W.
Leco Photo Service, 11 West 42nd St.
Marcus Pharmacy, 505 Third Ave.
Strauss & Mueller, 389 Fifth Ave.
Lack of Jobs For Veterans Causes Worry

By the United Press

Government officials and Congressmen are both puzzled and concerned over rapidly rising unemployment among veterans of World War II.

Veterans' Administration figures show that for the week ended April 28, 28,992 jobless veterans—those able to work and who have applied for jobs—were receiving unemployment payments under the GI bill of rights.

An Administration spokesman said he could not explain the situation. The United States Employment Service said the answer might be that the veterans have a natural desire to be at home and that there are no suitable jobs in their home communities.

The House Veterans' Committee is worried because large scale demobilization is under way and at least two million veterans will be poured into the labor market. Representative William G. Stigler (D., Okla.), a member of the committee, said the present unemployment rate is "particularly hard to understand in view of the labor shortage in war industry centers."

The 28,992 figure was an increase of 1300 over the previous seven days.

O. D. Hollenbeck, associate chief of the Bureau of Veterans Placement of USES, is studying the problem. He said his findings show so far that, while many veterans could be placed in other areas, they are showing a natural reluctance to leave home. This is particularly true in large cities such as New York.

USES is now placing about 100,000 veterans in jobs each month, he said, therefore, the 28,992 figure is not considered out of proportion. Stigler, however, considers the figure "quite large for such an early date—and it's going to get larger."

He urged that communities cooperate with the Federal agencies in finding jobs for the veterans near their homes.

1000 Jobs For Veterans Listed Here

Ernest V. Connolly, Washington area director, War Manpower Commission, announced yesterday that more than 1000 apprenticeships in 30 trades and crafts are available here for discharged World War II veterans.

Reports from the area apprentice training service representatives already have revealed 959 such openings, Connolly said.

This number, he said, represents only the basic need, and may be enlarged to well over the 1000 mark if enough applications are forthcoming.

Connolly pointed out that the GI Bill of Rights authorizes the Veterans' Administration to supplement the veteran apprentice's wage with a subsistence allowance of $30 to $75 a month, depending on whether or not the veteran has dependants. But, he added, the combined earnings may not exceed regular wages in the trade for which he is training.

Following is a list of the crafts and trades in the Washington area which have become a part of the approved apprenticeship program: airplane mechanic, artificial limb maker, automobile glazier, automotive machinist, automobile mechanic, automobile body and fender repairman, bus mechanic, barber, cabinet maker, carpenter, draftsman, electrician, electric motor repairman, electro-plater, furniture refinisher, floor layer, glazier, leather worker, machinist, meat cutter, millman, painter, decorator and paperhanger, metal buffer and polisher, metal fusionist (pre-heat welder), sheet metal worker, steamfitter, structural ironworker, refrigeration mechanic, upholsterer.

SWPC Official in Capital for Discussions

Top Washington officials this week end will consider the remarkably simple equation of a Dallasite for bringing commonsense guidance to the backyards of every discharged service man and woman in the nation, regardless of how isolated or small that backyard may be, it was revealed Monday.

The plan belongs to Morton R. Harrison, regional Smaller War Plants Corporation director, who arrived Sunday night from San Francisco, where he has been acting director for the past month.

Harrison Monday had been instructed by wire from Maury Maverick, national SWPC director, to leave immediately for Washington to present his plan to Warren Miller, assistant to War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt; Gen. Lewis Harshey, selective service director; Col. Paul Griffith, administrator of the veterans' placement division of the GI Bill of Rights under Brig. Gen. Frank P. Hines, and Maverick.

Committees Envisioned.

Harrison seeks the immediate establishment, in collaboration with each state veterans' placement committee, of a 3-man committee in each draft board area, with the chairman being a man active in local veterans' affairs. The group also should include a "progressive banker," three businessmen, and if possible, one woman.

These committees, staffed and operated by volunteers at the source of the nation's need, would prevent the establishment of another government agency, avoid payment of large sums in salaries, and cut down the amount of shyster activities which are expected to accompany the return of GIs to the business world. Harrison will advise the Washington group.
AVC Job Placement
And Free Legal Aid
Programs Drafted

The Washington chapter of the American Veterans’ Committee today announced a program to offer free legal advice and job placement service to veterans.

The legal advice program will start March 21 and will be available to servicemen, veterans and their dependents, regardless of membership in AVC. The job placement service, which includes assistance in finding Civil Service openings, will be limited to AVC members, the chapter explained.

A staff of lawyer members of the AVC Legal Assistance Subcommittee, headed by Paul H. Gacit, will advise veterans and their dependents on questions relating to National Service Life Insurance on Tuesday from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. During the same hours on Thursdays, the attorneys will advise on other legal problems connected with the service. Consultations will be at the chapter’s headquarters, 808 Seventeenth street N.W.

Employment Services.
The AVC Employment Committee, headed by Don W. McKone, announced these services:
1. Assistance in locating Federal jobs, including aid in obtaining interviews, assistance in preparing necessary forms and advice concerning vacancies in Government agencies.
2. Guidance and aid to persons interested in attending school under the “GI Bill of Rights.” Information on apprenticeship training and other Government facilities for vocational education.
3. Counseling on employment opportunities and salary and wage rates.
4. Active aid to any member who feels that his rights in obtaining or holding a job have not been recognized, including representation before appeal committees in Federal agencies.

The AVC last night sponsored a debate between two Senators on the 65-cent minimum wage bill at a public forum in the Interior Department auditorium.

Tunnell, Ball Debate.
Speaking in support of the measure was Senator Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware. Senator Ball, Republican, of Minnesota took the negative, with Robert R. Nathan, economist, formerly of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, acting as moderator.

The Delaware Senator argued the increase in the cost of living since 1928, when the present law providing a minimum wage of 40 cents was passed, makes an increase in wage return “absolutely necessary.” Senator Ball declared the proposed bill “cannot help but be inflationary since wages constitute 90 per cent of the cost of manufactured products.”
Veteran Job Rights Topic of Legion Today

Reemployment rights of veterans in returning to postwar jobs will be discussed today at a two-day conference sponsored by the National Employment Committee of the American Legion at the Statler Hotel.

Views of the committee members on the right of veterans to return to their prewar jobs that differ from the views of labor organizations which hold that seniority rights are a major factor in the employment picture will be brought forth at the conference.

Speakers at today's meeting will be Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Other Government officials are expected to express their views on veterans' problems and the Government's part in maintaining maximum employment.

More than 60 representatives of the Government, armed forces, business and labor yesterday discussed employment problems that involved a postwar goal of 55 million jobs. Lawrence J. Fenlon, chairman of the National Employment Committee of the Legion, said no one group or organization can assure maximum postwar employment but he expressed hope the conference would facilitate cooperation among groups interested in the subject.

Government Controls Hit

George T. Trundle, jr., president of the Trundle Engineering Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, and representative of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers, said: "Industry must be relieved of Government controls. I believe that the legion goal of 55 million jobs can be attained, but it must be done within six months after the end of the war. To do that we have to have some men and materials now."

Gustav Peck of the War Production Board declared: "When you talk about Government getting off your back, you must remember that the war production goal has to come first. Even after Germany surrenders, there will have to be a waiting period until the armed forces decide what they need."

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New Peak

155,000 Get GI Benefits As Jobless

By the United Press

More than 155,000 veterans are listed as unemployed and are drawing compensation under the GI Bill of Rights, it was revealed last night.

Officials of the veterans employment service said, however, that the picture is not nearly as black as it appears.

The number of jobless GIs has grown steadily for more than a year and has jumped sharply since V-J Day, with prospects of rising much higher as demobilization progresses.

Since September, 1944, when readjustment allowances were authorized by Congress, the Veterans Administration has paid more than 55 million dollars to job-seeking former servicemen.

Figures for the week ending October 27 show the biggest payment on record: $3,628,644 to 155,154 veterans. They draw up to $20 a week.

William E. Morris of the veterans employment agency, said it is perfectly true that some servicemen are hard pressed to find suitable work. It is also true that before a veteran draws GI unemployment benefits he must pass the same job test as a nonveteran. In other words, he must apply to the U. S. Employment Service for work. Only if the service can't find him a job does he qualify for the GI payments.

However, Morris said, placement officials everywhere are more inclined to recognize the veteran's job preference.

There is another factor. Many GIs take the Government's offer of a readjustment allowance literally. They figure they deserve a few weeks to rest and look around. They shop for the job they want.
Half-Million Veterans Face
End of Jobless Pay This Year

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

A half million former GIs will exhaust their unemployment benefits—$20 a week for 52 weeks—by the end of this year, without having readjusted themselves to civilian life in job or school, a Veterans Administration report warned yesterday.

The indications are that by June of 1947 there'll be 800,000 former servicemen without jobs, without school or job training, and without any more jobless pay benefits due them. For these veterans, the GI Bill of Rights readjustment allowance program will have failed to attain the readjustment objective.

Moreover, the majority of these veterans, the report points out, would not be eligible for the jobless benefits available to civilians under State unemployment compensation programs.

"Clearly, special efforts are necessary, even in a favorable labor market, to assure that a minimum number of veterans will exhaust their benefits to find themselves no better off than before though a year older," the report asserts.

Approximately 36,000 former GIs, including 155 in the District, have used up their "32-20" benefits as of September 1.

The report, drawn up as a monthly review of the veterans' situation by the VA Research Service, emphasizes that its gloomy forecast on idle veterans is made despite the record level of civilian employment today.

VA Research Service computations show that, "at most," one out of every seven veteran jobless-pay claimants in each month of the first half of this year was referred to a job opening by a public employment office. Furthermore, the report states, disqualifications by State agencies of veterans refusing suitable work were "negligible."
Employment Program for Coming Year

Resolution Adopted at San Francisco Is Mandate for Jobs Campaign

The following report of the National Convention Employment Committee was adopted by convention action:

Whereas, It is the responsibility of each national convention of the American Legion, upon recommendation of the National Employment Committee, to adopt a program to be followed by the Standing National Employment Committee and Veterans' Preference Committee for the ensuing year; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by The American Legion in national convention assembled in San Francisco, California, September 30 to October 4, 1946, as follows:

That the following program be and the same is hereby mandated by the National Employment Program of The American Legion and is to be followed by the National Employment Committee, the Veterans' Preference Committee, and the Legislative Committee, where legislative action is required:

1. Aggressively press fulfillment of the Legion's maximum employment and veterans' employment programs and policies.

2. Establish Veterans' Employment Committees in every community.

3. Secure preferential consideration for disabled veterans in re-employment and new employment.

4. Continue to resist all effort to weaken re-employment rights guaranteed by the nation to veterans under the Selective Service Act.

5. Insist upon sympathetic administration of the Legion's GI Bill with corrective amendments when experience shows such are necessary.

6. Demand that veterans' preference provisions in Federal Civil Service laws be liberally interpreted and strictly enforced in accordance with the letter and spirit of such laws.

7. Accord to veterans preferential consideration in private employment, with full credit extended for military service.

8. Expand and broaden governmental policies and agencies by providing proper opportunities and facilities to assure that veterans will not be penalized because of their war service.

9. Urge the extension and improvement of unemployment coverage and benefits; oppose its federalization; support experience rating and employment stabilization; urge that the policies of government, of management and of labor affecting wages and working conditions, be directed to maintaining and constantly improving the American standard of living, with collective bargaining and our competitive system of free enterprise recognized as essential factors in our American way of life.

10. The full resources of the American Legion are pledged in support of this national employment program and our cooperation tendered to all others similarly interested, to the end that every veteran will be aided in attaining that position in civil life, upon honorable separation, which they would have achieved if war service had not interrupted their career, and in recognition that a prosperous America, providing maximum employment for all who are willing and able to work, is possible only if we, in peace, work as a team as we did in war on the production and on the fighting fronts.
Legion Votes to Discontinue
D.C. Paper

The delegates meeting in the annual convention of the D.C. Department of the American Legion yesterday ordered the discontinuance of the publication of the D.C. Legion, the weekly paper of the department.

In the course of the convention, the delegates ordered the publication to be discontinued. They also directed the establishment of a claims committee and the appointment of a claims specialist to assist in the processing of claims.

The department's executive committee was directed to make changes in the constitution and by-laws as recommended by the claims specialist.

The weekly paper has been in publication for the past five years as the official organ of the D.C. Department of the American Legion.
Calls Effort "Sincere."

Mrs. Henry Ghicher, vice chairman of the Interim Community Board, created by the Chest and Council to organize UCS, called the new plan a "giant step toward creating a most satisfactory organization for bringing together the best lay and professional leadership in the community.

She said that, in the past, the city "has had many unwise and misdirected programs. With many people taking an interest, having a say and being exposed to the questions and answers of welfare workers, UCS will really be the community," she asserted.

Cec Campbell Johnson, Interim Committee member, read a message in which J. J. McManus, Interim Committee chairman, was planned for the new enlarged board. The new board, which will replace the boards of the Washington Community Chest and the Council of Social Agencies, will have these functions which the UCS will take over.

People Urged to Participate.

Heads of both the Chest and Council expressed their approval of the new central welfare organization yesterday and urged that the people of Washington participate in it.

Miss M. M. Hoy, acting president of the Council, termed it a "channel through which the citizens of the community can express their opinions and learn what they can do to make sure that health and welfare needs here are met."

"It seems to us very important that this new program have the enthusiastic support of the executives and staff members of the agencies, by their boards of citizens who have previously not known much about the work of which they are being asked to step." She declared.

Lee P. Butler, president of the Chest, stated that, if enough of the people of Washington will "join in and do their part in the new plan," they will "make the new plan work".

Better Understanding Seen.

"A better public understanding of agency expenditures and a greater support of the annual Community Chest drive for funds was foreseen by Edward H. Polk, chairman of the drive last year.

The UCS will assume the place of the Washington Community Chest in the Federation drive to raise funds each year for the Red Feather agencies supported by the Chest.

"We are launching an organization which brings together all classes and types of common citizens in order to help them work toward the goal of improving the health and welfare needs of our community," the Right Rev. John J. Russell, director of Catholic Charities, said.

"Time and experience will improve it, but as it is stands today, we consider it acceptable to the entire community, because it is both the community's handwork and its instrument."
DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULAR NO. 530

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS:


1. Revised basic rates of compensation under section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The basic rates of compensation under section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended by section 405 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 are set forth in the table attached to this circular. For purposes of comparison the old rates are listed immediately below the revised rates. The Act provides that the increase in existing rates of basic compensation provided by section 405 shall not be construed to be an "equivalent increase" in compensation within the meaning of the within-grade salary advance plan provided by section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

2. Basic rates of positions specifically prescribed by other statutes. Under section 602 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 basic rates of compensation specifically prescribed by statute other than the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for positions in the executive branch of the Federal Government or the District of Columbia Government are increased in the same manner as basic rates under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, are increased by section 405 of the Act. In other words, each of the existing basic rates of compensation specifically prescribed by statute is increased to form a new basic rate by the following method: Add to each such rate 20 percent of that part thereof which is not in excess of $1,200 a year. To this sum, add 10 percent of that part of the existing basic rate which is in excess of $1,200 a year but not in excess of $4,600 a year. To this sum, add 5 percent of that part of the existing basic rate which is in excess of $4,600 a year.

3. In some cases falling under section 602 (b), precise schedules of rates are provided, as in the case of administrative officers and assistants and clerks in the Foreign Service of the State Department (Act of May 3, 1945, Pub. Law 48-79th Congress). In other instances a specific salary rate is fixed for an individual position, frequently but not always higher than $9,000 a year. For example, district locomotive boiler inspectors' salaries are fixed at $4,000 in the Act of June 27, 1930 (45 U.S.C. 26); and the salary of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska is fixed at $7,500 in the Act of April 3, 1944 (Public Law 282, 78th Congress). Sometimes, a specific rate is prescribed as a maximum
rate, as for example in the Act of February 24, 1919, as amended May 29, 1928
(26 U.S.C. 3944 (b)), which provides that no collector of internal revenue
"Shall receive a salary in excess of $7,500 a year". Section 602 (b) has the
effect of raising such existing statutory rates by the same amount that they
would be raised if they were under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

4. The increases authorized by section 602 (b) do not apply to the officers
and employees excepted from the Act by section 102. They are also subject to
the $10,000 limitation contained in section 603 (b).

5. Explanation of section 603 (a): Limitation on reductions in aggregate com-
penstation received on June 30, 1945. Section 603 (a) of the Act is a saving
 provision for certain groups of employees in the lower salary brackets.

(a) Employees to whom section 603 (a) applies.--Section 603 (a) applies to
any full-time employee who on June 30, 1945, was receiving basic com-
penstation of $1,800 per annum or less under the Classification Act or
the Act of May 29, 1928 (fixing the basic salaries of customs clerks)

(b) What section 603 (a) does.--Section 603 (a) establishes for such an
employee a "guaranteed" minimum rate below which his aggregate rate
for any pay period shall not fall, so long as he continues to occupy
the position he occupied on June 30, 1945. This minimum rate is the
sum of two amounts: (1) his basic per annum rate on June 30, 1945,
and (2) the rate of $300 per annum or 25 percent of such basic per
annum rate, whichever is less.

(c) What is meant by "aggregate rate".--The employee's aggregate rate for
any pay period is the rate which is the sum of his basic rate
(including within-grade salary advancements), overtime pay, and any
night pay differential or extra pay for holiday work.

(d) General effect of section 603 (a).--Under this saving provision, the
employee's total rate for any pay period is to be compared with the
guaranteed minimum rate. If his total rate equals or exceeds
the guaranteed minimum, section 603 (a) is not applicable to him for
that pay period. If his total rate is less than the minimum, he
would receive for that pay period such additional amount as is neces-
sary to bring his total rate up to the guaranteed minimum.

(e) When section 603 (a) ceases to be applicable.--Section 603 (a) ceases
to be applicable whenever the employee no longer occupies the position
he occupied on June 30, 1945. Thus, a separation from his June 30,
1945, position, or a transfer or promotion to a different position or
agency, or a reassignment to a position of different duties and
responsibilities, makes the saving provision inapplicable.

Also a permanent increase in the employee's basic rate, such as a periodic
within-grade salary advancement will take the employee outside the purview of
section 603 (a). The amounts that will be payable under section 603 (a) will
range from $6 to $60 a year. The minimum within-grade salary advancement is $66
a year. In this fiscal year, accordingly, the need for section 603 (a) should virtually disappear.

Examples:

An employee who does not work overtime received on June 30, 1945, a basic salary rate of $1,200 and, under section 3 (b) of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, $300 a year additional compensation in lieu of overtime pay. His total June 30, 1945 rate is $1,500 a year. On July 1, 1945, his basic rate would be increased from $1,200 to $1,440, and this would be his total rate, because he does not work overtime. To prevent the reduction in his total compensation from $1,500 to $1,440 on July 1, 1945, section 603 (a) grants him $60 a year additional compensation in order to equal the guaranteed minimum of $1,200 plus $300, or $1,500.

For within-grade salary advancement purposes, his basic rate would be $1,440 a year and if on July 1, 1945, or thereafter, he receives a within-grade salary advancement ($66), his total rate would be $1,506, and the saving provision and the increase under section 603 (a) would no longer be applicable.

A messenger boy working a 48-hour week received on June 30, 1945, a basic salary rate of $340 and, under sections 3 (b) and 3 (d) of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943; $210 (25 percent) additional compensation in lieu of overtime. His aggregate June 30, 1945, rate is $1,050 a year. On July 1, 1945, when his basic rate becomes $1,008, his hours are reduced to 44 a week. For overtime he then receives $151.20. His total July 1, 1945, rate is $1159.20. Since this is more than the guaranteed minimum of $840 plus 25 percent, or a total of $1,050, section 603 (a) has no application at that time.

Subsequently, his hours of work are reduced to 40 a week. His aggregate compensation then becomes the same as his basic rate, $1,008. Since this is less than the guaranteed minimum of $1,050, he receives additional compensation at the rate of $42 a year for each pay period thereafter, so long as that comparison obtains and so long as he remains in the same position.

An employee working 40 hours a week received on June 30, 1945, a basic salary rate of $1,620 a year and, under section 2 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, $300 additional compensation in lieu of overtime pay. On July 1, 1945, when his basic rate is raised to $1,902, his hours are increased to 44 a week. His total rate thus becomes $1,902 plus $285.30, or $2,187.30. This being above the guaranteed minimum of $1,920, no action under section 603 (a) is then required.

Subsequently, his hours are reduced to 40 a week. His total rate then becomes $1,902, which is $18 less than the guaranteed minimum. Hence, while he occupies the same position, and until his aggregate rate is increased by overtime pay, within-grade salary advancement, or other cause, he is entitled to additional compensation for each pay period at the rate of $18 a year.

6. Explanation of section 603 (b): Limitation on increases in aggregate compensation. Section 603 (b) of the Act establishes a $10,000 ceiling. It provides generally that no officer or employee shall, by reason of increase in
basic compensation, overtime pay, night pay differential, or holiday pay under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, receive for any pay period a total rate of compensation in excess of $10,000 per annum.

However, two safeguards are provided against reductions due to the application of this general ceiling:

(a) Any officer or employee whose total rate of compensation on June 30, 1945, was in excess of $10,000 per annum may receive overtime compensation at such rate as will not cause his total rate of compensation for any pay period to exceed the aggregate rate of compensation he was receiving on June 30, 1945. He loses this benefit, however, whenever he ceases to occupy the office or position he occupied on June 30, 1945. Further, if and when the overtime hours of work in his administrative work week are reduced by action of the head of his department or independent establishment or agency, or Government-owned or controlled corporation, the rate of overtime he is permitted to receive after June 30, 1945, is to be reduced proportionately.

(b) Any officer or employee who, because of the receipt of additional compensation in lieu of overtime compensation was receiving total compensation at a rate in excess of $10,000 a year on June 30, 1945, may continue to receive such rate of total compensation so long as he continues to occupy the office or position he occupied on June 30, 1945, but in no case beyond June 30, 1947.

Examples:

An employee receiving on June 30, 1945, a basic salary of $9,000 and $628.33 overtime pay (on the basis of a 48-hour week), a total of $9,628.33, would on July 1, 1945, receive a basic salary of $9,600 and only such overtime rate as would not cause his total compensation in any pay period to exceed a rate of $10,000 a year. That is, the annual overtime rate is limited to $200 of the $628.33 otherwise payable on the basis of a 48-hour week or the $314.16 otherwise payable on the basis of a 44-hour week.

An employee receiving on June 30, 1945, $9,500 basic salary and $628.33 overtime pay (for 416 overtime hours), a total of $10,128.33, would on July 1, 1945, receive a basic salary rate of $10,000 a year and an annual rate of $128.33 for 416 overtime hours (48-hour week). If his overtime hours are reduced to 208 a year (44-hour week) his annual overtime rate would be reduced to $64.16.
An employee receiving a basic salary of $10,000 on June 30, 1945, and annual overtime pay of $628.33 for 416 hours would continue to receive a total rate of $10,628.33, but upon reduction of his hours to a 44 hour week would receive $10,314.16.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

L. A. Moyer
Executive Director
and Chief Examiner

Attachment:
Basic Pay Rates of Classification
Act of 1923, as amended, on June 30, 1945
and July 1, 1945.
**BASIC PAY RATES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923, AS AMENDED, ON JUNE 30, 1945 AND JULY 1, 1945**

Note. – The June 30, 1945 rates are shown below the July 1, 1945 rates in each grade.

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See note 3 below

**NOTES:**

1. The rates for the Clerical-Mechanical Service are as follows:
   - CM-1, 78 to 85 cents an hour
   - CM-2, 81 to 88 cents an hour
   - CM-3, 1.05 to 1.11 cents an hour
   - CM-4, 1.12 to 1.18 cents an hour

2. The rates for part-time charwomen and part-time head charwomen are 78 and 85 cents an hour, respectively.

3. P-2 and CAP-16 have no explicit pay rates. They include positions for which Congress, in individual cases, expressly fixes a pay rate in excess of $9,800 a year.

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D-1830-p7-meta-final
If you are eligible for both programs, you must elect one or the other—you can’t have both

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

**TO BE ELIGIBLE YOU MUST HAVE**

1. Active service since Sept. 16, 1940.
2. Other than dishonorable discharge.
3. A disability pension, or be eligible for one, or be receiving retirement pay for a disability.
4. A vocational handicap caused by this disability.
5. Need for vocational rehabilitation to overcome this handicap.

**HOW TO APPLY**

File Veterans Administration Form 1900 with the Veterans Administration office paying your pension. Must be done during time you have a vocational handicap. Will not be considered until after a rating board has acted on VA Form 526 (application for pension).

**LENGTH OF TRAINING**

A course of training not to exceed 4 years, and not to extend beyond 6 years after the end of World War II, is awarded. You are eligible for as much study as it takes you to be rehabilitated. Example: If it takes 2 years to learn to be a watch repair man, you would get 2 years of training.

**WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY YOU**

During training period and for 2 months after you are able to work (including 30 days leave in 12 consecutive months):

- **Single**—$92 per month including your pension.
- **Married**—$105.50 per month with $5.75 additional for each dependent child and $11.50 additional for each dependent parent, including your pension.

Your pension will not be reduced if it exceeds the amounts stated above. If you are being paid by an employer while learning a trade, the amount you receive from him, your pension and the amount the Veterans Administration pays you under this training program may not exceed the salary set for a trained worker in that field. The Veterans Administration’s training pay will be reduced to keep this in line.

**WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY FOR YOU**

All tuition costs, books, equipment and other school expenses, including transportation to the place of training if it is not in your home city. The books and equipment are your property if you do satisfactory work.

**ALL BENEFITS ARE A DIRECT GIFT FROM THE GOVERNMENT. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO REPAY.**

**WHERE YOU WILL GET YOUR TRAINING**

At any training institution (training on the job included) under contract with the Veterans Administration and selected by the Veterans Administration and you for your training.

**WHAT TRAINING YOU MAY TAKE**

You may select any new occupation or profession you wish to learn provided the Vocational Advisors of the Veterans Administration believe you have the physical ability, aptitude and educational qualifications to be successful in it.

**VOCATIONAL TESTING**

You will be given tests to enable Veterans Administration advisors to prescribe and provide suitable training for your new occupation.

**INJURIES WHILE IN TRAINING**

If you suffer an injury as a result of your taking this course, and not the result of your own misconduct, and this injury causes additional disability or death, benefits will be awarded in the same way as if the injury, aggravation, or death resulted from war service. Application for these must be made within two years after injury.

**LOANS**

It is possible to receive an advancement not exceeding $100 to be paid back with no interest.

**EDUCATION -- G. I. BILL**

**Public Law 346**

1. Active service since Sept. 16, 1940.
2. Other than dishonorable discharge.
3. Minimum of 90 days active service (or discharge for service-incurred disability in less than 90 days).

File Veterans Administration Form 1950 with the Veterans Administration office closest to your home. Must be done within 2 years after the end of the war or your discharge, whichever is later.

Based on your length of active service. All eligible veterans may have one year (12 months). Veteran who were under 25 at the time of their induction, and those who were over but can prove that their education was interrupted, are eligible for an additional period equal to the length of time they have been in active service. Four years is the maximum and no benefits extend beyond 7 years after the end of World War II.

During the months you are in school (including 30 days leave each year)—

- **Single**—$50 per month, if attending school on a full-time basis (reductions will be made for part-time study).
- **Married or with dependents**—$75 per month with one or more dependents.

If you are receiving a pension, your pension plus subsistence may not exceed amounts listed under Public Law 16. Your pension will not be reduced if it is more than the amounts stated. If you are a paid trainee on the job, you may receive subsistence in the amount which equals the difference between your wages (plus your pension if any) and the amount a trained worker in that field is paid.

Up to $500 for an ordinary school year (30 to 38 weeks) to cover costs of tuition, books, fees, etc. The books are your property if you do passing work.

**ALL AMOUNTS PAID YOU AND TO THE SCHOOL UNDER THIS BILL WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM A FEDERAL BONUS IF ONE IS PAID TO VETERANS.**

You may select any educational institution approved by the state in which it is located or specifically approved by the Veterans Administration. It does not have to be in your home state, but you must pay your own transportation. You must meet the entrance requirements of the school you select. You must do passing work to stay in the school.

Any type for which a school will accept you. It may be vocational or general education. You may change a course of study or the school with the approval of the Veterans Administration.

You may request these tests, if you are uncertain as to the type of education you want to take.

Your own responsibility.

None.
For the disabled Veteran

G.I. Education

VS.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Consult Your Friend

S. J. Mullica
S. J. MULLICA VETERANS' SERVICE BUREAU

WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT:

✓ Veterans' Administration ✓ Disability Pensions ✓ Hospitalization
✓ Job Finding Agencies ✓ National Service Life Insurance ✓ Vocational Rehabilitation Programs ✓ Red Cross ✓ Maternity Care
✓ Dependents' Benefits ✓ and scores of agencies and departments concerned with military personnel and veterans.

A TRAINED STAFF is prepared to answer specific questions.
ALL SERVICE IS FREE. There is no charge of any kind for any service rendered by the Bureau.

1701 Monroe St., N.E., Washington, D. C.
Tel. DEcatur 7882
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
VS.
G. I. EDUCATION
for the disabled veteran

S. J. MULLICA VETERANS’ SERVICE BUREAU
1701 Monroe Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C.
Tel. DEcatur 7882
PUBLIC LAW 473 - 78th CONGRESS

[CHAPTER 548 -- 2d Session]
[H. R. 5386]

To amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to extend the time within which application may be made for reemployment, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8(b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Public Law 765, Seventy-Sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940 (50 U.S.C. 308), as amended, be further amended by striking out the word "forty" therefrom and substituting the word "ninety" therefor, and by adding after the words "relieved from such training and service" the following: "or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year".

SEC. 2. Section 3(b) of Public Resolution 96 of the Seventy-Sixth Congress (U.S.C., 1940 edition, Supp. III, title 50, App., sec.401; 54 Stat. 856), as amended, authorizing the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service, is further amended by striking out the word "forty" therefrom and substituting the word "ninety" therefor and by adding after the words "relieved from such active duty or service" the following: "or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year".


Approved December 8, 1944.
The conference held in this city a short time ago under the sponsorship of National Headquarters, along with a number of other recent developments, have focused attention on the importance of providing employment opportunities for veterans after discharge.

The program sponsored by the American Legion includes maintaining intact for the veteran's return all of the rights and privileges which he would have enjoyed had he remained continuously employed in the job which he held before entering the armed forces, and the integration into new employment of veterans who did not have jobs, those who cannot return to their old jobs, and those who seek wider opportunities.

Speakers at the conference emphasized the importance of gaining those objectives, of the development of local community plans and programs for solving employment problems.

Order No. 1 of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Federal Government includes the statement that "Local cooperation is important since local organizations may render services outside of the scope of the Federal program."

While the present manpower shortage makes it appear that employment and reemployment for returning veterans do not offer any difficulties, it seems equally apparent from a consideration of what is bound to happen when conversion of war facilities and reduction of the armed forces to peacetime strength begins to take place, and by reference to the situation that existed after the last war, that we should use the present period of comparative quiet on this front to plan and prepare for future developments.

For the foregoing reasons, among others, it is the sense of this Post that:

(1) While the Employment Committee of the National Headquarters is organized to deal with post-war employment as a national problem, and its vigorous attack upon it is deserving of confidence and approval, many phases of the program involve activities in the local communities and must and should be dealt with by individual posts and local organizations;

(2) That plans and preparation for this responsibility also should begin now, and not await the time when we may be confronted by large numbers of individual situations requiring specific attention;

(3) That while the activities of the community should be coordinated and progress requires participation by community, business, and civic groups, the veterans' organizations and their local posts, including particularly the American Legion, are in a unique position to guard the interests of the returning veteran and to participate in a solution of his problems primarily from the standpoint of these interests;

(4) That various communities will have different problems and different plans for dealing with them, but that in many respects the solution adopted in one case will be of assistance in considering another.

It is, therefore, resolved that, in order to coordinate the programs and planning of local posts and to keep them advised of the means by which other communities are proposing to solve their problems of furnishing jobs for returning veterans, the National Headquarters is requested to establish either as a part of the Employment Committee, or in connection with it, a National coordinating service, by which it will be possible for all Legion posts to be kept advised from time to time of progress in this field in local communities throughout the nation, and from which it will be possible to secure advice and guidance in formulating plans for individual communities.
We cannot dispose of this problem until we have started to work on it. Merely as a beginning and mindful that much more needs to be done, the following are proposed for immediate consideration:

1. Enlargement of the Employment Committee.

2. Formation of a small group of lawyers who will volunteer assistance in cases where established sources of information are inadequate for one reason or another.

3. Contact with the Washington Board of Trade and perhaps other groups to urge the formation of a District committee representing veterans' organizations and employers. It is suggested that this contact should be undertaken by a subcommittee of the Employment Committee appointed for that purpose which should be authorized merely to make inquiries and establish contact and report back to the Post before any action is taken.

4. Creation and securing of as widespread publicity as possible for a certificate or flag to be awarded by the Post to all employers cooperating in the reemployment program, and particularly those who voluntarily grant veterans' preference.
A few additional questions raised by members of Costello Post have come to the members of your Committees dealing with veterans' benefits. In the hope that the answers may be of some general interest we give them here:

Q. Is there any provision under Civil Service rules governing the promotion of veterans which requires an agency to give reasons to the Civil Service Commission for passing over a veteran in the same way as they are now required to do in the case of an original appointment?

A. No, there is not. Apparently in any case where there is doubt as to qualification when the employee is entering the service, that doubt is resolved in favor of the veteran, and if there is any doubt as to whether a veteran should be demoted or dismissed, the veteran has an appeal requiring that his superiors furnish justification. But when it comes to winning advancement by demonstrating ability to perform the work of a higher grade, the veteran cannot depend on his preference to demonstrate that superiority. In that respect veterans' preference does not apply.

Q. Can a veteran be prevented from changing his job to a more desirable one?

A. This is a subject that has to be broken down into several parts. If a veteran contemplates a change from Government service to private industry, or vice versa, he can do so without a clearance. But Civil Service regulations require that if an employee is to be transferred from one department or agency to another within the Government, the consent of both the employee and his prospective superior be obtained. Unfortunately, there is no assurance that in the case of veterans, an exception will necessarily be made and that consent be given. The case can be appealed to the Civil Service Commission, but their decision would probably depend on other factors and not be based upon the veteran's interests. In such a situation, of which your Civil Service Committee had an example recently, the advisable procedure is to seek to obtain a change in the attitude of the employing agency and try to obtain the necessary consent.
Because so great an effort is being made to establish a program of assistance to returning veterans, the laws and regulations dealing with veterans' rights and benefits have become complicated and technical. It could easily happen that on this account the very people for whose benefit the program has been set up may become discouraged and fail to obtain what they are entitled to under it. That is one of the ways in which your own committees would like to help you. If you have a problem, particularly if you are a World War II veteran, and will submit it to the Post officers or to the appropriate committees, like Rehabilitation, Employment, Civil Service, etc., they will do their best to get you the right answer. They cannot help you unless they know about your problem.

In order to give you an example of some questions which may arise, the following questions and answers are given; others may follow in succeeding bulletins if you are interested and particularly if questions are sent in which seem to be of general interest.

Q. Do veterans' rights rest entirely on the so-called "G.I. Bill of Rights"?

A. By no means. There are a number of other laws, including the Selective Service Act itself, the Veterans' Preference Act relating to civil service, the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act, which have some bearing on benefits available to veterans.

Q. Are there still other cases where a veteran may find himself in a preferred position?

A. Yes. For example, the regulations covering the Office of Defense Transportation and the O. F. A. make certain exceptions and confer certain advantages on veterans who are considering engaging in business or in certain types of employment.

Q. Are the benefits limited to veterans of World War II?

A. Not in all cases. For example, the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, dealing with the government civil service, applies to ex-service men who have served on active duty "during any war," and the Veterans' Employment Service established under the G. I. bill is available to a veteran with active service "during a period of war."

Q. Must a veteran apply for his old job within 40 days after discharge?

A. No. That was the situation before last December, but at that time the law was changed as was stated at the last Post meeting, so that you can apply within 90 days after discharge from the service or from any post-discharge hospitalization that is not longer than one year.

Q. In order to get unemployment compensation must I be unemployed immediately after discharge?

A. No. The unemployment must start within two years of discharge or the end of the war, and you are entitled to as much as 52 weeks' compensation if you have had sufficient active service. Those who take jobs immediately on discharge are in a preferred position because their right to unemployment compensation will be held in reserve in case they later become unemployed.
WHAT PRICE SUPERSENIORITY?

Who can with justice fix a limit on the debt the country owes those who risk their lives defending it? In truth, that debt can never be paid and all the benefits that statute and community action offer returning servicemen will be token payments. The biggest token of all should be the opportunity of steady and profitable employment. Since the armed services are now approaching the 15 million mark, the objective involves nothing less than the maintenance of a prosperous, growing America. Fifteen million jobs cannot be created at the expense of 15 million others. We shall want employment for all able and willing to work.

That should be the target. Unfortunately in recent months it has been somewhat obscured by a relatively minor squabble about seniority and "superseniority" rights. FORTUNE (October, 1944, "What Price Glory This Time?") called attention to this disagreement, which has subsequently come more and more into the open. It involves the interpretation that the Selective Service System has made of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act. According to this interpretation, any World War II veteran, who is otherwise entitled to recover an old job, shall get it even if he must "bump" another employee with seniority greater than his own (including full credit for the service period). In plain language this means that a man who had worked for a company for three months and served in the Army for two months could displace somebody who had worked with the company for ten years.

The question involves at most only about two million out of the total of 15 million soldiers, sailors, and airmen, since the great bulk of men in our armed forces did not hold jobs when they entered military service. Nevertheless, it is raising a nasty row. On the face of it, Selective Service's interpretation of Section 8 seems a clear benefit to the veteran. But not necessarily beneath the face. Omar V. Ketchum, National Legislative Representative and Rehabilitation Director of the Veterans' of Foreign Wars, has called superseniority a "gold brick" since it would wreck existing seniority systems and in the end leave veterans "with practically no protection at all." Brigadier General Bines, Chief of the Veterans' Administration, has constantly reiterated his sensible opposition to any such notion as that all the employment available in a given community shall go to veterans. But a large Brooklyn corporation recently reckoned that if superseniority prevails it might have to fire every employee except World War II veterans in order to restore jobs to former employees as they leave the service. Among those fired would be World War I veterans.

Constitutional points aside (and they exist), it is very difficult to read Section 8 as guaranteeing anything more than justifiable protection of earned seniority plus full credit for the service period. There is grave danger that the attempt to read more into the act on behalf of a minority of veterans will create an industrial jam and a series of industrial conflicts. The prevailing uncertainty is bad for veterans, bad for civilian employees, and bad for management, which bears the responsibility for planning the reconversion job. Selective Service owes it to the country to reconsider its interpretation of the law and thus avoid the protracted agony of federal-court proceedings on a ruling of dubious value to veterans themselves.
Discussion by John A. Overholt, Chief of the Efficiency Ratings Administration Section, Personnel Classification Division, of the Civil Service Commission, at a meeting sponsored by the District of Columbia Department of the American Legion, Commerce Department Auditorium, February 23, 1945.

Efficiency ratings are probably the subject of more unfavorable comment than any other function of government. They are known as "popularity contests", "guessing games", and "efficiency raffles". They are unpopular with those who make them as well as with those who receive them. We might very well ask why they are necessary if administrators and supervisors don't want them and employees don't want them.

If we were stockholders in a corporation which never paid any cash dividends to us but was continually asking for assessments on our stock, wouldn't we like to know what the corporation was doing with our money? The people of the United States are in fact stockholders in the greatest corporation in the world—the United States of America. As people of the United States we are taxed on the basis of every pay check we receive, and we never receive any dividends as profits of the corporation. We know that a large amount of our tax money goes to pay salaries and wages of employees of the corporation. As taxpayers, we sometimes wonder whether our taxes might be lighter if the employees of the government would do more and better work. We would like to be assured that someone is looking after our interests as taxpayers in seeing that every employee was putting forth his best efforts. That feeling was recognized by our board of directors—the Congress of the United States—in passing laws requiring that periodic inventories be made of the way in which employees are performing the work assigned to them. These periodic inventories of work performance are known as efficiency ratings.

Under the law, efficiency ratings for employees paid under the Classification Act are required to be made under a uniform system approved by the Civil Service Commission. The Commission provides the system but the ratings are to be made by those who are charged with the responsibility for assigning, observing and reviewing the work. The ratings must be a measurement of the facts of work performance against the performance requirements of each person's official job—the job for which he was hired, and the job for which he is paid.

Job performance usually consists of several elements or factors. Under the rating system, therefore, we provide a rating form with a number of elements from which those who make and review the rating may select those which are pertinent. The most important elements are to be underlined and these are given more weight in determining the rating. Each rated element is to be marked with a check mark if actual performance conforms with that necessary to get the job done. If actual performance is in excess of that required, under any element, such element should be marked with a plus mark. If actual performance is less than that required under any element, such element shall be marked with a minus mark. These marks are made, in the first instance, by the immediate supervisors who have first hand knowledge of the facts of work performance. The supervisor is acting as the agent of the head of his department or establishment in making this rating and his administrative superiors are required to review his rating marks to be certain that he has not rated too strictly or too generously and to eliminate any possible preferences or prejudices because of personal feelings. The ratings are then reviewed by an efficiency rating committee acting for the head of the department or establishment.

Final efficiency ratings are made by applying the standard prescribed on the rating form. If any employee exceeded the performance requirements in every important element on the rating form and at least met performance requirements on rating elements which were pertinent but not especially important, he gets an
efficiency rating of Excellent, signifying very outstanding performance. If his performance was outstanding in at least half of the more important elements and at least met job requirements in all of the other elements rated, he gets a rating of Very Good, signifying outstanding performance. If he met job requirements in most of the elements, and has outstanding performance to counterbalance any deficiencies during the rating period, his rating is Good, signifying fully satisfactory performance. If there are more plus and check marks than minus marks on the more important elements but the deficiencies are not counterbalanced by outstanding performance he gets a Fair rating, signifying acceptable but not fully satisfactory performance. If the minus marks are more significant than the plus and check marks, the rating is Unsatisfactory.

After the efficiency ratings have been approved, they are made a matter of record in the department or establishment, each employee is notified of his own rating, and the ratings are made available for inspection. Every employee is entitled to see his own rating form and is also entitled to see the record of the ratings of all employees in the office or establishment where he is employed.

If an employee feels that his rating does not reflect the true facts of his performance as compared with the performance requirements of his official position, he may ask his supervisor or higher level superiors to make the necessary correction. If he does not wish to take the matter up with his superiors, or if his superiors are not willing to make the correction he feels to be necessary, he may appeal to a statutory Board of Review. These Boards of Review consist of three members, one elected by employees, one designated by the head of the department or agency, and a chairman designated by the Civil Service Commission. These three members are required to sit as impartial judges to review the merits of each case, and have the authority to change the rating in any way that seems proper to them. Cases in the Departmental Service are handled by oral hearings while cases arising in the field service are decided on the basis of evidence secured through correspondence.

Efficiency ratings are a basis for salary adjustments, a guide in promotions to higher grade positions, and for demotions and dismissals. They are also an important factor in determining retention preference in cases of reductions in force.

A Good rating is sufficient to warrant salary advancements at periodic intervals up to the standard or middle rate of the grade. This insures standard pay for standard work. For salary advancements above the standard or middle rate of the grade, a Very Good or Excellent rating is necessary. Premium pay must be justified by premium performance. An employee receiving premium pay, above the standard or middle rate of the grade, will be subject to a salary decrease if his performance falls below Good. An employee with a rating of Unsatisfactory cannot be retained in his position. He must either be shifted to another position where he might be expected to render satisfactory service or he must be separated from the service for inefficiency.

In summing up, we may say that we have efficiency ratings because the people of the United States—the owners of the business—want them. They are official records which serve as vouchers in support of pay changes and should be prepared with due regard to actual facts of work performance. They are measurements of the actual performance rendered in comparison with the requirements of the official position—the position for which the employee is hired and in which he is being paid. Every supervisor and administrator who is responsible for getting work done is equally responsible for seeing that efficiency ratings of those who do the work are honest and true. Questionable efficiency ratings are subject to appeal to impartial Boards of Review who have full authority to correct improper ratings. These facts should be known to all who make or recommend ratings, to all who review ratings and to all who receive notices of ratings.
1. Q. Should an employee be rated by a person who is unfamiliar with the work required of the employee being rated?

A. No. Each employee should be rated by his immediate supervisor—that is the one who assigns and reviews the work. Of course, if there has been a recent change in supervisors, the rating official may not be very familiar with the work being done, but he should check the facts with the previous supervisor so that he can give a correct rating.

2. Q. What effort is made to verify the ability of the supervisor to rate properly and fairly?

A. Every supervisor is required to be rated by his supervisor. The judgment exercised by a supervisor in recommending efficiency ratings for his subordinates should be critically checked when he is rated, and should be reflected in his own rating.

3. Q. What basis does the reviewing official use in changing the marks given by the rating official?

A. It might be personal knowledge from having observed the employee at work, or from a review of completed work. It might be from previous reports made concerning the employee by the rating official. It might be from discussing the initial rating marks with the rating official. We urge that reviewing officials check questioned marks carefully with the rating officials before they make any changes.

4. Q. Why would a reviewing official change a mark given an employee by his immediate supervisor?

A. No reviewing official should change a mark given by a rating official unless he finds that it is wrong after checking the facts. The reviewing official has just as much responsibility as the rating official for seeing that the rating expresses the true facts of work performance as related to requirements of the employees official position.

5. Q. How soon after a rating is made can the employee know what the rating is?

A. Usually it takes from six weeks to two months for a rating to be recommended, reviewed by higher ranking supervisors, approved by the Efficiency Rating Committee, posted to the records, and published to the employees.

6. Q. What would you say of a case where a reviewing official told the rating official in advance what each mark should be on an employee’s rating sheet?

A. I would say that the reviewing official acted very improperly. The rating official should exercise independent judgment and if the reviewing official disagreed with him, each should have the courage to express his own views on the rating report form.

7. Q. Since "Excellent" does not mean perfect, why is it stated that too many employees are rated "Excellent"?

A. The reason is probably that some of us who deal with these problems are constantly running into cases where supervisors claim employees are not much good although they have given them "Excellent" ratings. Though "Excellent" does not mean perfect, it does mean very outstanding, and it is rather discouraging sometimes to find a lot of people rated "Excellent" in a group when the work of the whole group is rather mediocre. Every
employee whose work is truly outstanding should be rated "Very Good" or "Excellent" but no one should receive such ratings unless his work is truly outstanding in fact.

8. Q. When an employee transfers from one agency to another during the rating year, for example, 8 months in the first agency and 4 months in the second agency, which agency makes his rating at the end of the year?

A. His rating is made by the agency where he is employed at the end of the rating year.

9. Q. Can an employee be penalized in his efficiency rating because he had a great deal of sick leave during the rating period?

A. Leave records are no proper basis for efficiency ratings. On the other hand, if illness during a rating year caused a poor performance record, in fact, the poor performance should be considered in rating efficiency. We must bear in mind that efficiency ratings reflect performance, regardless of the cause. If the employer did not receive good performance in fact, the efficiency rating should not reflect good performance, whether or not the employee did the best he could under the circumstances.

10. Q. If an employee refuses to work on Saturday or any other day, should this refusal be held against him?

A. Yes. It must be assumed from the question that the employee was requested to perform work within the scope of his employment and "refused" to comply with the request. This is insubordination.

11. Q. What redress is available to a veteran who feels that his supervisor is always making things miserable for him?

A. An employee who feels that he is being abused can appeal under grievance procedures in his department or agency. The best way, however, is to have a frank discussion with the supervisor. It will usually be found that the employee takes offense at things that were not intended to be offensive and nurses his grievances instead of settling them. A good rule to follow is for the aggrieved employee to act toward the supervisor as he would want the supervisor to act toward him if their positions were reversed.

12. Q. What can an employee do about his efficiency rating, if he feels it is too low, when he does not have sufficient work to keep him busy?

A. An employee who has not had an opportunity to perform to the extent of his ability cannot demonstrate that he has in fact rendered outstanding performance. Under these circumstances, the general public has not received the outstanding performance he feels he could render and his efficiency rating cannot properly reflect performance above that actually rendered. My suggestion is that such an employee take steps to secure a transfer to a place where his maximum skills could be utilized.

13. Q. What recourse is available to an employee who has secured a correction in his efficiency rating through appeal and finds that his supervisor abuses him for having appealed?

A. Grievance procedures are available for a situation like this. Usually, however, the best procedure is to have a frank understanding with the supervisor. Perhaps the employee has shown a tendency to boast of his victory over the supervisor and has aroused his resentment. If the employee acts toward the supervisor as he would wish the supervisor to act toward him
if their positions were reversed, an amiable adjustment can usually be worked out.

14. Q. Why does the Civil Service Commission send an investigator to interview an employee who has appealed his efficiency rating?

A. There are several reasons. If the rating requires a salary reduction, or demotion or dismissal of the employee, the Civil Service Commission must investigate and approve the proposed action, whether the rating has been appealed or not. Sometimes the Board of Review asks that an investigation be made in order to expedite consideration of the appeal, in which case the investigator's report is made available to the appealing employee, and to the agency which made the appealed rating. Sometimes investigations are made at the request of employees or at the request of those who are interceding in behalf of employees.

15. Q. What chance does a veteran of the First World War have to hold his job in competition with draft dodgers in the Navy Yard?

A. If the war veteran maintains a good performance record, his preference will assure his retention over the non-veteran holding a similar type of appointment. However, if a war veteran is inclined to depend entirely on his veteran preference and neglects his work performance, he may find that a hard-working non-veteran may be retained while he is released. In other words, the veteran who concentrates on doing the best job he can will usually find that his veteran preference works automatically to protect him, while the veteran who concentrates his attention on veteran preference may find that his poor work performance has made his veteran preference of little value.

16. Q. Where can we get more information about efficiency ratings, efficiency rating appeals, and grievance procedures?

A. Questions on any of these subjects may be sent to the Efficiency Ratings Administration Section, Personnel Classification Division, of the Civil Service Commission.
THE VETERANS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

A talk given to the Post Service Officers of the District of Columbia Department, American Legion by Frank D. Morton, Administrative Officer, D. C. Selective Service System.

Under the provisions of Section 3(g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of Selective Service has been made responsible for the establishment of a Personnel Division with adequate facilities to render assistance to returning veterans;

(1) In their replacement in their former positions, or
(2) In securing for them new or initial positions.

In compliance with this requirement and for the purpose of facilitating the discharge of these responsibilities, a Veterans' Personnel Division has been established in National Headquarters, Selective Service System. This Division is intended to maintain administrative control of the Selective Service Veterans' Assistance Program throughout each State and the District of Columbia. All State Directors have been made responsible for the organization and supervision of this Program within their States consistent with the policies and procedures prescribed by the National Director. It also is directed that all of the facilities of each Local Board will be made available to assist veterans in solving any problems that might arise incident to their return to a civilian status. Veterans entitled to assistance by the Selective Service System include all persons, male and female, who, subsequent to Jan 1, 1940, entered upon active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, whether by induction, enlistment, commission or otherwise and who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty or period of training and service. In addition, at the
request of the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, the Director of Selective Service agreed to assume the responsibility of assisting discharged members of the Merchant Marine to secure reinstatement in their former positions. (Public Law 87, 73rd Congress, June 25, 1943).

Within the meaning of the Selective Service Act, a veteran has satisfactorily completed his period of service only when he has received an honorable discharge. While there are other forms of legislation which provide benefits to veterans who have received other than honorable discharges, it should be emphasized that the Selective Service Act does not apply to those persons or, in fact, to any veteran whose discharge is not marked "honorable." Some types of discharge are neither honorable nor are they dishonorable. Included in this group, for instance, is the blue discharge of the Army, Form 56; the yellow discharge of the Navy, Form 662; and the white discharge of the Marine Corps, Form 335a. These discharges are given mainly in instances of fraudulent enlistment, habits and traits of character, and certain types of misconduct.

Under the Selective Service Act, a veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or in a position of like seniority, status and pay under the following conditions:

1. If such a position was in the employ of a private employer, the United States Government, its territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia;

2. If such position was other than a temporary position;

3. If he left such position subsequent to May 1, 1940, in order to enter upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States;
(4) If he satisfactorily completed his period of training and service and received a certificate to that effect;

(5) If he is still qualified to perform the duties of such position;

(6) If he makes application for reemployment within 90 days after he is relieved from training and service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year; and

(7) If such position is in the employ of a private employer, the employer's circumstances have not so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to reinstate the veteran to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

After having been restored to his former position under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, he is entitled to the following additional benefits:

(a) He shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of service;

(b) He shall be restored without loss of seniority;

(c) He shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person entered military or naval service; and

(d) He shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

In order to more effectively carry out the Congressional mandate to assist veterans to secure new or initial positions, the
Director of Selective Service has requested the assistance of the U. S. Employment Service, War Mobilization Commission. That organization has agreed to lend the facilities of its Veterans' Employment Service to assist veterans to become placed in suitable positions. This is not intended as a delegation of legal responsibility on the part of the Director of Selective Service, but rather a utilization of the existing facilities of the U. S. Employment Service.

In the District of Columbia, in compliance with the policy of National Headquarters, a Reemployment Committeeman has been attached to each of the twenty-five Local Boards. These Committeemen are the veterans' personal representatives, agents and advisors. They have the direct responsibility to help veterans return to their old jobs and to assist them in the solution of any personal problems by directly referring them to Government or private agencies who have indicated their willingness to cooperate. In addition, there has been established in D. C. Headquarters office a Veterans' Assistance Division for the express purpose of supervising the Veterans' Assistance Program in the D. C. Selective Service System.

At the time veterans are being separated from service, they are reminded of their responsibility of reporting to their Local Board. They are also advised of their right to call upon that Local Board or its Reemployment Committeeman for advice and assistance. A Notice of Separation is prepared at the Separation Centers of the Army or Navy, and forwarded through the various State Headquarters offices of Selective Service to the Local Boards. When this separation form is received in our Veterans' Assistance Division, a record card is made and a letter is prepared and sent to the veteran. This letter not only welcomes him
home, but offers him the facilities of the D. C. Selective Service System in the solution of any problem that has arisen in connection with his return to a civilian status. Through contact with Local Board offices, he also is informed of his privilege of conferring with a Reemployment Committee if he so desires.

As we have stated, the Act requires that a veteran make application for reinstatement in his former position within 90 days after he has been relieved from training and service. Previously this time was limited to 40 days, but it recently was changed by an amendment to the law which permits not only the 90 days following the date of discharge, but as much as one year in addition if the veteran has been hospitalized immediately after separation from the service. This amendment became law on December 8, 1944, and its provisions operate retroactively for veterans separated from the service prior to its enactment provided that the 90 day period measured from the date of discharge or release from a hospital has not expired as of December 8, 1944. The hospitalization provisions of the amendment are intended to cover hospitalization in either Government or private facilities. A veteran is not required to remain hospitalized at any one particular hospital or one type of hospital, but may transfer from one hospital to another, one or more times, provided his hospitalization is continuous except for the necessary time to transfer. In some cases, continuous hospitalization within the meaning of this amendment may not mean continuous confinement, but in those instances a veteran, in order to retain his reemployment privileges under the Selective Service law, would be restricted from engaging in gainful employment of a type which might be construed to be normal activity.
We also have said that a veteran is entitled to reinstatement if he is still qualified to perform the duties of his former position. This is a question of fact and must be determined by common sense and experience. The employer may not set up arbitrary or unreasonable standards. The veteran is not required to meet higher physical standards than existed in the position at the time it was vacated by him nor is he required to meet standards set up by the employer for either new employees or those without reemployment rights. Further, the employer has no right to establish as a condition precedent to the veteran's reinstatement in his former position that he sign any waiver of his rights to keep his medical history and diagnosis confidential or to insist that he authorize the employer to secure such information from the War or Navy Department. The real question is, "Can the veteran do his job in the manner in which he did it before he left?" If there is any doubt, the veteran is entitled to a chance to prove that he can do the job. Of course, if the position has been reconstructed and up-graded to the extent that it is beyond the veteran's skill, he then is entitled to a job equal in seniority, status and pay to that which he vacated.

A private employer is not required to reinstate a veteran if his circumstances have so changed as to make it "unreasonable and impossible to do so." What constitutes such a change in an employer's circumstances must be decided by the facts and circumstances in the individual case. "Convenience" must be distinguished from "impossible," and the fact that a non-veteran being replaced by the returning veteran is receiving less pay and performing satisfactory service may not be considered as an unreasonable or impossible condition. Further, the fact that an employer now employs women in place of men or has given
certain promises of permanent employment to those who filled places vacated by persons who entered service with the armed forces is not an excuse for failure to reinstate an eligible veteran.

The final determination as to the "temporary" or "permanent" character of a given position must rest entirely upon the circumstances of the particular case. Generally speaking, one who is employed to fill the place made vacant by another who enters service occupies a temporary status and has no reemployment rights even though he subsequently enters service himself. There may be exceptions to this, however, as for instance, when one permanent employee is up-graded and replaces another permanent employee who has gone into service and then subsequently enters service himself. In such a case, when either or both of these men return, they each are entitled to reinstatement in the permanent positions they originally held. The character of relationship between employer and employee, whether temporary or permanent, should govern the case rather than the particular assignment being carried out at the time of entry into the Armed Forces. In considering jobs created by war expansion, the character of a specified job will depend upon the circumstances involved and all pertinent factors must be taken into consideration in a determination as to whether a given veteran is entitled to reinstatement.
'Over-Advertising' Called Hindrance
To Veterans Seeking Their Benefits.

By Charles Hurd
Special to the New York Times.

Washington, Jan. 13 - Many informed persons have voiced a belief that the Federal and State programs for veterans must live down the "over-advertising" which characterized so many of them in their preliminary stages.

This publicity, which seemed to raise false hopes and make some legitimate benefits appear as careless gestures of charity rather than soberly considered assistance for self-respecting men, was particularly noticeable in political speeches and advance publicity on the loan features of the "GI Bill of Rights".

Inquiries received by newspapers and by Government agencies have demonstrated for some time that many veterans and men still in service have a false conception of the obligations which go with loan benefits.

Much of this has been ascribed to the speeches of some members of Congress in campaigning for re-election in November. More recently, Federal agencies and departments have apparently been attempting to climb on the bandwagon of "the benefactors of the veteran".

Less attention has been paid to the private channels used to disseminate information which, while technically accurate, has been misleading. In Albany recently, however, Edward S. Rooney, president of the First Trust Company of that city, spoke plainly at a training program conference conducted by the New York State Veterans Service Agency, Mr. Rooney said:

"I feel that the advertising that is put forth by banks generally, and the misinformation that has unfortunately been disseminated to the veteran has created a very serious situation. The veteran feels that he is coming home to his bank and all he has to do is walk in and there is $2,000 waiting for him in a tiny little envelope with his name on it.

"The fact is that this is entirely untrue and the banks, in my opinion, instead of using 'come-on' advertising, as they have been doing, should engage in an educational campaign and explain to the veteran that if he borrows money he most certainly has to pay it back.

"I think that you men and women can render a real service to the veteran if, when you return to your respective communities, you explain to the veteran and outline to the bank the real need for a frank discussion and explanation of the fact that the veteran is getting absolutely nothing free except a part of the first year's interest and, if he borrows money, it must be paid back"
While Mr. Rooney was speaking specifically of New York banks, his remarks, observers assert, apply with equal force to virtually every other State.

Job Questions.

Here are some answers from the War Manpower Commission.

Q. Where should veterans in search of work, other than reinstatement to former positions, go to receive employment assistance?

A. To the nearest office of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

Q. Does the USES operate a special service for veterans?

A. Yes. Its Veterans Employment Service operates in 1,500 permanent and nearly 2,000 part-time or itinerant offices of the USES. Veterans are registered in local offices on special cards and a special service is provided for veterans through State and local veterans' employment representatives.

Q. Is proof of war service necessary for registration as a veteran with the USES?

A. Yes. A veteran must show his discharge papers or other documentary evidence of service.

Q. What are the duties of the State and local veterans employment representatives?

A. They supervise the registration and placement of veterans by local public employment offices. They endeavor to provide for veterans the maximum of job opportunity in gainful employment by obtaining and keeping current information on available employment in public works and private industry or business, and by promoting the interest of employers in employing veterans. They also cooperate with veterans' organizations in developing employment opportunities for veterans and assist in every possible way in the improvement of working conditions and the advancement of their employment.

Q. Is it necessary for a veteran of this war to obtain a statement of availability in order to get a job or to change employment?

A. No. Veterans of this war have complete freedom of choice in employment. They are exempted from all WMC employment stabilization regulations.

Q. Does the Veterans Employment Service assist members of families of veterans?

A. Yes. While only veterans of wars of the United States are registered on special cards, State and local veterans' employment representatives advise and assist members of families of veterans who are in search of work.
Q. What about peace-time veterans (those who have served in the armed forces of the United States in time of peace)?

A. Peace-time veterans are registered on regular employment service cards on which periods of military or naval service are noted. The full resources of the Employment Service are at their disposal and, wherever needed, the assistance of the veterans' employment representative is available.

Telephones for Veterans.

Any veteran setting up a new business will not be hampered by the lack of telephone service. A special ruling on such cases was handed down recently by the office of war utilities of the War Production Board.

Whenever the equipment is available it will be supplied to any new business which is "substantially owned and principally operated or managed" by a veteran who applies for telephone facilities twelve months after being separated from the armed forces.

The WPB made another change authorizing installation of residential service for the widow of any man who had died in service since Jan. 1, 1940, where her household consisted of herself and one or more children aged 10 years or younger. The widow's preference is the same as that now given to the wives of men on active duty.

Red Cross Relief.

The American Red Cross official agency for the Government in handling many types of relief work for veterans and for the families of service men, has published a new booklet and chart outlining its services, which should be most helpful to any local agency dealing with these problems. The booklet is obtainable from national headquarters or any of the regional offices.
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1944.

ORDERED:

That the Civilian War Services Division of the District of Columbia is hereby abolished effective from and after December 31, 1944.

The Volunteer Office is hereby reestablished in the Department of Civilian Defense.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, D. C.

Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS
Civilian War Services Division
Civilian Defense
Lt. Col. Legendre
Major Ennalls Waggaman
All affected organizations
Military Order of the World War
The Electric Institute of Washington
Mr. E. C. Graham
Mr. Chas. T. Penn
Mr. Harold A. Brooks
Mr. Chas. Stofberg
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1944

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Committee on Services to Veterans and War Workers established by the Commissioners on June 28, 1944, having accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner the purposes for which it was created as enumerated in said order of June 28, 1944, the Commissioners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to express to the Chairman and each member of the Committee their sincere appreciation of the efficient and valuable services rendered, and it is hereby

ORDERED:

That the Committee on Services to Veterans and War Workers established by Commissioners' Order C. O. 301, 627/1 on June 28, 1944, is hereby abolished from and after December 31, 1944.

That there is hereby established in the Department of Civilian Defense a division of "Services to Veterans and War Workers" which division shall include an advisory board and executive head, both to be appointed by the District of Columbia Commissioners, said division to become effective January 1, 1945. There shall be established in said division an information center for the purpose of assisting war veterans and workers in making contact with appropriate agencies in connection with their various rights, benefits, and opportunities, particularly in connection with re-training and re-employment.

The executive head of the division shall make every endeavor to facilitate and guide war personnel in re-establishing themselves in civilian life.

The Director of the Department of Civilian Defense, after consultation with the advisory board, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this order;

All personnel, records and property of the Civilian War Services
Division, which division has been abolished by Commissioners' Order of this date, are hereby ordered transferred to the Department of Civilian Defense for assignment and use by the division of "Services to Veterans and War Workers." The appropriation formerly available to the Civilian War Services Division is hereby made available to the Department of Civilian Defense for the purposes of carrying on the duties and activities described by this Order.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, D. C.

[Signature]

Secretary to the Board

Official copy furnished

Capt. Whitehurst, Dir. of Civ. Defense
Civilian Defense
Civilian War Services Division
Lt. Col. Legendre
Major Ennals Waggman
Mr. E. A. Graham
Mr. Chas. T. Penn
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By order of the Board of Commissioners, D. C.

/s/ G. H. Thornett
Secretary to the Board.
Washington's Information Center for Veterans and War Workers will open Tuesday morning, January 2nd, the Commissioners announced today. Commissioner John Russell Young, President of the Board of Commissioners, will officially open the Center at 9:30 a.m. Established as a division under the Department of Civilian Defense, the new service will be afforded all District of Columbia veterans and war workers. The Center is located at 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., directly in front of the District Building. The office hours will be from 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Captain H. C. Whitehurst, Director of the Civilian Defense Department, under whose supervision this new activity falls, said that the Information Center has been set up with the cooperation of the State Veterans' Service Committee established under Public Law 458 of the 78th Congress, which deals with retraining and reemployment.

Mr. Young, who is also Regional Director for Civilian Defense, has designated his Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Leonce R. Legendre, as his representative in charge of the new Center. He will be assisted by Major Emmals Waggaaman of the Regional Staff. Trained interviewers have been placed in the Center to greet the returning veteran or dislocated war worker and to provide him with the necessary information as to the appropriate agency in connection with their various rights, benefits, and opportunities given them under the laws and regulations applying to retraining and reemployment and the provisions of the G-I Bill of Rights.

Captain Whitehurst announced that Colonel Legendre, through his designation to the Information Center by Mr. Young, will be in charge of operations. The Interviewing Staff, Colonel Legendre explained, consists of both paid and volunteer help. The volunteers will be supplied the Center through the regular Volunteer Office, which is located in the same building, under the supervision of Mrs. Harry S. Bernton. The Volunteer Office will continue to function with Mrs. Bernton serving as chief of that section. In its Order of December 12, 1944, the Commissioners abolished Civilian War Services but retained the Volunteer Office. This division will recruit workers for the Veterans' Information Center.

Creation of the Information Center was recommended by a Commissioners' Committee, headed by Mr. E. C. Graham, which was set up on June 28th and which surveyed all facilities available to assist the returning veteran. The groundwork upon which the Information Center is built was prepared by this Commissioners' Committee.

Also assisting the work of the Committee will be Mr. Malcolm Morrow, Chief of the Branch of Inquiry, Office of War Information. Mr. Morrow consulted with Captain Whitehurst and Colonel Legendre in setting up the Center which opens Tuesday. A direct contact has been established between the office operated by the Commissioners and the Federal Office of Information so that information which does not fit into the usual categories will be supplied.
In their Order the Commissioners stressed that the Information Center, which is opening up this week, is a referral center and will not attempt to answer the complex questions which may arise concerning a returning war veteran.

The State Veterans' Service Committee, with which the local Center will have such close contact, is composed of a representative from the Selective Service System, Mr. Frank Norton, who serves as Chairman; War Manpower Commission, Mr. Charles E. Farmer; and the Veterans' Administration, Mr. Howard F. Dickensheets. Captain Whitehurst stated that this committee had been of invaluable assistance in setting up the new division and that the closest possible contact would be made between the two groups in the future.

The five Federal Agencies most closely connected with the returning veteran have promised to send a representative to observe the activities of the Center when it opens Tuesday and to remain for such period of time as their services are required in the continued training of those who will interview the returning veterans. These departments include the Veterans' Administration, Selective Service, USIS, Civil Service Commission and the Railroad Retirement Board.

Captain Whitehurst said that soon after the new Center gets under way, he plans to call in all service organizations and other groups interested in supplying assistance or aid to the returning veteran or war worker so that their many activities might be coordinated. Whitehurst also stressed that it was the intention of the service to eliminate as far as possible sending the veteran, his dependents who might also seek information, or the war worker to the wrong point of contact. Should a veteran, for example, visit the Center and require specific information on a particular branch of the War Manpower Commission, it is the purpose of the Information Center and the interviewer handling this veteran to make a direct contact with a particular person in the War Manpower Commission to whom this veteran will go with a referral slip, especially designated in this instance.
FEW APPLYING FOR JOB TRAINING,
VETERANS' BUREAU REPORTS.


By the United Press.

Disabled veterans are being absorbed into war jobs so rapidly that comparatively few are applying to the Veterans Administration for specialized training, Public Relations Director Edward M. Lewis revealed last night.

While 9359 veterans were taking rehabilitation courses at the end of 1944, another 150,000 entitled to training didn't bother filling out training application forms, Lewis said. They apparently found war-plant salaries more attractive than the administration's "pension-while-learning" plan.

Lewis said that the war jobs have been "tremendous morale builders" because the veterans not only earn good pay but have the satisfaction of boosting the war effort. He believes, however, that when war output tapers off, many veterans will seek vocational training. Such applications may be filed up to two years from the date of discharge or two years from the date Congress declares the war ended, whichever is later.

After World War I, 128,000 disabled veterans completed rehabilitation courses under Administration sponsorship. Many mistakes were made then from which authorities are trying to profit now in counseling the thousands being discharged.

"Our big mistake before was in hurrying men into training regardless of their ability or aptitudes," Lewis said. "Unemployment set in quickly after the close of the war and there was a crying demand to get men off the streets. As a result, many fellows didn't take an interest in their work and often studied things for which they were wholly unsuited.

"Now we have an extensive counseling system through 52 field offices - at least one in every State - and we try to provide training which the man will enjoy and for which he has an aptitude.

"For example, take our first rehabilitation case in this war - a fellow who had been discharged with a bad heart after a year in the Army. He was a soda jerker before the war - left school when he was about 16 - then got a job as a truck driver. This fellow didn't want to be a truck driver for the rest of his life. He wanted to study aviation.

"After eliminating pilot's and mechanic's jobs as beyond his strength, we finally agreed on aviation drafting as a career for him. We picked out a good school, paid his tuition, and now he's well on the way to a career in which he'll be happy."
OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

Retraining and Reemployment Administration (Order No. 1)

Organization and Operation of Veterans' Information Service Centers.

As men and women are discharged from the armed services and as war production is cut back, many persons will experience serious difficulty in readjusting from war to peace activity. To give the most appropriate assistance to the individual in making this readjustment, it is necessary that information be easily accessible in every community as to services and benefits available.

To accomplish this, the President of the United States, on February 24, 1944, prescribed in Executive Order 9427:

* * * * *

"There is hereby established in the Office of War Mobilization a Retraining and Reemployment Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), the functions of which, subject to the general supervision of the Director of War Mobilization, shall be exercised by a Retraining and Reemployment Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator) to be appointed by the Director of War Mobilization.

"With the assistance of a Retraining and Reemployment Policy Board, composed of a representative of the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, the Veterans Administration, the Civil Service Commission, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the War Production Board, it shall be the function of the Administration.

"To have general supervision and direction of the activities of all Government agencies relating to the retraining and reemployment of persons discharged or released from the armed services or other war work, including all work directly affected by the cessation of hostilities or the reduction of the war program; to issue necessary regulations and directions in connection therewith; and to advise with the appropriate committees of the Congress as to the steps taken or to be taken with respect thereto".

To facilitate these processes, the Army and Navy will, at the time of discharge, advise persons who are leaving the services and will provide them with printed information as to their rights and benefits.

The Administrator with the concurrence of the Policy Board, as constituted in the Executive Order, directs that all field offices of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, and the Veterans Administration shall provide full information as to their own programs and as to other existing programs for veterans.
Under the authority of the Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, there shall be established in each State a Veterans' Service Committee representing the Selective Service System, the War Manpower Commission, and the Veterans Administration. This Committee will act as the representative of the Federal Government in the State in connection with information to veterans. Each Committee will select its own Chairman and will add to its membership, or will represent the Federal Government, on State Committees of the same nature, as the situation requires.

This Committee will have the following responsibilities:

Each member of the Committee shall designate a representative of his Agency as a member of the Veterans' Service Committee in each community of the State in which the Agency maintains facilities.

Render such assistance as may be required by the Veterans' Service Committee in establishing Veterans' Information Centers in the communities where the need for such Centers has been determined.

Act as a central point for and mobilize the efforts of volunteer or other groups in the State in relation to Veterans' Information activities.

Be the contact point in the State for the Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment in connection with this program.

In order to promote an integrated and balanced program in the community, the Administrator directs that there shall be a Veterans' Service Committee with the following membership: a representative of the Selective Service System, the United States Employment Service, and the Veterans Administration insofar as any one or all of these agencies have representatives available in the community. These representatives shall constitute the Veterans' Service Committee. The Committee will elect its own Chairman.

A Veterans' Service Committee may enlarge its membership to include representation from local organizations, or they may represent the Federal Government on community committees of the same nature. The Federal officials designated by the Administrator shall retain their function and responsibility as the point of contact for the Administration through the State Committee with the Federal programs in the community.

The responsibilities of the Committee shall be:

To determine the need for a single information service center over and above those existing in the individual agencies of the community.

To act as a central point for and to mobilize the efforts of volunteer or other groups in the community in relation to Veterans' Information activities.

To be the contact point in that community for the State Veterans' Service Committee in connection with the particular subject matter of this program.
The Committee shall, in consultation with the cooperating agencies, determine: first, whether a single information center is necessary; second, whether there is available an appropriate location and necessary facilities in the community.

The function of an information center shall be primarily one of advice and reference. Actual determination of eligibility for benefits or special services must be the function of the appropriate agencies.

Local cooperation is important, since local organizations may render service outside of the scope of the Federal program and may effectively provide volunteer service and facilities for the Center.

If a Center establishes services acceptable to veterans, with sound advice as to their problems, the variety and complexity of applications for assistance will be great. Federal programs will by no means meet all of these demands. Advice will be sought as to housing, family programs, special assistance, business or farm problems, and many other matters. Such varied services will demand the assistance of all pertinent community organizations and leaders. Thus the Centers should have available the most skillful interviewers and should have access to the advice of the most influential citizens in the community.

There is no single pattern for the operation of a Center which will fit communities of all types and sizes. The organization should be adapted to the volume and nature of applications anticipated and the facilities available in the community. Changes in structure should be effected by the Committee as experience indicates.

The Committee responsible for the operation of a Center may elect an Executive Secretary who shall be generally responsible for the operation of the Center and may, when sufficient staff is available, delegate functions to other appointees. General functions to be performed are procurement of space and supplies, organization of staff, instruction of staff, arrangement of office hours, maintenance of records and the development of working relationships with cooperating organizations.

The space for handling any considerable volume of applicants should include, where possible, a general waiting room with a reference desk and interview facilities which will afford the maximum of privacy.

Efficient operation will require that two types of staff members be available:

1. Specialized staff as designated by the operating agencies.
2. Generalized staff from community organizations or as volunteer workers.

Both types of staff members may need instruction as to methods, procedures and content of the services available to veterans. The objective of all persons on duty should be to acquire the ability to analyze the problems of the applicant in a tactful manner and refer him to the proper agency for securing service. Specialized personnel should be instructed by
the supervisory staffs of the organization in which they are employed. Generalized and volunteer personnel should be instructed through means of discussion groups in which informed persons will explain the areas of responsibilities of each pertinent organization or agency. Such personnel should study and employ for reference the literature concerning Federal and other programs.

In referring applicants to operating agencies for service, interviewers should, if possible, make definite appointments with the person to be seen and provide the applicants with notations of such appointments in writing and ascertain in advance what papers the applicant will need in determining his eligibility or status in order that these may be presented to the service agency.

Basic records of numbers and types of requests, places of reference, and other dispositions, shall be maintained under the supervision of the Executive Secretary and shall make such reports as may be prescribed by the Administrator and the State Committee.

No Federal funds have been appropriated or requested for the establishment or operation of Information Centers. No person is authorized to make any financial commitment or incur any financial obligation on behalf of the United States in connection with any of the activities provided for in this directive.

/s/ Frank T. Hines
Administrator.

May 17, 1944.
Five bureaus of the U.S. Department of Labor will bear the primary responsibility in meeting the manpower problems of the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, according to a joint statement issued today by Secretary of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach and National Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, who also is Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

Chief among the aims of the program will be the employment of veterans at a greatly accelerated rate.

The emergency housing program calls for start of construction by private builders of 2,700,000 medium and low-priced dwellings by the end of 1947, representing an estimated aggregate investment of $11 1/3 billion. Of these, 1,200,000 units are called for this year requiring the employment of approximately 2,000,000 on and off-site, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, nearly three times the present estimated total of 700,000 workers employed at housing sites or producing residential building materials.

The statement follows:

An agreement defining the role of the U.S. Department of Labor in the Veterans Emergency Housing Program has been concluded by the Department of Labor and the National Housing Agency.

Five Department of Labor bureaus will actively participate in the program. Special services will be contributed when necessary by other divisions of the Labor Department.
The five are:

1. The United States Employment Service, to recruit the workers and counsel applicants for construction jobs. All local USES offices have been instructed to assign personnel who will work exclusively on recruitment for the housing project. They will coordinate their recruitment with programs undertaken by contractors and the unions in the local communities. They will also supply local emergency housing committees with labor market information.

2. Bureau of Labor Statistics, to provide local and national figures that will show how the program is progressing. The Bureau measures the monthly rate of building, by type, in the entire nonfarm area of the country and in more than 3,000 individual places. It reports the number of workers employed at the building sites, and the off-site employment created in mines, factories, on transportation systems and in distributors' shops. The month-to-month changes in wholesale and dealer-to-contractor prices of building materials are provided. Continuing studies will be made to give information on the characteristics of the housing being built in over 126 different metropolitan areas of the country, variations in the occupational distribution of the workers employed on the houses, and related matters.

3. Conciliation Service, to assist in the maintenance of amicable relations between workers and employers involved in the program. For that purpose a Conciliation Service coordinator and special Regional Commissioners of Conciliation have been designated to work closely with the NHA and regional offices. It will be the responsibility of the Conciliation Service to keep labor relations adjusted so there will be a free flow of building materials moving to the housing sites.

4. Apprentice Training Service, to cooperate closely with employers and construction unions in establishing and accelerating apprentice training programs to expedite the housing program. At present, to provide the skilled workers necessary to carry out the programs there are 1,117 local trade apprenticeship programs. The General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry estimates there may be a need for at least 5,000 such local programs, each relating to a specific craft. These local committees are the management-labor mechanism by which applicants are selected and assigned to construction projects.

5. Wage Adjustment Board, to give special attention to the expeditious handling of cases in the residential construction industry which come to its attention. It should be emphasized that contractors, before beginning construction jobs, should obtain the legal rates for all job classifications from the Wage Adjustment Board or from any regional office of the National Wage Stabilization Board. Under General Order No. 41 of the NWSB, wage rates in construction cannot be altered without Board approval.

The residential building program will be substantially larger than in any year since the 1920's. It will be five times the size of the 1945 program. It will offer the greatest number of job opportunities in the history of the home building industry. In order to assure an adequate supply of labor, however, action will have to be taken immediately in many communities to recruit and train workers who will be needed.
Nearly 1,000,000 workers will be employed on the building sites, with slightly more than that number in production of builders' supplies at the peak if this year's goal of 1,200,000 new homes is to be achieved. That rate of employment must be maintained throughout 1947 to attain next year's goal of 1,500,000 additional homes.

Skilled workers and foremen will comprise three out of every five of the on-site construction employees. For the housing program alone these will be divided roughly as follows: 320,000 carpenters; 80,000 painters; 50,000 plumbers; nearly 40,000 bricklayers; and about 30,000 each of electricians and plasterers. Semi-skilled workers are expected to total about 40,000 and unskilled workers about 325,000.

These figures apply only to the construction of new homes. At least 1,200,000 more workers will be required for construction other than housing — hospitals, schools, highways and other essential public and private construction projects — and at least an equal number will be needed for off-site manpower requirements in this phase of construction.

The housing need today is greater than at any other time in the nation's history. The previous high average, between 1922 and 1928, was 833,000 homes annually, but even then construction did not meet the demand, particularly among the low income groups. At least as high a rate was required in subsequent years, but during the depression an average of only something over 190,000 new homes were started annually. In the first post-depression year — 1941 — 715,000 new homes were constructed, less than enough to supply the current demand without reducing the back-log built up over the depression years.

An average monthly starting rate triple the 40,000 new homes begun in February will have to be attained to meet the 1946 goal of 1,200,000 residences.
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

A billion-dollar increase in non-residential construction during 1946-47, even with the limitation order curtailing non-essential and deferrable projects, is scheduled under the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, according to National Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt.

Moreover, current estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that at the peak of the housing program in 1947 almost twice as many workers will be needed for non-residential construction as are now employed in that type of building.

In other words, there will be more, not less, employment, building and investment in the heavy-construction non-residential fields, Mr. Wyatt emphasized. Fears that the limitation order signifies a stoppage of heavy-construction building are unfounded and based on a misunderstanding of the order and the building program.

"The program calls for a greatly accelerated production of building materials," Mr. Wyatt explained. "While the bulk of this increased production will go into home building, some of it will go into essential non-residential construction.

"So, actually, the program will stimulate a larger volume of non-housing construction than we would have had without the program."

The effect of the limitation order, he explained, will to be screen out non-essential and deferrable commercial and industrial construction such as night clubs, race tracks, motion picture theaters. On the other hand, materials and manpower will be made available to essential projects such as schools, hospitals, highways, streets, sewers and other utilities needed in support of the housing program as well as industrial plants producing needed materials or providing needed employment."
Mr. Wyatt cited latest Bureau of Labor Statistics employment figures both for on-site residential construction and for all other construction. Last month, BLS reported, 360,000 workers were employed on-site in home building and 800,000 were employed on-site in all other new construction.

By next September, expected peak month for 1946, the Bureau estimated that 975,000 on-site workers will be required for the Wyatt home-building program and 900,000 for all other new construction. And at the 1947 peak, 1,100,000 will be needed for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program and 1,500,000 for all other new construction.

Non-residential construction, repairs and maintenance—WITHOUT the program and limitation order—were estimated to reach $22 billion in 1946-47. Thus, the present goal of $23 billion represents a 4 per cent greater volume than there would be without the emergency program. And, at the same time, the emergency program and the limitation order will assure 65 per cent more home-building than there would be without the program and the order.

A huge volume of heavy construction work which was under way before March 26, date of the limitation order, is not affected by the order. That work will continue, and is expected to provide a backlog of some months of employment for heavy construction workers. As the months go by, it is expected that building materials will become much more plentiful—and that as they become more plentiful, prohibitions against non-essential construction can be relaxed.

Of the 2,700,000 dwelling units to be started before the end of 1947 under the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, a large number will be in the form of large apartment houses and multiple-dwelling projects. These large-scale projects will also add to the demand for many types of heavy construction workers.

* * * * * * * * *
SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

SPA Reg. 7

OCT. 10, 1945

PART 8307—PREFERENCES FOR VETERANS

Surplus Property Board Regulation 7, May 29, 1945, as amended to August 3, 1944, relating to transfers of surplus property to veterans, is hereby revised and amended as herein set forth as Surplus Property Administration Regulation 7.

Sec.

8307.1 Definitions.

8307.2 Scope.

8307.3 Preference.

8307.4 Manner of exercising preference; application to Smaller War Plants Corporation.

8307.5 Prices, terms, billing and shipments.

8307.6 Fair value.

8307.7 Purchases by veterans without exercising preference.

8307.8 Procedure in territories and possessions.

8307.9 Records and reports.


§ 8307.1 Definitions—(a) Terms defined in act. Terms not defined in paragraph (b) of this section which are defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 shall in this part have the meaning given to them in the act.

(b) Other terms. (1) "Own" business or professional or agricultural enterprise means one of which more than fifty (50) per cent of the invested capital or net income thereof is owned by, or accords to, a veteran or veterans. A veteran may be deemed to have his "own" business or professional or agricultural enterprise for the purpose of acquiring particular tools or equipment when he is engaged by others as an employee or agent and is required by his employment to have his own tools or equipment.

(2) "Small business" may include any commercial or industrial enterprise, or group of enterprises under common ownership, of which does not at the date of purchase of surplus property hereunder have more than five hundred (500) employees, or any such enterprise with an employees list and position in its industry is certified by Smaller War Plants Corporation, with the approval of the Surplus Property Administrator, to be a small business.

(3) "Veteran" means any person in the active military or naval service of the United States during the present war, or any person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who has been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions. Veterans "released" from military or naval service shall include persons on terminal leave or final furlough and those whose status has been changed from "active" to "inactive."

§ 8307.2 Scope. This part shall apply to transfers of surplus property located in the continental United States, its territories and possessions. It shall not apply to real property, industrial plants, shipyards and facilities, property designated in classes (1) to (8), inclusive, in section 19 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, or surplus vessels which the Maritime Commission determined might be merchant vessels or capable of conversion to merchant use.

§ 8307.3 Preference. Veterans shall be given a preference, subordinate to the rights of Government agencies and States to exercise the preference in the purchase of surplus property for use in their own small business, agricultural and professional enterprises. Such preference shall extend to property necessary to establish and maintain their own small business, agricultural and professional enterprises. Such preference shall be limited to property which is wholesome, of reasonable limits commensurate with the needs of the holder, and is to be established and in commercial lots appropriate to the level of trade, to one initial store or property to be resold with or without processing or fabrication in the regular course of business. In order to accomplish equitable distribution the Smaller War Plants Corporation in collaboration with other Government agencies and with the approval of the Administrator may establish minimum and maximum limits of fair value and quantity of property which may be purchased by preference by any veteran.

§ 8307.4 Manner of exercising preference; application to Smaller War Plants Corporation. A veteran desiring to exercise his property preference hereunder shall apply to any office of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and shall furnish the Corporation with complete information regarding the property desired. Smaller War Plants Corporation shall satisfy itself through reference to the applicant's discharge papers or to other evidence that the applicant is a veteran and that the property applied for is to be used by himself in his own small enterprise, and shall require of the applicant a certificate of the types and quantities of the property described therein. Smaller War Plants Corporation shall also assist the veteran by referring him to the appropriate disposal agency, and, by agreement with the veteran, may act as his agent in purchasing the property certified. Disposal agencies shall refer to the certificate of the Smaller War Plants Corporation that the holder is a veteran entitled to preference in the purchase of the types and quantities of the property described therein. Purchases under preferences accorded veterans shall be filed from records or other property made available to Government agencies under Part 8302. Property available for veterans may be inspected by them. Whenever a disposal agency receives an application from a veteran desiring to exercise his preference hereunder but not accompanied by a certificate from the Smaller War Plants Corporation, it shall refer the application to Smaller War Plants Corporation together with full information respecting the availability of the property and the prices, terms, and conditions of sale.

§ 8307.5 Prices, terms, billing and shipments. Regardless of quantities purchased, disposal agencies shall sell surplus property to veterans at their preference hereunder on the same terms and conditions of sale which are offered to others, and at the fair value of the property as provided in § 8307.6. Surplus property may be offered for sale on credit or on terms and conditions established by the disposal agencies. By agreement with the Smaller War Plants Corporation, a disposal agency may delegate to it the function of arranging credit sales and collections thereunder. Upon the completion of the sale the disposal agency shall ship the property directly to the veteran and shall handle the billing and collection.

§ 8307.6 Fair value. Disposal agencies shall establish the fair value of each property disposed of under § 8307.5 shall be determined by acquisition of services. Such fair value shall not be greater than the lowest price which is offered to any trade buyer at the time of acquisition by the veteran.

§ 8307.7 Purchases by veterans without exercising preference. This part applies only to veterans desiring to exercise their preference hereunder and nothing herein shall prevent a veteran from purchasing any property directly from a disposal agency without exercising his preference if he is included within the class of buyers to whom the disposal agency is offering such property. Such purchases made by a veteran without exercising his preference shall be governed by the prices, terms, and conditions of the offer made by the disposal agency and not by the provisions of this part.

§ 8307.8 Procedure in territories and possessions. In the territories and possessions of the United States the Smaller War Plants Corporation is established veterans may exercise their preference by dealing directly with the appropriate disposal agency and in such case the disposal agency shall, to the extent feasible, perform the functions assigned to the Smaller War Plants Corporation under this part.

§ 8307.9 Records and reports. Disposal agencies and the Smaller War Plants Corporation shall prepare and maintain such records as will show full compliance with the provisions of this part and with the applicable provisions of the act. Reports shall be prepared and filed in such manner as may be specified by order issued under this part subject to the approval of the Director of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This part shall become effective on October 15, 1945.

W. STUART SYMINGTON,
Administrator.

October 10, 1945.
INFORMATION FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II REGARDING READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

AUTHORIZED BY
THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

One of the benefits provided by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (commonly referred to as the G. I. Bill) is a money allowance (called Readjustment Allowance) of $20 per week while completely unemployed for periods ranging from 8 weeks to 52 weeks, depending upon length of active service. In case of partial employment, the amount of wages for the week in excess of $3 is deducted from the allowance.

Within the 52 weeks limit, the total eligibility is determined by allowing 8 weeks of allowances for each of the first 3 months of active service and 4 weeks of allowances for each month or major fraction thereof of active service after September 16, 1940. For this purpose the month begins with the first day of active service; thus a person who served from September 16, 1943, to January 15, 1944, would have exactly 4 months of active service and be entitled, if otherwise eligible, to 28 weeks of allowances.

To be eligible, the applicant must have served in the armed forces at least 90 days unless sooner discharged for a disability incurred in service in line of duty; must have been on active duty after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and must have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable.

The first week of unemployment with respect to which the allowances are payable is that starting Monday, September 4, 1944. Allowances are payable only with respect to unemployment occurring not later than 2 years after discharge or release from active duty or the termination of the war, whichever is the later date. The Act also provides that no allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than 5 years after the termination of the war.

A veteran may not receive readjustment allowance for the same period that he is in receipt of subsistence allowance for education or training under Title II of the Act or increased pension for vocational rehabilitation under Public No. 16, 78th Congress. The amount of the allowance will be reduced by the amount received or accrued for the same period under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, but no reduction will be made on account of pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans Administration.

Other requirements are that the veteran must (1) reside in the United States; (2) be completely unemployed—or, if partially employed, at wages less than $23 per week; (3) be registered with, and reporting to, a public employment office; and (4) be able to work and available for suitable work. The allowance will not be denied where failure to meet the requirements just enumerated is due to illness or disability which occurs after registration for work and claim for the allowance has been filed.

A veteran may be disqualified from receiving allowances with respect to one or more weeks for certain causes specified in the Act, such as (1) leaving suitable work voluntarily and without good cause or being suspended or discharged

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE REVERSE SIDE
for misconduct; (2) without good cause, failing to apply for suitable work or to accept suitable work offered; (3) without good cause, failing to attend an available free training course; (4) participating in a strike or labor dispute causing a stoppage of work.

A veteran who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation, is eligible for readjustment allowances if his net earnings are less than $100 for the previous calendar month, the amount of the allowance being the difference between his net earnings and $100. The provisions relating to registration for employment, etc., and the disqualifications (referred to in the two paragraphs immediately preceding) do not apply to the self-employed. Allowances for the self-employed are first payable for the month of October 1944.

**HOW AND WHERE TO FILE CLAIMS FOR READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES**

The veteran, if unemployed, should register for employment at the nearest public employment office and, after registration, file claim for readjustment allowance with the claims taker for the State unemployment compensation agency. The registration officer and the claims taker are frequently located in the same room and generally in the same building.

Veterans' claims for allowances for months of self-employment should also be filed at the public employment office, but such veterans will not be required to register for employment.

The veteran's discharge or separation papers must be presented at the time the first claim is filed.

**HEARINGS AND APPEALS**

Any veteran whose claim for allowance has been denied by the local office is entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency. The decision of the agency may be appealed to the representative (the Readjustment Allowance Agent) of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, located at the central office of the State agency. The decision of the Readjustment Allowance Agent is subject to review by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Requests for more detailed information should be addressed to the State unemployment compensation agency of the State in which the veteran resides, or to the Chief, Readjustment Allowance Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.
To the Members of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

Dear Fellow Member:

The Board of Directors of your Association wishes to ascertain whether the members of the armed forces returning to or beginning the practice of the law desire "refresher courses" and, if so, the nature thereof.

The institution of such courses will depend upon whether a substantial number of returning service men desire them.

In order to reach all veterans, the Association is soliciting the aid of its members.

All returning lawyers, whether members of the Association or not, are requested to indicate on the enclosed questionnaire their preference.

Members of the Association are particularly requested to see that the returning veterans, whether members of the Association or not, return the enclosed form expressing their desires. Accordingly, extra copies of the questionnaire are enclosed.

J. E. Bindeman
Justin Edgerton
James F. Reilly
Committee for the Board of Directors

Enclosures
I have two candidates for this committee I would like to have you meet afterward.
QUESTIONNAIRE

I (am—am not) interested in a refresher course.

I prefer a short course devoted to lectures on recent developments in practice, procedure and substantive law in the District of Columbia. □

I prefer the course offered by the Practicing Law Institute, which is a comprehensive review of the entire body of substantive and procedural law, which meets once or twice each week for approximately three months. □

I prefer being furnished text material only, without lectures. □

I prefer the following:
(State own preference, if different from the above.)

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

________________________________________
Signature

________________________________________
Branch of Service

________________________________________
Serial Number

PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY TO JAMES F. REILLY, Esq., 821 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C., 10th Floor.
GOVERNMENT JOBS
FOR
DISCHARGEES

by Tyrrell Krum

April 1945 issue of
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
U.S. FLEET TASK FORCE

★ A modern Fast Carrier Task Force of the U.S. Fleet is a concentrate of hundreds of thousands of tons of bristling, angry steel—aimed at the heart of the Japanese. The core of this force is the aircraft carriers: mammoth new vessels of the Essex class (CV) and their light, trim, speedy half-sisters of the Independence class (CVL), built on light cruiser hulls.

Supporting the carriers are the new fast battleships which have joined the fleet since Pearl Harbor—the 45,000-ton behemoths of the Iowa class and their slightly smaller counterparts such as the Massachusetts and Washington. Also travelling with the force are the heavy and light cruisers (CA and CL). Destroyers (DD) of a faster, larger and more heavily gunned type than anything known before the war furnish a “screen” for this array of naval power.

A second but equally important type of task force is that built around the escort carriers (CVE) or “bat” flattops” as they are affectionately known in the Navy. These gallant little ships are built on merchant ship hulls and now exist in tremendous quantity. Their missions have been numerous and varied—stalking the U-boat, furnishing direct bombardment support for amphibious landing assaults, carrying replacement planes and pilots to the large carriers. They are normally escorted by the new destroyer escorts (DE), a small version of the destroyer which has come into prominence since the start of the war. (Continued on page 37)
GOVERNMENT JOBS FOR DISCHARGEES
by Tyrrell Krum

George D. Huss, Welder, 3 1/2 yrs. Sergt. in special U. S. tank unit attached to British in Africa. Purple Heart. Base pay range, $1.14 to $1.26 per hr.


A goodly percentage of those in uniform hope for civil service jobs after discharge, surveys show. Mr. Krum's article outlines the advantages and limitations of veterans' preference in federal employment.

Charles Bogil, Electrician. 3 yrs. combat Engrs, prisoner of Germans, escaped. Base pay range, $1.14-$1.26 hr.

Cyril Knight, Safety Warden. 2 yrs. Navy. Purple Heart, Silver Star. Talking to Siegfried Bleier, Machinist

Anthony Harold, P. O. sub. Purple Heart, four battle stars. Legionnaire. Base pay, $55 per hr.

David Harris, Customs Inspector. WW1 vet. Legionnaire. Base pay range, $2300 to $2900
Almost as many men and women are holding down jobs in Uncle Sam’s Government as serve in uniform throughout the entire far-flung naval structure of the United States—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Latest official government figures disclose that 3,509,657 civilians are on the hundreds of various payrolls in the executive branch of the Government alone. Of these some 275,180 are in Washington bureaus and agencies while approximately 450,000 are serving at various posts outside the continental limits. The remaining 2,604,457 are in the field offices, arsenals, navy yards, air depots, post offices and other establishments scattered throughout the 48 States.

All this vast army of civilian personnel in the executive branch of the Government—that part directly under control of the President—dissected from the legislative and judiciary branches—engages primarily in the various day-by-day activities with which the public has contact. Some of these are the mail service, rationing, tax collection, civilian administration of the armed forces and all other government operations outside Congress and federal courts, which themselves (Continued on page 37)
Returning Veterans!

Be your own boss in this profitable business

Perhaps you've been thinking of your future security in terms of a "job." Then lift your sights, veteran! Start thinking in terms of a business of your own...a business that holds the promise of success and expanding opportunities from year to year. That's what the automotive service industry offers men who are qualified to start their own garage or service station.

A United Motors Service Station Franchise Gives You Your Start

When you sign a United Motors service station franchise, you're doing a lot more than just "taking on" some automotive parts and products. In the first place, every United Motors line is made up of original-equipment parts—the parts needed to service America's leading makes of cars in every price class. Equally important, you get the benefits of United Motors' long experience in the automotive field—sound advice on what lines you should start out with, how large a stock to carry, how to get maximum returns on a minimum initial investment.

You Have a Business That Will Grow

There's really no limit to how far you can go in the automotive service business. You may start with only a few lines at first. Then, as your business increases, you can add other great United Motors lines—round out your service and add to your profits. All these United Motors lines are ready to help you grow: Delco-Remy Starting, Lighting and Ignition—Delco Batteries—Delco Hydraulic Brakes—Delco Radios—AC Fuel Pumps, Gauges and Speedometers—Delco Shock Absorbers—Guide Lamps—New Departure Ball Bearings—Klaxon Horns—Hyatt Roller Bearings—Harrison Radiators, Thermostats and Heaters—Inlile Brake Lining.

For a personal interview with a United Motors Service distributor—just fill in the coupon below and mail direct to us.

NOTE: Legionnaire veterans of World War I are also urged to fill in the coupon below and obtain this information in the interest of sons or friends now serving in the armed forces.

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Division of General Motors Corporation
General Motors Bldg., Detroit 2, Michigan

I am interested in United Motors lines. Please arrange a personal interview for me with a United Motors distributor.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City_____________ State__________

store can be made into spoons and minnows. They act well in the water and the game fish hit them.

SPRING fishing seasons soon will be under way throughout the United States and Canada. Thousands of wearied servicemen, home on furlough, war workers, and others will turn to the streams and lakes for spiritual solace and mental and physical relaxation.

And in the meantime, sportsmen and conservationists at home must not let down. We must continue to stock fish and game. We must not let fishless waters and gameless covers greet our returning service men and women, for these things are the rightful heritage of all those who love the great out-of-doors.

GOVERNMENT JOBS

(Continued from page 37)

they will almost certainly keep their jobs. Their retention, Civil Service officials hurriedly point out, will, however, be based on their performances rather than their preferences.

The merit system of today was established by the Civil Service Act of 1883, which provided that competitive examinations, practical in character, should be held from time to time to test the qualifications of applicants for government positions, and that the “eligibles”—those whose ratings in the examinations were 70 or above—should be considered for appointment in an order determined primarily by their examination ratings. The act established the United States Civil Service Commission, and gave this agency the responsibility of conducting examinations and of assigning ratings to those who participated in them.

Even before the signing of the Armistice in 1918, came the realization that the war had created a vast number of new problems that must be solved. The huge clerical force set up during the war must be disbanded, as fairly, humanely and yet as efficiently as possible. Meanwhile, returning veterans were clamoring for preferential treatment in appointments to government jobs.

And so the sentiment of the general public began crystallizing in the direction of granting preference for government jobs to all veterans. Organizations formed by the disbanded servicemen became active in supporting legislation for all such veterans.

The reports of the American Legion Committee on Legislation, read and accepted at the Legion National Convention in November, 1919, declared:

“[The American Legion has obtained amendments to the proper bills which provide that civil service preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in Federal positions throughout the country.]"
This referred to the Census Act of 1919, to which this had been attached just before passage which, in effect, decree that preference should be given to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, disabled or otherwise, and to their widows.

As a result of the legislation, the Civil Service Commission, which had been receiving from 600 to 900 claims for veterans preferences each year, began to get up to 70,000 a year.

Disabled veterans were given an additional ten points and non-disabled veterans were given five points by order of President Coolidge and disabled veterans were ordered placed at the head of the civil service registers. This preference is in effect today.

The most vivid re-endorsement of point preference came in the much heralded Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, which in addition to defining specific procedure for veteran preference, "froze" certain government positions exclusively for veterans.

These are, (1) the thousands of custodian jobs, including caretakers of abandoned federal reservations and of federal cemeteries, dam tenders, firemen-laborers, janitors and canal lockmen, (2) elevator operators, (3) guards and (4) messengers.

The act also calls for the waiving of physical requirements and of age, height and weight requirements of veterans provided such requirements are not essential to performance of the duties of the positions applied for.

Ten points also are given the wife of a disabled veteran in a civil service examination if the veteran himself is unable to qualify for an appointment because of his disability. The widows of honorably discharged wartime veterans, who have not remarried, also get the ten-point preference.

And, of even greater importance, the Civil Service gives disabled veterans additional preference over non-veterans. Their names are placed ahead of all non-veterans on civil service employment rolls submitted to government agencies for appointment.
All war veterans holding honorable discharges, even though they were not injured in war service, are allowed five points in civil service examinations.

One of the greatest of all veterans’-rights is contained in the National Selective Service and Training Act which guarantees that, “such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay . . . .”

The act lays down three conditions upon which reemployment hinges: (a) the veteran must hold a discharge granted under honorable conditions; (b) he must be qualified to perform the duties of the position to which he is seeking reinstatement; and (c) he must apply for reemployment within 90 days of his release from the armed forces.

A recent amendment eased the rigidity of the 90-day rule by stating that the requirement is met if the veteran makes application within 90 days after “release from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year.”

This means that men who continue in Veterans’ Hospitals after they are actually discharged from the service have a full year in which to regain their health and employability before relinquishing their rights to the old job.

The Civil Service Commission went a step further in ruling that if a man’s old job has been wiped out of existence, either through dissolution of the agency by congressional action or through budgetary reductions, the Commission will do its best to find another job of like seniority and pay for him.

At present, the Commission is holding firm to the policy that no veteran shall be denied re-employment on the basis of a physical handicap unless his disability makes it impossible for him to perform his duties or would reduce his job efficiency to a level below that normally expected or his presence on the job would jeopardize the safety or health of himself or of others.

It should be pointed out that all the safeguards placed around veterans are in extremely able hands. Heading up the Veterans’ Service Section of the Commission is Charles R. Anderson, who has seen long service with the government. His aide and right-hand man is Bruce Stubblefield, associate section chief. Stubblefield knows well the problems of war veterans, having been for many years with the Rehabilitation Division of The American Legion’s Washington office. Both these men have the complete backing of the Civil Service Commission in their efforts in behalf of veteran’s placement.

WHAT ARE YOUR VETERAN'S CHANCES?

by Jonathan Daniels

McCalls, March, 1945
WHAT ARE YOUR VETERAN’S

BY JONATHAN DANIELS

W

HEN the boys come marching home is an old line—and an eternally new one—out of hoping hearts in this war and every other war ever fought. But beyond the bands playing at the piers and the parade down Main Street, beyond first rapture and final freedom from war loneliness and war fear, “when the boys more distasteful” emotion. Besides eagerness now, there is memory also of other soldiers who were heroes turned loose to loose ends.

Heroes, of course, are not for hire. But in the past that has not meant that it was not possible to sweat-shop the soldier and victimize the veteran. Indeed, one of the principal postwar projects of most past wars has been forgetting the veteran. This time we are not forgetting. We are remembering, even in the midst of war, that the veteran is the future. And in such understanding the United States has provided, long in advance of demobilization, the most adequate and comprehensive measures for the benefit of veterans that ever awaited returning fighting men—and women this time, too—at any time in history in any country in the world. These measures are not shaped merely in a spirit of dutiful charity to casualties—though the aids to the disabled are the most generous ever provided. They were designed for veterans in terms of an expanded chance for men who deserve the best American chance in a nation still confident of its opportunities.

In understanding the rights of GI Joe it is necessary to remember that GI Joe was just Joe once and as veteran will be Joe again. It is easy to lose sight of Joe the man and get mixed up with Joe the symbol and Joe the statistic. It is even easier for each of us to think of a particular Joe and mistake him for the pattern of all. The million and a half men who are already veterans of this war (which began in most veterans’ rights not on December 7, 1941, but on September 16, 1940, when the Selective Service Administration made its first continuous draft charged man. It is no wonder that sometimes Joe, in his general issue uniform, in Congressional debates and in plans for his future as veteran, seems more an honored but indistinguishable item of American courage and power than a man who will work and eat and love and know good times and bad in the American future.

The best measure of GI Joe’s rights, however, is Joe himself. He is young, and, in a rich country, surprisingly poor. Half the Army is under 25 years old; nearly a third of the current inductees are under 19. He came to khaki and blue from an America in which, in 1940, males like himself between the ages of 34 and 20 made in salaries and wages an average of less than $900 a year—$17 a week. Agricultural workers made even less. In this young Army the only jobs thousands of men have had has been as Uncle Sam’s employees in arms. In most cases Joe’s education, even when war did not stop it, had stopped long before he graduated from high school.

What America proposes for him now is a chance he never had before—a chance he has earned and a chance the people of the United States are determined he is going to get if the government can assure it by mustering out
CHANCES?

He had a job—he wants one—he's looking for a farm, his own business or an education. This time—instead of talking—his people are going to give him these rights.

pay, disability allowances, guarantee of his old job and help in getting a new one, preferences in government jobs, unemployment compensation, vocational training, education, and loan guarantees to help him buy a farm or a home or a business of his own.

That is no simple undertaking. Joe, who is sometimes a little skeptical, knows darn well it is not simple. The government has shown its understanding of the tough job it is going to be to give Joe that chance in the enactment of the elaborate legislation designed to assure it. Moving men by the millions out of homes and jobs and transferring them to barracks and battles, and then transferring them back again, is a process in the interruption of lives hardly ever equaled in America—or on this earth. Even those veterans already discharged to a war-making America, in which there are more jobs than men, have had tough problems in adjustment. When the big demobilization comes we shall have both joyousness and a tremendous job in helping men help themselves in a complex homecoming which will deserve and get the wealth and wisdom of America.

With his "other than dishonorable" discharge (essential to all his future rights) in his hand, the soldier will become the veteran in uniform with the right to wear that uniform home. He can wear it long afterward also on ceremonial occasions, until the buttons bulge off or his wife puts a gusset in the breeches so he can still wear it in the parade. Fortunately, however, he is not emerging as any beggar in uniform. Along with a nickel a mile for travel home, there will be mustering out pay in his pocket, a hundred bucks of it. If he has served more than 60 days, all in the United States, another $100 will be sent him a month later.

A third check will be coming in the same sum if he served overseas or in Alaska.

Muster ing out pay goes to every honorably discharged veteran except those whose base pay at time of discharge was over $200 a month (roughly those above the grade of captain in the Army and Marine Corps and lieutenant in the Navy and the Coast Guard), those whose entire service was as students, those who will receive retirement pay, and those discharged at their own request to take a job.

This is a basic benefit attending the return of all veterans. It is the beginning benefit. The Army and Navy will not permit any veteran to get mixed up about it, but there are other important benefits the meaning of which is by no means clear to all veterans or their kin. Sometimes the questions seem as numerous as the benefits.

Number One Question probably is:

If Joe had a job, how can he get it back?

That old job is yours, Joe, in the law.

Unfortunately that does not mean that there is an old job waiting for the return of every Joe. The chief of the Veterans Personnel Division of Selective Service reported in 1944 that the experience of Selective Service, which supervises the return of the veteran as well as the induction of the soldier, has been that only one out of five soldiers has an old job and wants it back. It cannot be certainly assumed from this that only 2,900,000 out of the 11,900,000 in the armed forces will have jobs waiting for them. The percentage of veterans with jobs awaiting them has increased in recent months. It is safe to assume, however, that in an army in which one man (Turn to page 64)
WHAT ARE YOUR VETERANS CHANCES?

[Beginning on page 8]

out of every eight is under 20, fighting is the first job hundreds of thousands of men have ever had. Also in an army in which clerks have become captains and Humdrum Harry has soared into the skies, many men want better jobs than they had—or other ones.

Getting the old job back isn’t quite as simple as walking into the old shop and hanging the new civilian hat on the old peg. Here are the facts for Joe:

You are entitled to your old job regardless of who is in it, new blonde, 4-F, or the phase of the moon, if—

1. If you were honorably discharged, —if you are still physically qualified to do the job.

2. If you apply for reinstatement within 90 days after discharge from the service or a veterans’ hospital, —if your old employer’s circumstances have not so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable for him to reinstate you in your old job, or a position of like seniority, status and pay.

What is the job Joe gets back?

He goes back as if he had been off on furlough or leave while in service. His seniority status is undisturbed; it is even a sort of “super-seniority” so far as a right to a job is concerned in compari-son with those employees who have been at work without service interruption. He is entitled to participate in any in-urance, pension or other benefits put into effect by his employer while he was subject to rules applying to em-ployees on leave at the time he went into service. Furthermore, if his em-plower operates under a system of fixed pay rates and regular job grades, he is entitled to his old job with any pay increases connected with the job since he went away. (Theoretically, also, he would have to take any pay cuts of the same kind.) The old boss might upgrade him on the basis of new training shown in his Separation Classification Record which he gets when discharged, but this is not in the guarantee which is for the old job. That old job is his even if a closed shop has been established in his absence and he does not belong to or join the union. Finally, once reinstated in his old job, the veteran cannot be fired for a year without good cause.

Signum.

Not quite: There are some possibly troublesome questions involved in the detail that the guaranteed job must have been “other than a temporary position.” One important official has suggested that distinguishing between a “permanent” job, to which a veteran is legally en-titled to return, and a “temporary” one, which he cannot reclaim, may be like unscrambling an omelet. In general, however, a “permanent” job means in fact what it means in common language—a job seeming permanent in normal expectation. A probation or casual laborer had no such expectation; neither, obviously, did a man originally hired to make a war product for which there will be no peacetime market. One special set of “temporary” job holders will be those hired to fill jobs vacated by men going into service. A whole succession of men may go into the service from one job, but only the first man to leave it has any right to demand it back.

Other troublesome questions may arise from the provision that the employer’s circumstances have not so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to reinstate the veteran. Change in the product of an employer of itself amounts to no such change, though a real absence of need for the veteran’s skill in the new activity may. Change in ownership is not such change. Even the closing of the plant in which the veteran was em-ployed would probably not constitute such change if the company operates another plant in another town where a job exists like the one the veteran left. Reduced as such constitutes no such change; the returning veteran has first claim in reduced employment to the job held.

Help in dealing with such questions will be provided every veteran by the re-employment committee of the veteran’s local draft board, to which all veterans (except women) are required by law to report after discharge. It is the job of the re-employment commis-sioner, a local man who knows his way around the locality, to help with reluct-ant employers in arranging reinstatement.

If necessary, however, the veteran can count on the assistance of the U.S. District Attorney in getting him reinstated in the old job to which he is entitled under the law.

Number Two Question, if in sheer numbers of veterans it will not be Num-ber One, is:

How can Joe get a new job?

There is no guarantee of a job for the veteran in the new job field. Indeed, in the future there may be special difficulties for him. Today the returning veter-ans come home to a land in which 7,000,000 more women are in wage-paying jobs than they were in 1940—and some of the women may be as obstinate as girls can be about giving them up. His will be a personal readjustment in national realignment of jobs and power. He will come back, without any job seniority, to the available jobs.

Fortunately, he’ll come back from an Army which is already aware of its responsibility for assisting in readjust-ment. He will come back with training he never had before and with official evidence of it. And there is already orga-nized machinery to aid him in his home town, where draft boards are staffed for the new job with re-employ-ment committees, where Veterans’ Service Committees and Information Bureau are being set up to aid and ad-vise the veteran and fulfill the commu-nity’s responsibility to him. Similar committees, composed of representatives of great national organizations, will oper-ate for the nation and in each of the states. However, the emphasis on re-turn to the home town will leave many veterans from the wasteful wandering of veterans after distant jobs, which has
Salvage Collectors sure dirty overalls... but DUZ does 'em clean!

DUZ does Everything

- ALL 3 KINDS OF WARTIME WASH!

CAN'T BEAT DUZ FOR GETTING GRIMY OVERALLS REALLY CLEAN!

2 MY TOWELS ALWAYS COME SNOWY WHITE IN DUZ!

3 DUZ IS SAFER TOO! EVEN FOR PRETTY RAYON UNDIES!

DON'T BE A WASTER!
Soap is made of vital war materials!

[Continued from page 64]
followed past wars, a specifically responsible governmental staff... been provided to help the veteran in each of the 5,000 local offices of the United States Employment Service at the Veterans' Employment Service.

Veterans do automatically receive some preferences in new employment. All veterans get five points added to their marks in federal civil service examinations and veterans with a service-connected disability are entitled to ten points. Furthermore, for most jobs, the disabled veterans, if qualified, are placed at the top of the list of applicants and entitled to the first openings. A number of large corporations are making special plans for the employment of veterans. Labor unions are not only planning special aids for their members now in service but some unions have taken action to admit qualified veterans without initiation fees. The AFL reports that it has 1,500,000 members in the armed forces. The CIO reports about the same number in uniform.

Certain jobs in the federal government, such as guards, messengers, elevator operators and some custodial employees, are reserved for veterans when veterans are available. In 14 states certain preferences are given veterans in public employment. Some states grant preferences to veterans in admission to trades and professions and some relieve veterans of certain occupational taxes. Incidentally, while it probably concerns the job-seeker less than those GI's who are reputed to have announced that they are going to sit down and rest when they get back, ten states provide special cheaper hunting and fishing licenses.

The government is not undertaking to encourage such resting, but it has provided financial protection for the veteran who does not find a job. That assurance may be the answer to Question Number Three.

What if Joe can't find a job?

Such a veteran is entitled to "readjustment allowances," which is a veteran's legislation name for unemployment compensation, for a period related to the length of his service between the signing of the Selective Service Act on September 16, 1940, and the end of the war. He may get such allowances for a maximum of 22 weeks. All eligible veterans are entitled to a minimum of 72 weeks, and 90 days service is required. The veteran's rights accumulate at the rate of eight weeks of postwar readjustment allowances for each of his first three months in service and four weeks for each month thereafter up to the 52 weeks top.

Under this system every man who has served 90 days (less if discharged for a service connected disability) and who has been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable may receive $20 a week, if he seeks diligently with employment service assistance and cannot find any work. If he finds partial employment, he may get the $20 allowance, less the wages he gets which is in excess of $3. In other words, a veteran who got up to $58.99 in wages could still receive the $20 allowance. A veteran who earned between $10.00 and $10.99 would receive an allowance of $15. Even a partially employed veteran who earned between $22.00 and $22.99 would be entitled to an allowance of $10. However, the payment of any allowance in any week by the government will reduce the total number of weeks in which the veteran is entitled to receive allowances.

With these readjustment allowances, the eligible unemployed veteran must, of course, meet certain requirements. He must be residing in the United States. He is not entitled to such payments if he leaves a job without good cause or is suspended or fired for misconduct, if he does not show up to apply for a job to which he has been referred, or fails to take available free training to qualify him for such a job. He will not receive the allowances while he is participating in any strike, nor does he have to take a job vacated while others are striking. If the veteran qualifies, he is under a state employment compensation act, the money he gets from the state is subtracted from his federal allowance. The adjustments to the allowances are not merely a protection against unemployment. An eligible veteran who is self-employed and fully engaged in the practice of his vocation, is entitled to allowances sufficient to bring his income up to $100 a month if he is healthy. Obviously such a self-employed veteran does not have to be seeking employment as the unemployed.

Apparantly there will be a great many veterans working for themselves—or hounding to be. And many of them may be seeking independence when it is more widely understood that the government through the Veterans Administration is not ready to assist them with a system of government guarantees on loans for the purchase of farms, businesses or homes of their own.

The Number Four Question is:

How does Joe get such a loan?

A study made among white Army enlisted men in 1944 showed that 12 percent—or one out of every eight—had definite plans to operate businesses or farms of their own after the war. If this percentage should stand for all men in all services it would mean that nearly a million and a half men planned to run their own businesses or farms. The study inducted that among white enlisted men in the Army alone 377,000 planned to have their own businesses and 337,000 were planning to have and run farms of their own. The number may seem high but the men were not shooting at the sky. Interestingly, the study showed that more than half the men planning such independence also planned to invest less than $4,000, which is the limit on which the government will provide its maximum 50 percent loan guarantee. About two-fifths of those planning their own farms or businesses were self-employed before the war, and another two-fifths had some previous job experience in the line of work they are planning to follow in independence.

Although the veterans included in this study were not fully aware of the loan assistance provided under the GI Bill of Rights, the proportion of men planning to operate businesses or farms was shown to be considerably higher than the proportion of self-employed men in comparable age groups before the war. Indeed, the Army's studies indicate that, if all white enlisted men in the Army alone, who have definite plans to operate new small businesses, were actually to get into operation, they would create nearly as many new business establishments as the net decline in the number of establishments from September, 1941, to September, 1942—slightly over half a million.

Unfortunately, as Army officials consider the problem, they have recognized the decline in the number of businesses was caused to a large extent by a shifting of many owners of small businesses into war industry at war wages. Therefore, the veterans who plan to start new businesses will be competing with a large number of non-veterans who will have gained some business experience as business owners. Nevertheless, the veterans should have his chance for governmental help in taking it.

[Continued on page 88]
Biscuit Quickies
Golden brown, flaky, feather-light, delicious, square-cut biscuits. So much easier than the usual biscuits. See how satisfying they make a mealtimes meal!

(RECIPE BELOW)

Fried Fillet Rolls with Quick Tomato Sauce

Such a tempting way to fix fish fillets! And see how good-tasting and digestible they are fried the Spiry way.

You can be a Better Cook with New easy-mix Spiry and my short-cut receipts

When you can set your folks and guests straight over your good meals, and still spend less time than ever in the kitchen, isn’t that just about ideal? "Well, that’s just what you can do now with tempting recipes like these — and New Spiry to help you out. It’s real nice to know that foods fixed the Spiry way are so digestible that even the children can have all they want.

Discover what a blessing it is to be able to have a One-Bowl Cake Method

FRIED FILLET ROLLS

2 pounds fish fillets 1 egg, slightly beaten 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/4 teaspoon paprika 1 cup crushed rusk 2 tablespoons butter

Cut fish into serving pieces. Coat fish on both sides with mixture of salt and paprika, roll up, and fasten with toothpicks. Dip rolls in beaten egg, then in cornmeal or crumbs. Fry in hot Spiry (375°F) about 1 1/2 minutes or until golden brown. So good — so digestible! (No unpleasant smell or smell when you fry the Spiry way.) Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with salt. Serve 6 to 8. Serve with Quick Tomato Sauce. Combine in saucepan and bring to boil: 1 can condensed tomato soup, 2 tablespoons Spiry, 1/4 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, dash of onion powder, 2 tablespoons chopped chives or onion, 1 tablespoon grated cheese, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Cook about 1 minute, or until cheese is melted. Add 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Makes 1 1/2 cups sauce.

BISCUIT QUICKIES

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour 1/4 teaspoon salt 1/4 teaspoon baking powder 1/4 cup milk


CONTINUED FROM PAGE 66

People who remember the surge into schools and colleges after the last war, and who have basis for expecting widespread acceptance (once it is fully understood) of the nation’s educational generosity, though at present only about 1.5 million students in the Army alone, 472,500 men are planning to go back to school full time. An additional four percent—or 270,000—more could be going back to full-time education. Thus, those of the Navy and the Army’s commissioned and colored personnel, three quarters of a million men may be thinking of going back to school. That would seem headed for full-time education in a country in which the total registration in universities and colleges in 1940 was only 1,516,158.

And if the 11 percent figure should stand for all the armed forces, it would mean the total return of 1,309,000 veterans to school. Another 18 percent of those who would be second受不了 of them actually want to go to school. Educational benefits have served them well. There is no word on the guarantee of loan for the purchase of homes—but probably with the assistance of the National Housing Administration.

It takes more money to get and keep a man in school and independent of any employer. And more men in the armed forces of America in this war are thinking about school. The government has served them well for better jobs and better incomes than ever before in the history of war or of veterans. In a young Army, Joe’s Question Number Five deals with probably the most dramatic new benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

How can Joe get training?

There is an obvious justice in the provision for the training to restore employability to veterans with service-connected disabilities. Through the Veterans Administration such veterans may be sent to college, business, and in a part-time school or on-the-job with a firm with all tuition and supplies provided by the government. During training such veterans, whose normal pensions range from $11.50 to $265 per month, will all receive at least $292 per month, 80 percent, plus $11.50 for a wife or dependent parent and $5 for each child.

More dramatic, however, because the veterans are now in veterans’ legislation, are the training and educational benefits available to those who have been discharged from the armed forces. One educator has suggested that the legislation is so generous that it may lead to the first education of the soldier. It is generous. It may not be possible to go to Yale or Vassar in a community college, and for a part-time student. The $500 top grant of $50 a year for tuition, books, tools, etc., and $600 ($900 if the veteran has dependents) (or as formidable) while he learns. It is important to remember that this is not a Yale Army. It is not impossible to go to college if there are more college men in it than in any other that ever fought. Indeed, only three percent of the 1.5 million veterans’ services are college graduates. Only 37 percent are high school graduates. Although the majority are in finished grade school. The Army has accepted 18,000 men classified as illiterates.

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MORE MEN LOVE HER THAN ANY OTHER WOMAN ON EARTH

She came on duty every afternoon and with her came a miracle. For though she wore the uniform of an Army nurse and attended to her duties with the same competent professional skill, she was love and tenderness, and greater even than all these, she was a home girl. Faces pinched with pain and bleak with loneliness, smiled again. The lad in the corner bed who had cried a bit that morning called for a song. So we sang to her—all the love songs that soldiers sing to the music that only a girl can put in their hearts . . .

NURSES ARE NEEDED NOW—ALL WOMEN CAN HELP!

Yes, if you want to help in this man's war, where could the magic of you, and your training, help any more than at his bedside in Army hospitals the world over?

If you are a registered nurse—join the Army Nurse Corps.

If you are untrained—take a home nursing or nurses' aide course.

If you are a Senior Cadet Nurse—serve your final six months training in an Army hospital.

You may mean the difference between life and death to our wounded men. You may mean love and laughter, tenderness and hope to a lonely, hurt and bewildered boy. Visit or write your local Red Cross chapter for full information and application blank. Or communicate with the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, 25, D.C.

U. S. ARMY NURSE CORPS

This space and message contributed by The Vanta Company, makers of VANTA BABY GARMENTS

It is important to remember that the veteran does not have to pick and choose among his rights. A veteran may go to college and before or after he goes draw his readjustment allowance if he lacks a job. A veteran may go to college to become a doctor at government expense—or buy a farm or small business with a government guaranteed loan—and as a self-employed doctor, farmer or businessman draw his readjustment allowance if he fails to make as much as $100 a month. This is a system of rights for the men who represent not only our gratitude but our hopes, and the whole system is for all the veterans.

Obviously the soldier, like the citizen—the veteran who will be the citizen—has a long way to go in a rich land in which the hero came from a manhood able as average individuals to earn only $17 a week as war began in the world—from a country in which most of the men who man the most technical military machine in history had advanced no farther than the elementary schools. This military America has been placed in terms of armed power. It has places to go in terms of American possibility. In its determination upon a chance for its heroes, in its faith in education for them, in its willingness to guarantee their loans for opportunity, in its insistence that they have jobs, this country is not making payment for service. In the best sense it is rewarding its men for the cause of America’s future.

Even the junk dealers may have trouble with the Swords of this war into the plowshares of peace. But America has already begun the exciting process of turning its warriors into workers. This time the laws for the veterans are written for a land in which a man comes home not to forget but to have a chance in an America which still believes in both the chance and its fulfillment.

[Continued from page 68]

for the dependents of those who gave their lives for their country. Wounded men, who must be discharged, receive their full pay and their families their full allowances during hospitalization and convalescence. After discharge, depending upon the extent of his disability, the veteran will receive pensions ranging from $75.00 to $150 per month, plus some special allowances which may bring the total monthly payments to $265. These pensions continue for life except in cases where there is complete recovery.

Officers, with permanent disabilities received in the service, may be retired at 75 percent of base pay, or, if they prefer, may receive the regular disability pension provided for all veterans.

These are the basic rights of the men who will come home. Other rights are provided for the dependents of those who give their lives in the service of the country. In the event of death in service the nearest dependent relative of the soldier receives the equivalent of six months' pay. A widow without children is entitled for life, or until remarriage, to a pension of $50 a month. A widow with one child receives $65 ($13 for each additional child). Pensions are provided for dependent parents. A sum not over $100 is available for the funeral expenses of any honorably discharged veteran.

Honors for the soldier dead and some provision for those he leaves behind him are aspects of veterans' legislation familiar from wars past. This war has vastly multiplied the number of veterans who have purchased the inexpensive National Service Life Insurance in sums not over $10,000. The similarity in World War II provisions is that they are not merely concerned with the fact that veterans were soldiers, but with the problem that most of them will be living men.

[U.S. Army Nurse Corps]

[Continued on page 74]

[Beginning on page 21]"breakfast is served. The bed turned the corner of Washington Street and the parade was over.

George, the chauffeur, had the usual difficulty with the automobile, and as usual Grandfather went around in front to watch, thrilled the crank and admiringly to what George was saying through his teeth. George never talked enough for the ladies to know what he was saying to the crank; but somehow you knew that this was a private thing—a strictly male affair between George and the crank and Grandfather. Truly skilled again, between the rustling, silky skirt-sounds of Grandmother and Aunt Estelle, who were arranging long veils over the fluttering ostrich plumes of their hats, tying the veils in soft loops under their chins. The engine started with a roar like the lion in City Park, and red sparks were under way.

Grandmother was shouting to Grandfather, trying to make herself heard above the engine sound. "We shall wait dinner for Mr. Pritchard!"

"Yes, Eudora!" shouted Grandfather, from the front seat beside George. "His train gets in at seven!"

Aunt Estelle said, "I wonder if he's handsome!"

"Estelle!" Grandmother turned reprovingly. "I can't think why you say such light-minded things. How would the Peter feel? His devotion, ever since you were children?"

"Peter and I are not engaged, Mother," Aunt Estelle said firmly. "And if we are to have a strange man to visit, it'll be nice if he is handsome." Truly a glance upward and saw that Estelle was smiling, and her pink cloaks were pink.

Grandmother made a funny sound. "Estelle, when I was a girl, people would have called you a flirt. It's hard to say you're more grown but to have been so young many years, and Peter has been very patient—"

RUDY sat still and felt a pleasant thrill of anticipation. That was the thing about a happening day—once things started you never knew where they'd stop. She listened to the soft, floating sound of Aunt Estelle's laughter, and knew her for a happening person, a princess in a fairy tale. Probably the man who was coming to visit would sweep her up to the saddle pommel of his snow-white charger and carry her off to the moon. Probably Peter would—She hiccuped.

Grandmother looked at her. "I thought you ought to have a bit too much pudding. Do you feel well, dear?"

"Yes, I do."

The back of George's neck turned red; he was getting up speed to make the gentle rise of the Centre Street hill without shifting into another gear. "Thirty miles an hour!" shouted Grandfather excitedly. At the top of the hill George's neck was invisible, but the automobile was still making headway. In a little while they were home.

One thing that happened in the late afternoon was as unprecedented as Presi-
Reemployment Rights Law Basis Explained
To Assist Local Boards in Aiding Veterans

Protection of Veterans' Jobs
Duty of Selective Service

The Selective Service interpretation of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act that a returning veteran who meets all of the reemployment conditions of eligibility specified in the law, has an absolute right to be restored to his former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay, has given rise to considerable discussion, resulting in requests for an explanation of the principles on which our interpretation is based. The accompanying statement sets forth those principles.

The Director of Selective Service has the clear responsibility, under the law and by Executive Order of the President, to administer the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, including Section 8. In carrying out that responsibility it is, of course, necessary to formulate administrative interpretations of the reemployment rights granted veterans under Section 8, consistent with the language of the statute and the intent of the Congress in adopting it.

Aside from the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to administer the provisions of the statute, there is no legal authority placed under the Act in any individual person or in any administrative tribunal to adjudicate either directly or indirectly the reemployment rights of veterans. It should be emphasized that the Congress has provided that the Federal Courts make the ultimate decisions as to the veterans' reemployment rights under the law.

In the event that the opinions or decisions of any individual persons or administrative tribunals deprive a veteran of any of his reemployment rights, as those rights have been administratively determined by the Selective Service System, it is the duty of Selective Service to advise the veteran both as to his rights and as to the lack of jurisdiction of any person or administrative tribunal under the Act to deprive him of those rights. It is the further duty of Selective Service to aid and assist the veteran in asserting his reemployment rights before the Federal Courts, if he desires to do so.

In carrying out our Veterans Assistance Program, it is both desirable and necessary that all local board members and all local board personnel have a complete understanding of the reinstatement rights of veterans in order that we may be able to carry out the mandate of the law and minimize, insofar as it is possible to do so, the sacrifices which veterans have been called upon to make in behalf of us all.

Lewis B. Hershey
Director of Selective Service

Seniority Not Included as Factor
In Reinstatement Requirements

Absolute Restoration to Former Job Held
Mandatory under Section 8 Without
Regard to Relative Seniority

The Director of Selective Service interprets the provisions of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to mean that a returning veteran, who meets all of the reemployment conditions of eligibility required by the statute, has an absolute right to be restored to his former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

It has been contended by some that the statute should not be so interpreted. Rather, they would construe it to entitle a veteran to restoration of his "job rights" in accordance with the seniority system or other system of relative employee status existing in the employer's business (or if none exists, to preference according to dates of first employment by the employer, due consideration being given to continuity of employment) with the addition of seniority credit for the time spent in the armed forces.

It has been argued that this interpretation would (1) be more workable, (2) accord better with the reasonable expectations of the veteran and (3) be more likely to further, and less likely to endanger, national unity.

What Is Veteran's Right?

The issue is presented by stating the following question:

"Does Section 8 give the veteran the right to be restored to employment—the actual performance of work for pay—which he left in order to enter the armed forces, regardless of his seniority position in relation to non-veteran employees in the same or similar jobs, or is the veteran's right under the statute limited to restoration of his name to a seniority roster with the privilege of returning to his job—the actual performance of work for pay—when and if his number on the seniority roster is reached, as jobs become available?"

It is well to keep in mind that the statutory reemployment rights of veterans are established by the Congress in the exercise of its war powers and its power to raise armies and support navies and are not established by the executive branch of the Government or by industry, agriculture, or labor. The veteran is given the statutory right to enforce these rights in the courts and therefore, the ultimate decision as to the veteran's rights lies with the courts. In this connection, the Supreme Court has stated:

"Undoubtedly questions of statutory interpretation, especially when arising in the first instance in judicial proceedings, are for the courts to resolve, giving appropriate weight to the judgment of those whose special duty is to administer the questioned statute." National Labor Relations Board v. Hearst Publications, Inc. (1944) 322 U.S. 111, 64 Sup. Ct. 851.

Selective Service Authority

By Sec. 10 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act, the President is authorized to administer the provisions of the Act. By Sec. 10 (b) the President is authorized to delegate to the Director of Selective Service only any authority vested in him under the Act (except Section 9). By Sec. 8 (g) the Director of Selective Service is specifically charged with rendering aid to veterans in securing replacement in their former positions.

Since the President has by Executive Order delegated, within the limits of Sec. 10 (b) of the Act, his authority to the Director of Selective Service and Congress has specifically imposed the duty of rendering aid in securing (Continued on page 2, column 1)
Super-seniority

It is contended by some that the interpretations of Section 8 and 10 of the Selective Service Act confer "super-seniority" upon returning veterans and are therefore unworkable.

Selective Service has nowhere maintained that because of military service the veteran acquires a superior status as compared to that of nonveterans. To so hold would be to admit that service is a condition on the veteran's right to restoration.

On the contrary, Selective Service maintains that the only conditions upon the veteran's right to reinstatement are those specifically enumerated in the Act:

(1) The veteran receive a certificate from the Director of Selective Service, which specifically enumerates the conditions precedent to the veteran's right to be restored.

(2) That he still be qualified to perform the duties of his position.

(3) That the employer was not unreasonable in its refusal to restore the veteran.

(4) That the restoration be not unreasonable because of the employer's changed circumstances.

Since that portion of the Act (Sec. 8) which specifically enumerates the conditions precedent to the veteran's right to be restored does not contain an express condition subjecting the veteran to the relative seniority rights of others, Selective Service concludes that none may be implied and that consideration of the Act as a whole shows that none was intended.

Restoration to "Work"

Selective Service is convinced that, from the language of Section 8 and the legislative history thereof, the paramount consideration and purpose of the Congress was to restore the veteran to the actual performance of the work for which he had been already employed, and that no precedents involved, and that no proper construction of the language of the Act can subordinate to the primary purpose of the qualification and limitations so far as may be logical.

As stated by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Kay v. General Cable Corporation (3rd Cir. 1944) 131 F (2d) 653: "Every consideration of fairness and justice makes it imperative that no veteran be restored to his old job or to the equivalent of his old job as a measure of its nature and to provide the minimum of the alternative job which he may be given; that is, a position with seniority status equal to his old job.

It has been suggested that the use of "seniority" in Section 8 and 10 is intended to limit the rights of an employer according to his seniority, his seniority in the service of the veteran for which he was employed. However, the word "seniority" as used in Section 8 and 10, in the opinion of Selective Service, was not intended to limit the veteran's right to be restored to his old job or to the equivalent of his old job, but was intended as a safeguard to protect the interests of others who might be indirectly affected; on the other hand, it was intended to clear the path of the veteran by making the restoration of the veteran paramount. The interests of others are so far as this could lawfully be done.

If it would be unfair to expect an employer to displace a veteran with greater seniority, it might be equally unfair to displace a nonveteran who for all practical purposes was accepted as acceptable to the employer. Yet it may not be stated that the Congress made available for restoration only when employment conditions had been changed or when the employer found it convenient or desirable to do so. In such instances, the hardship on the employer and the discharges of nonveterans would be just as great if not a technical question of seniority were involved.

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Rights of Nonveterans

Statements have been made, the implications of which are, that to restore a veteran to the actual performance of the work for which he was employed by the nonveteran would be an unconstitutional deprivation of the seniority rights of those nonveterans possessing greater seniority than the veteran.

It would appear that seniority rights are "procedural" rights which have no inherent property in them. In other words, the nonveteran's benefit, in the absence of a statutory authorization, is to be determined by the courts.

From these facts, it is clear that the veteran does not receive "super-seniority"; he is simply not subject to seniority as a condition precedent to his restoration to his old job. He secures restoration to his former position not because of, but including, the nonveterans. That he is entitled to be restored to his old job without loss of seniority is quite different from the condition upon which his position is to be restored to his position, or that seniority is to be determined by the condition to which he is entitled to restoration.

Effect of "Unreasonable"

Paragrap (b) (B) of Section 8 provides that a private employer shall not restore a qualified veteran "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed or so are unknown as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

It is the viewpoint of Selective Service that the phrase "unreasonable" means that the employer shall assume the test of unreasonableness to the employer to require restoration.

The consequences to third persons are limited to the nonveteran who is aware of the interests of others and who has no reason to know that the provision cannot be applied to him. In fact, the protection of the statute confines the relief of third persons, such as other employees.

A consideration of the legislative history of Section 8 leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Congress intended the "impossible or unreasonable" clause in paragraph (b) as a device to meet doubts of its power to impose too great a burden on the employer, such as "creating a useless job for the veteran (See Kay v. General Cable Corporation, supra)."

Nothing in the history of Section 8 makes it necessary to protect the interests of others who might be indirectly affected; on the other hand, it was intended to clear the path of the veteran by making the restoration of the veteran paramount.

Power Over Contracts

If it be admitted that the property right of seniority arises from, and is based upon, and is secured by contractual relationships, it seems unlikely that the courts would accord it any greater degree of sanctity than to any other contractual right. This being so, "due process" merely becomes an examination of the power of Congress to impose contractual relationships, and it is now well established that Congress has such power. Only Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution expressly prohibits the Congress from entering into any treaty, contract, and that section deals solely with international powers of States. "Thus, in the Gold Clock Corporation v. Timmoh Oregon R. Co., 594 U. S. 307--310 (1937) the Court said:

"Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress, they have a congenital immunity. Parties cannot remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power, by making contracts about them . . . ."

Effect of "War Powers"

This "congenital immunity" appears to apply to employment relationships as contracts as well as to collective bargaining agreements and whether they have been made before or after the passage of the regulatory statute, the Congress has the power to invalidate them. (Tremco, Inc. v. Mιssel, 316 U. S. 572; cf. J. I. Case Co. v. National Labor Relations Board, 321 U. S. 336.)

Even should this property right par- take of greater sanctity than one involv- ing merely a personal or a contractual obligation, it would appear that under the "war powers" of Congress, any limitations or qualifications of contract, would appear that under the "war powers" of Congress, any limitations or qualifications of contract, would appear to be unauthorized. (See Section 8 would not be unconsti-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)
Legion Resolution Approves
Selective Service Ruling

Endorsing the Selective Service System's interpretation of the veteran's job rights under the law, The American Legion at its 26th Annual Convention at Chicago, Ill., September 1944, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Congress in enacting the Selective Service Law specifically provided and thus guaranteed that the men and women now serving in the armed forces would be returned to their former civilian positions upon completion of honorable service, if they so desired; and

"Whereas, The 25th Annual Convention of The American Legion, held at Omaha, Nebraska, September 23, 1943, mandated that The American Legion take active and positive measures relative to the rigid enforcement of this right and directed that the Legion take front rank in the national program of The American Legion; and

"Whereas, The Director of Selective Service in interpreting the Selective Service Law has properly held that the provision for such reinstatement requires, if necessary, the placement of the Veterans in lieu of a non-veteran with possible greater seniority and certain organizations have disagreed with said ruling of the Selective Service System and resisted the reinstatement of a veteran would be replaced and are urging that such rulings be revised and may possibly attempt to have enacted an amendment to the Selective Service Law, restricting or limiting the guarantee of the Veterans' return to their former positions; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Legion in Convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois, September 19, 20, 1944, That we emphatically concur in and approve the Selective Service System's interpretation of the law to the fullest extent of the American Legion resolution appears on this page.

Special Railroad Situation

In urging the inclusion of seniority as a condition of the statutory reemployment rights of veterans, a mythical case in the railroad industry has been presented wherein a locomotive fireman, because of shortage of engineers, was assigned the "position" of engineer on a particular run because his seniority would place him in that position in case of an emergency. However, this railroad situation as illustrative of the "more workable" nature of the proposed interpretation points out problems of statutory application in the interpretation of the word "position." Proponents of the "seniority roster" theory of interpreting the meaning of the word "position" would argue that in the railroad industry this would accord with the changing accepted view among railroad workers.

The conclusion that the proposed interpretation would be "more workable" fails to apply generally to such an interpretation of the word "position" would equally distribute the burdens of the Selective Service Act upon employers and defeat uniform application of the Act. This becomes apparent when employment circumstances involving seniority rosters are considered.

In those activities in which hiring and promotion are controlled by seniority rosters, it is relatively simple to restore a veteran to a roster and allow his work to be controlled by such seniority rosters. In the activities, by construing the word "position" to mean relative place on a seniority roster (i.e., "job rights"), the employer's obligation with the veterans is unchanged since the employer is already required to consider relative length of service in determining rights to actual work. There is, however, an overwhelming number of activities where the individual's retention of his job (i.e., his performance of work for pay) is dependent upon the individual's efficiency of the employer, or upon the individual's comparative efficiency.

Employers' Positions Differ

In order to administer the Act uniformly, it must be contended that, in those activities in which the employer has never previously operated under a relative length-of-service system as a determinant of an employee's right to actual work, the employer must now compile a roster as to determine whether the veteran is entitled to displace any of the present employees in asserting his employment rights. Manifestly this unequally distributes the burdens of the Selective Service Act upon employers and defeat uniform application of the Act. This becomes apparent when employment circumstances involving seniority rosters are considered.

In those activities in which hiring and promotion are controlled by seniority rosters, it is relatively simple to restore a veteran to a roster and allow his work to be controlled by such seniority rosters. In the activities, by construing the word "position" to mean relative place on a seniority roster (i.e., "job rights"), the employer's obligation with the veterans is unchanged since the employer is already required to consider relative length of service in determining rights to actual work. There is, however, an overwhelming number of activities where the individual's retention of his job (i.e., his performance of work for pay) is dependent upon the individual's efficiency of the employer, or upon the individual's comparative efficiency.

Measure of a "Position"

This interpretation would, therefore, fail to achieve uniform application of the Act and would unnecessarily distribute the burdens of military service, contemplate the approved policy of the Selective Service System, that "the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system ..." (See Kay v. Cable Transportation Co., 111 F. Supp. 655).

The proposed interpretation also overlooks the subtle words "to the extent of" of employ" of an employer, which modify and circumscribe the position to which the veteran is entitled to be restored. It seems apparent, therefore, that the proposed interpretation of "position" would be both more "workable" than a standard which measures the former "position" by all the attributes attendant to the job and the extent of leave of absence does return the veteran to the actual performance of work when the position

left was so enhanced. Unlike the provisions of the latter standard will not defeat uniform application of the Selective Service Act by requiring differences in the fact for which the non-veterans, will not unequally distribute the burdens of the Selective Service Act and will conform more closely to accepted rules of statutory construction.

Legislative History

The Congressional Record contains statements by Members of the U.S. Senate, some of whom were members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, indicating quite clearly that the paramount purpose of "guarantee" the veteran his "job" on the employer. (96 Cong. Rec. 10307, 10324, 10576, 10497).

There is no existing record that the question of seniority as a limitation on this purpose was ever considered. It does appear, however, that the possibility of a non-veteran with greater seniority being displaced in order to discharge a veteran was presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs in its consideration of Section 8.

During the hearings (July 10, 1940 to August 14, 1940) on the Selective Service Act, the Senate Committee on the House Committee on Military Affairs, the National Association of Manufacturers submitted a memorandum in which it was suggested that "a large number of employers in connection with seniority" and that employers with greater seniority might have to be discharged to insure employment for veterans. Notwithstanding this injudicious warning, Congress failed to specifically condition, by expanding the sub-sections, demonstrating the conditions to be fulfilled by the veteran, the non-veteran's right to restoration by any relative length of service, while in group of activities they would be returned to their Selective Service position which might or might not entail discharge at the time of leaving employment in each case the position held as one of its attributes such performance of work (and pay the attendant thereon).

British Legislation

Reference has been made in some quarters to British and Canadian legislation in even greater emphasis upon the protection of the seniority rights of nonveteran employees. It is the Selective Service System's view that the Congress gave no protection whatever in the Selective Service Act to the seniority rights of nonveterans as opposed to the veteran who seeks a return to actual work. Even aside from this, however, points of difference are obvious. In Great Britain, a strict manpower control has prevailed since early war days in the United Kingdom as well as members of the armed forces were moved or retained in position at the will of the military authorities. The British National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 & Geo. VI, Ch. 81), was applicable to the veteran as our law. Nevertheless when the British found it advisable to redefine the rights of the veteran vs. the non-veteran, it was deemed necessary to write into the law provision into the Reinstatement and Reemployment Act, 1944, to the effect that "It shall not be treated as reasonable or workable" to displace an employee with greater seniority in order to replace the non-veteran. Actually, the proponents of the proposed interpretation recognizing seniority as a condition of employment of the veteran in the Selective Service Act are arguing not for what (Continued on page 4, column 1)
The Federal courts, in construing Federal legislation and determining the rights to which or benefits enjoyed by veterans, have consistently looked to Congress for any manifestations tending to indicate acquiescence in such interpretations.

Contemplation of events transpiring since publication of the bill in question affords a basis upon which the Federal courts may well say that the Congress has acquiesced in the ruling and interpretation issued by the Director of Selective Service and the Local Board Memorandum 190-A, embodying the ruling that a veteran’s right to reemployment is not restored by his absence from work.

At that time, Congress was engaged in drafting a bill conferring upon reofficers the right to reemployment on the same basis as civilians accorded unemployment benefits.

Consider the immediate objection to reemployment in the course of passage of three other pieces of legislation since publication of the proposed bill: National Reemployment Service Act of 1944, 58 Stat. 923, 8 U. S. C. A. Sec. 656) creating in the National Reemployment Service Board, composed of the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs as chairman, the Director of Selective Service, and the Federal Security Administrator.

Section 2 of the bill, which reads: "The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any employee who within one year after the date of the adoption of the said resolution, unless such employee shall have been reassigned to a position of work, and unless such employee shall have given his consent to be reassigned.

This would mean that Congress intended that the veteran receive the same treatment as civilian employees in their pending cases.

No Action by Congress

The bill was not acted upon by Congress. The subject of reemployment was brought to the attention of Congress by the Selective Service System, which represents the entire Selective Service System.

In conclusion, Congress has not indicated that it will act on the reemployment provisions for veterans under its own jurisdiction.

Propose Similar Rights

The reemployment rights so provided are substantially those provided for veterans in section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act, with two exceptions: First, the period within which application for reemployment in the former position must be filed is reduced from 30 days in lieu of the 90 day period provided for veterans; and, second, civilians accorded reemployment rights under this bill are not to secure greater reemployment rights than veterans who have had if they had remained in their original positions for the period during which they were on furlough and are accepted by them under the bill. The Selective Service Commission has issued a statement that employment under this section for the purpose of establishing facts upon which the right to reemployment is dependent.

Senator Burton, another member of the Senate Reemployment Affairs Commit-tee, in describing the effect of the above provision, made the following statement, "The United States is engaged, by the floor of the Senate (81 Cong. Rec. 1868):" "The tenth point relates to reemployment. This provision is roughly drafted, and not entirely identical with the other provision for men who are drafted into the military service, and who leave their original employment before having been taken from it... There is a clause which states that the veteran shall have the same right to return to the work he was engaged in, as the person who was drafted from the veteran’s position had to be reemployed on his return." The negative implications of the proposal with respect to the veterans who leave their former positions for reemployment in the field, and Congress has adopted the reasonable expectations of both the veteran and the employer.

Returning Veteran’s Rights

It seems wholly fallacious to contend that this is other than a negative affirmation of the fact that the veteran received less than the civilian worker to whom he was assigned. This leads to the conclusion that the Selective Service system has no guarantee of a year’s employment upon his return.

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"For the Veteran:
A JOB PLUS"

from

"The Lamp"
October, 1945.
THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF WAR swirls through Balikpapan refinery. Eight days of pre-invasion bombardment riddled the drum of the roofless cracking unit in the background, but it also enabled 2,000 “Aussies” to mop up an area originally held by 10,000 Japs.
For the Veteran: A JOB PLUS

The foreman's wise touch helps a serviceman pick up the thread when he returns to work.

The trickle of returning servicemen is growing into a steady stream, and within a few months will be a flood. How will they fit into the pattern of peace? How will they work beside men who had to forego the dramatic role of warrior for the equally important part of supplying the war machine?

In the experience of the Standard Oil Company (N.J.), they will work out fine. Of the 8,384 men who left the company to don uniforms, 1,426 already were back on their jobs by mid-1945. Almost without exception, they fitted smoothly into civilian routine. The industrial "problem" the veteran was supposed to bring back with him has failed to materialize.

Each former employee who doffs his uniform to pick up the old way of life, including his job, is treated as an individual by the Jersey company. This is the essence of the "welcome home" system:

there must be no mass-production routine.

The company's employees have known, during all their trying months in foxholes and aboard ships and wherever else duty sent them, that war's end would not leave them stranded on the beachhead of unemployment. They have had assurance that jobs would await them. They have known that, should they return disabled or handicapped, the company would strive to find jobs fitted to their limitations.

Standard's men in uniform had this promise since the day after Pearl Harbor. They heard it again in August 1943, when R. W. Gallagher, then president and now chairman of the board, made the same pledge in a personal letter to each employee in service. Servicemen got added assurance in June 1945, when Eugene Holman, the company's president, wrote to each personally:

"Where necessary, programs will be set up to refit you for your old job, to refit your old job for you, or to find new work possibly more to your liking or for which you may be qualified by the experience that military service has given you."
Most of Standard’s veterans didn’t feel that they left the company when they went to war. Many never lost contact with their foremen and fellow workers, nor did their feeling of identification with the company abate. Their letters of the last three years have shown that.

More was involved than the gift boxes and magazine subscriptions and plant news letters that went to the servicemen throughout the duration. It was rather the kind of loyalty that comes when a worker calls his boss by his first name. And there has been a sense of security based on financial benefits to both the serviceman and his family. Employees received two months’ salary when they entered service. Their dependents received monthly checks to maintain their income, up to half the employees’ former pay. More recently, the company arranged to give annuity benefits under the thrift plan for the time they were away. And now men who wish schooling under the G.I. Bill of Rights will receive special leaves.

But individual, personal relationships have been important, too. Many a soldier, sailor and Seabee took time from a precious furlough to drop in at his old office or shop for a chat. The manager of a sales district in New Jersey did more than merely greet his “boys” on these visits; he took them to a ball game or a trip to New York that included dinner and a show. They wrote him when they were transferred, and he followed their experiences eagerly. He wrote newsy letters in return, and made notes of good job openings that would be available for these veterans on their return.

DISTRICT and plant personnel managers carried this idea even further. By regular correspondence they kept a finger on the servicemen’s newly developed skills, on their ambitions to change jobs and learn new techniques. At the same time, they charted carefully the jobs in their organizations that were open or might be open in the expanding postwar economy. By canvassing the foremen and supervisors who knew these men well before the war, they tagged specific men for these openings. Thus many an employee has found himself upgraded almost as fast as he returned to work.

A 40-year-old salesman came back recently after three years in the Coast Guard. He found himself suddenly a district supervisor of salesmen—because he had learned motor maintenance intimately in the service, and that meant he could talk shop with industrial and fuel oil customers. A 32-year-old ex-corpsural left the company as a loader and checker. He was a physical training instructor in the Army, and learned how to deal with people. They made him a salesman when he came back to work. Others have fared equally well.

Frequently the personnel office knows the veteran is coming home even before he checks in. Sometimes a letter from the man himself will bring the news; other times it may be a call from his mother or wife, or word from a friend already back on the job. So they are ready when he appears.

Personnel men try to avoid too many formalities when the ex-employee reports back to work. They start with a chat to discover the man’s new abilities and desires, and then arrange another informal
... RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TO SETTLE AGAIN

LUNCH HOUR is time for a pinochle game in the pipe shop of the research division. Bill now feels completely at home among his workmates, who hailed his wedding with a friendly "initiation" which he blushingly declares was fun for them but definitely not photogenic.

talk with the district supervisor or assistant manager of the plant. Next there is a physical examination, to determine whether the veteran is able to take up his old work or whether some disability requires a new job of limited duties. Then the veteran is ready to meet his old foreman, or a new one if he is in another department. This is where the system really takes hold.

Foremen are a distinct species. Perhaps they haven't read books on psychology, but they must be sound psychologists at heart to handle men and keep their shops operating smoothly.

Is the veteran nervous at the idea of going back to work? That's natural, considering what he has been through these last years. The foreman gets the idea across that the veteran isn't supposed to dash in and set a record right off. Some foremen insist that returning employees first take time to wander about the plant, chat with their old friends, learn how equipment has been changed, and get to feel thoroughly at home.

Once the man is producing again, the foreman's subtle hand becomes even more important. Does the veteran get nervous from time to time? Then perhaps he needs a few words to rebuild his confidence, to let him know he hasn't lost his ability. Has he trouble with men beside him who haven't been through the war, and who fail to understand why the former soldier is perhaps a changed person now? The foreman can straighten them out before they wreck the veteran's chance of getting himself back in civilian harness.

MOST of all, the foreman makes certain that the veteran's ambition and progress are recognized and that he gets a normal chance for advancement so that he can recapture the sense of security and "belonging" that he had before he left.

Every so often — usually one month, three months and six months after the veteran returns—the foreman and personnel office evaluate his work and state of mind. If he is obviously unhappy, they try to help him solve his problem. If he is not up to par on the job, they seek to ferret out the cause, or perhaps find a job for him better suited to his new temperament.

There was one youth who had been told—and believed it—that as a veteran he had merely to report to the plant daily, without actually doing any work. His foreman straightened out that error quickly and painlessly. A couple of men in high supervisory positions wanted better positions on their return, but they went back to their former jobs when a canvass of the company showed no other possibilities on their level. Because so many of the drafted men were young and in beginning jobs, there have been far more returning junior clerks than there are such jobs, and new kinds of work must be found for them.

An office boy who became a flying officer wanted aviation work as a civilian; Standard's personnel people advised him to take a good opening with another company to make use of his war-gained ability. Altogether, 196 veterans quit their jobs after returning, but mainly to set up their own businesses or go into new fields more in line with their war experiences. Otherwise, problems have been conspicuously absent among Standard's returning employees.
INTO CIVILIAN LIFE

HAVING LEARNED A NEW SKILL, Bill receives the sort of work he likes best—and another raise, the second advance in a year. His present job is testing sample welds, which he first cuts into one-inch strips with the propane-oxygen flame of an Airco radiograph.

AT HIS OWN HOME Bill spends his evenings studying to become a welding engineer. His college course, for which the company will pay half the tuition, will require seven years; but Bill says that with the moral support of his wife (sewing above) he can stick it

The story is somewhat less encouraging among newly hired veterans who were not formerly with the company. Up to June 30, 1945, the Jersey company employed 1,998 discharged men who were not with it before the war; 439 of these quit in one six-month period alone.

Personnel men say it is normal for young men to shop around for the right job when they come back from the wars, and they expect this situation to smooth itself in time. Meanwhile, they will continue to hire veterans-at-large when possible; one sales office expects 90 per cent of its new employees to be veterans new to the company. Some of these are recommended by friends in uniform who worked for the company. Others are strangers who find the open door to jobs at the Standard employment offices.

THERE was, for example, a 23-year-old staff sergeant whose leg was severely smashed by a bomb fragment in Italy. Osteomyelitis complicated the ailment so that only with a brace could he walk after his discharge. He met a cool reception in a number of employment offices he visited. Then he drifted into the Bayonne refinery of Standard Oil. A personnel man there himself a veteran—noted the youth’s game smile, his fight to keep cheerful against those odds. There wasn’t a job he could handle at the refinery, but they called other branches of the company and got him a clerk’s job in a sales division. That’s a job with a future for a young man who can’t walk too well.

The Jersey company has been unusually fortunate in that so far few of its employees who went overseas have returned with permanent disabilities. Although 158 men of Standard gave their lives, scarcely any among the first groups to be discharged have been maimed. Should this situation change, personnel offices are prepared to try to find jobs these men can fill. Detailed studies have listed jobs available for most types of handicapped persons.

Such efforts to assure security for its men in uniform have won the veterans’ appreciation. Throughout the war and the weeks of readjustment since then, soldiers and sailors and their families have written to their foremen and other supervisors in words of gratitude.

A soldier in Texas wrote: “It is a source of great comfort to me to know that my wife is being cared for, and if it were not for this assistance we would have lost much that we strived for before this war called me into service.”

From a mother: “You have made it possible for me to keep my home. . . . My father, who was Clem’s grandfather, worked for the Standard Oil Company for over 55 years. . . . I hope Clem will follow in his grandfather’s footsteps, for that’s how much I think of the Standard and its managers.”

What do such letters add up to? To the fact that, of all employees discharged from the services in the three-and-a-half years of war, more than 93 per cent immediately returned to the company. They included at least one young man who was so eager that he reported back to work directly from the separation center, even before he went home to greet his wife. Such enthusiasm is exceptional, but certainly a token of how the men feel.
The Back Door

INTO CHINA

Blockaded elsewhere, the Chinese lifeline took to new routes across Burma from India

With little more than its own indomitable courage to sustain it, China has survived the eight years of bloody war which Japanese used to describe quaintly as "the China incident." Now that the Chinese share with their Allies the common victory over Japan, it is at last possible to view as a whole the brave effort which Americans, Chinese, British, Indians and Burmese made during the three years from 1942 to 1945 to break the Japanese blockade in Upper Burma.

They succeeded, though the difficulties of the country and the climate were so fantastic that, relatively speaking, they never got more than a trickle of supplies through to the Americans fighting in China and to the Chinese themselves—probably not more than 125,000 tons by all the means available, plane, road and pipeline, in any single month. But the delivery of even these meager supplies constitutes a story of such struggle as only China's overwhelming military emergency justified.

It begins in India where the Assam valley, a narrow corridor of rice paddies and tea gardens about 500 miles long, lies beneath the foothills of the magnificent Himalayas. Far out at the northeastern tip of India, the Assam valley comes to a dead end among the hills. Beyond it rise the mountains of Upper Burma which geography has interposed like an impassable wedge between India and China—mountains drenched during the monsoon by the heaviest rainfall in the world and covered on their lower slopes by malarial jungle more deadly than that of New Guinea.

And yet this route of some 750 miles from Calcutta to the northeastern tip of India became part of the lifeline which helped to sustain Free China during her long blockade. By pipeline, rail, road and river, American military supplies moved out to the dead end of the long Assam valley, which became the jumping-off point for China. Air transport above the boiling mists of the Upper Burmese valleys and the snow peaks of the Chinese frontier gave Assam direct connection with Chungking and Kunming. Down on the ground a new road, hewn out of the terrible mountainsides of Burma, enabled truck convoys to ply from railhead in Assam direct to Kunming. The pipeline kept pace with the road. From Calcutta to Kunming, some 1,750 miles, it became the longest pipeline in the world.

All this was but the final leg of a journey which brought China-bound cargoes into Calcutta docks from points of origin as far away as the United States. Over these global sea routes and on by land and air to Kunming, perhaps 125,000 tons of military supplies a month poured into China last summer, where on a use basis they were worth four times as much. Planes and pipeline were American; the Burma section of the original road was British, the China section of the road was Chinese, and American engineers fought the road through Burma with American, British and Indian troops driving the Japs before them.

Supplying China through India was in fact so unheard of a distortion of geography that it calls for a further look. Normally China faces seaward toward Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and other ports. But its immense volume of foreign trade was reduced to a trickle of smugglers' traffic when the Japs cut off the whole of the China coast—a shattering blow which sent the Chinese government inland to the old Szechuan trading town of Chungking in the mists above the Yangtze gorges. From Chungking it organized the resistance of a Free China which lacked almost every essential of modern warfare. It had, for example, no gasoline of its own. Its few surviving trucks were powered by alcohol and smelled like distilleries.

Its only open access to the sea lay through the French Indo-Chinese port of Haiphong. From Haiphong the toy trains of a French meter-gauge railway toiled laboriously up through the mountains to Kunming; and from Hanoi on the railway a motor road led to Nanning in Kwangsi province. But Haiphong was quickly slammed shut by the Japs.

China's access to the outside world then wheeled back to where it was long before the days of the tea clippers. It faced westward into the heart of Asia; and truck convoys, loading war materials at the stations of the Russian Turk-Sib railway, followed the ancient imperial highway across the central Asian steppes to Chungking, a run of well over 2,000 miles. But this desolate old caravan route served as Free China's lifeline only until the Germans attacked Russia in Europe.

In its desperation China turned to its last resort—Burma—and hundreds of thousands of Chinese, with little more than their bare hands, scooped 650 miles of motor road out of the rock and rubbery mud from Kunming down to Wanting on the China-Burma border, where it connected with the British-built road leading through Lashio to the British port of Rangoon. This road from Kunming to Lashio, of about 750 miles, was the famous Burma Road. Its truck convoys worked up to a peak month of approximately 20,000 tons of war material, and the first trickle of gasoline began to reach the thirsty motors of Free China.

Then the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor; Singapore, Malaya and Burma fell, and the Burma Road was lost. The problem of keeping a blocked China from being strangled became a military emergency of overwhelming import. The only route still open was the old trail from the Russian Turk-Sib railway across 2,000 miles of central Asian steppes to Chungking; for the Japs stood across all the direct routes between India and China; and the direct land routes were useless in any event. They were mere trails through Upper Burma or across Tibet, trails so difficult that porters with light supplies on their backs took from four to six months to reach Chungking and Kunming from India.

Meanwhile, the first men and materials from the United States were reaching India's west coast port of Karachi, and supplies of drummed gasoline were hauled across India to be loaded into bombers of the U.S. Tenth Air Force in Upper Assam for delivery to American forces in China by air, with an escort of a couple of P-38's to attend to the Japs en route. The distance was not great, about 525 miles, but the route afforded an eagle's-eye-view of the terrific obstacles which geography has raised between India and China. The planes crossed a succession of mountain walls—over the Mishmis Hills, modest lumps of 12,000 to 14,000 feet; over the Kaolikung Range which lifts to 15,000 feet before it drops away into the tremendous gorges of the Salween River; and up to 17,000 or 18,000 feet to cross the big "Hump" itself.

And yet the Air Transport Command pushed deliveries up to 71,000 tons last July. To celebrate the 38th birthday of the U.S. Army (continued on page 17)
Veteran Getting Run-Around?

(Continued from Page 53)

ance, the veteran cannot deal directly with the Federal Government, except in a few instances of health, pensions and specific benefits involving direct contact with the Veterans Administration. Our American system is founded on the principle of local administration of laws and programs. That is where the community service agencies come into the picture.

These agencies are State and local affairs, financed, planned and operated locally. Theoretically, there is one available to every veteran, but what actually happens? Some agencies are famous for their efficiency. But in the more than 16,500 cities and towns in the United States there are only about 1,500 such centers. Obviously local enterprise is not keeping up with the promise.

The center in any community is presumably a place where the veteran can go to find out about job prospects, discuss his educational plans, seek advice about business or establishment of a home or ask where he can buy a shirt. The original idea was that the Federal agencies would supply information to the service centers and would lend expert advisers to the larger ones. In most cities this plan has been followed.

Nevertheless, it takes very little research to discover that the program has suffered from local neglect and also from jealousy among the Federal agencies. And always there has been the question of personalities. In one large State the Director of Selective Service reported that the draft boards were functioning so well as advisory centers that local centers were hardly necessary. USOE and other Federal agencies have been charged with withholding cooperation from local agencies in order to obtain the prestige of dealing directly with veterans.

The necessity of running from pillar to post, of which veterans complain so vigorously, has been fostered by competing Federal agencies and competing local groups. That is what veterans mean when they complain of "getting the run-around." Instead of following through on benefits to which they are entitled, they shrug and say, "To hell with it!"

Most of them do not want anything more than an intelligent answer to an inquiry. A relatively few others need intelligent help or guidance in solving a single personal problem or satisfying a normal ambition. It is not very much that the veterans ask.
Is the Veteran Getting the Run-Around?

WASHINGTON

Our veterans' program is not working smoothly. Though the program itself is generally sound, defects have developed in the machinery of administration and in too many cases promises have not been translated into performance. The result is criticism and confusion at a time when the peak of demand by veterans is rapidly approaching. Remedies have been proposed, but quick and drastic action is needed if the program is to be carried out effectively.

Many veterans—one may say the majority—are finding satisfactory outlets for their hopes and plans. But there is an important minority group which needs assistance in readjustment, and it is for this group that the services known as the veterans' program were created. Some veterans, it is conceded, ask the impossible; some have been trained in skills in the Army and Navy which have no peaceful-time application. Nevertheless, all rate friendly counsel and guidance. It is not available to all of them by any means.

That is the conclusion of this reporter, who has followed the veterans' program closely for a year. He has seen it shaping more and more into a vast effort, but correspondence with and personal visits from veterans reveal a disquieting side to the picture.

Recently a letter came from a 48-year-old veteran in La Jolla, Calif., asking if he was too old to take educational courses promised to all veterans. He knew what he wanted to study, and where, and had qualified. But local agencies could not tell him whether he was too old. The greenest "counselor" in any service center should know the answer to that one. He is not too old.

Another veteran called at the writer's office in Washington after visiting the local service center where the whole program originated. This young man is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and had had experience in engineering and construction before being called to active duty in 1942. He went to the United States Employment Service to talk over his future plans. He received in succession offers of a job driving a milk wagon, one selling tickets at Union Station and a laborer's job in a local laundry. When he explained that he was not hurray to earn eating money but wished primarily long-range opportunities, the "counselor" told him he was wasting his time—that such things as he wished were not listed with USES.

These are examples of what is happening to veterans, examples which give sharp denial to the promises held out in the GI Bill of Rights on the question of jobs, education and loans for men seeking homes or hoping to establish themselves in business. It is with these three provisions of the bill that veterans are chiefly concerned, and it is in precisely these three phases of the program that the greatest breakdown threatens.

The easiest thing on earth is to blame failure of national programs on "Government" or on "bureaucracy." Certainly, responsibility lies there to a degree but, aside from civil service, Government cannot create a job; Government runs no schools, and in itself cannot directly assist the ambitious young man who hopes to set up a business for himself.

Now, let's look at what the authorities say about this problem of jobs. The United States Employment Service is the one nation-wide system through which the job program was to be integrated. Yet USES complains that industry does not list with it the better type of jobs. This is not true in all cases; in some regions USES has available a good selection, in others none.

But USES has another responsibility in working with community service agencies for veterans—that of counseling a man about opportunities, training and fitting together of courses of study and future plans. This service varies greatly with the USES offices.

USES says that shortage of manpower cripples its work. Government officials say that while pay scales set for its counselors remain relatively low, it never can get the proper people to staff all of its 3,000 offices and branches. This requires a definitive study and a fast one.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Administrator for Veterans Affairs, reported recently that unemployment among veterans actually seeking jobs had passed the 1,000,000 mark, with 1,500,000 not yet in the job market. The million include men collecting relief payments and registered for any suitable jobs that may come their way. Unemployment among veterans is three times as great as among non-veterans. As for the disabled, General Bradley, who is not a sensationalist, says that only one in nine seeking work can find it, despite the high praise given the handicapped for their efficiency when the country was mobilizing every worker for war production.

The only conclusion is that, despite intensive campaigns conducted by many large industries to place veterans, the average employer is giving the break, at least, to the civilian worker with uninterrupted experience rather than taking the trouble to break in new employees—veterans. Moreover, (Continued on Page 53)
Leib Launches Movement To Unite Numerous World War II Organizations Into One Group

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE
OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 1945

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress is anxious to see the 128 veteran organizations that have sprung up out of the recent war united under one banner. The veterans of this war are divided and it is important that they unite. It is obvious that they want their own organization. They are badly in need of one strong national voice rather than the many local voices that have and are coming up each day.

In this connection a movement to consolidate the numerous World War II organizations is now under way. The campaign is spearheaded by youthful J. H. Leib, who has done yeoman work in behalf of the veterans, and who expects to call a national meeting soon. It was he who started the fight to clean up the Veterans Administration which ultimately ended in the resignation of General Hines and the appointment of General Bradley as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Five months before the newspaper PM and the Cosmopolitan magazine took up the issue, Leib had hammered away in the Congressional Record and in the Nation's newspapers demanding a sweeping investigation of this neglected Government agency, as evinced by statements appearing in the Congressional Record, Appendix, November 16, 1944, A4762-A4763; September 7, 1944, A4232-A4233; November 14, 1944, A4716; November 30, 1944, A4910-A4911; January 3, 1945, A7; January 9, 1945, A76; January 12, 1945, A4910-A4911; January 19, 1945, A4946-A4956; March 8, 1945, A1925-A1926; June 19, 1945, A3135-A3137.

It was Leib who urged that the base pay of the soldiers be increased to $50 per month and today our fighting men are the highest paid in the world. Those who are familiar with the inside story of this campaign know who did the work and who carried this banner. Source: Congressional Record, August 13, 1941, pages 7201-7216; August 13, 1941, A4192; May 10, 1943, A2446.

I would like at this time to list a few additional crusades undertaken by Leib in behalf of the veterans and servicemen as well as the Nation as a whole, as follows:

FIRST. He led the campaign that brought about the investigation of the artificial limb industry. Source: Congressional Record, November 6, 1945, A3169.

SECOND. Veterans' Administration adopted Leib's plan that veterans hospitalized in Government institutions be granted either correspondence courses or direct classroom instruction. Source: Congressional Record, January 17, 1946, A102.

THIRD. Brought about the revision of the paupers' oath requirement for admission to veterans' hospitals and forced the Veterans Administration to reduce the hospital application form from 4 pages to less than a page and a half. Source: Congressional Record, April 12, 1945, A3384-A3385.

FOURTH. Was the first to demand that the World War II insurance policies be revised and to include the same benefits that were granted to veterans of the last war. Source: Congressional Record, November 29, 1945, A3584.

FIFTH. Played an important role in bringing about the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery within the Veterans Administration. Source: Congressional Record, November 26, 1945, A5493-A5494; November 28, 1945, A5568; September 11, 1945, A4125-A4126.

SIXTH. Caused the Navy Department to make test for conventional styles for new sailors' uniforms. Source: Congressional Record, January 14, 1946, A5.

SEVENTH. Revealed that United States ships were gathering barnacles in far Pacific ports and induced the Government to use these vessels to bring the servicemen home. Source: Banner headline, Washington Daily News, January 1, 1946, and January 7, 1946; also Congressional Record, January 14, 1946, A29.

EIGHTH. Brought about the investigation of the defective-airplane scandal through the Senate War Investigating Committee. Source: Congressional Record, November 12, 1942, A2433-A2434; April 5, 1943, A1739; April 13, 1943, A3373; May 10, 1943, A2446; February 26, 1945, A892-A893; April 18, 1945, A5300-A5333; January 11, 1945, 200-202.

Leib has held the following offices in the veterans' organizations: Vice commander, service officer, chairman, service officer. Source: Congressional Record, January 14, 1946, A29.

A long record of service to veterans marks his career. He has been credited in the Congressional Record as having saved the Nation more than $11,000,000,000 through passage of the renegotiation and war fraud bills.

Leib, who was sketched recently in the Washington Sunday Star by HowardBUSSETT as the legislator without portfolio, launched his career when as still a teen-ager he walked into Al Smith's national headquarters in New York and became a campaigner. Later, at a tender age, he started the first Roosevelt for President Club in the United States, became chief of correspondence of a large Federal agency, and then, leaving partisan politics after a break in Government administration over the Supreme Court packing issue, he began his present occupation as a free lance writer.

Following his discharge from the Army in World War II, Leib aided in the formation of the Amvets, and today is the organization's 'voice' on Capitol Hill.
Amvets Urges Automobiles for War Amputees

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

MARCH 6, 1946

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WALTER REED HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I understand that the Congress has passed a War Amputee Car Committee and that the World War II veterans who have lost their limbs in the line of duty and have been incapacitated as a result of their wounds are in need of cars to enable them to travel about and to provide them with the means of livelihood and a means of support for their families. I therefore urge you to consider this matter and to ensure that these veterans are provided with the means of transportation they need to live a normal life.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Amvets Soliciting Free Automobiles For Legless Vets

Three hundred and fifty amputees from Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., under the leadership of the American Veterans of World War II (A.V.W.W.), have formed a War Amputee Car Committee and are endeavoring to secure enough cars for World War II veterans handicapped by the loss of arms and legs to give automobiles to 300 amputees at Walter Reed Hospital, who have all lost their limbs in the line of duty.

The committee, headed by Capt. Joseph E. Heery, C.M., of Washington, D.C., has already received pledges of support from many prominent citizens and organizations.

Disabled World War II veterans from Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C., group around an automobile, but with a purpose. Led by the Amvets, 300 amputees are trying to interest Government officials and car manufacturers in giving them back to normal life that making sales available to them for use.

Rehabilitation of War Amputees

EXTRA-SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 5, 1946

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, under my leave to extend my remarks in the House, I would like to announce that I have been informed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that the Rehabilitation of Veterans Administration is now in the process of establishing a War Amputee Rehabilitation Center which will provide training and employment for disabled veterans who have lost limbs in service.

The center will offer a range of services, including vocational training, job placement, and health care. It will be located in a suitable building and will be staffed by qualified professionals.

It is hoped that the center will be open for business within the next few months.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

U. S. to Give GI Amputees Free Autos

House Unit Accepts Senate Proposal; 20,000 Expected To Receive Cars

A House Conference Committee last night accepted a Senate proposal to provide 20,000 war-maimed GI's with free autos.

The Conference Committee action is expected to be accepted by the Senate today.

(To be continued.)

Auto Money for Legless Vets Okayed

WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Official End)

The Senate today also accepted the Senate proposal to give $30,000,000 for the purchase of automobiles for physically disabled veterans who have lost their limbs.

The Senate action is expected to be accepted by the House today.
Congressional Record—Appendix

1943

May 10

War Management

The latest Truman committee report is an elementary lesson in administrative management. It says with telling effect what the press and hundreds of commentators have been saying for months—that officials directing the war effort are muddling through without plans or policies to bring them together. "Energetic, aggressive men, striving to meet war needs," the committee states, "to whom their talents and their duties bring them into conflict. But destructive, wasteful feuding must be suppressed. The interests of the public must be knocked together." That is a simple statement of a basic truth which every successful administrator recognizes.

Senator Truman and his colleagues wisely refrain from any attempt to iron out the dispute between the sponsors of the synthetic rubber, the 100-octane gasoline and the escort- vessel programs. Neither Congress nor the public can properly decide issues that are so intimately bound up with basic strategy. Indeed, many of the facts which should shape the decision must remain secret. But the administration certainly ought to employ some means of settling such disputes before officials begin hurling charges and epithets in public. The lack of any such means is militarily described by the Truman committee as a "basic weakness in the control of the war effort."

A considerable share of the responsibility for this weakness falls on the War Production Board. Much of the sweeping and censure, however, justly directed to Donald M. Nelson and the War Production Board is mere pedantry. But that is by no means the whole story. Special segments of power have been carved out for little cears in various fields until the War Production Board probably doesn't know precisely where its authority begins and ends. And there is no war cabinet to resolve that confusion as specific conflicts arise.

Two recommendations are made by the committee: First, the strong, over-all authority of the War Production Board must be made a living reality; second, the War Production Board must be made to function as a staff, instead of an autarchic center. In other words, this Board, which includes the ears of production, manpower, and economic warfare, the former ear of agriculture, and representatives of the armed forces, must not just exist, it must be made to work as it has not so far. It seems to us that it would be much better to call the group a "staff" and let it operate as such. The President has the executive responsibility for the direction of the war, the War Production Board has the support of the President with which it can operate. If the President appoints men worthy of designation by his proper

Joseph Leib

Extension of Remarks

of Hon. Styles Bridges

of New Hampshire

In the Senate of the United States

Monday, May 16 (legislative day of Monday, May 3), 1943

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the Record a statement regarding the activities of Joseph Leib which have contributed to the war effort.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Among Joseph Leib's contributions to the war are work on four important and significant pieces of legislation, now enacted into law.

1. The twin acts in connection with legislation dealing with war profiteering and fraud. On January 4, 1941, accompanied by a St. Louis newspaperman, he called upon Attorney General Robert Jackson, Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General and other Justice Department officials relative to the prosecution of a certain highly connected war profiteer. Other calls to the Department were made on January 9, 14, 15, 16, and 23. The story and background of this case has never been told and must remain anonymous until after the election. It was this episode that inspired Leib to carry on a zealous campaign against war profiteering and fraud. Because of this he urge the necessity for the suspension of the statutes of limitation covering such matters.

Over a period of time Leib demanded the appointment of a congressional defense investigation committee.

On February 13, 1941, Senator Truman introduced a resolution to set up a defense investigating committee. This measure was approved and a congressional defense investigation committee was set up.

On March 31, 1941, Representatives May and Vines spoke in a joint resolution and set up a Select Senate committee to investigate and expose war profiteers. This resolution has a direct bearing to the previous mentioned Justice Department action. This is all that can be said at this time.

It was the sensational disclosures brought out by the House investigating committees that brought on the demand for the renegotiation of war contracts. But renegotiation action did not come until April 4, 1942, when a clause permitting such action was inserted in the supplemental national defense appropriation bill of the year.

Unfortunately, none of these committees possessed punitive power other than to expose and publicly reprimand. They held no other authority. Prior to the introduction of these resolutions Leib pleaded for the suspension of the fraud statutes. In correspondence with many public officials he pleaded for the suspension of the fraud statutes. He must be suspended to protect the Government's interest in the prosecution of war frauds. When the Senate investigating committee were set up he reminded Members of Congress that these committees were in a position operating to the disadvantage of the Government. Insofar as the time elements of the statutes were concerned.

Several months later, on May 26, 1942, a bill was introduced to suspend the statute. Because of this the Justice Department on February 9, 1943, created a Special Frauds Unit and Federal grand juries began hearings on July 15, 1942.

Approximately $3,000,000,000 have been saved because of this action. (Part of this story was related in the Congressional Record, November 12, 1942.)

2. Suspension of the statute of limitation on antitrust laws. This bill was intended to protect the little businessman from being destroyed through a combination on the part of selfish industrial tycoons who might attempt to take advantage of the war situation and resort to monopolistic tactics in restraint of trade. Power to prosecute such combinations are now possible.

3. Higher pay for servicemen. In July 1941 Leib conducted a survey among military attaches residing in leading Washington hotels. The vast majority of these men were paying their own soldiers. The result of this poll showed that the servicemen in the forces of the United States were receiving less than the soldiers of Canada and Australia. On August 12, 1941, Representative Picus passed this corresponsence around on the floor of the House of Representatives and it was read during the intensive debate on the extension of the 1-year draft law. On August 13, 1941, full contents of the survey was inserted in the Congressional Record, but unfortunately the House took no action on the pay of the soldiers at that time. Leib took the matter up with a number of Senators. Finally a bill was introduced by Senator Edwin Johnson, first on September 3, and then on October 21, 1941, and soon after the increase in pay was granted making American soldiers the highest paid in the world.

4. Investigation of service air crashes. On February 3, 1942, Leib appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee requesting an investigation of Air Force plane crashes. Five weeks later the Army Air Corps (April 23, 1943) announced that it was creating a Flying Safety Bureau. Leib, still not satisfied, again appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee demanding a thorough investigation. As a result General Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, and other War Department officials were called upon to testify. Then Leib took the matter up with members of the Truman committee. They started to investigate. Leib then turned over the furnished startling information relative to the alarming number of accidents. Today in the hands of the Truman committee rests the sensational scandal of this war, greater and more ominous than the Carnegie steel fraud, more treacherous than the Anaconda copper trust. Thousands of lives may be saved because of Leib's investigation, and untold millions of dollars may be saved in reconstruction.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee recently set up a committee to look into Air Force crashes.
Legislator... without Portfolio!

JOSEPH LEIB 32-year-old freelance writer, has authored some of our most important legislation—ALTHOUGH HE'S NOT A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

He proposed measures that produced:
1. THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE
2. WAR FRAUD AGENCY
3. $50 A MONTH FOR SERVICEMEN
4. INVESTIGATION OF SERVICE AIR CRASHES
5. POST-WAR MONOPOLISTIC PREVENTION

His activity has saved the nation an estimated $11,000,000,000. Joe's a veteran of this war and is remembered, too, as founder of the FIRST Roosevelt-for-President Club (in Fort Wayne, Ind., when he was 19)

(This picture appeared in colors in The Star)
United States Senate.
Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Joe Leb.
National Press Building.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Leb: Re: enclosed hereewith you will find copy of hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs in reference to aviation losses, a very interesting subject which you so kindly brought to my attention, and concerning which I appointed a subcommittee of one for attention. The subcommittee consists of Senator Kilgore, and I might suggest that you call upon the Senator in pursuance to this very interesting subject pertaining to aviation losses.

With assurances of my esteem, and thanks for your fine patriotic cooperation, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Robert H. Reynolds,
Chairman.

7TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION
S. RES. 234

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
April 1 (legislative day, March 30), 1942

Mr. Kilgore, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of all crashes of United States Army airplanes which have occurred within the continental United States since September 8, 1939, or which may, hereafter occur therein during the present war; to Audit and Control Committee.

PM, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1942

Service Air Crashes To Be Investigated

WARoom
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee has ordered an investigation of reports of an alarming increase in the number of military plane crashes.

Chairman Robert Reynolds (D., N. C.) appointed Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) to make the investigation after the Committee's attention had been called to scattered press reports on individual crashes indicating more than 100 planes and 300 lives were lost between Sept. 8 and Jan. 25.

The compilation of press reports was submitted to the Committee by Joe Leb, an independent Washington researcher, who told the Committee that "there is a strong belief that sabotage is the cause of most of these crashes."

Leb's compilation, which he emphasized was not complete, included crashes of all types of planes—trainees, pursuit planes and bombers. Most of the crashes apparently involved big ships. Types of planes were not given in every case, but 49 were listed as bombers.

Leb also called the Committee's attention to testimony by Rear Adm. John H. Towers, before the House Appropriations Committee, that the Navy lost an average of 25 planes a month in crashes during 1941.

Washingto,

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES SENATE, DURING THE WEEK OF MARCH 28, 1942

The University of Chicago, 1999
any hidden transactions with warehousemen were involved, as said that so far as he knew, there never has been a warehouseman in his home. Some members of the House Appropriations Committee regarded the reports of the pork parties as very flimsy, but were impressed by reports of large-scale food spoilage and what they described as inefficiency and maladministration.

One incident dealt with in the report placed in the subcommittee’s hands has to do with 20,000,000 pounds of food which allegedly became unfit for human consumption while in storage in a warehouse without a cooling system. This later lard was sold to soap manufacturers under circumstances described as unsatisfactory by the investigators.

L. L. Ralph Olmstead, vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation in charge of supply, said the transaction involving the lard had been completely above board. He said that last year when there had been a heavy hog marketing run, the Government had run out of adequate storage space for lard in ordinary containers.

The Government acquired, he said, 195,000 tons of lard in steel drums. It contained antiseptic ingredients intended to prevent it from spoiling for a relatively short period of time.

Twelve million additional pounds were purchased, he said, for relief needs on the border if relief needs did not develop the lard could be used for the manufacture of soap.

SOLD TO ARMY

As it turned out, he added, the relief needs did not develop, and it was necessary to offer the lard for sale. Representative Olmstead, of the Army, upon hearing of this offer, requested that the lard be sold to the Army, Olmstead said, and that was done.

Later, he declared, and at the direction of the Army, the lard was sold for the manufacture of soap, which he said was the highest on the list of desired materials for the Army. Olmstead said it was true that the lard had helped us and had been a credit to our human consumption.

The question of what shall be done with the reports and whether there shall be open hearings or various phases is under consideration of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill which renewes that agency’s authority to use of the surplus funds in preparing the supply of surplus food commodities.

One member of Representative Tabor’s subcommittee said Thursday that the subcommittee would take no further action until it had heard from the F. B. I. This was the first indication that the F. B. I. would actually take up the matter as Jones requested, but there is no official confirmation of it.

The Times-Herald of this morning, Thursday, February 27, 1945, carried the following:

WAR: F. B. A. HEAD ASKS THAT F. B. I. PROBE FOODSpoilage Charge—Answers Representative Tabor’s Claim to Evidence That Supplies Are Geographic Misleading

(Dorothy Williams)

War Food Administrator Jones disclosed yesterday that the F. B. I. has been called in to investigate reports of food spoilage that one Member of Congress claims would “make the Teapot Dome scandal seem like a joke.”

Jones said he proposed the inquiry before a House appropriations subcommittee hearing last week. He said he understood the group has asked the F. B. I. to go ahead.

The French E-8 month plan for relief and industrial supplies, which was designed to provide a criterion for shipping allocations, will now disappear, since the program which it involved is expected to be covered by the new lend-lease agreement.

In addition to the master lend-lease agreement, there is a reciprocal aid agreement, similar to those made with other countries, by which the French will contribute to the American war effort to the extent of possibly $25,000,000, at the present rate of exchange, the French say. This would assume that aid would continue at about the present volume. The Cabinet was said to be pleased that the new agreement, which should hasten shipping equipment and raw materials for the revival of French industry and transport, would permit the French to retain most of their gold and dollar exchange in the United States, which otherwise they would have been obliged to spend for indispensable supplies.

Lend-Lease Pact Adopted by France

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. JOHN TABER
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1945

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the Record an abstract of an agreement with France allegedly made under the authority of the Lend-Lease Act.

If the Foreign Affairs Committee should look into this and the authority for it, the article follows:

Lend-Lease Pact Adopted by France—Agreement is Said to Involve $2,000,000,000, with Aid and $1,500,000,000 in Loans

(By Harold Calender)

PARIS, February 23—The French cabinet today approved a lend-lease agreement with the United States. There were reported to be only slight modifications.

Jean Monnet brought the text of the proposed agreement from Washington, where he negotiated it for about a year. He will return to Washington next week to sign it. It is expected to take effect immediately thereafter.

While the terms have not been made public, it is understood that the total involved is $2,500,000,000. Of this amount, $1,500,000,000 is covered by a 50% of the cost, will be on a lend-lease basis until the end of hostilities, when it will be transformed into a 30-year credit, at 1/2% per interest, it is understood.

Apart from this sum, there are understood to be $600,000,000, which will be on a 30-year credit basis from the beginning, except for about 30 percent for which cash will be paid by the French out of their own delivery of goods. This part of the agreement is said to be intended to cover durable capital goods such as locomotives.

General Hines Admits Need for District of Columbia Veteran Medical Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1945

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the House, I introduce the following article by Joseph Lieb:

GENERAL HINES FINALLY ADMITS NEED FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VETERAN MEDICAL CENTER—BUT ACTION MEANS DELAYED ACTING

(By Joseph Lieb)

On January 31, 1945, the writer issued a caustic statement regarding certain objectionable conditions that exist at the veterans’ hospital in Washington, D. C., known as Mount Alto. This appeared in the Congressional Record.

Reference was made to the fact that the General Post of the American Legion had instituted a resolution requesting an investigation of a number of inadequacies at the mentioned veterans’ facility and that the resolution was approved and adopted by the executive committee of the American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia.

This was followed by a bitter controversy in the public press.

In what appears to have been an effort to offset criticism of deplorable conditions at Mount Alto, a story was planted in the Washington Times- Herald on February 12, 1945, in the hope that the dogs would be called off, and a full article was prepared to explain that final approval of a mammoth veterans’ medical center awaited only President Roosevelt’s signature and that the proj
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

FEBRUARY 27

An excerpt from the Congressional Record discussing the situation in Washington and the nation regarding the treatment of veterans, particularly the need for expanded facilities for veterans' hospitals. The text highlights the efforts of various individuals and groups to advocate for better conditions and resources for veterans, especially in the context of hospitalization.

Very truly yours,
FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

As can be seen this letter is as clear as mud. The Veterans' Administration was respectfully requested to send a more detailed report.

Here is the second reply:

FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

Now the question arose as to who represented the Federal Board of Hospitalization. An inquiry revealed that General Hines, himself, is the Chairman of the Federal Board of Hospitalization. Among his assistants are: Dr. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army; Dr. Ross T McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy; Dr. Frank Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

(Not that all of these men play a leading role in the American Medical Association. This will be discussed later.)

According to General Hines the Washington project hadn't even reached first base. A break-down of the above-quoted communications indicates that by the time the proposed District of Columbia Medical Center is unraveled from bureaucratic red tape it will be years before the project could be ready for occupancy.

In the meantime conditions are and will become more desperate as each day goes by. Washington has a permanent population of many thousands of locally registered veterans. But Washington is not the only city that is in need of additional veterans' hospital facilities. We are not the only ones that have been confronted by these same dodging and ducking tactics.

What are the facts behind this controversy? What is the admitted need for a Washington veterans' hospital and how is it related with all kinds of disheartening obstacles?

Here is the undated facts and the complete story behind this controversy.

Since September 7, 1944, this writer had inserted in the Congressional Record a number of critical analyses of the Veterans' Administration. After the constructive and illuminating criticisms were published, the Veterans' Administration started to send letters to Captain Hill in an attempt to mollify certain Members of Congress who have thought that the welfare of veterans and secondly of the bureaucrats who are paid to administer the laws enacted by Congress.

In some of these articles this writer charged that the greedy American Medical Association was fighting veterans' hospitals and continued to interfere with the adoption and construction of a forward-looking veterans' hospital program.

In the Melbourne I shall substantiate this charge with documentary evidence in the form of a letter written by the American Medical Association.

General Hines has protested that a hospitalization program for veterans is receiving his active consideration. Perhaps General Hines does mean well, for it is claimed that he has done a pretty good job since he has been Administrator, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that someone is pulling his leg and that he is not the master of his own house.

Time and time again, in the hope of offsetting my constructive criticism, General Hines and his associates have maintained that hospital facilities are being steadily enlarged to eventually provide over 500,000 beds throughout the United States. When you try to pin them down to facts and dates, you get nowhere fast. They talk only in obscure generalities.

The startling fact remains that, according to the Veterans Administration's own reports, there were 82,635 available domiciliary and hospital beds in all United States veterans' hospitals on June 30, 1940. (Source: American Legion National Legislative Committee Report, September 1940.)

Today fewer domiciliary and hospital beds—an increase of merely seven thousand or so—beds. (Source: The Veterans Administration Statistical Section.)

Think of it! There have been more than 1,167,000 servicemen medically discharged from this war, and at present over 500,000 of them are now drawing disability pensions. Each of these veterans are potential patients. Where are they going for medical treatment or hospitalization?

The American Medical Association is out to get this trade. They are determined that this future patient pool will not be taken away from their membership by the civilian doctors.

As proof of this statement I cite the American Medical Association's stand toward the construction of veterans' hospitals.

On March 14, 1943, during the economy debate, Senator Walcott placed in the Congressional Record the following letter from Dr. Hugh H. Young, famous surgeon, of Johns Hopkins Hospital. (Source: P. 942, bound copy; p. 947, unbound Record.)

As noted, Dr. Young was the spokesman for the American Medical Association.

The letter is as follows:

BALTIMORE, MD., March 14, 1943.

Dear Dr. Lewis, President-elect of the American Medical Association, telephoned the executive offices of the American Medical Association in Chicago and presented to you the great desirability of the American Medical Association, showing how strongly the organized medical profession of America is against the payment of the huge sums to veterans particularly for nonservice disabilities and the fabulous hospital programs that have been proposed. As a result of this, a letter was dispatched from the executive offices of the American Medical Association stating that the President be upheld in his efforts to effect these large economies, vital important at this time in the balancing of the Budget; in particular, the great reduction of the money to be paid to nonservice veterans and for the program of excessive hospitalization.

I would like to say personally that this hospital program, if continued, will injure very greatly the established hospitals of the country, the great hospitals connected with medical schools, and will also be of inestimable injury to the medical profession of America.

Very sincerely,
Hugh H. Young, M.D.

There you have the crux of the delaying tactics of the Veterans Administration toward the construction of additional veteran hospitals.

Maybe General Hines is not to be blamed. Maybe his hands are too many tied.

To get a complete picture of this situation it is well to read the recent letter from the American Medical Association that Representative Geller placed in the Congressional Record on November 30, 1944. (Source: A610-A611, Congressional Record.)

Obviously the position of the American Medical Association remains the same down through the years. They have their powerful friends holding high office in Washington. In their hands lay the fate, health, and life of millions of veterans.

They are the ones who counsel the bumbling pauper's oath that veterans must sign before being on the rolls of hospitalization. Through the medium of the pauper oath scheme this selfish and greedy group intend to save and humble veterans in the hope that they will take their business to private doctors. It is difficult to believe that the rank and file of the medical profession approve the stand taken by the American Medical Association.

Thus A. M. A. is opposed to the deletion of this degrading oath from the Veterans Hospital Application Form P-10. Through their lobby in official Washington they insist that the pauper's oath must remain unaltered.

Alaska and Statehood

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1945

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of a joint resolution from the Legislature of the State of Montana duly passed by both houses and approved by the Governor, requesting the Congress of the United States to initiate proper action for the admission of Alaska as a State.

I wish to go on record as being wholeheartedly in favor of this resolution and to urge the Members of this body to give it their most careful and serious consideration. Alaska, with its huge territory, great natural resources, and fine citizenry, is capable of becoming a State with all the prestige and responsibilities that go with it. Because of the war, Alaska is much closer to us than before and the development of highways and air transportation facilities are more closely tied up with the rest of the States. Speaking from the viewpoint of one who has had an opportunity to live and work in this country and to cultivate the friendship and understanding which has
TWO years ago I first reported
to this National Rehabilitation
Corps. The Air Force, the Navy, and
the Army, and the newly formed
Army-Navy Air Force Veterans
Committee, were working in the
same area under a variety of
names, some of which were...
GOVERNMENTAL BENEFITS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR VETERANS (REVISED)

When the THE NATIONAL LEGISLATOR first published the table of governmental benefits in tabular form, in November, 1944, it proved most popular. Many requests were received for extra copies. This revised tabular form is reproduced instead of the one appearing in November. This revision takes into account the amendments to the GI Bill of Rights recently adopted by Congress. Fifty thousand reprints will be made and will be supplied without charge instead of as they last.

NATURE OF BENEFIT

PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY

Service-connected

Disabilities resulting from injuries or diseases incurred in or aggravated by active service. Disability under conditions other than dis-ability.

EASIBILITY

$11.50 to $135 a month, depending on degrees of disability, World Wars I and II; $6.63 to $86.25 monthly, depending on service-connected disability for life. Benefits to dependents for helpless- ness, blindness, loss of limb, etc.

PENSION FOR DISABILITY NOT SERVICE-CONNECTED

In service active on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Disability under conditions other than dis-ability.

$50 per month for permanent total disability, in-crease of $10 after continuous receipt for 10 years, or age 65. Income limitations.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE for Dependents' Unemployment Insurance under GI Bill

Applies to War II only

Compensation, $20 per week, less any wages re-ceived. Eight weeks’ benefits for each month of first 90 days’ service. Four weeks’ benefits thereafter. Maximum benefits $220. Self-employed veterans entitled to disability benefits. $100 per month. $200 maximum compensation for total disability.

Tuition, books, tools for training, treatment, appli-cances, maintenance under VA contracts, by state-federal funds.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—STATE

Veteran must have accrued credits prior to enter-ing service. No service requirements.

Entitled to re-employment under terms of Selective Service Act if prescribed conditions are not.

Veteran Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.

RE-EMPLOYMENT

In service active on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Disability under conditions other than dis-ability. Minimum of 10 per cent service-connected disability causing a vocational handicap requiring training.

Active service in war or service-connected disability. Separation under honorable conditions.

Civil Service Preference—FEDERAL

Service after May 1, 1945. Discharge under honor-able conditions. Apply for re-employment within 90 days after discharge.

Service during a war period, discharge under con-ditions other than dishonor.

Local U.S. Employment Service office.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (formally GI Bill)

(Public Law 348, 78th Congress) Applies to War II only

Service during a period of war, or a service-connec-ted disability due to war or peacetime service, with discharge under conditions other than dis-honor-able. For non-service conditions, veteran must include medical evidence.

Extra credit points and preference allowed under certain conditions. Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES

Service-connected disabilities requiring out-patient care or prosthetic appliances. Prior authorization required.

Out-patient treatment by designated physicians, in-cluding necessary medication. Prosthetic appliances provided through Veterans Administration.

DOMICILIARY CARE—FEDERAL

(Also provided by some states) Also provided by some state soldiers’ homes.

Full care, including medical treatment in Veterans Administration Hospital.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Veterans of World War II only

Waiver of premiums after a six months continu-ous total disability before reaching age 60. Disability benefits payable under monthly plan as selected.

Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.

HEADSTONE OR GRAVE MARKER

Service during a period of war, or a service-connec-ted disability due to war or peacetime service, with discharge under conditions other than dishonor-able.

Burial in national cemetery. Under certain cir-cumstances, may also include wife, widow, or children.

Last service must have terminated honorably.

Diet of Benefits

For New Veterans

In general, the Veterans Administration has been unable to make payments be-cause the administrative burden was not in the allowed class.

14. Includes a total disability provision in each policy without extra premium charge before Sep-tember 2, 1946. Provides grant of disability benefits for six months consecutive total disability of $3 monthly for each $1,000 of insur-ance in force when the total dis-ability began, payment being effec-tive the first day of the seventh

consecutive month, without de-creasing the insurance coverage. Pro-vides that, upon application within 90 days after the enactment, and evidence of good health, the insured person or the insured person’s sureties can obtain this bene-fit for the period of any total disability occurring before the six-month period.

15. Permits extension of coverage as well as an exten-sion of insurance coverage. Provides that, upon application within 90 days after the enactment, and evidence of good health, the insured person or the insured person’s sureties can obtain this benefit for the period of any total disability occurring before the six-month period.

16. Permits assignment, pro-jectively by beneficiaries. (For ex-ample, if policy name is John Doe, assignment may be made to be effective the day, June 2, 20th, the 21th birthday of John Doe, to his named beneficiary.)

Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.

17. Permits assignment, pro-ductively by beneficiaries. (For ex-ample, if policy name is John Doe, assignment may be made to be effective the day, June 2, 20th, the 21th birthday of John Doe, to his named beneficiary.)

Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
Editor

"District Unemployed"

In your April 1 editorial on "District Unemployed," you fall into a false phrase which is perhaps revealing of the suppressed sense of guilt of the community in dealing with our returning service people. You speak of "former veterans." I think I need not labor the point that a veteran will continue to be such for the remainder of his life. The word defining him will not change. But after Johnny has come marching home, the frame of mind of his fellow citizens may readily label him the man to whom we "formerly" accorded special consideration.

You properly recognize the efforts of the United States Employment Service in the District to increase contacts with employers. But as a matter of logic, as well as of statistics, job-placement through United States Employment Service gives veterans, as a whole, about the same job opportunity as non-veterans—"in spite of the pious language of the law granting them "the maximum of job-opportunity," and in spite of the greater load of male veteran job applicants.

What is not generally known is that employers can indicate a preference for veterans, which will be honored by United States Employment Service. Veterans are premium manpower, which, like quality merchandise, is now, finding its way back to the civilian community. Aside from questions of gratitude, there is a sound reason for employers to manifest that preference when listing their jobs with United States Employment Service, as your editorial urges them to do.

CLARENCE OPPEN
Vincent 3, Costello Post No, 15
The American Legion
Washington, April 2.
Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, the Senate concurring, endorse wage readjustment for postal employees in order that such employees may receive compensation commensurate with their work and responsibilities, and to that end urges the Members in Congress and the State of Minnesota to vote for and support H. R. 2071; be it further
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota.

LAWSON H. HALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. EMERSON JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the House of representatives, the 9th day of April, 1945.

G. H. LEAHY,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Adopted by the Senate, the 17th day of April, 1945.

HW TOREY,
Secretary of the Senate.

FRED HARMER,
Secretary of the State of Minnesota.

State Department Changes Its Mind on G. I. Representation at San Francisco Conference—Costello Post Scores Another Victory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 1945

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1945, vice commander of Costello Post, American Legion, Washington, D. C., released for publication a letter from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Grew, announcing that Commander Harold Stassen would be the sole voice representing the veterans at the San Francisco Conference. Following this, on April 5, 1945, Costello Post members protested that they desired to have a real G. I. representation at the forthcoming parley. This new plea to the State Department appeared in the newspapers as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of April 5, 1945]

LEGION PRESSES REQUEST FOR SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATE

A request that Lee Pennington, district department commander of the American Legion, take up with national Legion headquarters the State Department’s refusal to appoint a veteran of the present war to the American delegation at the San Francisco conference will be made by the Costello Post, Thomas A. Costello, commander, announced today.

Earlier Joseph Lieb, third vice commander of the post, wrote the State Department suggesting such an appointment. He received a reply from the Under Secretary Joseph C. Grew saying that Commander Harold E. Stassen, one of the delegates, would represent the viewpoint of men who had been serving overseas.

Mr. Costello said he regarded the answer as unsatisfactory, as the post wanted a G. I. veteran, not an active officer or anyone con-

nected with politics, as the servicemen’s representative. Before entering the Navy, Commander Stassen was Governor of Minnesota.

On April 12, 1945, I discussed this situation on the floor of the House in which I emphasized that the veterans of this war, and the people generally, want a real G. I. representative at the peace table. They are entitled to a voice in the discussions of our peace for the future, I added, for they fought for us and they have made the greatest sacrifices. I demanded that their voice be heard in the peace conference.

At the suggestion of the Department Commander of the American Legion, District of Columbia, Acting Secretary of State Grew’s letter was taken up with the present Commander of the American Legion.

Now it is interesting to note that on April 20, 1945, the press carried the announcement that the State Department had authorized the appointment of two G. I. combat veterans to assist Commander Stassen at San Francisco. Here is the story:

[From the Washington Daily News of April 20, 1945]

STASSEN PICKS G. I.’S FOR ‘PEACE AIDES’

Commander Harold E. Stassen today selected two wounded fighting men to help him represent the United States armed forces throughout the San Francisco Peace Conference.

Stassen, who is considered the armed forces’ representative on the eight-man United States delegation, announced that Army Sgt. John Thomas, of Minneapolis, and Marine Lt. Cord Mayer, Jr., of New York would be his aides at the United Nations parley.

Mayer lost an eye in the Pacific after surviving the bloody battles of Kwajalein, Eniwetok, and Guam. Thomson was wounded seriously last January in the battle forachen, Germany.

[Mr. Speaker, I also present two of the original articles concerning this situation, which follow.]

[From the Washington Daily News of April 20, 1945]

I. REPRESENTATIVE

(By Casper M. Kidney)

Commander Harold Stassen will be the G. I. Joe representative at the San Francisco Conference, as reported yesterday by Joseph C. Grew, as Acting Secretary of State.

The letter was made public today by Vice Commander Joseph Leib, of the Costello American Legion Post here.

Mr. Leib had written Secretary of State Stettinius suggesting that some combat soldier be given a seat on the American delegation to the United Nations peace meeting April 23.

Under Secretary of State Grew replied, March 30:

“As you may be aware, Commander Harold Stassen has been appointed a member of the United States delegation. It is felt that he will fully represent the point of view of men who have been serving overseas.”

Three times elected Governor of Minnesota and prominently mentioned as a G. O. P. Presidential possibility, Commander Stassen has been flag officer to Admiral Halsey in the Pacific.

He resigned as governor to take the Navy commission.

The Army Times, published here, urged editorially this week that cartoontist Sgt. Bill Mauldin be selected to represent the Foxhole Fraternity.

The Washington Daily News suggested Sgt. Joe McCarthy, editor of Yank, the G. I.’s magazine, referring to his long experience in dealing with the G. I. point of view, and acting as the spokesmen of the G. I.’s.

Both are long-time, front-line fighters against the Nazis.

The Army Times pointed out that the plen for a combat soldier to sit at the peace table had been approved in polls by 8 of 10 civilians.

The request by Mr. Leib and adopted by the national convention of the American Legion in September of 1944.

[From the Washington Post of April 3, 1945]

ONLY SERVICE VOICE AT PARLEY TO BE STASSEN’S

Apparently implying that no other service-man or veteran will be added to the American delegation to the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco, Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew has declared that Commander Harold Stassen “will fully represent the point of view of men who have been serving overseas.”

Grew’s announcement came in a letter to Joseph Leib, vice commander of the Costume American Legion Post here, who had written Secretary of State Stettinius urging that a combat soldier be given a seat at the peace table. Leib presented the proposal in his post last June and the national convention of the Legion adopted it. His letter from the Under-Secretary, dated March 30, apparently gave Commander Stassen official designation as the conference spokes-

man for the men in uniform.

Commander Stassen, who resigned as Governor of Minnesota to take his commis-

sion, has been flag officer to Admiral William F. Halsey and recently returned to the Pacific for a few weeks’ additional duty before at-

tending the San Francisco parley, which is scheduled to open April 25.

Old Age and Survivors Insurance Credits for Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERTRAND W. GEARHART
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 1945

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, though we have inducted into our mili-

itary and naval establishments some 12,000,000 young men and women, the flower of our American citizenship, some of whom have been in the service since September 1940, the Congress to this day has failed to enact any legislation or to make any provision for the preservation and protection of their old age and sur-

vivors insurance rights under our social security laws.

As a consequence of this utter disregard of our legislative responsibility, these young service men and women, some of them in the Army or Navy for more than 5 years, have been permitted to build up any old-age insurance credits whatsoever, which will be a regretable circumstance in too many instances, to contemplate is in equity, their only guaranty against old-age ten-

dency, against, perhaps, object pov-

erty and dire want during their de-

clining years.

Encouraged to do so by the “in prin-

ciple” endorsement of my bill to rectify this unfortunate situation which I in-
During the same period the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health Service together spent another $18,300,000 for special wartime work on medical problems.

A total cost of one billion dollars more than $30,300,000 had been expended by the Federal Government for medical research up to August 1, 1944. This figure represents 15 percent of the cost of the war to the American people for one day.

We are thus entitled to start up the gains which the Nation has received from the program that its ineptness became evident until quite recently about it. If penicillin alone had saved only 3,000 soldiers' lives and as an Army doctor will tell you that is nothing in comparison with what it really has done—it would have earned for the people the total cost of the whole wartime medical research program in uncollected $10,000 military life-insurance policies alone.

However, you look at it, there can be no question that the accomplishments of American medical research have been phenomenal, and phenomenally inexpensive, during the war. I do not think that we can afford to permit this work to slack off when peace comes. I do not think that we can completely ignore the fact that disease, disability, and premature death continue to be the scourge of our Nation, according to estimates by the Social Security Board, as much as $10,000,000,000 a year is lost in the country, in unemployment, and in lost national income in a direct and indirect effect.

I believe that we must not only work to cure everyone who is sick, but to discover the factors that make us sick and succeed in eliminating this enormous waste of our human and material resources.

The accomplishments, on the Wartime Health and Education, of which I have the honor of being the chairman, is formulating a plan to make the best possible medical care available to everyone living in this country, regardless of his economic status or his geographical location or race. In this the subcommittee is tackling one of the most important jobs to be done in America today. Yet I feel that we cannot limit ourselves to bringing the benefits of preventive and curative medicine as they exist today to each and every citizen of the United States.

We know that the adequate medical research adequate is an integral part of any national health program and of any national program for full employment. I believe that we shall proceed to set upon that knowledge and that we shall provide the means whereby medical research can pull its full weight in the race for a healthy, busy, and prosperous Nation.

One thing is certain. Penicillin, blood plasma, DDT, and the other wartime medical discoveries have shown the way. We know now that adequate medical research adequate is an integral part of any national health program and of any national program for full employment.

I believe that we shall proceed to set upon that knowledge and that we shall provide the means whereby medical research can pull its full weight in the race for a healthy, busy, and prosperous Nation.

Pauper Oath for Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 8, 1945

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following article by Joseph Leib, vice commander, Costello, Post, American Legion, Washington, D. C.

At this writing five Members of the House and one Member of the Senate have introduced individual bills aimed to eliminate the odious and unnecessary pauper oath. Demanded of every veteran seeking hospitalization for nonservice-connected ailments or disabilities, it is the fact that every wounded soldier is required to sign this oath if they seek medical aid for illness not traceable to cause of discharge from the armed forces.

Under existing law the Veterans' Administration insists that execution of a pauper oath from ex-soldiers who may be in need of medical services, and who cannot establish a service-connected status for the particular ailment.

Little has been written about this pauper oath, therefore, the average veteran has been kept ignorant of the significance or the reasons for this oath.

Veterans' Administration officials are quick to disclaim the implications or the seriousness of this legal requirement, and their stock rebuttal is that the oath is merely routine and meaningless.

Yet when attempts are made to eliminate this routine and unimportant oath the Veteran's Administration sets in motion every means at their command to frustrate the issue and to attempt to prove that it is not a medical requirement. If the oath is unimportant as the Veterans' Administration contends, then why in the name of logic is it retained on hospitalization forms, and why are Veterans' Administration authorities so determined to prevent the elimination of the oath?

I repeat as I have said over and over that one of the basic reasons for this oath is to discourage veterans from applying for government hospitalization, and to encourage the former soldier to give the business to private hospitals or to civilian doctors. Is this not a logical conclusion, then what is the reason behind the necessity of this oath?

When a veteran reaches a point where he must go to a hospital, I contend that there should be no conditional admission. To force a veteran to swear to credentials is a pauper and to have this oath flanked by penal libels is degrading and un-American.

As it stands now, a man who wakes up in bed must declare himself either a pauper or make himself a deliberate liar. I want it clearly understood that no decent person should seek veteran hospitalization if he has the funds to pay for any necessary services in a private hospital.

Here are the bills that have been introduced to eliminate the pauper's oath:

[79th Cong., 1st sess.—H. R. 5454;—In the House of Representatives, January 8, 1945, Mr. Spence introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation]

A bill to amend section 6 of the act of March 20, 1933, to require the readmission of the taking of the so-called pauper's oath by certain applicants for hospital treatment or domiciliary care.

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 6 of the act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, as amended (U. S. C. 1940 ed., title 38, sec. 706), is amended to read as follows: "No applicant for the benefits of this section shall be required to state on any form prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs (1) the value of the real and personal property owned by such applicant, or (2) whether or not such applicant is financially able to pay the necessary expenses of hospital treatment or domiciliary care."
the necessary expenses of hospital treatment or domiciliary care." 

[79th Cong., 1st sess.—H. R. 2323—In the House of Representatives, February 1, 1945, Mr. Mossman introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation] 

A bill to section 6 of the act of March 20, 1933, so as to eliminate financial inability to defray expenses of hospital treatment or domiciliary care as a prerequisite to obtaining such treatment or care in a Veterans' Administration facility, and for other purposes:  

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, as amended (U. S. C. 1940 ed., title 38, sec. 706), is amended to read as follows:  

"Sec. 6. In addition to the pensions provided in this title the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized under such limitations as he may prescribe, and within the limits of existing Veterans' Administration funds, to furnish hospital treatment or domiciliary care for non-service-connected disabilities to veterans who have been discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for disabilities incurred in line of duty to those in the Philippine Insurrection, domiciliary care where they are suffering with permanent disabilities, tuberculosis, or neuropsychiatric ailments and medical and hospital treatment for disease or injuries: Provided, That any veteran of any war who was honorably discharged, suffering from disability, disease, or defect, who is in need of hospitalization or domiciliary care, shall make no statement, written or oral, with respect to the value of the real or personal property owned by such applicant."

[79th Cong., 1st sess.—H. R. 2413—In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1945, Mr. Wickesren introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation] 

A bill to prohibit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from requiring "pauper oaths" of veterans applying for hospital treatment or domiciliary care as a prerequisite of obtaining such treatment or care in a Veterans' Administration facility.  

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not require any applicant for hospital treatment or domiciliary care to make any statement, written or oral, with respect to (1) the value of the real or personal property owned by such applicant, or (2) the capability of such applicant to pay the necessary expenses of hospital treatment or domiciliary care. 

Sec. 6 of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, as amended (U. S. C. 1940 ed., title 38, sec. 706), is amended—  

(a) By striking out "and is unable to defray the necessary expenses therefore for traveling transportation to and from the Veterans' Administration facility"); and  

(b) By cutting the last sentence thereof which reads as follows: "The state-
The Honorable Clarence V. Opper
The Tax Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.
1945

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

A3135

tures in the potato program are as follows:

Cost of potato program, by fiscal years, 1941-45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White potatoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$5,097,078.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1,466,582.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1,681,109.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>22,110,429.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>2,099,10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,425,940.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1To March 31, 1945.

THE TARIFF SITUATION

The facts regarding the duty on potatoes imported for seed and table use are given in the following letter from Mr. Oscar B. Ryder of the United States Tariff Commission:


Hon. Reed F. Murray.
House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Murray: I have your two letters of June 5 and 6, respectively, asking for data on imports of exports of potatoes, cheese, and wheat, and also for the present duties on potatoes.

Under the trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939, the duty on seed potatoes was reduced to 37 1/2 cents per hundred pounds on an annual quota of 1,500,000 bushels. Imports in excess of the quota are subject to the original duty of 75 cents per hundred pounds. Under this same agreement the duty on other potatoes that is, table stock, was reduced to 37 1/2 cents per hundred pounds during the period March to November, and 69 cents per hundred pounds for the remainder of the year. These rates apply to a quota of a million bushels. However, if in any given year the United States crop of potatoes, as of September 1, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be less than 350,000,000 bushels, the quota for the following year beginning September 15 may be increased by an amount equal to that difference. In no year under the agreement has the September 1 crop estimate been less than 350,000,000 bushels, so that the tariff quota on table stock potatoes has remained at 1,500,000 bushels. Entries in excess of the quota are subject to the original duty of 75 cents per hundred pounds. In addition, the duty on potatoes imported from Cuba is 3 cents per hundred pounds. There is no tariff quota on Cuban potatoes, and imports from Cuba are not charged against the quota established under the agreement with Canada.

I am enclosing herewith tables showing the imports and exports of cheese, wheat, and potatoes.

Sincerely yours,
Oscar B. Ryder.
Chairman.

White or Irish potatoes: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, 1938-44 and January-March 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Certified seed</th>
<th>Other than certified seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity Value</td>
<td>Quantity Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bushel (60 lbs.)</td>
<td>Bushel (60 lbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1,761,305</td>
<td>3,930,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>3,160,321</td>
<td>1,302,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>2,984,840</td>
<td>1,302,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2,744,840</td>
<td>1,302,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1,656,306</td>
<td>1,302,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1,441,303</td>
<td>1,302,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944 (January-March)</td>
<td>983,307</td>
<td>1,302,958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Preliminary.

The Truth About Mount Alto and the Veterans' Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE OF INDIANA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 1945

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement by Joseph Leib, vice chairman of the Costello Post, the American Legion, Washington, D. C.:

On March 12, 1945, 6 months after serious charges had been leveled against the Veterans' Administration, General Hines suddenly called to Washington the representatives of the various veterans organizations for a conference at which time he requested these leaders to institute an investigation of the Government facilities.

Then on June 11, 1945, 4 months later, these national commanders of the veterans' organizations appeared before the House World War Veterans' Committee to report their findings.

Mind you that the national veteran organizations did absolutely nothing until General Hines gave them the "go sign." From September 1944 when my criticism first appeared in the Congressional Record to March 1945 the managers of the veterans hospitals had ample time to clean up many unfortunate conditions in anticipation of the forthcoming probe. Of course, many unsatisfactory conditions were going on during this period as I will later show in the case of Mount Alto, but the stench was so bad that many of these facilities obviously could not be desecrated in time. That is why the Veterans of Foreign Wars found only half of the hospitals in a terrible state of affairs.

It is of interest also to note that my series of criticisms of veterans' hospitals began appearing in the Congressional Record approximately 4½ months before the newspaper PM or the Cosmopolitan magazine decided to take up the cudgels in behalf of the veterans.

However, since Mount Alto hospital in Washington, D. C. has been given a so-called clean slate, I submit that the American people and the Congress have a perfect right to know the true facts concerning this institution and a few pertinent incidents that have occurred right here in the Nation's Capital. The following will give the citizens of this Republic an inside picture of what actually happened during this great American tragedy.

On January 2, 1945, Costello Post of the American Legion, unable to reach a solution to study conditions at Mount Alto, on January 25, this resolution was unanimously approved by the executive committee.
of the American Legion of the department of the District of Columbia.

March 9, 41 days later the District commission finally decided to appoint an investigating committee. On April 13 this committee visited the Mount Alto facility and made a report which included a tour of the entire building. On April 11, just days before leaving Washington, D.C., Colonel Beardsley and Mr. Beauchamp met with the Veterans' Administration officials and members of the committee. They were told that the committee would complete its investigation and that the reports would be made available to the public. The committee took the opportunity to discuss the issues with the VA officials. During the meeting, the committee chair expressed his concern about the condition of the facility and the need for immediate action.

May 24, 1945, the committee submitted its report. The report was critical of the management of the facility and recommended actions to improve the conditions. The report highlighted several issues:

1. The building was in poor condition, with many areas in disrepair.
2. The facilities were overcrowded, with insufficient space for patients and staff.
3. The food services were inadequate, with a lack of fresh vegetables and meat.
4. The medical staff was understaffed, with a lack of qualified personnel.
5. The financial management of the facility was questionable.

The committee recommended that the VA take immediate action to address these issues and develop a plan for the future of the facility.

June 19, 1945

The report was published in the June 19, 1945, edition of the Congressional Record, highlighting the findings and recommendations of the investigating committee.

The committee's findings were critical, and the VA was tasked with implementing the recommendations to improve the conditions at Mount Alto.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

1945

duty as manager to express views which appear good of the matter as well as informative and protective to the head of the organization in which I am employed.

"Many individuals representing various groups mentioned above have very emphatically and uniformly told me that this hospital is because of its location and the demands made upon it, should be a model institution from the standpoint of construction, equipment, and staff.

"The manager has at all times endeavored to adapt every facet of extreme handicaps. It must be frankly admitted, however, that this hospital in no way represents modern hospital construction nor does it represent hospitals of the high standard set by the Veterans' Administration as a whole.

"We are expected to furnish accommodations comparable to those at Walter Reed Hospital and the Naval Hospital at Bethesda and are criticized because this is not possible. Many express the feeling that ex-service men and women deserve accommodations equal to those furnished individuals in active service. We are expected to furnish medical treatment comparable to or better than the average throughout the Veterans Administration, but this is only too frequently impossible because of these extreme and impossible because of these extreme inadaptations constructions of buildings. Secondly, I have been told and disturbed because of apparent increasing unrest on the part of individuals and organizations related to construction, inadequate accommodations and impaired treatment as a result of such a station. I cannot but fear publicity and criticism unless steps are taken toward satisfying those who are interested in seeing this station as representative of the best in Veterans' Administration.

"LEWIS G. BREAMBLEY, Manager."

The third letter is dated March 30, 1945:

"In accordance with request contained in all station letters from your office, dated March 16, 1945, the following comments and suggestions are submitted in respect to steps which might be taken by central office to place this station in a better position to do what must be done. Suitable and sufficient personnel, construction, equipment, and supplies are absolutely essential in the efficient operation of a hospital.

"Problems: The quality of physicians on duty at this time is far below the standard previously maintained at this station. As of this date, practically our full quota. Our need is better qualified physicians.

"Construction: One of the most needed steps in the central office taking station this station in a better position to do what must be done is to construct and equip a suitable hospital. The manager emphasized this need in 1940 and has continued to do so on numerous occasions since. Central office is well aware of the limited and poor construction at this station without reiteration of our difficulties. The manager understands, through rumor, that central office is giving consideration to this matter. After years of recommending and urging there seems little indication in any attempt to further impress central office concerning this matter of construction which has been such a handicap with which we have been so repeatedly indicated.

"LEWIS G. BREAMBLEY, Manager."

Finally on May 29, 1945, as reported in the New York Times, General Halsey announced that he had submitted to the Federal Board of Hospitalization of which he is chairman the recommendation for the construction of a new veterans hospital to be located near in Washington, D.C. How long it will be until this new medical center is finally approved and constructed, God only knows. In the meantime when are the veterans of this vicinity to turn to should they need medical attention?

It was obvious from the very beginning that the district Legion committee was not interested in the fact that it was set up solely to whitewash the local hospital. In its ridiculous report no mention whatever was made of what improvements and so forth, had taken place during the very time that conditions at the institution were supposedly the best.

I wish space would permit reproduction of that report.

In conclusion, I want it clearly understood that this statement is not in any way a criticism of the American Legion or what it was originally organized to stand for, but I do want my readers to know that these remarks are intended to denounce those few individuals who have risen to the top by finding it advantageous to work for their own selfish interest instead of trying to be helpful to the vast majority of Legion members.

I believe that the preamble, the bylaws, and the constitution of the American Legion are the best that I know and I challenge anyone to refute this analysis of the principles or the intent and purpose of the American Legion.

Now that the cobwebs have been cleared away and the truth behind this scandal has finally come to light, I believe it is the duty of every veteran and Legionnaire to see to it that the facts that caused this great catastrophe in our veterans hospitals be eradicated immediately without fear or favor and that safeguards be established to prevent such a situation from coming again.

Those who betrayed their trust should be ejected from office at once.

Without the assistance of Congress the situation that we are now facing could not have been rectified. Every veteran should be deeply grateful to these lawmakers who had the courage to help us in this fight.

Military Constitution

EXTRACTION OF REMARKS OF CLARE E. HOFFMAN OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 1945

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, an editor with his feet on the ground and a knowledge of what the newspapers are thinking gives his views of the drive for universal conscription. In the Caspopolis Vigilant, William H. Berkley, writes as follows:

We note the propaganda for universal conscription of every boy in the United States for a year of military training in order that we may be prepared for the next war, or, by such manpower, to avoid war. We know there are good arguments in favor of this program, but let us examine the subject a bit more closely, for there are certain facts that should be put into consideration. France had a large standing army, prepared for war, and was licked in a few weeks. England, with her military and naval force, suffered severe defeat in Europe. Germany had the largest and best military forces, governed by a war cabinet, but what has Germany now? Italy also had a large war machine, but to no avail. The United States, because of a military force when we entered the war, but United States raised and equipped its own Army, Navy and Air Force in addition to largely equipping the British, Russians and French, and the American forces played a major part in defeating Germany while at the same time conducting a major war against Japan. Could we have done any better if we had been more nationalistic and our plan and subject all our boys to military training? We believe that it is a question which the American people had not been regimented by its Government took on military training rapidly and when in action exercised more initiative and re- responsibility than the Hitler youth trained in a military grove. It is said that we might have attacked Europe twice and then sustained a defeat without a prepared who do not come suddenly; there are always war clouds which hover above, but there are plenty of indications of the coming war in Europe, and plenty of evidence of the coming trouble with Japan, and had our Government heeded those warnings we could have been better prepared than we were.

Memorial Day Address by Hon. Charles M. Mills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. STYLES BRIDGES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 19 (legislative day of Monday, June 4, 1945)

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, a Memorial day address by State Senator Charles M. Mills of Jaffrey, N.H., delivered at Keene, N.H.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Recently the legislature adopted a new State emblem and motto. The Old Man of the Mountains is encircled with the name of our State above while below is the great phrase "Live free or die." These immortal words were uttered by the first general from New Hampshire, John Stark, while rallying New Hampshire boys in the early struggles of the Revolution. Here were the lads from Kearsarge, Ridge and the Connecticut River towns trying to repel the hated redcoats from old New England. Here were the men who refused to pay taxes to a foreign king without adequate representation. Here were brave pioneer women toiling to provide homespun clothing to keep their men warm even in the deep snows of the severe winter and humbly praying God to give courage and comfort to the men at the front. Here were tiny communities formed by people 8,000 miles from their homeland who knew that defeat meant disaster. They knew full well they must "Live free or die."

What more fitting words could be spoken on Memorial Day? We, too, know that America and her Allies must live free or die. For this day brings new meaning to our Nation. This year marks the first Memorial Day in our history. During the past years 250,000 white crosses have been erected in the utmost parts of the world. In the far reaches of the islands of the Pacific, in the lonely waters of Alaska and Iceland, in the desert sands of Africa, and in the far reaches of the frozen Baltic Sea. The Memorial Day monuments on the beaches of Normandy, in the horror of the battle of Germany, lie those who have made the supreme sacrifice for the nation. "Remember the day than Memorial Day. For them there is no joyous homecoming to highland and family, to baseball games on the corner lot, to movies.
This information directory is intended to give Washington area veterans of World War II—both men and women—and their dependents a quick summary of their rights and benefits and where to go to get them.

The procedure and the location and addresses of the various agencies involved are correct as of June, 1945.

This booklet has been compiled and made available, free of charge, as a public service by THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D.C.

The District Government has established an information center for veterans at 1350 Pennsylvania avenue N.W. It is prepared to make contacts with appropriate agencies in connection with veterans rights, benefits and opportunities, particularly retraining and re-employment.

Immediately After Discharge

1. Report to your draft board in person or by letter within five days after discharge. If you have no draft board, call District Selective Service headquarters, Republic 8100, and ask which board is nearest your home. Ex-servicewomen are exempt from this requirement.

2. Protect your discharge papers. Record your discharge with the Recorder of Deeds, Sixth and D streets N.W., have certified copies made and put the original in a safe place.

If you live in Prince Georges, Montgomery, Arlington or Fairfax Counties, register your discharge with the clerk of the Circuit Court at the courthouse in your county seat. If you live in Alexandria, register your discharge with the clerk of the Corporation Court at City Hall.
3. Get a ration book. Call the District Office of Price Administration, Ordway 6700, to get the address of your War Price and Rationing Board. Apply to your board in person with evidence of your discharge.

4. Find your Social Security card. If you can't find the one you had before entering the service, apply for a duplicate at the Social Security Board's Washington field office, 937 F street N.W., second floor. It will take you about 10 days to get a duplicate.

If you want to return to your old job, you must apply to your former employer within 90 days or within a year if you are hospitalized after discharge. If you had a permanent position and your employer refuses to reinstate you at your former pay and job—or a similar one—see your re-employment committeeman. Your draft board will have his name. Ex-servicewomen also may be assisted by a re-employment committeeman. For this help, ex-servicewomen should apply to the draft board nearest their home.

For a new job, visit the veterans' placement section of the United States Employment Service at 503 K street N.W. (for trade and industrial work) or at 1022 Fifteenth street N.W. (for clerical and professional work). For railroad work, go direct to the Railroad Retirement Board, 301 G street N.W. No statements of availability needed. Veterans do not come under War Manpower Commission job control rules.

Government employees on military leave from permanent Federal jobs are entitled to the same re-employment rights as veterans.
in private employment. Veterans are also entitled to "veteran preference," which gives them exclusive right to appointment to some Government jobs, a better chance at the other jobs than non-veterans and, after appointment, a better chance of being retained when an agency's force is reduced.

If you want your old job back, apply to the agency where you worked before entering the service. If you have any difficulties in being re-employed, go to the Civil Service Commission's veterans' service section, Room 630, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Ninth and F streets N.W.

If you want information on available Government positions, go to the commission's information office, 801 E street N.W.

If you want to discuss employment opportunities or civil service procedures, go to the commission's interview unit, Room 150, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and F streets N.W. (south side).

If you want to claim veteran preference, go to the commission's veteran preference unit, Room 315, Civil Service Commission, 8th and F streets N.W. (north side). Take your discharge papers or a certified copy with you.

If You Are Unemployed

To cover temporary periods of unemployment, financial help is available either from District or Federal sources. Federal payments range up to a maximum of $20 a week for 52 weeks, depending on your length of service and whether you are completely unemployed. District payments (for those who worked before the war in "covered" industries) range up to a maximum of $20 a week for 20 weeks, depending on how much money you earned, how long you worked and how many dependents you have.

If you live in the District, apply at either
USES office, 1022 Fifteenth street N.W. or 503 K street N.W.

If you live in Montgomery County, apply at USES office, 8511 Colesville road, Silver Spring, Md.

If you live in Prince Georges County, apply at USES office, Professional Building, Hyattsville, Md.

If you live in Alexandria or Fairfax County, apply at USES office, 301 King street, Alexandria, Va.

If you live in Arlington County, apply at USES office, 3176 Wilson boulevard, Arlington, Va.

You may be entitled to up to four years of schooling at Government expense ($500 a year for tuition and supplies for a full time course) if you were under 25 when you entered the service. You may get one year's schooling if you were over 25 and additional schooling if you can prove your education was interrupted. Length of schooling for younger veterans depends on length of service. You may select your own course and school, provided the school is on the approved list. While in school, ex-servicemen will get an allowance of $50 a month, if single, or $75 a month, if married, while taking a full time course, with proportionately smaller allowances for part-time schooling. Ex-servicewomen get $50 a month or less. Marital status is not considered in their cases. For education under the GI Bill of Rights, apply at the school of your choice or at the Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

You may get credits toward a high school diploma or college degree for courses you took while in the service, ranging from basic
training and military drill to Armed Forces Institute Correspondence courses. Credits for approved courses are given by all high schools in this area. If you were discharged without a record of these courses, follow this procedure:

If you were in the Army, write to the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis.

If you were in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, submit your discharge certificate to the school where you want to get credits and advise the school that further information on your education in the service can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, attention Educational Services Section, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. (for Navy veterans); to the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C. (for Marine veterans), or to the Commandant (P. T.), Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C. (for Coast Guardsmen).

Vocational Training

If you have a service-connected injury which damages your job chances, you may be entitled to up to four years of training at Government expense, at a college, business school or on-the-job. Your pension would be increased during training to $92, if you are single, or $103.50, if married, subject to whatever payment you may get from an employer during on-the-job training. (For married ex-servicewomen, pension is increased to $103.50 only if the husband is dependent.) Within limits, you may choose your own course. Apply at the Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

If your injury is not service-connected, you may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation, including books, tools, medical attention and a monthly allowance up to $65 if you need it. District veterans apply at District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service, 402 6th street N.W. Maryland veterans
write to Maryland Vocational Rehabilitation Service, Room 1112, Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md. A field officer will make arrangements to meet you. Virginia veterans write to State Department of Education, Richmond, Va. A field officer will make arrangements to meet you.

Under the GI Bill of Rights, you may be assisted in getting a loan by having the Government guarantee part of it. Loans are guaranteed in part for these purposes:

Homes—Purchase and construction, repairs and alterations or delinquent indebtedness.

Farms—Purchase of farm property, livestock, machinery and tools.

Business—Purchase of property or the business itself, supplies, machinery and tools.

Loans under the GI Bill of Rights are made by private lenders—bank, mortgage company, building and loan association or other lending agency—but the Veterans' Administration will guarantee up to 50 per cent of a loan with a maximum guaranty of $2,000 and will pay the first year's interest on the guaranteed part. Loans must be approved by the Veterans' Administration, must bear no more than 4 per cent interest and must be paid back in 20 years or less, depending on the type of loan.

The banks and other private lending agencies have the necessary forms. Apply direct to the private lending agency of your choice.

If you cannot get a loan from a private lender: Under other laws, you may be eligible for a business loan from the Smaller War Plants Corp. or the Reconstruction Finance Corp. For SWPC loan, write to District Loan Agent, Smaller War Plants Corp., O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Md. For RFC loan, write to Reconstruction Finance Corp. Loan Agency, Richmond
Trust Building, 7th and Main streets, Richmond, Va.

You also may be eligible for a farm loan from a lending agency under the Department of Agriculture. For information on farm loans, farm job opportunities and available farms for purchase, go to Room 4442, South Agriculture Building, 14th street and Independence avenue S.W. If you live in a nearby county, you may also consult your county agent.

Your Business and OPA

For the duration, your business probably will be affected by price or rationing regulations or both. With few exceptions, OPA rules do not prevent new businesses from being established. Principal exceptions are industries and refreshment stands using sugar, fats, oils and condensed milk as raw materials. In these cases, under certain conditions, OPA will allow veterans sufficient quotas of rationed foods to start and operate new businesses which non-veterans may not enter. In all cases, however, veterans must comply with rationing and price regulations. For information, apply to your ration board.

For Family Problems

One of these agencies will help you solve your family problems:

In the District

District Red Cross, 1730 E street N.W. (for residents or non-residents).

American Legion Welfare Department, 1113 17th street N.W.

Travelers' Aid Society, 820 18th street N.W. (for non-residents).

Salvation Army, 426 6th street N.W. Catholic Charities, 1441 Rhode Island avenue N.W. Jewish Social Service Agency, 1131 Spring road N.W. Family Service Association, 1022 11th street N.W.
Board of Public Welfare, Public Assistance Division, 460 C street N.W.

**In Maryland**

Montgomery County Red Cross, 7012 Wisconsin avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

Social Service League of Montgomery County, Rockville, Md.

Prince Georges County Red Cross, County Service Building, Hyattsville, Md.

Prince Georges County Social Service League, 4720 Baltimore avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

Princes Georges County Catholic Charities, 4720 Baltimore avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

**In Virginia**


Salvation Army, 319 King street, Alexandria, Va. (for transients).

Department of Public Welfare, City Hall Building, Alexandria, Va.


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**Financial Assistance**

For financial help, if you have a service-connected injury and are waiting for your first claim with the Veterans' Administration to be adjudicated, regardless of whether or not you are a District resident, go to District Red Cross, 1730 E street N.W. Veterans in nearby areas should go to one of the Maryland or Virginia Red Cross chapters listed above.

If you are a District resident not eligible for Red Cross financial aid, go to American Legion Welfare Department, 1113 Seventeenth street N.W. If you live in Maryland
or Virginia, apply to one of the non-Red Cross agencies listed above for your county or Alexandria.

If you are not a District resident and are not eligible for Red Cross financial aid, go to Travelers’ Aid Society, 820 13th street N.W. If you live in nearby Maryland or Virginia, apply to one of the non-Red Cross agencies listed above for your county or Alexandria.

For Income Tax Problems

To find out how much income tax you have to pay, what payments can be deferred and what service-connected pay is exempt, go to Room 1002, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Twelfth street and Constitution avenue N.W., for Federal tax questions. For District tax information, go to Room 9, District Building, 14th and E streets N.W. For Maryland tax information, write to State Controller, Income Tax Division, Annapolis, Md. For Virginia tax information, ask the Commissioner of Revenue in the Arlington County Courthouse, Fairfax County Courthouse or Alexandria City Hall.

For Legal Advice

In general, on legal questions, the Soldiers and Sailors’ Civil Relief Act protects you up to six months after discharge by making it possible for the courts to suspend enforcement of such civil liabilities as lawsuits for collection of debts, contracts, repossession of property, collection of certain taxes, sale of property for taxes, eviction of dependents for non-payment of rent, insurance premiums and rights in public lands. If these or other legal problems now confront you, go to the Legal Aid Bureau, 1400 L street N.W., or to the District Bar Association’s Legal Assistance Committee for Servicemen and Servicewomen, Room 1074, National Press Building, 14th and F streets N.W.

To Keep Govt. Insurance

If you want to keep your National Service Life Insurance in force pay the premiums direct to the Collections Subdivision, Veterans’ Administration, Washington, D. C. Make your check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Notify the Veterans’ Administration whether you want to make the payments monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually.

If you want to change your beneficiary or convert your insurance, write the Director of Insurance, Veterans’ Administration, Washington, D. C.

Private Insurance

You may have arranged to have the Government protect private insurance when you went in the service by guaranteeing the premiums. If so, payments must be brought up to date, with interest, within two years after discharge. For additional information, go to your insurance company or to the Veterans’ Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

To File a Claim

You may be entitled to disability benefits, including a pension, for a service-connected injury. Rates of payment vary with the
amount of disability with special allowances for specific injuries and more seriously disabbling conditions. For assistance in filling out and filing claims, go to the Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

**Medical Attention**

If you need medical care and the Veterans' Administration determines your condition was caused or aggravated by your service, it will provide hospitalization if needed. Clinic treatment for such service-connected disabilities or any condition which would aggravate them may be given, together with dental work, seeing-eye dogs for the blind, artificial limbs and other appliances as required.

If your illness is not due to service, you are eligible for hospitalization if a bed is available and you are unable to pay for hospital care yourself.

For emergency hospitalization, go direct to Mount Alto Hospital, 2650 Wisconsin avenue N.W. Otherwise, apply for medical attention to the Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

**Care in Veterans' Home**

Any veteran who is so disabled that he or she cannot earn a living and has no adequate means of support, may apply for admission to a Veterans' Administration facility. Apply at Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

**To Wear Your Uniform**

You are entitled to wear your uniform from the discharge center to your home provided you get home within three months
after discharge and wear the distinctive mark required by certain branches of the service to designate discharge. You also may wear your uniform on ceremonial occasions. Wear the uniform in the highest grade or rank you held during the war.

**Service-Connected Problems**

If you have problems connected with your service in the armed forces, including:
- Muster-out pay.
- Arrears of pay.
- Review of discharge.
- War Bonds.
- Lost discharge certificates.
- Wrong entries on discharge certificates.
- Family allowance and allotment claims.
- Decorations and awards.

**If You Were in the Army**

You will get assistance on these and other service-connected problems by going to the Military District of Washington Personal Affairs Office, Room 1008, Munitions Building, 20th and Constitution Avenue N.W.

**If You Were in the Navy**

Go to the Naval Civil Adjustment Officer, 1320 G Street N.W., or write direct to these offices:

- For lost discharge certificate, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Arlington Annex, Arlington, Va.
- For mustering-out pay and back pay, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, field office, Navy Department, Cleveland, Ohio.
- For review of discharge, Navy Department Board of Review of Discharges and Dismissals, Room 2310, Temporary Building No. 2, Washington, D.C.

**If You Were in the Marine Corps.**

Take your problems to the Marine Corps Rehabilitation Officer, 1320 G Street N.W.
If Your Were in the Coast Guard
Go to the Coast Guard Civil Adjustment Officer, Room 2132, Coast Guard Headquarters, 1300 E street N.W.

Want a Discharge Button?

After discharge, all those who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States after September 8, 1939, are entitled to wear the lapel button signifying such service.

If you were in the Army, go to Army War College, 4th and P streets S.W. Take your discharge certificate.

If you were in the Navy, write to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Arlington Annex, Arlington, Va. Enclose a certified copy of your discharge certificate.

If you were in the Marine Corps, go to the Marine Corps Rehabilitation Officer, 1320 G street N.W. Take your discharge certificate.

If you were in the Coast Guard, go to the Coast Guard Civil Adjustment Officer, Room 2132, Coast Guard headquarters, 1300 E street N.W. Take your discharge certificate.

Need a Place to Live?

If you are looking for housing in the District or nearby Maryland, go to the War Housing Center at 1400 Pennsylvania avenue N.W.

After June 30, 1945, the Washington War Housing Center at 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue will handle housing for nearby Virginia and Maryland as well as the District of Columbia.

Emergency housing—Soldiers and Sailors’ Temporary Home, 921 Pennsylvania avenue S.E.
BENEFITS
for Dependents

If Death Comes in the Service

When a member of the armed forces dies while in service and not as a result of his or her own misconduct, the surviving spouse receives a cash payment equal to six months’ pay. If there is no widow or widower, payment is made to the children, and if there are no children, the payment usually is made to the dependent relative named as beneficiary. This benefit is called a six months’ death gratuity.

Dependents’ inquiries regarding the death gratuity, back pay, War Bonds, allotments in arrears, possible maternity benefits, personal effects, decorations and awards, place of burial, etc., may be made as follows:

If the relative was in the Army, go to the Military District of Washington Personal Affairs Office, Room 1008, Munitions Building, 20th street and Constitution avenue N.W.

If the relative was in the Navy, write to the Dependents’ Welfare Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.

If the relative was in the Marine Corps, write to the Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

If the relative was in the Coast Guard, go to the Military Morale Office, Room 2132, Coast Guard headquarters, 1300 E street N.W.

If He Was Disabled

Wives of disabled veterans, and widows of veterans, receive preference in Government employment, under certain conditions. (Husbands of ex-servicewomen are not eligible for preference on the basis of their wives’ military service.) Go to the Civil Service Commission interview unit, Room 150, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and F streets N.W.
If the Veteran Dies of a Service-Connected Disability

When an ex-serviceman dies of a service-connected disability, his widow, children and dependent parents may file claims for pensions. In the case of ex-servicewomen, only children and parents are eligible for pensions. Apply to the Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

If You Want to Know About Government Insurance.

When a veteran who carried Government insurance dies, his beneficiary should notify the Veterans' Administration immediately so that all questions of insurance can be settled promptly. Payments on National Service Life Insurance will be made in 240 equal monthly payments, if the beneficiary is under 30 years of age, or in equal monthly payments for life if the beneficiary is 30 or over. For quickest action apply to the Veterans' Administration regional office, 300 Indiana avenue N.W., Room 2121.

The Service Aid Council has been established to give information and service to veterans living in Kensington, Takoma Park and Silver Spring, Md. Council personnel is on duty from 1 to 5 p.m. and 7:30 to 9 p.m. daily at the Service Aid Building, Jessup Blair Park, Silver Spring, Md.

A helpful booklet called "Facts Veterans Should Know Before Starting a Business" may be had without cost through The Better Business Bureau, Room 534, Evening Star Building, Eleventh & Pennsylvania avenue N.W.

Reminder: When writing to any branch of the service, the Veterans' Administration or any other organization concerning service in the armed forces, include the veteran's full name, birth date, rank or rating, and serial, service or file number. If the correspondence concerns insurance, give the number of the insurance policy. This will result in faster action.
evidence before the Court, then, indeed, justice, as we have once known it in the United States, becomes a mockery.

In my opinion this is a severe blow to freedom. Freedom has vanished here in the land of its birth. Let us not be insufficiently convinced that freedom has totally departed from other lands and it can also depart from America. Eternal vigilance is still the price we must pay for freedom. Let us set up a double standard of justice never been as established.

On June 5, 1945, Congressman Emanuel Celler, of New York, introduced H. R. 3832 in the House of Representatives to amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934.

As originally enacted, this law does not permit manufacturing or exhibiting in the foreign trade zones that might be established under its provisions. H. R. 3832 would amend section 3 of the act to permit the exhibition, blending, sampling, and manufacturing of goods brought into foreign trade zones.

Although the present act prohibits manufacturing, it permits manipulation. In actual practice, this has caused much confusion, in view of the varying interpretations as to what constitutes manufacturing and what is manipulation, which have caused many difficulties to several of those using the facilities offered by the zones.

The National Council of American Importers has been quite the prohibition against manufacturing and exhibition as a grave shortcoming in the law, and ever since its enactment, it has urged the Congress in the past to permit those operations. This position of the National Council was made quite clear to the committee on research and planning included the amendment of the Zones Act in the 1945 action program approved by the board of directors last January.

H. R. 3832 offered by Representative Celler, of New York, proposes to amend section 3 of the act to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Foreign and domestic merchandise of every description, except such as is prohibited by law, may, without being subject to the mercantile laws of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this act, be brought into a zone and may be stored, sampled, exhibited, blended, broken up, reassembled, distributed, sorted, graded, cleaned, mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise, manufactured, or otherwise manipulated, and be exported, and foreign merchandise may be sent into customs territory of the United States, in the original package or otherwise, but when foreign merchandise is so sent from a zone into customs territory of the United States, it shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the United States affecting imported merchandise."

The quoted words are new. The words in the present section may not be manufactured or exhibited in such zone" following the words "brought into a zone" are omitted in H. R. 3832.

This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. When this committee calls hearings, the National Council will be represented before it to support the proposed measure.

"Un-American Tactics"

The quoted words are new. The words in the present section may not be manufactured or exhibited in such zone following the words "brought into a zone" are omitted in H. R. 3832.

This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. When this committee calls hearings, the National Council will be represented before it to support the proposed measure.

The Facts Behind the Veterans' Hospital Scandal Finally Comes to Light

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER OF INDIANA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, July 3, 1945

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement by Joseph Leib, vice commander, Costello Post, American Legion, Washington, D.C.

On June 26, 1945, Representative Doyle inserted in the Congressional Record a con
gregatory statement by this writer regarding the introduction of H. R. 3222, "Veterans' Administration authorized bill intended to discriminate against the payers of the VA hospital and to liberalize and codify existing hospital ad-

mission laws.

Upon the presentation of this bill I had hoped that the controversy over this vexing problem had finally come to a successful and happy conclusion. The bill was in vain for Veterans' Administration bu-

reaucrats who are more concerned about special interests groups than their own rank and file veterans are now emerging with a new kind of trickery.

The day after I had congratulated Vet-
ers' Administration officials on H. R. 3222, VA bureaucrats came before the House World War Committee to alarm Members of Con-

Foreign Trade Zones

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. EMANUEL CELLER OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, July 3, 1945

Mr. Celler. Mr. Speaker, the Com-
mittee on the Postwar Foreign Economic Policy of the United States, presided over by the Hon. John H. Folger, of North Carolina, the committee's chairman, and the Hon. M. Colmer, of Mississippi, made the following recommendations:

Our foreign trade would be further as-

sisted if the United States is to have additional foreign trade zones. At present, we have only a single foreign-trade zone, on Staten Island, N. Y.

The committee believes that two additional foreign-trade zones should be established, one on the Pacific coast and one on the Gulf coast.

In each of these zones, the importation of labor for the purpose of display, testing, or manufacture for export should be permitted free of duty. This would avoid extra handling, and a long spell of storage, and would eliminate draw-backs on such goods.
gress that congestion will overtake Government
hospitals as increasing soldiers are dis-
charged from the armed forces and cleverly
suggested to the American Medical
Association an appropriation bill for a med-
ical service-connected disability or sickness
should hereafter be prohibited from obtain-
ing medical treatment at Government hos-
pitals.

It is certainly difficult to reconcile these
conflicting statements within the Veterans
Administration. I wish that they would stop
explaining things with the veterans of this
Nation. Obviously, these bureaucrats are
now using the congestion subterfuge to
again win back the pauper oaths view of legis-
lation, or else they intend to go even further in
what appears to be their basic objective and
that is to discontinue altogether medical
care to veterans who cannot trace dis-
ability or present illness directly to service
duty. This is an unfortunate development.

It is destined to have far-reaching
sequence. What are the facts behind the Vet-
ernas’ Administration attitude relative to
this great controversy?

Here is another amazing story.

It will be recalled that General Hines
repeatedly stated in the public press that the
Veterans Administration had adequate facili-
ties to accommodate veterans in need of
hospitalization. He often publicly pledged that any monies for the needed aid would be
turned away from veterans’ hospitals and
consistently answered all critics that he
would not cut back the veterans’ hospitals
without taking necessary steps that might be
necessary to provide effective and adequate
institutional care for the veterans.

Today the truth is slowly receiving public
light.

Unadulterated Veterans’ Administration
statistics and the above statements prove
every all doubts. General Hines and his
decentralized pockets purse and purse
annexes not only Members of Congress
but the veterans of America themselves
deserves to believe that they had the situation
well in hand.

In fact, at the very time that this writer
repeatedly pointed out (since September
1944) the urgent need for more veterans
hospitals and beds and charged that hospi-
tal construction was being held by red
tape and by selfish groups, General Hines
took it upon himself to appall Members of
Congress by denying and announcing my
warnings and assured Members of
Congress that there was nothing to be concerned
about.

But now Veterans’ Administration bureau-
cratic responsibility is evident, for they do
not even have enough beds to care
for wounded veterans of World War II and
that is why the doctors of World War II are
taking up all the beds with illnesses that have
nothing to do with their war service. This
statement by VA bureaucrats is a slap in the
face to the veterans of the last war. If
this is not a betrayal of older veterans
then what is it?

However, the responsibility for this scandal
goes even deeper than one may realize.

There is more involved than meets the eye.
In some of my articles that have appeared
in The Congressional Record I have pointed
out that the greedy, unethical medical
business association was fighting and would
continue to fight to forestall the construction of a forward-
looking veterans’ hospitals program. I have
charged and I have proved that the AMA was
out to share in the business from veterans in
need of medical care. They determined that this future as well as present
business must be cut away from their membership, i.e., the civilian doctors
and private hospitals.

This situation was discussed in 1933 at the very time that the
paupers were high-pressured into enacting the vicious
economy bill at which time the pauper oath
requirement was placed on the statute books of
this Nation.

On March 14, 1933, Senator Walcott read
into the Congressional Record the following
letter from Dr. Hugh H. Young, famous sur-
geon of Johns Hopkins Hospital. (Source:
P. 243 bound copy, March 14, 1933) The
letter reads:

Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1933.

My Dear Sir: You will be interested to learn that Dr. Dean Lewis, presi-
dent-elect of the American Medical Associa-
tion, telephoned to the executive offices of
the American Medical Association in Chicago and
presented to them the great desirability of the
American Medical Association showing
how strongly the organized medical profes-
sion of America felt against the payment of
the huge sums to veterans, particularly for
non-service disabilities and the fabulous hos-
pauper oaths which they have begun. As
a result of this, a letter was dispatched from
the executive offices of the American Medical
Association urging that the Presi-
dent be upheld in his efforts to effect these
large economies, vitally important at this
time in the budget; in particular, the great reduction of the money
be paid to non-service veterans and for the
program of over-competition.

I would like to say personally that this
hospital program, if continued, will injure
very greatly the established hospitals of the
country, the great hospitals connected with
medical schools, and will also be incalculable
injury to the medical profession of America.

Very sincerely,

Hugh H. Young, M.D.

I wish to underscore part of Dr. Young’s
report. Note that he says “that this hospi-
tal program, if continued, will injure
very greatly the established hospitals of
the country, the great hospitals connected
with medical schools, and will also be incalculable
injury to the medical profession of America.

Does any sane person need further con-
firmation as to why the medical profession is exerting pressure not only to retain
the pauper oath but also to keep veterans
hospital construction to a minimum?

The selfish and disgusting position of
the medical profession is further
pointed in a 4-3 report received from
Dr. Otis West, secretary of the American
Medical Association and presented as
March 7, 1945. Here are some illuminating para-
graphs, as it is entirely to extensive to re-
print the entire letter here.

“In 1934, the Committee on Legislative
Activities of the House of Delegates of the
American Medical Association submitted a
report in which reference was made to article
29, section 6 of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-
third Congress, felt that “it is provided in that
section that the statement under oath
of the applicant on such form as may be
depended by the Administrator of Veterans’
Affairs should be accepted as sufficient
evidence of inability to defy necessary
expansion or improvement of the
Reed amendment was indicated and the
opinion was expressed to the effect that any
such regulations hereafter made
be interpreted to mean that the veteran subscribing
to such oath is in actual need.”

Here the American Medical
Association states that it is willing to have the Veterans’
Administration provide medical care for
veterans actually in need. Because this must
realize that in such cases they could not collect their fees. Let’s quote some more from
this letter.

“Objection has been offered by the Amer-
ican Medical Association through the house
of delegates, to the policy of the provisions by the Federal Government of hos-
pitalization and medical care for veterans for
conditions not even remotely associated with
military service. Some of the objections
reporting this opposition were offered in a
memorandum to the Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations in 1934 and intro-
duced in the printed hearings on H. R. 6683,
the independent oaths bill for 1935. You will find this memorandum, beginning on page 189. It was emphasized in the
memorandum that these provisions should be construed as directed in any degree
against legislation make adequate provision
for medical and hospital services for veterans
suffering from disabilities, diseases, or
defects other than service origin.

“In 1933, Dr. Lewis, as president-elect
of the American Medical Association, addressed
the committee of delegates, stating that almost
70 percent of the cases that were hospitalized
in veterans’ hospitals presented disabilities
that had little to do with the service and
did not have even a presumptive service con-
nection.

“ar 1932, I believe that it is probably true that Dr.
Lewis may have been concerned over the possi-
bility that more hospitals for the service
of veterans might be erected than the existing
situation justified. * * *

There may be a possibility that a hospital
built under the present program may affect
the laws or regulations in this field that
might conceivably affect existing civil hospitals unfavorably. Much confusion might arise
out of the use that might be made of facilities
provided by an unduly large number of Fed-
eral hospitals which may not be readily
available to a large segment of the populat-
"tion.

Representatives of the American Medical
Association have conferred on numerous occa-
sions with the three surgeons general and
with members of the Congress in the delibera-
ting questions involved in the desire of the
association to keep the Federal Gov-
ernment and to the medical services of the Army, Navy, and the Public Health Service, as
well as to the medical services of the Veter-
ans’ Administration.

It may interest you to know that the
committee, after several months of service of the American Medical Association, the American
College of Physicains, and the American
College of Surgeons, has presented a
report which has recently conferred with officials
of the Veterans’ Administration in the hope
that the American Medical Association
and the other two organizations represented on
the committee may be able, if possible, to
create service to the Veterans’ Administra-
tion, and to those who may have to look to
that agency for aid.

The letter speaks for itself. It tells what
is going on inside the medical profession.

With these facts at hand I respectfully urge
Congress to carefully consider any recom-
mandation now being presented by the
bureaucrats within the Veterans’ Administra-
tion or the medical lobby itself. Also, it is
well to bear in mind that Members
of Congress and Government officials can
and have secured free medical and hospital care,
free from red tape and free from obnoxious
questions and forms. In this I believe
that veterans are entitled to the same
consideration as is presently given to Mem-
bers of Congress and Government officials rela-
tive to free hospital care.

Finally, in speaking of bureaucratic non-
sequences, I know of a veteran who was
connected in his lower jaw but recently he
developed some trouble in his upper jaw and
was told at the VA hospital that the
physician in charge adamantly refused to
give him medical treatment simply because
the veteran could not chew. He stated that
the jaw was injured while serving overseas.
There are hundreds of such cases I have
been told but this case is enough to show

how the service-connected racket is being used in our veterans' hospitals today.

[From the Washington Star of July 1, 1945]

NON SERVICE DISABILITY CARE MAY BE CURTAILED AT VETERANS HOSPITALS

(By Carter Brooks Jones)

Veterans without service-connected disability or sickness may lose, at least temporarily, their right to treatment in veterans' hospitals.

This possibility developed on Capitol Hill yesterday as a result of the situation disclosed at the House Veterans Committee investigation of veterans' hospitals.

Officials of the Veterans' Administration pointed to the situation which will confront its hospitals as increasing numbers of men are discharged from the armed forces, many of them unable to continue the medical care which they have been receiving in Army and Navy hospitals. Within the next 2 years, the committee believed, veterans' hospitals, including many to be constructed or turned over to the Army, are likely to overlap with cases of veterans with wounds or service-incurred maladies requiring prolonged treatment.

SAYS ACTION IS NECESSARY

"We might as well face the facts," Representative Sweeney, Republican of Kansas, told the committee. "Either we are going to have to curtail non-service-connected cases or continue the medical care which we have been giving to these people."

We've got to get realistic about this situation. We've got to come to grips with the problem. We've got to take care of all the service-connected cases. The veterans' hospitals won't be able to do both. We've got to look at least until the war is over and the veterans' hospitals are able to get the personnel they need."

Chairman B. G. Miller agreed. "We are going to have to go back to the policy we had in the twenties," he said. "We then took care of service-connected disabilities plus constitutional diseases, such as tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric disorders. There is no reason why we should not continue the care of every man who gets sick and happens once to have worn a uniform."

Mr. Sweeney conceded that the Government would have to care for tubercular and mentally disabled veterans. But he felt that many of these illnesses or injuries did not date back to military service and might have to be temporarily discharged until the end of the war and the release of personnel and supplies in Government hospitals was eased.

CARNARVON OFFERS OBJECTION

Representative Carnarvon, Democrat of Missouri said he did not "accept that attitude." He added that he thought "we should take care of all the veterans, as we've been doing it.

Mr. Sweeney replied that he also wanted to provide medical care for all veterans, and hoped any curtailment would be only temporary, but he did think Congress should face the facts.

Present regulations give priority to veterans with service-connected injuries or disorders and provide that others must await available beds.

This requirement may be tightened, it appears, in the event that veterans with no service claim will be excluded from veterans' hospitals, in effect, until the present situation eases.

The committee was advised that most of the patients now in veterans' hospitals are veterans of the last war whose illnesses or injuries, disabilities are not connected with their fighting days. This picture is gradually changing as the present war are discharged and begin entering these hospitals.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE
KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 3, 1945

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, many war veterans who originally came from the farm are now being discharged and are anxious to resume their farming operations. Their contribution toward food production is sorely needed. Congress has provided in the GI bill a method by which they can finance the purchase of farm machinery. Unfortunately, however, many veterans have been unable to secure new machinery and while some used machinery is available, it can be purchased only at an exorbitant price.

The regulations pertinent to the loan provisions of the GI bill provide, in effect, the loans for farm machinery may be approved when the price to be paid by the veteran is not more than 80 per cent of the reasonable normal value thereof. This is a wise provision in that it will prevent veterans from going in debt to purchase machinery at inflated prices.

I have before me a letter from the chairman of the certifying committee of one of the leading agricultural counties in Kansas. This letter states that farm machinery cannot be purchased by veterans in that county as reasonable normal value. Permit me to quote from this letter:

"We have before us now an application of a returned veteran to secure a loan for the purchase of a 9-year-old Case tractor for $1,550, $50 of which is in the opinion of the certifying committee is $1,000. The price of a new tractor of that make is $1,550—only $50 more. This veteran is forced to pay for the 9-year-old tractor. He is paying $305 for a four-bottom tractor puller. The committee feels that the normal value of this puller is $100. A new one can be purchased for $727. If the veteran had a priority and the price available, he is purchasing a five-section spring tooth plow for $131. The committee feels that the normal value of that plow is $40. A new one can be purchased for $90."

I have discussed this question with officials of the OPA who advise that there are ceilings upon only a few articles of used farm machinery. Among those upon which ceilings have been imposed are tractors. However, the enforcement of such ceilings must be ineffective because the amount mentioned as the purchase price for the tractor mentioned in the letter just quoted is far above the OPA ceiling.

As to plows, there are no ceilings, and it will be noted that in the letter above, the price which was being charged this veteran is three times what the local committee feels is a reasonable normal value. The OPA imposes a price ceiling upon everything the farmer has to sell and it seems no more than right that some effort should be made by the OPA to prevent war veterans from being required to pay three times the normal value of farm implements. I am urging that the OPA go into this situation at once.

In the meantime the War Food Administration has recently issued an order which will be of considerable help in this situation. Under this order veterans will be given a preference over nearly all other prospective purchasers of farm machinery. Under the provisions of this order, which is War Food Order No. 135, county agricultural conservation committees will issue veterans' preference certificates. Dealers are required to honor these certificates notwithstanding any prior commitments or contracts for sales other than those carrying war-production ratings.

As a part of my remarks, I include herewith a press release by the War Food Administration under date of June 22, which explains this new order:

VETERANS GIVEN PREFERENCE IN PURCHASE OF NEW FARM MACHINERY

Veterans of this war are given preference over nearly all other prospective purchasers of new farm machinery in the order issued by the War Food Administration. Preference for this special opportunity for veterans is made in War Food Order No. 135, which will be effective June 25, 1945. Under this order, veterans will be entitled to a preference for and the inability to obtain farm machinery to establish or reestablish themselves in farming may obtain preference certificates that require dealers to give priority to their needs.

Many veterans were forced to dispose of their farm machinery when they answered their country's call to service, the WFA points out, and their contribution to wartime food production is also needed.

County agricultural conservation committees will issue the veterans' preference certificates. Dealers are required to honor these certificates notwithstanding any prior commitments or contracts for sale other than those carrying War Production Board ratings. The only exceptions in production Board ratings are for the military, or in those cases where farm prices may be given a rating in an emergency situation. However, no dealer is required to honor the certificate of a veteran who is unwilling or unable to meet the regularly established price and terms of sale or payment. In case a dealer receives more than one veteran's certificate for the same piece of equipment, he is required to honor the certificates in the order of their receipt.

The items of machinery and equipment for which preference certificates may be issued are listed in the War Production Board farm machinery order (L-257-C), not including repair parts.

Each order provides safeguards against misuse of certificates, appeal procedure for both veteran and dealer, and penalties for violation of the order. Carefully violating the order is subject to both criminal and civil prosecution, and a dealer who violates the order risks products from receiving, delivering, or using any equipment covered by the order.

The Director of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration, will administer the order, delegating certain powers to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.
Bureau of Internal Revenue. He allegedly commanded some 200 banking and other financial accounts.

In the record flow of Government checks to individuals, the record of illegitimate disbursements has been an annual task of 1,600,000 every working day, the number of checks reported for investigation by the Secret Service in the last fiscal year actually declined from 1,188,164 in 1941, to 1,180,164, in 1942.

The Secret Service has conducted a Nation-wide program to establish and maintain cash accounts, and to trace the checks in amounts of $100 and less.

Some 85,000,000 persons now owning Government bonds, potentialities for theft and fraudulent negotiation increased, and 241 arrests were made for this crime. Agents found the victim of one such theft had been forced into a charity home.

**FOREIGN ARRESTS INCREASE**

The number of arrests for check theft and forgery increased by 1,691 in the 1944 fiscal year, to 1,722, of whom 706, or 41 percent, were under 21 years of age, pointing up the seriousness of these offenses as factors contribut ing to juvenile delinquency.

In New York City, one gang of 31 juvenile forgers was broken up by arrests. At Newark, N. J., officers rounded up 13 teen-age girls, who were the Jake's girls, (from the window envelopes in which the Treasury checks they stole were mailed).

It is estimated that those who get away with these checks stolen and forged by these youngsters that the Secret Service directs its "Know Your Enemies" campaign. The merchants lose their money in such cases.

The Secret Service smashed quickly two elaborate counterfeit Treasury check enterprises, with Edwin D. Long, Oklahoma City pharmacist, a 10-year prison term—his twelfth since 1924. For a similar scheme, Frank Garrett, who has spent 33 of his 56 years in prison, was given a 3-year term at Dallas, Texas.

**COUNTERFEIT LOSSES SMALL**

No major money counterfeiting activities developed during the year, and the losses to the public from counterfeit bank bills and coins was only $28,652, a new low. The Service seized two large lots of long-cashed counterfeit bills, the product of criminal gangs which, for all practical purposes, was smashed years ago.

One lot of $13,400 in counterfeit $100 bills was captured at Cutah, Wash. Five traffickers in these bank notes were arrested on long prison terms.

The other catch was of that of 50 $20 silver certificates seized at Philadelphia, which resulted in the conviction of Anthony Peter Campafarno.

Chief Wilson said the only actively circulating counterfeit at this time is a crude $1 bill being passed regularly in the New York area. Believed to be a lone-wolf operator, this counterfeiter has eluded capture since 1938. A reward is offered for information leading to his arrest and conviction.

The bills, some 40 or 50 of which are passed each month, all bear the serial number K7002364A. Submerged as it is in New York City's millions of bank notes the passer's death may never be traced, and the $1 denomination make identification extremely difficult.

The seizure of narcotic drugs during the 1945 fiscal year by Narcotics and Customs was 9,583 ounces, compared to 4,942 ounces in 1944, 1,698 pounds in 1943, and 133 pounds in 1942. The difference was of some 7,781 ounces bulk, and 15,388 cigarettes, compared with 7,681 ounces bulk in 1944, and 24,568 cigarettes.

The drug raids were centered on the eastern third of the country, with the West and Midwest indicating a distinct downward trend.

**GOLD SMUGGLING CHECKED**

Working with the United States Secret Service and with Canadian officers, Customs helped break up a large scale smuggling of gold from South Africa to North Africa. Royal Air Force Transport Command pilots were involved in the erstwhile highly profitable traffic.

Customs officers continued to devote major attention to service wars such as control of contraband goods, imports and exports, and of persons arriving and leaving the United States.

Evidence gathered by Alcohol Tax agents during the successful 1944 drive to smash the black market in liquor resulted in further indictment during the current fiscal year of 461 persons, while 422 persons were convicted on various charges. One of the most important of these cases involved Robert Gould, Cincinnati broker, who was given a 6-year prison sentence and fined, with one of his companies, $240,000.

The Unit produced potential additional revenue to the Government of nearly $2,000,000 from investigation of floor tax evasion, and in compromise settlement by a large group of brokers charged with illegal subsidizing retail outlets. Property value at another $2,000,000 was seized in connection with illegal combinations.

In the case of the shipping illicit stills in 1945 were 8,046, against 8,031 in 1944. Arrests made by the Unit totaled 11,164, compared to 11,025 in 1944.

Investigation of Pearl Harbor Attack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under leave of the Rules, I make the following remarks in the Recon, I include the following statement by Mr. Joseph Leib, service officer of the Vincent B. Costello Post of the American Legion, at the same time, also, the resolution adopted by that post:

In adopting the following resolution, Costello Post resolved back into history and recalled the grimly picturesque words and the subsequent court martial of Col. William L. Mitchell a decade ago.

"Billy" Mitchell was commander of Costello Post in 1927. During World War I, Mitchell was Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, with the rank of brigadier general. After the peace he crusaded vigorously and with very little regard for those who stepped on to induce the Government of the United States to set up a powerful air force.

Because of his great courage and blunt words of wisdom, he was demoted to colonel and exiled, to an obscure post in Texas. After the dirigible Shenandoah was wrecked in 1931, Mitchell accused high War Department officials of stupidity and gross negligence.

He was promptly court-martialed and later found guilty of "the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

It was the brass hats' stupid answer to a progressive, honest, and forthright officer who had this interest of his country at heart. He was sentenced to forfeit rank, duties, pay, and allowances for 5 years. He resigned from the Army in 1929.

In 1935, 1 year before he passed away, heartbroken, and 6 years before Pearl Harbor, he wrote these prophetic words:

"Reconnaissance from the air is the only means of warning Hawaii and the Philippines of the sneaking approach of our mortal enemy in the Pacific."

"The fighter plane and bomber, ever on the alert and in scattered formation when resting on their bases, furnish the only hope of defense of Pearl Harbor. If our ships there were to be found bottled up in a surprise attack from the air, our ships and our airplanes destroyed on the ground, nothing but a miracle could help us to hold our Far East possessions."

It seems that we will never learn, will we?

This is the stand Costello Post took on September 4, 1945:

"INVESTIGATION OF PEARL HARBOR ATTACK RESOLUTION"

"Whereas it is our urgent intention that the American people are entitled to know the true facts regarding the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"Whereas, because of the cessation of hostilities with Japan the explanation of military expediency can no longer be used as an excuse for keeping the incident secret: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Vincent B. Costello Post of the American Legion, Department of Columbia, does hereby make any justificiation for further delay and suggests that the Congress authorized that it be set up a joint committee of both houses of Congress to investigate said incident or to use its good offices to induce the President of the United States to authorize an immediate court martial of the accused officers of the Army and of the Navy so that the American people can be fully apprised of the conditions and factors that caused the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"WILLIAM BARRINGTON, Commander.

"JOSPEH LEIB, Service Officer."
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

SEPTEMBER 10

Elimination of Pauper Oath Hospitalization Requirement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 10, 1945

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following in protest to pauper-oath resolution as authorized by Vincenti B. Costello Post No. 13, of the American Legion.

LEGION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADOPTS PAUPER OATH RESOLUTION AUTHORED BY COSTELLO POST NO. 13

(By Joseph Leib)

During the National Executive Committee meeting of the American Legion held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 28, 1943, a resolution was adopted which created a stir among the legionnaires. This resolution was then transmitted to the National Executive Committee for its approval and subsequent action.

The resolution was then transmitted to the National Executive Committee for its approval and subsequent action.

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We sought to convey our support for the resolution in accordance with the provisions of the American Legion Constitution.

Several months later the Harold A. Taylor Post No. 47 of Chicago, Illinois, filed a request for the extradition of B. Costello Post resolution adopted it for the reasons presented above.

Generalissimo John Steele, who represented Illinois at the National Executive Committee meeting, did yeoman work in getting the pauper oath enforcement act adopted in his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, former Governor of Illinois, is slated to be the next national commander of the American Legion. (Both resolutions, the pauper oath enforcement act and the one from the Taylor Post, appear in this resolution exactly as passed for comparison purpose.)

In the meantime, however, the original Costello Post resolution (which the Costello Post used verbatim) became out-moded when the Veterans' Administration undertook last December to revise its hospitalization form P-10 in a belated attempt to modify some of the objections cited in the resolution. Before the criticism began the hospitalization form was four pages long. Now it consists of only one and a half pages.

It is apparent that only Congress can correct this injustice to veterans. There is no place under our Constitution for allowing the elimination of the pauper-oath requirements. However, Costero Post insists on the deletion of notation under section 4, as follows: "Where application is for condition of which an applicant was discharged for disability in line of duty, or held thereby as certified by veterans Administration, question 5, 6, and 7 need not be answered," also the removal of question No. 6. The adoption of the Taylor Post resolution P-10 Form P-10 "Application for hospital treatment or domiciliary care" revised December, 1944, is otherwise known as the pauper-oath clause.

In this connection it is of interest to note the manner in which General Hines was able to influence certain high Legion officials to do his bidding. General Hines worked through his bosom friend Watson B. Miller, rehabilitation director of the American Legion (now on leave) in getting the assistant rehabilitation officer T. O. Kraebel to oppose the adoption of the pauper oath resolution. When Costello Post sought the support of Edward Schehering, national commander of the American Legion, that support was referred to Kraebel for consideration but who immediately took it upon himself to ask the District of Columbia Legion to oppose the pauper oath resolution. When Costello Post the following letter. Incidentally, before I quote the communication I would like to the point that attacks the part of the national commander denounced General Hines as a traitor of the veterans and refused to invite him to attend the national convention.

LEGION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADOPTS PAUPER OATH RESOLUTION AUTHORIZED BY COSTELLO POST NO. 13

(December 2, 1944)

"I am in receipt of a letter dated October 20, 1944, from T. O. Kraebel, national director of the national rehabilitation committee, relative to a letter sent to national commander by Joseph Leib, vice commander of your post in regard to pauper oath requirements as to information to be supplied on the application form for hospital treatment in a veterans hospital. The point raised by your post and submitted in the form of a resolution, according to T. O., have been the subject of consideration by the delegates of the national convention recently assembled at Chicago, III., September 15-20, 1944, the delegation of questions Nos. 5 and 6, respectively, from Veterans' Administration Form P-10—Application for Hospital Treatment or Domiciliary Care, otherwise known as the pauper oath.

"Approved:

THOMAS C. COSTELLO, Commander.

J. H. PAYNE, Vice-Commander.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, INDIANA, AUG. 28-29, 1943.

If it is resolved, that the existing and written method of interrogeration for admission to veteran hospitalization, as non-service connected patients or as service-connected patients seeking treatment for ailments other than cause of discharge is no longer deemed or起重 frequent cases is—un-American, degrading, and in conflict with the legal right of every veteran to discharge from the world to the possibility of prosecution by arrogant or antagonistic government officials.

Whereas we recognize that this resolution be transmitted to the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Administration Form P-10 Application for Hospital Treatment or Domiciliary Care, otherwise known as the pauper oath; and

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to the Department of Veterans Affairs, Administration Form P-10 Application for Hospital Treatment or Domiciliary Care, otherwise known as the pauper oath; and
Please let me have all possible information that will shed light on this statement as it appeared in the New York Times.

With assurances of highest esteem, I am, very truly yours,

Emanuel Celler

July 25, 1945.

My dear Mr. Celler: I refer to your letter of July 3 inquiring with respect to the recent report in the New York Times that legislation will be sought to approve a three to five billion dollar credit for Great Britain. Reports of this character have been circulating rather widely in recent weeks, perhaps because of public suggestions that it would be advisable for this country to make a large credit to the British rather than to subscribe to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

It is desirable to make clear at the outset that the British Government has not approached us with any such suggestion, and has not made any request of that kind. Nor have we any present plans for requesting legislation to authorize such a credit.

You are well aware of the financial problem which must be alleviated if Great Britain is to cooperate with full effectiveness in the restoration of convertibility of currencies and expanded international trade on a multilateral basis. British exports have already nearly doubled during the last six months, and must be substantially expanded to permit the balancing of her postwar international current account.

At the same time, Britain will emerge from the war with very large sterling indebtedness, which aggravates her problem of restoring international equilibrium. The Department believes that we should assist in all possible ways in efforts to solve this difficult financial problem, in order to restore sound international economic conditions within the shortest possible time.

The extension of the Trade Agreements Act and the adoption of the Bretton Woods agreements, both of which the Department has strongly supported, are, it should be noted, fundamental steps toward this end. The strengthened Trade Agreements Act will help expand international trade on a multilateral basis, and thereby assist Britain in balancing her international accounts without the use of restrictive trade policies. The monetary fund will provide the countries of the world, including Great Britain, with additional international reserves, required to assist in maintaining stable current account without restrictive exchange practices. The International Bank should play an important role in expanding world trade through the allocation of international investment. The bank could also extend direct credits to Britain should Britain choose to avail herself of its facilities.

Beyond these measures the Department believes that serious consideration should be given any request the British might make for credit on a proper scale and appropriate terms. We would not, of course, favor a credit designed merely to bail Britain out of her uncomfortable sterling debt position, as is implied in the news item you cite. Nor would we consider it feasible to grant large credits to Britain merely to make them available to members of the sterling bloc who may be induced to make purchases outside the sterling area. We feel that any credit granted by this country to Great Britain should be extended by satisfactory arrangements with respect to the timely relaxation of the restrictive financial and trade practices which have grown up of necessity during the war.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary.

Why I Voted "Yes" on a Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN R. MURDOCK

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, on the second roll call vote today, which was on the final page of the resolution before the House, I voted "Yes" in favor of a further investigation of the Pearl Harbor tragedy by a joint congressional committee. I feel the American people would like to know and ought to know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in regard to the tragic circumstances which happened on that fateful Sunday morning of December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor. We have already had some official reports, and it may be that there is relatively little more of factual information which may be obtained. However, what more there may be gotten should be obtained and spread upon the records of Congress in imperishable print for all the present and future to know.

I would point out that the report will show, on the Martin amendment which would have changed the Senate resolution, thrown out House rules, and contravened all of our parliamentary procedure of a hundred and fifty-six years by authorizing a congressional committee made up of equal membership from the two major parties in Congress having unequal membership in both House and Senate. I can understand how a resolution calling for such an investigation, if supported by a majority of the members of both parties, may be properly called a nonpartisan matter. Truly this weighty investigation should be a nonpartisan matter. However, I cannot understand how a proposal such as the Martin amendment to depart from the Rules of the House and all our customary parliamentary procedure in the appointment of such a committee when the move is supported purely by the minority party and opposed purely by the majority party, can by any stretch of the imagination be called a nonpartisan suggestion. Indeed, the very offering of that amendment injected party politics into the vote and thereby made it a partisan issue, or so at least it seems to me.

Even if there is relatively little more of information to be obtained in regard to the Pearl Harbor tragedy, I would like that additional information obtained and the already recorded facts repeated by an official congressional investigation. I want this to be done immediately now that the war has closed and the doing of it will no longer interfere with the war effort, and I want the full and true record of it to be established so that the historian of the future will have these facts for which he will write his account and on which he will base his conclusion. As a student of history, I have often praised the impartiality and justice with which the pen of the historian records the facts of the past for the contemplation of the ages following. Yet I am not so blind, nor yet so ignorant, as to fail to realize that not all history, so called, is a true and correct narrative of past events. In order that we may have that true and correct narrative in regard to Pearl Harbor, I want a wealth of official information as source material for the historian who is going to tell my grandchildren and their offspring about Pearl Harbor.

I have read some biography, and I know that a great man, or a so-called great man, has his place in the future determined very largely by his biographers. Many a second-rate man has been magnified by a glorifying biography. More rarely a really great man has been dwarfed and given a distorted picture to all the future by a vindictive biographer. My suggestion to any great man, or would-be great man, who wants a glorified and secure place in the future is to be careful to select his biographer, for it is certainly true that biographers can make or break their subjects.

As a student of history, I have delved a little into archives, and I know something about the source material which the Museum of History collects and imports in writing its narratives. Newspapers and current accounts, and even political literature of the times under study, may be used and are used by historians, and I approve of such, but I want something in addition to the current literature of these times—something of an official and authoritative nature—against which to check the great volume of controversial writings so that the absolute truth may be known. This wealth of material is desirable as the historical background for any momentous event, but this is particularly true for the background of Pearl Harbor. Therefore, I want the historian to have the wealth of material, and I want him to have possession of known facts, sworn to and recorded with all the fidelity and justice of a court trial. Such is the explanation of my vote today.

Gen. Billy Mitchell Warned America of Pearl Harbor Attack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT K. HENRY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement made by Joseph Leib, vice commander of Costello Post, No. 15, of the American Legion, Washington, D. C.:

While investigating the Pearl Harbor sneak attack now pending before Congress it may be well to go back into history and study Billy Mitchell's trial and court martial in which he thoroughly discusses the Hawaiian situation and prophesied the December 7 calamity.
How right Billy Mitchell was in 1935, we now know.

On September 10, 1945, Representative Brown of Ohio placed in the Congressional Record a resolution adopted by Costello Post requested a re-examination of the Pearl Harbor disaster. In an accompanying statement I referred to Billy Mitchell and his pioneering mission of what was for this republic in the near future. I did not quote him directly. Now, read for yourselves the clippings and portions you have made of this great war general written in 1935, 6 years before Pearl Harbor. Billy Mitchell most certainly both dared and told the truth and because he loved his country and fellow men above and beyond his own personal security and welfare. I am proud that Billy Mitchell was a member of Costello Post as well as its commander in 1927.

The following are Mitchell's own words. Confirmation information was found in the book Billy Mitchell, by Emile Guerouvel, pages 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, and 178. Said he:

"It was my purpose during my court martial to let the Nation know that I had discovered during my 4-year tour of inspection of our principal reservations, the Air Corps. In this capacity I had been so far away from my country as the Philippines and Hawaii, which I submitted to my superiors, were thrown aside. Most of them were flown into the waste basket by my superiors."

I remember a gash from the court-martial board when my counsel, referring to the report of Pearl Harbor and our Hawaiian defenses, announced:

"We propose to prove that when Mitchell inspected service facilities and found not one single airplane equipped with armament, bombs, machine guns, or any accessory necessary to the effective operation of pursuit or observation planes. In the case of the Philippines we will prove an even worse condition. It will be proved that the War Department has been guilty of almost treasonable administration."

"As I write this a decade later, during the year 1935, which will soon be ebb ed out of the land, we expect in 10 years' time. We are vulnerable there because of a military disregard of coordination. Our air services have been of no use whatever ing but a football kicked about between the Army and Navy, with an utter lack of cooperation between the Army and Navy in the command in charges. I presented these discoveries to the War Department long ago, but even to me the reports were couched up from the memories of some of the men who served in the War Department."

"I believe it or not — this was penned in 1935—a year before Billy Mitchell passed away—and 6 years before the Jap attack on our Pacific outpost.

United States Urged to Hold Fast to Huge Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker; under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, I include this notice. "United States Urged To Hold Fast to Huge Merchant Marine," by Gould Lincoln. Which appeared in the Sunday Star of September 2, 1945:

"United States Urged To Hold Fast to Huge Merchant Marine—Admiral Lord Says Security Requires Fifteen to Twenty Million Tons in Service With 32,000,000 More Kept in Reserve"

(By Gould Lincoln)

The American people, after two breathtakingly costly wars in 25 years, have learned the need of international collaboration for peace. They have learned that the United States must remain strong on land and sea and in the air—militarily. The second is that the Navy must be a big merchant marine — for national defense and for the protection and expansion of American commerce. It is not essentially different from the American merchant fleet—but of keeping one. At an expense of from 18 to 20 billion dollars, this country has just another big merchant marine the world has ever seen, during the war now ending. Vice Adm. E. S. Land, United States Navy, retired, the United States Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administrator, estimates our completed and wartime building program at 500,000 dead-weight tons. To this he adds 11,500,000 dead-weight tons—the American merchant marine in operation at the war's end—making a total of 68,000,000 tons. These figures estimate the ship yards at 6,500,000. This quickly the American people and a big merchant marine in operation and in reserve if we were to allow them to go down, we do not only forego propaganda and economic advantages in this country to pull the wool over their eyes. Obviously it would be impossible to keep in operation the complete huge tonnage. But Admiral Land believes that there should be kept in service from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons, divided as follows: 3,500,000 tons for the Great Lakes, 2,500,000 tons for the rivers, 3,200,000 tons for coastal and intercoastal traffic and 7,000,000 in foreign trade. For the rest of the tonnage he proposes that there be a national defense "serve" (in sanctuary) of 21,000,000 tons, that 10,000,000 tons be sold to foreign nations, that 10,000,000 tons be assigned to military service and 7,000,000 tons be scrapped for old age.

"Other ideas advanced These are estimates of what may be done with this great tonnage. There are other ideas of what should be done. One is that ships not now used for foreign maritime nations to be used in competition with us. But these have a strong objections will either build or buy ships elsewhere if we cannot become customers for American ships ships. If this be so, it will be impossible to sell our major world tonnage today is estimated at approximately 20,000,000 tons more than when the war began in 1939. And this is in the face of the great building program carried on in the United States.

Without this building program, the war could not have been won and might well have been lost. Vital war supplies of all kinds could neither have been carried to our own fighting forces in the Pacific and in Europe and Africa, nor to our allies. Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Navy Fleet, has given his testimony about the value of the merchant fleet.

"An inadequate merchant marine was one of the reasons for the slow progress in the early years of the war. Without a merchant fleet, the United States could not have carried the ships and supplies to our people then, nor without a merchant fleet, could we carry our forces to the other side, or our supplies and troops after we were in the war. Consequently, at the outbreak of this war, we had to risk the full weight of our fighting and building and winning and giving away—only to fight and build and win and give away again.

"A nip-and-tuck affair For many anxious months, it was a nip and-tuck affair to fulfill the shipping needs and at the same time attempting to meet the requirements for offensive and protective operations both in the Atlantic and the Pacific." Admiral King asked, too, a pertinent question: "How long can the United States afford to maintain this huge merchant marine?"

Argument advanced by a school of thought which holds that a giant merchant fleet means essential to any idea that we can depend on the merchant ships of Britain, France, and other western European countries in case of emergency, I will say that to this is simply that in two great wars we have found that our own ships could not be relied upon, either, to take care of commerce before we were drawn into the wars or to carry our war supplies and troops after we were in the war. Therefore, to argue that we can save money by not building and maintaining our own merchant ships, it is fair better, and far less
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

1945

May not have time again

Further, unless this country maintains an adequate merchant fleet, for national defense as well as for commerce, we may not have time to build another in the event of a third world war. This country might be the first to suffer for the nations' shipping might be destroyed from the air. Or they might be captured and used against the United States.

Not only is it necessary to maintain our merchant ships in large numbers, but it is also necessary to maintain shipyards, capable of building replacements, making repairs, and constantly improving the types of merchant ships necessary to keep up a merchant trained personnel, both officers and men, to operate a large merchant marine. When this country needs the job of building a merchant fleet for this last war, the direction of the job was given to Admiral Land, head of the Maritime Commission. The record of accomplishment has been amazing.

Ten private shipyards, containing 46 ways and employing 9,200 workers, were added. Shipbuilding facilities have been expanded to 89 yards with 300 ways, and with 1,300,000 workers. It is not feasible, of course, to keep all the shipbuilding facilities in operation, or to continue to employ all these workers and crews. But it is possible to retain a sizable portion of all these.

A proper nucleus of shipbuilding facilities, better for the merchant marine and for the Navy, should be maintained. Some of the shipyards are being converted into repair yards.

There will be plenty of employment for the merchant marine personnel for 6 months to 3 years after the surrender of Japan. American ships will be busy bringing troops home, rotating others, supplying occupied areas, returning prisoners of war, carrying relief material to foreign countries—and carrying an expanding American trade. Half the world will have our products, and the world will remain upon this country for masses of goods and material for a long time to come. Eventually, however, most of this employment will fall off.

Must continue training

Something will have to be done to keep on trained, experienced personnel and maintain the merchant fleet of the future. Kings Point Academy, a great training school for the merchant marine, is, and some of the other training institutions should be maintained, although reduced to peace time size.

Despite the fact that without this great merchant fleet his country could not have won the war, could not have carried the fight to the enemy, economic appeasers are likely to arise, saying that shipping is an expensive luxury. The United States. They will add that shipping costs the daily bread of the maritime nations of Europe—of Britain, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Italy, and so on. They will charge that the United States can maintain an adequate American merchant marine will cost this country millions, millions of dollars in operating and other subsidiaries. They will urge that European ships will carry our trade more cheaply.

They will add that unless foreigners are allowed to carry our goods and American passengers they will not purchase goods from the United States, because they earn a good proportion of the money to pay for American exports by selling transportation services to us.

Examined one by one these arguments turn out to be questionable. Huge sums of money are not paid for operating and construction subsidies to the shipping companies and shipyards. The subsidies make good the difference in the operation of ships under our flag and under foreign flags, and the difference in costs of building ships in this country.

Higher wages paid

We pay higher wages all along the line. The operator gets this difference in cost and nothing more. Obviously he could not afford to compete constantly for the carrying trade at a loss. Further, this money, the other contractor does not go into the pockets of the operators but into those of American workmen and crews. Admiral Land put the case succinctly when he said: "When the uninformed talk as they do of huge operating subsidies, just remember this—99% merchant marine.

The Treasury is not robbed for ship-operating subsidies. Last year was the gross payment of operating subsidies up to 1942 and some $126,000,000 were suspended. If American ship operators make anything over a minimum profit this subsidy must be paid by the government.

This war has cost us $261,000,000 a day. A merchant marine will help us avoid another depression, a depression will have been well spent, if for no other reason.

Foreign nations have not hesitated to subsidize their shipping indirectly or directly. Discriminations in regulations and charges against American ships have played part of the same game. We should try to avoid all such practices except ignore them.

The argument that their dollar earnings from carrying our trade enables England and other foreign nations to purchase our exports and that we operate an adequate merchant marine, our exports will be drastically reduced is just not a very strong one. Statistics show that in 20 years from 1919 through 1938, American exports averaged $4,272,000,000 a year.

In the same period foreign countries had a net favorable transportation balance averaging $44,000,000 a year, and actually considered a substantial amount of this was disallowable.

The net transportation balance against this country in 1938 was $36,000,000, when about one-fourth of the United States was actually carried in American ships. This is according to the balance of payments reports of the Department of Commerce.

Now, then, it is clear that these foreign countries, engaged in the carriage trade, earned in net usable dollars from transporting our goods and passengers only 1 percent of the value of our annual exports in the 20-year period before the outbreak of the war now ending. To argue that these countries will have to reduce drastically their purchases of our goods if this country expands its carrying trade to one-half of our foreign commerce is to put it mildly, the bunk. That is the goal which Admiral Land and American shipping companies have in mind—just the handling of one-half of our foreign commerce.

We are anxious to build up our foreign trade. What is more profitable than an American merchant marine, giving good service to our customers? American shipping in the past has been such success to build up our trade, particularly in Latin America. American ships are efficient, despite stories told of them. Ship losses due to war causes, such as accidents, inefficiencies of crews and others, show an average loss of only 0.24 percent, while that of Great Britain was 0.39, for British Dominions 0.65, for Japan 0.62, for Norway 1.9 and Denmark, 1.97-8.

The war is leaving Germany, Japan, and Italy practically without merchant shipping, whatever happens in regard to Italy, the chances are that neither Germany nor Japan will be allowed much merchant marine on the ground that merchant marine is a potential war weapon and ships built up of war supplies. The carrying trade of these countries with other countries, therefore, is open to the nations which need the opportunity. There is every reason why the United States should take over a large part of the Japanese carrying trade.

The huge problem of disposing of our surplus merchant vessels needs attending to without delay. A ship supply market has long been reported favorably to the House by its Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and awaits action. There should be no delay, if for ships to be sold, now is the time, when the carrying trade is still at its peak and likely to continue high for a long period.

This bill sets up a scale of prices for which merchant vessels may be sold—65 percent of prewar domestic construction costs, except in the case of unsanitized operators when the price may be 50 percent of such costs, and in the case of tankers, where the price is fixed on the basis of 75 percent of the prewar domestic cost.

The bill should have prompt action. Definitely, it places the responsibility on Congress concerning these vessels. These ships are offered for sale. Admiral Land is proposing that there be a national-definitive line of ships that are not sold. These ships should be taken over by the Admiralty and firms shipping lines, and use them for the full run of the trade.

Private operation favored

One way in which the carrying trade of American merchant ships could be handled is by having the transport service for the Army and Navy turned over to private American ship operators. All the ships of the American merchant marine during the war have been operated by the Government, as a matter of fact, for the Government, and the operators have been allowed compensation for their services. That is to be changed now, however, that the war is over. Ships are to go back to private ownership and operation.

There has been some talk that this country is obligated, morally or otherwise, to replace the shipping losses to our Allies and the British in particular. At present we are obligated to replace lost Brazilian ships and no other; this was the condition necessary to get Brazilian ships lend-lease for our use. This country has furnished the British millions of tons of American naval vessels. It repaired British ships under lend-lease agreements. When received no tonnage from the British except some ships from Canada for which cash was paid. If the British wish to buy tonnage that is another thing. Admiral Land's program calls for selling 10,000,000 tons to foreign nations. But latest reports are to the effect that the British merchant marine today, through its own building program and through acquisition of ships from others, is as large in tonnage as it was before the war, notwithstanding heavy losses.

The Veterans' Pledge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. CHARLES A. PLUMLEY
OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent granted, I am including an article on the veterans' pledge, by
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

September 11

Our Trade Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. EMMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I transmit the following address delivered by me on the Congressional Record on the Air Program, Station WOL, Monday, September 1, 1945:

"Antwerp, Belgium: To the Nation's Capital you are about the hear the one hundred and fourteenth broadcast of Congressional Record on the Air Service feature bring you each week a well-known Member of Congress in a discussion of national interest. Our guest this evening is a Member of the House of Representatives. He will be introduced to you now by Bill Repaid, the noted news commentator.

Mr. REPAID. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ed Studney. All of our enemies have now been submitted to unconditional surrender. The war is over. We are all free again. But all is not well. The world is at peace. It is not peace. It is a quiet and serene peace. This is not a peace. This is a surrender. The war is over. The war is over.

Mr. CELLER, England is paying the price of empire. For several years she drained her far-flung dominions of her raw materials which she manufactured and reaped huge profits in selling the finished products back to the original producers. Lancaster and London and other British ruling families flourished.

The war came. It was costly enough to defend the heart of the empire, England. But the cost of defending India, Egypt, Hong Kong, Singapore, Iraq, Gibraltar, Malta, and so forth, was beyond compare. The financial burden fell on the British. The British were left with no money to pay their debts. They paid their debts by selling the empire.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I transmit the following address delivered by me on the Congressional Record on the Air Program, Station WOL, Monday, September 1, 1945:

"Antwerp, Belgium: To the Nation's Capital you are about the hear the one hundred and fourteenth broadcast of Congressional Record on the Air Service feature bring you each week a well-known Member of Congress in a discussion of national interest. Our guest this evening is a Member of the House of Representatives. He will be introduced to you now by Bill Repaid, the noted news commentator.

Mr. REPAID. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ed Studney. All of our enemies have now been submitted to unconditional surrender. The war is over. We are all free again. But all is not well. The world is at peace. It is not peace. It is a quiet and serene peace. This is not a peace. This is a surrender. The war is over. The war is over.

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1945

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while remaining strong as a Nation reac-
turing tendencies and kindness—precious qual-
ities of the human spirit. They are the impres-
sions which should go to solving the prob-
lems confronting us but in testing their solu-
tion let us remember the best each of us owes
to each other and to maintain good neigh-
bor and kinship.

National Executive Committee of American
Legion Adopts Costello Post Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, it is grati-
fying to learn that the American Legion has
adopted the free press resolution sponsored by the Costello Post, of Wash-
ington, D. C., on March 21, 1945. I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a
copy of this resolution. As I said then, I repeat again, that a democratic country
which permits government control of its
press to exist cannot long remain free, and
an organization of nations to main-
tain peace would have little chance for
fulfillment of its purposes if the truth and
information essential to an understanding
of each other were withheld from the people of those nations.

Here is the resolution:

[From National Division of Public Relations,
the American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 28, 1945—Sup-
porting President Harry S. Truman in his
stand for a world-wide free press as one of
the essentials of an enduring peace, the
national executive committee of the Ameri-
can Legion at its meeting here July 28,
supported the Legion’s endorsement of the free flow of
world news.

Originating with the Vincent B. Costello
Post No. 15, of Washington, D. C., the resolu-
tion stated:

“Whereas it is our contention that the
adoption of the principle of a free flow of
world news would be instrumental in pav-
ing the way toward a more permanent peace;

“Whereas recognizing that international exchange of truthful, unbiased news through-
out the world, free from any government or
private control andUnchecked by greed or
prejudice, is in part essential to the mainte-
nance of peace and universal cooperation;

“Whereas both great political parties have
embodied said theory in party platforms, and in
a concurrent resolution recently adopted
by the Congress of the United States; there-
fore be it

“Resolved, That the national executive
committee of the American Legion enthusi-
astically support the principle herein in-
volved.”

I desire to include here copies of two
newspaper clippings and also copy of the
original Costello Post resolution:

[From the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader of
LEGION URGES TO ENCOURAGE NEWS FLOW
WASHINGTON, March 2—American Legion
posts throughout the country are being urged
to endorse the principle of a free flow of
world news as an essential to establishment
of permanent peace.

Members of the Vincent B. Costello Post
of Washington, D. C., National-wide sup-
port of their pledged “efforts toward the
incorporation of freedom of news and communica-
tions in the forthcoming peace settlements.”

Officials of the post, largest in the District of Columbia, today mailed to 500 Legion
organizations copies of a resolution express-
ing enthusiasm for the free-press principles
advocated by Mr. Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press.

Mr. Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press.

Joseph Leib, of Arlington, Va., vice com-
mander of the post and author of the reso-
lution, said he thought “every veteran should consider this proposal seriously.”

“It is of vital concern to every one of
them,” he told a reporter. “We know that
the press of Europe has always been con-
trolled, and the people of that continent
k new and read in their newspapers only
what the war lords wanted them to see.
This must not happen again.

“The membership of the American Legion
should be wholeheartedly behind this great
objective of a world-free press. I sincerely
hope that the posts throughout America will
push the Associated Press proposal to a
successful conclusion.”

[From the New York Times of March 18, 1945]

STETTINUS ENDORSES FREE WORLD NEWS
WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Stett-
inus earnestly hopes that the principles of free exchange of news will be included in
international peace plans adopted by the
United Nations at San Francisco in April.

He declared in a letter made public today
by Joseph Leib, of Arlington, Va., that in-
ternational interest in the idea would be
an important contribution toward lasting
peace.

Mr. Leib, vice commander of the Vincent B.
Costello Post of the American Legion, spon-
sored a resolution urging that “free press
principles advocated by Kent Cooper, general
manager of the Associated Press,” be included
in the peace treaty. Mr. Leib, who made
public Mr. Stettinus’ comment, had sent the
Secretary a copy of the resolution. Mr. Stettinus’ reply said:

“The world’s notion of freedom of in-
formation has been under study in the De-
partment of State for some time. It is our
view that the United Nations must establish the principle of free access to and free
exchange of information would be an
important contribution toward establishing
a permanent peace.”

Recalling that the Inter-American Confer-
ence at Mexico City adopted a resolution call-
ing for free exchange of information, the
Secretary added:

“I think you will agree that the acceptance
of the principles urged by the United States
department at this Conference is a long step
forward.”

[From the Costello News of March 1, 1945]

A resolution endorsing the principles of
free press as adopted by our post at its
February 6 meeting:

“Whereas we concur in the contention that
the adoption of the principle of a free flow of
world news would be instrumental in paving
the way toward a more permanent peace;

“Whereas recognizing that international ex-
change of truthful, unbiased news through-
out the world, free from any government or
private control and unhampere by greed or
prejudice, is essential to the maintenance of peace and universal coopera-
tion;

“Whereas both great political parties have
embodied said theory in party platforms and
in a concurrent resolution recently adopted
by Congress of the United States; therefore
be it

“Resolved, That the Vincent B. Costello
Post No. 15, of the American Legion, the
member of the District of Columbia, is author-
ized and directed to express its enthusiastic
endorsement of the free-press principles
advocated by Mr. Kent Cooper, general manager
of the Associated Press, and pledge our efforts
toward the incorporation of a charter of
freedom of news and communications in the
forthcoming peace settlements.”

THOMAS COSTELLO, Commander.

DAVID E. MILLER, Adjutant.

We Must for a Time Continue Inductions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES J. PLUMLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 11, 1945

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, from the
very moment when Japan quit fighting,
there have been loud demands that further inductions into the armed forces
under the Selective Training and Service
Act be suspended. I have been shocked
by the apparent favor with which these
demands have been received in certain
sections, including even some of my fel-
low Members in Congress.

America has won a great victory over
her enemies. It is right and proper that we all feel a solemn pride in that
victory. But now comes the time for the
prudent man to take stock of the cost and of the opportunities which that
cost has provided to our Nation.

The cost has been terrible. It is felt,
and felt keenly, in almost every Ameri-
can home. We all know it in our hearts
and in our lives. Our chief concern now
must be to safeguard, with every means
in our possession, the opportunities
which the expenditure of so much blood
and American treasure has bought for us.

After the last war Clemenceau wrote of
the grandeur and the misery of victory.
When war has been forced by aggressors
on a peace-loving nation, there is a moral
grandeur in that nation winning by the
sword the opportunity to establish the
principles of peace, but the misfortune
which she lives in the land of her
defeated aggressors. But there is equal a
danger of misery in that victory, if that
failure to take full advantage of the
opportunities for good which the victory has brought to her.

In this World War II, we have won the
beachhead. But, as yet, we have not
secured the stable peace for which we
fought. As the President said in his
message last week, America has charted
the course; but the course still remains to
be sailed.

Free people do not go to war merely
to win a victory at arms and to march
in a parade with flags. Free people fight,
when they must, to establish a condition
out of which no further wars can grow.
Our vanished foes remain as they were.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

SEPTEMBER 18

means, rates are prevented from being questioned.

While the railroads on the whole have done a remarkable job of moving wartime traffic, they have done so at fabulous cost to the taxpayer. The press, radio and headlines of newspapers, over a period of many months, the Association of American Railroads has earned numerous half-page and full-page advertisements proclaiming their service and patriotism. These millions of dollars have been spent to purchase good will and to prepare the public mind for such propaganda as the government. These millions are deducted from the profits which would otherwise revert to the Treasury of the United States.

But this advertising money is small change. Some experts who claim that excessive freight rates on wartime traffic will exceed a billion dollars. This story is too long for an article of this scope. However, these excessive charges result mainly from a denial to the Government of “export rates” on millions of tons of freight shipped overseas. During World War II, the railroad public met in our ports waiting to be unloaded. At the beginning of this war, to avoid this congestion, the railroads built massive warehouses in port areas. Although the railroads benefited greatly by this system, they imposed on this traffic the higher domestic rate rather than the lower export rate. Instead of paying less money on larger volumes of freight moved with shorter dispatch, the government was compelled to pay more. This money, of course, comes from the pockets of the taxpayers.

To summarize: the ICC decision may turn our economy into a basket case only. If it hurts us into indifference or complacency, a feeling that is all well, it will be disastrous. We have not won economic justice and transportation equality, and may never have done so. Real and complete victory in our fight for reasonable rates, equal service and transportation equality is gaining the aggressive cooperation of responsible Government agencies supported by an informed public opinion.

Veterans Ought Not To Have To Take Pauper’s Oath To Receive Medical Care at Veterans’ Administration Hospitals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF JERRY VOORHIS OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 17, 1945

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include two articles appearing in the magazine Veterans Outlook, which present the problem of the admission of veterans to hospitals without requiring them to take an oath that they have no resources with which to pay for medical care.

The first article, by Mr. Edward E. Odom, presents the problem from the point of view of the Veterans Administration. The first article, by Mr. Joseph Leib, vice-commander of the American Legion, presents the problem in my judgment is a very strong case against this pauper’s oath. They follow:

Today the veteran is a hero, the toast of the land. But if tomorrow he should find himself ill and unable to pay for the medical care which he needs, he will be required to sign a statement stripping him of all dignity—the pauper’s oath devised by the Veterans’ Administration.

Legally speaking, the pauper’s oath (sometimes termed “needs clause”) is a “statement supported by oath that a person is without any available assets either in kind or in expectation.” In one form or another, it is often requested in claims, and bankruptcy cases. Its stigma invariably has a degrading disfiguring effect. Originally conceived by VA with the idea that the taxpayers money, it has actually worked in reverse.

A former official of the Voca- tional Reha- bilitation Service in Washington, D. C., recently made the following statement: “The pauper’s oath has been used more mischievously, stupidly, discontent—and expense to taxpayers than any other single thing I can think of. I have seen our office for rehabilitation, be asked to take the pauper’s oath, and indignantly refuse—pre- fer- ing to leave his case with his dis- ability and to remain a liability to his community for the rest of his life. Adequate medical care prescribed in a dignified manner, would make self-supporting citizens of many veterans.”

The pauper’s oath was introduced in VA Form P-10 In terms of the following statement: “Are you financially able to pay the necessary expenses of hospital or domiciliary care—Answer Yes or No.” The answer must be acknowledged under oath before a notary public. On the face of the form, warning that a false answer can be punished with a fine of up to $1,000, a year’s imprisonment, or both.

In most cases there is no “Yes” or “No” answer to the pauper’s oath. Whether or not an ex-serviceeman is able to pay for hospital care is certainly open to considerable difference of opinion. What I consider “finan- cially unable” another person might call “financially able.” I may be earning $45 per week, but have been burdened with ex- penses that I cannot afford to pay for med- ical care. So I take the pauper’s oath and am given treatment at a VA hospital. But suppose an official comes along later and decides that I was able to pay—in that case I am contumeliously branded a liar and, for im- prisonment for having knowingly made a false affidavit. It is easy to see how such a situation can cause confusion, bitterness, and discontent.

Nonservice Ailments

True, not every veteran who needs medical care has to take the oath. Those who need treatment for service-connected disabilities or diseases may request such treatment without undergoing soul-searching self-analysis. But ex-serviceemen with dis- eases or disabilities which are not clearly service-connected are up against the pauper’s oath whether they like it or not.

An increasing number of World War I veterans are now in their fifties and sixties and very much susceptible to the ailments of that age group. Some of them, as a result of medical care for illnesses or disabilities usually classified as nonservice connected. But who can say that the old and weary veterans of the trenches of 1918 could not result in rheumatism or a kidney ailment 25 years later? Who can say with certainty that the tension of a year’s battle experience could not have anything to do with stomach ailments in later life?

Who has any way of being sure that a wound will affect only a part of a man’s body and not endanger others elsewhere? I know of a veteran who was wounded in his lower jaw while fighting in the Pacific. The operation, placed in his upper jaw and called upon a VA hos- pital for medical treatment. The officer in charge refused to treat him because he could not prove that the trouble in his upper jaw was service connected.

Why in the world does the Veterans’ Admin- istration continue to insist on these “objection- able acts?” Notwithstanding all the objections, it has been reluctant to admit that the oath has had little, if any, justification. Indeed, (2) VA has been much too susceptible to pressures of professional medical associations intent upon hamstringing any and all forms of public medical care.

With regard to the second point, the Ameri- can Medical Association made its position clear in a letter to the Senate committee on March 7, 1945, signed by its secretary, Dr. E. H. West. Some of the more illuminating statements in this letter were:

“In 1934, the Committee on Legislative Activities of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association submitted a report in which reference was made to article 20, section 6, of Public Law No. 2. Seventy-three of these was provided in that statement that the statement under oath of the applicant on such a form as may be prescribed by the Secretary or Veterans Affairs should be accepted as sufficient evi- dence of inability to defray necessary expenses of hospitalization after the amendment was indicated and the opinion was expressed to the effect that any attempt by the medical profession to mean that the veteran subscribing to such oath is in actual need.”

In the same letter, the AMA was willing to have VA provide medical care in only those instances in which a veteran was in such dire need that he could not possibly be able to pay the fee usually charged by a private physician.

Here are other statements in Dr. H. E. West’s letter:

“Objection has been offered by the AMA through the House of delegates to the general policy of provisions by the Federal Gov- ernment of hospitalization and medical care for veterans not even remotely associated with military service. Some of the remarks supporting this opposition were offered in a memorandum filed with the Senate Committee on Appropriations in 1934 and reproduced in the printed hearings on H. R. 694, the Veterans Administration Appropriation bill for 1935. It was emphatically stated in the memo that nothing in it should be construed as an agreement against legislation to make adequate provisions for medical and hospital service veterans suffering from war injuries, disease, or defects of service origin. * * *

In 1935, Dr. Lewis, as president-elect of the AMA, addressed the house of delegates, stating that almost 70 percent of the cases that were hospitalized in veterans’ hospitals presented disabilities that had nothing to do with the service and did not have even presumptive service connection. * * *

I think it is probably true that Dr. Lewis, may have been concerned over the possibility that more hospitals for the service of veterans might be erected than the existing situation justified. * * *

There may be a possibility that a hospital building program could be initiated into effect that might conceivably affect existing civilian hospitals unfavorably. Much would depend in my opinion upon what type of use that might be made of facilities provided by an unduly large number of Federal hospitals. Hospitals readily available to a large segment of the population.”

Congress Acts

Congress seems to have much less regard for the AMA than does the Veterans’ Administra- tion. In the past few months six individual bills have been presented to the national legislature for the purpose of killing
the pauper's oath. The sponsors of these bills are Senator William Langer and Representative Frank Lowden, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Martin, and Saracen. They deserve the support of every veteran.

The problem is not one to be quickly dismissed or the seriousness of the oath by referring to it as a routine and meaningless ritual. (H. R. 3675) of 1943. Impudent as they say, then why is it being retailed and criticized of it resented so strongly?

FACTS AND FALLACIES ABOUT MEDICAL CARE—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—1945

(see for the Pauper's Oath Controversy)

By Edward E. Odum, Solicitor, Veterans' Administration

At the subject of medical and hospital care for veterans is much in the public mind—particularly on Capitol Hill—and considerable misunderstanding, if not outright misinformation, seem current.

The problem is a broad, far-reaching one. In addition to the fifteen or sixteen million men and women who will be the veterans of the war, there are some 4,000,000 veterans of prior wars and of peacetime service. Hence, approximately $20,000,000 will be in the picture for the next 25 years. Let it be understood once and for all that medical and hospital care for service-incurred or aggravated diseases is assured every veteran as his right. The Government's policy in this respect has been in effect throughout the history of our nation. After World War I, hospitalization for veterans took more concrete form. The more than 4,000 hospitals that were charged with the job of caring for the returning veterans. After the establishment of the Bureau in 1921, several agencies, the Army, Navy, and Navy hospitals were transferred to the Bureau and new hospitals were constructed. By 1934 available hospital facilities were in excess of the needs of service-connected inpatients. President Coolidge, on the recommendation of Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of the Bureau, urged Congress to extend the care to civilians, to include nonveterans needing care, without regard to the origin of their diseases or disabilities. This was made provisionally in the Department of Veterans' Affairs Act, June 7, 1924, which authorized hospital care for certain specified diseases and subject to the limits of available facilities—for any disability, with preference in admission to those "financially unable to pay for hospitalization and necessary traveling expenses."

It will be seen that as the laws existed from that time until 1933, ex-service men fell in three categories with respect to hospitalization:

1. Those needing treatment for service-incurred injury or disease:
   a. The present hospitalization for certain specified diseases (for example, neuro-psychiatric or tubercular ailments and dis-
   eases of a nature usually resulting from larcenias, amoebic dysentery, and the loss of sight of both eyes).

2. Those requiring hospitalization for any disease or injury—subject, however, to availability of existing facilities and financial in-
   ability to pay for hospitalization and necessary traveling expenses.

All of these laws were repealed by the so-called Army Act of 1933 (Public Law 2, 73d Cong.), Section 6 of this act as amended by Public Law 312, 74th Cong. 38 U. S. C. 796) is the present authority for veterans hospital care and medical care. In effect, this provision of the law said that any per-

son discharged from the armed forces for disability incurred or due, any veter-

an in receipt of a pension for service-connected disabil-

ity and any veteran of any war is entitled to free domiciliary care and out-patient treatment for any service-con-

nected disability as well as to hospital or domiciliary care for specified diseases and diseases which tend to aggravate a serv-

ice-incurred disability. These benefits are a matter of right and cannot be withheld by any veteran meeting the conditions.

The act further specifies that any veteran of any war and no veteran of any war and can be debarred from the necessary expenses thereof;

shall be furnished in accordance with hospitalization or domiciliary care (including transporta-

tion) in any Veterans' Administration hospital or facility, within the limits of available facilities, irrespective of whether the dis-

ability, disease, or defect was due to service."

It will be noted that this right is conditioned upon the veteran's being "unable to defray the necessary expenses of the hospitaliza-

tion or domiciliary care desired. In order to make proof of such inability easy, Congress enacted the Veterans' Administration's "The statement, under oath of the applicant on such form as may be prescribed by the Administrator of the Bureau, shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of inability to defray necessary expenses."

This is the so-called pauper's oath about which so much misinformation has been circu-

lated. To anyone who can read plain English, it is apparent that this provision consti-

tutes a mere rule of evidence binding upon the Veterans' Administration and leaving it within the rights of the veteran as to whether he meets the provision of the law.

In other words, the Veterans' Administration cannot look "who is in arrears of his own sworn statement as to his inability to pay for his hospitalization elsewhere."

FACTS ABOUT THE PAUPER'S OATH

The fact that Congress has also enacted prescribed penalties for fraud or misrepresenta-

tion is generally accepted as a deterrent. Few veterans can know with certainty in ad-

vance just what will be the cost of needed hos-

pitalization; therefore, the type of care available in Veterans' Administration facilities could not be received elsewhere at any price below the cost. It is entirely possible that the Veterans' Administration inadvertently contributed to this misunderstanding, or, as, in the attempt to save a multiplicity of forms, only one was required for the use of all veterans, including those who are not re-

quired by law to make any statement as to their ability to afford hospitalization as well as those who under the law must make a showing as to their inability to provide themselves with such care. This is the well-

known form P-19 which must be executed by every applicant for hospitalization. How-

ever, only those who fall within the second category are required to answer the questions as to inability to afford hospitalization. All others may execute the form without an-

swering such questions. Conceivably it might be well to have two separate forms but in either event the immediate hospitaliza-

tion is vital, it is often impossible to deter-

mine instantly in which category the appli-

cant may fall.

The oath is prescribed by the law, not by the Veterans' Administration. The only au-

thority to set it aside is the Congress. However, merely repealing that provision of the law respecting the oath would be of no particular care to Congress unless the statute were amended to remove the necessity for showing that the applicant "is unable to defray the necessary expenses" of hospitalization. The Veterans' Administration has recommended that provision intended to liberalize these provisions and such legis-

lative action is pending in the Congress at the present time. (H. R. 3675)

What of the future? In the past 25 years more than 8,000,000 admissions have been made to veterans' hospital services of a total veteran population of something over 8,500,000. On the same legal basis the next quar-

ter century would see an additional 12,000,000 ad-

missions out of the veteran population of some 25,000,000.

The records also show that the average hospital stay is not less than 50 days for general medical and surgical cases, approximately 200 days for tuberculous cases and 400 for neuropsychiatric cases.

Psychotic cases, of course, necessitate the longest period of hospitalization or domicil-

iary care. The average per diem cost of hosp-

It was further stated that veterans' hospitals, or Veterans' Hospitalization, during the first half of 1943, had under way a 10-year building program intended to pro-

tect the United States from possible war. The result of this program is the estimated peak of World War I cases. Since Pearl Harbor this plan has been expedited to the maximum, the result being nearly as many as 100,000 beds from the Army and Navy; many of these have been built on the present Veter-

ans' Hospital, built to serve as an emergency hospital for any eventuality.

During the past few years the anticipated in hospitalization for World War I veterans has not been realized, doubtless because of economic factors. How-

ever, the statistics of the Veterans' Administration have indicated that there is a sub-

stantial number of veterans who are not taking advantage of the care available to them.

The Congress has authorized the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make a survey of the veterans of World War I in order to determine the extent of the need for hospitalization.

The Congress has authorized the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make a survey of the veterans of World War I in order to determine the extent of the need for hospitalization. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs has been directed to report to the Congress on the results of the survey and to recommend legislation for the purpose of providing hospitalization for the veterans of World War I. The report of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is due to be submitted to the Congress not later than January 1, 1945.
M. Clarence V. Oppen,
2807 21st, N.W.
City.
Dear Comrade,

You are advised of your appointment as Delegate to the Special Dept. Convention, October 15 & 16 at 8:00 PM in the Commerce Dept. Auditorium, 144 Constitution Ave. N.W.

This Convention is called to discuss and enact procedure pertaining to the Region Clubhouse. David Miller.
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 2, 1945
Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement by Joseph Leib:

IS GENERAL BRADLEY FOR OR AGAINST THE VETERANS’ PAUPER-OATH REQUIREMENT?

(By Joseph Leib)

In the August edition of Veterans Outlook magazine there appeared an announcement that in a subsequent issue there would appear an article by this writer on the much discussed pauper-oath requirement for the honored veterans of the World Wars. This magazine came to the attention of Edward C. Odom, Administrator of Veterans Administration—a hold-over from the morbid Hines’ regime—who immediately contacted the publisher demanding space for a rebuttal, without having the slightest conception of what my remarks would be.

Of course, this unusual request was granted and Odom emerged as the author, prolonger, and defender of that obnoxious pauper oath that is hindrance to our veterans. The phraseology and ridiculous reasoning and word trickery in Odom’s article also proved beyond all doubt that he has not penned the prolific letters that the ousted General had addressed to members of Congress in a childish attempt to debunk the implications and reasons behind the existence of the pauper oath.

What Odom said in between words—but didn’t have the courage to say openly—is that if he had his way, and it appears that he might—he would furnish free hospitalization only to service-connected veterans and more important exclusively for the very ailment, injury or cause of discharge. In other words if a veteran is declared service-connected because of illness or injury, he can demand free medical treatment for that particular part of his body only. Should he have his way, and that is what the Veterans Administration will insist on a pauper oath. I have told a veteran who was wounded in his lower jaw and lost his face, when he developed pains in the upper jaw and sought medical aid. The VA officer in charge adamantly refused to treat him because this veteran could not prove that the trouble in his upper jaw was service-connected.

When Odom’s masterpiece of picturesque misinformation came off, I felt that I had to do something. I forwarded a copy to General Bradley and respectfully asked whether or not his solicitor spoke for the new Veterans Administrator. This is the confusing reply received:

VETERANS’ ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C., September 27, 1945.

MY DEAR MR. LEIB: I am in receipt of your letter of September 20, 1945, calling my attention to an article in the Veterans’ Outlook and reprinted in the Congressional Record. The Solicitor had previously invited my attention to that article.

Insofar as concerns the material to which you refer, there is involved only a factual discussion of the legal and historical aspects of the statutory provision, which you refer to as a “pauper oath,” but which was provided by the Congress as an aid to the veteran in establishing eligibility for hospital care. Even if the article were an expression of policy, it would be inappropriate for me to comment thereon inasmuch as the policies of the Veterans Administration are established by the Congress through legislation implemented by existing regulations issued pursuant to statutory authority. Incidentally, you may not have observed the amended regulations issued effective August 14, 1945 (Federal Register, p. 11166, August 20, 1945), which are the most liberal possible under existing legislation. Any basic change in policy would require appropriate legislation, as to which suggestions on my part would be properly addressed to the Congress or to a committee thereof.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES N. BRADLEY,
General, United States Army,
Administrator.

If this is not straddling an issue, then what is it? The Solicitor of the Veterans Administration emphatically pointed out in his peculiar way that he favored the retention of the pauper oath as is. I merely asked General Bradley if Odom’s views were his views, and look at the answer I got.

Furthermore, Odom stated in his article that the pauper oath is “proscribed by the Veterans Administration, yet this great friend of the veterans daily breaks his neck to see to it that this oath is not removed from the statute books.” I am wondering if this man is trying to serve two masters.

My friend Odom pointed out that—

The Veterans Administration has recommended legislation to liberalize these provisions and such legislation is pending in the Congress at the present time (H. R. 3222, S. 1203).

What Odom failed to make clear, however, was the fact that John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director of the American Legion, in a statement to the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee on July 18, 1945, charged that—

“The Veterans’ Administration utterly failed to anticipate the hospitalization need of veterans—scoring this very legislation now hailed by the Solicitor. Taylor added that—

This legislation which would wipe out all hospitalization rights for World War veteran, suffering from non-service-connected disabilities is a ‘cover-up’ on its part to escape responsibility for its past mistakes.”

The VFW and the DAV joined Taylor in denouncing H. R. 3222 and S. 1203.

I ask General Bradley again, Does Solicitor Odom speak for the Veterans’ Administration when he wrote this article appearing in the Veterans’ Outlook magazine? I think that the veterans of this Nation have a right to know and have an answer to this question. I believe that General Bradley should back up his underling or else banish him from the Veterans Administration.

Everyone who has followed this issue from the beginning knows what is behind this pauper oath requirement. If they do not, I wish to point out that the Veterans Administration has been too susceptible of pressure from the professional medical associations intent upon hamstringing any and all forms of public medical care. Let me cite the position taken by the American Medical Association in a letter dated March 7, 1945, signed by its secretary, Dr. Olin West. Some of his crystal-clear views are quoted, as follows:

“In 1940, the Committee on legislative activities of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association submitted a report in which reference was made to section 6, of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress.” (Note—this law is known to veterans as the Economy Act requiring evidence of eligibility, as to which suggestions on my part would be properly addressed to the Congress or to a committee thereof.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.” (Note—it is not a pauper oath as is claimed.) “It is discharging soldiers to an early grave.”

In other words, the AMA was willing to have VA provide medical care in only those instances in which a veteran was in such dire straits that he couldn’t possibly be able to pay the wardroom daily charge on himself. Here are other statements in Dr. West’s letter: “Objection has been offered by the AMA through the house of delegates of the American Medical Association to the policy of provisions by the Federal Government of hospitalization and medical care for veterans for conditions not directly associated with military service. Some of the remarks submitted to the committee as an opposition were offered in a memorandum filed by the Senate Finance Committee in 1940 and represents in the printed hearings on H. R. 6693, the independent offices appropriations bill for 1936. • • • It was emphasized in the memo that nothing in it should be construed as directed in any degree against legislation to make adequate provisions for medical hospital service, suffering from disabilities, diseases, or defects of service origin.

In 1943, Dr. Lewis, as president-elect of the AMA, addressed the house of delegates, stating that almost 70 percent of the cases that were hospitalized in veterans’ hospitals presented disabilities that had nothing to do with the service and did not have even presumptive connection with service.

“I think it is probably true that Dr. Lewis may have been concerned over the possibility that more hospitals for veterans might be erected than the existing situation justified. • • • There may be a possibility that a hospital building program could be initiated and put into effect, so that might considerably relieve the existing civilian hospitals unfavorably. Much would depend, in my opinion, on the nature of the use that might be made of facilities provided by an unduly large number of Federal hospitals, which facilities might be readily available to a large segment of the population.”

This is exactly why the construction of more veterans’ hospitals are being delayed and ignored.

There are now six separate bills introduced in the House alone to remove this pauper’s oath. They are: H. R. 599, by Representative SPRINGER; H. R. 1923, by Representative MOREBON; H. R. 2413, by Representative McFadden; S. 737, by Representative SASSEY; H. R. 2587, by Representative MARTIN of Massachusetts; H. R. 3332, by Representative BARRY.

Scores of Congressmen have expressed desire for such needed support in this legislation, yet it is impossible to get it on this issue. Here are some of the pledges of support:
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

Rural Communities Need Certain War Equipment Which Is Now Surplus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. GEORGE B. SCHWABE
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 1945

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of a letter from one of my constituents enclosing resolutions which were adopted by the Owalba Community Improvement Group of First Farmers and Their Wives in assembly September 19, 1945. This resolution has been skillfully drafted, and shows the familiarity of the authors with the circumstances referred to and described in the resolution. If you will not challenge the attention and thinking of the Members of Congress and the agencies of Government charged with the disposition and distribution of such equipment as could be used to construct and maintain rural roads and soil-conservation or road and soil rehabilitation work to the end that a constructive program may be put under way at once and returning service men and women be given immediate employment on such a basis as not to place more than a fair number on farm mail routes, school bus routes, farm-to-market roads, and supply rehabilitation and conservation practices, I would be pleased to have the following:

Resolved, That the distribution of such surplus property and equipment be apportioned on the basis of road mileage, rather than on the basis of population; be it further resolved, That this resolution be furnished to the Governor of the State of Oklahoma and the two Senators and the Representative in Congress from this district and be made available to the press.

The Wage-Price Balance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 1945

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Request, I include the following editorial from the Christian Science Monitor of September 29, 1945:

THE WAGE-PRICE BALANCE

What Americans really want is to preserve a high standard of living and then try to raise it even higher and spread it more widely. They can achieve this if wages go up and prices remain level, or if prices go down and wages don't. But if both prices and wages go up together, not even labor benefits. Such a process is like the traditional fruitless pursuit of lifting oneself by one's bootstraps. The present situation contains some disturbing possibilities. If the present demand should gain higher wages only out of the great economies in production and distribution with the resulting prices, the whole country would stand to gain. For this would distribute purchasing power. And a good part of the problem of reversion lies in keeping consumer buying up to the greatly augmented capacity to produce.

But there is a very real danger that the more powerful labor groups may be able to force pay increases regardless, and that as the industry affected can absorb them without
THE AMERICAN LEGION
Department of the District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

************
BOARD OF MANAGERS
The American Legion Club.

************

October 8, 1945.

PLAN OF OPERATION

A sub-committee of the Board of Managers consisting of Francis E. Miller, Chairman, John J. A. Ager and Massie Blankinship - cooperating
with Mr. Joseph Ashi of Fort Stevens Post, Mr. Hyman Goldstein of Stephen P. McGroarty Post and Mr. Robert A. Philipson of National Cathedral Post,
three Legionnaires appointed by the Department Commander - recommend the
following general plan for the operation of the American Legion Club.
The plan was adopted by the special sub-committee and by the Board without
a dissenting vote.

In accordance with the request of the Department Executive Committee
at the special meeting on August 29, 1945, the following is a brief outline
of the plan as adopted.

1. That the restaurant and banquet service be discontinued, and
   that there be instituted a short-order and bar service.

2. That the bookkeeping system of the Club be reorganized so as
to be susceptible to study and analysis and suited to whatever plan of
operation is adopted by the Special Convention.

3. That the Department Commander apply for a Club liquor license
   without delay.

4. That the $2.00 Club Membership Plan be discontinued. That
   there be instituted in its place what will be known as the Post Mem-
   bership Rental Plan, which contemplates Posts of this Department participating.
   Participation in the plan will entitle a Post to the use of meeting rooms,
   use of the ball-room one night a year (except Saturdays), and other Club
   facilities. The proposed plan will require that each Post and Auxiliary
   Unit be charged fifty cents (50¢) per member annually or a maximum charge
   of three hundred dollars ($300.00) per annum, which shall entitle each
   member of such Post and Auxiliary Unit to a club membership card and all
   Club privileges.

5. Rental rates for Posts that do not wish to accept the fifty
cents (50¢) per member or maximum three hundred dollars ($300.00) per
annum plan, shall be as follows:

   Ball-room ................ $15.00 per night
   Dining room ................ 10.00 " "
   Cocktail room ............... 10.00 " "
   Service bar .................. 5.00 " "
   Rooms G. H. & E ............ 5.00 " "

   plus a clean-up service charge of $5.00 per room if refreshments are
Nov. 28 - Dept. Emp. Comm. (Halifax)

1. Describe employment service registration, counseling, placement.

2. Local office: U.S. E.S. V. 7100.
   A. White collar: 1025, 15 37 h/w.
   Haywood, Saunders: Local W. Emp. #449
   B. Labor: 303 W 37 h/w
   Industrial trade (Wms.)
   Skilled & Unskilled

3. Apprenticeship training
   A. Ed. Ed. pass on employer apprenticeship applications.
   B. Find more training on jobs.
   C. Veterans are sent to better paying jobs.

4. Increase in number of employers looking for veteran employees.

5. Post employment office.
   Make report.
   Get men to come forward.

6. Veteran Counselors
This Certifies That

Comrade **Clarence V. Opper**

is a **DELEGATE** to the **SPECIAL DEPARTMENT CONVENTION** to be held October 15-16, 1943, to represent

**Vincent B. Costello** Post No. **15**

Department of District of Columbia, The American Legion.

David [Signature]
Department Adjutant
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX
A1487

1945

mittance check, can stay where it is and still provide for the future. When wages rise, even though prices remain static, only those who work for wages benefit. When the additional labor is for the benefit of the employer, the distribution is, of course, very wide. Since, however, the stronger elements in society always get the lion’s share of advance, the real benefit is largely confined to them.

When profits rise, the benefits are still spread to a considerable number, for those who own stocks of stock, as well as those who have millions invested, and those who share in the prosperity of insurance companies and the like, find their incomes or their estates increasing. In these days when millions have investments or live off the proceeds of investments, even profits are widely spread.

Labor at this time must realize that high wages are per se of no value. The dollar with high purchasing power may be worth several inflated dollars, and 52 weeks of sure pay are better than few weeks at a higher figure.

Our economic problem today is how to achieve consistently high purchasing power for the greatest possible number. We cannot meet that problem just by raising wages—just by meeting labor’s demand for more and more wages. The effect of these raises means higher prices and lower profits, consumption will decrease and an economic depression will get discouraged. Then jobs will disappear.

It is only when the division of benefits is nationalized, when the consumer or worker, and the stockholder each getting a fair share, that enduring prosperity can be expected.

The Army Service Forces

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 29, 1945

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec- ions, I include the following editorial from the Washington Post—

The Army Service Forces

The biggest business in the world made its report yesterday to its stockholders, the people. It was State’s Attorney General, the managing director, Gen. BrehonSomervell, reported that in the fiscal year July 1, 1944–June 30, 1945, it trained, clothed, fed, armed, treated, entertained, instructed, paid, deployed, and redeployed an army of 8,300,000 men. Its expenditures totaled $54,000,000,000.

As General Somervell says in his report, the Army Service Forces were taken largely for granted by the American public. When a million men and a hundred thousand vehicles were landed on the Normandy beaches in 100 days, that fact stirred hardly a ripple of comment. When a barren island was occupied and made into a major base in a few weeks, little use was made of airfields, repair shops, motion-picture theaters, housing for 50,000 men or more, that was only what they were organized to do. The Army Service Forces, as the report makes clear, were the men behind the guns that made victory possible.

The over-all extent of the forces under General Somervell’s command probably is little known to the American public. The Army Service Forces included practically every activity except that of the actual fighting. There were seven technical services, Medical, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare, Transportation. There were the following administrative services: Adjutant General and Judge Advocate General, Provost Marshal General, Finance, Special Services, and Information and Education Division. And, of course, it has been seen that the Army Service Forces therefore were responsible not only for all the physical needs of the combatant soldier but for his mental and spiritual needs as well.

Probably more than any other part of the Army the Army Service Forces—1,250,000 officers and men—went directly from civil life into the ASF. At the end hardly one fifth, or less than 20 per cent of the officers were professional soldiers. General Somervell gives full credit for the task accomplished to the skill of those men trained, before they ever saw the Army, in organization, production, and transporta-

Hon. James A. Farley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. SOL BLOOM
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 29, 1945

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec- ions, I include the following address by Honorable James A. Farley at a Democratic rally held under the auspices of the Queens County Democratic Committee, in the Flushing, N. Y., High School, Thursday evening, October 25, 1945:

Not so long ago all our thinking and all our actions were centered in the effort to win the war and it is not many weeks since we began to translate our victory into a peace that will help to eliminate the causes which precipitated the war.

New York City, in common with every other community, must and must do its share in this titanic task.

New York, is the greatest city on God’s footstool. This may sound extreme, but I think that with only a little study anyone would reach the same conclusion. I may be accused of being a little prejudiced or partial in my views and, if so, I plead in mitigation that I love this city and its people. I have been part of its throbbing, pulsing life for many, many years and I think that I sense the pulse of the metropolis.

Those who have been here as long as I have, or even a lesser period, cannot but help absorb the rhythm and color of this greatest cosmopolitan community on the face of the earth. New York City belongs to no one man or party or group. It is made up of divers religions, of men and women from every clime who manage to live together in a spirit of good will and broad toler-

I speak, of course, of the general picture, for I do not mean to stress the transient quarrels and disputes that occasionally arise in an area where nearly 8,000,000 people live side by side. But their affairs go on from day to day. That these differences should ever be to be regretted. They are not of vital importance. What matters is that there is so little of it.

Yet that little is too much and it is the duty of all of us to strive to put an end to it. This can be done.

We are now in the midst of a political campaign involving not only the major offices of the mayor, but the boroughs, the district attorneys and the members of the council.

Mr. Farley will speak chiefly about my candidate and your candidate, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Bloom, Mr. O’Dwyer, the nominee of the Democratic party for Mayor.

Four years ago I supported General O’Dwyer for mayor because I knew him to be an upright man of personal integrity and courage. It was my considered judgment then that his extensive administrative experience and his impeccable record qualified him for the exalted office he was seeking.

This year General O’Dwyer is again a candidate and I am supporting him for the second time for the same reasons that were mine in the last campaign. My enthusiasm for General O’Dwyer is even greater now, because during the past 4 years he has grown in stature. As a soldier and statesman he has daily carried heavy responsibilities which he assumed in the interest, not only of his fellow citizens in this city, but of the Na-

In the past 4 years General O’Dwyer has changed. He has matured in the sense that his experience as a administrator has broadened out, and that his knowledge of the changed conditions is such that the people may feel confident that he is well qualified to handle the postwar problems of the city as thoughtfully and efficiently as he handled the important war assignments given to him by President Roosevelt and his immediate superiors in the War Department.

Time will not permit me to go into a de-
tailed discussion of the many and complex problems that face the city in the immediate future. Most of you have a fairly good idea of these problems, and I have no doubt that a great many New Yorkers have their own solutions.

But I feel there will be general agree-

ment among us that the problems of employment, traffic congestion, housing, transit, juvenile delinquency, improved school facilities, elimination of slum areas, and greater recreational facilities for children press for immediate consideration.

Such a program stirs the imagination. There is no easy road to the attainment of the many goals that we all realize must be carried out in the next administra-

tion. This program will require the meeting of minds around the table, the highest engineering skills, and, last but not least, a keen sense of social consciousness and responsibility.

It will call for the integration of all the forces of good government. It will bring into play the full physical and financial resources of this city. It will determine in no small measure the future of our children.

We must recognize that not only must talen t and ability of the highest order be enlisted into the service of the people, but that good over-all administration is vital too.

I am fully satisfied, as I know you are, that General O’Dwyer can ably cope with the city’s postwar rehabilitation program as he is with splendid personal qualifications and capable and successful experience as an administrator.

Let us consider the personal equation. General O’Dwyer comes from the people. He has lived among them. He understands them.

He began his public career as a police-

man on the beat and better fitted than were thousands of others in the individual trials and tribulations of the average man, the housewife, and the children.

In the course of caring for, helping and educating them, he gained a clear conception of their hopes and aspirations.

To those who would also serve as a magistrate, as a county judge and as district attorney, he encountered an-
other phase of human life and of human problems.

All this time he was learning from people, as well as from books. It gave him a more humane outlook, a broader and more sympathetic understanding, and because of his background of activity in the field of desire to help to be useful to the community, regardless of their party affiliation or office.

His splendid work as a soldier and as special minister to Italy, together with his designation as a special representative to the war refugee problem, are too recent to need any discussion by me at this time.

You all know what a series of grand jobs he did. You all appreciate the kind of administration that was needed in the performance of the duties assigned to him.

I merely mention these things to point out that General O'Dwyer, as mayor of New York City, will go into this most important post not only equipped from a technical standpoint, but conversant with the needs of the people as simple human beings.

And now I should like to dwell briefly on an aspect of this campaign that borders on the fantastic.

Some of General O'Dwyer's political opponents are charging that he is not only anti-Communist and would be subject to their influence. The more extreme among them have gone so far as to claim that there were other unmentioned charges made. And we all know how untrue these charges were. We have been brought up in the last days of the campaign.

Like General O'Dwyer, I, too, am opposed to communism. I am opposed to any organization that runs counter to Americanism. My record of 25 years of life has been such that no one can truly deny that I have never made a statement that failed to carry my strong convictions, and that I do not labor square with my conscience. And now I say to those that have made these false charges will receive a well-deserved rebuke from the electorate on November 6.

Like General O'Dwyer, I am and always have been for the American way of life. And, always have stood, for our democratic form of government, which is alien to intolerance. Under this democratic process no man can be prevented from expressing his thoughts on public questions nor can he be told how he must vote.

A candidate for office may say to an individual or to a group that he doesn't want their support, and he will not be expelled from the Communists and to the Communist Party. But he cannot under our democratic process, keep these individuals from voting against the party or from going to the polls voting for him. He cannot under our system of democracy be said by General O'Dwyer well enough to realize how he feels on the subject of Americanism.

He could not have made such substantial progress in public life if he had catered to any elements in the community who flouted our democracy and its institutions.

When he is in city hall, he will do a first-rate administrative job because he will cater to no one but the people. And he will not yield to pressure from those who would seek to destroy our American institutions and our American tradition.

A vote for General O'Dwyer represents a vote for our American way of life and is an investment in the future well-being of our great city.

I would also urge you to vote for Lazarus Lazaroff, from the office of comptroller and for Vincent R. De Gaetano for city council, and all their associates on the Democratic ticket. It is highly important to make certain that General O'Dwyer can complete cooperation in putting his program into effect.

Hospital Care Is Not Charity—Stars and Stripes Editorial Attacks Pauper Oath for Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. JOHN L. McMICHLAN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 29, 1945

Mr. McMICHLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend in the RECORD a perceiving and illuminating editorial that appeared in the Stars and Stripes, National Tribune, on October 11, 1945, concerning the much-discussed pauper oath requirement for veterans.

This editorial is based on two articles carried the more authority than that of Veterans Outlook magazine, one by Joseph Leb, vice commander of Costello Post, American Legion, Washington, D.C., and the other by the general editor of the Veterans Administration.

War veterans were greatly favored on September 18, 1919, when Congress by making the American Legion a legal, permanent body. This was done at a time when the mental health of our soldiers was being challenged by a so-called pauper's oath and, immediately following the amendment, the latter were not necessarily in reply to the protests of the veteran first quoted, but they were an enlightening treatise by the solicitor for the veterans' agency in defense of the use of it by forms used in dispensing hospitalization to war veterans.

It is our desire to be fair. Solicitor Edward E. Odom doubtless intended to set cut dispassionately the reasons why the Administration felt calling upon to pauperize certain of our comrades and not necessarily to destroy the practice. However, the two cannot be successfully divorced, and we do deplore the movement to term as charity any right extended by men who wrote the country's uniform in time of war that we desire to discuss the subject once more.

Odom, in his book, states that the Congress granted certain hospital and medical care to service-connected veterans as a "right." He then gives the political care under the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, which extended "authority" for hospitalization of others not so service-connected, who are "financially unable to pay for hospitalization and necessary traveling expenses," and he says that, even though the Congress enacted the law, there is a distinction between a "right" and an "authority" within the limitations outlined.

Going then to the repeal of all veterans' laws in 1933, when the Veterans' Administration grabbed another law, good for it, and to the later and final justification for the pauper's oath, Odom cites Public Law 511, 74th Congress, August 22, 1935, in which the Congress amended the Economy Act in order to grant hospital care to any veteran "as necessary expenses therefor." He again correctly quotes the law which says that "the statement under oath of the applicant on such form as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of inability to defray necessary expenses," but here we note that the Solicitor carefully retracts from anluding that the Congress had declared a "right" in the necessity of hospitalization to certain non-service-connected veterans. Instead, he calls the quotation the pauper oath "about which so much misinformation has been circulated."
Resolution of Southern Commissions on Interstate Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. JAMES DOMENGEAUX OF LOUISIANA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, October 29, 1945

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES OF GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, OKLAHOMA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1945.

Be it enacted by the representatives of the Southern Commissions on Interstate Cooperation:

1. That pending congressional legislation providing for the return of the employment services to the States be adopted immediately and that necessary Federal appropriations be made to match available State funds for the operation of the services in the future.

2. That our system of unemployment compensation be left exclusively to the States, particularly as to matters of administration.

3. That the Federal House of Representatives shall insist on the inclusion of provisions for provision of funds for the channeling of Federal aid for airports in the Central States which is now being reviewed by a conference committee.

The House on two occasions expressed itself favorably on this principle.

4. That the United States Senate be urged to give immediate consideration to S. 399, by Senator McMahon, of Connecticut, providing for the disposition of surplus airports, facilities buildings, equipment, etc., to States and cities without charge through the surplus Property Administrator.

5. That the Surplus Property Administrator be commended for establishing a division to handle State surplus disposal problems, and for immediately making large supplies of tires and other surplus material available directly to States on a priority basis.

6. That the proposed Federal public works program contemplated in legislation pending before Congress be of the same magnitude and scope as the public-roads program and not operated like the highway program in the past; and be it further resolved that in order to implement these conclusions the following steps be taken:

1. Copies of this resolution should be sent to every member of every commission on

Sea-Air Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. RICHARD J. WELCH OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, October 29, 1945

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the Propeller Club of the United States held its annual convention in New York from October 17 to 19.

The membership of this organization comes from all branches of the maritime industry. It is a voluntarily supported nonprofit organization, having for its sole purpose the advancement of the American merchant marine. Its 10,000 members are scattered over the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and South America, as well as in 100 or more clubs or branches, known as ports. They are all people engaged in maritime activities and who have a deep interest in the development of the American merchant marine.

The Propeller Club also has some 30 student ports located in American universities and colleges, composed of young people studying courses in naval architecture, marine engineering, foreign and domestic commerce, trade and transportation, business administration, and economics.

There is probably no group of people in this country better acquainted with the problems of the American merchant marine and its development as an agency of national defense. They recognize the absolute need of coordinating our transoceanic surface and air transportation so that our merchant marine can meet the competition of foreign maritime nations.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following resolution adopted by the Propeller Club at its recent convention:

The war has brought great improvement in air transportation and air facilities and equipment throughout the world and demonstrated the necessity of commercial air power to national defense and the establishment of a comprehensive overseas air route should be made in the postwar period.

It is in the public interest that American steamship lines participate in the development of transoceanic air service to the end that adequate American transport service be established and maintained under competitive conditions.

Steamship companies engaged in transportation of passengers, mail, and cargo by water and have contributed to the development of international trade and established the organizations and relationships essential to efficient overseas air service.

What one editor thinks is shown by the following editorial from the Allegan Gazette of October 25, 1945, which reads:

If the average American wants to maintain his standard of living, there isn’t any question about that, then at some time that American must come to the realization that he cannot afford automobiles, own a house with all the new, modern appliances in that home and return produce for 30 hours each week. Indeed, it is not possible if living can be maintained on a 40-hour week and foreign competition true if there are more than two in the family.

Labor has been talking a lot of nonsense when it thinks it can produce enough value per individual in 30 hours and to have all the good things in the average American’s life. It can’t be done for the
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - APPENDIX

October 30

The fear with the mostest" has had tremendous prestige, although we have seen that the one who "stays in last that lastest with the mostest" generally wins. But an atom bomb is not designed to destroy another atom bomb. It is designed to obliterate ports, home-front war installations, industrial centers, command centers. When we had buried away, ready for use, say 10,000 atom bombs, such as we dropped on Shima, and our enemy had only a thousand, he could, nevertheless, destroy us utterly with his one bomb. As we dropped a few weeks after it began, and before we could release our own bombs.

Fourth, about the fear of retaliation as a control over the use of the bomb: The fear of retaliation will not prevent, and is not preventing, its manufacture in any nation today, and the very fact that nations are manufacturing it may hasten its use. The dread of such as an overwhelming 1-minute atomic war that will grip nations and people who tend to precipitate such a war. Every worsening of international relations will cause an attack of atomic jitters throughout the world, a conflict crisis anywhere—say, in the Arab oil fields, the Dardanelles, India, Manchuria, or Spain—wage a nation that thought its vital interests threatened in any of these or other areas to seek a military decision by force, or launch a 1-minute or 1-hour or 1-day atomic war.

Fifth, about the defense against the bomb: There is no defense against the atom bomb that any scientist can envisage today, except for a nation to disperse its industries and to go underground. We could not destroy an incredibly costly enterprise, particularly in a democratic country. It would involve a building massive buildings for the resettlement of millions of people away from their present jobs and homes. Indeed, to accomplish such a program this country might have to abandon democracy itself and submit to extreme dictatorship.

Sixth, about outlawing the bomb: The bomb cannot be outlawed. In order to outlaw anything, you must have an international law which can be guaranteed by an international government, backed by an international force. We witnessed in 1922, the signing of the Kellogg Pact to outlaw not only weapons but war itself. Every civilized country signed that pact, and yet war came. If tomorrow every nation in the world signed an agreement never to use the weapon of atomic force, there exists that one nation from breaking that agreement if it felt it was to its own selfish interest to do so. Absolutely none exists.

Seventh, about the ability of the United Nations Organization to control the bomb: The United Nations Organization, as created at San Francisco, has no power today that enables it to control the development of the atom bomb in our country or to prevent our use of it. There is no way to do something about this and this means, of course, that it has no power to do so in any other nation.

And we have seen in the proof of this last statement in the fact that we have today before the Congress legislation to control and keep some bomb manufacture in the United States of America.

Early in October the War Department sent this bill to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of which I am a member. There is not time now to discuss the details or import of that legislation, but we are saying that it is the greatest grant of dictatorial powers in the history of our country.

Now, as one of the facts that we have reviewed today, do you think that this bill in its present form will (a) permanently secure the United States against the atom bomb attacks of other nations; and (b) tend to prevent another world war? I most emphatically do not. In my opinion, this bill will simply escalate the fear of the other countries of the world that the atom-bomb race is on, and that we have begun it. The passage of this bill from the Senate to the House of Representatives will certainly heighten the terrible tension that already exists in our foreign affairs by multiplying fears and suspicions between us and Russia and other nations, thus causing future conferences of the UNO to be held in an atmosphere of mistrust and hatred.

And yet, you ask, shall we give away now in one great generous gesture, all the temporary secretiveness and other nations, in the hope that this gesture will soften their hearts toward us and incline them permanently to peace? We know that it will not, for we have seen that in the past America's military weakness, in a world of sovereign nations, has been an eternal invitation to war among them, and in the end upon us. As Professor Einstein said yesterday, for Uncle Sam to give Russia the bomb would mean a man giving away one-half of his capital to a prospective partner for fear he might become a rival. Then what is the answer? I think the answer is to pass this bill, but with an amendment which will make perfectly clear to all the nations of the world that it is merely an interim piece of legislation, a means that we ourselves—sacred trust, as the President called it—until we can create some mechanism of truly international control, backed by a far greater measure of international government than we have now.

We should also this legislation including an express statement that it shall be repealed the very day that we and the other United Nations do develop and operate an international commission for atomic inspection—an inspection which can inspect at all times, in all nations, what is being done, or rather not done, about atomic war weapons.

In short, I think that this legislation should be passed only with the inclusion of the Congress' intent to instruct the President and the State Department forthwith with a call to world conference on atomic energy, with the view to preventing its use for destruction, and developing its use for peaceful purposes.

For here is another fact: the use of atomic energy for constructive, rather than destructive purposes, could change the face of the world for the better. As Norman Cousins said in a searching editorial in the Saturday Review of Literature: "Man's impulse is to reach graspingly for emancipate himself economically. ** He has at last realized enough of the earth's secret to provide for us our own at a world scale. The same atomic energy that can destroy a city can also usher in an age of economic sufficiency. ** There is power enough and resources enough for all. ** But if man cannot, or will not use for peace the power he has unleashed during this war, then 'modern man is obsolete.'"

Will atomic energy be used for good or ill? For life or death? The answer is the only secret of the atomic bomb. And the only secret of what will happen to the world lies locked in the heart of man.

Molasses for Dairy Feed As Well As for Liquor

The House of Representatives
Tuesday, October 30, 1945

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following letter:

EASTERN FEDERATION OF
FEED MERCHANTS, INC.
Sherburne, N.Y., October 23, 1945.

Congressman EDWIN W. HALL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HALL: Speaking for 750 feed merchant members of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Inc., representing the northeastern States who comprise the membership of our federation, this is an appeal to you to help us persuade the Federal policy makers that it is vitally important that a substantial supply of molasses be made available for use in the manufacture of livestock rations and for direct feeding to dairy cows.

As you well know, our Northeast is a deficit feed area and because corn isn't moving to the Northeast, and protein supplies for livestock feed use are in tight supply, livestock feeders in our section of the country are right up against it in securing an adequate feed supply to maintain their dairy herds and poultry flocks. The situation is acute now as at any time during the war period.

Our Government, during the war period, has purchased and imported millions of tons of molasses, which for the most part was supplied to alcohol manufacturers, and on good information, we are told that the Government will very soon purchase and import a large tonnage of molasses which, under present Government policies, will be supplied to alcohol manufacturers.

It is suggested the feed supply as critical as it is in the Northeast, livestock feeders should have first call on this molasses supply. On any adequate feed supply to maintain their dairy herds and poultry flocks on an uninterrupted basis. The inadequacy of feed supply is the problem of poor quality roughage.

Due to the unusual amount of rain in the Northeast this summer, and labor shortages on the farms, the hay harvested is way below par in feeding value. However, if an adequate supply of roughage is made available for use on roughage, the hay supply will be stepped up in feeding value.

An urgent appeal is made to the feed management Branch of the Department of Agriculture is being made by our federation for the establishment of a policy that will make available a large portion of the molasses imported by your Government for livestock feeding. Your support of our general recognition of the needs for molasses for livestock feeding in the Northeast will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EASTERN FEDERATION OF
FEED MERCHANTS,
A. W. CARPENTER, Executive Director.

Rehabilitation of Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. CLYDE DOYLE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 29, 1945

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, at the request of H. J. Lief, commander of the American Legion Post, Washington, D. C., I herewith present a letter to him dated October 6, 1945, from Mr. R. Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., for the East Atlanta Post,
No. 159, together with a resolution dated September 18, 1945, by said East Atlanta Post, No. 159, together with a list containing data included on said September 18, 1945, sworn to by Roy H. Bryant, M. D., chief medical officer. Certainly the fullest possible information about and in favor of the hospitalization, treatment, and rehabilitation of the veterans of the American forces is what we all seek. And certainly the highest ability and professional accomplishment there is, is not too good for these lads as they are compelled by physical or mental conditions to enter our hospitals, clinics, and other places which should be havens.

The American Legion, East Atlanta Post, No. 159,Atlanta, Ga., October 6, 1945.

Mr. J. H. Lenz,
Service Officer,
Post 15, American Legion,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Buddy: As requested in your letter of October 1, attached hereto is complete file processing, signed and dated, also report on Hospital 46, by committee appointed by our Fifth District Commander, William G. McElrue, together with statement by Dr. Bryant concurred in by Dr. Daniel and resolution passed by my Post 159, which was signed by the General Bradley while on his visit here by Commander McElrue. Hoping this additional information will assist you in bringing some relief to a very bad condition in our veterans' hospitals.

I remain,
Your friend,
W. B. Jones, Service Officer.

Whereas the committee appointed to investigate the condition of veterans' hospitals in the district No. 46 has made a report outlining conditions at that hospital and making certain recommendations in connection therewith; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the members of this post that said recommendations should be adopted: Therefore be it

Resolved: That the recommendations of said committee be adopted and approved and that the same be transmitted to the Veteran's Administration with a request that they take action to carry out the recommendations therein contained into effect as soon as possible.

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution together with said report which is hereto attached, be immediately transmitted to the Veteran's Administrator.

Unanimously adopted by the East Atlanta Post, No. 159, the American Legion, this 18th day of September, 1945.

Erik M. Burk,
Commander,
R. A. Bewell,
Adjutant.

To All Posts in the Fifth District:

Pursuant to motion adopted at conference of posts of the fifth district at meeting held September 17, 1945, your district commander, together with Buddy W. B. Jones, of Post 159, and Buddy C. Price Williams, of Post No. 1, were appointed by your committee to conduct an immediate investigation into the conditions presently existing at United States Hospital 46, with respect to determining the needs of said hospital necessary to improve the standard of care and treatment of patients requiring medical attention. It is our belief that no other committee or individuals,Committee to the Veterans Administration, upon which would, in the opinion of the committee, if placed into effect, result in improving the said standards of medical and hospital care.

The committee, with the exception of Buddy C. Price Williams, met at the hospital at 8:30 a.m., September 18, 1945, and immediately, obtained interviews with Roy H. Bryant, M. D., chief medical officer; Robert L. Daniels, M. D., chief of medical service, and John M. Siston, Jr., manager of the Veteran's Administration.

We secured from the chief medical officer a written statement outlining the immediate needs of the hospital from a medical standpoint. The needs for equipment will be met when obtained. The personnel of physicians, surgeons, and technicians is assured.

The chief surgeon of the hospital has been ill for practically 1 month and there is no first assistant to the chief surgeon. A first assistant to the chief surgeon is urgently needed. A neurosurgeon is badly needed, together with two neurophysiologists. This condition is not unusual for full-time employment at the hospital.

One neuropsychiatrist is now conducting examinations of medical skill and judgment of 18 year old patients, averaging about 15 a day. The load is so heavy and cannot result otherwise than in a more rapid deterioration of hospital patients, because no more than five examinations a day may be carried out adequately. A roentgenologist must be added to the hospital staff. His proper use is to be made of the X-ray equipment on hand and on order. All of the above should have a rating as Senior Medical Officer and be specialists in their respective fields.

In conference with Robert L. Daniel, M. D., Chief of Medical Service, the committee ascertained that there is a critical need for one full-time physician & $8 4 for ward relief. Due to illness of present physician, we found that one doctor has had to care for as many as 160 patients, which is highly unpredictable overwork to the doctor, lack of proper care to the patients of the hospital and forebodes danger of the worst sort. The Chief Medical Officer and the Chief of Medical Service have had to act as utility men in every branch of the hospital in order to meet the emergency which has arisen. We find that of nine Army doctors assigned to the hospital, five of them will be due to leave between now and December 15, and this presents an acute problem of replacement.

There is an urgent need for an Assistant Laboratorian in bacteriology and Assistant Laboratorian in roentgenology and additional Pharmaceutical Assistant, immediate.

Attached hereto is the written statement of the Chief Medical Officer as to medical needs of the hospital. The committee discussed these needs with Mr. Siston, Master of the Veteran's Administration, and he stated that the entire trouble was due to a shortage of doctors and that if he could secure the doctors, he would be able to improve the standard of care and treatment. The committee noted that there had been considerable improvement in the caliber of nurses and attendants in the past year and there appears to be no deficiency in nursing and attendants' care.

The manager informed the committee that due to his inability to secure full-time doctors for work at the hospital, he had been authorized by the Veteran's Administration to make arrangements with certain private physicians and to employ private physicians as consultants at the hospital, at the hospital and examinations downtown. The manager stated that he had been handicapped in securing appropriate space to establish a downtown clinic where patients not needing hospital confinement might be examined and treated, but that there was some delay encountered in obtaining medical personnel. He expressed the hope that this matter would soon be worked out and the downtown clinic established.

The consensus of opinion of each of these three officials that the major difficulty in attracting medical personnel to the Veteran's Administration is the lack of adequate compensation for full-time employment. The members of the medical staffs of veteran's hospitals in the early years following the World War II were composed largely of young doctors who took employment with the Administration in preference to battling the economic hazards which often beset men of small means in establishing themselves in the medical profession. In later years, it appears that the Administration has attracted as full-time employees many physicians who have not been too successful in their private practice.

The case load of this hospital is bound to undergo rapid expansion in the years immediately ahead. Monetary considerations should not be a barrier to providing the very best of medical care to veterans. More attractive financial inducements must be offered for service in full-time employment with the Veteran's Administration. Obstacles which block the attainment of this objective, due to low salaries established by law or the system of classification under the Civil Service Act, should be suspended or redefined in view of the emergency which now confronts this hospital.

The committee recommends that every effort be made by the Veteran's Administrator to enhance the financial inducements to attract and retain competent medical personnel to accept full-time employment with the Veteran's Administration and to exert every effort to channel into the services of veteran's hospitals skilled physicians, surgeons, and nurses from the ranks of the Army and the Navy.

Respectfully submitted,

William D. McRae,
District Commander, Member Post No. 1,
W. B. Jones,
Member Post No. 159.

NEEDS—HOSPITAL (MEDICAL)

Physicians, senior medical officer.

Two neuropathologists, senior medical officer.

Two neuropsychiatrists, senior medical officer.

One full-time physician, P & $8 4, for ward relief.

Technician

Assistant laboratorian in bacteriology. Assistant laboratorian in roentgenology. Pharmacist.

EQUIPMENT

Electrocardiographic machine. (This machine has been approved and should have been delivered before this letter has been sent to the Procurement Division to find out if the delay in receiving same is due.) New X-ray equipment, which has been approved and bids let on September 15, 1945, making our present X-ray equipment into two diagnostic machines and one fluoroscopic. This equipment will be installed at the hospital.

Roy H. Bryant, M. D.,
Chief Medical Officer.

Attest:
A. S. Tiller,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.
My commission expires January 4, 1946.
September 18, 1945.
Dec. 10 Re. 7500
Kaufman 47501

Lieb

Miller

Golden Bell 6461

David
According to late figures released by the Director of the local office of U. S. Employment Service, Ernest N. Connell, November showed a slight improvement in the number of veterans referred to jobs, as well as in the number of veterans who succeeded in obtaining jobs through the Employment Service. In October 2,762 veterans were referred to jobs, of whom 812 were hired. In November the figures are 3,187 and 960, an increase of slightly more than 15 percent in the one case and 18 percent in the other.

There has also been a slight increase in the total number of jobs listed with the Employment Service during the period from November 9th to November 30th. These are not limited to openings for veterans and it is probable that by and large they constituted the less attractive and poorer paid openings. The number of listings by employers of job openings was 11,136 on November 9, which increased to 12,144 by November 30.

Details of the fields in which these openings exist are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail</td>
<td>3,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate, financial</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and insurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public utilities</td>
<td>1,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate railroads</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Against these figures there is to be recognized a constantly increasing percentage of applications for work by veterans. The figures...
on this are: August, 1,047; September, 1,370; October, 2,418; and for
November, an increase of almost 27 percent over October, to 3,065.

This number is going to keep on increasing and the problem of
placing the right veteran in the right job is going to continue to get
harder. The Legion's Employment Committee appointed by Department
Commander Jacobi and of which Major Oscar Jones is Chairman, is in con-
tinual touch with the situation and working hard to find answers to the general
as well as to particular employment problems. Your Post Employment Com-
mittee is in close touch with the Department Committee and is in a position
to take up with it any matters about which Post members or other veterans
are having trouble. Your Post Employment Officer, who wants to hear from
employers who have positions to fill and from veterans who want jobs, is
Frank Norton.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, U. S. A.
National Headquarters of The American Legion was established permanently in this magnificent building of Indiana limestone at 722 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1926, as the first unit of the Indiana World War Memorial Plaza. The building cost $425,000. This plan occupies five blocks in the heart of the city and represents a total valuation of more than $15,000,000. The entire project was made possible by the cooperation of the State, the County of Marion and the City of Indianapolis. This building was erected by the State from funds set aside for the construction of the memorial plaza and no charge is made to the Legion for the use of the building. A provision was made that this shall be National Headquarters of The American Legion as long as the Legion exists. In the foreground is the Cenotaph — Indiana's memorial to her World War dead.

Clarence V. Opper
2802 P St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Mr. Clarence Offer,  
280v P 27, N.W.  
Wash. D.C.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

LEGION CLUBHOUSE

TUESDAY DEC. 18
8:00 PM

COME EARLY - LEAVE EARLY
Fred Neter

Harry White

Robert Scott

James Brooks

[Inscrption]
Dr. Rowe
Par. Arm.
Foreign Trade
Object
F. E. Black
227 So. French Broad
Asheville N.C.

Nat Cd. Armory
ME. Corp.
Electrician CPC 6

Ray A. Ellis
Bldg. Sup.

Bureau of Standards
Plumbers Helpers
(Pipefitters)

$1960 - CPC

David Correll
Grayscale 4640
Ext 567

5 Jobs
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia

Cordially Invite You to Attend

the Opening of the New

District of Columbia

Veterans' Information Center

1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Thursday, December 27, 1945 at 3:00 P. M.

R.S.V.P. Room 500, District Bldg. 14th and E Sts. NW.
Hon. Judge Copper
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

DAVID A. SIMMONS, President
ALBERT J. HARNO, Chairman,
Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar
RUSSELL N. SULLIVAN, Acting Advisor
WESTON VERNON, JR., Chairman,
Committee on Refresher Programs

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

JACKSON A. DYCKMAN, President
LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, Chairman,
Committee on Post War Problems

WAR COMMITTEE OF THE BAR OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

CHARLES E. HUGHES, JR., Chairman
ROBERT E. LEE, Chairman, Subcommittee on Rehabilitation
of Lawyers Discharged from Armed Services

PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE

ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE, President
ALFRED A. COOK, Vice-President
WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, Treasurer
RALPH MONTGOMERY ARKUSHI, Secretary
HAROLD P. SELIGSON, Director

REFRESHER COURSES
of especial interest to
LAWYER WAR VETERANS

A series of 42 lectures, clinics, and organized visits to the courts.

Jan. 29—Feb. 9
New York City

Sponsored by

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
Committee on Post War Problems

WAR COMMITTEE OF THE BAR OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE
An Educational Institution Devoted to the Problems of Practising Lawyers
THE COURSE

Returning lawyer war veterans are requesting refresher training to reorient them in professional work. To meet this need the American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education and the Practising Law Institute have organized a nationwide program of refresher courses. All lawyers, whether or not they are war veterans, are cordially invited to enroll.

The first series of courses will be given in New York City from January 29th to February 9th, 1945. Four lectures and clinics a day will be conducted during the two week session. This series is sponsored by the New York State Bar Association and the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York in cooperation with the American Bar Association and the Practising Law Institute.

The Practising Law Institute is contributing to this project the methods of instruction developed during its eleven years' experience in conducting courses for practising lawyers.

To help you serve your clients the instruction will emphasize techniques and methods of approach in handling typical matters. Each major branch of practice will be covered.

Changes in the law and procedure will be explained. Detailed practical training will be given in methods of investigating facts, conducting negotiations, preparing appropriate documents and conducting proceedings.

Clinical work and demonstrations supplement the lectures and provide actual experience under expert guidance.

THE PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE

The Practising Law Institute, a non-profit making educational corporation, is chartered by the New York State Education Department. It has pioneered in the national development of post-admission training and in providing worthwhile practical instruction in the problems of the practising lawyer. Each year 1500 lawyers attend the Institute's evening courses in New York City.

The Institute's curriculum includes courses on trials; real estate; wills and estates; income, excess profits, estate and gift taxes; tax practice and procedure; corporate practice; labor law; patent law; public speaking; and accounting for lawyers. Detailed information about the next evening series which will commence February 28 will be sent upon request.

FEES AND REGISTRATION

The tuition fee for the full two week program is $100. It covers the cost of all lectures, clinics, demonstrations and field trips. There are no additional charges.

Qualified veterans may have their tuition fees paid by the Veterans Administration under the educational provisions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights". Subsistence allowances are also provided under that law.

Copies of applicable forms, citation sheets, bibliographies and other printed materials, as well as the fourteen pamphlets on Fundamentals of Federal Taxation, are furnished without charge. Extensive monographs on other major branches of practice are being prepared, and will be distributed when ready.

Registration may be made by mail or in person at the Practising Law Institute. Checks accompanying registrations should be made payable to the Practising Law Institute.

Your colleagues will appreciate your calling these courses to their attention. Additional copies of this booklet will be mailed upon request.

For registration and further information please communicate with Practising Law Institute, 92 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y., REctor 2-1422.
SCHEDULE OF LECTURES

(Four lectures are given daily from 9:15 to 10:55 a.m., 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. On several days additional sessions are scheduled from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. Those enrolled may attend as many of the lectures as they desire.)

Monday, January 29
9:15 a.m.—Professional Opportunities for Lawyers; Bar Association Activities on Behalf of Veterans: Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Suggestions on Building Up a Practice: Harold P. Seligson

(Mr. Hughes, of Hughes, Hubbard & Ewing, is Chairman of the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York.)

(Mr. Seligson, of Marshall, Bratter & Seligson, is the Director of the Practising Law Institute.)

Organized bar's activities for lawyer veterans; opportunities for worthy accomplishment and service in the legal profession. Interviews, correspondence and relations with clients; suggestions on re-establishing one's practice; fees and the formation of partnerships.

11 a.m.—Drawing Wills and Trusts: Harold Schwarzberg

(Mr. Schwarzberg is a member of the firm of Skitch & Barton.) The technique of will drafting. Customary plans of disposition, provisions which simplify administration.

2 p.m.—Organizing Corporations: Mr. Seligson

Negotiations leading up to formation of smaller corporations, preparation of stockholders' agreements, the corporate set-up.

7 p.m.—Motion and Ex Parte Practice: A. Harold Frost

Henry Clay Greenberg

(Mr. Frost is Counsel for Barnes Bros.)

(Mr. Greenberg is Secretary to Justice Bernard L. Shientag.)

The practical value of various motions; preparation of motion papers, affidavits, memoranda of law; argument of motions; the functioning of Special Term Parts 1 and 2; preparation of ex parte applications.

Tuesday, January 30

9:15 a.m.—Corporate Practice: Carlos L. Israels

(Mr. Israels is Assistant General Counsel to the Trustees of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation.)

Provisions of charter and by-laws, including description of business and its activities, capitalization, stock, voting rights, directors, stockholders' and directors' meetings; tax problems.

11 a.m.—Drawing Wills and Trusts (Clinic): Mr. Schwarzberg

The drafting of wills and trusts; problems of administration, taxation and distribution in their relation to drafting technique.

2 p.m.—Preparation for Trial: Harry Sabbath Bodin

(Mr. Bodin, with Weisman, Celler, Quinn, Allan & Spett, specialist as trial counsel.)

Examination of facts and witnesses; preparation of law and proof; analysis of case; preparation of requests to charge, subpoenas, notices to produce, pleadings for the court, etc.

7 p.m.—Insurance: Mr. Seligson

Representing the insured on life, disability, fire, burglary and floater claims, and negotiation of settlements with insurance companies.

Wednesday, January 31

9:15 a.m.—Corporate Practice (Clinic): Mr. Israels

Issuance of stock, keeping stock ledger. Preparation of franchise tax returns and other corporate reports.

11 a.m.—Field Trip to the Supreme Court: Mr. Frost

Observation of the argument of motions, followed by an appraisal of techniques used by counsel. The County Clerk's Office in operation.

2 p.m.—Administrative Agencies: John Schulman

(Mr. Schulman is a member of the firm of Hays, St. John, Abramson & Schulman.)

Some aspects of practice and procedure before administrative bodies.

7 p.m.—Pleadings (Clinic): Mr. Frost

Instituting and defending various typical actions, including preparation of pleadings.

Thursday, February 1

9:15 a.m.—Negligence Actions: Mr. Frost

Retention, investigation, interviewing witnesses and obtaining statements, preparation of pleadings, bills of particulars, physical examinations, insurance, settlements, infants' actions.

11 a.m.—Decedents' Estates: Mr. Schwarzberg

Opening safe deposit boxes, probate proceedings, collecting assets, estate tax proceedings and other steps in estate administration.

2 p.m.—Price, Rent and Wage Controls: Shad Polier

(Mr. Polier is associated with the firm of Hays, St. John, Abramson & Schulman.)

Administrative procedures and policies in wage and salary stabilization by the National War Labor Board and the Treasury Department; fixing price ceilings, enforcement provisions.

7 p.m.—Trial Procedure: Mr. Bodin

The trial of commercial causes; opening, presentation of evidence, direct and cross examination, objections and exceptions, motions during and after trial.

Friday, February 2

9:15 a.m.—Negligence Actions (Clinic): Mr. Frost

The use of models and demonstrations in prima facie case.

11 a.m.—Field Trip to the Supreme Court: Mr. Frost

Observation of the trial of a civil case, followed by an appraisal of techniques used by counsel.

2 p.m.—Labor Law: Emil Schlesinger

(Mr. Schlesinger, a member of the New York Law Revision Commission, represents several labor unions.)

Industrial disputes, collective bargaining, strikes, mediations, proceedings before the State and National Labor Relations Boards.

7 p.m.—Inferior Courts Practice: Mr. Frost

Handling of matters in courts of limited jurisdiction. Detailed analysis of procedure and practice, together with practical suggestions.
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 5

Monday, February 5

9:15 a.m.—Negligence Trials:
Mr. Frost
Selection of jury, opening, examination of medical experts, order of proof, loss of earnings, proof of medical expenses, summation.

11 a.m.—Collecting Claims and Judgments:
Lester E. Denonn
(Mr. Denonn is associated with the firm of Newman & Bisco.)
Asset searches; collection methods, effecting settlement; out of town collections; supplementary proceedings, conduct of examination; orders for installment payments; contempt; garnishee and other executions.

2 p.m.—Commercial Agreements:
Mr. Seligson
Preparation of contracts of employment, purchase and sale forms, and invoices. Revision of business lease on behalf of tenant.

7 p.m.—Brief Writing and Law Problems:
George Troik
(Mr. Troik is a member of the firm of Kauffman & Cronan.)
Analysis of cases; various methods of writing briefs; preparation of memoranda of law; looking up law.

Tuesday, February 6

9:15 a.m.—Federal Taxation and General Practice:
Weston Vernon, Jr.
(Mr. Vernon, of Milbank, Tweed & Hope, is a member of the Treasury Department Advisory Committee on Corporate and Individual Income Taxes.)
Tax problems in connection with the organization of new businesses, the sale of property, the disposition of estates, and many other phases of the work of the general practitioner.

11 a.m.—Real Estate:
Alexander Bicks
(Mr. Bicks specializes in real estate matters.)
Purchase and sale of real estate; business aspects; brokers' commissions; negotiation and provisions of contract.

2 p.m.—Secured Loans:
Mr. Seligson
Methods of obtaining security by assignment of accounts receivable, pledges, factors' liens, chattel mortgages, guarantees and consignment agreements.

4 p.m.—Field Trip to the Hall of Records:
Mr. Bicks
Examination of records on real estate; securing information on sales and transfers at the Register's Office. Records available in the Surrogate's Court; probate hearings.

7 p.m.—Argument of Motions and Appeals (Clinic):
Mr. Frost
Presentation of oral arguments on motions and appeals; appellate practice.

Wednesday, February 7

9:15 a.m.—Income Taxes and Real Estate:
Irving M. Engel
(Mr. Engel is a member of the firm of Engel, Judge & Miller.)
Income tax questions related to real estate, such as depreciation, acquisition of property through mortgage foreclosure, capital expenditures versus deductible expenses, improvements by lessees, etc.; effect of income tax provisions on the real estate market.

11 a.m.—Real Estate:
Mr. Bicks
Representing purchaser and seller in real estate contracts.

Wednesday, February 7 — Cont'd

2 p.m. Criminal Law:
Irving Mendelson
(Mr. Mendelson was formerly Assistant District Attorney, New York County.)
The general practitioner's contact with criminal matters. Proceedings in the Magistrate's Court, obtaining bail, motions with respect to indictments, hearings on the sentence, representing complainant.

7 p.m.—Landlord and Tenant:
Mr. Frost
Summary proceedings, preparation of petition, precept, warrants, and defenses available to tenants.

Thursday, February 8

9:15 a.m.—Matrimonial Matters:
Arthur Garfield Hays
(Mr. Hays of Hays, St. John, Abramson & Schulman is the author of "City Lawyer" and other works.)
Actions for separation, divorce and annulment; motion for temporary alimony and counsel fee; preparation of separation agreements; foreign divorce.

11 a.m.—Real Estate (Clinic):
Mr. Bicks
Title searches and reports; objections to title; rejection of title; closing title, adjustments, closing instruments.

2 p.m.—Federal Practice:
Harold Harper
(Mr. Harper, of Harper & Mathews, was formerly Assistant United States Attorney and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.)
Contrasts between practice under the Federal Rules and New York practice; considerations affecting the choice of forum, pre-trial practice.

4 p.m.—Building Contracts and Liens: Joseph G. Fink
(Mr. Fink is a member of the firm of Eidlitz, French & Sullivant.)
Construction contracts and subcontracts, specifications, general conditions, and particular clauses. Preparation of mechanics' liens, discharge or foreclosure of lien; trust fund provisions; labor, material and construction bonds on public and private work; arbitrations, etc.

7 p.m.—Workmen's Compensation:
Mr. Frost
Proceedings before Referees and Industrial Board; methods of handling compensation cases.

Friday, February 9

9:15 a.m.—Accounting for Lawyers: Christian Oehler
(Mr. Oehler, formerly with Hawkins & Selli, is a member of the accounting firm of Oehler & Sanford. He lectures on accounting at Columbia University and Fordham University.)
Interpretation of accountant's reports, balance sheets and profit and loss statements.

11 a.m.—Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks:
William J. Navin
(Mr. Navin is an attorney in the Patent Department of the Western Electric Company.)
Aspects of these fields essential to the handling by the general practitioner of related commercial transactions.

2 p.m.—Government Employment for Lawyers:
Opportunities for employment in law positions in federal, state and local government offices; civil service requirements and regulations.

7 p.m.—Bankruptcy:
Mr. Seligson
Wage claims, landlords' claims, claims under objection, reclamation proceedings, preferences, arrangements, discharges; common law settlements and assignments.
WHEREAS, it has been brought to the attention of this Committee that according to an interpretation of the Surplus Property Administration veterans of the present war are considered ineligible for priorities in the purchase of surplus property for use in their own small business, professional or agricultural enterprise, unless they have already been discharged or on terminal leave, and

WHEREAS, this is a special hardship in certain cases of veterans whose discharge is being delayed, particularly those who are required to undergo hospitalization prior to discharge and who are thereby placed at a disadvantage as compared with other veterans who have already received their discharges, and

WHEREAS, the Surplus Property Act defines the term "veteran" as including "any person in the active military or naval service of the United States during the present war," as well as any person "who has been discharged or released therefrom," and accordingly, this Committee is of the opinion that it is doubtful whether such construction of the Surplus property law is the correct one,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Committee on Employment of the American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia, that it respectfully requests the Surplus Property Administration to seek an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States as to the correct construction of the Surplus Property Act with particular reference to the definition in section 3, subsection (k) thereof of the term "veteran." And be it further

RESOLVED, That this Committee approves and supports the efforts of National Headquarters, the American Legion, to improve the priority situation of veterans under the Surplus Property Act by granting to them first priority after the Federal Government itself.
AGENDA

February 20th, 9:30 A.M.

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey
Director, Selective Service

Searcy Johnson
Asst. U. S. Attorney General

Ray R. Adams, Chief,
Road Adjustment Allowances Div.
Veterans Administration

Norman Byor, Asst. Chief
Employment & Occupational Branch
Department of Labor

James C. Darrow, Manager,

Morton Bernstein
C. I. O. Veterans Committee

Norman Hottinger,
Crowell-Collier Pub. Co.

Lewis G. Hinno, National
Legislative Rep., A. F. of L.

Gen. Omar Bradley, Administrator,
Veterans Administration

Ferry Faulkner, Chief
Veterans Placement Service

Maj. Gen. Graves Erskine,
Personal Representative
Secretary of Labor

Wilson W. Wyatt,
National Housing Expeditor

Donald Kidston,
Ass't. to President,
War Assets Corp.

Roomyork of Veterans

Enforcement of Section 8, Selective
Service-Roomyork of Veterans

Roadjustment Allowance

Outlook for Future Employment

Sound Veterans Employment Policy

C. I. O. Plans for Veterans

Hometown Plans and Community
Action

A. F. of L. Plans for Veterans

Veterans Placement Board

Veterans Placement Service

Community Service Centers

Housing Problems

Surplus Property
AGENDA - 2
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE CONFERENCE
THE AMERICAN LEGION

February 20th & 21st

February 20th, 9:30 A.M.
Dr. Verne Harvey
U. S. Civil Service Commission

Watson Miller, Administrator
Federal Security Agency

Handicapped in Industry

February 21st, 9:30 A.M.

Arthur Flemming, Commissioner
U. S. Civil Service Commission

Representative Nat'l Association of Manufacturers

Civil Service

Major Oscar Jones
Retraining and Reemployment Adm.

Industry Plan for Veterans

Rouben D. Siverson, Ass't. in Mfg. Dept.
U. S. Chamber of Commerce

On-the-job Training

Chas. R. Anderson, Chief,
Veterans Service Section
U. S. Civil Service Comm.

Keeping Faith with the Veteran

Al M. Meyers
Veterans Business Counselor
U. S. Department of Commerce

Civil Service Procedures -
Conversion From War Time to Peace
Time Activities

M. F. Kinnaid
U. S. Department of Commerce

Plans to help the Veteran in
Small Business

Jack Oakoy, Director
National Field Service

Government Aid to Small
Business

John Thomas Taylor, Director
National Legislative Committee

Field Service in the Employment
Program

T. O. Kraabel, Director
National Rehabilitation Committee

Legislation

Ralph H. Lavers, Director
National Employment Committee

Rehabilitation as Effect ed by
Employment

The Plans for Local Committees
REMARKS MADE BY OSCAR G. JONES, CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT
EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE, AMERICAN LEGION,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
at the
AMERICAN LEGION EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE
February 20-21, 1946

One of the most important problems we have today concerns the young men and women who went directly from school into the armed services. Most of them did not receive any training in the military service which would enable them, on their return to civilian life, to demand a living wage. These veterans are definitely in need of job training.

Congress, in passing The American Legion Bill of Rights, realized that there would be a definite need for subsistence allowances during the period these young veterans were being trained.

In order to give them the opportunity for which Congress provided, it is necessary to solicit the cooperation of all employers in every community and bring to their attention the provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights, sponsored by The American Legion, and the need of veterans for training.

Only a few months ago very few firms in this city had been approved for training under the G.I. Bill. The existing situation was called to the attention of the Board of Education, which resulted in additional personnel being assigned to investigate firms which had applied for approval. As a result, today we have 670 firms and institutions in the District of Columbia approved by the Board of Education for educational, job, and apprentice training.

A recent survey indicated that most of these firms had filled all openings for training, and at a recent meeting of the Department Employment Committee, a sub-committee, known as the "Vocational Education and Training On The Job" committee, was formed, with a chairman and a representative from 50 Legion posts. This committee will endeavor to bring to the attention of every employer in this city the need of their cooperation, and will ask every Legion post to participate. The committee will also make use of the radio and newspapers in order to effectuate this program.

Each employer will be furnished information on educational and training provisions concerning eligibility, benefits, application, selection of an approved educational and training institution, payment to trainees, and payment to institutions, as outlined below:

ELIGIBILITY. A veteran shall be eligible for, and entitled to receive, education or training at an approved educational or training institution provided that:

1. A veteran has served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, if discharged or released from active military or naval service under conditions other than dishonorable.
2. A veteran has served 90 days or more exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet, or midshipman at one of the service academies, or shall have been discharged or released from the active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

Officers on terminal leave may be entitled to, and receive, education or training while on terminal leave. However, subsistence allowance will not be paid until the expiration of the terminal leave. Officers on terminal leave are required to file with the Veterans Administration photostatic copy of their terminal leave papers during their terminal leave period. Also, hospital patients, pending discharge, may be awarded education or training, but no subsistence allowance will be paid during this period.

Such courses shall be initiated not later than four years after either the date of discharge, or the termination of the present war, whichever is the latter. No education or training shall be afforded beyond nine years after the termination of the present war.

A veteran who has a service connected, pensionable disability of ten percent or more, and is otherwise eligible for vocational training under Public Law 16, may elect either benefit, or may be provided an approved combination of such courses provided that the total period of any such combined course shall not exceed the maximum period of eligibility. Veterans may obtain information concerning eligibility through Regional Offices of the Veterans Administration where his claims file is located.

**BENEFITS.** A veteran who meets the eligibility requirements of Paragraph "1" of Part VIII shall be entitled to education or training at an approved institution for a period of one year plus the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war.

**APPLICATION.** A veteran should file an application, using Veterans Administration Form 1950, with the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration where his case file is now located, or with the Regional Office in the State in which the approved education or training institution which he has selected is located, or with the approved educational or training institution, provided the application is promptly forwarded by such institution to the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration in the area in which the institution is located. An application filed before June 22, 1944, the date of approval of the G.I. Bill, may not be accepted as a claim under the Act.

The Post Employment Officers should refer veterans interested in training to the Veterans Administration, as this agency must approve the applicants eligibility for training before any subsistence allowance may be paid veterans under the G.I. Bill. Veterans employed by employers approved for apprenticeship training or on-the-job training will not be paid the subsistence allowance until their application has been approved by the Veterans Administration. In the District of Columbia, veterans desiring training should be referred to the Contact Division, Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans Administration, 300 Indiana Avenue, NW.
As soon as the Veterans Administration determines the veterans eligibility, they will issue a Form 1953, "Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement." This form must be signed by the employer.

In each of the local offices of the USES veterans may be given employment counseling by a trained counselor.

In the District of Columbia, Apprenticeship programs must be approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor, before they are acceptable to the D.C. Board of Education, certifying agency for the area under Public Law 346.

Veterans with a service connected disability of ten percent or more should be encouraged to take training under Public Law 16, rather than under Public Law 346. Veterans requesting training under Public Law 16, should report to the Contact Division, Veterans Administration, Room 2127, 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. At this point a determination of eligibility will be made, the vocational handicap will be discussed, and the veteran will be advised of the procedures relating to training and his potentialities will also be discussed. The veteran will be subjected to the counseling service of the Veterans Administration, and after eligibility has been established, the veteran may be referred to the employer.

Veterans who meet the eligibility requirements are entitled to such source of education or training, full time or the equivalent thereof in part time training, as he may elect. For reasons satisfactory to a regional manager, the veteran may change a course of instruction.

SELECTION OF AN APPROVED EDUCATIONAL OR TRAINING INSTITUTION. Veterans who meet the eligibility requirements are entitled to choose any approved educational or training institution, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

The Veterans Administration will determine the individual's eligibility for training, the length of training, the amount of subsistence pay while training, and issuance of a Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement. The employer will make the determination of the individual's suitability as an employee in the apprenticeship job.

PAYMENT TO TRAINEES. While enrolled in and pursuing a course of training a single veteran with no dependents, who is declared eligible shall, upon application to the Veterans Administration, be paid subsistence allowance of $65 per month, or a veteran with dependents is to be paid $90 per month. This includes regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year.

Veterans attending a course on a part-time basis, and a veteran receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of his apprenticeship or other training on-the-job at institutions, business or other establishments, shall be entitled to receive lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowance, as may be determined by the Administrator, provided that any such person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof may pursue such full-time or part-time course or courses as he may elect without subsistence allowance.
For example: Take the case of a veteran applicant whose eligibility under the G.I. Bill has been established and who is entering an apprenticeship in which when he becomes a journeyman, he will receive $1.50 per hour or $60 per week for 40 hours which is the journeyman's rate. He begins his apprenticeship at $3.75 per hour or $30 per week for 40 hours. The journeyman rate is approximately $340 per month while the apprentice wage would be approximately $120 per month. If the apprentice has a dependent, he will be entitled to receive $90 per month, as this amount plus the $130 he earns as an apprentice would not bring his rate above $240 per month, which is the journeyman's wage. In no case will the apprentice receive a subsistence allowance which, plus the apprentice wage, would exceed the journeyman's rate. The subsistence allowance is adjusted to the earnings of the apprentice according to advancements or promotions received. The term "dependent" or "dependents" means those persons recognized as such under Public Law No. 2, 73rd Congress, as amended.

Veteran's subsistence pay will begin as of the day he enters as an apprentice in an approved establishment, providing that his eligibility is established by the Veterans Administration. Employers are required to submit monthly to the Veterans Administration a statement showing any wage, compensation or other income paid by him to such person during the month, directly or indirectly.

PAYMENTS TO EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS. Payments may be authorized to educational or training institutions for each person enrolled for full-time or part-time course of education or training for the established cost of tuition and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary and other similar fees as are customarily charged and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging and other living expenses and travel as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution, provided that in no event shall such payments with respect to any person exceed $500 for an ordinary school year unless the veteran elects to have such customary charges paid in excess of such limitation, in which event there shall be charged against his period of eligibility the proportion of an ordinary school year which such excess bears to $500; Provided further, that no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on-the-job; and Provided further, that any institution may apply to the Administrator for an adjustment of tuition and the Administrator, if he finds that the customary tuition charges are insufficient to permit the institution to furnish education, or training to eligible veterans, or inadequate compensation therefore, may provide for the payment of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction; and may in like manner readjust such payments from time to time. The effective date of payments to the veteran and the institution shall be the date the veteran commences training, but in no event prior to the effective date of Public Law No. 346, and the receipt of application or informal application at the regional office, Veterans Administration, or at the approved educational or training institution. The effective date of discontinuance of payment to the veterans and the institution shall be the date the veteran completes his educational or training course or the veteran discontinues or is discontinued from his course of training, except that if the course ends during a month the subsistence allowance may be paid for that month.
| Editorial by Perry Faulkner, Chief, Veterans Employment Service | 2 |
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| They Shall Serve Again (excerpt from a report by the U. S. Employment Office in Salem, Oregon) | 20 |
The crystalization of the traditional policy of the American people as regards the veteran is the enactment of laws in his behalf.

Federal agencies are charged with the responsibility of carrying out certain measures adopted by the Congress and signed by the President that would in some sense mitigate the dislocation from industrial pursuits of the American fighting man.

In the making of a citizen soldier the assumption is that he will bring all of his inner resourcefulness to be used in the common conflict with the enemy. Here he will develop initiative native to him.

We in America believe that he becomes a great fighting man because he personifies the things that are distinctly American—namely, strength of purpose, determination to win and the conviction that he can succeed if given an equal chance and opportunity to overcome the forces of life.

In each generation that has marched off to foreign battlefields, we are sharply reminded that this contention is sustained.

The generals of World War II lead the sons whose sires had fought with them in World War I.

The men of World War I had come home amid the plaudits of their fellowmen and re-established themselves.

They found jobs. They married. They established homes. They reared sons and daughters.

These youthful sons became the men that won victory for American arms in the mighty conflict just closed.

The guns of that conflict have ceased. The contention of men over so-called rights has not.

In every market place in America, rights are being debated and often times RIGHT is forgotten.

In the name of the veteran we proclaim many things.

Is it possible that we use him as a shield to hide our own inadequacies?

Yesterday he was a hero home from the wars. Today he is a veteran seeking to readjust himself to a way of life he never knew by practice or has almost forgotten by his years in the service.

If any of us need to be reminded that we deal with one of the most competent and strongest type of American citizen in the returned veteran let us pause long enough to so remind ourselves; that government agencies plus community interest can do many things for the veteran. But the best and the most important things will be done by himself alone.

Into the limbo of memory will go the things he learned about the cruelty and inhumanities of the battlefields. The softer and finer instincts of living will take possession of him. He will work and be rewarded by the desirable things of good living.

He will establish himself because he knows and understands that life offers to us its best rewards only when we furnish it our greatest endeavors.

To believe that the veteran can become strong and self-sustaining only with considerable help and assistance from sources other than himself is to contend that the fiber of our manhood has been weakened by war.

A new maturity and a new strength are his.

We have every right to believe that he will take this shell-shocked and battered old world upon his shoulders and carry it to greater distances than any of us have ever imagined.

You say there is no new frontier.

The veteran does not believe so. His ingenuity will create new frontiers and out of the waltz of war and waste will come the bright young man with the new idea that will revolutionize our world.
HEADQUARTERS ITEMS

LOCAL OFFICE EVALUATION

VES Headquarters Bulletin No. 302 referred to the "Guide to Analysis and Evaluation of Local Office Veterans Activities". This Guide has now been in use throughout the Service for several months. It has been thoroughly tested in the field and it is expected that VERS will have formed some very definite conclusions as to its usefulness and the need for improvement.

It is, therefore, requested that all State VERS attach to their next month's report, any suggestions or recommendations for revision of the Guide.

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ACKNOWLEDGING HEADQUARTERS COMMUNICATIONS

Replies to communications from this office to State VERS have not always been promptly dispatched. In the absence of the State VERS, it is expected that his Assistant or his Secretary will at least transmit an interim acknowledgment. If the State VERS is not prepared to submit a complete reply, he should also forward an acknowledgment.

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EMPLOYER ORDERS ANALYZED IN D. C. OFFICE

Two Assistants in the office of the VERS for the District of Columbia recently made a survey of placement activities in one of the local offices. An analysis of employer orders indicated that the active file had not been used at all in many instances, although the employer orders remained unfilled for long periods of time and qualified veterans' applications were in the active file. In other instances, spot referrals had been made for applicants who were not hired, while apparently qualified veterans in the active file were not given consideration.

In view of the numbers of veterans drawing readjustment allowances, VERS and their Assistants should make periodic spot-checks of employer orders and active files to assure full consideration is being given to qualified veterans registered with the local office.

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VETERANS INFORMATION DIRECTORY WIDELY ACCEPTED

Reports from State VERS and others indicate an enthusiastic acceptance and use of the VETERANS INFORMATION DIRECTORY recently released by this Service.
For example, the State of Pennsylvania made up a sample Directory which was immediately duplicated and sent out with a covering instruction for the guidance of local offices. (See sample Directory on opposite page.) The Pennsylvania bulletin directed that a master Directory be maintained in each local office for the duplication of other copies for other interested agencies. Local office managers and VERS were urged to cooperate with other agencies in the completion of the Directory and its distribution throughout the area surrounding their office.

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HEADQUARTERS TO DISTRIBUTE VETERANS EMPLOYMENT GUIDE

Shortly after February 15, the Veterans Employment Service will distribute an "Employer's Guide for the Development of a Veterans Employment Program."

The material in this Guide covers the most important phases of a functioning veterans employment program. It is factual and informative. Each of the twelve separate divisions of the Guide covers a specific subject related to the employment of veterans.

The Guide will be in the form of a portfolio. Wide distribution throughout the United States will be made by Headquarters. Copies will also be sent to local USES offices, with an extra supply for State VERS. Local offices will order additional copies through the State VERS. It is reasonable to anticipate that the Guide will prove a most useful aid to employers in the development of their veterans employment programs as well as Employment Service personnel in promoting the employment interests of veterans.

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NEW APPOINTMENTS

The Veterans Employment Service welcomes the following newly appointed Assistant State Veterans Employment Representatives:

Paul E. Ward, Georgia; Frank L. Davey and Loren A. Hart, Iowa; Francis O'Day and James A. Quinn, Massachusetts; Harley Olson and George Strueker, Minnesota; James Kennedy, Jr., North Carolina; Francis Walsh, New Jersey; Robert Snyder, New York; Maury Koblentz, Ohio; George A. Belloni, Oregon; Paul F. Murphy and Robert Mallin, Pennsylvania; William J. Lally, Rhode Island, and Henry S. Bloker, Tennessee.

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BENEFITS OF "G.I. BILL" EXTENDED TO ALLIED VETS

Section 1506 of Public Law 268--79th Congress, amending Public Law 346--78th Congress, extends the benefits of Titles II, III, IV and V of the "G.I. Bill" to certain veterans of the armed forces of Governments allied with the United States in World War II. Instructions interpreting this provision will be issued by the Veterans Employment Service and the U. S. Employment Service in the near future.

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MASSACHUSETTS PROVIDES VETERAN BENEFITS

In a letter noting the failure to include Massachusetts veteran benefits in the compilation appearing in the January NEWS LETTER, Mr. Francis X. Cotter, Commissioner of Veterans' Services for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, writes:

"We have always been very proud of our veterans' legislation, and invite comparison with any other State. We feel that we may not have identical rights with other States, but on the basis of what we do have compared with other States, we think there is none better."

The following are only a few of the benefits described in a pamphlet entitled, "Highlights of Services and Benefits for Veterans of World War II and Their Dependents Under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The Commonwealth provides: hospitalization and domiciliary care; maternity care; medical care (infants in their first year); second disability fund; vocational rehabilitation services for veterans not eligible for training by Veterans Administration; preference in State civil service (disabled veterans who pass examinations are given priority over all other persons in appointments); issuance of certain licenses without charge; free photostatic copies of discharges; etc.

The Massachusetts Doctrine, as enunciated by the Postwar Rehabilitation Committee, reads as follows:

"The problem of the veteran is not one of the minute, but will be a continuing process for years to come. The problem is, first, a responsibility of the Commonwealth, and secondly, and perhaps more intimately, the problem of each local community."

*****

MISSOURI VER REPORTS TO PRESIDENT

At the request of the President, the VER for Missouri made a personal report regarding his recent trip to the South Pacific. During a visit of more than one hour, the President asked about the reaction of servicemen now overseas to the Nation's plans for their readjustment to civilian life. Following the discussion, Mr. Marks was guest at a luncheon in the Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri.

Although his official responsibilities have made it impossible for President Truman to personally participate in the development of Veterans Employment Service programs as he has done in past years, he still maintains a very keen interest in the activities of the Service.

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VES VETS FORM NEW LEGION POST

California reports the formation of a new Legion Post, membership consisting of 75 employees of the Veterans Division of the Los Angeles U. S. Employment office. The new organization has adopted the name of one of America's most illustrious son's, General George S. Patton.
NEW YORK M.D. OFFERS FREE SERVICE TO VETS

As evidence of the sincere interest of professional people in the readjustment of returning veterans, the following letter from Dr. Irving Innerfield of Nyack, New York, to the manager of the local U.S. Employment Service office is quoted:

"Thanks a lot for inviting me to your interesting meeting. The veteran problem is something very close to my heart. Any doctor who has served in the Army or Navy starts feeling more like a father than a doctor to those grand kids, and it's just something we don't get over so quickly. I hope I never do.

"Just to make it official, any time you find a veteran who needs a medical check-up, send him to me. And to make the situation clear to all concerned, I insist upon giving this examination gratis.

"It isn't 'socialized medicine' at all. I don't even know what 'socialized medicine' is. It's just for the sake of doing it."

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VIRGINIA BANKER HIRES VET ADVISOR

In a small town in Virginia, there is a bank whose activities are directed by a wide awake and energetic president with a sincere desire to help his community, which is 90% agricultural.

This bank president has hired a veteran to evaluate farm land, stock and crops for loans and make recommendations to the bank. His work does not stop there, however, for the veteran will follow up on each farm loan to check the progress of the farmer, advising on the use of fertilizers, crop rotation, farm improvements, herd improvements, etc. The purpose is to help the G.I. farmer increase his income, and, of course, insure better prospects for repayment of the loan. The veteran hired for this job is a graduate of Virginia's agricultural college.

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ST. PAUL ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AIDS JOB DEVELOPMENT

In a recent letter to members of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Paul W. Anderson, President, said, in part:

"Approximately 5,000 veterans of World War II have applications on file with the local U.S. Employment Service Office, and at the present time there are from 500 to 700 veterans visiting the office daily. A great number of these men have excellent pre-war experience and have the training and educational background qualifying them for technical and professional positions, while others are skilled in trades and crafts.

"The U.S. Employment Service is authorized by law to assist returning servicemen in finding jobs. Its task is tremendous both in scope and importance and can be successfully handled only if employers cooperate by registering their job openings immediately. If this is not done, a veteran is compelled to make many calls on business concerns with disappointing results... We urge that your company cooperate with the U.S. Employment Service and thus afford the maximum opportunities for our returning servicemen to secure employment."
IDAHO VETERANS DIG-IN

In an effort to alleviate the housing shortage, a plan has been developed in Idaho to enable veterans who can buy a lot to construct a basement which will provide them a temporary place to live. As materials become available, the veteran such as lumber companies will help finance the project. Reference to "Placement Aids" should not be necessary to determine the veteran's ability to dig such a hole of slightly larger dimensions than his former foxhole.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

VET PLACEMENTS EXCEED MALE NON-VET PLACEMENTS IN MAINE

In the most heartening report received from any source, the VER for Maine advises that for the month of December 1945, 53.7% of all male placements were veterans. This is particularly impressive when compared to the 42.1% figure for the month of November 1945, and the Nation-wide average of 41.6% for the month of December 1945.

PUERTO RICAN VETERANS USE LINGUAL ABILITY IN SOUTH AMERICA

The VER for Puerto Rico reports that he has been successful in placing veterans with a large firm doing business in Central and South America. This employer will train Puerto Rican veterans who speak both English and Spanish for assignments in Spanish-speaking nations. An effort will be made to sell other employers on the advantages of this arrangement.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROMOTES VET PLACEMENT

"You now have the opportunity of choosing present and future employees from the best of Burlington's and Des Moines County's young men. A clear account of their ability, jobs learned in service, and physical condition is, or will be, filled with the U. S. Veterans Employment Representative, William Squire, at the U. S. Employment Service Office, the day the returning veterans are discharged........ The Chamber of Commerce cannot do this job alone, nor can the Employment Service, nor can you as an employer, but working together, we can provide employment for our veterans."

Enclosed with the letter was a survey questionnaire requesting information such as training programs for veterans, types and numbers of job openings, etc. The returned questionnaires will be transmitted to the local veterans employment representative for follow-up.
ON-THE-JOB TRAINING ANSWERS VET'S NEEDS

The VER for New Mexico relates the following example of how on-the-job training helped to solve a 35-year-old veteran's employment problem.

Prior to army service, this veteran had been connected with a large manufacturing firm in the east for a period of nine years. During this period, he worked as a shipping and receiving clerk and as a checker. During his two-year service in the army, his duties involved shipping, receiving, and scheduling parts for distribution with an advanced field depot company in England. Climatic conditions in that country brought about a severe sinus condition which resulted in hospitalization and subsequent discharge.

After discharge from the army, he was sent to the Veterans' Hospital in Albuquerque and after receiving treatment over a period of some five or six weeks, he was told that his condition was improved to the extent that he could undertake employment. However, he learned he could only seek work in a dry climate. He was capable of moderate lifting, pushing, pulling, and related activities, but it was necessary that exposure to cold, damp and dusty atmosphere be avoided.

The veteran's principal interest was in being able to establish a home in New Mexico where he would be able to maintain his family. Inasmuch as there are no manufacturing concerns in this area where he would be able to use his training attained before and during service in the army, the veteran's problem was one of becoming connected with an establishment where he could receive on-the-job training.

A Physical Capacities Appraisal was made, the results of which were applied in selection of a job where working conditions would be suitable. As a further precaution, a Physical Demands Analysis was made subsequent to which the ex-serviceman was sent out as receiving clerk in a local jobbers supply room. The rate of pay on this job was adequate ($130 a month), inasmuch as the worker was receiving on-the-job training and was entitled to subsistence allowances under Public Law 16. After being on this job about two days, the man returned to the office, and it was evident that he was suffering from a severe sinus attack. It was revealed in the interview that on the second day of work, a particular type of dust formed on the premises to which he was peculiarly allergic. He was forced to resign.

A thorough review of the Physical Capacities Appraisal previously made indicated that while no gross error was involved in the first placement, extreme care would have to be applied in selecting a location where the man could work and not be exposed to conditions which would irritate his sinuses.

A wholesale drug firm was contacted where an order for a stock clerk was developed. A Physical Demands Analysis of this job indicated the man's qualifications would enable him to do the work and to progress with on-the-job training. His starting salary is $35 a week and, from benefits to be derived under Public Law 16, he is enabled to accomplish his goal of establishing his home in Albuquerque. On a recent contact, the veteran stated that he likes the job, his surrounding conditions, and prospects for the future.

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D.C. OFFERS TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The VER for the District of Columbia reports the approval of 55 establishments for on-the-job training as of January 16, 1946. In addition, 373 apprentice training programs have been approved as well as 106 schools and institutions (excluding public elementary, junior and high schools). Various business groups such as the Bankers Association, Hotel Association, etc., have extended the VER full cooperation and support in the readjustment of returning veterans.

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EX-SAILOR PLACED AS APPRENTICE WITH NEWSPAPER

The Washington VER tells the following "happy ending" story:

"J.S. served in the Navy for almost three years before his discharge in October 1945. Shortly after his discharge, this veteran, now 23 years of age, said that he did not wish to use his experience as a quartermaster and that he would prefer to work in other fields.

"When he first contacted the Veterans Employment Representative in the Seattle office, he did not exhibit any particular desire for any one field, but was willing to take any kind of a job that he thought would be to his advantage. The Veterans Employment Representative took considerable time in counseling the veteran. In the course of several conversations, he learned that the boy did have an interest in printing due to the fact that his father had operated a small printing shop in a nearby State. With this as a lead, the VER further counseled with the veteran who admitted that he would like to follow in the printing trade.

"In keeping with the policy established in this area, the young veteran was referred to the Printing Trades Council to obtain information about the apprenticeship trade. For various reasons, he was discouraged by the Council to accept an apprenticeship.

"After this experience, the veteran again contacted the VER who then put him in touch with the Washington Newspaper Publishers' Association. With the aid of this organization, the veteran was placed as an apprentice with one of the weekly newspapers of the State. Before the final contact was made, the VER contacted the Veterans Administration and was told that the veteran would be entitled to his training rights under Public Law 346, and would receive financial help from them in addition to the wage which he would be paid.

"This arrangement was particularly desirable to the veteran who found that the newspaper had a small apartment available over their establishment which the veteran could rent. A subsequent check-up shows that both the veteran and the employer are well satisfied."

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ON-THE-JOB TRAINING STIMULATED IN OKLAHOMA

In Oklahoma, new committees are being set up in each community to develop on-the-job and other training opportunities for veterans.
The membership will include: (1) the superintendent of schools as chairman; (2) two representatives from veteran groups; (3) two representatives from labor groups; and (4) two representatives from employer groups. Representatives in the capacity of consultants will include local Veterans Employment Representatives, Selective Service Local Board Members, and State Vocational as well as public school representation.

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VER HELPS VET GO INTO REFRIGERATION BUSINESS

The Veterans Employment Representative in the Vancouver USES office is to "blame" for an ex-serviceman's being a very busy man these days.

This veteran recently discharged after nearly five years in the Army Air Corps, visited the Vancouver office and expressed his desire to the VER to secure employment in the local railroad shops as an apprentice machinist.

The local Veterans Employment Representative secured his Form 100 from the files, and went over the information on this form very carefully. It revealed the fact that the veteran had completed special training in refrigeration maintenance in the Army and that he had been assigned to that type of work for nearly two years. At the time of discharge, he held the rank of Army Technical Sergeant.

Armed with this information, the VER suggested to the veteran that he attempt to seek employment in the refrigeration field. A thorough canvass was made of all jobs in the town and surrounding area, but no suitable opening was found.

The VER then suggested to the veteran that he open his own shop. The veteran's response was favorable except for the fact that the veteran needed a loan to acquire more tools and a suitable location. The VER swung into action. A loan was arranged with a local bank. Additional arrangements were made with an electrical shop to receive service calls. Next followed an advertisement in the local newspaper announcing the service. This resulted in enough calls the next day to keep the veteran busy for several weeks. The last report revealed that the veteran had received enough calls to last several months and more for the next year.

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A.E.A. FOSTERS VETERAN EMPLOYMENT

The following is quoted from a Veteran Employment Bulletin published December 13, 1945, by the Automotive Electric Association. The Bulletin was sent to all Association members in the State of Michigan.

"To employers who are or will be in need of qualified workers, the following information regarding the Veterans Employment Center in Detroit will be of interest....

"Picking the right man for the job is not left to chance at the Veterans Employment Center, 2210 Park Avenue in downtown Detroit, where 78 interviewers and employment counselors are daily confronted with problems of all kinds arising in their talks with returned servicemen.
"Veterans of all service branches who, from first-hand experience, understand the feelings and attitudes of returning G. I.'s, make up the staff, all trained in modern employment service techniques. They know how to utilize the tools provided in registering and coding experienced workers according to their acquired skills; how to steer inexperienced workers into fields of work and occupations for which, by standard tests, they show aptitude, interest and potential occupational qualifications. They know that men who served in services and supplies units received intensive specialized training which serves to qualify them for related civilian occupations with little or no on-the-job training. For instance, a veteran whose military occupational specialty was "electrician, automotive," has completed Army training which qualifies him for at least 53 related civilian occupations, with on-the-job training running from brief periods to considerable time for highly-skilled work. Thousands of youths received valuable training in repair and maintenance work in Army, Navy, or Coast Guard schools followed by valuable experience in service, qualifying them in many cases for civilian jobs without additional training.

"Veteran employment representatives and counselors, now stationed in the USES local offices throughout the Detroit Area refer veterans to the Veterans Employment Center in situations that call for greater expenditure of time and effort than can be afforded in busy, crowded local offices, to insure more personalized service. At the Center, the veteran sits in a private office with a counselor and unburdens himself. If it is found that he has a problem which must be solved before he is ready to accept a job, that perhaps he needs help in choosing a vocation or resolving a social or domestic problem; that he needs training or rehabilitation, or needs financial, medical or legal aid, he is brought in contact with proper agency and individual whose duty it is to handle his particular type of problem. A constant follow-up is maintained in an effort to make sure the veteran secures whatever help must precede a successful referral to work. When the point is reached where the veteran is ready for a job, he is then free from any worry over matters that adversely affect his employability. Further follow-up after he is placed on a job insures satisfaction of both worker and employer.

"Realizing that the successful postwar industry needs the youthful vigor, skill, knowledge and judgment possessed by those who met the crucial tests of World War II and won out, employers are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Center. In many instances, in addition to placing their orders for help, they are sending representatives to the Center to interview and hire men on the spot. The USES has located its master file of all area job openings at the Center to help insure immediate placement of veterans seeking work. If you are an employer in need of qualified workers, you can utilize this public service by calling Cherry 9033."

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VER ANSWERS
S.O.S.

"A veteran of World War II who was aided in opening his photographic studio in Port Angeles, was suddenly taken ill and rushed to the hospital. There was no one to continue his business so his first thought was of the Veterans Employment Representative in the Port Angeles office who had helped him obtain material and a camera."
"The nurse called from the hospital asking for someone to contact the veteran at once. This was done and an order was put in clearance immediately for a veteran who was a photographer. Through the inter-state clearance system, a veteran was found who had been discharged from the Coast Guard. At the present time, he was in Indianapolis, Indiana. The employer gave permission to hire the Indiana veteran.

"As the result of two wires, the photographer was hired and brought to Port Angeles by air and bus. He is now established in the studio and the situation is working out to everyone's satisfaction."

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A large aircraft corporation in Fort Worth, Texas, plans to hire approximately 1500 veterans. They will be employed at the rate of 15 each week, working 40 hours each week in the plant and attending school six hours. The program has been approved under the G.I. Bill.

A major airline has placed an order with the same office for about 225 veterans with line mechanic and stock room experience.

Congratulations to the VES and USES in Texas for their efforts to assist former Air Corps personnel obtain the jobs they seek with commercial airline and aircraft employers.

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The following story comes from the VER for Missouri.

"Prior to entering service, E.G.E. had no previous work experience except for a short period of time in a local shoe factory. He is married and now has a family. During his period of service in the Army, he attained the rank of Staff Sergeant. His records indicated that he has leadership and ability. He was reared on a small farm. He seemed to have many good qualities— neat, good personality, fine conversationalist, eager and willing to undertake any job that offered future possibilities. His only drawback was his lack of work experience.

"After counseling the young veteran, it was agreed that he might do well in sales work. The VER contacted a local concern, and the manager agreed to give E.G.E. a trial. A recent check was made on the placement and the employer stated that the young man had advanced remarkably, has outstanding ability, and although he has been on the job a short time, is being considered for the manager of a branch store.

"Counseling brought out the potentiality of this young and inexperienced veteran. He had never thought of that type of work for himself."

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The VER for Colorado reports that the local American Legion Post in Grand Junction recently launched a campaign to arouse public interest in securing suitable jobs for veterans from Mesa County who will
return within the next six months. A committee of six men organized and directed the campaign. The campaign consisted of two phases. One was a thorough canvass of all employers of Mesa County to determine present and future job openings. This information was turned over to the VER in the local USES office to be made available for use in placing veterans.

The second phase was the preparation of a window display card to be furnished to employers who hire World War II veterans.

A total of 12 firms in Grand Junction volunteered to furnish Legion members to actually conduct the campaign and where there was not a veteran employed, the firm designated another member of their staff to do the contact work.

One hundred and eight employers were contacted and 97 job orders were obtained and placed on the desk of the local VER for immediate placements. The variety of job orders was great, reaching into many fields. There was a definite need in the Grand Junction office for such job orders and this program has provided the immediate needs.

The VER for Illinois has enlisted the aid of organizations such as the Businessmen's Exchange and the Sales Executives' Club in the development of better white-collar jobs for veterans.

The VER for Missouri cites the following placement case history:

"W.G.H. entered the Army in April 1944, and was discharged in September 1945 with a CDD. He suffered a back injury which was service connected and had severe arthritis, also service connected, which started after a fall in England. He is unable to do heavy work. He did not want to leave his own home town because of housing conditions elsewhere. He had been a bus driver in civilian life and in the Army. Now he was unable to return to that work because of his physical condition. The VER convinced him of his need for further training. He then indicated a desire to become some sort of technician. With the VER's help, he was able to secure approval from the Veterans Administration and start on-the-job training in a dental laboratory. Latest reports indicate that he is doing well."

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service and a member of the Veterans Placement Service Board, was the principal speaker at the presentation of a World War II Employment Flag to the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills in Virginia. The theme of speeches was emphasis of the right of every returning veteran to have the opportunity of reestablishing himself in civilian life and to find permanent security for himself and family, with the responsibility resting with his home community.
The VER for Virginia, who conceived and developed the World War II Employment Flag in his State, made the presentation to the president of the mills. At the time of the ceremony, the mills had actually employed 2,500 World War II veterans.

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FINE EXAMPLE OF EMPLOYER ASS'N COOPERATION

An outstanding example of employer organization cooperation with the Veterans Employment Service and the U. S. Employment Service is presented by the California Retail Grocers and Merchants Association, Limited.

Recently this organization issued a form letter to all of its members, located in all parts of California, headed "Let Your U.S.E.S. Serve as Your Employment Agency". The letter requested that all members list with the Veterans Employment Representative in local U.S.E.S. offices "all possible job opportunities for veterans in retail food stores and any general information on how the Association can help the veterans."

In part, the letter says "We urge therefore that all local associations and individual retail grocers file their requests for personnel with the local U.S.E.S. office, thereby not only serving the purpose of aiding the veterans but establishing a centralized agency for employment and bringing back valuable personnel to the grocery field."

Attached to the letter is a list of all U.S.E.S. offices in California, together with the address.

This is the kind of cooperation which will develop jobs and help the Employment Service to give the Veteran the "maximum" service in finding suitable employment. The Grocers Association has set a good example for other organizations to follow. (California Veterans Employment Service News)

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ARIZONA COMMUNITY SUPPORTS LOCAL OFFICE

A full page advertisement in the Arizona Record announces the opening of a new local USES office at Globe, Arizona. The cost was borne by a group of local business firms which augurs well for the fledgling office.

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FORMS 53 PROVE THEIR VALUE

The value of Forms 53 was demonstrated in the following story related by the VER for Vermont:

"A local contractor appealed to us for a bulldozer operator at once. Being no such qualified person was listed in our active file, we went over our file of Forms 53 on veterans. A veteran was located who had bulldozer experience with the Army Engineers. He was contacted by telephone, referred and hired the same day. This veteran, who is now doing a fine job, had only been out of service for about two weeks and had not reported to this office. This brings out a point that the 53 Forms we receive on veterans are very helpful in locating ex-servicemen with special skills who may not have reported at any USES office."
ANOTHER KIND OF VET BONUS

The Benjamin Electric Company has set up the following plan for veterans. It is customary for this firm to give a bonus to all employees at Christmas time. Since one-half of the bonus is determined by the length of service with the company, all veterans are being given credit for the time served in the armed forces regardless if these men were former employees or new hires. They are also establishing the policy that any ex-servicemen, regardless of whether or not they were former employees, having served in the armed forces for a period of two and one-half years, will be allowed two weeks' vacation with pay in 1946.

(Veterans Employment Service News for Illinois)

CALIFORNIA FOLLOWS UP ON EVALUATIONS

The California VER and his Assistants have made good and effective use of the Guide for the evaluation of local office service to veterans. Not content with the usual evaluation, they follow-up at a later date to ascertain whether their recommendations for improvements have been carried out. The outstanding teamwork evident in California is in keeping with the best traditions of the Service.

SOUTH CAROLINA VER EMPHASIZES DISABLED VETERAN PLACEMENT

The VER for South Carolina reports that he, the Assistant VER, and all local VERS emphasize the employment of disabled veterans in their conversations with employers. In addition, a form used to report employer contacts in behalf of veterans includes an item regarding the employer's attitude towards disabled veterans.

VA PLANS AID FOR VETS WITH IMPAIRED HEARING

Veterans Administration is planning to set up several aural or hearing rehabilitation centers in the near future. Approximately 250 veterans monthly would be trained in each center. These aural rehabilitation centers will provide for the following services: scientific estimate of disability; fitting of hearing aid; training in its use; acoustic training; speech correction for those who have been deaf for some time; and lip reading. This training will be coordinated with Veterans Administration's program of prosthetic appliances and instruction while veterans are still in hospitals.

In addition, Veterans Administration is planning an intensive program of education for its contact representatives in the field and out-patient clinic personnel so that they may detect those veterans whose hearing is impaired and conduct tests on the spot. Thus it will be possible for a veteran to receive training in oral rehabilitation at the earliest possible time instead of having to wait until he is almost totally deaf.
WAR DEPARTMENT ADOPTS
VES SELECTIVE PLACEMENT
PROGRAM

The Secretary of War has issued instructions to all Commanding Generals to give maximum assistance in the employment of disabled veterans and other handicapped individuals. In view of the widespread interest in the selective placement program, Secretary Patterson's Order is quoted in its entirety:

"1. War Department Civilian Placement Policy, dated 9, February 1945, recognizes the utilization of physically limited personnel as one of the objectives of the Department's placement program. Considered in connection with the Department's policy of maximum possible assistance to veterans, set forth in Orders B, 4 January 1945, the utilization of limited personnel is of particular moment at the present time, when many physically impaired veterans are seeking employment with the Department.

"2. The war-time experience of this Department in selective placement has demonstrated the practicality of the use of physically limited personnel when a proper matching of people and jobs is accomplished.

"3. The demobilization of the Armed Forces will result in the return to civilian employment of many thousands of veterans with service-connected disabilities. Many, having held jobs in the War Department prior to military service will be reemployed. Others will be made available through the Civil Service Commission as vacancies occur. The judicious placement of such men and women is a prerequisite to facilitating their return to normal civilian employment.

"4. The War Department will not discriminate against individuals solely because of physical limitations. It is the policy of the War Department that applicants or employees will be considered suitable or unsuitable for a given position in terms of their total qualifications, e.g., experience, training, specialized skills, and physical capacity. Particular attention will be given to determining the degree to which such personnel have compensated for their limitations.

"5. The above policy requires factual information on the physical requirements of positions, and factual information as to the physical abilities of each individual considered for placement.

"6. Placement technicians working with operating officials (and medical officers where available) will determine the working conditions, hazards, and physical requirements of positions and apply such information in the selective placement of physically limited personnel.
"7. The Office of the Secretary of War will formulate department-wide plans, policies, guides, and regulations relative to this activity, will conduct basic training in the Civilian Personnel Officers’ School, will inspect for compliance, and will counsel and assist the major components in the development of a program.

"8. Commanding Generals of the Forces and their subordinate commanders at all levels will —

a. Furnish adequate supervision and guidance to Civilian Personnel Officers or their designated representatives in the use of proper techniques for the analysis of job requirements and individual capacities, and in the conduct of placement activities for limited personnel.

b. Take such action as is necessary to secure an understanding and application of this program by operating officials.

c. Authorize and require at the installation level periodic follow-ups by medical, safety, or placement personnel to insure that individuals are not required to perform duties or tasks which exceed their physical capacities."

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ASSISTANT VERS
CONFER RE
DISABLED VETERANS

The second meeting of Assistant VERS concerned with the selective placement of disabled veterans was held in the Coronada Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, from January 21 through January 25. The meeting was attended by the Assistant VERS from eight midwestern states and the District of Columbia. The VER for Missouri was host to the meeting and participated in the discussions.

Mr. Harold Hayes, State Supervisor for the Handicapped for Michigan, conducted a one-day session on Selective Placement techniques. It was the general consensus of those attending the conference that the employment interests of disabled veterans had been advanced by this exchange of information and ideas.

Final arrangements for a meeting of Assistant VERS from the Eastern States have been completed. This meeting will be held at the Community Inn, at Hershey, Pennsylvania, the week of February 11. Plans for the West Coast meeting are nearing completion. It is expected that this meeting will be held early in March.

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USES RADIO PROGRAM
AIDS VET

The VER for Utah reports the following placement story.

A young Second Lieutenant in the Army developed eczema in various parts of the body, but had never been affected on his face or hands. He was granted a 10% disability pension and eligibility for vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16. Prior to entering the service he had been a salesperson, had attended college one year, and had served on a church mission in Sweden for two years. He had been in the army three years, and after discharge was employed as an order clerk for a glass and paint company. However, he was unhappy in this work and wished to go to school.
One day, the young man heard a USES radio broadcast on KDYL in which counseling for veterans was discussed. He came to the office and requested counseling. During the course of the interview, it was learned that his hobby for years had been photography. He had taken pictures of outdoor scenes and had developed them himself in a dark room he had set up in his own home. He said that he had always wanted to be a photographer and had secured information from a commercial art school in Los Angeles. It was in this field that he wanted training. However, a family problem presented an obstacle in a plan for training. He had a wife and child to support and another child was expected.

On-the-job training was suggested and the veteran expressed a decided interest in this type of vocational plan. An arrangement was made for him to meet a local commercial photographer who became interested in the veteran and told him that he was a graduate of the art school in Hollywood which the veteran had wished to attend. The employer agreed to train the veteran, and assured him that he could train him on-the-job more effectively than the art school could teach him.

The Counselor then contacted the Veterans Administration and it was later agreed that the veteran should receive on-the-job training and subsistence allowance from the Veterans Administration under Public Law 16. In this way, the combined income from the government and the employer enabled the veteran to meet the financial obligations of his family and be trained in the work he desired.

A SELECTIVE PLACEMENT

A veteran contacted the Idaho Falls, Idaho, local USES office early in October 1945. He had heard of the work the USES was doing for veterans and now wanted to register and learn what could be done for him. Since his discharge in December 1944, the veteran had held a job driving a delivery wagon for the Pepsi-Cola Company. Inasmuch as he was discharged with a C.D.D. because of "Premature Elephantitis" in his hands, this disability now made it necessary for him to quit his driving job due to his hands becoming swollen and numb from gripping the steering wheel. His work history showed that all he was equipped to do was to drive trucks. The ex-serviceman stated, when it was suggested that he go to a Veterans Hospital, that it was entirely impossible. His family responsibilities made it necessary for him to be gainfully employed immediately.

After a complete interview, it was evident that the veteran had to be retrained in a job which would not require his using his hands to grip continuously. He was taken out of "main stream" as he was considered a counseling case.

His interests as a youth in school were investigated. He stated that he did not have any interest other than his school work, but after suggesting many hobbies which some youths are naturally interested in, he remembered that he used to like photography and had done a little developing while in high school. After discussing photography, he said he would like to learn the trade, as an apprentice under Public Law 16, if possible.

An appointment was made for him with a local photographer who stated he was interested in hiring an apprentice who has been in the service. The young man was hired and is doing satisfactorily.

*****
"I woke up one day and found myself illiterate; I could neither read nor write."

An odd statement to come from the lips of a young man who graduated "with praise" from one of our Eastern colleges. But when it was uttered, nothing could have been closer to the truth!

From early youth, this individual’s brilliant scholastic record resulted in his receiving many coveted scholastic honors. Among these was a scholarship offered by the Springfield College in Massachusetts, entitling him to attend a foreign university of his own choosing for his junior college year. Inasmuch as the young man had always evidenced keen interest in athletics – having majored in physical education – his choice was a European school specializing in this subject. During his year abroad, he took skiing instructions in Austria, a 1300-mile bicycle trip through Germany, and ended his foreign trip with a month at the Milis Buk Gymnastic School in Denmark.

Returning to Springfield College, he was graduated in 1938. He then married and spent his next four years in working as secretary for the YMCA in New York and in Oregon. In 1942, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and was sent to Quantico, Virginia. Within a year, he had been commissioned Second Lieutenant.

The following year, the young officer was promoted to First Lieutenant and sent to the Pacific Theater. His nineteenth month of overseas service found him fighting with the Second Marine Division on Tinian. It was during that month that he was seriously wounded in action. An enemy bullet destroyed his eyesight completely. To use his expression, when he woke up he found himself illiterate; being able neither to read nor write.

Events moved rapidly. The wounded officer was returned to the States and sent to the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, where he received specialized training for the blind. He was determined to make the necessary adjustments and go forward. Braille was soon mastered. In addition, he learned to use a regular typewriter.

He was retired from the Marine Corps in October 1945, and with his wife returned to Salem, Oregon, to make their home. Being ambitious, it wasn't long before he made known his desire to find suitable employment. The manager of the local U.S. Employment Service office decided there was a possibility of hiring the young man and training him as a veterans counselor.

Fifteen months after his injury, the ex-serviceeman was working as a counselor. When the State Veterans Employment Representative met him, he was bombarded with a salvo of questions. The young veteran wanted the most accurate and complete information available on subjects pertaining to veterans.

Three months' experience as a veteran counselor has shown that he rates among the very best. He maintains an index file with all information written in Braille and runs through them with amazing rapidity to pick out the information he wishes. Interviewing presents no problem. Veterans wanting only information are conducted directly to the young counselor's desk and interviewed. Where counseling is desired, the applicant's card is first brought in by the receptionist and read aloud, after which the veteran is ushered in. In many instances, veterans never realize that they have been consulting with a blind man.

The young counselor is by no means limited to interviewing. He accomplishes considerable public relations work and is in demand as a speaker at meetings of civic clubs and other groups.
Mr. Clarence Oppen,
2801 P. R. St., N. W.,
Washington, D.C.
March 13, 1946

Dear Comrade,

The Executive Committee of Vincent B. Costello Post 15 will meet in the Legion Clubhouse on Tuesday Evening March 19th at 8:00 P.M.

David E. Miller,
Adjutant.
HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED —

More than 5,500 persons availed themselves of employment counseling in the two local offices of the United States Employment Service during the year just ended.

Introduced July 1, 1945 as the local adaptation of a nation-wide USES plan to speed civilian job adjustment for veterans and displaced war workers, the District project was launched by six men and women counselors. At the close of the first year, this staff was doubled, the increase due to the addition of six World War II veterans as special counselors for former service men and women.

Under the national USES regulations governing employment counseling, this service was opened to all applicants of employable age not occupationally adjusted. Emphasis was placed however on service for veterans, displaced war workers, young persons needing help to decide their vocations, the older worker needing a different occupation, and the physically handicapped.

Veterans of both world wars numbered more than 75 per cent or 4,197 of the 5,528 men and women receiving special guidance for their vocational problems. Relatively few of these veterans were from the first world war, the majority of 3,966 veterans being from the second world war.

Most of these veterans were young men between the ages of 19 and 25 years whose education was interrupted by the call to arms or who had no job experience before the war which could be translated into usable background for today's job.

Although the women (veterans and non-veterans) accounted for a relatively small number, 623 individuals out of the 5,528 total of this first year, their problems offered a wider diversity. As displaced war workers and the older person who had to meet the competition of younger workers after V-J Day, these women counselees afforded a versatile testing of the USES new techniques for vocational help.

This first year demonstrated the effectiveness of the counseling tools set up for this service as well as the value of the close cooperation practiced with other community agencies.

Local business and professional men and women assisted by granting interviews to veterans and other counselees interested in entering the fields in which these consultants were experienced. USES counselors proved too, in this initial twelve months span that the most successful counseling permits the counselee to make his own decisions, to do his own investigations, to find out all aspects of the occupation he has in mind for himself — but under the trained guidance of the counselor.

Most frequent problem for the veteran seeking employment counseling was what to do with his limited skills and interrupted education. In many instances he was a farm bred boy before the war and he had found that the general farm chores he performed did not give him skills he could sell on the District labor market, without more training.

Second most encountered job difficulty was the salvage of benefits from the Army or Navy assignment without following the identical occupation. Two years in the galley of a Navy ship taught a certain young Washingtonian a great deal about food but he did not want to continue in the kitchen. Under testing, he proved to have clerical aptitude and this having an appeal for him, he was counseled to
take job training for administrative assistant to a wholesale grocer.

The first year of employment counseling service revealed to the USES in the District, the answer to several puzzling situations. One was the fact many former GI's refused to accept well paying stenographic jobs, although they were graduates of business schools and had followed that occupation before the war.

In the Army there had been a widespread attitude that being a "typewriter jockey" or "pencil pusher" was not a man's work. In a number of cases, we were able to point out to the veteran that he had absorbed this attitude and was mistaking it for his own dislike of such a job. When this became apparent to him he usually returned to the stenographic job he had before the war, sometimes at an increased pay grade.

Another attitude the counselors help dispel was that school teaching is "a female's work" and the District of Columbia gained thereby, several male vocational teachers for sheet metal and allied shop work.

The second year of employment counseling unfolds against this background of good accomplishment. The District of Columbia Employment Service hopes to have an equivalent record on July 1, 1947.

Fred Z. Hetzel
Director, United States Employment Service
1624 H Street, N.W.
District 7000
Clarence V. Opper.
2802 - P. St. N.W.
Wash. D.C.
Oct. 3 1946

Dear Comrade;
   The Executive Committee meeting of Vincent E.
Costello Post #15, will be held on Tuesday Oct. 15, 1946
at 8 P.M. in the Legion Clubhouse.

Fraternally
Harry A. Mc Masters
Adjutant
Join The "Forty-Niners"

With the call for the prepayment of $500 due appearing elsewhere in this issue, it seems that some explanation is due the newer members of the Legion, and possibly some of the older ones as well. We will first give the provisions of the National Constitution and By-Laws of the American Legion with regard to annual dues and then detail the procedure designed to effect a greater stability of membership.

Sec. 2 of Article V of the National Constitution states:

"Annual dues shall be payable October 1st of each year. Beginning with the year 1919, all members of the Legion, dues, of which were payable in January for the current year. However, it was discovered that stabilization of membership was not obtained. Therefore, it was decided to adopt a different plan. Accordingly, the Code section cited above was amended to read:

"Annual dues shall be payable for the privilege of membership. These dues are to be paid as of October 20 for the following calendar year.

"The responsibility of Post Officers will endeavor to secure as many dues payments as possible before December 1st, and report them to the Department in the usual way. To each Legion making prepayment, a post will be credited with an amount equal to the number of members listed in the Post's financial statements. No prepayments will be credited in the Department in which the Post has members listed in its initial financial statements. These payments will be made to the Legion having the lowest in the yearly assessment, and to the Department having the highest in the same assessment, and to the Department having the highest in the assessment having the lowest in the same assessment. This will ensure that the Post Officers will receive the benefits of their prepayments and will also be credited with these benefits. The Post Officers are responsible for the accurate reporting of their members and their payments, and any errors will be credited to the Department having the highest in the assessment having the lowest in the same assessment.

The Henry C. Spongel delegation was prepayment in the name of that outstanding Legionnaire, W.M. Spongel, a member of Post No. 1 (formerly Gang. Forschering Post No. 1) of the District of Columbia. A member of the Legion for 29 consecutive conventions is here Cochrane Post 1's unbeatable.

Fred E. Hewitt, Director of the U.S. Service for the government and the people of the world, was selected as the District of Columbia, the American Legion 39 consecutive conventions here Cochrane Post 1's unbeatable.

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An annual feature of the Department Conventions, the presentation of awards, again held the center of attention at the gathering this month when Hampton D. Percy, Chairman of the Trophies and Awards Committee made the following presentation:

Certificates Of Merit
Certificates of Merit were presented to: Tom C. Clark, Attor- ney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Arthur S. Fleming, U. S. Civil Serv- ice Commissioner; T. A. M. Craven, Controller of the United States; David L. Buffa, Commanding Offic- er, Metropolitan Police Precinct; Harold Hepworth, Superintendent of the National Training School; J. N. Hendry, District Manager; Austin Bolen, General Mo- tors Corporation; Henry L. Schmitt, Charles A. Riedl, Phil Fox of Ladle Electric Co. and J. N. Kahn, Executive Secretary to Senator Alexander Wile. A certificate of Merit was to have been presented personally to Brig. Gen. Frank Hines, but he was unable to奔波 to receive the award.

For membership accomplishments the following trophies were awarded: The Washington Trophy was won by Bradley Wood Post 36; The John Lewis Smith Trophy was awarded to the B. C. Lloyd Post 172; The Julius Prager Trophy was won by the C. E. Gifford Post 37; The Bellow Wood Post 5; The Delaware Trophy was won by B. C. Lloyd Post 172; The Connecticut Kiwanis Northern Post 9; The Junior Post Trophy for smaller posts was won by Kennedy's H. Nash Post 66; The Trophy for smaller posts was won by Lewis and Douglas Mc- Nan Post.

Paul McGahan Trophy
The Paul McGahan Trophy was won by Department of Labor Post 62; Frank E. Beckstock Trophy was awarded to the C. E. Gifford Post 37; The Emeritus Wise Trophy was awarded to the B. C. Lloyd Post 172; The Europe Post Trophy; The Bureau of En- graving and Printing Trophy was won by the B. C. Lloyd Post 172; The Dexter Post Trophy also went to the B. C. Lloyd Post 172; The B. C. Lloyd Post 172 Membership Trophy P. F. 56 was won by the Fred Fastini Post which did an outstanding job of further body Scout activity.

Ann Frame was won by the Watson B. Miller Post, official service work in the Legion's Housing Office.

Certificates explained that plaques for the present winners of the Watson B. Miller trophy were purchased by the department as six years and, therefore, presentations were made at the Grand convention to John S. McSpadden for the year 1959; Carl T. Joester for 1959; Lester H. Reine for 1949; and Abner Lake- man for 1937.

Silver Medals
Silver Meritorious Service Medals and Silver Stars were the fol- lowing: Joseph Rogers, Chairman, Paul McGahan Post 172; Chairman of Athleticists; Waltz- erbort, Service Officer; Charles Kolen, Chairman of Entertain- ment; and James Pistora, Chairman of Entertainers.

Bronze Meritorious Service Medals and Silver Stars were awarded the following: Leo McClure, Chairman, Veterans Preference; Chairman Child Welfare; Charles A. Bennett, Chairman, Civil Rela- tions; Victor Farrar, Chairman, Sick Call and Relief; and Edward C. Corwin, Chairman, Graves Regula- tion.

Certificates of Merit were award- ed to: David E. Kistler, Department Adjutant; E. W. McAllister, Department Judge Advocate; James A. O'Keefe, Department Sergeant- at-arms; Harold J. MacLaughlin, Chairman, American Legion; and A. Walker, Department Membership Officer.

Silver Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to the following candidates selected for outstanding work for the Watson B. Miller Trophy: John J. Smith, Clark C. Lloyd Post 64; Walter A. Jackson, James Ramsey Europe Post 9; Sylvan King National Capital Post 10; and Frank J. Felkner, Capital Transit Post 46.

The Certificate of Merit and a beautifully engraved plaque were awarded Margaret Hammer in recogni- tion of thirty years of our stand- ing, humanitarian service to the veterans of Washington and vicinity. Between 1920 and 1953, about one and a half million wreaths passed through her office and each represented something more than another phase of "red, white, and blue." Among the Supervisors of Medical and Dental Information of the Medical Division Section "B," she has been an active member of the Legion for many years.

52 Members Of Guard Get Medals At D. C. Convention
Fifty-two members of the National Guard of Honor were presented awards and medals for participation in fifteen or more re- gional convention activities during the year, at the recent Department Convention.


For Outstanding, Unselfish Service
Byron Dunn
Cathedral Post 49

For outstanding, unselfish service to the American Legion, Byron Dunn, was elected to the post of post commander, as reported by Bill Curtis.

When the inaugural ceremonies were held by the post in September, Command- er Byron E. Dunn; First Vice-Commander, James A. Miller; Sec- ond Vice-Commander, Fred B. Ul- schin; and Third Vice-Commander, Dall F. Sweeney, Executive Committee members in- clude retiring Commander Richard E. Raymond, Fred E. Heise and Roy Ferguson.

The August meeting of the Post was cancelled in order to give the new officers time to become oriented to the program of the new Depart- ment administration.

No woman really makes a fad out of a man, she merely gives him an opportunity to develop his natural capacities.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT
One pound of banana seed is a relief packet overseas by a private American citizen worth a hundred thousand WORDER OF VERBAL, SAGA- NES that our Government may send overseas in propaganda broadcasts via short wave.


KNOW YOUR LEGIONNAIRE:
-at the Reine Motor Co.
the man to see is . . .

D A V E M I L L E R
( Line Commander, Post 45)

TWO LOCATIONS TO SERVE YOU:
QUINCY LOT:
STANLEY'S LOT:
6701 Wisconsin Ave.
1831 Wisconsin Ave.
PHONE OLY 3900
PHONE ORDY 3900

Both Late Open Evenings until 9 P. M.

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Photo and Dark Room Service
World Knows Makes Catalog Two Hours to Finish
The Complete
Photo Department Store

An Institution of STRENGTH
and
CHARACTER
"America's Largest"
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REPAIRS WITH FINEST
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For cash or Credit (18-MOS.)

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WASHINGTON

Two Great Stores of Nationally Famous Merchandise

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WASHINGTON & SILVER SPRING

WASHINGTON
Vincent B. Costello Post No. 15
The American Legion
Clubhouse Building Campaign

I pledge the sum of _______________ Dollars toward
Vincent B. Costello Post, No. 15, Building Fund.

This amount will be paid in twelve equal monthly installments, starting _______________ 194__.

This amount is paid in full herewith.
(Scratch the line not needed above.)

Signed ____________________________

[Signature]
VINCENT B. COSTELLO POST NO. 15
THE AMERICAN LEGION

CLUBHOUSE BUILDING CAMPAIGN

I pledge the sum of ___________________________ Dollars toward
Vincent B. Costello Post, No. 15, Building Fund.

This amount will be paid in twelve equal monthly installments, start-
ing ___________________________ 194 __________._

This amount is paid in full herewith.

(Scratch the line not needed above.)

Signed ___________________________
Now that the war is over, we hope to see again some of the high quality merchandise that was unavailable to us because of war requirements. High quality manpower was also taken from us to fight the war. These men too are now becoming available again.

Are you hiring qualified veterans?
Photons, discharge surge. Center A & I. Campaign employment committee.
Regarding this child, I mean the money has been honestly exchanged from the
Army, Dept. of War.
IT'S A Fact

THE American Legion is the Largest Veterans' Organization in the History of the World...

Because....
It has more than 1,650,000 members enrolled in more than 12,500 Posts.

IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion was formed by fighting men in a meeting in Paris, France, in 1919!

The first steps toward organization were taken at a caucus in Paris, March 15 to 17, 1919. A temporary constitution was adopted, temporary officers elected, and a general policy was formulated at a caucus in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1919. Permanent organization was effected and a national constitution and by-laws adopted at the first national convention, held in Minneapolis, Minn., November 10 to 12, 1919.

IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion has changed the eligibility for membership to include honorably discharged veterans of World War II and those who remain in the service after cessation of hostilities.

The American Legion was chartered by Congress on September 16, 1919. The Act was amended October 29, 1942, in order to make eligible for membership veterans of World War II.

IT'S A FACT—There is a Post of The American Legion in the home town or neighboring city or town of every man or woman who served honorably in World War I or II!

The Legion is organized by Departments (states), Districts and Posts, and membership in the national organization is by affiliation with the Post.

IT'S A FACT—The Legion is non-political and non-sectarian.

Section 2, Article II of the national constitution of the Legion says:

"The American Legion shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles nor for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment. No candidate for nomination or election to, or no incumbent of, any remunerative elective public office, shall hold any elective office or any appointive remunerative office in The American Legion, or in any department or post thereof. Provided that members of post, department or national standing or special committees shall not be affected."

Absolutely no distinction of sect or creed is recognized.
It's a Fact  That it is impossible to present an exact national evaluation of The American Legion because of the many different types of programs carried on which call for expenditures of money and the thousands of man hours given to the promotion of the activities by individual Legionnaires. However, IT'S A FACT that throughout the nation the physical properties and investments of the National Headquarters, Departments and Posts of The American Legion, such as buildings, furnishings, equipment, building funds, investments in United States Government War Bonds, annual salaries paid to employees, reserve and restricted funds, and contributions to community relief agencies represent approximately $65,706,701.00.

IT'S A FACT—That the dues of The American Legion are very small, and with this small investment (dues) a Serviceman becomes a stockholder in a 100 million dollar organization.

There is a national per capita tax of $1.00 a year. Department (state) dues average about $1.00 a year, and Post dues vary—depending on the amount of work done by the Post. 75¢ of the annual $1.00 national per capita tax pays for the member's subscription to The American Legion Magazine and The National Legionnaire, both of which are monthly publications. The balance of 25¢ goes into the general fund of the Legion which is used to support the national programs, such as Americanism, Legislative, Child Welfare, and other service activities.

IT'S A FACT—The Legion is not run by a clique.

It is a nation-wide, in fact, a world-wide, organization and its affairs are, under the constitution, conducted by the entire membership. The Legion is one organization that operates from the bottom to the top, rather than from the top to the bottom. There is no rank in the Legion. It is an organization of veterans run by veterans.

IT'S A FACT—Legion membership is valuable—but the value of membership in the organization cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Yet it's a fact that through the work of the Legion, many veterans have received returns in such amounts that the interest alone will more than pay their dues for life. Examples are the enactment of laws in a number of states granting state bonuses which have run as high as $500.00 per person; the enactment of the Adjusted Service Act of 1924 and the sponsorship of a bill providing for the full and immediate cash payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates in 1936.
IT'S A FACT—That the Americanism program of the Legion is a fighting one, and includes the following activities:

- Sponsors 3,000 Boy Scout Troops;
- Carries on Junior Baseball nation-wide;
- Builds citizenship leaders through Boys State;
- Promotes greater interest in constitutional government through the National High School Oratorical Contest;
- Distributes 2,000,000 Flag Codes annually to assist in flag education;
- Co-operates with the National Education Association in the annual sponsorship of American Education Week;
- Presents 15,000 School Award medals annually to inspire leadership in elementary schools;
- Conducts orientation courses in preinduction basic military training in secondary schools;
- Investigates and exposes textbooks which do not strengthen adherence to constitutional government;
- Co-operates with public education in its fight to "hold the line" and in the fight against federal control;
- Operates 2,000 citizenship schools for foreign born;
- Recommends appropriate education for the restoration of all of our freedoms after the war, and for continuation of free competitive enterprise;
- Fights against release of alien and questionable Nisei Japanese from War Relocation Centers;
- Opposes sending any conscientious objectors outside the United States to handle relief and rehabilitation work, believing that all such jobs should go to wounded and disabled men of World War II who have proven their loyalty to their country;
- Demands legislation which will close the doors of the United States to all immigration, for permanent residence, in the United States until such period as we have proven our ability to provide jobs for all returning soldiers and sailors of World War II;
- Co-operates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- Continues to help the Dies Committee do an effective job of exposing subversive elements;
- Opposes all alien isms and foreign ideologies.

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It's a Fact  That a recent national survey showed that approximately 2,818 Posts of The American Legion own their own clubhouses, with an estimated value of $8,540,247.39. Many other Posts rent or lease meeting places, and the total amount of money invested in Post clubhouse furnishings (owned, rented or leased clubhouses) is $6,334,867.66. Of these clubhouses, 3,313 were used as community meeting places. In addition to these totals, Posts now have $2,242,307.10 in building funds for the purpose of erecting clubhouses at some future date. Post funds invested in other land or buildings total $9,058,976.12.
It's a Fact

That the national survey showed Posts have approximately $8,320,087.89 in reserve and trust funds, and during the twelve-month period $5,114,000.04 were in Post treasuries as working funds. $622,925.32 have been spent by Posts in purchasing Post standards and American flags for use in parades, ceremonials, etc.

IT'S A FACT—The first duty of The American Legion is the proper care of the disabled veterans and the dependents of deceased veterans of World War I or II. To insure as far as possible the fulfillment of this sacred obligation a working contact with the Federal Agency administering veterans laws must be constantly maintained. For that purpose the National Rehabilitation Committee of The American Legion has its headquarters in Washington and maintains a staff therein of physicians, lawyers and claims experts. This office handles a variety of matters relating not only to veterans’ claims but to veterans’ affairs generally. It is in close liaison with the Veterans Administration, as well as other governmental agencies and the Congress of the United States on subjects relating to veterans. It is the center of a nation-wide system of assistance and advice to veterans and their dependents.

IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion has taken a leading part in exposing the waste, confusion, and inefficiency which existed for a while after the first World War under the old plan whereby several separate government agencies endeavored to handle different phases of the veterans’ problem; in bringing about the creation of the United States Veterans Bureau in 1921; in sponsoring the original World War Veterans’ Act of 1924; in securing the decentralization of the Veterans Bureau to field offices; in bringing about the final consolidation of all government agencies handling veterans’ affairs into the United States Veterans Administration; in re-establishing most of the provisions of the World War Veterans Act after the Economy Act of March 20, 1933, had taken away such provisions; the decentralization of authority to handle peace-time claims and death claims in the Regional Offices; in advocating and bringing about legislation equalizing rates, benefits and procedures for Veterans of World War II; and in general maintaining a vigilant and aggressive attitude toward all legislative and administrative provisions whereby disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans are cared for by our Government.

It's a Fact

That American Legion Posts are now employing 5,308 people to assist in caring for the needs of veterans of World War I or II.
IT'S A FACT—That as a co-ordinating agency between the offices in the field and the National Rehabilitation Committee there is the National Field Service with a director and 20 authorized field secretaries. Each of these secretaries has an assigned area and makes periodical visits to Department Headquarters, Department and State Service Officers, and Veterans Administration Facilities. Reports on their findings and recommendations are submitted to the Washington Office for consideration and action. Although the field service devotes a good part of its time to Rehabilitation matters, it also functions for the other divisions of the National Organization.

IT'S A FACT—That Departments and Posts take an active part in rehabilitation work through service officers particularly as to veterans needing help. Splendid and valuable work is done by the American Legion Auxiliary in assisting families of the disabled and deceased. The Legion insists upon the best medical and hospital attention that modern science affords. It assists in obtaining the necessary legislation to provide proper treatment and compensation for veterans and suggests improvements in the methods and procedure of the Veterans Administration. It seeks out the disabled, a thing which the government, because of its legal limitations, cannot do. It helps to develop their claims and advances them until the most favorable action possible under the law and regulations has been taken.

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**It's a Fact**

That American Legion Posts have made annual cash contributions to community funds, the Red Cross, U.S.O. and other war or community relief agencies in an approximate total of $873,395.00.

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IT'S A FACT—That the National Rehabilitation Committee is composed of at least one member from each Department. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed each year by the National Commander. There are an Advisory Board composed of men and women—all Legionnaires—skilled in medicine, law, nursing and veterans matters; and an Insurance Advisory Board. The Executive group of the committee consists of seven members in addition to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and joins the Director and staff in formulation and conduct of policy matters. A national conference is held each year, and area meetings throughout the country as conditions and the organization may direct.

IT'S A FACT—That the Legion can and will do many things for you.

Its program is in the interest of all honorably discharged veterans. You will be represented by the Legion's national Rehabilitation, Employment, Legislative, and Veterans Preference committees at Washington, D. C. You will be kept informed of your rights and privileges under all Federal legislation of benefit to the veteran. You will be able to turn to your local Post for help at any time.
It's a Fact

That about $39,879,510.00 of Post funds throughout the nation have been invested in United States Government bonds. Add to this figure the millions of dollars in War Bonds purchased by individual Legionnaires and sold to patriotic Americans in Legion-sponsored War Bond drives.

IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion since 1921 has been interested in securing gainful employment for all veterans.

This activity was formerly carried out by the Americanism Commission and a very successful program instituted for the years 1921-1937. In 1922 the Legion employment efforts resulted in permanent employment of 500,000 and temporary employment of 200,000.

A National Employment Committee was created in 1937. From 1937 through 1943 The American Legion in co-operation with the United States Employment Service and the Veterans' Employment Division of that Service conducted a nation-wide Employment Week. Proclamations were issued by the President and Governors of the several states, as well as Mayors of many leading cities.

IT'S A FACT—That the Selective Service Act provides protection to those men inducted and who volunteered their services to the armed forces and places the responsibility upon the Re-Employment Division of the Selective Service to see that these men are re-employed in their old positions or others comparable.

The Veterans' Employment Division of the United States Employment Service, working with the National Employment Committee of The American Legion, proposed a plan to the Army and the Navy, which has been accepted, to retain in service disabled men if they desire to remain in service—this, of course, for limited service only. If a soldier or sailor desires his discharge by reason of disability, he is interviewed by a representative of the Veterans' Employment Service before he leaves the hospital and is thereby given an opportunity for employment as soon as he is able to go to work.

IT'S A FACT—That the Legion feels keenly the obligation to provide jobs for those now fighting the nation's battle. The Legion National Employment Committee and the Re-Employment Division of the Selective Service are now studying plans for demobilization at the close of the war which will call for complete and detailed instructions to each dischargee so that he will know just how to place himself in the labor market by registration at the United States Employment Office nearest his home and contact with the Re-Employment Committeeman of his Selective Service Board, as well as the Veterans' Employment Representative assigned to his local office. Of necessity these plans will have to be approved by the Congress. The American Legion will continue its efforts after the war with the same zeal displayed during the war.
IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion in early 1941 sent a commission to England to study Civilian Defense and to plan a Civilian Defense for the United States.

That The American Legion produced the first authentic set of Civilian Defense Manuals in the United States. These covered aircraft warning, air-raid protection and air-raid action. Over a million copies of these manuals were distributed into every community in the United States.

That The American Legion in co-operation with the U. S. Army was largely instrumental for the establishment of the Aircraft Warning Service, its observers and observation posts, on the, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. There are and have been since July, 1941 over 98,000 Legionnaires, serving each watch as required, as observers.

That at the request of the President of the United States The American Legion set up and conducted, at their own expense, 56 air-raid warden instructor's schools in thirty-one states. 7,748 instructors completed the course, then returned to their home communities, establishing and carrying on 13,323 local warden schools training over 225,000 such wardens.

IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion in the individual states proposed legislation and was the foundation for the State Guards, furnishing over 8,000 officers and non-commissioned officers fully organizing the State Guard in many states.

That over two million copies of the booklet "FALL-IN" have been distributed, without cost, to the men entering the Armed Services and there is now being distributed "AT HOME" to the families of those men. These booklets give valuable information.

That The American Legion through RECORDS FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN, Inc., has furnished the Armed Services overseas, on the seas and under the seas over 370,000 new phonograph records without one cent of cost to those Services. It is expected that The American Legion will further furnish over two million records to the Armed Services including the Army and Navy hospitals in this country.

IT'S A FACT—That in 1919 The American Legion brought forward, in the form of the National Defense Act, the first National Defense legislation after World War I and this legislation became law in 1920. Had that law been fulfilled there would probably have been no Global War.

That in 1923 The American Legion insisted that the fortifications of Hawaii, Wake, Midway and the Philippines be so strengthened that invasion would be impossible.

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It's a Fact That the National Organization of The American Legion has 250 employees in its offices in Indianapolis, Washington, D. C., New York City, and the Field Service, working continuously in the interest of the veterans of World War I or II.
It's a Fact

That every state in the union has a Department Headquarters of The American Legion, as well as some of the United States possessions and foreign countries. These Headquarters have an estimated financial value (buildings, office equipment, etc.) of $920,703.76. The Department organizations of The American Legion have approximately $1,491,040.00 in restricted or reserve funds and have invested $1,284,101.00 in U. S. Government bonds. The average amount of working funds in Department treasuries approximates $394,413.00.

That starting in 1924 and continuing until Pearl Harbor The American Legion insisted upon the fortification of Guam.

That The American Legion in 1923 demanded a Navy strong enough to patrol and control both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and has each year since that time insisted upon such a Navy. Had that Navy been provided the loss at Pearl Harbor would not have been so great as to occasion the loss of the Philippines, Wake, Guam and the East Indies.

That in 1922 The American Legion proposed the Universal Service Act which, had it been enacted, would have made the Manpower Commission, the OPA, the WLRB and other similar governmental agencies unnecessary, thereby saving billions of dollars.

IT'S A FACT—That The American Legion has had a program of Child Welfare since 1925.

Since the establishment of The American Legion Child Welfare program, 5,900,000 children have been rendered aid and service at a cost of $50,000,000. Ninety per cent of the children aided were with their own mothers in their own family homes.

IT'S A FACT—That in the operation of the Child Welfare program, The American Legion has established a National Child Welfare Division at National Headquarters, which works in cooperation with the Departments of The American Legion in getting child welfare aid and service to children of veterans of World War I and II when they are located and reported by the Posts to their Department Headquarters. The Department Headquarters is prepared through an American Legion Department Child Welfare Chairman to make application to the National Child Welfare Division for aid and service, and such applications are given prompt and understanding consideration.

The National Child Welfare Division, upon request of the Department American Legion, can make available Emergency Aid benefits to needy children of veterans of World War I and II. To be eligible for this aid, they must be children of dead or disabled or sick veterans of World War I or II and the veteran (father or mother of the children for whom the aid is requested) must have served with the American Forces during the period of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or within the period of December 7, 1941, until the end of World War II, and must have been honorably discharged from service or have died in service.
IT’S A FACT—That beyond the care and protection of children of veterans of World War I or II, The American Legion is concerned with all children. Through its example and influence, many more family homes have continued to be maintained when death and disability remove the breadwinner. Aid to dependent children in their own family homes has been increased by Federal, State and County Government through the influence of The American Legion. Maternal and child health aid and services have been improved and increased for the benefit of mothers and their children. Community co-ordinated endeavor has been established to help remove the causes of child dependency, neglect and delinquency.

IT’S A FACT—That the Legion has maintained a National Legislative Committee in Washington since 1919 to represent the ex-service men before the Congress.

Prior to World War II the principal legislative objectives of the Legion were the enactment of laws beneficial to disabled men and to the dependents of World War I veterans, as well as laws affecting immigration, naturalization, and defending and supporting the American way of life. The Legion was responsible for the legislation enacted in 1921 creating the Veterans Bureau; in 1930 the Legion initiated and secured the enactment of the “Consolidation Bill” which brought under one head the Veterans Bureau, the Pensions Bureau and the Soldiers Homes.

IT’S A FACT—That all through the years the Legion has battled for proper legislation to take care of veterans and their dependents. The Legislative Committee was successful in securing the passage of many laws which have liberalized extensively the Economy Act of 1933, which repealed all the laws dealing with World War veterans and reduced the appropriation affecting them almost to nothing. The American Legion secured the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act on January 27, 1936. We secured the enactment of the original Adjusted Compensation Act on May 19, 1924; on February 26, 1931, over a Presidential veto, we secured the enactment of the law permitting veterans to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates; and on July 21, 1932, had the interest rate reduced to 3½ per cent.

IT’S A FACT—That in connection with World War II veterans legislation, the Legislative Committee has worked on almost every Congressional bill affecting them.

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It's a Fact That the National Organization has restricted and reserve funds totaling $2,891,994.62 and has invested $1,714,600.00 in U. S. Government bonds. The National Organization has other properties and holdings totaling $1,312,900.00. It also has a $5,000,000.00 endowment fund, the interest of which is used to pay a portion of the cost of the Child Welfare and Rehabilitation work of the organization.

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The American Legion achieved its greatest legislative victory for the veterans of World War II when on June 22 Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the President of the United States, affixed his signature to the G. I. Bill of Rights. On June 10 the fourteen conferences of both houses of the Seventy-eighth Congress reached unanimous agreement on the bill. By unanimous vote in both instances, the Senate concurred on June 12, and the House on June 13, and the measure was sent to the White House for the signature of the President. The bill was originally unanimously passed by the Senate, March 24, and by the House, May 18.

High drama entered the climax of the long legislative fight for the bill. Representative John S. Gibson, of Douglas, Ga., raced 850 miles by relays of fast cars and a plane in 7 hours and 22 minutes, to reach Washington in time to cast his vote in person to break a deadlock which threatened the actual death of his legislation.

For a million and a half men and women already discharged from the armed forces, and the millions who will follow them when the war is over, all the benefits of the bill virtually became realities—education, loans for homes, farms and small business properties, job placement, unemployment allowances, and other tragically needed aids such as the veteran of the last war never enjoyed.

Briefly the G. I. Bill, conceived and sponsored by The American Legion, provides:

Construction of new hospital facilities, as needed, up to $500,000,000.

Speedy settlements of all disability claims.

Boards to review discharges on request of any veteran and to make corrections.

Financial assistance of $50 a month for the single and $75 a month for those with dependents, plus $500 a year for tuition fees, for one year, for those wishing to complete their education at any school of their choice, with provision for four years of schooling if they qualify.

Vocational training or refresher courses for fitting for jobs.
A guarantee by the Government of 50 percent of any loan for down payments for the purchase of homes, farms, or small business, with financing of balance by first mortgage; no Government guarantee to exceed $2,000.00

Educational and loan features require 90 days service after Sept. 16, 1940—discharge for disability in line of duty if less than 90 days service.

Effective employment aid including counselling and placement in jobs.

Unemployment allowances of $20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Placing of all these functions and services under the Veterans Administration.

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Benefits for Veterans of World War II
Provided by Law as Enacted by Congress

76th CONGRESS

★ Public Law 801, National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, provides insurance for those entering the armed services since the Selective Service Act.

77th CONGRESS

★ Public Law 329 extends the six months' death gratuity benefits, prior thereto paid only to dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, to dependents of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men in the Army of the United States who die in line of duty while in active military service.

Public Law 667 liberalizes the National Life Insurance Act by automatically covering service men and those who have permanent and total disabilities. Other provisions include waiver of premiums in case of total disability and clarification of the law relating to classes of beneficiaries.

Public Law 697 provides additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and for diving duty.

Public Law 712 provides a method of voting for members of the armed forces both at home and on foreign stations.

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It's a Fact That Department Headquar-
ters of The American Legion
now employs more than 250 people to handle the prob-
lem of the veterans of World War I or II, at an annual
payroll of $566,762.38. In addition, there are 146
persons employed by the states as a result of Legion
insistence to handle claims of disabled veterans.

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Public Law 785 gives full credit for all commissioned and enlisted service to National Guard, Reserve and other officers other than Regulars now on active duty, in computing longevity and pay periods.

Public Law 848 provides for continuing of pay and allowances for members of the armed forces, including allotments and insurance premiums, during the time a person may be missing in action or whose absence from duty cannot be accounted for.

78th CONGRESS

★ Public Law 10 provides hospitalization, domiciliary care, burial allowance to those suffering in the present war where the disabilities are not service-connected or death is not held to have been in line of duty. The act further provides for the issuance of an American Flag to the families of deceased veterans of the present war.

Public Law 14 permits the shipment tax-free of certain tobacco products to territories of the United States for the use of members of the military and naval forces of the United States.

Public Law 16 provides vocational rehabilitation for those serving in the armed forces during the present war who are honorably discharged because of disability incurred in service.

Public Law 68 provides an additional exemption of $1,500 for persons in the armed services paying income tax and for an abatement of tax for members of the armed forces upon death.

Public Law 101, approved June 29, 1943, provides that officers, regular or emergency, serving during the present war will be retired for disability at the rank held by them on the date of separation from service.

Public Law 110 establishes a women's army corps for service in the Army of the United States.

Public Law 144 provides in general for uniform benefits to World War II veterans with those applicable to World War I veterans. It unifies the definitions of "child" and "parent," unifies widows' compensation in service-connected cases at $50 a month, strengthens the presumption of soundness on entering service, grants service connection to chronic diseases evidenced within a year after discharge, and raises the compensation of hospitalized men without dependents, both service-connected and non-service-connected.

Public Law 156 makes additional appropriations of $18,600,000 for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces.

Public Law 158 amends the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, so as to give protection to persons in military service, and their dependents, as to certain mortgages.

Public Law 176 provides for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others, in the naval service of the United States for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service.

Public Law 198 clarifies and corrects the interpretation of the existing law respecting the payment of six months' gratuity to the beneficiaries of soldiers who die as the result of wounds or disease.

Public Law 202 increases the amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States.

Public Law 225 provides for mustering-out payments to members of the armed forces.
It's a Fact That there are now 1,090 Legion or Legion-sponsored Drum and Bugle Corps and Bands, with equipment valued at $2,963,080.00.

Public Law 269 amends the provision of the Act authorizing payment of six months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of officers, enlisted men, or nurses of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Public Law 277 facilitates voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others, absent from the place of their residence, and amends the Soldiers Vote Law of September 16, 1942.

Public Law 303 provides $6,700,000 for maternity and infant care for the wives of enlisted men of the armed forces.

Public Law 308 regulates the furnishing of artificial limbs or other appliances to retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard and to certain civilian employees of the military and naval forces of the Regular Establishment.

Public Law 309 authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to furnish seeing-eye dogs for blind veterans.

Public Law 312 increases by 15% the service-connected disability rates of compensation or pension payable to veterans of World War I and World War II and veterans entitled to wartime rates based on service on or after September 16, 1940, for service-connected disabilities, and increases the rates for widows and children under Public Law 484, 73rd Congress, as amended, and includes widows and children of World War II veterans for benefits under the latter Act.

Public Law 313 increases the rate of pension for World War I and World War II veterans from $40 to $50 per month; and $60 per month where such veterans have been rated permanent and total and in receipt of pension for a continuous period of ten years or reach the age of 65 years.

Public Law 393 provides additional pay for enlisted men of the Army assigned to the Infantry who are awarded the expert infantryman badge or the combat infantryman badge.

Public Law 409 places glider units of the Army and Navy on the same parity as to pay, allowances and privileges as now given to the air forces of the Army and Navy paratroops.

It's a Fact That 34 Departments issue newspapers, the majority of which are monthly and which go to every member. These publications keep Legionnaires fully informed on veterans' affairs.
D.C. Bar Ass'n

War Rehabilitation Committee

William J. Hannah
Chairman

2184 Woodward Bldg.

Date: 1/381
POPULATION AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS for Metropolitan Washington

This leaflet has been prepared for the businessmen of Washington by The Research Division POSTWAR PLANNING COMMITTEE WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE

In cooperation with THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
POPULATION
and
BUSINESS PROSPECTS
for postwar
Metropolitan Washington

What is Washington's postwar prospect?

Businessmen and citizens of the Washington Metropolitan Area can look to the post-war period with confidence. Your community will continue its economic development. With this knowledge you should make your plans for the future.

Nothing stands still. Business opportunities in the metropolitan area await development. New standards of service, new raw materials, synthetics, plastics, light metals, and similar new products—all await the postwar. Examine your business, your place of business, your product and your service. View and gear your business to the new developments that lie on the postwar horizon.

Today there is only about one civilian employee in The Washington Area for each government employee

This explains why you must wait in line at the theatre and the restaurant, why your laundry is late and it takes six weeks to have your radio repaired.

This indicates the opportunities are great for expansion within the private sector of the Washington economy.

In the prewar period we had between two and three civilian employees for each government worker

In Washington, "government" is our "heavy industry." In the country as a whole, normally about
three persons are employed for each person employed in manufacturing. Considering "government" as our industry comparable to manufacturing, an expansion of non-government employment and business activity in the postwar period in the Washington Metropolitan Area should restore the prewar ratio of private and government workers and can produce even higher employment.

Business expansion is not automatic. It proceeds from the decisions of businessmen and their recognition of the business opportunities which exist and will be here. If aggressive efforts are made to take advantage of them, there will be room for many new businesses and for the expansion of the existing ones.

Washington is a good place to live. It is an interesting, colorful city; it has a tremendous array of cultural and educational facilities and business opportunities.

We now have a truly "metropolitan area," with a distinct culture, a distinct type of economic activity, all of which is deeply rooted in the patterns of our development. Unlike some other metropolitan areas, the Washington Area has demonstrated a persistent pattern of growth. Due to its cosmopolitan nature it should continue to have a healthy growth.

A year or two after the war is won, government employment may shrink by 30% but the population will, at most, experience only a decline of 4%. However, total employment and population will be far above prewar levels and the long-term growth will be continuous and as healthy as ever.* Shortly after the end of the war it is conservatively estimated that population will be in excess of peak war levels and total employment substantially that of peak war level. Washington will become a world capital. Scores of

* A limited number of copies of the complete report of the Research Division on economic facts of population and employment are available. If interested in obtaining a copy, write for "Postwar Population and Employment Trends in Metropolitan Washington," Board of Trade, Evening Star Building, Washington 4, D. C. $1.00 a copy.
TOTAL POPULATION OF WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1,250 (EST)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POST WAR PERIOD (ESTIMATED)

2ND POSTWAR YEAR 1,200

5TH POSTWAR YEAR 1,380

* Includes Executive, Legislative, Judiciary & D.C. Government

Each symbol represents 1,000 persons.
new agencies, private, semi-public, governmental and international, which are in process of formation, will have headquarters in Washington. The population today is a million and a quarter. With reasonable expectation it may reach a figure 20% higher by 1955.

In the country as a whole, about 41 out of every 100 people are gainfully occupied. In Washington, the figure is higher—about 45.

Wars or other factors have shown a tendency to increase the relative importance of government workers in the Washington Area. The long-term trend indicates that government is becoming more important as an economic activity in this region. This in itself will require more retailing facilities, garage, laundry, repair and other service facilities. The most important factor making for growth in the postwar should be the restoration of a better balance between the private and governmental proportions of employment. The relationship between the number of government workers and the number of private workers can be reasonably predicted, as is suggested in the accompanying chart.

This chart illustrates that private business employment has not kept apace with rapid governmental expansion. In the prewar period of 1930 there were approximately three private employees for each government employee. This declined to a ratio of 2 to 1 in 1940. It is to be expected that the present 1 to 1 ratio during this war will be restored to at least a ratio of 2 to 1 shortly after the war.

*What helps Washington helps the surrounding area*

As the nation's capital has become more important, its economic activity and population have spread over into the surrounding Maryland and Virginia territory. The populations of the areas near Washington showed a steady but not spectacular growth until the end of the First World War. Since that time the growth in the District of Columbia has
been great, but not as pronounced as in the surrounding areas.

There is every reason to believe that the growth of population and of economic activity will continue to be shared by the entire Metropolitan Area.

**Planning is the opposite of improvising**

When the men from the armed services return home they will not expect makeshift jobs.

Every businessman owes it to the veterans, to himself, to his country, and to the American way of life to so improve the quality of his business that employment, production and services may be expanded when the war is over.

Few metropolitan areas have, in expansion and employment, as optimistic a future as Washington. Plan to take advantage of it in your particular trade or business. Others are getting ready for the new developments. ARE YOU?


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>“Other” Workers per Gov’t Worker</th>
<th>Percent of Population Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal* Gov’t (Civilian Only)</td>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>31,511</td>
<td>130,900</td>
<td>162,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>43,145</td>
<td>157,100</td>
<td>200,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>104,107</td>
<td>182,100</td>
<td>286,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>81,082</td>
<td>235,100</td>
<td>316,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>149,315</td>
<td>278,700</td>
<td>428,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>“Other” Workers per Gov’t Worker</th>
<th>Percent of Population Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1944</td>
<td>287,000</td>
<td>331,500</td>
<td>618,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d P.W. Yr.</td>
<td>192,000</td>
<td>364,000</td>
<td>556,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th P.W. Yr.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Executive, Legislative, Judicial, D. C. Government
USPS-508.9
(Ser. 11-44)

REFERRAL CARD

To

Address

Introducing

For position of

How to reach

(For Employer's use)

Was applicant employed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Date started work

Reason for not hiring

(For Employer’s use)

Soc. Sec. No.

Date to report

(For Employer’s signature)

This applicant is referred in response to your request.

This referral card is not valid unless accompanied by the additional form USFS-508-1—Employer's Copy of Referral Card.

This is a mailing card. Fill out and mail back within 24 hours. No postage required.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

11-42979-1

Representative.
The following is the report of your Projects and Planning Subcommittee:

1. Your Subcommittee has discussed the necessity for bringing to the attention of all veterans, and particularly members of the Legion, the purpose and possible contribution of the Employment Committee. It recommends that some or all of the following be considered:

   a. That a representative attend the next meeting of each Post that has not appointed an Employment Officer, for the purpose of convincing them of the importance of the employment problem.

   b. That in the other Posts the Employment Officers be requested to describe the organization of the Employment Committee and to attempt to see to it that members of the Post who have employment problems or who have positions open consult the Employment Officer in every case.

   c. That consideration be given to the preparation of a written statement of the organization of the Employment Committee and what it is trying to accomplish, so as to assure that the information in all cases will be accurate and uniform.

   d. That wider circulation may be obtained by use of the Legion Clubhouse bulletin board or other means of extending information about the Employment Committee.

We recommend that these matters be referred to the Subcommittee on Veterans Contact for consideration and report.

   e. That the question of additional publicity be referred to the Publicity Committee for consideration and report.

2. It has been brought to the attention of your Subcommittee that the Comptroller General has ruled that a veteran with priority status who was wrongfully discharged from Government employment and subsequently reinstated is not entitled to back pay. Your Committee recommends that this question be referred to the Subcommittee on Civil Service for investigation and report.

3. Your Subcommittee considered the question of the Surplus Property Administration definition of the term "veteran," which was the subject of a resolution of this Committee and approved by the Department. This resolution was communicated to the Surplus Property Administration, but it has failed to take any action. In the meantime, and within the last few days, the War Assets Corporation which is now handling surplus property appointed an Advisory Committee to represent veterans organizations, on which Ralph H. Lavers of National Headquarters of the American Legion is a member. Your Subcommittee now proposes to press the matter through Mr. Lavers.

4. The newspapers have carried stories dealing with the proposal for the Civil Service Commission to arrange for direct hiring of veterans at the Information Center. Your Subcommittee recommends that this matter be referred to the Subcommittees on the Information Center and Civil Service to consider whether they or the full Committee can render any assistance in the formulation or adoption of such a program.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman.
on this are: August, 1,047; September, 1,370; October, 2,418; and for
November, an increase of almost 27 percent over October, to 3,065.

This number is going to keep on increasing and the problem of
placing the right veteran in the right job is going to continue to get
harder. The Legion’s Employment Committee appointed by Department
Commander Jacobi and of which Major Oscar Jones is Chairman, is in con-
tinual touch with the situation and working hard to find answers to the general
as well as to particular employment problems. Your Post Employment Com-
mittee is in close touch with the Department Committee and is in a position
to take up with it any matters about which Post members or other veterans
are having trouble. Your Post Employment Officer, who wants to hear from
employers who have positions to fill and from veterans who want jobs, is
Frank Norton.