

THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS

AND HOW IT WORKS

- An Explanation of Its Provisions
- Questions and Answers
- Complete Text

THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

(The GI Bill of Rights)

No legislative act is of more importance to prospective veterans than "The GI Bill of Rights," but still, no single law has been so misunderstood. Its provisions can be valuable to the future of the GI who realizes what they can do for him, but in the garbled form in which he has been receiving them, they can do him more harm than good.

"The GI Bill" offers four major kinds of help:

1. Education and job training.
2. Guaranty of loans.
3. Unemployment allowances, including aid for self-employed.
4. Job-finding assistance.

Education

This is an opportunity for you to study anywhere in the United States at any approved school which you consider best in the field you want to enter. If you were in active service for 90 days or more, part of which was after 16 September 1940*, were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, and had your civilian education or training interfered with by your military service, you are eligible. You are also eligible if you want a refresher or retraining course lasting up to one year. The 90 days aren't required if you were discharged because of an actual service-incurred injury or disability.

If you had not attained the age of 25 when you entered the service it is assumed your education was interfered with; if you were older than that, you'll have to prove that it was. If you meet other requirements, you are entitled to the one year of training regardless of your age.

You must apply for this educational help within 2 years after your discharge or the official end of the war, whichever is later, and this education cannot extend beyond 7 years after the end of the war.

The Government will pay to the school you have chosen up to \$500 for an ordinary school year to cover tuition, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, not including living and travelling expenses. Such payments will not be made to institutions or organizations giving you apprentice training on the job.

You will receive a living allowance of \$50 a month if you have no dependents and \$75 a month if you have one or more. If you go to school on a part-time basis or under an apprenticeship arrangement, a lesser allowance will be determined for you by the Administration of Veterans Affairs.

Any eligible person can take 1 year's education or training (or time equal to it in part-time study)

at an approved institution, or a lesser time if sufficient to complete the course of instruction chosen. Upon satisfactory completion of the year of study, you may continue up to an additional 3 years, but not to exceed the length of service you have had since 16 September 1940†.

For example, if you had 2½ years of service after 16 September 1940, you would be entitled to 3½ years of schooling. If you served 4½ years, you would be able to get only 4 years of education under this program because that is the limit. Satisfactory work must be maintained throughout the period. If the additional period of instruction to which you are entitled ends after the midpoint in any quarter or semester, you'll be permitted to complete the term.

You may go to any institution which will admit you, if it is approved by an appropriate state agency or the Veterans Administration. Among the various types of schools included are: Public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions. You may also choose apprentice or other training on the job.

In some localities, special schools on various educational levels are being set up for veterans. If you've gone as far as third year in high school, for example, but hesitate about going back because you may feel strange in such a youthful environment, these special schools may fill the bill for you. In them you'll be studying with others closer to your age level and interests.

Application for education or training may be made to the nearest regional office of the Veterans Administration, or directly to the educational institution you wish to attend.

Guaranty of Loans

The money involved in the loan guaranty provisions of "The GI Bill" must be used for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, farm equipment or business property. The Government will guarantee part of a loan you make from a bank or other loaning agency. It does not give hand-outs under this provision, but it will guarantee (without security) up to half the amount borrowed by you, provided that the amount guaranteed does not exceed \$2,000.

For example, if you borrow \$3,000, Uncle Sam pledges that if you are unable to repay the full amount, he will pay back up to 50 percent, or \$1,500. If you borrow \$5,000, the same promise is good for the top limit of \$2,000.

You're still responsible for the debt, however; just because the Government might give you a helping hand doesn't mean you're relieved of all responsibility. The Government can lay a claim against the property of the man who receives the loan. The chief advantage is that the guaranty will help you get more money in the first place—and perhaps on more favorable terms.

On the part of the loan which has been guaranteed, the Government pays the interest for the first year. The rate of interest must not be more than 4 percent a year. The loan must be payable in full within 20 years.

These provisions are available to those who

*Excluding time spent in ASTP if it was a continuation of your civilian medical, dental or veterinary course and completed.

†Again excluding time spent in ASTP if it was a continuation of your civilian medical, dental or veterinary course and completed.

were in active service after 16 September 1940, had 90 days or more of service and were released under conditions other than dishonorable, or who became eligible through service-incurred disability or injury regardless of length of service. The application must be made within 2 years after discharge or after the official end of the war, which-

ever is later, but in no event beyond 5 years after the end of hostilities.

Purchase prices of equipment and property must be reasonable, and there must be a fair chance of success in your business (as judged by your experience and the usefulness of the enterprise). Loans may also be guaranteed for repairs and improvements.

Unemployment Allowances

This section also applies to men who served 90 days or more, were in service after 16 September 1940 and were released under conditions other than dishonorable, or were discharged because of service-incurred injury or disability regardless of length of service. This compensation will not exceed a period of 52 weeks. The allowances will be made if you are unemployed within 2 years after discharge or end of the war, whichever is later, but will not be paid more than 5 years after the termination of hostilities.

You must reside in the United States at the time such claim is made, be completely unemployed (or if partially employed, earning less than \$23 a week), registered with and continue to report to a public employment office, and able to work and available for suitable work. If you are sick or disabled during a period of unemployment for which allowances have already started, you will not be disqualified.

The weekly allowances under this provision is \$20, less wages earned in part-time work above \$3. In other words, if you are working part-time and earn \$8 a week, and apply for this compensation, you will receive \$15 (\$20 less \$5, which is the amount earned above \$3). Keep in mind that you can get this unemployment pay up to 52 weeks; if you apply for it while you're working part-time, you may use it up and not have it available if you should be fully unemployed later.

State employment compensation programs provide weekly payments for unemployed workers in jobs covered by State regulations; such regulations include most jobs in private firms in business and industry, factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, banks, and related institutions.

Types of jobs not covered are farm work, household service, Government, self-employment, and work for many small firms. If you are not eligible under a State program, you will be covered by the Federal plan. If you qualify under both, money received from your State is subtracted from the Federal allowance.

Under the Federal plan, you may receive 8 weeks allowance for each of the first 3 months of your active service since 16 September 1940 and

4 weeks allowance for each succeeding month to a total of 52 weeks.

It works like this:

If you served in the armed forces:	You will be allowed unemployment compensation (if you meet all requirements listed above) up to:
1 month	8 weeks
2 months	16 weeks
3 months	24 weeks
4 months	28 weeks
5 months	32 weeks
6 months	36 weeks
7 months	40 weeks
8 months	44 weeks
9 months	48 weeks
10 months	52 weeks
More than 10 months	52 weeks (max.)

You may be disqualified from these allowances if you:

1. Leave suitable work voluntarily without good cause;
2. Are suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;
3. Fail to apply for suitable work, without good cause, to which you have been referred by a public employment office;
4. Do not accept suitable work when offered;
5. Fail to attend an available free training course, without good cause;
6. Stop work because of a labor dispute, unless you can show that you are not involved in the dispute.

A job is not considered suitable when the wages, hours, or conditions of work are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or if the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or labor dispute.

If you are self-employed in a business or profession, and things don't develop the way you hoped they would, you can get financial aid to help you pull through. If your net business earnings are less than \$100 a month, you may receive the difference between your actual net earnings during the previous month and \$100, for a period up to 12 months.

Job-Finding Assistance

Congress has declared that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and with that purpose in mind a Veterans Placement Service Board has been created to work with the United States Employment

Service. This setup aims toward as many job opportunities as possible for veterans. Special aid for veterans will be available through local offices of the United States Employment Service.

Conclusion

"The GI Bill of Rights" includes various other parts which are of minor importance to most prospective veterans. Many interpretations will be made from time to time of provisions of the bill,

but the most important items are given here. You will have ready access to a Veterans Administration office or information center at any time for clarification of these details.

Education

QUESTION: "What is meant by 'ordinary school year'? Some schools continue for 11 months and other schools stop at the end of 9 months, and then there is the summer session intervening."

ANSWER: A letter by Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, dated 12 September 1944, states: "The 'ordinary school year' is defined as a period of two semesters or three quarters—not less than 30 nor more than 38 weeks in total length. Under this definition an institution may be paid as much as \$500 for each 'ordinary school year' which is completed, regardless of the time required for such completion. Thus \$500 might be paid for each of 4 'ordinary school years' which are completed within three 12-month periods."

QUESTION: "Would the Veterans Administration consider a baseball school a legitimate school? I refer to one of those run by the various teams in New York. Would they give me the maintenance if I attended such a school?"

ANSWER: A veteran may enroll in any educational or training institution approved by the Veterans Administration. Bona fide baseball schools are acceptable. Maintenance benefits will be paid to veterans attending such a school.

QUESTION: "Will the Government have any policy regarding certain schools that refuse enrollment to men because of race, creed, and color, particularly medical students? To what extent, if any, will the Veterans Administration plug for admission of discriminated men in the future?"

ANSWER: "The GI Bill of Rights" provides that a veteran may attend any school "which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or

pursue." The decision on acceptability is left to the school.

QUESTION: "Why were the ages up to 25 chosen as the ones where one's education was considered interrupted? What about those still studying beyond that age but who were unable to attend school for a year or two because of financial reasons?"

ANSWER: "The GI Bill of Rights" was not intended to provide education as such, but to provide education for those whose schooling was interrupted because of Army service. To quote the exact wording of the measure, education is to be provided for a man "whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted by reason of his entrance into the service."

The vast majority of men graduating from college are under 25. Research among members of the Armed Forces showed that three-fourths of the men who would like to have more education after the war were also under 25. This age, therefore, was set as the age at which education could be assumed, without further evidence, to have been interrupted by war service. But the Bill also provides that any man over 25 is entitled to one year's refresher or retraining course; and, regardless of a man's age, if he can prove that his education was actually impeded by his entry into the Army, he can complete his entire course, irrespective of time (not over 4 years), at government expense.

QUESTION: "'The GI Bill of Rights' offers the opportunity for an ex-serviceman to go to school for one year. I want to work and go to school nights. Naturally, I can't take a full course in one year, if I go to classes at night. Does the Bill base its one year of study specifications on time or credits? If it is on credits, I could take the year's course in about two years of night school."

ANSWER: The educational provisions of "The GI Bill of Rights" provide that every veteran

be entitled to at least one year's schooling or "the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study." The training allowance, however, is based on the proportion of full-time study which the veteran takes.

QUESTION: "One writer says that men over 25 are not eligible for the free schooling, while another says GIs regardless of their age can get at least one year of free schooling. Who is right?"

ANSWER: The one who states that all GIs can get at least one full year of free schooling is correct. Only GIs who do not meet the 90-day qualifying provision or who are discharged under conditions other than dishonorable are out of luck on the free schooling.

QUESTION: "I was just 19 when I was inducted and have now been in service 3 years. How much free schooling am I entitled to?"

ANSWER: You are entitled to a full 4-year course of study at Government expense. You get 1 year of school by meeting the 90-day-service qualification and in addition, because you were under 25 when you joined up, you get added periods of free schooling measured by your length of service. The Veterans Administration has ruled that for each month of service a GI can get a calendar month of schooling. Since the average school year is made up of 9 calendar months, 27 months of service will get you 3 years of schooling. That, plus the 1 year previously mentioned, gives you a total of 4 years of schooling. Since 4 years is the maximum, the

rest of your service time does not count toward free schooling.

QUESTION: "I own a farm, and when I get out of service I'd like to take advantage of both the educational and the farm-loan provisions of 'The GI Bill of Rights.' Will I be permitted to go to school and borrow money for new equipment for the farm?"

ANSWER: You probably will. A veteran may take advantage of more than one provision of "The GI Bill of Rights" at a time. If you can convince your bank that you can attend school and run your farm at the same time, you should have no trouble swinging the loan to buy the new equipment.

QUESTION: "I have a wife and 3 children. When I get out I'd like to take advantage of the free schooling. How much will I receive for subsistence while attending school?"

ANSWER: You will get \$75 a month while attending school. Every GI who attends school full time will get \$50 a month. Those with dependents get \$25 a month in addition. The number of dependents doesn't matter, since the maximum amount paid is \$75.

QUESTION: "Before I entered the Army I was studying advertising. Now that I am older I can see that this was a mistake and that I am best fitted for research in chemistry. Can I switch over to chemistry or must I continue the course I was studying before I entered the Army?"

ANSWER: You can study anything you want. Under "The GI Bill of Rights" a veteran can go to any approved school or college and study anything he likes.

Loans

QUESTION: "I can understand a bank's being completely satisfied with the 50% of a loan guaranteed by the Government, but it has been my experience that a bank will demand security or collateral for any kind of loan. Exactly what guarantee will a local bank demand for the uninsured portion of any loan?"

ANSWER: The first requirement in arranging for a loan is that the veteran satisfy the lender that he, the veteran, is a good risk. This means that in determining the soundness of a loan for which a federal guaranty is sought, the same general factors that surround a private transaction will apply.

In what way, then, is the loan provision of "The GI Bill of Rights" of assistance to the veteran? The answer is that the lender, assured of a 50% guaranty by the Government, will be strongly encouraged to make the loan, even if the security does not cover the entire loan.

QUESTION: "Two other soldiers and I want to start a business in Australia after the war. Do you think the loan privileges of 'The GI Bill of Rights' might be extended to cover a business in Australia?"

ANSWER: Loan privileges of "The GI Bill of Rights" will not be made to veterans planning business ventures outside the United States; the term "United States" means the several

states, territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

QUESTION: "If I want to buy a home when I leave the service, may I borrow the full \$4,000 under 'The GI Bill of Rights' without any other collateral but the mortgage on the house? The house will cost \$4,000. I have a job now waiting for me, but I have nothing else. Can I get a loan up to 100% of the value of the property? I understand that there is a limitation on mortgages of 66% in my state. How can I get around this?"

ANSWER: It is possible to get a loan with no other collateral than the mortgage on the house. In cases where state laws interfere, as above, the veteran may deal with FHA, which will take up to 80% of the value of the property and the Veterans Administration, which will accept the remaining 20%.

QUESTION: "Can I use one loan for two purposes?"

ANSWER: A loan for two purposes will be made if the veteran can show evidence of ability to operate both business ventures successfully.

QUESTION: "I have been told that cash benefits under 'The GI Bill of Rights' will be taken out of any future bonus that may be voted. Is this true?"

ANSWER: It is. The law states that any benefits derived under "The GI Bill of Rights" shall be deducted from any future bonus. For ex-

ample, if you get a loan guaranteed under the law, any bonus money you may be entitled to will be used to reduce the amount of the loan still unpaid at the time the bonus is passed. If any bonus money is left after that, you will get the remainder in cash.

QUESTION: "My wife and I are both in service. Can we each get a loan guaranteed under 'The GI Bill of Rights' to be used in buying a house?"

ANSWER: You can. Each of you will be treated as an individual veteran. If you are both able to swing loans from your bank, you could get the loans guaranteed from the Veterans Administration.

QUESTION: "Is it true that the Government pays all the interest on the loans we get under 'The GI Bill of Rights'?"

ANSWER: No, it is not. During the first year of the loan the Veterans Administration will pay the interest on that part of the loan which it has guaranteed. Thus, if you get a \$4,000 loan, the Veterans Administration will pay the interest on \$2,000 or \$80 (at 4 percent, the maxi-

mum rate you may pay). You will have to pay the rest of the interest yourself.

QUESTION: "When I get out, I'd like to buy a farm and turn it over to a tenant to run. Meanwhile I want to go back to my own business and let the tenant run the farm for me. Will I be able to get a farm-loan guaranty if I do that?"

ANSWER: You will not. A veteran can get a farm loan guaranteed only if he personally directs and operates the farm. You can, of course, hire all the help you need, but you will not be permitted to operate the farm through someone else.

QUESTION: "I own a farm which my younger brother and sister have been running in my absence. They tell me that local taxes have been accumulating at a fast clip. Will I be permitted to borrow money under 'The GI Bill of Rights' to pay off the taxes?"

ANSWER: You will. You may get either a farm loan or a home loan and use the money to pay off taxes on your property. The same thing applies to taxes on a town or city home owned by a GI.

Unemployment Compensation

QUESTION: "Under the unemployment allowances would a veteran who had gone into farming and was earning less than \$100 per calendar month be paid the difference between his net earnings and \$100? How? His earnings can't be computed on a monthly basis."

ANSWER: Unemployment allowances are paid veterans engaged in farming up to the time of their first crop. Following the first crop, the earnings of the veteran are computed on a yearly basis.

QUESTION: "'The GI Bill' says that a veteran can get only one benefit at a time. Suppose a man has taken advantage of the loan privileges of the Bill. Then he finds himself out of a job. It would seem that he gets no unemployment compensation. Is this true?"

ANSWER: According to "The GI Bill of Rights" a veteran is entitled to only one *monetary* benefit at a time. Loan assistance is *not* considered a monetary benefit. In the situation outlined above the veteran is eligible for unemployment allowance even though he had arranged a loan with the government. But a veteran cannot get a subsistence allowance while

going to school *and* unemployment allowances; they are both monetary benefits.

QUESTION: "I have been told that in order to get unemployment pay allowed under 'The GI Bill of Rights,' I must be willing to take a job even if it is in a factory where there is a strike. Is that right?"

ANSWER: It is not. You do not have to accept a job which is available directly as a result of a strike, lock-out or other labor dispute. Your refusal to accept such a job will not affect your right to the unemployment pay.

QUESTION: "When I am discharged I expect to go into a business of my own. If the business does not succeed, will I be able to get any money under the unemployment provisions of 'The GI Bill of Rights'?"

ANSWER: If your business folds up and you are not earning any money, you will get \$20 a week. Should your business fall off so that you earn less than \$100 during any calendar month you will get the difference between your net earnings and \$100. This difference will be paid only up to 52 weeks.

9 April 1945.

COMPLETE TEXT

OF THE

GI BILL OF RIGHTS

(The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944)

TITLE I

Chapter I—Hospitalization, Claims and Procedures

Sec. 100. The Veterans' Administration is hereby declared to be an essential war agency and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies, and material under any laws, Executive orders and regulations pertaining to priorities, and in appointment of personnel from civil-service registers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby granted the same authority and discretion as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service: Provided, That the provisions of this section as to priorities for materials shall apply to any State institution to be built for the care or hospitalization of veterans.

Sec. 101. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Federal Board of Hospitalization are hereby authorized and directed to expedite and complete the construction of additional hospital facilities for war veterans, and to enter into agreements and contracts for the use by or transfer to the Veterans' Administration of suitable Army and Navy hospitals after termination of hostilities in the present war or after such institutions are no longer needed by the armed services; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to establish necessary regional offices, sub-offices, branch offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices in centers of population where there is no Veterans' Administration facility, or where such a facility is not readily available or accessible: Provided, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities.

Sec. 102. The Administrator of

Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby granted authority to enter into agreements and contracts for the mutual use or exchange of use of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and such supplies, equipment, and material as may be needed to operate properly such facilities, or for the transfer, without reimbursement of appropriations, of facilities, supplies, equipment, or material necessary and proper for authorized care for veterans, except that at no time shall the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs enter into any agreement which will result in a permanent reduction of Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary beds below the number now established or approved, plus the estimated number required to meet the load of eligibles under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or in any way subordinate or transfer the operation of the Veterans' Administration to any other agency of the Government.

Nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other Act, shall be construed to prevent the transfer or detail of any commissioned, appointed or enlisted personnel from the armed forces to the Veterans' Administration subject to agreements between the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: Provided, That no such detail shall be made or extend beyond six months after the termination of the war.

Sec. 103. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to place officials and employees designated by him in such Army and Navy installations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of adjudicating disability claims of, and giving

aid and advice to, members of the Army and Navy who are about to be discharged or released from active service.

Sec. 104. No person shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until his certificate of discharge or release from active duty and final pay, or a substantial portion thereof, are ready for delivery to him or to his next of kin or legal representative; and no person shall be discharged or released from active service on account of disability until and unless he has executed a claim for compensation, pension, or hospitalization, to be filed with the Veterans' Administration or has signed a statement that he has had explained to him the right to file such claim: Provided, That this section shall not preclude immediate transfer to a veterans' facility for necessary hospital care, nor preclude the discharge of any person who refuses to sign such claim or statement: And provided further, That refusal or failure to file a claim shall be without prejudice to any right the veteran may subsequently assert.

Any person entitled to a prosthetic appliance shall be entitled, in addition, to necessary fitting and training, including institutional training, in the use of such appliance, whether in a Service or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or by out-patient treatment, including such service under contract.

Sec. 105. No person in the armed forces shall be required to sign a statement of any nature relating to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, and any such statement against his own interest signed at any time, shall be null and void and of no force and effect.

Chapter II—Aid by Veterans' Organizations

Sec. 200. (a) That upon certification to the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of paid full time accredited representatives of the veterans' organizations specified in section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress), and other such national organizations recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs thereunder in the presentation of claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are hereby

authorized and directed to permit the functioning, in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, of such accredited representatives in military or naval installations on shore from which persons are discharged or released from the active military or naval service: Provided, That nothing in this section shall operate to affect measures of military security now in effect or which may hereafter be placed in effect, nor to prejudice the right of the American Red Cross to recognition under existing statutes.

(b) The necessary regulations

shall be promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy jointly with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accomplish the purpose of this section, and in the preparation of such regulations the national officer of each of such veterans' organizations who is responsible for claims and rehabilitation activities shall be consulted. The commanding officer of each such military or naval installation shall cooperate fully with such authorized representatives in the providing of available space and equipment for such representatives.

Chapter III—Reviewing Authority

Sec. 300. The discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial of any person from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any such person on the ground that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or of an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service, shall bar all rights of such person, based upon the period of service from which he is so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: Provided, That in the case of any such person, if it be established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that at the time of the commission of the offense such person was insane, he shall not be precluded from the benefits to which he is otherwise entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration: And provided further, That this section shall not apply to any war risk, Government (converted) or national service life-insurance policy.

Sec. 301. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, after conference with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are authorized and directed to establish in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, boards of review composed of five members each, whose duties shall be to review, on their own motion or upon the request of a former officer or enlisted man or woman or, if deceased, by the surviving spouse, next of kin, or legal representative, the type and nature of his discharge or dismissal, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial. Such review shall be based upon all avail-

able records of the service department relating to the person requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such person. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the person requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board in person or by counsel: Provided, That the term "counsel" as used in this section shall be construed to include, among other, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (Public Law Numbered 844, Seventy-fourth Congress). Such board shall have authority except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented to the board. The Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy are hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to establish such boards of review, the findings thereof to be final subject only to review by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That no request for review by such board of a discharge or dismissal under the provisions of this section shall be valid unless filed within fifteen years after such discharge or dismissal or within fifteen years after the effective date of this Act whichever be the later.

Sec. 302. (a) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized and directed to establish, from time to time, boards of review composed of five commissioned officers, two of whom shall be selected from the Medical Corps of the Army

or Navy, or from the Public Health Service, as the case may be. It shall be the duty of any such board to review, at the request of any officer retired or released to inactive service, without pay, for physical disability pursuant to the decision of a retiring board, the findings and decisions of such retiring board. Such review shall be based upon all available service records relating to the officer requesting such review, and such other evidence as may be presented by such officer. Witnesses shall be permitted to present testimony either in person or by affidavit and the officer requesting review shall be allowed to appear before such board of review in person or by counsel. In carrying out its duties under this section such board of review shall have the same powers as exercised by, or vested in, the retiring board whose findings and decisions are being reviewed. The proceedings and decision of each such board of review affirming or reversing the decision of the retiring board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, and shall be laid by him before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

(b) No request for review under this section shall be valid unless filed within fifteen years after the date of retirement for disability or after the effective date of this Act, whichever is the later.

(c) As used in this section—

(1) the term "officer" means any officer subject to the laws granting retirement for active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or any of their respective components;

(2) the term "counsel" shall have the same meaning as when used in section 301 of this Act.

TITLE II

Chapter IV—Education of Veterans

Sec. 400. (a) Subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, added by the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth

Congress), hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior

to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a),

as amended, part VII, or to education or training subject to the provisions and limitations of part VIII."

(b) Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) is hereby amended by adding a new part VIII as follows:

"Part VIII

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted by reason of his entrance into the service, or who desires a refresher or retraining course, and who either shall have served ninety days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service incurred injury or disability, shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under this part: Provided, That such course shall be initiated not later than two years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later: Provided further, That no such education or training shall be afforded beyond seven years after the termination of the present war: And provided further, That any such person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

"2. Any such eligible person shall be entitled to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, at an approved educational or training institution, for a period of one year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study), or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institutions, except a refresher or retraining course, such person shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of education or training, not to exceed the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a con-

tinuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years: Provided, That his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution: Provided, however, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

"3. Such person shall be eligible for and entitled to such course of education or training as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue: Provided, That, for reasons satisfactory to the Administrator, he may change a course of instruction: And provided further, That any such course of education or training may be discontinued at any time, if it is found by the Administrator that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, the conduct or progress of such person is unsatisfactory.

"4. From time to time the Administrator shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments), within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training), which institutions, together with such additional ones as may be recognized and approved by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under this part: Provided, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, wherever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of one year's duration or more.

"5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution, for each person enrolled in full time or part time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board,

lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: Provided, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year: Provided further, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job: And provided further, That if any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if its established tuition fee shall be found by the Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing such education or training, he is authorized to provide for the payment, with respect to any such person, of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and such person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business or other establishments, shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: Provided, That any such person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full-time or part-time course or courses as he may elect, without subsistence allowance.

"7. Any such person eligible for the benefits of this part, who is also eligible for the benefit of part VII, may elect which benefit he desires: Provided, That, in the event of such election, subsistence allowance hereunder shall not exceed the amount of additional pension payable for training under said part VII.

"8. No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any State educational agency, or any educational or training institution: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any department agency, or officer of the United States from exercising any supervision or control which such department, agency, or officer is authorized, by existing provisions of law, to exercise over any Federal educational or training institution, or to prevent the furnishing of education or training under this part in any institution over which supervision or control is exer-

cised by such other department, agency, or officer under authority of existing provisions of law.

"9. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and empowered to administer this title, and, insofar as he deems practicable, shall utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments and agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with them. Consistent with and subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in this title, the Administrator shall from time to time, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its purposes and provisions.

"10. The Administrator may arrange for educational and vocational guidance to persons eligible for education and training under this part. At such intervals as he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions: Provided, That facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

"11. As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions' shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges,

scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service establish in accordance with Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training."

Sec. 401. Section 3, Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, 'Salaries and expenses, medical and hospital, and compensation and pensions', shall be available for necessary expenses under part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the pur-

poses thereof. Such expenses may include, subject to regulations issued by the Administrator and in addition to medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and prosthesis, otherwise authorized, such care, treatment, and supplies as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of part VII, as amended, or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)."

Sec. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: Provided, That if he fail, because of fault, on his part to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

Sec. 403. Paragraph I, Part VII, Veterans Regulation Number 1. (a) (Public Law Number 16, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "time" the word "on or" and deleting the date "December 6, 1941" and substituting therefor the date "September 16, 1940."

TITLE III

Loans for the Purchase or Construction of Homes, Farms, and Business Property

Chapter V—Provisions for Loans

Sec. 500. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply within two years after separation from the military or naval forces, or two years after termination of the war, whichever is the later date, by, in no event more than five years after the termination of the war, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guaranty by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum of a loan or loans for any of the purposes specified in sections 501, 502 and 503: Provided, That the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$2,000. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and that the loan applied for appears practicable, the Administrator shall guarantee the payment

of the part thereof as set forth in this title.

(b) Interest for the first year on that part of the loan guaranteed by the Administrator out of available appropriations. No security for the guaranty of a loan shall be required except the right to be subrogated to the lien rights of the holder of the obligation which is guaranteed: Provided, That pursuant to regulations to be issued by the Administrator the mortgagor and mortgagee shall agree that before beginning foreclosure proceedings for default in payment of principal or interest due, the Administrator shall have at least thirty days' notice with the option of bidding in the property on foreclosure or of refinancing the loan with any other agency or by any other means available.

(c) Loans guaranteed by the Administrator under this title shall be payable under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Administrator: Provided, That the liability under the guaranty, with the limitations of this title, shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the obliga-

tion: Provided further, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than twenty years. The Administrator is authorized and directed to guarantee loans to veterans subject to the provisions of this title on approved applications made to persons, firms, associations, and corporations and to governmental agencies and corporations, either State or Federal.

Purchase Or Construction Of Homes

Sec. 501. (a) Any application made by a veteran under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing residential property or in constructing a dwelling on unimproved property owned by him to be occupied as his home may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loans will be used for payment for such property to be purchased or constructed by the veteran;

(2) that the contemplated terms of payment required in any mortgage to be given in part payment

of the purchase price or the construction cost bear a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and that the nature and condition of the property is such as to be suitable for dwelling purposes; and

(3) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property or the construction cost, including the value of the unimproved lot, does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

(b) Any application for the guaranty of a loan under this section for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in, or paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments on, residential property owned by the veteran and used by him as his home, may be approved by the Administrator if he finds that the proceeds of such loan will be used for such purpose or purposes.

(c) No first mortgage shall be eligible for insurance under the National Housing Act, as amended, by reason of any loan guaranteed under this title, or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

Purchase Of Farms And Farm Equipment

Sec. 502. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, or in repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used in payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran, or for repairing, altering, or improving any buildings or equipment, to be used in bona fide farming operations conducted by law;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably neces-

sary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veterans for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

Purchase Of Business Property

Sec. 503. Any application made under this title for the guaranty of a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs if he finds—

(1) that the proceeds of such loan will be used for payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of such gainful occupation;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

Sec. 504. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary and appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may delegate to a subordinate employee authority to approve loans subject to

the provisions of this title and the rules promulgated thereunder.

Sec. 505. (a) The Administrator shall designate such agency or agencies, if any, as he finds equipped to determine whether the guaranty of loans should be approved under this title. In any case wherein a principal loan, for any of the purposes stated in section 501, 502, or 503, is approved by a Federal agency to be made or guaranteed or insured by it pursuant to applicable law and regulations, and the veteran is in need of a second loan to cover the remainder of the purchase price or cost, or a part thereof, the Administrator, subject otherwise to the provisions of this title, including the limitation of \$2,000 on the total amount which may be guaranteed, may guarantee the full amount of the second loan: Provided, That such second loan shall not exceed 20 per centum of the purchase price or cost and that the rate of interest thereon shall not exceed that on the principal loan by more than 1 per centum: And provided further, That regulations to be promulgated jointly by the Administrator and the head of such agencies may provide for servicing of both loans by such agency and for refinancing of the principal loan to include any unpaid portion of the secondary loan with accrued interest, if any, after the curtailment thereon equals twice the amount of the secondary loan.

(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title, as provided in section 500 hereof, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of this ability and experience, including training as a vocational trainee, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such Act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

TITLE IV

Chapter VI—Employment of Veterans

Sec. 600. (a) In the enactment of the provisions of this title Congress declares as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For the purpose there is hereby created to cooperate with and assist the United States Employment Service, as established by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, a Veterans' Placement Service Board, which shall consist of the Adminis-

trator of Veterans' Affairs, as Chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service System, and the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, or whoever may have the responsibility of administering the functions of the United States Employment Service. The Board shall determine all matters of policy relating to the administration of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

(b) The Chairman of the Board shall have direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the veterans' employment representatives in the several

States or through persons engaged in activities authorized by subsection

(g) of section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940), as amended (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 308). The Chairman may delegate such authority to an executive secretary who shall be appointed by him and who shall thereupon be the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

(c) The public records of the Veterans' Personnel Division, National Selective Service System, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the

United States Employment Service shall be available to the Board.

Sec. 601. The United States Employment Service shall assign to each of the States a veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran of the wars of the United States separated from active service under honorable conditions, who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, and who shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, in accordance with the civil-service laws, and whose compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Each such veterans' employment representative shall be attached to the staff of the public employment service in the State to which he has been assigned. He shall be administratively responsible to the Board, through its executive secretary, for the execution of the Board's veterans' placement policies through the public employment service in the State. In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall—

(a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans in employment;

(b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

(c) promote the interest of em-

ployers in employing veterans;

(d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and

(e) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

Sec. 602. Where deemed necessary by the Board, there shall be assigned by the administrative head of the employment service in the State one or more employees, preferably veterans, of the staffs of local employment service offices, whose services shall be primarily devoted in discharging the duties prescribed for the veterans' employment representatives.

Sec. 603. All Federal agencies shall furnish the Board such records, statistics, or information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in administering the provisions of this title, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Board in providing continuous employment opportunities for veterans.

Sec. 604. The Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity and, during the period of its administration, shall effectuate the provisions of this title.

Sec. 605. (a) The Board through

its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

(b) The War Manpower Commission shall from its current appropriation allocate and make available sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of this during the current fiscal year.

Sec. 606. The term "United States Employment Service" as used in this title means that Bureau created by the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, or such successor agencies as from time to time shall perform its functions and duties, as now performed by the War Manpower Commission.

Sec. 607. The term "veteran" as used in this title shall mean a person who served in the active service of the armed forces during a period of war in which the United States has been, or is, engaged, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

TITLE V

Chapter VII — Readjustment Allowances for Former Members of the Armed Forces Who Are Unemployed

Sec. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, after active service of ninety days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, not to exceed a total of fifty-two weeks, which (1) begins after the first Sunday of the third calendar month after the date of enactment hereof, and (2) occurs not later than two years after dis-

charge or release or the termination of the war, whichever is the later date: Provided, That no such allowance shall be paid for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: Provided further, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than five years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for each allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely un-

employed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full work-week and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: Provided, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

Chapter VIII—Disqualifications

Sec. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required by regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that —

(1) he is not participating in or

directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute; Provided, however, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate business in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in

cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, the conditions and standards prescribed by the unemployment compensation laws of the State in which he files his claim shall govern: Provided, That the Administrator may prescribe conditions and standards for applicants in any State having no applicable statute.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

Chapter IX—Amount of Allowance and Payment

Sec. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: Provided, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or major fraction thereof of active service during the period stated in section 700 the veteran shall be entitled to four weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700: Provided, That the allowance for the qualifying ninety days service shall be eight weeks for each such month.

Sec. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at the intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim was made: Pro-

vided, That if none are so prescribed readjustment allowances shall be paid at such reasonable intervals as may be determined by the Administrator.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

Sec. 902. (a) Any person qualified under subsection (a) of section 700, and residing in the United States who is self-employed for profit in an independent establishment, trade, business, profession, or other vocation shall be eligible for readjustment allowances under this title within the time periods applicable, and not in excess of the total amount provided in this title.

(b) Upon application by the vet-

eran showing, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Administrator, that he has been fully engaged in such self-employment and that his net earnings in a trade, business, profession, or vocation, have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, the veteran shall be entitled to receive, subject to the limitations of this title as to time and amount, the difference (adjusted to the next highest multiple of \$1), between \$100 and his net earnings for such month.

(c) Payment of such allowance shall be made by the Administrator to each eligible veteran at the time and in the manner other payments are made directly to veterans by the Administrator.

(d) Subsection (b) of section 700 and section 800 shall not apply in determining the eligibility for allowances of a claimant under this section.

Chapter X—Adjustment of Duplicate Benefits

Sec. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compen-

sation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay

paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be re-adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

Chapter XI—Administration

Sec. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment - compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be a war veteran separated from active service under honorable conditions and who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least two years, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator, consistent with the provisions of this title, shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out its purposes: Provided, however, That cooperative rules and regulations relating to the performance by Federal and State departments, or agencies, of functions under agreements made therewith, may be made by the Administrator after consultation and advisement with representatives of such departments or agencies.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as

the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

(d) Allowances paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than six months.

(f) The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title, and the amount of administrative expense incurred by a State under agreements made pursuant to this section. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall certify such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Board under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the additional amount so certified shall be paid to each State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration.

(g) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after

the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

Sec. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

Sec. 1103. In the case of any veterans eligible under the provisions of this title who either at the time of application for the benefits herein provided is a "qualified employe" as defined in section 3 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, or was last employed prior to such application by an employer as defined in section 1 (a) of the said Act, claim may be made through an office operated by or a facility designated as a free employment office by the Railroad Retirement Board pursuant to the provisions of said Act. In such cases, the conditions and standards as to the suitability of work or existence of good cause, the intervals for making claim for and payment of benefits, and the administrative and appellate procedures prescribed by or under said Act shall govern, if not in conflict with the provisions of this title, the appellate procedures being subject to final appeal to the Administrator. In such cases, a reference in this title to a cooperating State agency shall be deemed to include the Railroad Retirement Board.

Chapter XII—Decisions and Procedures

Sec. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to

make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title III of 133),

shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

Chapter XIII—Penalties

Sec. 1300. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance under this title.

Sec. 1301. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall

make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon

conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Chapter XIV—Definitions

Sec. 1400. As used in this title—
 (a) The term "week" means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed

in regulations by the Administrator.
 (b) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions

and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

TITLE VI

Chapter XV—General Administrative and Penal Provisions

Sec. 1500. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the administrative, definitive, and penal provisions under Public, Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, Numbered 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a and 556a), shall be for application under this Act. For the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of Public, Numbered 2, as amended, and this Act, the Administrator shall have authority to accept uncompensated services and to enter into contracts or agreements with private or public agencies, or persons, for necessary services, including personal services, as he may deem practicable.

Sec. 1501. Except as otherwise specified, the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary

to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 1502. Wherever used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural; the masculine includes the feminine; the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the term "United States" used geographically means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; the term "State" means the several States, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia; and the phrases "termination of hostilities in the present war," "termination of the present war," and "termination of the war," mean termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Sec. 1503. A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to veterans' benefits provided by this Act

or Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended.

Sec. 1504. The Administrator shall transmit to Congress annually a report of operations under this Act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

Sec. 1505. In the event there shall hereafter be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation, any benefits received by, or paid for, any veteran under this Act shall be charged against and deducted from such adjusted compensation; and in the event a veteran has obtained a loan under the terms of this Act, the agency disbursing such adjusted compensation shall first pay the unpaid balance and accrued interest due on such loan to the holder of the evidence of such indebtedness to the extent that the amount of adjusted compensation which may be payable will permit.

Approved June 22, 1944.

