

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

05-Jul-1996 06:40pm

TO: Molly Brostrom

FROM: Lynn C. Ross
Office of Mgmt and Budget, VAPD

SUBJECT: GI Bill Question

Hi Molly. Following is some information I was able to gather for you on the question of the "gap" in education benefits for military personnel from 1977-1985. Some of it will serve as general background; some of it speaks more directly to the question of what can be done about the issue.

-- Although it is a true statement that these folks were not eligible for the Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB), they were eligible to enroll in the post-Vietnam Era Education Assistance Program (VEAP) until 1987. That is, although this cohort is not eligible for education benefits now, they did have opportunity to sign up for them during the entire decade between 1977 and 1987. (In point of fact, there has never been a true "gap" for any cohort between eligibility for GI Bills since the first one was implemented during WWII.)

-- Although VEAP is now closed to new entrants, program participants could contribute up to \$2,700 and receive up to \$8,100 in education benefits until 2 years after the MGIB was in place. VEAP contributions were treated like a bank account (although it didn't earn interest), and enrollees could put \$\$\$ in at any time -- including their last day of military service. They could also cash out their account. MGIB, on the other hand, requires the GI to have a deduction from pay of \$100/month for the first 12 months of service, and if the benefit is not used the Gov't keeps the \$1,200. Benefits, of course, under MGIB are considerably higher than VEAP -- \$14,500 total for full-time students.

-- Those who argue that the 1977-85 group should be eligible to sign up for education benefits now say that the inequity for this group, as compared with the MGIB-era group, stems from the amount of information they were given about the education benefits program. For example, the MGIB is a benefit that recruits opt out of -- they are automatically enrolled unless they actively decline. VEAP was very much an "opt in" program, and some claim that GIs were not given good enough or perhaps convincing enough arguments for opting in. (I got this information from VA, but

*Nothing from DoD =>
Dave Fraser*

clearly this is something that DoD should have an opportunity to speak to.)

-- There is no proposal that I have heard about so far that would make the 1977-85 group eligible again to sign up for education benefits, although a recent House bill proposes to allow VEAP enrollees (i.e., those who did sign up for VEAP benefits) to convert to MGIB benefits. The draft SAP supports this -- although there are also a lot of other provisions in the bill that we would not want to come out against.

*which bill?
what did
we say?*

-- A proposal to allow non-enrolled VEAP people the chance to enroll would be a coster. Almost 200,000 people are enrolled in VEAP, and I assume there is a similarly sizeable # that did not enroll. If they were allowed to enroll in MGIB (VA would prefer this over VEAP since VEAP is commonly thought of as a poorly designed program), the outyear costs could increase the MGIB program by as much as 1/3 (this is a very rough guess).

This is probably more than you wanted to know, and at the same time, it gives no good news about what is being done to fix the "problem." VA is aware of no proposal to give the group another opportunity to sign up for education benefits. I will continue to keep my ear to the ground to see if anything is bubbling up at DoD, but please let me know if you want me to do anything more than that. Thanks.

P.S. Hope you enjoyed cool summer nights in Vermont!

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

LRM NO: 4961

FILE NO: 2530

7/9/96

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

Total Page(s): 5

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below:

FROM: Janet FORSGREN *Janet Forsgren* (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Melissa COOK 395-3924 Legislative Assistant's Line: 395-7362

C=US, A=TELEMAIL, P=GOV+EOP, O=OMB, OU1=LRD, S=COOK, G=MELISSA, I=Y
cook_my@a1.eop.govSUBJECT: **"REVISED"** Proposed Statement of Administration Policy RE: HR3674,
Veterans' Education and Compensation Benefits Amendments of 1996**DEADLINE: 10:00am Wednesday, July 10, 1996**

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before
advising on its relationship to the program of the President.

**Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the
"Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.**

COMMENTS: On July 16th, HR 3674 is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules by the
full House.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

AGENCIES: 129-VETERANS AFFAIRS - Robert Coy - 2022736666

EOP: J. Lew/J. Blickstein

Nancy-Ann Min

Bruce Long

Toni Hustead

Lynn Ross

David Zavada

Barry Anderson

Anita Chellaraj

Phebe Vickers

Mary Jo Siclari

Tom Lewis

Allison Eyd

T. O'Donnell/P. Deegan

L. Tyson/D. Weinstein

Molly Brostrom

Al Maldon

OMB LA

Jim Murr

Janet Forsgren

DRAFT -- NOT FOR RELEASEJuly , 1996
(House)**H.R. 3674 - Veterans' Education and Compensation Benefits Amendments of 1996**
(Stump (R) AZ and 5 cosponsors)

While the Administration agrees with the policy objectives of H.R. 3674, it is concerned that using savings from the balanced budget plan as offsets for spending initiatives will jeopardize our ability to enact a balanced budget.

Scoring for Purposes of Pay-As-You-Go

H.R. 3674 would affect direct spending; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. OMB's preliminary scoring estimate is that H.R. 3674 would increase direct spending by \$19 million in FY 1997, but reduce direct spending by a total of \$39 million during FYs 1997 through 2001.

* * * * *

(Do Not Distribute Outside Executive Office of the President)

This position was developed by the Legislative Reference Division (Cook) in consultation with VAPD (Ross/Zavada), NSD (Lewis), BASD (Chellaraj); OIRA (Eydt), and WH Counsel (Kagan). The Departments of Veterans Affairs (Thompson), Transportation (DeCell), and Education (Heindel) concur in this position. The Departments of Defense and Justice did not formally respond.

OMB/LA Clearance: _____

H.R. 3674 was reported by the House Veterans Affairs Committee on June 27, 1996. The description of the bill is based on the Committee report and information provided by VA.

Administration Position to Date

Although the Administration has not previously taken a position on H.R. 3674, the Administration has sent to Congress draft legislation, and VA has commented on congressionally initiated bills, containing provisions similar to those of H.R. 3674. Specifically, the Administration transmitted draft legislation (i.e., the President's balanced budget proposal) that contained provisions similar to those in H.R. 3674 that would overturn the *Davenport v. Brown* decision. In addition, VA has testified in support of provisions regarding teacher certification programs, surviving spousal benefits, and increasing the maximum automobile allowance. VA has testified as having no objection to the provisions regarding the Court of Veterans Appeals pro bono program, as long as these provisions do not provide for VA funding or administration of this program. (H.R. 3674

would provide VA funding for this program.) VA has not taken a position on the remaining provisions of the bill.

Summary of H.R. 3674

H.R. 3674 would make various changes to veterans' education and benefits programs.

Title I. Veterans' Education Programs, would:

- Overturn the Court of Veterans Appeals decision in *Davenport v. Brown*, which invalidated VA's long-standing regulations requiring substantial linkage between a veterans' service-connected disability and employment handicap for entitlement to vocational rehabilitation benefits. H.R. 3674 would require that a veteran's service-connected disability materially contribute to an employment handicap for the veteran to be eligible for VA vocational rehabilitation benefits and services. In addition, the bill would also make other improvements enabling VA to focus its resources on service-disabled veterans most in need of training and rehabilitation. Adm
pms
- Increase beginning October 1, 1996, the basic monthly rate for Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) benefits to active-duty service members and two-year enlistees by \$5 to \$421.62 and to \$343.51, respectively. ||
- Allow certain individuals to transfer to the MGIB from the post-Vietnam Era Education Assistance Program (VEAP), which was available for service members entering active duty between December 31, 1976, and July 1, 1985. ||
- Authorize certain current and former Army and Air National Guard members who began active duty between June 30, 1985, and November 29, 1989, to participate in the MGIB program.
- Make permanent a VA pilot program allowing MGIB funding for State-approved teacher certificate programs offered by entities not traditionally recognized as educational institutions. The pilot program expires on September 30, 1996.

Title II. Veterans' Benefits Programs, would:

- Allow a surviving spouse to retain compensation or pension payments prorated to the day of the veterans' death instead of the end of the month before the veteran died. The effective date of this provision would be October 1, 1997.
- Increase from one year to two years the period of time for which accrued benefits are payable to a surviving spouse in the case of a veteran who dies while a claim is being adjudicated.

- Increase the maximum allowance provided by the Secretary for the purchase of an automobile from \$5,500 to \$6,500. The allowance, a one-time grant, is available to severely disabled veterans if their disability is service-connected.
- Formalize the Court of Veterans Appeals (COVA) program to provide pro bono legal representation to indigent veterans who need legal representation and advice in appeals before the COVA. H.R. 3674 would require that certain amounts appropriated to VA for compensation and pensions in FYs 1997 through 2003 be transferred to COVA for the payment of this legal assistance.

Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

According to VAPD (Ross/Zavada) and BASD (Chellaraj), H.R. 3674 would affect direct spending; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. OMB's preliminary scoring estimate is that the bill would increase direct spending by \$19 million in FY 1997, but decrease direct spending by \$39 million during FYs 1997 through 2002. CBO estimates that H.R. 3674 would increase direct spending by \$9 million in FY 1997 and decrease direct spending by \$56 million for FYs 1997 through 2002 (formal). The difference in the OMB and CBO estimates is largely attributable to the scoring of the VEAP provision.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION DRAFT

July 5, 1996 - 4:45 p.m.

MONTGOMERY GI BILL

History and Purpose

Enacted Public Law 98-525, October 19, 1994 (originally as "All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program").

Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) has two components:

MGIB-Active Duty program (chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code) .
Purposes- to enhance military recruitment and retention efforts; assist members of the Armed Forces in obtaining a higher education that otherwise might be financially beyond reach; provide for vocational readjustment and restore educational opportunities lost due to military service; and enhance the Nation's competitiveness through a better educated and more productive workforce.

MGIB-Selected Reserve (chapter 1606 of title 10, United States Code)
Purpose-provide educational assistance to encourage persons to enter and remain members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve for a period of not less than 6 years.

Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty

Eligibility

Must first enter active duty as a member of the Armed Forces after June 30, 1985 (includes full-time National Guard duty first performed after November 29, 1989) or convert entitlement from the Vietnam Era GI Bill (see below).

Requires minimum 2-year initial active duty obligation. A 3-year obligation (3 years of continuous initial active duty) or 2 years active duty plus 4 years of Selected Reserve service provide the maximum benefit.

Requires a high school diploma or GED or 12 hours of college degree credits before completion of first active duty period.

Generally, eligibility for chapter 30 benefits ends 10 years from the date of last discharge or release from active duty or if entitlement is based on 2 years of active duty and 4 years in the Selected Reserve, the eligibility period ends (a) 10 years from release from active duty; or (b) with certain exceptions, 10 years from completion of the 4-year Selected Reserve obligation, whichever is later.

Participation Requirements

Participation in the Montgomery GI Bill (other than for chapter 34 conversions) requires that service persons have their military pay reduced by \$100 a month for the first 12 months of active duty. This pay is not refundable.

Program Enrollment (Other Than Chapter 34 Conversions)

Program enrollment is automatic upon first entering active duty. Persons entering active duty who do not want to participate must make an election to that effect.

Generally, an election not to participate is irrevocable; however, exception is made for service persons involuntarily separated from active duty with an honorable discharge after February 2, 1991, and those who receive voluntary separation incentives for voluntarily separation from active duty with an honorable discharge after December 4, 1991. In such case, the service person must elect to receive chapter 30 benefits before separation.

Vietnam Era GI Bill (Chapter 34) Conversion

Individuals who had remaining entitlement under the Vietnam Era GI Bill on December 31, 1989; may become entitled to chapter 30 benefits. They must have served on active duty without a break sometime between October 19, 1984, and July 1, 1985; and served 3 continuous years on active duty after July 1, 1985 (or 2 years, followed by 4 years in the Selected Reserve). An individual who converts from the Vietnam Era GI Bill must have met the requirements for a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate before December 31, 1989. Completion of 12 credit hours toward a college degree meets the requirement.

Discharges and Separations

An "honorable" discharge is required. Discharges designated "under honorable conditions" and "general" do not establish eligibility. An "early" discharge for one of the following reasons may, despite the basic service requirement, establish entitlement based on the period served:

- (a) Convenience of the government.
- (b) Disability.
- (c) Hardship
- (d) A medical condition existing before service.
- (e) Force reduction.
- (f) A medical condition which prevents satisfactory performance of duty.

Education and Training Available

The following education or training may be pursued:

(a) Courses, including accredited independent study, at colleges and universities leading to associate, bachelor, or graduate degrees. Cooperative training programs are available to individuals not on active duty.

(b) Courses leading to a certificate or diploma from business, technical, or vocational schools.

(c) Apprenticeship or on-job training programs for individuals not on active duty.

3.

(d) Accredited Correspondence courses.

(e) Flight training. (Before beginning training, the veteran must have a private pilot license and meet the physical requirements for commercial license. Benefits also may be received for solo flying hours up to the minimum required by the FAA for the rating or certification being pursued).

(f) Tutorial assistance benefits if enrolled in school half-time or more. Remedial, deficiency and refresher training also may be available.

(g) State-approved alternative teacher certificate program (through 9/30/96)

Payments

Veterans who served on active duty for 3 years, or 2 years active duty plus 4 years in the Selected Reserve or National Guard, will receive \$400 a month in basic benefits for 36 months. Those who enlist for less than 3 years will receive \$325 a month. VA pays an additional amount, commonly called a "kicker," if directed by the Defense Department. Rate increases are tied to the Consumer Price Index.

Work-study

MGIB students training at the three-quarter or full-time rate may participate in a work-study program. Payments of work-study allowance for service performed may be at the federal minimum wage or, if greater, the applicable state hourly minimum wage. Participants may work for VA, performing outreach services under the supervision of a VA employee, preparing and processing VA paperwork, working at a VA medical facility, or performing other approved activities.

Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve

Eligibility

Open to members of the reserve elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. (This program, originally codified as chapter 106 of title 10, United States Code, was recently recodified by Public Law 103-337 as chapter 1606 of that title.)

To be eligible, a reservist must-

(a) enlist or reenlist for a minimum 6-year obligation to serve in the Selected Reserve after June 30, 1985, or, if an officer, agree to serve 6 years after that date in addition to the original obligation;

(b) complete Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT);

(c) meet the requirements for a high school diploma or equivalency certificate generally before completing IADT; and

(d) remain in good standing in a Selected Reserve unit.

4.

Education and Training Available

Reservists may seek an undergraduate degree, graduate training, or take technical courses at colleges and universities. Those with a 6-year commitment beginning after September 30, 1990, also may take courses leading to a certificate or diploma from business, technical, or vocational schools; cooperative training; apprenticeship or on-job training; accredited correspondence courses; independent study programs, flight training, tutorial assistance; remedial, refresher and deficiency training; and state-approved alternative teacher certification programs (through 9/30/96).

Payments

The full-time rate is \$190 a month for 36 months. Rate increases are tied to the Consumer Price Index.

Work-Study

Reservists training at the three-quarter or full-time rate are eligible for the work-study program. Terms of participation are the same as under the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty program, except that reservists can also work at a military facility if the work is related to the chapter 1606 program.

Period of Eligibility

Eligibility for MGIB-Selected Reserve benefits ends upon discharge from the reserves or 10 years from the date the reservist became eligible for the program, whichever first occurs. However, VA may extend the 10-year period if the individual could not train due to a disability caused by Selected Reserve service, and a reservist discharged because of disability has 10 years thereafter to use the benefits. Further, certain individuals separated from the Selected Reserve due to downsizing of the military between October 1, 1991, and September 30, 1995, will have the full 10 years to use their benefits. If the 10-year period ends while the participant is attending school, VA will pay benefits until the end of the term or up to 12 weeks where the training is not on a term basis.

Participation and Expenditures

Chapter 30 (MGIB-Active Duty)

From beginning of the program on July 1, 1985, through FY 1994, approximately 77.1 percent of potentially eligible service personnel enrolled and 474,883 received education benefits.

From FY 1992 to FY 1994, the number of persons in training went from 194,948 to 246,057 and 284,108, respectively. Trainees are expected to increase to 443,900 by FY 2000.

The total basic pay reduction in the Treasury associated with MGIB-Active Duty program participation was \$1.85 billion through the end of FY 1994. Chapter 30 benefit expenditures totalled \$2.35 billion for the same period (\$1.9 billion paid for basic benefits, \$102.9 million paid by the Defense Cooperation Account for the rate increase effective in Fiscal Year 1992, and \$362.8 million for supplemental assistance, basic kickers, and/or supplemental kickers. VA funds basic benefits and administers benefit delivery. The Department of Defense funds supplemental assistance, basic kickers, and supplemental kickers).

Chapter 1606

From program inception through the end of FY 1994, some 323,588 MGIB-Selected Reserve trainees received education benefits totalling \$714.7 million. Training peaked in 1992 with 115,120 benefit recipients. By 1994, the number declined to 113,084.

Legislative Proposals

Since the MGIB's inception, various laws have been passed which, with certain restrictive exceptions, generally have liberalized eligibility requirements and training provisions while providing increased benefits. Currently, there are no substantive VA proposals before Congress to expand or change either the MGIB-Active Duty or the MGIB-Selected Reserve.

Veterans' Education Assistance Program (VEAP)***Eligibility***

Under VEAP, active duty personnel voluntarily participated in a plan for education or training in which their savings were administered and added to by the federal government. Service persons were eligible to enroll in VEAP if they entered active duty for the first time after December 31, 1976, and before July 1, 1985. Some contribution to VEAP must have been made prior to April 1, 1987. The maximum participant contribution is \$2,700. While on active duty, participants may make a lump-sum contribution to the training fund.

A service person who participated in VEAP is eligible to receive benefits while on active duty if:

- (a) at least three months of contributions are available, except for high school or elementary school in which case only one month of contributions is needed, and
- (b) the first active-duty commitment is completed. (If the individual's first term is for more than six years, benefits may be available after six years.)

To attend an elementary or high school program, the individual must be in the last six months of the first enlistment.

A veteran who participated in VEAP is eligible to receive benefits if discharged under conditions other than dishonorable and:

- (a) he or she first enlisted prior to September 8, 1980 (or entered active duty as an officer before October 17, 1981), and served for a continuous period of 181 days or more or was discharged for a service-connected disability; or

- (b) the participant enlisted for the first time on or after September 8, 1980 (or entered active duty as an officer on or after October 17, 1981), and completed 24 continuous months of active duty.

URGENT**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001**

6/21/96

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM NO: 4836

FILE NO: 1632

Total Page(s): 5

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below:

FROM: Janet FORSGREN

(for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Melissa COOK 395-3924 Legislative Assistant's Line: 395-7362
C=US, A=TELEMAIL, P=GOV+EOP, O=OMB, OU1=LRD, S=COOK, G=MELISSA, I=Y
cook_my@a1.eop.gov

SUBJECT: VETERANS AFFAIRS Proposed Report on Montgomery GI Bill

DEADLINE: 1:00pm Monday, June 24,1996

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

AGENCIES: 29-DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - 7036971305

EOP: Nancy-Ann Min
Bruce Long
Toni Hustead
David Zavada
Lynn Ross
Phebe Vickers
Mary Jo Siclari
David Morrison
Allison Eydt
Bob Damus
Molly Brostrom
Al Maldon
OMB LA
Jim Murr
Janet Forsgren
Bob Pellicci

The Honorable G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DRAFT

Dear Congressman Montgomery:

Thank you for your June 10, 1996, letter clarifying that in a post-hearing question from the March 7 hearing, you meant the term "lead agency" for the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty program to mean "lead policy-making agency."

I am pleased to advise you that it is well understood within the Executive Branch that VA is the lead policy-making agency with respect to the basic benefit under this program. As you know, that benefit is paid from appropriations to the VA Readjustment Benefits account. With respect to supplemental benefits paid from Department of Defense appropriations, DoD is considered the lead agency.

Moreover, we in VA truly appreciate the tremendous value of the Montgomery GI Bill as a readjustment benefit. It helps millions of veterans in making a successful transition to productive and fulfilling careers in civilian life.

As always, I greatly appreciate your strong and effective advocacy for America's veterans.

Sincerely,

REPUBLICANS

DEMONSTRATE

BOB STUMP, ARIZONA
CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, NEW JERSEY
MICHAEL BURRAGE, FLORIDA
FLOYD SMITH, SOUTH CAROLINA
THE WILSONS, ALABAMA
J. WILBERT, ALABAMA
STEVE QUINN, INDIANA
ACE GUNDA, NEW YORK
SPENCER SACHUS, ALABAMA
CLAY STEARNS, FLORIDA
BOB MEY, OHIO
JEN
PENNSYLVANIA
FLORIDA, ALABAMA
JIM GARR, GEORGIA
JOHN WILSON, ILLINOIS
J. H. WILSON, ALABAMA
WILL GIBSON, OREGON
DAVE BEAVER, COLORADO

CARL B. COMBINATION
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

BOB STUMP
SENATOR

U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

THE CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Washington, DC 20515

June 10, 1996

G.V. (BOBBY) MONTGOMERY, MASSACHUSETTS
LANE FRANK ELINGS
JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
CHET EDWARDS, TEXAS
MAXINE WATERS, CALIFORNIA
BOB CURRIENT, TENNESSEE
BOB HENDER, CALIFORNIA
FRANK TENDON, TEXAS
LLOYD L. GUTERREZ, ILLINOIS
SCOTTY BASSLER, KENTUCKY
BARFORD BISHOP, GEORGIA
JAMES L. CLARK, SOUTH CAROLINA
GORDON BLOOM, FLORIDA
MIRIE BOYLE, PENNSYLVANIA
FRANK MARLETTA, PENNSYLVANIA

Honorable Jesse Brown
Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs
Washington, DC 20420

Dear Mr. Secretary:

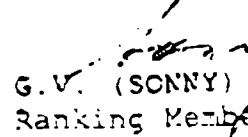
I would appreciate further clarification of the response to one of the questions I sent you following the March 7, 1996, hearing held by the Subcommittee on Education, Training, Employment and Housing. In this question I pointed out that the primary purpose of the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty, as intended and frequently stated by me and other Members of Congress, is to assist in the readjustment of members of the Armed Forces to civilian life after their separation from military service. Accordingly, Congress intends and expects the Department of Veterans' Affairs to be the lead agency for this program. I then asked if the Executive Branch clearly understands Congressional intent in this regard. I was surprised by the response I received.

First, it was noted that "readjustment" is one of the six GI Bill purposes listed in title 38. It was further pointed out that, although "readjustment" is listed first, it is not designated as primary. I do not understand the point here. As the author and chief sponsor of this program, I am familiar with, and speak with authority to, the issue of Congressional intent and the Montgomery GI Bill.

Additionally, the response stated that it is clearly understood in the Executive Branch that VA is the lead agency for the administration [emphasis added] of the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty. My question did not relate to the administration of this program. Obviously, the VA administers the GI Bill. My concern is that the Office of Management and Budget, and the rest of the Executive Branch, comply with Congressional intent and ensure that the VA is the lead policy-making agency for this program.

Through the years, when I have recommended that an Administration include an increase in the GI Bill basic benefit in its next fiscal year budget, pointing out the significant annual increases in education costs, the response has been that the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty is primarily a recruitment incentive for the Armed Forces, recruitment is fine, and no increase is needed. This response is inaccurate and ignores the intent of Congress that the GI Bill-Active Duty, first and foremost, be a meaningful veterans' readjustment benefit. Its effectiveness as a readjustment benefit, not its effectiveness as a military recruitment tool, should determine the need for a benefit increase.

Sincerely,


G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
Ranking Member

*Mr Secretary - Please
help me on this*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lynn Ross

GI bill: mixed lag on research results

- 1 - readjustment
- 2 - recruitment tool



- not enough
to aggressively
tell

we have kept benefit
consistent w/ cost of living
increases → but, educ inflation has rld

- Why is the readjustment fee?

- in legislation

- previous GI bills didn't have

- one argument ⇒ ^{small} investment for what
you ultimately get
⇒ vested themselves -

REPORT OF CONTACT		VA OFFICE	IDENTIFICATION NO. (C, XC, AS, XSS, V, K, etc.)
NOTE: This form must be filled in ink or on typewriter, as it becomes a permanent record in veterans' folders			May 30, 1996
LAST NAME-FIRSTNAME-MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN (Type or print)		DATE OF CONTACT	
ADDRESS OF VETERAN		TELEPHONE NO. OF VETERAN (Include Area Code)	
PERSON CONTACTED		TYPE OF CONTACT (check) ☐ PERSONAL ☐ TELEPHONE	
ADDRESS OF PERSON CONTACTED		TELEPHONE NO. OF PERSON CONTACTED (Include Area Code)	
BRIEF STATEMENT OF INFORMATION REQUESTED AND GIVEN			
RE: Call from Jim Holley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, concerning VSO meeting with President Clinton. VA has been asked its opinion on two education issues. 1. The value of the GI Bill has been allowed to decline tremendously since WW II and many competing grant programs have further diminished its status as the Nation's premier education program. Will you now pledge your support for efforts to restore the value of the GI Bill by opening enrollment to all members of the armed forces, by eliminating or opposing growth in enrollment fees, and by increasing the benefits to a level which restores the program as the most valuable public education program in the nation? A. Opening enrollment to all members of the armed forces would extend education benefits to those not currently eligible and extend entitlement to those under the previous voluntary contribution program. This would provide them the same benefit as offered to certain individuals who were voluntarily or involuntarily separated from military service due to downsizing. We believe that \$100 a month for 12 months shows earnest intent on the part of the service member to pursue an education after military duty. Anything higher may cause the individual to decline to participate. Currently the Montgomery GI Bill rate is raised by the cost of living increase for the previous period. In the current budgetary environment, it may be the only increase possible. However, tutorial and work study benefits are available to supplement the monthly education assistance allowance. Such additional assistance was not available under the original GI Bill.			
DIVISION OR SECTION		EXECUTED BY (Signature and title)	
Education Service (225)		Jung Schaeffer	

Questions from Non Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America

Veterans Education

Question: The value of the GI Bill has been allowed to decline tremendously since WWII and many competing grant programs have further diminished its status as the Nation's premier education program.

Will you now pledge your support for efforts to restore the value of the GI Bill by opening enrollment to all members of the armed forces, by eliminating or opposing growth in enrollment fees, and by increasing the benefits to a level which restores the program as the most valuable public education program in the nation?

Answer: To respond to each of those points . . . The purpose of today's Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) is to serve as an enlistment incentive and to ease the transition of separating Service members as they return to civilian life. With recent recruiting success, the current basic MGIB benefits are serving as a good enlistment incentive. However, college costs have increased at a rate significantly above inflation, so the MGIB defrays less of those costs than in the past. But recognizing the tight resource climate we face, it is not realistic to expect the MGIB to cover the majority of college expenses. Consequently, the Departments of Defense and Veterans' Affairs are exploring innovative ways to keep MGIB stipends at satisfactory levels both to attract new recruits and to help pay a reasonable share of a college education.

The value of benefits under the MGIB has gone up over the past few years, from \$350 per month to \$400 (effective April 1993); and the latter figure has since risen to \$416. That's good progress over the past three years.

Our efforts frequently have been uphill. Recall that this Administration successfully opposed an attempt by some in Congress this past year to raise the "enrollment fee" by 33 percent, and we stand ready to oppose similar efforts to erode the value of this vital benefit. We have no plans to increase the \$1,200 contribution required for Service members to enroll in the MGIB program.

Insofar as opening enrollment to all Service members, 95 percent of new recruits during FY 1995 elected to participate in the MGIB program. Such participation already demonstrates the attractiveness of the MGIB. Nevertheless, the Department of Defense is considering a request to Congress for authority to conduct another open period to give Service members who originally declined to enroll another opportunity to participate. That probably is the way we'll want to go, but our review won't be done for a few weeks.

Unemployment Compensation

Question: Each year for the past several years, your administration and some members of Congress have proposed the elimination of unemployment benefits for service members

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Requirements & Resources)

Fax Cover Sheet

To: *Molly Brostrom*
Office:
Phone:
Fax:

From: *Jeanne Fitch*
Office: DUSD(R&R)
Phone: 703-614-3970
Fax: 703-697-6691

Date: 5/31/96

Pages + cover page 6

Comments:

GI Bill

Kiester, Edwin Jr. "The G.I. Bill May Be The Best Deal Ever Made By Uncle Sam." Smithsonian, 25, 128-32.

Summary: The G.I. Bill is great, and this how it came about...

Editorial. "The G.I., 50 years." New York Times. 6/22/94. A20.

Summary: The G.I. Bill is great, John Rankin and others who suggested that the bill would convert our colleges into jungles were wildly off mark.

Celis, William. "50 Years Later, The Value of the G.I. Bill is questioned: Veterans In Colleges Now Press For Increases." New York Times. 6/22/94. B7.

Summary: A half century after Congress passed the G.I. Bill, a debate over the legislation's relative worth is growing.

Bill's Economic Value Erodes: Today the legislation has lost much of its economic impact and as a result, much of its appeal to veterans. The American Legion argues that the bill's benefits have not made up for the rapid rise in inflation. "The G.I. Bill's purchasing power has just evaporated," said Phil Boudon, a spokesman for the American Legion. Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, the Mississippi Democrat who is chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and is a World War II veteran himself said, "It doesn't really get the job done."

Legion Would Double Benefits: American Legion proposes doubling the benefit, either by extending the stipend period to 72 months, or by raising it to \$800 a month. The Department of Veterans Affairs acknowledged that the G.I. Bill does not pay for all education costs, but it declined to comment on the American Legion's proposal.

Veteran's in College Decline: The percentage of students who are veterans was down to 14 percent in the current academic year.



Exultant vets, 1947 (opposite). Turtle Creek grads of 1944 who went far on G.I. Bill (from left): engineer James Welshons, physicist Joe Valentich, stockbroker

Andrew Tarantini, social worker Frank McIntyre, school principal Leslie Faulk, advertising executive Wyatt Young, lab technician Joe Buttyan, engineer Donald Albensi.

Smithsonian, Nov. 1994

By Edwin Kiester jr.

The G.I. Bill may be the best deal ever made by Uncle Sam

Also known as Public Law 346, it did a lot, including help millions of veterans to an education they would otherwise have missed

On that humid evening in May 1944, a reminiscent Les Faulk was saying: nearly five decades later, he could see his future unrolling ahead of him, like frames of a wartime Movietone News. As he crossed the high school stage, clutching his brand-new diploma and switching the tassel on his mortarboard from right to left to signify his new graduate status, he figured that within weeks he would board a train for an Army camp and eventually wind up in the climactic battles of World War II.

If he were lucky—and Les had always been lucky—he would get to come home safely to the smoky western Pennsylvania industrial town where the grim days of the Great Depression were still vivid. Then he would look for work. If he were very lucky, he would move up from

his high school occupations of caddying at the local golf course and racking balls in Kindler's poolroom. Maybe he'd even find what the town considered a "good job." That meant he might be stoking a steel-mill open-hearth furnace or winding copper armatures in the Westinghouse generator plant.

College? Not for a young man from an Italian-speaking immigrant household—the name on Les' diploma read "Falcocchio." Not in a factory town where half the males saw so little future in the classroom that they dropped out of school at 16. Not in Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, where before the war fewer than 5 percent of graduates went on to post-high school education: even a secretarial course or barber training. "College," Les re-

membered decades later, "that was for the teachers' kids or preachers' kids. For the rest of us, with names like Tarantini and Trkula, it was a distant dream."

So how had this white-haired 68-year-old, who still moved with the easy grace of a basketball point guard, managed to collect bachelor's and master's degrees and several credits toward his doctorate? How had he avoided the blue-collar life that seemed so certain in 1944, and spent 38 years as a teacher and elementary-school principal instead? Les raised his beer glass in toast to the 11 other 1944 Turtle Creek High School graduates who had gathered to shake hands, slap backs, display grandchildren's pictures and exchange embroidered memories about Mrs. Whittum's American history class.

"To the G.I. Bill!" Les said. "The G.I. Bill!" the others echoed.

The G.I. Bill of Rights, that is, a.k.a. Public Law 346, a.k.a. the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, clearly one of the most important pieces of legislation in American history. On June 22, 1944, as Pvt. Leslie Faulk was getting accustomed to the fit of G.I. fatigues, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the measure with so little fanfare that most major newspapers, overwhelmed with news of the Allied invasion of Europe, buried the story. Two years later people certainly took notice, though. American college campuses were flooded with young veterans (including 60,000 women and an estimated 70,000 African-Americans) who had never in their lives expected to be there.

Its impact can still be felt today. The G.I. Bill pulled a whole generation of Les Faulks up by their combat bootstraps and put them among the most educated and financially well-off generations in U.S. history. By granting a paid education to every qualified veteran, the bill transformed America's colleges and universities, cranked out a huge pool of trained professionals, changed the educational goals of the nation and fueled a giddy postwar boom. Suddenly a college degree was within the reach of millions—and remained that way.

A price tag of \$5.5 billion

There were two periods in American history when rapidly expanding education eventually translated into economic gain. One was after the land grant colleges were established in the 1860s. The other was the era of the G.I. Bill, clearly the most farsighted veterans' program in history. G.I. Bill statistics are awesome. Out of 14 million eligibles, 2.2 million veterans jumped at the chance to attend college. At a cost of \$5.5 billion, the first G.I. Bill turned out 450,000 engineers, 240,000 accountants, 238,000 teachers, 91,000 scientists, 67,000 doctors, 22,000 dentists, 17,000 writers and editors, and thousands of other professionals. Colleges that had languished during the Depression swiftly doubled and

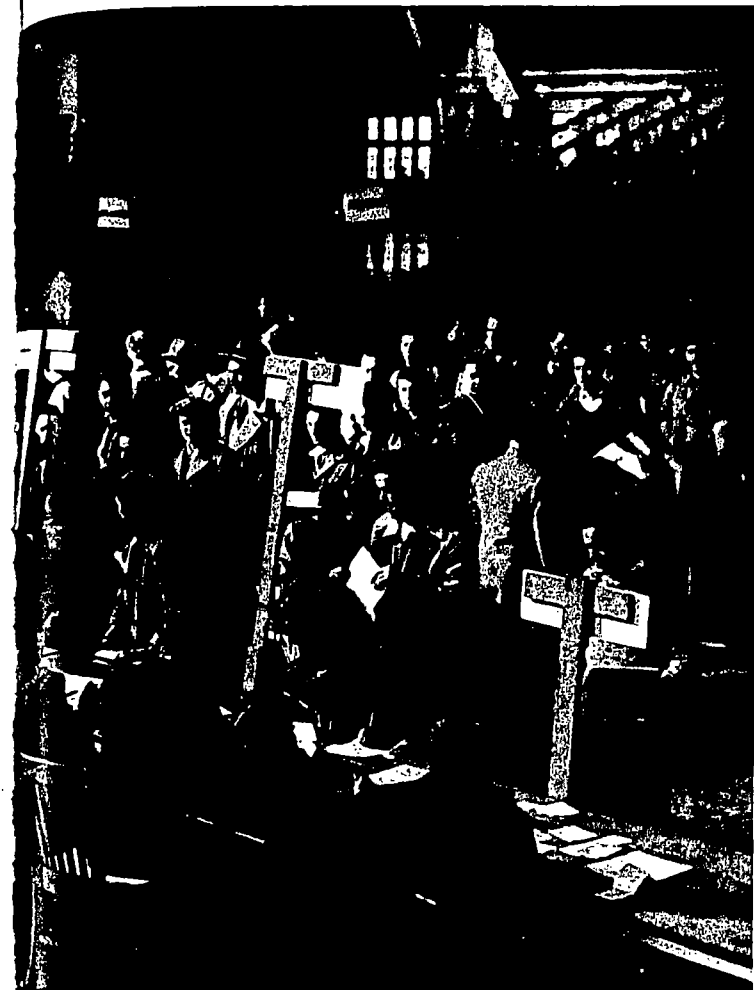


As it did all over the country, the huge enrollment of veterans taxed the facilities at Indiana University.



James Graham went to Cornell on G.I. Bill and built career as an aerospace engineer on classified projects.

In 1944 Don A. Balfour, who owns an insurance company, became the first veteran to sign up for the G.I. Bill.



In 1946 registration of new students was done at temporary desks set up in Wildermuth Field House.



tripled in enrollment. More students signed up for engineering at the University of Pittsburgh in 1948 (70 percent of them veterans) than had in five years combined during the 1930s. By 1960 there were a thousand G.I. Bill-educated vets listed in *Who's Who*.

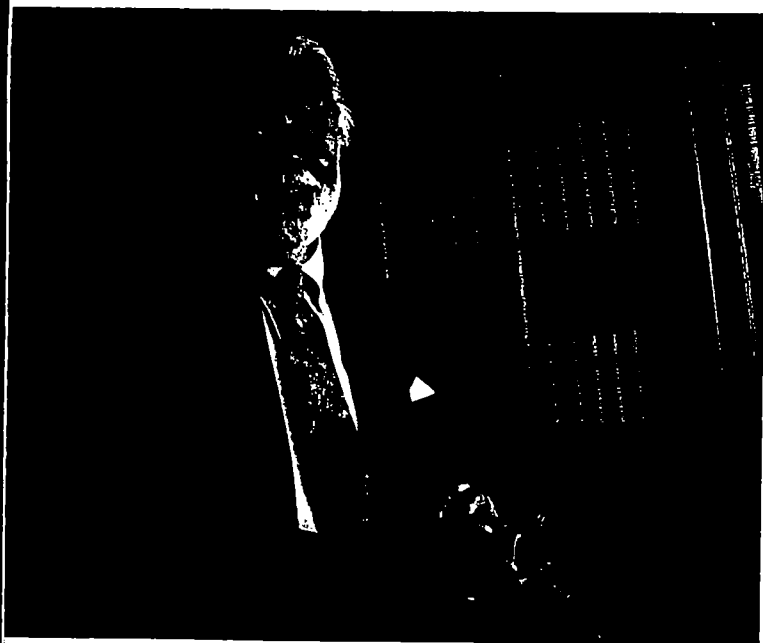
The astonishing thing about this human cascade is that practically nobody saw it coming. The measure squeaked through a Congressional committee only after some hardball lobbying by the American Legion and a midnight legislative rescue that its backers liked to compare to Paul Revere's ride. Moreover, the college-for-everyone clauses were really a kind of throw-in; the bill's real purpose was to keep the boys off the streets. Haunted by memories of the violent veterans' bonus march of the 1930s and gloomy warnings of a postwar depression with up to nine million unemployed, Congress made the main feature of the bill a program that guaranteed to veterans \$20 a week in unemployment benefits for a year, which rapidly became known as the "52-20 Club."

Farm and factory, or college?

In 1944 everyone knew, absolutely *knew*, that only a handful of veterans would take advantage of Uncle Sam's offer to go to college. Experts predicted 8 to 12 percent. Veterans were expected to return posthaste to farms and factories. The *Saturday Evening Post* was so confident on this topic that it commissioned an article declaring that veterans had turned their backs on college. "G.I.'s Reject Education," a *Post* headline in the August 18, 1945, issue read. The G.I. Bill, an accompanying article stated, is "a splendid bill, a wonderful bill, with one conspicuous drawback. The guys aren't buying it." Two months after the article appeared, 88,000 veterans were "buying it." A year later there were a million.

Roosevelt's signature was hardly dry on the bill when the first applicant signed up. On June 23, 1944, the day after the White House ceremony, former corporal Don A. Balfour of Washington, D.C. called on John M. MacCammon, a Veterans Administration vocational officer. Balfour, who now owns an insurance agency near the White House, had been honorably discharged with poor eyesight. He was paying his way at George Washington University, editing the school paper, *The Hatchet*, and interviewed MacCammon for an article. "I asked Mr. MacCammon to explain the benefits to me," Balfour recalled. "Suddenly I said, 'Could I sign up for benefits?' He said, 'Certainly.' The forms hadn't even been printed, but by August I was officially on the G.I. Bill."

Although critics at first denounced the bill's educational benefits as a "handout" and predicted that "lazy" veterans would capitalize on them to shirk jobs, the 1944 bill guaranteed military personnel a year of education for 90 days' service, plus one month for each month of active duty, for a maximum of 48 months. Tu-



Layman Allen, Turtle Creek '45, went to Princeton and Yale Law, now teaches law at University of Michigan.

William Norris is a circuit judge and founding president of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.



ition, fees, books and supplies up to \$500 a year would be paid directly to the college or university (at a time when private universities charged about \$300 a year tuition and state universities considerably less). Single veterans were to receive a subsistence allowance of \$50 a month, married veterans \$75 a month.

That may not have been a bonanza, but it was plenty for a generation hardened by the Depression. In his book *The American Veteran Back Home*, sociologist Robert J. Havighurst followed 416 veterans who had returned to a prototypical town he called "Midwest." Twenty-eight percent—some of whom had not planned to go—used the G.I. Bill for college, he reported. He could have been talking about Les Faulk and the other young men of Turtle Creek '44. Of 103 male graduates in their high school class of 270, thirty earned college degrees, nearly ten times as many as had in the past; 28 of the 30 attended college under the G.I. Bill of Rights. The class produced ten engineers, a psychologist, a microbiologist, an entomologist, two physicists, a teacher-principal, three professors, a social worker, a pharmacist, several entrepreneurs, a stockbroker and a journalist (me). The next year's class matched the 30-percent college attendance almost exactly. The 110 male graduates of 1945 included a federal appellate judge and three lawyers, another stockbroker, a personnel counselor, and another wave of teachers and engineers. For almost

all of them, their college diploma was a family first. Some of their parents had not completed elementary school—a few could not read or write English.

For their children, however, the G.I. Bill became a ticket of admission to a better life. On our spring-night reunion, the gray-haired, mainly retired "boys of '44" told one another tales of how a handful of legislative paragraphs had changed their lives. As they nibbled pizza and sipped beer, they spoke of houses, jobs, travel, knowledge and career accomplishments far beyond their wildest dreams of many years before.

Joe Valentich, for instance, had grown up on Prospect Street in Turtle Creek, among a cluster of Slavic immigrants who provided the strong backs and muscles for western Pennsylvania industries. "I don't think I heard a word of English until I entered first grade," confided Valentich, a Croatian-American whose father worked in an alloy plant. But the Army veteran proudly displayed two books with the brain-twisting titles *Short Range Radio Telemetry for Rotating Instrumentation* and *Tube Type Dilatometers: Applications from Cryogenic to Elevated Temperatures*—and the byline "Joseph Valentich." After a high school machine-shop diploma, he had earned a degree

The author, who wrote on apprenticeships in March 1993, went to the University of Pittsburgh on the G.I. Bill, earning a degree in political science, 1950.

in mathematics and 45 graduate credits in math and physics at Duquesne and Pitt, shouldering superhuman loads of up to 23 hours per semester to graduate early.

Les Faulk, who fought in Germany as a Seventh Army infantryman, "matured awfully fast in a foxhole." When he returned home, his father arranged a job for him as an apprentice bricklayer at a steel mill. The job lasted one day. "I went to the poolroom and said to my old boss, 'I'm going to college.' He said, 'I read that only one vet in 20 who enters college will finish.' I said, 'I'm going to be that one.'" Alvan Hoffman had held an after-school job as mechanic's helper before entering the Army Air Corps. "My dad said, 'I can give you meals and a roof over your head, but I can't afford college.'" After discharge, he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in engineering and traveled the world, briefing military personnel on survival techniques.

With few models to follow but in a hurry to catch up, many of the Turtle Creek graduates made capricious, hasty academic decisions—which nonetheless paid off. Wyatt Young, center fielder on the baseball team, who had served in Europe with the Air Corps, chose a small West Virginia college he had never heard of, Bethany, because he was told a friend was going there. Bethany launched the farm boy on a successful career in advertising; he now owns a bookstore. Jim Graham, who became a university professor and then an aerospace engineer, applied to the engineering schools at Penn State and Cornell; he went to Cornell because it accepted him first. Navy veteran Alexander Yerman, the class valedictorian, applied for electrical engineering at Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie-Mellon). Told that the program was full, he simply switched to chemical engineering and built a career developing microchips.

Why go to Podunk U. when Uncle Sam will send you to Yale? *Time* magazine speculated in 1946. Bill Norris, Turtle Creek '45, now a U.S. Circuit Court judge in Los

Angeles, and Layman Allen, professor of law and a research scientist at the University of Michigan, asked themselves that very question. When the two close friends learned about the G.I. Bill, Allen, who was stationed at Treasure Island, California, and Norris, at San Diego, met in Santa Barbara to discuss their educational future. Allen recalls: "I told Bill that a Navy friend had suggested we try for Princeton. We were small-town boys, what did we know? Bill said, 'Where's Princeton?'" Both got in and graduated. Afterward Norris went on to Stanford Law School, clerked for Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, practiced law in Los Angeles, ran for attorney general of California and was appointed to the bench in 1980. Allen went to graduate school at Harvard and then on to Yale Law. He became a nationally known authority on the application of mathematical logic to the analysis of legal problems. "Princeton opened all those doors for us," Judge Norris says. "But the G.I. Bill opened the doors to Princeton."

The two were typical of the new crop of students. Norris was the fifth of six children. None of his brothers and sisters had gone to college, nor had his parents. When he and Allen entered high school, they signed up for the commercial track—typing and secretarial skills. "We didn't expect college," Norris says, "but we didn't want to get our hands dirty in the mill. The plant had this big building full of offices, and we thought it would be nice to wear clean shirts and flirt with all the secretaries."

One day their biology teacher, Miss Chilcote, stormed in and made them go with her to the principal's office. "'What kind of school are you running?' she said. 'These boys shouldn't be in a commercial course. They could get scholarships to college.' She insisted that we be transferred to the academic track. We had a lot of credits to make up, but we did it," Norris recalls. In the class of 1945, the two took first and second honors.

Floating dormitories and Quonset huts

Meanwhile, campuses all across America were being flooded by ambitious veterans. Some 11,000 ex-G.I.'s attended the University of Wisconsin in 1946, swelling the total enrollment from 9,000 the previous year to 18,000. Rutgers University's enrollment jumped from a prewar 7,000 to 16,000 by 1948. Stanford went from 3,000 to 7,000 students within a year; four-fifths of the men were vets. There simply were not enough beds, teachers, classrooms and laboratories.

Some ingenious makeshift living and teaching arrangements resulted. Quonset huts and surplus barracks mushroomed on once pristine campus lawns. Marietta College in Ohio obtained a surplus Coast Guard vessel and anchored it in the Muskingum River as a floating dormitory. Stanford converted a former military hospital into one- and two-room apartments.



To handle the influx of married veterans and their families, Stanford, like most colleges, had to set up special—and often grim—housing. Here, wives share day care of small children.

Prewar student bodies had consisted of single men and single women. No one was prepared for the postwar deluge of married couples and families; on some campuses, half the veterans were married. The University of Iowa hastily assembled a trailer camp in what newspapers described as “a sea of mud.” Veterans had to carry water in buckets to their apartments. They and their families tiptoed across boardwalks to a common lavatory-bathhouse to take showers while, according to one report, “little boys played peekaboo.” The University of Wisconsin threw up a similar “vetsville” with a central water outlet, but eventually the school opened Badger Village, a 699-unit complex that had its own post office, fire department, chapel, grocery store, barbershop and elementary school.

Concurrently, the easygoing Joe College life depicted in “varsity show” movies disappeared. One of the first casualties was the freshman beanie, the distinguishing skullcap traditionally worn by newcomers on many campuses. No 25-year-old freshman who had gone through the Battle of the Bulge and had a wife and two kids was going to put up with such a thing. Out went other hallowed traditions, too. At the University of Iowa, a certain romantically shaded bench had always been reserved for courting couples—by prewar tradition, every woman student would be kissed there before she graduated. Veterans saw the bench as just another convenient spot for study and shooed the amorous away.

Vets often had little time for extracurricular activities, campus politics or social life, but they made their presence felt in athletics. While recent high school stars sat on the sidelines, teams were dominated by 24- and 25-year-olds, some fresh from service squads. Bob Chappuis, the star halfback of Michigan’s 1947 championship team, was an ex-aerial gunner who had bailed out over Italy on his 21st mission. When Chappuis lost the Heisman Trophy, it was to Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame, who was back from three years as a Navy ensign.

Worse yet, women students preferred the dashing ex-servicemen, with their scars and battle jackets, to fuzzy-faced 18-year-olds. As for the vetsvilles, they had a life and an atmosphere unlike anything the campuses had seen before. Prior to World War II, a student could be expelled from many colleges if he or she got married. But veterans were creating families as fast as they could get to the altar; so many babies were born in one section of the University of Minnesota veterans’ housing that it was nicknamed “Fertile Acres.” Baby carriages were parked under the campus elms; drying diapers fluttered in place of college pennants. For the young wives, it was a hectic life under primitive conditions, with responsibility for governing the communities while their husbands studied and often worked part-time as well.

Between books and babies, there wasn’t much social life, recalls one vet’s wife who lived in Stanford Village. What there was revolved around meetings in the com-



On June 22, 1944, President Roosevelt signs G.I. Bill as members of Congress and Legionnaires look on.

mon laundry room and wives' gabfests in the children's play yards, which the "daddies" had constructed with scrounged scrap lumber.

"If there is a baby," a Columbia sociologist had solemnly intoned as late as 1945, "college is almost out of the question for any reasonable man." In fact, fathers turned out to be the most diligent students. Grade-point averages hit a record high at Stanford the first year the veterans were back. Flunk-outs and absenteeism hit an all-time low. Other Stanford students called the veterans "DARs"—"Damn Average Raisers."

The veterans' hurry-up pace revolutionized the colleges' old, easygoing schedule. Summer vacation almost disappeared. At Stanford before World War II, only 7 percent of the classrooms were occupied at 2 P.M. By 1946-47, classes were beginning at 7 A.M. and running until past the dinner hour. "Lights still blazed in the Quad at 11:30," the *Stanford Alumni Review* marveled.

Faculties, their ranks already depleted by the war, were stretched thin. Wallace Stegner, who taught literature and creative writing at Stanford, once recalled that his pre-G.I. Bill classes could be comfortably seated around a dining-room table. By 1947 he was teaching 160 students—and grading as many papers, since he had no graduate assistants to help him.

Professors at some universities were accustomed to prep school types who dutifully took notes but weren't all that interested in real lessons. Those teachers had a tough time dealing with grown men. One veteran re-

called a student who interrupted a Contemporary Affairs lecture with "Don't tell me about China. I've been there." A Spanish professor directed a veteran to write a mistranslated sentence 100 times, as if he were in eighth grade. The vet simply laughed at him.

A minority of faculty deplored the driven young men who were "ruining" the college in their haste to gain a diploma and get to earning a living. They were missing the essence of college life, these professors complained. Said one Stanford professor of the faculty critics, "They couldn't cope with students who didn't swallow goldfish or hold all-night parties." But most found the atmosphere stimulating. Having taught at Pitt for more than 50 years, economics professor Reuben Slesinger recalled, "The vets were very good, very motivated."

The idea that Uncle Sam should help veterans with their education was not exactly new. After World War I the states of New York and Wisconsin set up programs under which certain veterans could receive academic or vocational training at government expense. In 1941 Canada began considering such a plan. President Roosevelt, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War I, had long been concerned about the government's role in planning for the veterans' return to civilian life. By 1942 the educational community, headed by the august American Council on Education, was quietly sketching out suggestions for veterans' educational benefits. But the issue really began to move when it caught the attention of the American Legion, which had enormous political clout. To this day, several local Legion posts still claim they "originated" the G.I. Bill.

Veterans' groups wrangle over the bill

Eventually, after lining up political support and testing the waters, a Legion committee in fact prepared a draft bill. One winter evening in 1943, Legionnaire Harry Colmery sat down in a suite at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. and wrote out the proposal in long-hand. Hearst newspapers began a drumbeating campaign for the bill. Yet it was almost strangled at birth in a bizarre political turf battle and a fuss over tactics. It was saved, finally, only through a last-minute, cliff-hanger rescue worthy of Hollywood.

The Legion had thrown all its weight behind its "omnibus" bill (opponents called it an "ominous" bill), which lumped veterans' educational and medical benefits, on-the-job training, home and farm loans, and unemployment payments into one measure. Other veterans' groups initially disagreed, urging Congress not to be "stampeded into hasty and possible unwise legislation." Some organizations worried that the omnibus tactic would allow opponents of individual features to gang up and defeat the whole package. The Disabled Veterans of America feared that wounded and disabled G.I.'s

might be shortchanged if benefits were given to all.

Partly as a result, one version of Public Law 346 passed the Senate, while another passed the House. The bitter struggle to reconcile the two threatened the bill's survival. At stake were sharp differences about such issues as states' rights (would a new, perhaps state-controlled, office administer the funds or would the Federal Employment Service?), veteran eligibility (should it include all veterans or just those whose schooling had been interrupted?), and varying degrees of hostility to unemployment benefits (which some legislators thought likely to promote indolence).

The conference committee trying to sort things out contained seven Senators and seven Representatives. The Senators offered a compromise bill that three Representatives agreed to. But three others, led by the powerful states' rights proponent John Rankin of Mississippi, rejected it. The seventh and deciding voter, John Gibson, was back home in Georgia. He had submitted a proxy vote to Rankin, but when it turned out to be for the compromise, Rankin refused to honor it. On June 9, the conferees remained deadlocked, and Gibson was still away. Under the conference rules, the two commit-

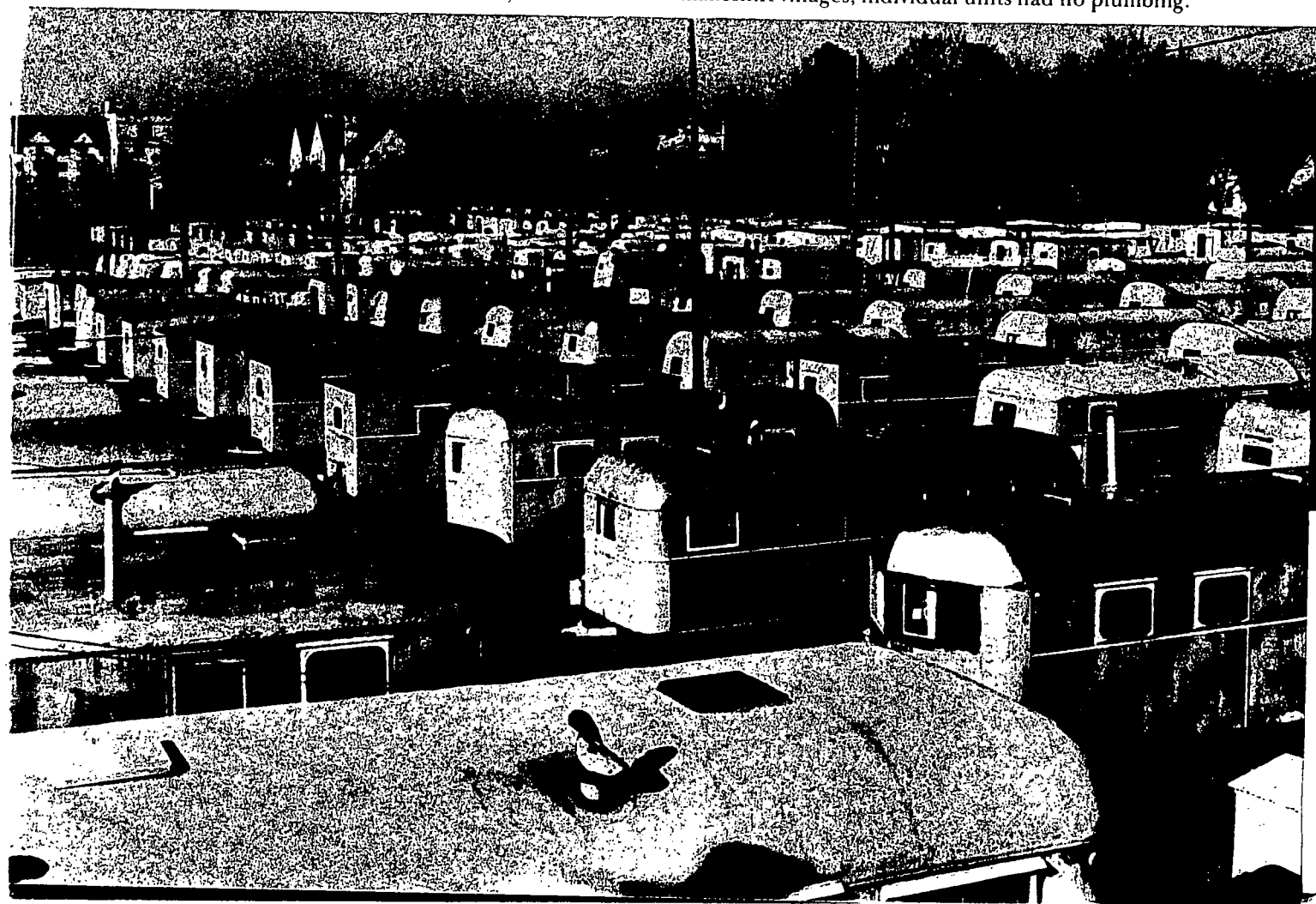
tees had to agree by 10 o'clock the next morning or the G.I. Bill would die.

Opponents were confident the bill had been at least temporarily defeated. When the Legion decided that Gibson must somehow be hauled back bodily to cast the deciding vote it was already past 6 P.M. and nobody could find him. He was believed to be heading home to Douglas, Georgia, after a speech at Valdosta, 70 miles away. Later that evening the pro-bill *Atlanta Constitution* got into the act; a telephone operator started calling Gibson's home every five minutes. Radio stations broadcast an appeal for anyone knowing Gibson's whereabouts to "call operator 2 in Washington immediately."

Just after 11 P.M. Gibson answered his phone in Douglas. With a Georgia state motorcycle-police escort, he was driven to an Air Force base in Waycross and transferred to a military car, which raced through a slashing thunderstorm at 90 miles an hour toward Jacksonville, Florida, where the Legion had a plane waiting. At 6:37 A.M. on June 10, less than four hours before the deadline, Gibson's plane touched down in Washington. Promptly at 10 A.M. he appeared at the committee room and cast the deciding vote.

With enrollment doubling in mid-1940s, hundreds of trailers were moved onto the University of Indiana

campus to provide student housing. Like many other makeshift villages, individual units had no plumbing.



The New York Times

Founded in 1857

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE D. BRIDGES, Publisher 1961-1963
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1963-1992

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER JR., Publisher

MAX FRANKEL, Executive Editor
JOSEPH L. KELLY, Managing Editor

Assistant Managing Editors
NOMA GOLDEN REISER, DAVID R. JONES
ERAZIM D. DAVIS, CAROLYN LEE
WARREN HAZEL, JACK ROSENTHAL
ALLAN M. RIFKIN

HOWELL RAINER, Editorial Page Editor
PHILIP M. WATKINS, Deputy Editorial Page Editor

RUSSELL T. LEWIS, President and General Manager
JOHN M. JOHNSON, Executive VP, Deputy Gen. Mgr.
WILLIAM J. POLLAK, Executive VP, Sales
RICHARD H. OLMAN, Senior VP, Operations
PENELope MURKIN, VP, Planning
RAYMOND E. JOHNSON, VP, Systems and Technology
KAREN A. MANNING, VP, Chief Financial Officer
DONNA C. MURPHY, VP, Human Resources
JOSEPH M. MULLEN, VP, Production
JANET L. ROBINSON, VP, Advertising
CHARLES E. SHELTON, VP, Circulation

Price, Not Safety, Drives Yankee Fans A

To the Editor:

New York Yankees officials ascribe low attendance for ball games at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx to concern for fan safety. The Yankees point to the fact that attendance at day games is 30 percent higher than at night games. This is misleading. Many day games are on the weekend, when fans have free time, whereas night games now have a start time of 7:05 P.M., which makes it difficult to get to games after work.

Safety concerns have been overblown. Many Yankee fans, like myself, go to the game on the subway, which lets us off right at the stadium. The time spent in the neighborhood is small, and so is the safety risk. Fears that the subway goes through dangerous neighborhoods are ridiculous, as the typical Yankee fan rides the subway to the stadium surrounded by hundreds of other fans and returns with hundreds of fans. Getting to Yankee Stadium by subway is cheap, fast and safe (particularly in contrast to cars driven by drunken fans).

Attendance is low for the simple reason that the price has become too high. The lowest-priced ticket for a regular seat at Yankee Stadium is \$11.50, and the highest-priced ticket is \$17. Bleacher seats are no longer a bargain at \$6.50.

In the three games I have attended this year, I have noticed what I call "the bleacher phenomenon." The bleachers have been full or nearly full when the stands are quite empty. In years past, if the stadium was not full, neither were the bleachers. I think this bleacher phenomenon is evidence that many fans are being driven away by the price of a ticket.

At a time when the average major-league baseball ticket price is \$10.45, the Yankee average of more than \$14 is markedly above average. The Yankees play 81 games at home. The average fan cannot afford to pay to see more than a handful of games.

Low attendance is not due to safety concerns or parking problems. The Yankees and George Steinbrenner have only to look at the price on a Yankee ticket to find out why fans are staying away. **TERESA L. SCOTT**
New York, June 13, 1994

Fix What's Wrong

To the Editor:

George M. Steinbrenner, owner of the Yankees, is less than candid when he blames the neighborhood for poor attendance at Yankee games. Some of the reasons for not attending games occur within the walls of the stadium, not in the parking areas. Last March, when I attempted to buy tickets for many games this season, I was restricted to tickets in only the most heaven-bound seats. The ticket seller said that so much had already been sold to "plan" holders. Sure they had, in the scalper who stood at the foot of the bridge to the stadium, with a four-inch stack of tickets in his hand.

A game we attended in May began with being frisked and relieved of canned beverages on entering the stadium (so as to pay the exorbitant prices for beer and soda?), yet no soda was sold in our section between innings two and seven, more than two dozen times in those innings, but no soda. Yes, drink responsibly, but Yankee Stadium does not have to sell responsibly. A complaint was filed

long when your what's wrong in ner. Then the help you petition outside.

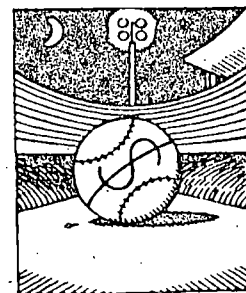
Peckskil

Resist His

To the Editor:

We must keep New York City. But it is sense to spend on a business that is used at \$160 million. The social and ought to be compromise. The public expense must be related when schools, future are under keep the Yankee rational price, a George Steinbrenner. If, at the end, the government New York State ought of eminent the Yankee part New York. The owning the team who find public the state could Yankees to the Green Bay or Celtics have. On the state Yankees off to a. However, the no ownership and keep the franchi.

Personally, I own a franchise in baseball, the public. Mr. Steinbrenner, however, protection of system. He is a massive tax subsidy same time the most profitable. If that is the then the free en permits us to u denigration to k New York. Member of



Hubb

with the customer service agent at the stadium — no response has yet been received.

Yes, it could undoubtedly be easier to leave the stadium, but the wait to leave the parking lots never seems

The G.I. Bill, 50 Years On

Not all the great victories in World War II took place on the battlefield. What proved a landmark triumph for America and its fighting forces had its start in the White House 50 years ago today when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the G.I. Bill of Rights. Few laws have done so much for so many, yet the anniversary of this political and social counterpart of D-Day has been all but forgotten.

Formally known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, this innovative bill was ambitious in design and laudable in purpose: to help 10 million veterans, and their country, adapt to peacetime. The measure offered guaranteed loans to buy a home, farm or business; 52 weeks of unemployment insurance at \$20 per week, plus job placement services; and most enduringly important, up to four years of Federal aid for learning or training at any level, from grade to graduate school.

And so Americans who never dared dream of attending college joined a flood that crested in 1946-1947, when 2.5 million veterans qualified for \$500 or more in annual tuition, plus monthly allowances of \$65 for single students, \$90 for married. Almost overnight on U.S. campuses, Quonset huts and prefab houses bloomed to accommodate this influx. In a stroke, the legislation kept a demobilizing army from engulfing the labor force, threw open cloistered academic doors and offered energizing plasma to schools of every kind, public or private.

The special genius of the law was that it bypassed old arguments over states' rights and tax aid to religious institutions by extending its benefits to individual citizens, who had wide freedom of

choice. This notable home-front victory was chiefly the work of President Roosevelt. As early as November 1942, he had asked a panel of educators to design a comprehensive program for ex-servicemen and -women. In summer 1943, in a message to Congress and in a radio fireside chat he urged approval of the panel's core recommendations, and got vital support from the otherwise staunchly conservative American Legion.

Even so, the school provisions were assailed by John Rankin, the race-baiting Mississippi Democrat who headed the House Veterans Committee; he protested that blacks were incapable of benefiting from college. Less predictably, President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago gloomily warned that "colleges and universities will find themselves converted into intellectual hobo jungles. And veterans unable to get work and equally unable to resist putting pressures on colleges and universities will find themselves educational hoboes."

Such prophecies were wildly off the mark. So popular and successful was the law that many of its benefits were extended to Korea and Vietnam veterans, and are now available to those who serve in peacetime. As a Federal stimulus to learning and opportunity, the G.I. Bill ranks with the Land Grant College Act of 1862, which promoted the growth of the state universities.

It is useful to be reminded periodically that Federal spending is not always wasteful, and that taxes, to paraphrase Mr. Justice Holmes, can be the agent of civilization.

Senator D'Amato's Investment Coup

Senator Alfonse D'Amato has hidden talent as an investor. According to his new financial filing, the New York Republican tripled an \$18,000 investment overnight when a friendly broker provided him first chance at a new stock offering — known as an initial public offering, or I.P.O. — unavailable to ordinary investors. By the way, Mr. D'Amato is the ranking Republican on the Senate Banking Committee, which oversees the Securities and Exchange Commission, which sued Mr. D'Amato's securities firm for cheating customers.

The friendly broker offered Senator D'Amato a series of deals that generated a profit somewhere in excess of 33 percent in less than one year. None of this was illegal. But for the Senator to accept this special treatment from a firm under investigation once again raises questions about Mr. D'Amato's ethical judgment — and his credentials to criticize the investment practices of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Mr. D'Amato is not the only powerful lawmaker to profit from sweetheart I.P.O. deals generally available only to high-roller investors. House Speaker Thomas Foley, on the advice of his accommodation broker, bought 42 I.P.O.'s, of which an astonishing 40 turned out to be winners — reaping the Speaker an easy \$100,000 profit over three years.

Similarly, Representative Robert Torricelli of New Jersey gained access to an initial offering of a bank stock — and a \$70,000 profit — through his friendship with the bank's president. Messrs. Foley, Torricelli and D'Amato are no longer investing in I.P.O.'s. But these sorts of favorable deals raise suspicions about influence-peddling.

The I.P.O. market offers plenty of opportunity for abuse. Brokerage firms, for technical reasons, often charge initial buyers of new stock offerings below-market rates. In cases known as "hot" issues, the broker knows that the market price will almost certainly rise — generating instant profit for the chosen customers. When those customers are politicians whose small investment would not normally warrant favored access, the system amounts to a political payoff.

Some lawmakers are unable to resist the offer of instant profit. The answer is for Congress to eliminate the opportunity by adopting ethics rules that firmly prohibit members from buying I.P.O.'s. The securities industry, to insure all customers fair access to the deals, might go further. Instead of setting a low price and making shares available to favored customers, brokers could auction off I.P.O.'s to the highest bidders. Israel adopted just such a system and it works just fine.

Children and Smoke-Filled Rooms

Once America learned that secondhand smoke was at the least a nuisance, and at the worst a health hazard, states and localities all over the country began developing regulations to protect nonsmokers from other people's bad habit. New York might be well on its way toward intelligent new restrictions too had the State Legislature

not passed a law that would make it difficult to kind to children?

According to a recent survey, 36 state senators do like the bill, none are opposed and the rest have not yet taken a position. Gov. Mario Cuomo, whose cabinet it was introduced, said it was a

Precautions to Take Against Lyme Disease

To the Editor:

While I'm happy to see people enjoying the great outdoors, I want to remind everyone to dress properly when going into grassy or wooded areas to avoid contracting Lyme disease. This is important in the lower Hudson Valley region and Long Island, which are known to have high tick populations. However, cases of Lyme disease have been reported in New York City, so its residents should also take precautions.

Lyme disease is an infectious disease transmitted to people through the bite of an infected deer tick. To prevent tick bites, wear a long-sleeved shirt and pants tucked into your socks when going where ticks may be found. Also wear light-colored, tightly woven clothing so that ticks will be easy to spot and remove before they can attach.

The symptoms and severity of Lyme disease vary from person to person. However, a common early sign of infection is a large, circular rash. Lyme disease is treatable with antibiotics, but if left untreated, it can result in severe complications, including chronic arthritis and disorders of the heart and central nervous system.

More information on Lyme disease is available from local health departments.

Available from local health departments, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the New York State Department of Social Services, the New York State Department of Transportation, the New York State Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the New York State Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Education, the New York State Department of Health, the

50 Years Later, the Value of the G.I. Bill Is Questioned

Veterans in Colleges Now Press for Increases

By WILLIAM CELIS 3d
Special to The New York Times

SAN ANTONIO — Returning home from World War II service as a gunner on an Army Air Forces bomber, Mike M. Machado went to St. Mary's University here with all expenses paid.

"My rich uncle sent me to college — Uncle Sam," said Mr. Machado, now 70 years old, who went on to earn a law degree and become a state judge. Under the G.I. Bill, he received full tuition of \$85 a semester and a monthly stipend of \$250 that covered the living expenses of his family of four.

Almost 50 years later, Jacqueline Williams got out of the Air Force and entered a two-year college, but the \$4,800 a year she receives under the G.I. bill did not begin to cover her tuition. It will cover even less when Ms. Williams begins a nursing program this fall at Incarnate Word College here, where the tuition is \$13,500. She draws from Federal student loans and holds two jobs to pay her expenses.

A half century after Congress passed the G.I. Bill, a debate over the legislation's relative worth is growing. The bill, formally titled the American Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, is credited with elevating a generation of working-class veterans to the middle class. It opened higher education to the masses, fueled a housing boom and turned renters into homeowners through low-interest, no-money-down mortgages.

Bill's Economic Value Erodes

But today the legislation has lost much of its economic impact and, as a result, much of its appeal to veterans.

After World War II, the bill's benefits stretched over 48 months, compared with 36 months now. The \$50 monthly benefit for a single veteran in the 1940's has increased in the last 50 years, to \$400, but the increase has not made up for the rapid rise in inflation. Mr. Machado's \$250 a month after the war is now equivalent to \$2,107, according to the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The G.I. Bill's purchasing power has just evaporated," said Phil Boudon, a spokesman for the American Legion, which was instrumental in pushing President Franklin D. Roosevelt to support the bill.

Representative G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, the Mississippi Democrat who is chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and is a World War II veteran himself, said, "It doesn't really get the job done."

It rankles veterans, too, that the G.I. Bill has evolved to resemble life insurance. First-year servicemen and women need to invest \$100 a month for 12 months to be eligible for education benefits, which they can take advantage of while in the service or up to 10 years after discharge.

But the program has built up a surplus in the Treasury. Only 35.2 percent of the eligible participants — those on active duty and veterans — used their benefits last year, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs.



Fifty years ago, the G.I. Bill paid for the college education of Mike M. Machado, left, now a judge in Texas, and living expenses for his family of four.



Today, the bill will pay for less than half of Jacqueline Williams's tuition in a nursing program, so she works two jobs to support her family of three.

Veterans Changed Colleges' Attitudes

By WILLIAM CELIS 3d

The G.I. Bill went well beyond enrolling millions of Americans in higher education; it forever altered teaching styles and attitudes about older students in colleges and universities.

"For the first time, you had people in classes who had had real life experiences and had much to share," said Connie Odems, senior vice president of the American Association of Community Colleges, a group of 1,200 two-year colleges. "It was not all textbook learning anymore."

If the G.I. Bill helped change the way courses were taught, it also introduced the concept of continuing education. At colleges and universities, the push to accommodate these older students resulted in a much broader and more sophisticated menu of vocational job-training courses.

This was particularly true at community colleges, which grew tremendously in the years immediately after World War II and well into the 1970's to accommodate veterans of the Korean and Viet-

nam Wars.

And the veterans generally enjoyed academic success, dispelling the fears voiced when the G.I. Bill was debated 50 years ago. Leading academicians had criticized Federal efforts to open colleges and universities to classes of people who, under the circumstances of the time, would not have pursued college educations.

"The first thing it did was indicate to college administrations and faculty that these people could learn, even though they didn't come from the best high schools or from the top of their graduating classes," said Henry Spille, the vice president and director of the Center for Adult Learning at the American Council of Education, an association of 1,700 colleges and universities. "The maturity and persistence that they brought turned around the thinking of many people on the ability of older persons to learn at the college level."

As more veterans entered colleges and universities, the institutions scrambled to find new ways to assess the academic potential of

their students. As a result, standardized testing, which had been used on a limited basis, saw unparalleled growth.

"It created a whole new industry in education," said Mr. Spille, acknowledging that standardized testing today is widely criticized as being less-than-accurate barometers of an individual's potential. "Standardized testing served its purpose then, however, because institutions needed the information to make a lot of judgments."

The G.I. Bill's most lasting gift to higher education, however, may have been as a forerunner to Federal student loan programs. Never before had the Federal Government been involved to such a degree in financing college educations for students, a role that continues 50 years after the G.I. Bill became law.

Last year, 4.4 million college students, most of them from families with incomes of less than \$25,000 a year, received college grants of up to \$2,500 a year under the Federal Government's largest college loan program, the Pell grant.

itable boom. In 1940, only 4.6 percent of the population had attended college for four years or more, according to the Education Department, compared with 23.2 percent of the population in March 1991, the most recent period for which statistics are available.

Institutions like Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vt., were founded to accommodate the new demand for higher education after World War II.

the bulk of job-training opportunities for returning veterans — ballooned to 500,000 in 1947 from 251,290 in 1944, according to the American Association of Community Colleges.

In San Antonio, the G.I. Bill contributed significantly to the city's seven colleges and universities. It is the only city in the nation with five military bases — Fort Sam Houston, Randolph Air Force Base, Lackland Air Force Base, Randolph Air Force Base, and Randolph Air Force Base.

Another current G.I. Bill beneficiary, Chad W. Zuliani, manages to get by with the support of periodic loans from an older brother. He also supplemented his G.I. Bill benefits by working last semester as an assistant at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio.

"The bottom line is that I couldn't do this on my own," said Mr. Zuliani, 27, who left the Air Force two years ago after serving four years as an

about their benefits last year, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Since 1985, when the current legislation was passed, about half of all eligible veterans have used their educational benefits. They have been awarded \$1.6 billion in educational benefits from 1985 through January, but \$1.9 billion more sits unused in the Treasury.

Legion Would Double Benefits

The rising complaints by veterans about the erosion in benefits have prompted the 3.1-million member American Legion to lobby Congress to revise the bill again. It proposes doubling the benefit, either by extending the stipend period to 72 months, or by raising it to \$800 a month.

The Department of Veterans Affairs said it was aware that the G.I. Bill does not pay for all education costs, but it declined to comment on the American Legion's proposal.

For a wide swath of American society in the years immediately after World War II, the legislation was Government at its best.

For the nation's colleges and universities, it provided a long and prof-

institutions like Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vt., were founded to accommodate the new demand for higher education after World War II.

"Without the G.I. bill, Marlboro would have never been started," said Roderick Gander, its president. From 55 veterans in 1947, who attended classes in cow barns, the college, a private liberal arts institution, has grown to 250 students, he said.

Boom in College Building

The G.I. bill also caused enrollments at existing institutions to swell. At the University of Miami, enrollment jumped to 7,000 in 1946 from 1,900 in 1945. At the time, the university, which is private and nonsectarian, was just 18 years old. The boom in enrollment stuffed its limited classrooms, but tuition payments from the G.I. Bill, along with additional assistance from the Federal Government, helped finance the building of many campus structures that are still in use.

The G.I. Bill provided the biggest boon, though, to two-year colleges. By 1947, there were 328 community colleges in the nation, up from just 58 three years earlier; enrollment in these institutions — which provided

only city in the nation with five military bases — Fort Sam Houston, Randolph Air Force Base, Lackland Air Force Base, Kelly Air Force Base and Brooks Air Force Base — and its 1.3 million residents include 74,000 active and retired military personnel. Here, the G.I. bill's decline is sharply felt.

"The benefits are not enough for one person," said Ms. Williams, the former Air Force accounting specialist from San Antonio. Ms. Williams, 29, is a single mother who works two jobs — as a clerk during the day at Randolph Air Force Base and a grocery bagger in a supermarket at night.

Facing Loss of Benefits

After attending St. Philip's College, a two-year public institution in San Antonio, Ms. Williams will begin attending the nursing program at Incarnate Word College, a private and more expensive Roman Catholic institution. Her G.I. Bill benefits will run out in eight months, a year before she gets her nursing degree.

"I don't know how I'm going to do it," Ms. Williams said. "But somehow I'll manage."

"The bottom line is that I couldn't do this on my own," said Mr. Zullani, 27, who left the Air Force two years ago after serving four years as an ophthalmologist's assistant. Hoping to become an athletic coach at the college level, he, like Ms. Williams, worries about stretching his benefits to finish college.

Veterans in College Decline

Not surprisingly, colleges and universities can no longer rely on the G.I. Bill to help increase enrollment. At St. Philip's College here, the percentage of students who are veterans was down to 14 percent in the current academic year, from a high of 85 percent after the Vietnam War.

Alfonso T. Carmona, who now heads the veterans affairs department at St. Philip's, spoke about what the G.I. Bill had meant to him. A retired Air Force captain, he grew up in Galveston, Tex., as one of eight children in a poor family.

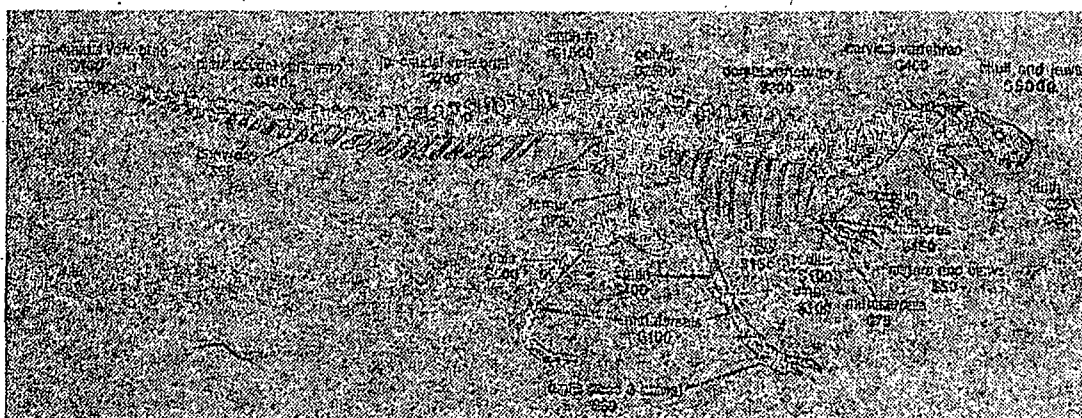
Mr. Carmona used the G.I. Bill to attend college while he was still in the Air Force. After earning his bachelor's degree in Spanish and social science at William Carey College in Mississippi, he became a commissioned officer.

"My salary doubled and our quality of life improved," Mr. Carmona said.

Mr. Machado, the Texas judge who grew up poor in San Antonio, said: "If it hadn't been for the G.I. Bill, a lot of us would not be lawyers, doctors or engineers." Without it, he said, the best he could have hoped for was a good blue-collar job.

"The G.I. Bill," he said, "changed my life."

Museum Connects Dinosaur Bones to Donors



University of California at Berkeley

A dinosaur body-parts sale is under way at the Museum of Paleontology at the University of California at Berkeley.

In a fund drive akin to an opera house selling individual seats to benefactors, the museum is asking contributors to sponsor parts of a Tyrannosaurus rex that is to be assembled later this year. Prices range from \$20 for a chevron tail bone to \$5,000 for the skull and jaws.

Donors' names will appear on a permanent plaque at the museum. The fossilized skeleton, which will

arrive at the museum in 300 pieces, will cost an estimated \$80,000 in materials and construction.

"We've sold numerous teeth, and the toes and claws are very popular," said Judy Scotchmoor, a public activities coordinator for the museum. "The two biggest items we've sold are a fibula for \$400 and a tibia for \$500."

Since starting the campaign three months ago, the museum has sold \$9,000 worth of parts. Many people have "purchased" pieces for their grandchildren, Ms. Scotchmoor said,

and a few elementary schools in the San Francisco Bay area have held bake sales to sponsor a bone.

The museum hopes to catch the interest of corporations to sponsor larger pieces, like the \$2,500 pelvis.

"People have been really supportive," Ms. Scotchmoor said, adding that the museum has received contributions from as far away as Europe, including 40 marks (about \$25) from 8-year-old Simon Andre Pentzien of Neuss, Germany, who used savings from three months' allowance to sponsor a tooth.

Trade-School Law on Hold

The House Appropriations Committee voted yesterday for a year's delay in the effective date of a law placing tougher fiscal controls on for-profit trade schools. The schools account for most loan defaults and fraud cases in Federal student aid programs.

The law, known as "85-15," was enacted in 1982 and is scheduled to take effect July 1. It would require that a school receive no more than 85 percent of its revenue from Federal student aid programs.

Supporters of the one-year delay were concerned that too many trade schools serving high-risk students in cities would be put out of business. The delay's approval in committee yesterday was by voice vote. The measure is expected to be voted on by the full House within a week and taken up by the Senate later.

1 RGA

AUTHOR: Kiester, Edwin
TITLE: The G.I. Bill may be the best deal ever made by Uncle Sam
SOURCE: Smithsonian (ISSN 0037-7333) v25 p128-32+ November '94
CONTAINS: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:
GI Bill of Rights

2 RGA

TITLE: The G.I. Bill, 50 years on (editorial)
SOURCE: New York Times (Late New York Edition) (ISSN 0362-4331)
pA20 June 22 '94

SUBJECTS COVERED:
GI Bill of Rights

ABSTRACT: Few laws have done so much for so many as the G.I. Bill of Rights, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt 50 years ago today. The bill, formally known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, was designed to help 10 million veterans and their country adapt to peacetime. The bill offered guaranteed loans to buy a house, farm, or business; 52 weeks of unemployment insurance at \$20 per week; job placement services; and up to four years of Federal aid for learning or training at any level, from grade to graduate school.

3 RGA

AUTHOR: Celis, William
TITLE: 50 years later, the value of the G.I. Bill is questioned:
veterans in colleges now press for increases
SOURCE: New York Times (Late New York Edition) (ISSN 0362-4331)
pB7 June 22 '94
CONTAINS: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:
College education/Costs
GI Bill of Rights

ABSTRACT: The America Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, usually called the G.I. Bill, has become the focus of debate as the purchasing power of its benefits declines. The provisions which once covered full tuition and living expenses have lost ground to inflation and are now insufficient to support a veteran through college without additional funds from other sources. The American Legion is lobbying Congress to increase the monthly benefit from \$400 to \$800 a month or to extend the stipend period from 36 months to 72.

4 R6A

AUTHOR: Michener, James A.:(James Albert):1907-
TITLE: After the war: the victories at home
SOURCE: Newsweek (ISSN 0028-9604) v121 p26-7 January 11 '93
CONTAINS: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:

World War II generation

GI Bill of Rights

ABSTRACT: Part of a special section on the World War II generation. The GI bill that was implemented after World War II helped to transform postwar America. The bill, passed out of gratitude for the sacrifices made by U.S. men and women in arms, promised a free education, or assistance in finding a place in society when peace came, to every veteran. The number of people who benefited from the GI bill is awesome, and once the veterans entered the job market, they helped revolutionize American business.

5 R6A

AUTHOR: Light, Larry
TITLE: Got tuition woes? Maybe the Army can help
SOURCE: Business Week (ISSN 0007-7135) p80 July 30 '90

SUBJECTS COVERED:

United States/Army/Education

GI Bill of Rights

ABSTRACT: The Montgomery G.I. Bill, which was resurrected in 1985 after a ten-year absence, is less generous than before, but it is still a good deal for people looking for college tuition aid. Recruits can receive as much as \$25,200 toward an undergraduate education. To receive the benefits, they must serve time in the U.S. Army, either as full time military personnel or as reservists.

6 R6A

This journal is not held by EOP Libraries.

AUTHOR: Armstrong, William
TITLE: The G.I. Bill: an investment in America's future
SOURCE: USA Today (Periodical) (ISSN 0161-7389) v112 p13-15 May '84
CONTAINS: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:

GI Bill of Rights

Lynn,

Here are an additional 5 articles on the G.I. Bill.

Article 1 (1994): Controversy over origin of G.I. Bill.

Article 2 (1994): There will be a big party in Salem celebrating it as the birthplace of the G.I. Bill.

Article 3 (1992): The G.I. Bill does not cover college expenses anymore (e.g., S.F. State). Students on G.I. Bill are running into debt.

Article 4 (1978): Summary on request.

Article 5 (1977): Summary on request.

nick

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 5 STORIES

Copyright 1994 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

June 20, 1994, MONDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 4A

LENGTH: 502 words

HEADLINE: IN THE FALL OF '43, IN SALEM, ILL., THEY SAY . . .

SOURCE: Harry Levins

DATELINE: SALEM, ILL.

BODY:

History sits sandwiched here between Lulu's Antiques and the Magic Cleaners, at the front door of the American Legion's Luther B. Easley Post No. 128.

There, a brass plaque proclaims that inside Post 128, the GI Bill of Rights was born.

Well, maybe.

Members of Post 128 tell the story this way:

On the evening of Nov. 4, 1943, the post capped a membership drive with a turkey dinner. On hand were Legion dignitaries from throughout Illinois.

After dinner, with the dishes and the crowd cleared away, eight men lingered at a table in the second-floor dining hall to talk about what would happen when World War II ended and millions of soldiers came home.

Among the eight was John Stelle of McLeansboro, Ill. He had recently been the governor of Illinois and was soon to be the American Legion's national commander. He left the table in Salem that evening with an outline of what would become the GI Bill.

Stelle quickly pressed the plan on Illinois Legion officers, who came up with \$ 50,000 and told him to take it to Washington.

There, on Dec. 15, 1943, national Legion leaders told Kansas lawyer Harry W. Colmery to draft the idea as a bill, which he did. They told Stelle to push the bill through Congress, which he did. Ever since, Post 128 in Salem has basked in the glory.

But the farther you get from Salem, the less clear-cut history becomes.

In Washington, the Department of Veterans Affairs credits the American Legion with siring the GI Bill. But when the talk turns to dates and places, the department defers diplomatically to the national headquarters of the American Legion.

That headquarters is in Indianapolis, where Legion spokesman Lee Harris salutes Salem. But he adds, in tactful tones, that the GI Bill arose from

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 20, 1994

several sources, of which Salem was merely one.

The Legion's official position paper says similar ideas floated around several Legion posts and state conventions in 1943.

That year's national convention, held in Omaha, Neb., in September, approved several resolutions on aid to veterans, although nothing came together in one package.

The paper calls the meeting in Salem "significant" because it involved Stelle, the spark plug. But it notes that other local Legion posts, including Post No. 203 in McCook, Neb., claim the honor.

The paper also mentions what must have been a blow to Salem - the rejection by the national Legion in 1960 of that post's claim. "Unquestionably, the GI Bill was the work of many," it says.

Tell that to Salem's Post 128. For this weekend's hoopla, the post ordered 700 baseball caps emblazoned with its birthplace claim - and sold 500 of them well before the weekend.

Sometime after the historic meeting of 1943, the unprepossessing banquet table - it's 30 inches by eight feet, the standard folding type common to church halls and school cafeterias - was moved downstairs to the meeting room.

Today, it's the dais for Post 128's officers. A plaque on the front notes that this table is the table.

GRAPHIC: Color photo by Reuters - Memorial Tributes - A constable walks by dozens of floral tributes Sunday left outside O'Toole's Bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, in memory of the six people killed there Saturday night. Two men entered the bar and opened fire as the patrons were watching Ireland's team play in a World Cup soccer match. See story, Page 3A.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 21, 1994

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 5 STORIES

Copyright 1994 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

June 13, 1994, MONDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: ILLINOIS; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 539 words

HEADLINE: SALEM WILL CELEBRATE THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS

BYLINE: Robert Kelly Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY:

The town of Salem, Ill., about 70 miles east of St. Louis on U.S. Highway 50, will be alive with one of its biggest celebrations ever next weekend as it commemorates the 50th anniversary of the signing of the GI Bill of Rights.

The bill was drafted at the American Legion Hall in Salem in November 1943 and signed into law on June 22, 1944, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The law, known formally as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, authorized the government to pay for tuition, books and fees for eligible veterans seeking a college education.

The law also granted veterans a subsistence allowance and made them eligible for low-interest federal loans.

Almost half of the veterans who served in World War II - about 7.8 million - got educations under the GI Bill. And to date more than 20 million veterans have received educational loans because of the law.

Salem, with about 7,400 residents, is "just a little town, but look what they did here," Doris Whitten, cochairman of the GI Bill anniversary celebration said in a telephone interview.

She began planning the event almost two years ago as an active member of Salem's historical commission. American Legion Post 128 of Salem also has been actively planning the festivities.

Events will begin with a ceremony at noon Friday at the Marion County Courthouse in downtown Salem. A display of "peace flags" from the Allied nations will serve as a backdrop, and remarks will be made by Salem Mayor Leonard E. Ferguson, Post 128 Commander Lloyd Sullens and event cochairmen Whitten and Bill Smith, among others.

Color guards and honor guards from the Illinois National Guard, Scott Air Force Base, the State Police and area police agencies will participate.

Music and military displays will follow the ceremony.

On Saturday, veterans will start gathering for a reunion at Bryan Memorial Park in Salem at 9 a.m. A patriotic procession will form at Harry Mueller Park in Salem at noon and continue to the Post 128 hall.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 13, 1994

At 2 p.m., a 90-foot by 45-foot flag on loan from the U.S.S. Constitution in Boston Harbor will be unfurled at the Legion post hall. Remarks will be made by Wayne Temple, a retired Army general who is state archivist for the Illinois secretary of state's office, and by some current military officials.

After that ceremony, various musical groups will perform, including the Navy Band from the Great Lakes Naval Base near Chicago.

The American Legion is sponsoring a dinner at 6 p.m. at the National Guard Armory in Salem. After-dinner speakers include George Ross, a Marion County historian who has studied Salem's role in the drafting of the GI Bill of Rights.

Events will conclude with a street dance downtown beginning at 7 p.m. Saturday and also with music until 9:30 p.m. at Bryan Memorial Park.

The GI Bill was drafted after a dinner at Salem's town hall, where Legionnaires from throughout Illinois had gathered to recognize a successful membership drive. Former Illinois Gov. John Stelle and Legion member Omar J. McMackin were leaders in formulating the bill and later presenting it to Congress.

More information about the events Friday and Saturday is available by calling (618) 548-3010 or (618) 548-2222.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 15, 1994

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 5 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The Chronicle Publishing Co.
The San Francisco Chronicle

SEPTEMBER 28, 1992, MONDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: PEOPLE; Pg. D3

LENGTH: 1298 words

HEADLINE: Cal State: School Of Hard Knocks
High fees, few classes, little aid make education an ordeal

BYLINE: SAM WHITING, CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Casey Allen figured he had it knocked when he left the service with \$ 22,000 on his GI Bill/Army College Fund and a career direction as a German teacher.

'I had some real big dreams growing up about going off to college and the sweaters and stuff,' says Allen, 26, whose San Francisco State University education has focused instead on 'dealing with debt.'

Diane Roby waited 13 years between taking her undergraduate degree in studio art from the University of California at San Barbara and returning to San Jose State for a master's.

'I didn't have any romantic fantasies about things being set up for me,' says Roby, 40, 'but I didn't imagine the schools would collapse the way that they have.'

There isn't much of the old rah-rah spirit around State U. these days. Circulating S.F. State is a fake IOU written to Governor Pete Wilson and Speaker Willie Brown in the sum of \$ 216, representing the 40 percent fee increase legislators foisted on students. 'I'm really disenchanted with the school system, especially after living in Germany,' says Allen, a product of East Bay public schools. 'Over there, if you have the grades and the desire, your education is paid for.'

Adds Roby, born in San Mateo, 'On the part of the state, there really isn't much interest in helping people with education.'

Allen and Roby are both native Californians, with a birthright to the greatest public education system in the country. For middle-class kids who pay their own way, the California State University system offered good education without consigning students to years of indentured servitude.

That's the way Allen saw it when he joined the Army to earn college money. 'In a loose way, it's a scholarship,' he says. 'I paid for it with three years of my life.'

And he wasn't going to burn it on a year at Bennington. To be on the thrifty side, he started at Chabot College in Hayward while living at the family home in Livermore.

The San Francisco Chronicle, SEPTEMBER 28, 1992

When Allen transferred into S.F. State in fall 1990 as a junior, he still had two-thirds of his GI money left, and he expected to finally get to the "sweaters and stuff," perhaps beneath a down parka against the relentless fog.

Fees then were \$ 435 a semester, which precluded living in the dorms, which cost about \$ 5,000 a year. He took a \$ 350 share in a Sunset flat a bus ride away, left his car in the East Bay to save on parking tickets and insurance, got a campus job and figured if he kept it tight he could have his bachelor's degree before his benefits ran out.

The GI Bill doles out \$ 633 a month, and Allen had his budget balanced to the dime. The state didn't. In two years fees have risen 70 percent to \$ 747 a semester. This cuts right past the beer money and into the pizza. As it is, "I'm just one step above living on ramen," he says.

FEWER COURSES

Meanwhile course offerings have shrunk steadily, and requirements for completing his major are scarce. Allen has taken advanced courses before prerequisites, and series classes out of sequence. To maintain his full-time benefits, he added a major in creative writing; he has a year to go while completing that program and awaiting class offerings in German.

GOOD DEAL GONE SOUR

That would have been fine in the old days when public college was so cheap the whole idea was to string out the good time. But Allen's veteran's benefits ran out last spring, and he is already \$ 4,000 into student loans. Suddenly those three years in the barracks don't seem like such a great deal.

"It really scares me with the budget cuts," he says. "That means people like me are going farther into debt. And I've had it easy with the GI Bill."

These days Allen sits in a cafe across 19th Avenue from the campus, savoring a cup of coffee, 55 cents if you bring the mug.

To cut the \$ 1 Muni fare, he is switching to a bicycle. But he can't afford to get hit, having forgone the \$ 237 for a year of supplemental health insurance to cover a hospital stay or lab tests.

He has become a "ward of the state," he says. "All of my money will come from the good graces of financial aid." He got a \$ 1,200 grant this semester, and with a 3.3 grade average is searching out scholarships like a high school senior.

"Money worries dampen the hell out of it," he says. "I can't focus on my studies." Allen works 16 hours a week in the campus public affairs office, earning \$ 450 a month toward \$ 800 in living expenses. With fees expected to keep rising, he expects to graduate with a \$ 10,000 debt, which puts a lid on plans for graduate study.

"This is just the beginning," he says. "Next year it's going to be worse."

The San Francisco Chronicle, SEPTEMBER 28, 1992

Allen can trace the source of his budget problems back to when he was 11. "I remember being in grade school when Proposition 13 passed," he says. "It was like snapping the neck off a chicken. We're just waiting for the body to catch up with the neck and die."

Back in 1977, just before the neck was snapped, Diane Roby completed her bachelor of arts degree at UC Santa Barbara. That was the year UC fees were raised \$ 26 a quarter, from \$ 212 to \$ 238, and there was nearly blood in the streets of Berkeley.

NO COMPLAINTS

When Roby went back to San Jose State in the fall of 1990 to pursue a master's in fine arts in sculpture, her part-time graduate fees were \$ 394 a semester.

But she wasn't complaining. At least not then. San Jose State had a foundry, and a similar program at California College of Arts and Crafts, the Art Institute or any other private school would have raised the cost by a decimal point.

Roby knew times would be lean when she entered the program. "I had to tell my friends and family I would be very selfish with my time and money for the next few years," she says.

A year later she visited the financial aid office to apply for assistance. "As soon as I started crying, they put together a financial aid package," she says. "It was really discouraging that that's what it took."

The outburst was worth \$ 2,391 in grants and loans, based on the school's formula of \$ 700 a month for fees and living expenses. Roby can't swing that, even with her job as publicist for the Mexican Museum in Fort Mason.

"I have to live a schizophrenic life," she says. "I have a full-time position I convinced them I could do part time."

"The paradox is that you're there studying studio practices," she says, "but if you have to work to support yourself you have very little time left to devote to studio practices."

Aid money dried up this year, tears or no tears, and she's dreading delivery of a bill for \$ 160 to cover the 40 percent increase levied by the Legislature. This will bring her part-time tuition to \$ 554.

"Coming up with the tuition cuts into something else," she says, "usually clothes and food."

Of equal budgetary concern is the sculpture program itself. "We're always nervous that somebody is going to save a chunk by eliminating one line," she says. An expensive foundry might be enticing to a number-cruncher. This has caused Roby to accelerate her program to a full load next semester, doubling her fees and adding debt, in hopes of finishing in a year.

NO NEST EGG

The San Francisco Chronicle, SEPTEMBER 28, 1992

"Being 40 and not having any type of a nest egg is a pretty insecure thing," says Roby, who also teaches yoga. It doesn't do much for the nest egg, but it keeps back the stress and pressure.

Between school and family loans, she is already \$ 6,000 in debt, with no career job prospects to ease the payback.

"One of the main reasons people go to grad school in studio arts is to qualify to teach," she says. "But when we come out, the jobs just aren't going to be there and we know it."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (2), (1) Sculptor Diane Roby knew things would be tight, but she 'didn't imagine the schools would collapse the way that they have.', (2) Casey Allen's GI Bill money ran out long before the 26-year-old S.F. State student could get the classes he needed to graduate. , PHOTOS BY FREDERIC LARSON, THE CHRONICLE

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 5 STORIES

Copyright 1978 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

March 4, 1978, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A8

LENGTH: 542 words

HEADLINE: Veterans' Educational Programs Won't Go to New Agency, VFW Told

BYLINE: By Spencer Rich, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

President Carter has decided against including veterans' educational programs in his proposed new Department of Education, according to the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Rep. Ray Roberts (D-Tex.), in a recent letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said President Carter had personally told him at a Jan. 27 meeting that the \$2.6 billion GI Bill education program - one of the biggest education programs in the federal government - won't be shifted out of the Veterans' Administration.

The VFW and the American Legion both strongly oppose shifting the GI Bill from the VA to the proposed Department of Education and are prepared to go all-out to defeat any such proposal. They believe the VA understands veterans' problems better than any other agency would. About 1.4 million people are receiving veterans' educational benefits.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano Jr. recently told a congressional committee that VA educational programs are among various "candidates" for possible inclusion in the new department.

After reading reports of Califano's statement, Roberts wrote the VFW that "I just recently had conversations with President Carter where he indicated an opposite course."

In another letter, this one to Califano, Roberts and Califano's statement "comes as a great shock to me since I discussed this matter personally with the President when I met with him on Jan. 27."

An aide said that in the Jan. 27 conversation, Roberts told Carter of his opposition to including GI Bill benefits in the new Education Department and "Mr. Carter indicated to Mr. Roberts that he agreed that wasn't a good thing to do."

Moreover, Roberts said in his letter to Califano, staff personnel of the president's reorganization team and of the Office of Management and Budget, which is working on reorganization, had told Roberts' aides on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee that Carter had decided "that education and training programs administered by the Veterans' Administration will not be included in the proposed new Department of Education."

The Washington Post, March 4, 1978

Officials at the White House and OMB said no formal decision on the fate of the veterans' educational programs has been announced. But an OMB source said, "Inclusion of the GI Bill programs (in the new department) is not under serious consideration."

Other sources said that inclusion of the GI Bill in the Department of Education would so incense the powerful veterans' lobby that it would endanger congressional passage of the whole reorganization plan for education. Therefore, it was decided to leave the GI Bill in the VA.

Some members of the Congress privately believe that Califano is publicly raising the possibility of GI Bill inclusion in the new department in order to covertly stir up veterans' opposition that could block the creating of the new department - because the new department would take away from Califano's department about \$10.4 billion in education programs.

Califano has repeatedly denied this. However, he has brought up the idea of including veterans' program in the new department on several occasions in the past few weeks - most recently last Tuesday at the White House briefing on new education programs.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 5 STORIES

Copyright 1977 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

July 19, 1977, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; Editorial; A16

LENGTH: 826 words

HEADLINE: Vietnam Veterans and the GI Bill

BODY:

THE CONGRESS is discovering, and rightly so, that the unfinished business having to do with equity and reasonable opportunity for the veterans of the Vietnam era cannot be wished away. The other day we talked about the efforts of sensitive and responsible members of Congress to rescue the administration's program for speedier review of less-than-honorable discharges. Today, as the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee begins to debate amendments to improve the GI Bill, we would like to take note of another effort by those in Congress who recognize the importance of working for fair and humane solutions to the particular problems confronting the veterans of Vietnam as a consequence of the particular nature of that conflict.

Sens. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), John Durkin (D-N.H.), Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) are aware of the flaws in the current provisions of the GI Bill. But doing repair work on this legislation is not one of the appealing pursuits in Congress. For one thing, the GI Bill is perhaps the best known of the veterans' programs, which means that its failures receive the most publicity. For another, when Vietnam veterans are involved in the failures, a kind of general, anti-Vietnam prejudice sets in. A few years ago, when abuses involving Vietnam veterans began to be reported - overpayments, payments to those who didn't attend classes, creation of training courses that had no substance - the critics seemed not to remember that similar abuses occurred after World War II and Korea; only the glowing successes of those programs were well remembered. That almost nobody seemed to remember any successes of the GI Bill for Vietnam veterans may have something to do with a general inclination on the part of politicians as well as the public not to want to be reminded about anything having to do with the first war America lost.

In any case, Sens. Cranston and Durkin have set out, first of all, to correct some of the abuses that have come to light. This is expected to be handled without great difficulty by balancing the needs of the schools with a prudent use of federal funds. Other problems will not be resolved so easily. For example, the GI Bill as it is now operating favors veterans in states that have educational systems providing low cost schools - unlike the World War II program, which gave all veterans equal amounts to live on. An example of this, as Stuart Feldman has pointed out in a report to the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, is that "a veteran at Temple University, the public college in Philadelphia, would have to pay \$1,498 for tuition fees and books. A veteran attending San Francisco State would have only to pay \$200 tuition. When coupled with expenditures for average book and supply costs, this means that the California vet, who may have served in the same company with the Philadelphia vet, has to spend only 15.1 per cent of his yearly GI Bill benefits for education costs - while the Philadelphia vet has to spend 57 per cent of his benefits. The California vet has \$122 more per month to apply to his living

The Washington Post, July 19, 1977

expenses."

Sen. Cranston would take a step toward correcting these inequities by allowing veterans whose tuition is more than \$1,000 a year to use their benefits at a faster rate to cover the differences. This is the "acceleration provision," which was part of the World War II GI Bill. It has the support of the VFW and American Legion. An alternative, which also has merit and which passed the Senate in 1974, is being offered by Sens. Javits and Humphrey. It would pay 80 per cent of a veteran's tuition between \$400 and \$1,400. The Javits-Humphrey proposal would help veterans who are now locked out of high-cost schools that may be the only ones in their area. A third alternative, favored by the Veterans Administration, is to provide a five per cent increase in educational benefits. But this does little to affect the geographical inequities.

Another proposal, offered by Sens. Cranston and Durkin, would allow veterans whose benefits have run out to pick them up again so they can complete their training or schooling. This would extend the delimiting period that cut off benefits to veterans whose time has or will run out 10 years after eligibility began.

Although the GI Bill legislation is in only the mark up period in the Senate, it is important that a strong bill emerge now. In the past, the leadership of the House Veterans Committee has resisted such proposals as the tuition-equalization plan, accelerated payments and delimiting-date removal. The President has an obvious role to play in the debate. In his campaign, he spoke out in behalf of Vietnam veterans. He now has the opportunity to involve his administration in ensuring that the money that it has already committed goes to those legislative approaches that promise to serve veterans with the greatest need.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Times Publishing Company
St. Petersburg Times

January 27, 1988, Wednesday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL; CAMPAIGN 88; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 2897 words

HEADLINE: DOLE // His hard edge was shaped by drought, depression on the prairie

BYLINE: CHARLES STAFFORD

BODY:

This is fourth in a series of profiles of the presidential candidates.

Bob Dole yearns to replace the grand dream of Ronald Reagan with homely reality.

While Reagan envisions an America that is "a shining city on a hill," Dole has in mind more of a little house on the prairie.

"Instead of a shining city on a hill, maybe we could emulate a typical prairie village," he has written. "My life has taught me that there's nothing average about the so-called average American, and that small towns have a large quota of common sense. When I was growing up in Russell (Kansas), not everyone knew the name of our congressman, but everyone knew his neighbor. We cared about one another in ways no government statistician could gauge. We took it for granted that all people were equal in kind, whatever their differences in degree.

"In short, we were a community. And of all the challenges we face in this country - trade and arms control, education and health - none is more important than regenerating the old sense of belonging to a common enterprise."

Dole hungers to be president. And he is a leader, in name and in fact. As Senate majority leader in happier times for his Republican Party and more recently as minority leader, he has shown ability to mold compromise positions and weld the majorities that approved them.

Although he has kept his distance from the White House, he has managed to represent the president's interests in Congress without surrendering his independence.

The 64-year-old senator is a workhorse. Twelve-hour days are his norm. He seldom vacations. He watches the Sunday talk shows while mounted on an exercise bike. His notion of a good time is talking politics with politicians.

But he is a man of contradictions. As compassionate as he is for the

St. Petersburg Times, January 27, 1988

poor and handicapped, he can be merciless with erring subordinates.

In times of trial, his wit turns mean. He has known adversity, but seems not to have learned to lose with grace.

These contradictions probably have roots in Dole's prairie years.

He grew up in Russell during the Great Depression and the great drought, when the topsoil of Kansas was borne away on the wind. His grandparents were farmers. He described them in *The Doles: Unlimited Partners*, a book he wrote recently with his wife, Elizabeth Hanford Dole.

"Doles and Talbotts shared a common ethic in which work was instinct, idleness a sin," he wrote. "Affection was more often implied than stated. Likewise with praise for work done well. Yet feelings ran deep and loyalties were for life."

His father, Doran, had a creamery station where he purchased cream, butter and eggs from farmers and shipped them off to market. His mother, Bina, kept an immaculate home and sold sewing machines door to door.

"Long before the term became fashionable, the Doles were a two-career family," he wrote. "We had no choice."

Dole relishes some parental axioms. From his father, "There are doers and there are stewers." And from his mother, "Can't never could do anything."

"Students of Freud might find repression in Dad's habit of greeting a loved one with a handshake rather than a hug," the senator wrote. "Not I. Around the Dole house, we were taught that gestures, like words, have an emotional currency, that compliments can be devalued by overuse. So if you mowed the lawn to perfection, on time and with every blade of grass in place, you treasured Dad's 'pretty good.'" As a teen-ager, Bob Dole was a soda jerk at Dawson's Drug Store. He built up his muscles with homemade weights, and played high school football, basketball and track. When he graduated from Russell High in June 1941, the six members of the Dole family were living in their basement. His father had rented out the upstairs to an oil prospector.

With a \$ 300 loan from a local banker, Bob Dole went away to the University of Kansas where he enrolled in pre-medicine, waited tables at the Kappa Sigma fraternity house, and made C's.

After bombs fell on Pearl Harbor that Dec. 7, Dole joined the Army Enlisted Reserve and remained in school for a time. In the spring of 1943 he volunteered for active duty. In time, he was sent to Fort Benning, Ga., where he became a "90-day wonder," a second lieutenant of Infantry.

Dole's life was shattered on an Italian hillside on April 14, 1945, when he and his platoon, pushing forward in a major offensive, were pinned down by German machine-gun fire from a farmhouse.

"I felt a sharp sting in my upper right back," Dole said. "Exactly what caused it remains a matter of guesswork. Most likely, an exploding shell had ripped into my body, smashing the right shoulder and scattering metal

St. Petersburg Times, January 27, 1988

fragments along its path. Whatever it was, it crushed my collarbone, punctured a lung and damaged vertebrae, leaving me paralyzed from the neck down."

For three years and three months, Dole was hospitalized. Twice he almost died of infection.

In early 1947, he went to Chicago to see Dr. Hampar Kelikian, a pioneer in the restoration of useless limbs.

"I was still looking for a miracle," Dole wrote. "My definition of recovery was simple. It meant being put back the way I was before April 14 ...

"Now Dr. K sat me down and administered the verbal equivalent of a slap in the face. There would be no miracles, he told me. He would do all he could to give me back as much use of my arm and hands as possible, but after that it was up to me to make the most of what I had. What he was really saying was, accept the situation and get on with the business of life."

Back home in Russell, people dropped money in an old cigar box to help pay Dole's expenses. Contributions reached \$ 1,800. "I can never repay the people of Russell," he said. "When I needed them, they were there."

The cigar box is on his Senate desk.

Dole returned to Percy Jones Army Medical Center in Battle Creek, Mich., for therapy. There he met Phyllis Holden, an occupational therapist. Three months later they were married.

When he returned to college under the GI Bill - the University of Arizona for a year, then Washburn University in Topeka - Dole was a changed young man.

He took a tape recorder to classes, then transcribed the lectures at night, writing now with his left hand.

"Phyllis told me I didn't have to work so hard," he said. "Not every grade had to be an A. 'I don't know how to study for a C or B's worth,' I told her. That's what I had done in my prewar days at the University of Kansas. A lot had changed since then, including my study habits. From now on, the only way I could study a subject was to master it."

Never again would Dole use his right arm. It was useless. He can't grasp anything with his right hand, though he often carries a pen with it. He has limited sensation in his left hand. Getting dressed each morning is a tedious process, but he does it himself, using a buttonhook to button his shirt, tying the tie that he never loosens during the day.

"Actually," Dole wrote, "my years of hospitalization gave me more than they took away. Before the war I'm not sure what kind of career I had in store. Being injured narrowed my options, but it broadened my outlook." Dole went into politics.

Noteworthy steps along the way: 1950, the state legislature ... 1952,

St. Petersburg Times, January 27, 1988

Russell County attorney ... 1960, U.S. House of Representatives ... 1968, U.S. Senate ... 1971, chairman of the Republican National Committee ... 1976, candidate for vice president on ticket with President Ford ... 1980, candidate for GOP presidential nomination ... 1981, chairman, Senate Finance Committee ... 1984, Senate majority leader ... 1986, Senate minority leader.

A major change in Dole's personal life occurred in 1972, a time when he was mixing duties as a senator with those of party chairman and working endless hours. For some time, he wrote, he and Phyllis had been drifting apart, remaining married only because of their daughter, Robin. They divorced, but remain friends.

Phyllis - now Mrs. Phyllis Buzick - told the Washington Post last year that the thing she remembers most about the divorce was "the suddenness of it. ... He came in and told me he wanted out. He came back a month later and asked how do we divide the property. I told him to talk to my lawyer." She went to a hearing, she said, "and it was over."

But she added, "I think he's the best man to be president. He doesn't know how to do a job halfway."

Shortly after the divorce, Dole met Elizabeth Hanford. On Dec. 6, 1975, they were married - a marriage made in a smoke-filled heaven.

Liddy Hanford was from old North Carolina stock, a graduate of Duke and Harvard Law, a staffer in the Nixon White House consumer office when she met Dole, a member of the Federal Trade Commission when she married him. Later she became secretary of transportation in the Reagan cabinet. In political interest and work habits, Bob Dole found his match. He and Liddy quickly became Washington's power couple.

Last year, Mrs. Dole resigned her transportation post to campaign full-time for her husband. Asked by the Kansas City Times how her husband would differ as president from Reagan, she said Dole is more of a hands-on problem-solver.

"As president, he would follow closely what's happening, but not too detailed," she said. "He's fully aware of the differences between being in the Senate and hammering out details, and being president. As president, you have to inspire and motivate. You're lifting people up to give them inspiration. But he still won't be out of the issues."

Her prediction would require a change in her husband. He has a reputation in Washington as a loner - his own strategist, his own negotiator, his own confidant. Organizational problems in his presidential campaign staff have been blamed on his reluctance to delegate authority.

Dole has picked up some smudges on his reputation during these Washington years. In 1976 when he was Gerald Ford's running mate, he was labeled a slasher and hatchet man for his stinging attacks on Jimmy Carter. In a debate with Walter Mondale, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Dole labeled all of the nation's 20th century wars "Democrat wars" and brought down on himself a landslide of editorial criticism. He was accused of hurting Ford's election chances.

St. Petersburg Times, January 27, 1988

Reporters covering his campaign said Dole became defensive, withdrawn and sometimes hostile to his staff.

Sometime after the loss to Carter and Mondale, he decided to seek redemption. He signed up for a \$ 3,500 course with Speech Dynamics, a New York City firm that specializes in overhauling the image and style of public figures.

"He was a wonderful student," owner Dorothy Sarnoff told the Washington Post. "We discussed his sense of humor. We changed that. We took the snideness away from him. We changed the way he dressed to more of a classy look."

It remains to be seen how much Dole was changed.

In verbal sparring with George Bush, his principal rival for the GOP presidential nomination, Dole has not been gentle. He has described the vice presidency, the job he was so disappointed not to win in 1976, as "standby equipment" and "inside work with no heavy lifting."

"When President Reagan wants help, I get the call from the White House," he told a New Hampshire audience. "That's a big difference between myself and George Bush."

Goaded by Bush into releasing his income tax returns, Dole said, "I've given about \$ 500,000 to charity over the last several years. I'd like to see the Bushes match that." Later he acknowledged that much of this was fees for speeches that he could not keep because of congressional limits on them.

He never misses an opportunity to draw a contrast between the Dole and Bush backgrounds. This is standard: "Nobody handed me anything. I had no rich and powerful parents. I believe in small-town traditional values. I attended public schools. I know exactly where I'm from, who my friends are, where my roots are. Voters can look at me and say, 'He's one of us.'" Dole's Washington years have frustrated those who would like to categorize him politically.

John Woelk, who suggested to Dole 38 years ago that he run for the legislature, told the Wall Street Journal last September, "I didn't know back then whether he was a liberal or a conservative. I still don't know, and I don't think he knows either. It depends whether the wind is blowing from the north or the south."

Dole fought President Johnson's anti-poverty legislation in the House in 1964, but in the Senate 10 years later he opposed an amendment to cut off funding for the program. He is a foe of busing to achieve racial balance in the schools, but he voted for the '64 Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In 1983, he managed Senate passage of legislation designating a national holiday honoring Martin Luther King Jr. He played a leading role that year in fashioning the compromise that saved the Social Security system from bankruptcy. Earlier in his Senate career, he teamed up with George McGovern, the South Dakota liberal, to promote the food stamp program. But he has also sided with staunchly conservative Jesse Helms of North Carolina in support of anti-abortion and school-prayer amendments.

St. Petersburg Times, January 27, 1988

Dole claims a conservative philosophy, but with his own definition.

"Like most conservatives," he wrote in his book, "I put great stock in self-reliance, but experience has shown me that there's no such thing as an entirely self-made man or woman. A government program called the GI Bill of Rights allowed me to complete college, the only one of four children in my family to do so. ... Everyone wants to make it on his own, but not everyone can ..."

"Conservatism means different things to different people. To me, it's a creed of opportunity, rooted in the ability of seemingly ordinary people to achieve extraordinary things. This explains my support for civil-rights legislation, as well as the 1983 bill making Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a federal holiday. I'm a conservative Republican, King was a liberal Democrat, but the ideals I defended in the mountains of Italy 40 years ago included the rights for which King fought ..."

Dole is not one to candy-coat the issues.

In his announcement speech on Main Street in Russell last November, he said, "The federal budget deficit is the single greatest threat to a prosperous and dynamic America," and pledged as president to end it.

It is a theme he revisits in almost every speech. A solution, he says, will require spending cuts and tough decisions. The nation's economy will not grow out of the deficit.

"If you don't want to make the hard choices," Dole says, "then I'm probably not the candidate."

Often Dole is asked to explain his vision of America, and he shies from the question. He is a man for the moment, so intent on solving today's problems that he doesn't dream of tomorrows. But on an August evening in 1986, in the Dole family home in Russell, he went this far when the Wall Street Journal's David Rogers posed the question: "I think I've been tested. I have a vision. It's trying to keep things together, trying to make the government more responsive, more sensitive to the needs of a lot of people who haven't had the opportunity. It's strong sensible leadership, prudent ... and what you see is what you get."

No large dream. Just homely reality.

GRAPHIC: COLOR PHOTO, Associated Press; Robert Dole at an election rally

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: November 10, 1992