The documents contained in this folder are numbered 1 - 7b.

5/16/63

EDWARD J. NERON

NATIONAL COMMANDER

VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I OF THE U.S.A., INC.

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Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A., Inc.

CONGRESSIONAL CHARTER
ISSUED JULY 18, 1958

40 G Street, N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1963-1964
HR 2332

At the request of the Veterans of World War I, Congressman Winfield K. Denton has introduced H.R. 2332 which embodies the salient features of the pension bill that we will support in this session of Congress.

Briefly, the bill calls for a pension of $100 per month for those veterans who served 90 days or more from April 6, 1917 through November 11, 1918, or for a period of 90 days or more, such period beginning prior to November 12, 1918, provided they do not have an income of more than $2400 if single or more than $3600 if with dependents.

However any veteran who meets the service and income limitation requirements will be granted an additional $1200 exemption from any public or private retirement income for the purpose of computing the annual income of the veteran or his widow to determine eligibility.

The bill specifically calls for a separate and distinct pension for World War I veterans apart from any other group of veterans.

Incorporated in the provisions of H.R. 2332 are requests for an additional $70 per month aid and attendance should the veteran need the care and attention of another person. It also seeks an increase in widows benefits to $75 per month.

H. R. — 3538

The Veterans of World War I have caused to be introduced H.R. 3538, a bill which would provide more adequate facilities in Veteran Administration hospitals for all veterans.

The bill also seeks deletion of a provision in the present law which calls for a veteran to sign a "paupers oath" before he can be admitted to any V.A. hospital for hospitalization.

In addition sufficient appropriation for the Veteran Administration will be sought to allow for remodelling, installing modern equipment and the staffing of sufficient personnel adequate to operate Veteran Administration hospitals to full capacity. The bill also seeks the establishment of nursing homes by the V.A. to care for veterans released from V.A. hospitals who are still in need of special and professional care during their convalescence. Also proposed is the increase of the present ceiling of 125,000 beds in all V.A. hospitals. It is felt that this number is entirely insufficient to properly care for the increasing demand upon the V.A. for hospital benefits.

In order to facilitate progress of veteran legislation in the Congress, the Veterans of World War I Inc. advocate the establishment of a Veterans Affairs Committee in the U. S. Senate. This proposal is embodied in S. Res. 48.

A bill has been introduced calling for a National Cemetery in every State of the Union. This bill is numbered H.R. 2908.

H.R. 2911 has been presented to the Congress calling for the right of a veteran to appeal to the United States District Court from the decisions of the Board of Veterans Appeals in compensation and pension claims. Under existing law any decision rendered by the Board of Veterans Appeals is final but the Veterans of World War I feel that every man is entitled to his day in court.

HISTORY

The Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A., Inc., is the fastest growing veterans' organization in the history of the Nation. The humble beginning was a meeting of some dozen veterans of 1917-1918 in the Olmstead Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, one cold October evening in 1949.

Others, one by one, began to feel the same as the Cleveland men — that World War I veterans were being forgotten in the rush to organize the younger men and, with the ranks of the other organizations being filled with World War II and Korean veterans, the need was for an organization of their own.

It was decided to call the local units "Barracks" and within a short time there were 24 barracks formed. Inquiries were pouring in and requests to join rapidly increased, but there was no particular national setup with which to work.

Finally, in 1953, the demand for definite action could no longer be ignored. So, representatives from 60 widely-scattered groups met in the old city of Baltimore, Md. This was the launching of the real organization.

In 1958, the 85th Congress of the United States granted the organization a Congressional Charter by a vote of 387 to 2 in the House of Representatives and unanimously in the Senate. President Eisenhower signed the Charter bill into law on July 18, 1958.

The 1962 Convention was held in Buffalo, New York in September with 10,855 delegates registered.

Membership in the Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A., Inc. is around a quarter of a million in over 3,000 barracks, organized in 50 departments.

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* **"Our Government may not owe the veteran a living but it does owe its life to the veteran."**

A very important adjunct to our organization is the Ladies' Auxiliary. We should always encourage our wives, daughters, and sisters to join. This part of our organization is very important because they have the same right at the polls and their vote and their influence is as important as our own. Therefore, we urge every barracks to do their utmost in building this important part of our organization. Veterans joining World War I should certainly encourage their wives or daughters to sign at the same time they do.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has a membership of close to 90,000, organized into 44 departments, with 1,700 auxiliary units.

H. R. — 3538

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AMERICANISM

A far reaching program to further the old fashioned spirit of Americanism has been inaugurated and is meeting with quick response at every level of activity within the Veterans of World War I.

A coordinated program is being worked out by the National Chairman and all members of the V.W.W.I are being asked to participate in some form. Suggestions as to methods of furthering the aims and objectives of the Americanism program are being sent to all units and it is hoped there will be a spirited revival of the type of patriotic fervor that helped to bring prestige and honor to our great country.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The Veterans of World War I advocate the establishment of an adequate defense system to properly safeguard the interests of this nation both at home and abroad. We stand four square behind the President in his determination to eliminate the island of Cuba as a base of Soviet action in the Western Hemisphere. We adhere to the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine in its application to all potential aggressors and we urge unity and understanding between nations of the world to establish a permanent base of lasting peace.

Receipt issued upon payment of dues

_____ 19____

Received of_____

$_____ Dues for membership in VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INC.

_____ BARRACKS No._____

LOCATED_____
Street No. City Zone State

Recd. by_____

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN

Veterans of World War I of the United States, Inc.

Chartered by Act of Congress, July 18, 1958

NAME_____ Print or type First Middle Last Date_____

ADDRESS_____ Street and No. City Zone State

Name of nearest Relative_____

Address of nearest Relative_____

Entry into Service, Date_____ Place_____

Discharged, Date_____ Place_____

Branch of Service_____ Kind of Discharge_____ Serial No._____

Are you a member of, or supporter of any subversive group against the Government of the United States?_____ Date of Birth_____

Recommended by:_____ Signature of Applicant

Barracks No._____

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OUR ORGANIZATION

1. To coordinate veterans of World War I into an organization for their mutual benefit, pleasure and amusement, giving them the opportunity and means of personal contact with each other in order to keep alive friendships and memories of World War I.

2. To cooperate fully and in a harmonious manner with all veterans' organizations to the end that the best interests of all veterans of all wars in which the United States of America has participated, and the widows and orphans of such deceased veterans, be served.

3. To stimulate communities and political sub-divisions into taking more interest in veterans of World War I and the widows and orphans of such deceased veterans, as well as the problems of such veterans and the widows and orphans of such deceased veterans.

4. To uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as the individual states of the Union.

5. To fight for our national security in order to protect Americans from enemies within our borders, as well as those from without, to the end that our American way of life be preserved.

6. To fight to the last ditch all alien forces, particularly and specifically Communists, whose objectives are to deny our very existence as a free people.

7. To secure for veterans of World War I the same policy of treatment by our Government, both federal and state, that was accorded to the Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans, which they, through patriotic service and sacrifice to their country in its time of need, have earned and to which they are justly entitled.

2

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1963-1964

U.S.A. VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

The Doughboys Bill of Rights

Not only to enforce by command, but to encourage by example, the energetic discharge of duty and the steady endurance of the difficulties and the patience to meet the obstacles with a steadfast determination will bring the desired results.

National Legislative Service

EDWARD J. NERON
National Commander

WILLIAM KIME
National Senior Vice Commander

MELVIN D. EDDY, National Junior Vice Commander

JOHN E. ERICKSON
National Legislative Director

MICHAEL J. DWYER
National Research Consultant

National Executive Legislative Committee

Joseph T. Carney
Charles W. Crush
John F. Miller
Philip F. O'Brien
Harry W. Ramseyer
Charles Saar
Victor B. Wiberg
Helen Merritt, Aux.
Rose Perkins, Aux.
Marie Mooney, Aux.
Marian Mansfield, Aux.

The entire legislative program of the Veterans of World War I is covered in five subheads. In the following pages every effort has been made to spell out the details of the program so as to make it understandable to all.

2

88th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 2332

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1963

Mr. Denton introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "World War I Pension Act of 1963".

Sec. 2. Chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately below section 512 thereof the following new section:

"§ 512. Veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents

"The Administrator shall pay to each veteran of World War I who meets the service and income limitation requirements of this section, a pension at the monthly rate of $100 per month.

"If a veteran is helpless or blind, or requires the regular aid or attendance of another person, the rate shall be increased by an additional amount of not less than $70 per month.

"For the purpose of this section—

"The term 'veteran' means an individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service and such service consummated by a discharge under honorable conditions.

"The term 'World War I' (A) means the period beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on November 11, 1918, and (B) includes, in the case of any veteran, any period of service performed by him during the period beginning April 6, 1917, and ending November 11, 1918, for ninety days or more during World War I; and was discharged or released from such service for a service-connected disability; or

"For a period of ninety consecutive days or more and such period began prior to November 12, 1918.

"Pensions shall be paid to a veteran under this section whose income, if single with no dependents, does not exceed $2,400, married with dependents, $3,600.

"That a veteran or his widow who meets the service and income limitation requirements will be granted an additional $1,200 exemption from any retirement income either public or private in nature for the purpose of computing the annual income of the veteran or his widow to determine the eligibility for a pension under this Act.

"Pension shall be paid to a widow under this section whose income with no dependents does not exceed $2,400, with dependents, $3,600.

"A widow of a veteran of World War I who meets the requirements of this section and who has been married to the veteran of World War I before December 14, 1944, or for five or more years or for any period of time if a child was born of this marriage, shall receive a pension of $75 per month."

This Act shall not affect any laws or legislation now in effect, so that no veteran, widow, and/or his dependents, shall suffer reduced amounts of pension, but shall have the right of election and reelection.

The analysis of chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code is amended by inserting immediately below
"512. Spanish-American War Veterans."
the following:
"513. Veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents."

Explanation of Bill

A successful legislative program must be based on experiences and information that has been garnered in the past. Since the beginning of this organization, we have struggled with various types of pension legislation and in each case, we have learned that which is possible to have done, and that which is not possible. We are well aware that no matter what type of legislation we propose, it will not meet with the approval of everyone, and since we have come to the full realization that no one is capable of formulating a perfect program, we have tried to do our best to analyze the advantages and those disadvantages that we have struggled with in the past, and to arrive at something which is within the realm of possibility.

Much research, careful study, and numerous conferences with very many interested people in regard to World War I pension legislation have been undertaken. The members of the National Legislative Executive Committee together with the National Officers have agreed that the pension proposals for 1963 and '64, as set forth herein, come as close to the general trend of ideas as to what a pension bill should contain and that we could possibly have enacted.

We have again invited the man that gave his devoted time and energy to furthering former legislative efforts of ours to introduce to the Congress our

pension bill for '63 and '64. Congressman Winfield K. Denton of Indiana is well qualified to handle this program.

You will find in H. R. 2332, which Mr. Denton introduced on the 18th of January, that there has been a departure from former procedure in that we have included three items which have not formerly been included in a general pension program for World War I. Number 1, we have incorporated the widows pension program into our own, number 2, we have also included a provision for aid and attendance, and finally, number 3, we are requesting the right of a veteran or the widow to election and re-election.

In order to meet the most serious general objections to a separate and distinct World War I pension, we have decided to agree with other major organizations and conform with legislation that has already been passed by the Congress of setting a monthly rate of pensions for qualified World War I veterans at $100. Apparently the percentage approach that was made during the 87th Congress created a considerable amount of confusion, and so a straight figure seems to be the easiest one to cope with.

Widows' Benefits Included

A widow of a World War I veteran would be subjected to the same conditions and requirements as the veteran himself in order to be eligible for a non-service-connected pension. We have arrived at a pension rate of $75 per month for the widow which is a fair increase over the present rate of $50.40.

So many of our buddies who have received medical treatment at the hospitals have been required to leave the hospital after he no longer responds to further medical treatment. He then becomes a burden on his family or those who have to care for him, and so we have asked for aid and attendance and increased allowance over the monthly pension rate of $70 per month, an increase over the present aid and attendance allowance.

We have also made it very clear in H. R. 2332 that a veteran who served any period of time prior to November 12, 1918 and his service was of a continuous duration of ninety (90) days beyond November 12th, that he will be eligible for pension under the terms of this bill.

Income limitations are one of the most grievous of the criticisms and one of the most controversial of the arguments concerning World War I pensions. Members of Congress in general were vehement in their declaration that they could not bring themselves to vote for a bill which would give a World War I pension to veterans who have a substantial income either from public or private sources. In order that we might bring early relief to our most needy buddies, we have been required to place a limit on the annual income of a veteran or his widow in order for them to be eligible for the pension.

The following chart which shows examples in two catagories of income for both single and married veterans should be very carefully studied. In the case of a single veteran, you will note example one and example two. It must be remembered that in H. R. 2332, exemptions are definitely spelled out in these two catagories, and while you may be exempt of $2400 from total outside income as a single veteran, the $1200 exemption applies only to such income as is derived from Social Security or retirement income from either public or private sources. The same holds true with a veteran who has a wife or dependents and it applies to widows equally.

SINGLE VETERAN

Example No. 1

Total Outside Income

Single Veteran

Interest from money in the bank, stocks and bonds, etc.	$ 200
Rentals	500
Salaries	1,500
Miscellaneous	100
Total income	$2,300

Example No. 2

Total Income from Retirements, Public or Private

Single Veteran

Social Security (min.)	$ 480
Retirement income, public or private	820
Total retirement, public or private	1,300
Additional exemption	1,200
Overage	100

Adding the overage from Example 2 to total amount in Example 1 gives the single veteran an overall income of $2,400 in Example 1, and a total allowable income in Example 2. By adding Example 1 and Example 2, you will find the single veteran with a total of allowable income of $3,600 and still be eligible for a $100 per month pension provided in H. R. 2332.

VETERAN WITH WIFE OR DEPENDENT

Example No. 1

Total Outside Income

Veteran with Wife or Dependent

Interest	$ 300
Rentals	1,000
Salaries	2,000
Miscellaneous	100
Total income	$3,400

Example No. 2

Total Income from Retirements, Public or Private

Veteran with Wife or Dependent

Social Security	$ 480
Retirement income, public or private	920
Total retirement, public or private	1,400
Additional exemption	1,200
Overage	200

Adding the overage from Example 2 to total income in Example 1, will give the veteran with a wife or dependent an overall income of $3,600. Total exemptions in Examples 1 and 2 will give the veteran with a wife or dependent a total allowable income of $4,800 ($3,600 plus 1,200) and still be eligible for a pension of $100 per month as provided in H. R. 2332.

88th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3538

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 1963

Mr. George Miller of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide sufficient appropriations to the Veterans' Administration to allow for modern and adequate facilities commensurate with the increased needs of the veteran population of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Administration Hospital, Nursing Homes, Outpatient, and Medical Service Care Act."

That the financial statement now required by the Veterans' Administration for admittance to the Veterans' Administration hospitals be deleted.

That there shall be no decrease in any Veterans' Administration hospital capacity or facilities as has been advocated in certain States by the Veterans' Administration.

To provide sufficient appropriations to the Veterans' Administration to allow for remodeling, installing modern equipment, and the supplying of sufficient personnel adequate to operate the Veterans' Administration hospital, nursing homes, outpatient, and dispensary facilities.

That the number of hospital beds provided for care of veterans shall be increased above the present ceiling of one hundred twenty-five thousand to a realistic number commensurate with requirements of the veteran population of the United States.

That Veterans' Administration nursing homes be made available for veterans released from a Veterans' Administration hospital who still are in need of special and professional care, during their convalescence.

That any veteran eligible to receive aid and attendance or as a patient in a domiciliary or rest home can elect to apply for admission to a Veterans' Administration nursing home.

More Effective Hospital Care

In the all important field of hospitalization, we have consolidated a number of items under one heading in order to simplify and perhaps make more effective our arguments for hospital care. A bill, H. R. 3538, was introduced on the 7th of February by Mr. Miller, of California. Mr. Miller, by the way, has a long record of service work within the other veterans organizations in his home state, and is quite competent in handling this type of legislation. This act is known as the Veterans Administration Hospital, Nursing Home, and Out-patient Medical Care act.

Here again, we have departed from the usual procedure of separating items into different bills. We are asking for legislation to enable the Veterans Administration to accelerate their remodelling and construction program from a 15 year period to a six year period, so that more of our buddies will be able to avail themselves of much needed hospital and medical care before it is too late.

Nursing Homes

In the out-patient field, we are asking for the Veterans Administration to erect or to make available VA Nursing Homes in close proximity to their present hospital facilities so that patients that no longer respond to regular treatment or are in need of daily medical treatment at the hospital itself, may be transferred to a Nursing Home, and receive such needed medical and nursing care as is required during their convalescence.

Domiciliary or Rest Homes under present methods of operation do not meet the requirements and needs of our veterans who must have special care outside of the hospital, and again we feel strongly that a patient should not be discharged from the veterans hospital and become a burden on his wife or those who have to care for him both from a care standpoint and a financial standpoint. The greatest percentage of our veterans are in no financial condition to meet the high cost of domiciliary rest home and out-patient care at his own expense.

Increase in Beds Sought

We are asking that the Veterans Administration raise the present ceiling of 125,000 beds to a number of beds that will meet the needs of the ever increasing demand for hospitalization by our veterans, and we feel strongly that all of the 125,000 beds which are allowed under the law should be put into actual use so that many of our veterans could be hospitalized at an earlier date. We are also asking in this bill that the financial statement or Pauper's Oath required by the Veterans Administration for admission to a Veterans Administration hospital nursing home or for out-patient medical care should be eliminated. This restriction does not apply to civilians who apply for Social Security and there is no reason in our way of thinking that veterans should be asked to do that which the non-veteran seeking Social Security is not required to do.

We also believe that any veteran who may be a patient in a Domiciliary or Rest Home at the present time, may, if he so wishes, apply for admission to the Veterans Administration Nursing Home when and if they are made available.

88th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 2911

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 28, 1963

Mr. Olsen of Montana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

To amend chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the right of a veteran to appeal to the United States district court from the decisions of the Board of Veterans Appeals in compensation and pension claims shall not be abrogated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof, the following new section.

"§ ——. The right of appeal

"(a) Any claimant aggrieved by a decision of the Board involving his rights to payment of pension or compensation may, within one year from whichever last occurs the date of mailing of notice of such decision, or the date of enactment of this section, apply to the United States district court for the district in which he resides, an appeal from the decision of the Board.

"The veteran shall have the right to submit such new and pertinent evidence as shall be germane to his claim for appeal from the decision of the Board.

"The application to the district court shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of court, a complete list of grievances and a copy of such statement shall be served on the manager of the regional office of the Veterans' Administration which handles claims for compensation or pension by persons residing in that district.

"Within thirty days after the receipt of such statement, the Administrator shall certify and transmit to the court, a copy of the record on which the decision of the Board was passed."

(b) The table of sections at the head of chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof, the following:

"——. The right of appeal"

Sec. 2. (A) Section 108 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or ——" immediately after "784".

(B) Section 211 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting "——" immediately after "3404".

(C) Subsections (C), (E), (F), and (G) of section 784 of title 38, United States Code are each amended by inserting "or section —— of this title" immediately after "this section" each place it appears.

Olsen Sponsors Appeals Bill

Representative Arnold Olsen of Montana introduced H. R. 2911 on the 28th day of January, 1963, which is a bill to give the right of a veteran to appeal to the United States District Court from the decision of the Board of Veterans Appeals in compensation and pension claims. While there has been legislation presented in the past, and there are a number of bills currently introduced to set up an Appellate Court or a Court of Appeals apart from the Veterans Administration for the purpose of hearing the appeals from the Veterans Administration, we feel through many years of experience that an appeal to the District Court of the United States would bring better results and be a decided advantage to the veteran.

Too often, when a law has been passed concerning veterans benefits, the Veterans Administration's legal department will issue an interpretation of this legislation actually staying as close to the thinking of the general VA policy as possible. Following this, a number of directives from various department heads within the Central Office will follow. Oftentimes these directives keep drifting away from the original intent of the legislation itself with the result that in time, the veteran does not receive the consideration or benefits which the original law intended.

Legislation Is Long Overdue

Under present arrangements, the veteran in appealing from the local Board to the Appeals Board in Washington, will find that the Board will determine its findings upon the latest directives that have been issued, and in their final decision, the veteran's appeal is usually denied. This Board under the present law, has the ultimate decision from which there is no appeal. In appealing to the District Court, it is our firm belief that the Court will set aside the interpretations and directives, and go directly back to the purpose and intent of the original legislation which will, in many cases, reverse the decisions that have been made by the Veterans Administration Board of Appeals. This type of legislation is long overdue, and if enacted, will correct many injustices.

Veterans Committee in Senate

88th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 48

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1963

Mr. Cannon (for himself, Mr. Keating, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Scott, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mrs. Neuberger, and Mr. McIntyre) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to standing committees) is amended by—

(1) striking out subparagraphs 10 through 13 in paragraph (h) of section (1);

(2) striking out subparagraphs 16 through 19 in paragraph (1) of section (1); and

(3) inserting in section (1) after paragraph (p) the following new paragraph:

"(q) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to consist of nine Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subects:

"1. Veterans' measures, generally.

"2. Pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special.

"3. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

"4. Compensation of veterans.

"5. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

"6. Veterans' hospitals, medical care and treatment of veterans.

"7. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

"8. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life."

Sec. 2. Section 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out "and Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences" and inserting in lieu thereof "Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences; and Committee on Veterans' Affairs".

Sec. 3. Section 6 (a) of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to the designation of ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations), is amended by

adding at the end of the tabulation contained therein the following new item:

"Committee on Veterans' Affairs — For the Veterans' Administration."

Sec. 4. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall as promptly as feasible after its appointment and organization confer with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made of proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters thereto-fore referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during the Eighty-eighth Congress which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Senate Group Badly Needed

S. Res. 48, introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Howard Cannon on the 18th of January 1963. This Senate Resolution calls for the creation of a Veterans Affairs Committee in the Senate. Along with other organizations, we believe that a Veterans Affairs Committee in the Senate comparable to the one in the House of Representatives may go a long way in helping veterans in their legislative problems. Too often the Veterans Affairs Committee of the House has reported out and has succeeded in having passed through the House, sound legislation only to have it lost either in the Committee on Labor or the Senate Finance Committee, both the committees already overloaded with other matters more important to them than that of the problems of veterans.

A large number of Senators have co-sponsored several bills to this effect in the Senate. We hope to be successful this year.

National Cemeteries

88th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 2908

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 28, 1963

Mr. Olsen of Montana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for a national cemetery in every State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 774, Seventy-fifth Congress (52 Stat. 1233), is amended by striking out "is authorized to establish" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall establish".

Congressman Olsen of Montana on the 28th of January, 1963, introduced H. R. 2908 to amend the present Public Law No. 774 by striking out the word "is authorized to establish" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "shall establish . . ."

Public Law No. 774 of the 75th Congress provides for a National Cemetery in every state, with certain conditions upon which such Cemetery can be established. It says the Department of the Army may, and is authorized to establish one. The foregoing language has been construed to mean that establishment of such a Cemetery is not mandatory, and that they are not required to authorize the establishment of a Cemetery in any area.

The trend now is that the Army will establish eight (8) major National Cemeteries througout the United States, and that as soon as the present Cemeteries have been filled, they will be closed.

Age Old Desire

We feel very strongly that this should not be so, since it is a human trend and deep desire of all to be buried near their homes or their loved ones, and we feel that by imposing an unjust and severe requirement upon a widow to bury her deceased husband in a Cemetery that may be in another state, and perhaps several hundred miles from her home, is one of the most gross injustices that could be inflicted upon the survivor of a departed Buddy.

By amending this bill, and by each state complying with certain regulations, such as providing sufficient and suitable land with complete title to the United States Government, the Army will be required to establish and maintain a National Cemetery in that state.

Speakers Guide

This is our entire legislative program. The explanations here given are to serve as a guide in studying this legislation and explaining it. It is important that all of us who speak to groups, whether Barracks, Districts, or Departments, or civilians that we may be called upon to address, should thoroughly understand the program an should be able to intelligently present this material in a manner which will gain the support of the people to whom we are speaking.

Too often, our dedicated workers in the field have not understood exactly what they were required to talk about, consequently, misunderstanding and confusion has arisen in some areas which takes both time, effort, and money to straighten out.

Year of Teamwork

This is a year of teamwork and we believe that all of us should try to pull in the same direction. Again let us remember that we may not be able to fully satisfy everyone, yet, the main goal of our organization is a separate and distinct pension for the Veterans of World War I, and following that, amending this law until we have arrived at the ultimate goal and desire of our membership.

The important thing to stress is that every member contact their own Congressman in a dignified and respectful manner asking him to actively support and to vote for our legislative program, and not just do it once, but to continue to do it until the mission has been accomplished. To get as many of our Congressmen to introduce companion bills identical with our legislative program, is very important.

Now for some of the things not to do. 1. Never write an uncomplimentary letter to your Congressman. He, too, is a human being, and is confronted with

hundreds of problems besides ours. Thank him for whatever good he may have done, and ask him to look favorably upon our problems. 2. Do not allow statements to be presented in our newspapers that condemn Congressmen or elected officials, either in Federal or State Government, or officials of our own organization. This can lead to serious difficulties in working out our legislative program. 3. As elected officials of our organization, past or present, do not carry your personal likes or dislikes regarding one another in your Barracks', District's, or Department's meetings. Let us remember that we are all striving for the same goal, and that while we may not always agree as to how this should be done, and sometimes we may not like an individual, it is most important that we submerge these dislikes and find a common road to travel in memory of our Departed Buddies and in behalf of those who need our help desperately now. Remember that you belong to an Honor Society of men and women who have given most of their lives to their country, and that this Society has now gained respect and prestige of which we should be proud.

Must Build Membership

All this is contingent upon the manner in which each individual behaves towards the other, and finally, do not overlook the very important fact that while we are struggling for benefits and legislation, the surest and best way to insure success of any program is to step out and get an extra member. It can be done if you believe that this organization is worthwhile, and you feel that you are entitled to the benefits that we are asking for.

The men and women of World War I have a proud and distinguished tradition of service and achievements both in the military field and as citizens. We successfully and in an amazingly short time brought utter defeat to an unrelenting and desperate enemy—in the first major foreign war fought by this country.

In the field of veterans affairs, we have spearheaded and brought to realization all of the major benefits now available to all veterans. Then too, not only did we serve our country in World War I, but we gave our sons to World War II and Korea, and many of us served in the active military service of WWII as well.

Rendered Double Service

Our World War I veterans have thus given double service with a tradition of service not equaled in the annals of our country. The Veterans of World War I, USA, is and by right called the "Honor Society of our time".

To maintain this honorable position and to effectively accomplish our dedicated mission, let us remember that a large and active membership enhances the prestige and influence so necessary to our success. It also provides the necessary money to carry into effect the much needed program to which we are dedicated.

That every member get another member is an obligation which we must not fail to carry out. It is the final answer to our fondest hopes, both for ourselves and for the loved ones we leave behind. Membership therefore is our first and most important obligation. Let us give to our Honor Society that faith and dedication we gave on the battlefields of three major wars.

JOHN E. ERICKSON,
Director of Legislation.

AMERICANISM PROGRAM

A sound Americanism program to combat the subversive elements in accordance with the Charter provisions of our Organization, should include the following recognition of the truth that the inherent rights of man are derived from God.

We recognize the principles as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

We assert that the Veterans of World War I are in favor of building a strong and constructive Americanism program, such as:

1—Proper respect to the flag of our Country.

2—The cooperation of the educators to teach all that this flag stands for.

3—Make people aware of their fundamental rights of free citizenship and its privileges that should make them proud to be an American citizen.

4—Help teach that law and order are essential to the preservation of Americanism while lawlessness and violence are distinctly Un-American.

5—Every American should shoulder his full share of self respecting responsibility to his community, state, and Nation.

6—The Pledge of Allegiance should be made mandatory following Naturalization Ceremonies making aliens citizens of our Country.

HARRY WOOD,
Americanism Director.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

While we have been informed that the missiles have been removed from Cuba, we are of the opinion that we should insist that an on sight inspection by a neutral party be made to determine that all missiles have been removed, also that the 15,000 to 17,000 Russian Soldiers now stationed in Cuba be sent back to Russia as they pose a threat to our Security. Furthermore, while there has been a lot of agitation about the Cuban Prisoners being released and sent back to the United States, we fail to see much about the 21 or 23 American Prisoners being held there, and we are of the opinion that they should have been released before any of the Cubans, and we should ask our Government to take action with regards to these prisoners.

We advocate that there will be no appeasement in either the Cuban or Berlin Crises including the associated issues of ground and air access by the United States and our allies to Berlin.

We must realize the strategic value of the Naval Base in Cuba and the need of it in our defense of the Caribbean Sea, the Panama Canal, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Coast of the United States against the Russian Submarines operating in these waters.

We should insist on strict adherence to the Monroe Doctrine as it would tend to keep the Communists out of the Western Hemisphere and keep the independence and freedom of the Americans protected which also means that the Red aggression in Cuba must be eliminated and Cuba returned to the Community of free Nations.

That Red China will not be allowed to become a member of the United Nations as this would be a repudiation of a major feature in the United States Policy, and if such an act should come about, the United States should withdraw from the United Nations.

We should balance, modernize, and stabilize our armed forces which calls for increased strength properly balanced in every category; Land, Sea, and Air.

We should increase our Navy's anti-submarine program, have a positive civil defense program, and rally to the aid of our Country even to the extent of War.

KAI A. KOCH.
National Defense Director.

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H.R. 2332

H.R. 2332 introduced by Congressman Winfield K. Denton, of Indiana, contains provisions for financial assistance to veterans, widows and dependents. The increases and the additionals to the pension rolls will receive $100 per month. Those who are blind and in need of regular aid and attendance will be granted an additional $70 per month.

The widows will receive an allowance of $75 per month, an amount that is needed for an existance during this high cost of living era.

There is a ceiling on the income limitations under H.R. 2332 of $2400 for single veterans and widows and $3600 for married. There is an additional $1200 exemption asked to be excluded from pensions received from private or public in nature for the purpose of computing the annual income of the veteran or his widow to determine eligibility for a pension under this Act. In other words, no one receiving more than $3600 per year if single without dependents and $4800 if married with dependents will be eligible under H.R. 2332 for a pension.

This Act will not affect any laws or legislation now in effect as it grants the right to election and/or re-election.

Eligibility is 90 days service, honorable discharge for veterans, and for widows, marriage before December 14, 1944 or five or more years or for any period of time if a child was born of this marriage.

This bill, H.R. 2332, will grant an increase to 1,022,499 veterans now on the pension rolls, and an additional 200,000 veterans. If the bill H.R. 2332 is enacted into law, July 1, 1963, the cost for 1,206,535 veterans would be $1,447,842,000; for the 464,964 widows now on the rolls, it is $418,467,600, and for 22,877 veterans in need of Aid and Attendance, it is $19,216,680 for a grand total of $1,885,526,280 per year.

This cost will be reduced each day by at least $36,000 per day for a yearly total of $13,140,000 until 1976, at which time only four of each 100 World War 1 veterans will be living. Their average age will be 82 years at that time. Instead of entering years of comfortable retirement, the advancing years for the veterans who served in 1917-'18 only swing open the door to economic distress.

Indispuitable surveys disclose that more than half of couples over 65 have total incomes under $2500 a year, and this small figure scales down to a paltry $1000 and less per year. A few thousand have income above the present income limitations of the present pension laws. Thousands have been reduced or removed from V.A. pension rolls due to a recent 5% increase received under Social Security, Civil Service Annuities or other public and private pension systems.

The Bureau of Labor in Massachusetts fixes an average of $3200 as a minimum income necessary for people of this age of 65 and over, to maintain healthful and self-respecting manners of living. This opinion and these figures are cited by Professor Everett J. Burtt, Chairman of Boston University's Liberal Arts Economic Department, who warns that immediate action is needed to change this gloomy picture.

In 1959, the U.S. Department of Commerce issued statistics that revealed that a single man required $3600 and a married man, $4800 for the existance of the living, under the American Standard of life.

The elderly poor people in this country of 65 and over are relatively poor. A study by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, reveals that 34% own less than $100 in liquid assets, bank deposits or bonds. In 1961, approximately 71% of U.S. families whose heads were 65 years of age or over, had a disposable income of less than $3000, including Social Security and other pensions.

Then there is the high cost of medical care which is going up more rapidly than the other major components of the cost of living. Older persons are especially vulnerable here because once taken ill they remain so longer than younger people.

For example, medical care costs 48 percent more for persons 65 and over than for those 40 years old. This is a period in life when they can less stand such bills. The average income of veterans of World War One at their peak earning years was not sufficient to cover everyday living, raise a family, pay for a home, children's education, income tax, State sales tax, Real Estate tax, gasoline tax, and numerous other levies and accumulate a savings account for retirement living.

During the debate on the present Public Law 86-211, the record reveals; "as need is one of the basic requirements for pension, we should know something about the income of pensioners from other sources. Of the single veterans now on the pension rolls, 71 percent have annual income from outside sources of less than $400.00. Eighty percent have incomes less than $600.00, while only 9 percent have incomes above $900.00.

Income of married veterans receiving pensions shows 58 percent have less than $900.00 yearly income. For 85 percent, annual incomes do not exceed $1,800.00, and only 15 percent are getting more than $1,800.00."

Congressman Tom V. Moorehead (Ohio), inserted an editorial in the Congressional Record, September 13, 1961, that an average annual rate of inflation of only 2 percent a year, prices would just about double during a person's working career. Then, during retirement, he would see his savings and all forms of annuities dwindle in buying power year by year.

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Due to the additional veterans to the pension rolls since July 1, 1961; the Deaths, the limitation to $1,200 exemption on Public and Private Pensions, Veterans eligible under the 1963 bill would not total more than approximately 200,000. The entire cost of the 1963 bill would be:

1,206,535 Veterans @ $1,200 per year if enacted July 1, 1963	-	$1,447,842,000
464,964 Widows now on the rolls	-	418,467,600
22,877 Veterans Aid & Attendance	-	19,216,680
Grand total cost, including everyone	-	$1,885,526,280

New Bill for 1963 Costs for those on Rolls

1,006,535 Veterans on Rolls June 20, 1962 cost @ $1,200 per year	-	$1,207,842,000
464,964 Widows on Rolls June 20, 1962 cost @ $900 per year	-	418,467,600
22,877 Aid and attendance, July 5, 1962 cost @ $840 per year	-	19,216,680
		$1,645,526,280

Approximate Cost of the 1963 Pension Bill, V.W.W.I. and comparison Costs of H.R. #3745, with additionals of Widows and Aid and Attendance to the 1963 Bill.

933,479 on rolls plus 631,221 veterans added, total 1,564,700 per V.A. figures

cost in 1961	$ 942,237,000	
Estimated requirement for Budget Year 1962	1,030,356,000	
Cost - If H.R. #3745 was enacted July 1, 1962 approximate	$1,972,883,000	(V.A.)
Corrected figures -	$1,972,593,000	
1,564,700 Cost of H.R. #3745 if it was enacted July 1, 1961 -	$1,972,883,000	
1,206,535 Cost of 1963 Bill for veterans if enacted July 1, 1963	1,447,842,000	
361,165 less Veterans eligible for Pension under 1963 Bill less	$ 525,041,000	
1,564,700 Cost of H.R. #3745 if it was enacted July 1, 1961 -	$1,972,883,000	
464,964 Widows @ $900 per year now on Rolls; 22,877 A & A Cost	1,645,526,280	
Less cost of H.R. #3745	($ 327,356,720)	
Both H.R. #3745 & H.R. #4611 - Total Cost	$3,618,509,280	
Savings Cost Less — Cost of H.R. #3745 Veterans only	$1,972,883,000	
Including Veterans, widows, Aid & Attendance	1,885,526,280	
Than H.R. #3745 Cost for veterans only	$ 87,356,720	

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BENEFITS UNDER VWWI BILL (1963)

VETERANS	PENSION	INCREASE	PENSION OF $100 PER MO.	PENSION PER YR. $1,200	TOTAL COST PER YR.	PART III	
29,598	$66.15	$33.85	$100	$1200	$35,517,600	Part III	Under 65 yrs. SINGLE
702,159	78.75	21.25	100	1200	842,590,800	Part III	Single & Married over 65
37,608	85.00	15.00	100	1200	45,129,600	86-211	SINGLE
17,096	70.00	30.00	100	1200	20,525,200	86-211	SINGLE
16,409	40.00	60.00	100	1200	19,690,800	86-211	SINGLE
5,751	90.00	10.00	100	1200	6,901,200	86-211	Married or child or dependent
4,823	90.00	10.00	100	1200	5,787,600	86-211	Married or TWO children or dependents
57,858	75.00	25.00	100	1200	69,429,600	86-211	MARRIED
26,076	45.00	55.00	100	1200	31,291,200	86-211	MARRIED
67,226	90.00	10.00	100	1200	80,671,200	86-211	MARRIED

AID AND ATTENDANCE CASES

	Additional						
16,712	70.00	70.00	100	2040	14,038,080	Part III	$19,216,680
6,165	70.00	70.00	100	2040	5,178,600	86-211	

SERVICE-CONNECTED CASES

Compensation				
10%	20.00	80.00	100	1200
20%	38.00	62.00	100	1200
30%	58.00	42.00	100	1200
40%	77.00	23.00	100	1200
41%	80.00	20.00	100	1200
42%	83.00	17.00	100	1200
43%	86.00	14.00	100	1200
44%	89.00	11.00	100	1200
45%	92.00	8.00	100	1200
46%	95.00	5.00	100	1200
47%	98.00	2.00	100	1200

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TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

THE VA MISSION: "THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION IS DEDICATED TO ADMINISTER VETERANS LAWS EFFECTIVELY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, AND WITH SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING AND TO EXERCISE CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF VETERANS AFFAIRS." Taken from quotation which appears at the entrance of the VA Building, Washington, D.C.

As you already know, Mr. John L. Gleason, Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs, appeared before the House Veterans Affairs Committee on April 3, 1963 and presented a statement in regard to proposed legislation covering veterans benefits. We listened with great interest to the Administrator's statement and have thoroughly studied this statement, particularly in the pension field.

The Veterans of World War 1 feel that certain statements by the Administrator need clarification, in as much as there appears to be considerable doubt that proper and careful research of the true facts have not been made available. Many of the statements have a tendency to shade the opinion given to conform to preconceived notions as to the eligibility for the veterans of World War 1 to receive the same recognition as the veterans of other wars. (Quoting President Kennedy-) "We recognize that the benefits available to veterans of World War 1 have not kept pace with those available to the veterans of World War II and Korea. We will give special attention to this problem."

We would like to call to your attention that as to the "all or nothing" statement of the old law, Part III, the veterans of World War 1 never had a law granting such benefits. It must be considered that the Veterans Administrator must have been referring to pensions granted to veterans of the Civil, Indian, and Spanish American Wars. Just recently, a pension of $100 per month was awarded Congressional Medal of Honor holders. The mandate and desires are that a separate and distinct pension

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be granted to the veterans of World War 1 granting $100 per month to those who meet the service and income limitation requirements under H.R. 2332. This will uphold the tradition and dignity accorded to veterans of other wars, and a fulfillment of the promise made to the soldiers of 1917-18.

The statement presented by The Administrator that H.R. 2332 would violate the so-called principle by returning to the category "all or nothing", is unfounded and it has been used to try to convince the members of Congress that Public Law 86-211 was a fair and just pension law, and meets all the present needs.

The major veterans organizations have stated before the Veterans Affairs Committee that 86-211 has caused hardship, not to the veteran alone, but to the widows and dependents as well, and have asked that this bill be amended or done away with. The statement by the Administrator that they do not favor the exclusion of the spouse's income, and their reason given clearly demonstrates that the veteran is not considered an honorable individual, and is one who would do anything to get a pension, is unfair to him who served his country in its hour of need. The accusation or suggestion that all veterans would create their own need is preposterous and presumptious. In all fairness, who can define need, and why should it apply to veterans and their dependents as the Administrator has done in his statement?

The Veterans Administration seems to have become very much concerned, and implies to the members of Congress that their desire is to help the most needy cases, and states that H.R. 2332 has made no provisions for a married veteran with two children and no income. This is in error, as H.R. 2332 would increase these married veterans with two children by $10 per month. Can it be possible that the Administrator and others in authority want all non-service connected veterans to be penniless in order to receive a pension? It is a well known fact that citizens who have never served their country, and are on the welfare rolls, are receiving more consideration than the veteran who, in 1917, was told that "nothing was too

good for him", to say nothing of those who gave their lives so that our country could remain free.

The members of the Veterans Affairs Committee and the Congress have the power and authority to amend our bill. Again, may we call your attention to the fact that H.R. 2332 does grant larger allowance in all categories. If the Veterans Administration feel that a veteran with two or more children under age should be granted a larger allowance, the Veterans Affairs Committee or the Congress can amend H.R. 2332 to increase the allowance for veterans of World War 1 with two or more dependents to any stipulated amount.

It should also be noted that the Veterans Administration, in supporting and recommending enactment of H.R. 7650 which became Public Law 86-211, granted monthly increase to thousands of additional single veterans who have qualified under 86-211, to $85, $70, and $40 per month, and to married veterans with dependents, $90, $75, and $45.

Under the provisions of H.R. 2332, all of these needy veterans, if still living, could receive increased benefits up to $100 per month. Service connected veterans receiving compensation in the lower ratings, upon election, could receive an increase up to $80 per month, and again, this proves that H.R. 2332 has provisions to take care of the veterans in the lower categories. We wonder why the Administrator did mention a tax-free pension, as all initial pension laws have been tax-free. Nothing has been mentioned in the Administrator's statement that the money granted to the veterans will be spent monthly in their communities which will do much to stabilize the economy of that community and the country. It would add to the taxes that are being collected to carry on the cost of administering good government.

In regard to greater benefits being paid to a retired Corporal of the regular

establishment who served 20 years, as referred to by the Administrator, please be advised that the present law provides that this Corporal, if he has served in World War 1, can under Title 38, Section 3104, waiver his retirement pay and accept the higher award as provided if H.R. 2332 becomes law. Under the provision of 86-211, Section 503, this Corporal is denied the right of election to a program which gives him a higher amount.

As to the Administrator's statement that H.R. 2332 would provide an income of $6,000 per year to certain veterans over 65 years of age, may we remind you that no reference has been made as to how many veterans would come under this category. It is unbelievable that the Veterans Administration has questioned the eligibility provision of H.R. 2332, asking for pension or benefits based on only ninety (90) days service, and that in two instances without even a disability requirement. (As you know, the present laws have made ninety (90) days of service the requirement. The veteran at age 65 will be eligible for benefits with a ten percent disability or more as recognized by the Veterans Administration.)

Our organization is concerned that no mention was made by the Administrator in regard to aid and attendence and we wish to assure the members of Congress that we will support legislation that will give these veterans a justifiable increase that would eliminate the hardships that exist in these cases. In the Administrator's statement, he has failed to mention that H.R. 2332, if enacted, will grant an increase to widows of the veterans of World War 1, an allowance from $50.40 to $75 per month. Is it possible that anyone can conceive that any human being can live on $50.40 per month? We wonder why the Administrator has failed to give consideration to these unfortunate widows, many who have sacrificed their loved ones in three major wars.

In addition to the welfare dole under the present pension law, veterans are

eligible for welfare relief in addition to Veterans Administration benefits under P.L. 86-211. The provisions of this law eliminates welfare income. You can draw up to $1,200 from welfare and it will not be counted as income against a veteran, but any such income or salary earned by a veteran will subject this veteran to a reduction of Veterans Administration benefits under the provisions of Public Law 86-211, and would eliminate many from receiving a just pension.

It should be noted that 90% of the veterans of World War 1 are now retired, and all those who registered for the draft on June 5, 1917 would be 67 to 77 years of age with many others above this age.

We recommend that the members of Congress read and study this information for their consideration and guidance in their deliberation in the request of the Veterans of World War 1 in applying for a separate and distinct pension.

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A summary of the cost figures submitted to the Veterans Affairs Committee on April 4, 1963 (No. 62) by the Veterans Administration reveals much material for analysis.

The total figures submitted at that time for the additional cost for H.R. 2332 is $19,574,821,000. The reductions show $5,736,229,000; with this amount it leaves a difference of $13,838,592,000 at the Veterans Administration long range program for veterans of World War 1 pension bill H.R. 2332, when the year 2000 is reached.

The total first year cost of H.R. 2332 according to the number of veterans and widows that would be eligible is $2,547,450,000, and the Veterans Administration list $1,266,247,000 as the additional cost figure for the fiscal year of 1964. This amount subtracted from the total first year sum of $2,547,450,000 would make the present cost of pensions as $1,281,176,000.

By subtracting the difference as per specific year column (No. 62), the pension would run to the year 2000 with the sum of $1,304,805,000 still intact with all veterans and widows deceased.

If the reductions to each year down to 1970 year, and then you subtract the difference of the five year period as per (No. 62), of 1975 and 1980, during the next five year span to 1985 there would be a large deficit and no veterans of World War 1 or any of their widows would be alive.

We have prepared a chart using the Veterans Administration figures (No. 62) as per their five year period, and by subtracting the total sum from the amount listed for each five year period, and dividing the remainder of the total by four, we receive an equal sum that can be placed opposite the number of years not shown in the (No. 62) report of cost figures. That would leave a total of 18 years without

any deceased veterans or widows or reduction of cost. The Veterans Administration has combined these five year periods, with the four years in each bracket not specifically accounted for and not shown in positive form. This of course affords an opportunity to confuse the issue and boost the total cost figures much beyond the imagination of a busy Congressman or the public and press. It can be used successfully in managed news or propaganda as has been done many times.

The Veterans Administration has ignored the mortality rate in dealing with the veterans of 1917-1918 World War 1. A glance at the ages of veterans of World War 1 will show that the draft law required all citizens to register on June 5, 1917, who were between the ages of 21 and 31. When June 5, 1963 is reached, all those who were drafted into the Armed Forces would then be 67 to 77 years of age.

The veterans who were enlisted in the Regular U.S. Army, Marines, Coast Guard, Navy and the State Militia who were 32 to 40 years of age on June 5, 1917 will be 78 to 86 years of age. There were in 1917, thousands of officers both active and the thousands of reserves who can also be classed in this age group. There were 2,810,296 inducted into the Armed Forces from the registry of the draft books.

The Veterans Administration by their long range pension program to the year 2000 would require the youngest veteran of World War 1 to live to be 98 years of age in the year 2000. The ages of the drafted soldiers would on that date by 104 to 114 years old. This long range program for over aged veterans of World War 1 is rediculous and would be funny, but it is a serious matter for honorably discharged veterans who served their country in time of realistic need.

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Erickson
National Legislative Director

Michael J. Dwyer
National Research Consultant

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YEAR	PRESENT COST OF PENSION SYSTEM	VA FIGURES OF ADDITIONAL COST TO YEAR 2000	AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL COST REDUCTION VA FIGURES (NO. 62)	AGE OF VETERANS WHO REGISTER JUNE 5, 1917 AGE BY YEARS TO YEAR 2000
1964	$1,281,176,000	$1,266,247,000		68-78
1965	1,281,176,000	1,234,484,000	$ 31,763,000	69-79
1966	1,281,176,000	1,214,420,000	20,064,000	70-80
1967	1,281,176,000	1,185,480,000	28,940,000	71-81
1968	1,281,176,000	1,147,505,000	37,975,000	72-82
1969	1,281,176,000	1,106,481,000	41,024,000	73-83
1970	1,281,176,000	1,006,861,000	99,620,000	74-84
1971	1,281,176,000	905,108,000	101,753,000	75-85
1972	1,281,176,000	905,108,000		76-86
1973	1,281,176,000	905,108,000		77-87
1974	1,281,176,000	905,108,000		78-88
1975	1,281,176,000	803,355,000	101,753,000	79-89
1976	1,281,176,000	672,400,500	130,954,500	80-90
1977	1,281,176,000	672,400,500		81-91
1978	1,281,176,000	672,400,500		82-92
1979	1,281,176,000	672,400,500		83-93
1980	1,281,176,000	541,446,000	130,954,500	84-94
1981	1,281,176,000	403,695,000	137,751,000	85-95
1982	1,281,176,000	403,695,000		86-96
1983	1,281,176,000	403,695,000		87-97
1984	1,281,176,000	403,695,000		88-98
1985	1,281,176,000	315,944,000	87,751,000	89-99
1986	1,281,176,000	231,731,500	84,212,500	90-100
1987	1,281,176,000	231,731,500		91-101
1988	1,281,176,000	231,731,500		92-102
1989	1,281,176,000	231,731,500		93-103
1990	1,281,176,000	147,519,000	84,212,500	94-104
1991	1,281,176,000	102,809,000	44,710,000	95-105
1992	1,281,176,000	102,809,000		96-106
1993	1,281,176,000	102,809,000		97-107
1994	1,281,176,000	102,809,000		98-108
1995	1,281,176,000	58,099,000	44,710,000	99-109
1996	1,281,176,000	40,350,500	17,748,500	100-110
1997	1,281,176,000	40,350,500		101-111
1998	1,281,176,000	40,350,500		102-112
1999	1,281,176,000	40,350,500		103-113
2000	1,281,176,000	22,602,000	17,748,500	104-114

Respectfully submitted,

Paul E. Erickson
National Legislative Director

Michael J. Dwyer
National Research Consultant

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
VETERANS OF WORLD WAR 1, USA, INC.
40 G STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2,D.C.

YEAR	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REDUCED	SPECIFIC YEAR ADDITIONAL COST VA FIGURES (No.62)	FIVE YEAR BRACKET STARTING 1971-75 FIGURES
VETERANS	$1,998,720,000			
WIDOWS	548,730,000			
TOTAL 1964	$2,547,450,000		$1,266,247,000	$2,547,450,000
1965	2,515,687,000	$ 31,763,000	1,234,484,000	2,515,687,000
1966	2,495,623,000	20,064,000	1,214,420,000	2,495,623,000
1967	2,466,683,000	28,940,000	1,185,480,000	2,466,683,000
1968	2,428,708,000	37,975,000	1,147,505,000	2,428,708,000
1969	2,387,684,000	41,024,000	1,106,481,000	2,387,684,000
1970	2,288,064,000	99,620,000	1,006,861,000	2,288,064,000
1975	2,085,558,000	203,506,000	4,423,787,000	1,236,960,000
1980	1,823,649,000	261,909,000	3,231,048,000	1,052,104,000
1985	1,598,147,000	225,502,000	2,030,724,000	1,192,739,000
1990	1,429,722,000	168,425,000	1,074,445,000	
1995	1,340,302,000	89,420,000	469,335,000	
2000	1,304,805,000	35,497,000	184,004,000	

V.A. Cumulative Cost	$19,574,821,000
Reductions of additional Cost	5,736,229,000
Difference too much	$13,838,592,000

This Column shows amount not used in year 2000

This column shows all veterans and widows to be deceased by 1985 as a deficit would occur in the V.A. figures.

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Erickson
National Legislative Director

Michael J. Dwyer
National Research Consultant

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