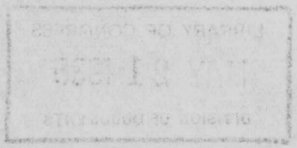
73D CONGRESS : : : 2D SESSION

JANUARY 3 – JUNE 18, 1934

HOUSE DOCUMENTS



VOL. 4

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

J66

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MAY 21 1935
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

73d Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - House Document No. 153

Proceedings of the 13th National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War

Cincinnati, Ohio

June 24 to July 1, 1933

JANUARY 4, 1934.—Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 126, SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, respectively, shall, with accompanying illustrations, be printed annually as separate House documents of the session of Congress to which they may be submitted.

SEC. 2. That section 2, chapter 277, volume 43, page 473, of the Revised Statutes, approved June 6, 1924, be, and is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1931.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR,
Washington, September 1, 1933.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith the minutes of the Thirteenth National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans held at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 25 to July 1, 1933, inclusive, to be published under authority of Public Resolution 126 of the Seventy-first Congress.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,

THOMAS KIRBY,
National Legislative Chairman.

CONTENTS

	Page
First business session	1
National legislative report	8
National rehabilitation report	20
Annual memorial services	46
Second business session	65
National commander's report	65
National finance committee report	71
Third business session	91
Convention committees	91
Fourth business session	112
Convention legislative committee report	119
Convention rehabilitation report	122
Veterans' Administrator's report	124
Fifth business session	144
Convention resolution committee report	156
Sixth business session	166
Rehabilitation officers' conference	169
Convention time and place committee report	186
Convention publicity committee report	187
National historian's report	188
Convention women's auxiliary committee report	201
Convention ritual and emblem committee report	202
Seventh business session	203
Convention finance committee report	220
Service foundation report	225
National adjutant's report	233

NATIONAL OFFICERS

1932-33

National Commander
WILLIAM CONLEY, Los Angeles, Calif.

Senior Vice Commander
A. B. POWELL, Birmingham, Ala.

First Junior Vice Commander
SULO SALONEN, Walla Walla, Wash.

Second Junior Vice Commander
Dr. PAUL HARTIG, Minneapolis, Minn.

Third Junior Vice Commander
PETER NUGENT, West Haven, Conn.

Fourth Junior Vice Commander
WALTER RIGHETTI, Phoenix, Ariz.

National Chaplain
Rev. JOSEPH MURRAY, Dallas, Tex.

National Judge Advocate
VOLNEY P. MOONEY, Los Angeles, Calif.

National Adjutant
VIVIAN D. CORBLY, Cincinnati, Ohio

National Legislative Chairman
THOMAS KIRBY, Washington, D.C.

National Rehabilitation Chairman
RALPH L. CHAMBERS, Washington, D.C.

National Chief of Staff
CARTER M. SMITH, Chicago, Ill.

National Historian
Dr. GEORGE R. WEISZ, Chicago, Ill.

National Finance Chairman
PAUL M. MILLIKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio



WILLIAM CONLEY
NATIONAL COMMANDER, 1932-33



JOSEPH W. MCQUEEN
NATIONAL COMMANDER, 1933-34

NATIONAL OFFICERS

1933-34

National Commander
JOSEPH W. McQUEEN, Kansas City, Mo.

Senior Vice Commander
SULO SALONEN, Walla Walla, Wash.

First Junior Vice Commander
PETER NUGENT, West Haven, Conn.

Second Junior Vice Commander
WILLIAM DARMITZEL, Albuquerque, N.Mex.

Third Junior Vice Commander
ROY HALE, Parkersburg, W.Va.

Fourth Junior Vice Commander
FRANK DUKES, Chicago, Ill.

National Chaplain
Rev. GEORGE F. JONAITIS, Blair, Nebr.

National Judge Advocate
VOLNEY P. MOONEY, Los Angeles, Calif.

National Adjutant
VIVIAN D. CORBLY, Cincinnati, Ohio

National Legislative Chairman
THOMAS KIRBY, Washington, D.C.

National Rehabilitation Chairman
RALPH L. CHAMBERS, Washington, D.C.

National Chief of Staff
CARTER M. SMITH, Chicago, Ill.

National Historian
ARTHUR G. CROMWELL, Rochester, N.Y.

National Finance Chairman
M. FROOME BARBOUR, Cincinnati, Ohio

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN

1932–33

E. Claude Babcock, P.N.C., Washington, D.C.
Charles P. Doherty, Revere, Mass.
Frank C. Reitter, Buffalo, N.Y.
Earl D. Atkins, Wildwood, N.J.
Lee T. Turner, Washington, D.C.
Fred R. Stokes, Atlanta, Ga.
Fred Gibson, Birmingham, Ala.
M. Froome Barbour, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Guy C. Guerine, Melrose Park, Ill.
Rusolph E. Forsyth, Wichita, Kans.
C. P. Behnken, St. Paul, Minn.
Nicholas Dontas, Salt Lake City, Utah
Percy H. Heron, San Diego, Calif.
H. O. Hanes, Portland, Oreg.
E. Ross Smith, Little Rock, Ark.
Michael Inselbuch, Washington, D.C.

1933–34

William Conley, P.N.C., Los Angeles, Calif.
A. C. McCarthy, Roslindale, Mass.
Daniel F. Kelly, Hoboken, N.J.
George S. Fay, Altoona, Pa.
George Phillips, Washington, D.C.
Lewis L. Rishel, Swannanoa, N.C.
M. W. Glossinger, New Orleans, La.
Bruce G. Cox, Evansville, Ind.
Roy Westbury, Madison, Wis.
Arnold Utzig, Dubuque, Iowa
John E. Soper, Minneapolis, Minn.
P. L. Secord, Denver, Colo.
Leslie E. East, Whipple, Ariz.
Edward W. Waggoner, Bothell, Wash.
R. H. Claypool, Waco, Tex.
Michael Inselbuch, Washington, D.C.

National Auditor

Frank C. Deckebach, C.P.A., Cincinnati, Ohio

National Depository and Registrar

Fifth Third Union Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

PAST NATIONAL COMMANDERS

1921–22. Robert S. Marx, Ohio
1922–23. C. Hamilton Cook, New York
1923–24. James A. McFarland, Georgia
1924–25. Frank J. Irwin, New York
1925–26. John W. Mahan, Montana
1926–27. John V. Clinnin, Illinois
1927–28. William E. Tate, Georgia
1928–29. Millard W. Rice, Minnesota
1929–30. William J. Murphy, California (deceased)
1930–31. Herman H. Weimer, Illinois
1931–32. E. Claude Babcock, District of Columbia
1932–33. William Conley, California

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR HELD AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 24 TO JULY 1, 1933

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION, HELD AT HOTEL GIBSON ROOFGARDEN

Monday, June 26, 10 a.m.

Judge OTIS R. HESS (commander Cincinnati Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio). The convention will now come to order. National officers will please advance to the platform. The sergeant at arms will present the colors.

(National Sergeant at Arms Paul Jones, Cincinnati, and staff advanced the colors. The convention stood as the D.A.V. color ritual was presented.)

Judge OTIS R. HESS (commander Cincinnati Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio). The delegates will remain standing while Rev. Joseph J. Murray, national chaplain of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, gives us the invocation.

Rev. JOSEPH J. MURRAY (national chaplain, Dallas, Tex.). O Almighty God, let us acknowledge Thy presence as the Supreme Ruler and Guider of the destinies of man and our Maker. We invoke Thy divine blessings upon this assembly which is convened here today. We ask Thy blessings upon the officers of our beloved organization, that Thou might guide them righteously and give them wisdom and justice. Help us in our deliberations here.

Please be with those who are prevented because of sickness from being here. Please be with those widows and orphans whose hearts are with us as we attempt to solve their problems for them.

Our God, be merciful unto us and cause Thy blessings to shine upon us Thy servants. Let us be glad and sing for joy that Thou shall judge us righteously on Judgment Day. Amen.

Comrade OTIS R. HESS (commander Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio). In the year 1920 there was born in Cincinnati one of the most unique organizations that history records insofar as service men's organizations are concerned. The D.A.V. has become one of the most revered organizations in the United States, or, so far as we are able to learn, in the world.

The justice of the cause of the disabled soldier merits the consideration that their organization has received.

To be chosen commander of the mother chapter, which rates a membership of approximately 1,200 members, is an honor that is not to be taken lightly. But to be commander of the mother chapter and at the same time being host to the national convention is a privilege that comes to one seldom in a lifetime.

Never in the history of service organizations was there a more momentous convention than this here assembled. Men who have suffered the pangs of hell on the battlefield; men who have been blasted in body and mind to preserve life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, have their cause now hanging in the balance. Great pressure has been brought to bear to minimize the importance of the duty owing to these men by their Government.

It cannot be denied that the man who offered his life for the preservation of his country and who was wounded, gassed, shell-shocked, or otherwise disabled while in the military service of his country is justly entitled to be assured that the remainder of his life will not be that of poverty, dejectment, and discouragement.

We now find these men who are unable to provide for themselves wondering what is to be their lot.

The duty of this convention is a grave one. It will become necessary to educate the people of this country of the injustices which have recently been wrought by certain Federal legislation; it will be necessary for this convention to acquaint the public with the fact that the disabled soldier has been as severely dealt with as the man who received his disability after the conflict was over. We will be obliged to inform the citizens of this country the service-connected disability cases have been so harshly dealt with that in certain instances it means that the men will be forced not only to endure the pains of their wounds but also face the prospect of starvation or charitable relief for subsistence. Can anything be more unpatriotic than to so suddenly forget that it was but a few years ago that these self-same men were engaged in a conflict that shattered their bodies in order that democracy might endure.

We believe that when the citizenry of our beloved country is acquainted with the facts that there will be a righteous indignation arise and these men will again be placed in the position that they are entitled to occupy; we believe the time has come when electorate of these United States will realize that the disabled soldier who received his disability in the line of actual military combat is entitled to have his claim considered a preferred one and that the injustices which have occured recently will be righted.

These men are just as patriotic today as the day when they went to the front and received their disabilities; they never have asked nor could the Government give them more than they are entitled to receive. But in spite of that fact they have reaffirmed their patriotism and voluntarily offered to receive less compensation in order that they might assist their fair country during the period of the economical distress. Could anything be more generous. But they are not willing that they shall be forgotten and have their rights disregarded.

Cincinnati Chapter No. 1 welcomes you to this history-making convention; the city of Cincinnati, through its official family, will welcome you, and the citizens of this city are at your service and have cooperated to the fullest extent to make your stay here a happy one. And when you leave this city may it be ever said that you outlined and promulgated a safe, sane, and constructive program.

I beg your pardon for somewhat straying from my duty here at this present moment in making purely welcoming remarks, but the matter should receive such serious attention that we cannot help

but impress upon you the seriousness of your presence here. Before proceeding further, let me call to your minds the hour of 11—that momentous hour at which time today throughout the world—in the United States at Arlington, at Paris, Brussels, London, and Rome—wreaths are being placed upon the tombs of the Unknown Soldiers and also upon the grave of our departed National Commander Comrade William J. Murphy. The hour has now arrived, and in commemoration of that great hour will you all stand in silence. [All delegates and visitors stood in silence and faced the east for 1 minute in memory of their comrades who had gone on.]

Comrade OTIS R. HESS (Cincinnati, Ohio). And now comes one of those times when I must say things that I am glad to say. Cincinnati has been honored with the national headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. The national commander this year has made Cincinnati his home. He has been here in Cincinnati during the year and perhaps the mother chapter did not give to him the respect that we might have otherwise given him if he was not here all of the time, but that was primarily because of the fact that he is one of the boys. He has worked very hard during his term of office, to the extent that he has recently suffered a physical collapse. He is now facing one of the most trying weeks of his life. I would like to say to you that Cincinnatians, the officers of the national organization who may remain and Cincinnati Chapter No. 1 regrets his leaving; we will miss his pleasant smile, his friendly handshake; we will miss the "Hello Bill"—but you are going to see a lot of him during the week, and with this introduction I want to turn over to him now the gavel to preside over this convention for the week—but how can I turn a gavel over when I don't have one? The same old Army in the same old way. [Applause.] And how in the hell is a man going to conduct this convention if he don't have a gavel? Is there a comrade here who may be able to assist us? Sergeant at Arms Jones, please escort the gentleman from Utah to the platform.

Comrade GEORGE A. FAUST (Salt Lake City Chapter No. 1, Salt Lake City, Utah). I brought this gavel from Salt Lake City. It consists of 1 pound of pure copper taken from the great copper mines at Berg Cannon, Utah. Copper is an everlasting metal; it was used by the ancient Egyptians and Grecians, and they were able to make it as hard as steel. Because of the esteem the disabled men of Salt Lake City have for "Fighting Bill" Conley, we take pleasure in presenting him with this gavel. [Applause.]

Comrade OTIS A. HESS (commander Cincinnati Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio). Thank you. Now that you have a pound of copper to bounce upon the heads of ivory, may I congratulate you and wish you Godspeed from here and henceforth. Your commander is now in charge. [Applause.]

National Commander WILLIAM CONLEY (Los Angeles, Calif.). My dear Commander Hess, my comrades, this is indeed a great moment in my life. I thought at San Diego when you elected me to this office that I had received a great distinction, but I did not receive near the great distinction that I have right now. I am humble before you.

I am going to ask you during this convention to remember that we have a great work before us. Make our deliberations such that we can truly lead all other veteran organizations as they come to their

deliberations. Please bear with me. I ask you that. Do not let us dribble too much about our parliamentary laws. Let us use common sense. It is quite easy, as you all know, for two or three smart men to tie a chair up in a knot, but they tell me that copper cuts like a knife, and the first time I am tied up in a knot I will cut my way out with this gavel. [Applause.]

I want to thank Judge Hess for the splendid remarks that he has made. It is indeed a great pleasure to meet here in Cincinnati. I have made friends here that I hope will last as long as I live, and they are mighty fine friends. Judge Hess extended to you very fine words of welcome, which he meant; and if you fellows don't take advantage of Bob Bunge's preparations for your entertainment, it is just too bad; it is your own fault.

With these few words, I am going to call this convention to order and request that the adjutant call the roll of the national officers.

National Adjutant VIVIAN D. CORBLY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Present—Commander William Conley, Los Angeles, Calif.; Senior Vice Commander A. B. Powell, Birmingham, Ala.; First Junior Vice Commander Sulo Salonen, Walla Walla, Wash.; Second Junior Vice Commander Dr. Paul Hartig, Minneapolis, Minn.; Third Junior Vice Commander Peter Nugent, West Haven, Conn.; Fourth Junior Vice Commander Walter Righetti,[1] Phoenix, Ariz.; Past National Commander E. Claude Babcock, Washington, D.C.; National Historian Dr. George R. Weisz, Chicago, Ill.; First District Executive Committeeman Charles Doherty, Revere, Mass.; Second District Executive Committeeman Frank C. Reitter, Buffalo, N.Y.; Third District Executive Committeeman Earl D. Atkins, Wildwood, N.J.; Fourth District Executive Committeeman George W. Phillips, Washington, D.C.; Fifth District Executive Committeeman Fred R. Stokes, Atlanta, Ga.; Sixth District Executive Committeeman Fred A. Gibson, Birmingham, Ala.; Seventh District Executive Committeeman M. Froome Barbour, Cincinnati, Ohio; Eighth District Executive Committeeman Guy Guerine, Chicago, Ill.; Ninth District Executive Committeeman Rudolph E. Forsyth, Wichita, Kans.: Tenth District Executive Committeeman C. P. Behnken,[1] St. Paul, Minn.; Eleventh District Executive Committeeman Nicholas Dontas, Salt Lake City, Utah; Twelfth District Executive Committeeman Percy H. Heron, San Diego, Calif.; Thirteenth District Executive Committeeman H. O. Hanes,[2] Portland, Oreg.; Fourteenth District Executive Committeeman E. Ross Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; Blind Veterans Executive Committeeman Michael Inselbuch; National Chief of Staff Carter Smith; National Legislation Chairman Thomas Kirby, National Rehabilitation Chairman Ralph Chambers, National Finance Committee Chairman Paul M. Millikin; National Finance Committeeman C. Al. Ragor; National Finance Committeeman James Hennegan; National Finance Committeeman Froome Barbour; National Finance Committeeman Joseph W. McQueen; National Assistant Adjutant Millard W. Rice; National Adjutant Vivian D. Corbly.

Commander CONLEY. I have been informed that the national commander and the national adjutant of the Women's Auxiliary are in the hall. I am going to ask the sergeant at arms to escort them to the platform. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Frieda Mooney, Los Angeles, Calif., national commander, and Mrs. Ann Weber, Colorado Springs, Colo., national adjutant of the Women's Auxiliary, D.A.V., are escorted to the platform.)

Commander CONLEY. The adjutant will now read the rules of the convention.

Adjutant CORBLY. The following proposed rules for the Fourteenth National Convention of the D.A.V. are recommended to this body

[1] Absent. [2] Resigned.

by the national executive committee without a dissenting vote. M. Froome Barbour, Cincinnati; George Phillips, Washington; and Nicolas Dontas, Salt Lake City, were members of the subcommittee responsible for the drafting of the rules.

RULES OF CONVENTION

June 24–July 1, 1933

Your national executive committee submits the following rules and regulations for the approval of the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War:

1. Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised, will govern except as hereinafter specifically stated.

2. When a delegate desires to be recognized, he will rise, address the Chair, as "Comrade Commander", state his name and the name of his chapter, and shall proceed only after recognition.

3. Debate shall be limited to 4 minutes for each speaker, except by unanimous consent.

4. Not more than two delegates from any one chapter or delegation shall be permitted to discuss any one question on the floor of the convention.

5. Recognition shall be granted only once to any one delegate on any one subject: *Provided*, That in the event of a dispute, a rebuttal of not more than 3 minutes may be permitted, except that additional recognition may be granted by unanimous consent.

6. All resolutions shall be immediately referred by the commander to the proper committee for consideration and shall not be discussed until after the committee report. Resolutions referred to a committee and not reported by such committee shall be in order at the moment of discharge of such committee and may be called up by the proponent of the resolution.

7. No resolution shall be received except by unanimous consent after 6 p.m., Tuesday, June 27, 1933. All resolutions must be submitted to the office of the national adjutant in triplicate in typewritten or printed form. They must be in proper resolution form and signed by the author or offerer. Convention committees shall accept for consideration only such resolutions as have been properly received through the office of the national adjutant.

8. Each chapter delegation shall select a chairman who shall announce the vote of the delegation. When the poll of any delegation is demanded by a delegate thereof entitled to vote, the chairman shall poll the vote in such delegation without debate or discussion of the question being voted on.

9. In viva voce on any subject before the convention, no person shall participate except fully accredited delegates.

10. The unit rule of voting shall not be permitted in this convention.

11. In case any delegation is entitled to cast more votes than the number of delegates present, the vote of those absent shall be cast in the same proportion as the votes of those present.

12. Voting shall be viva voce, except when a roll call is demanded by the chairman or acting chairman of at least 10 delegation units, except in the case of the election of national officers and except in the selection of the next convention city; *Provided, however*, That the election of a national officer or the selection of the next convention city may be made viva voce vote when there is no contest.

13. Nominations for national officers shall be made from the floor on a roll call from the local chapters numerically arranged by districts.

14. Only one nominating speech of not more than 5 minutes and only one seconding speech of not more than 3 minutes shall be permitted for each candidate for an elective national office.

15. In the event more than two candidates are nominated for one office, the balloting shall continue until one candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast by the convention.

16. Discussion of personal grievance, local conditions, or claims concerning one individual only, with respect to his personal interest, shall not be in order before the convention, but may be discussed before the committees of the convention with the approval of the respective committees.

17. In conformity with the constitution, the national officers shall serve as the officers of the convention. The national adjutant shall serve as the adjutant of the convention, and he shall be authorized to arrange for the employment of secretaries, reading clerks, stenographers and all other employees, equipment, and supplies necessary to assist in the work of the convention.

18. The national sergeant at arms shall be the sergeant at arms of the convention and he shall be authorized to appoint such assistants as may be deemed necessary.

19. There shall be no voting by proxy at this convention.

20. The following committees are hereby provided as the standing committees of the convention, to consider such matters as are specifically assigned herein or which may be properly referred to or brought before such committees, and their chairman shall report their respective findings and recommendations orally and in writing to the convention:

(1) *Committee on credentials.*—This committee in conformity with the constitution is appointed by the national commander. It will make preliminary report at the first business session of the convention, certifying for recognition delegates of those departments and chapters entitled to vote in the national convention. Thereafter it shall make supplemental reports as from time to time further delegates prove eligibility. Certification by the committee will automatically entitle delegates to vote except on challenge supported by vote of already accredited delegates or persons entitled to vote.

(2) *Committee on rehabilitation.*—This committee shall consider all questions concerning regulations, policies, and procedure in connection with the administration of veterans' affairs and all other agencies dealing with the problems of disabled ex-service men, including all matters relating to compensation, hospitalization, rehabilitation, and employment, with the exception of such matters as require legislative action. It shall receive and act upon the report of the chairman of the national rehabilitation committee. The chairman of the national rehabilitation committee shall be responsible for the assembling and the preliminary organization of the committee, shall be present at its sessions and act as advisor, without vote, in committee actions.

(3) *Committee on legislation.*—This committee will consider all matters requiring legislative action and will receive and act upon the report of the chairman of the national legislative committee. The chairman of the national legislative committee will be responsible for the assembling and the preliminary organization of the committee and shall be present at its sessions, and act as advisor, without vote, in committee actions.

(4) *Committee on resolutions.*—This committee shall formulate and consider appropriate resolutions of appreciation and such other resolutions as may be specifically referred to it by the commander or the convention.

(5) *Committee on national constitution.*—This committee shall consider proposed additions, changes, or amendments to the national constitution. The assistant national adjutant shall be responsible for the assembling and the preliminary organization of the committee and shall be present at its sessions and act as advisor, without vote, in committee actions.

(6) *Committee on finance and dues.*—This committee shall consider and make recommendations relative to the reports of the national finance committee, the national adjutant, and the D.A.V. Service Foundation. It shall make a recommendation with respect to the amount of annual membership dues, and shall formulate and recommend plans for future finances of the organization; the national adjutant shall be responsible for the assembling and the preliminary organization of the committee and shall be present at its sessions, and act as advisor, without vote, in committee actions; the national bookkeeper and the members of the national finance committee, who are present at the convention, shall make themselves available for all sessions of the committee.

(7) *Committee on time and place for the next national convention.*—This committee shall report its recommendations and findings as to the proposals for the time and place of the next national convention.

(8) *Committee on women's auxiliary.*—This committee shall consider and make recommendations relative to the relationship of the organization with the Women's Auxiliary.

(9) *Committee on national semimonthly and publicity.*—To consider plans and policies to be pursued with respect to the national publication, and other D.A.V. publicity.

(10) *Committee on ritual and emblem.*—To consider all questions pertaining to ritual and official ceremonies, designs, regalia, and emblems.

21. All national convention committees shall consist of one member from each of the 14 districts, and a representative of the Blind Veterans' National Chapter, and, with the exception of the credentials committee, committees shall be selected in the following manner:

(1) Immediately following the opening session on Monday, each of the districts shall caucus separately with the respective district committeeman or alternate as temporary chairman of the district caucus, and after the election of a district secretary each caucus shall select its permanent chairman, and one member to represent such district upon each of the convention committees, with the exception of the credentials committee. The district caucus shall arrange its selection of committee members so that insofar as possible each State and chapter in the district will be equitably and fairly represented, with due consideration as to the qualifications of such appointees, and each voting delegation unit shall cast the same number of votes in the district caucus as it would be entitled to cast in the convention.

(2) In the selection of committee representatives, no district shall elect more than one committeeman from any one chapter in the district, except by consent of three fourths of the delegation units, or upon unanimous consent, until after every chapter within the district has had one of its delegates selected for one of the convention committees.

(3) Immediately following the district caucus, the chairman and secretary of each district caucus shall certify to the national adjutant in the headquarters office at the Gibson Hotel the selection made by the district caucus for committee members for each of the committees, on prescribed forms to be furnished by the national adjutant; if the national adjutant shall not have received report of such selections from any such district by 9 a.m., Tuesday, June 27, 1933, then the national commander may exercise the authority to appoint delegates from such district to any of the convention committees, as above provided.

22. All committees will meet each day of the convention, as directed by the convention, the national commander, or the chairman of the respective committees, at such times and places as may be designated. At the first meeting of each committee it will organize by the election of a committee chairman and a committee secretary. The committee secretary will immediately notify the convention adjutant of the selection by the committee of its chairman and secretary as above, then the committee will then proceed with the transaction of such business as may properly come before it; committee chairmen will delegate one or more members of their respective committees to establish and maintain liaison with all other convention committees in order to prevent duplication of committee activities: *Provided*, That there shall be no deviation of rule no. 7 hereof.

23. Regardless of the state of the business of the convention, at 2 p.m. on Friday, June 30, 1933, the convention will proceed to the nomination and election of national officers for the ensuing year.

The foregoing rules are respectfully submitted by the national executive committee of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War this 26th day of June 1933.

M. Froome Barbour,
George Phillips,
Nicholas Dontas,
Subcommittee of National Executive Committee on Convention Rules.

Attest:

Vivian D. Corbly,
National Adjutant.

Comrade L. R. Morrison (Tyler, Tex.). I move you, sir, that this convention adopt the rules as read.

Comrade William Jorasch (Cleveland, Ohio). Seconds.

Comrade Carter Smith (Edw. Hines, Jr., Chapter No. 10, Chicago, Ill.). I note that in item 12 the rules have been changed to the effect that in order to have a roll call you must have the request of the chairmen of 10 delegations. For the past 10 years it has always been that 3 chairmen of delegations could call for a roll call. Kindly explain why this particular item was changed from 3 to 10.

Commander CONLEY. The fact that we have over 700 chapters represented here made us feel that 3 was too small a representation, and therefore it was changed to 10.

Comrade CARTER SMITH (Edw. Hines, Jr., Chapter No. 10, Chicago, Ill.). I still think that any three chairmen of delegations should have the right to ask for a roll call.

Commander CONLEY. Any three chairmen of delegations could tie the convention up in a knot.

Comrade CARTER SMITH (Edw. Hines, Jr., Chapter No. 10, Chicago, Ill.). Experience in past years has proven that such was not the case.

Commander CONLEY. Such has been the case in the past. Are you ready for the question?

(Carried and the rules of the convention are adopted as read.)

Commander CONLEY. I am now going to ask you to give your attention to one of the most important reports that we have to offer, and that is the report of your legislative chairman. It is of necessity going to be somewhat lengthy this year, but it can't be helped, as Tom's work has been mighty lengthy this year. [Applause.]

Comrade THOMAS KIRBY (national legislative chairman, Washington, D.C.). Comrade Commander: This national convention marks the closing of the most momentous legislative year since the armistice and the dawning of a period of the gravest concern to the disabled of all wars. No one possesses the prophetic ability to definitely forecast the ultimate outcome.

The past few months have witnessed the sudden development of emergency after emergency, test after test, and crisis after crisis, with the D.A.V. constantly on the defensive, arrayed against destructive forces of politicians and financiers that it had never been believed possible to mobilize at a given time. From the falling of the gavel at San Diego there has never been even a brief spell when the D.A.V. was not repelling an insistent attack on one of at least a dozen fronts. Indeed, the scenes were changing with such rapidity that few except those of us privileged to be on the scenes are really familiar with the intensity of the fire to which we were subjected and the grave danger of inroads not at any particular time or place but almost continuously.

That, in brief, is a general picture of the broad situation of an embattled and determined group, the full history of which will never be fully told but, before attempting to recite the facts concerning the general law, there should be briefly sketched other features of our problems of a legislative nature of deep concern to thousands of veterans and their dependents.

EMPLOYMENT

At all times, but particularly during those trying days of national suffering, one of the most intensive activities of the D.A.V. has been on the matter of employment. The D.A.V. has consistently maintained that in the rehabilitation of disabled men there have been three distinct phases—first, the war victim must receive medical attention to cure, as far as possible, his physical ills. Maximum treatment having been accomplished, the Nation owes him an ever-

lasting obligation to compensate him for his handicap so far as compensation is possible. However, the third consideration in this program of rehabilitation has been the one that, in many respects, has been neglected. That obligation is placing men in such employment that they may become self-sustaining with the least chance of return to their former broken condition.

It will be recalled it was the D.A.V., and the D.A.V. alone, that brought about the first comprehensive census of the employment of the disabled. Through calls to every disabled man on the compensation rolls there was developed a tabulation showing the numbers employable but unemployed. While it is true that thousands of these men have never been properly placed, it is nevertheless established that other thousands were given jobs for which they were fitted.

Through the greater part of the past year unemployment was on the rise and the disabled, in common with the other citizenry, suffered because of these acute conditions. But, during this period, the D.A.V. at Washington has grasped every possible opportunity to meet this national ailment, and that we have made at least some advances is shown by the legislative concessions we have been able to obtain in emergency legislation. The greatest peace-time appropriation for public works in all history is now available, and there is written into that act, in plain language, that in the use of these funds preference for employment must be given to veterans with dependents.

While the struggle to obtain this concession was on, there was another legislative battle at another front. For some unexplained reason the Secretary of Labor decided to abolish the Veterans' Division of the United States Employment Service. It seems only fair to say while the Veterans' Division, as it functioned for 2 years, could not possibly meet all the needs, nevertheless its record of finding jobs for former service men was most impressive, considering all factors.

When the plan of the new administration to drop this service became known, your chairman went before the Labor Committee in Congress and pleaded that the opinion of the Secretary of Labor be overridden and the appropriation be continued to carry on our efforts which had been cupped with some success. The result has been there are to be continued in the principal cities of the country employment officers with the sole obligation of finding work for qualified veterans. Further on in this report the particularly valuable result of that appearance before the Labor Committee will be explained.

On the day following the day on which the President signed the act of March 20, there was sent to Congress a message urging the formation of a so-called "Civilian Conservation Corps", to consist of a quarter of a million youths between 18 and 25 years to work on work in the forests. In other words, the day after the law adversely affecting about a million veterans and their dependents became effective on the ground that money must be saved, money was found from various sources to finance the forestry work and this schedule was so arranged that veterans were ineligible. Later on, a special section of the Conservation Corps provided 25,000 places for veterans.

In view of the fact that the average rating of veterans approached 50 percent it is obvious that most of the disabled would be physically disqualified from taking these heavy jobs. But this concession will probably afford temporary employment for a small number of disabled, although what is to become of these same men once winter sets in is not clear at Washington. However, it is a part of the whole gigantic emergency legislation, the results of which cannot be foretold at this time.

One of the many horrors of the law that the public has been told was passed "To maintain the credit of the United States Government" came in the form of a prohibition against a disabled veteran receiving full compensation while a Federal employee. The D.A.V. has fought this provision on the theory that there is no employer who should more readily accept the services of the disabled than the very Government the man served. If the Government of the United States will say to a disabled veteran that it will deny him this compensation while he is working for the Government, what hope is there that the same unholy policy will not spread to private employers? This would mean finally the man who has the intelligence and courage, in spite of his scars, to hold a position cannot hope for the same relief that would go to the one without the intelligence or courage or both. It is conceded that for the present this provision affects relatively few still, the thought this convention should bear in mind is that unless this feature is changed the fire may spread to private industry until it reaches many additional tens of thousands. It is a policy the D.A.V. cannot condone.

On the matter of employment there has been a steady stream of correspondence to the Washington office for weeks concerning personnel of the Veterans' Administration.

Regardless of how unpleasant the news may be, the cold fact remains that there is every indication that within the next few months regional office after regional office of the Veterans' Administration is to be closed, and even the largest ones that may remain open 6 months hence will be operating under a skeletonized crew compared with the numbers so employed prior to the crash of March 20. It follows logically that thousands of Administration employees are to be surplused and there is little hope, under existing conditions, for saving these jobs, due to the fact that the new law, regulations and instructions offer ample evidence that there will not be the requirements for such forces as the Administration has employed in the past.

As these reductions progress the D.A.V. has a right and an obligation to see to it that both the letter and the spirit of the military preference is adhered to so that no veteran whose record is good will be cast out until all nonmilitary personnel has been surplused.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The act of March 20 and subsequent regulations have brought about a chaotic condition surrounding hospitalization. While the matter of eligibility for treatment will be covered by the rehabilitation chairman, hospital construction is within the province of the legislative chairman. The Veterans' Administration has several hundred thousand dollars left over from the last appropriation bill but the Federal

Board on Hospitalization, which controls the matter of building, is today unsettled as to which way it is going. When the new bill was signed all further projects were abruptly halted and now the only authorizations being granted are for necessary repairs and improvements in existing facilities.

Restriction on general hospitalization has been a severe blow to the medical services of both the Army and the Navy as the Veterans' Administration steadily gives up beds in the service institutions to draw them into Administration facilities. This has resulted in a marked surplusing in the medical divisions of both the Army and Navy. Entirely aside from the consideration of veterans, it is manifest the new law is a blow to the national defense by weakening the medical services of both the Military and Naval Establishments. In addition, there now exists definite threat to our hospitalization policies through the fact that the Army and Navy are determinedly contesting to retain treatment of general medical and surgical cases. In effect, this would mean that the TB and NP patients would be treated almost exclusively by the Veterans' Administration facilities while the third class would be assigned to the service hospitals in order that the Army and Navy might maintain a higher level of personnel. While there may be times when the veterans might properly go to the Army or Navy hospitals for certain treatment, nevertheless, as a broad proposition, the D.A.V. cannot remain silent on such a matter and we have already registered strenuous objection.

Within the coming month it is anticipated this question will be settled with the D.A.V. continuing its oppostion to the proposed radical departure.

At the San Diego convention the reports indicated 43,000 veterans in hospitals while the reports on the first of this month showed this had been reduced by approximately 10,000, or a total of 34,232 of all classes in hospitals. Of these 31,251 were in Veterans' Administration facilities, leaving less than 3,000 veterans in contract, Public Health, Army, Navy, and St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington. These figures unmistakably indicate the severe restrictions on hospitalization as well as the high concentration in veterans' facilities.

MEDICAL CORPS

The D.A.V. has steadily campaigned for the establishment of a permanent medical corps in the Veterans' Administration, believing that such an arrangement would attract and retain a higher standard of medical personnel. The average age of physicians and surgeons in uniform was considerably higher than the average age of other classes. As we approach the 15th anniversary of the termination of the war, the number of former service doctors available for the Administration is steadily decreasing, meaning that some method must be adopted to encourage enrollment in the Administration of younger doctors who are ready to adopt the treatment of veterans as their professional careers. With a higher concentration than ever before of veterans in Administration facilities, it appears obvious that as great as has been the justification for a permanent Medical Corps in the past, it is even greater today, so the recommendation is renewed that there be established by law a permanent Medical Corps.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION

During the year now drawing to a close there have been sporadic efforts to bring about the immediate redemption of the adjusted-service certificates. But at no time has there been any considerable number of legislators at Washington who have felt there has been anything even approaching a chance of such an enactment. It is true that some demagogues and politicians led uninformed veterans to believe that the cash bonus was only a question of a few days or weeks, still such a feeling most certainly did not prevail among those who had real knowledge of the situation and were frank. There were no bonus hearings or any serious consideration given to the proposal, as the attention of Congress throughout the session was centered on the question of relief for the disabled.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of any bonus plan, it is inconceivable to your chairman that any representative group of disabled men will favor cashing the certificates unless and until Congress rights the wrong that was done to the disabled men by the act of March 20. These matters have relative values and your chairman recommends to this convention that regardless of what movement may be made on the bonus matter that it must take second place to the relief of those who bear evidence of their service.

It has come to the attention of your chairman that a number of departments will present resolutions to this convention opposing "bonus marches" on Washington. Those of us in Washington who have witnessed the last two futile spectacles are practically unanimous in a settled opinion that the gathering in the shadow of the National Capitol of thousands of destitute former service men without dependable leadership cannot accomplish anything except to discredit the general cause. This is not said in criticism of the overwhelming majority of those who have been misled into joining these treks, as it is realized that most of them believed that they were doing the proper thing, but it is pointed out that these men—many of them with excellent war records—are the unconscious tools of self-advertising promoters or small groups of conniving Communists who live in the hope that they may some day see the destruction of the very American institutions in the maintenance of which you delegates are today disabled.

Your chairman, therefore, concurs in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions that will come before this convention condemning these "bonus marches" and hopes that this convention will go on record strongly for the orderly presentation of our case to the constitutional authorities and condemn irresponsible movements that have resulted in the gathering in Washington in the past 2 years of thousands of veterans whose suffering was increased without having recorded any achievement whatsoever for the former service man.

IMMIGRATION AND DEFENSE

In view of the demonstrable fact that Communists and deserters had conspicuous parts in both of the last "bonus marches" on Washington, it seems timely to reiterate the D.A.V. viewpoint on subversive activities.

Consistent with the established D.A.V. attitude against propaganda calculated to injure the American principles of government, your chairman cooperated with other patriotic groups during the past year on legislation to curb communistic activities and further measures for the deportation of alien reds, not only to clear the atmosphere of these disciples of Moscow but to make available jobs they are holding for real Americans.

It is believed desirable that this convention restate its stand against subversive movements and disloyal organizations and that the legislative chairman be authorized to continue to cooperate with worthy associations in ridding this country of these nuisances and potential threats.

While essentially and properly consecrating its efforts toward the conservation of the rights of the disabled, the D.A.V. has always supported adequate preparedness. While we have not been militaristic in any way, we have felt that this country owes it to her loyal citizens to maintain military and naval establishments capable of sudden expansion to meet any emergency. It is recommended that support of a reasonable national defense be continued on the D.A.V. legislative program and that your legislative department exert its efforts to speed the day of a universal draft, so when America is again threatened capital and labor will be conscripted just as the man power of America was drafted to face the last grave peril.

GENERAL LAW

The matters thus far discussed in this report cover generally miscellaneous items within the duties of the legislative chairman. But it is assumed that this convention is more essentially interested in the history of the developments that wrecked the old World War Veterans' Act.

For more than 3 years your chairman annually warned national conventions that there was crystallizing in Washington influential opposition to the annual appropriations for veterans approaching a thousand million dollars a year. These warnings were repeatedly covered in the Semi-Monthly and finally the issue was squarely faced by the D.A.V. 1 year ago. In addition to many deserving detailed proposals, there stand out in the whole D.A.V. legislative program two distinct principles.

Several years ago the selection of sites for hospitals had degenerated to the place where there was definite threat that the locating of these institutions would be dependent wholly upon political forces. This would mean that regardless of merit the State having the greatest political influence would obtain an institution while more deserving States, without political strength, would be denied projects that could be easily justified. The D.A.V. courageously faced that issue and adopted a policy which should be continued by this convention, of insisting upon locating these hospitals, as far as possible in the centers of the disabled military population, without regard to State lines or political affiliations. This action was well received by the sincere friends of the disabled in Washington and did much to stop the log-rolling on the question of hospital sites.

A second outstanding decision was reached at San Diego last June. The D.A.V. was fully forewarned that it was in for a battle. In earlier years the activities of the organization had been extended in

so many different directions that there was marked departure from the thought that gave birth to the D.A.V. which was organized for the protection of those whose disabilities were traceable to their war service. After full deliberation over the situation as it faced us, the legislative committee recommended that the D.A.V. tighten its lines and devote its whole strength to offsetting onslaughts against relief of the service-connected cases. This too greatly strengthened our position in Washington and should be continued by this convention as the foundation of the legislative program.

The point is that the D.A.V. was thoroughly warned and thoroughly understood the grave dangers that were about to face us at Washington and that the fear was well founded was indicated when a few days after the San Diego convention there was appointed a joint congressional committee to make a complete study of the whole problem of veterans' relief and recommend plans for reductions of the annual appropriations for former service men.

The political campaign was about to start, so except for organizing, this committee, consisting of 5 Senators and 5 Members from the House, did practically nothing until Congress reconvened in December. There then opened a long series of hearings that carried almost to the end of February; and as Congress, under the Constitution, had to adjourn March 4, the joint committee obtained an extension of time to prepare its report after analyzing four volumes of nearly 1,400 pages of testimony. Dozens of witnesses representing various interests testified before this committee and while much of the time was given to individuals, the two most important groups were the National Economy League and its allies on the one side and the former service organizations on the other. In addition to the Economy League, the United States Chamber of Commerce, National Manufacturers' Association, National Grange, American Veterans' Association, and other powerful groups, heavily financed, drew a picture calculated to besmirch the veteran and set him up as a Treasury raider in a way that even outdid the many months of similar propaganda spread by the National Economy League through the press, over the air, and from the platform.

When the D.A.V. had its day in court, your spokesmen limited their testimony wholly to the defense of the service-connected cases. Complete reports on the whole D.A.V. presentation were forwarded to all units of the organization and published in the Semi-Monthly, so it is not necessary at this time to review these statements. It should however, be a source of gratification to members to know that many—including members of the joint committee who heard the testimony of all—were good enough to say that the D.A.V. made the most impressive of all presentations. The hearings finally closed on February 24, with the confident expectation that the committee would make certain recommendations to the Congress, which would be referred to the proper standing committees, which, in turn, would hear testimony and report to Congress so both branches could vote in an orderly way.

A few days later came the inauguration in one of the darkest hours of the history of the Republic. The banks were closed and business was utterly demoralized. The incoming President courageously took the helm pleaded with the country for support, and all party lines were obliterated in a wave of national patriotism to meet the

emergency. Up to that time there had been no mention of veterans but, on the evening of March 9, there came a call from the White House to congressional leaders to report there for a conference. These men, having assembled there without a single representative of any veterans' organization having been consulted or being present, the President then produced a bill labeled "To maintain the credit of the United States Government" which had been secretly prepared and announced that it was to be passed the next day. Two members of the Veterans' Committee were there and when they realized the drift of what was in store they gasped. They pleaded with the President and his immediate advisors not to take this rash action but to call in the representatives of the organizations in the hope that some compromise could be worked out to save the utter devastation that the members of the Veterans' Committee knew was inevitable if the plan was followed.

The President and his newly appointed Budget Director were adamant, however, and when the meeting adjourned in the early hours of the next morning the bill still stood.

Having learned during the night of the astonishing scheme, your chairman was in consultation with former service men in Congress early that morning and there had been called a Democratic caucus to bind the Members to vote as a block for the drastic bill. The vote was due at noon. Realizing the terrifying power surrounding the President in these tense times it was immediately decided at the informal meeting that a substitute should be offered and this was carried into the Democratic caucus. The fullest pressure that the White House could maintain was exerted and any talk of compromise was denied, with the bill being brought up under a rule that prohibited amendments. That night the bill had been passed by the House and was on the way to the Senate.

The untimely death of a Senator caused temporary adjournment in the upper body and this gave the D.A.V. a breathing spell of 3 legislative days during which there fell on Washington a steady barrage of pleas from D.A.V. departments, chapters, and members to their Senators and Congressmen to halt the mad rush and consider the viewpoint of the disabled. The same intensive White House influence that was maintained on the House, descended on the Senate and there was no combination to withstand it. The result was that the Senate too accepted the panicky act that gave the President almost unlimited power to destroy benefits of the past and set up a new system for the future.

The bill itself was bad enough but, 10 days later, the D.A.V. was summoned, with the representatives of the other organizations, to have read to them the regulations that the President had had drafted under the broad authority granted him. Even though we were prepared for a blow, the severity of these regulations was utterly astounding and, for 4 continuous hours that day, followed by 4 hours the next day, your commander, the rehabilitation chairman, and the legislative chairman resisted every inch of the way with prayer and profanity, condemning in unqualified language practically every clause that was presented and pointing out the horrors that were inevitable in the wake of such action. We found the Budget Director in the same state of mind as the congressional leaders had found the President and, while we obtained slight concessions, here and there, broadly

speaking we accomplished practically nothing in our efforts to defeat the campaign to "sock the veterans."

Simultaneously with the issuance of the Executive orders the D.A.V. commander gave a statement to the public press flaying, in the most bitter language, not only the law and the regulations but the utterly indefensible method that had been used in bringing them about. In the same statement a prediction was made that there would be a public revulsion of feeling that would right the wrongs, once the citizens had brought home to them the brutal injustice of the whole program.

Every possible effort was exhausted by the D.A.V. to change the White House attitude, but, finally, making little or no progress, your chairman reluctantly came to the conclusion that the hope of the disabled rested in the session of Congress next January, after Congress had recovered from its bewilderment, appreciated its lack of courage in performing its legislative duties instead of shifting them to the Executive, and had presumably seen the wreckage of its indefensible act in granting this unbridled authority.

Those observing conditions at the National Capital understood that the sentiment of the people against the act had commenced to register. Telegrams and letters literally by the thousands rolled into the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives, not only expressing resentfulness of what Congress and the President had done but citing individual cases of cruelty that—by no stretch of the imagination—could even the most hard-hearted attempt to defend. This situation reached the stage where the rumblings in the cloakrooms became audible and, finally, on an entirely different matter, the D.A.V. had its first official chance to state its views before a congressional committee.

Previously in this report it was pointed out the D.A.V. assisted in defeating the Secretary of Labor in her plan to abolish the Veterans' Division of the United States Employment Service. It was at this hearing before the Labor Committee on this bill that afforded the D.A.V. its chance and, after briefly placing the organization on record in favor of continuance of an employment service for veterans alone, your chairman launched a savage attack on the whole raw deal so far as it concerned the disabled. The developing disappointment in Congress was immediately reflected. Forgetting, for the moment, the bill under discussion, the whole meeting switched to the so-called "Economy bill" and, after the committee had continued in session long past the hour set for adjournment, there was no lingering doubt as to what the D.A.V. thought of the situation and the questions by the members of the committee, regardless of party, definitely proved that the congressional mind had reached the conclusion that something had to be done and had to be done quickly.

Following the labor committee meeting Congressmen commenced to say loudly what they had discussed up to that time in whispers. There came open revolt in the President's own party, with a result that a few days later, in violation of the desires of the leaders, there was an enforced Democratic caucus which, after hours of debate, voted to send a special committee to the President to tell him courteously but firmly that things had gone too far and that a change was demanded. This special committee from the majority of the House was so sufficiently sincere in its desire to present to the President

reasonable improvements that it invited your chairman to sit in on its executive sessions. For something like 2 hours members of this group listened intently to a thorough explanation of the D.A.V. viewpoint, and it is conceded that the D.A.V. influenced this committee in the drafting of the plan it took to the White House. However, the committee discovered the feelings of the President and the Budget Director just as the D.A.V. had discovered them weeks before. But the President apparently realized that unless he did act there would be a wreckage of many of his pet plans for emergency legislation. While the House committee was pleading, the fight suddenly flared in the Senate, and when the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration reached that body, Decoration Day, the President found that the sentiment in that branch was as aroused, or more so, than in the House. Senator Trammell, of Florida, introduced a resolution to prohibit cuts of service-connected cases more than 15 percent, while Senator Connally, of Texas, introduced another to prohibit cuts of more than 25 percent. The White House found resort to the traditional threat of veto if either of these bills passed. Disregarding this, the Senate came to a test vote on the Connally amendment, many of those voting against it doing so because of their desire to defeat this and pass the Trammell amendment with the lower percentage. With the vote tied the Vice President voted for the amendment, thereby satisfying the White House so far as the less restriction guaranty was concerned. However, this did not deter Senators determined for a reformation and Senator Steiwer, of Oregon, and Senator Cutting, of New Mexico, with the assistance of a number of other most valuable friends of the veterans in the Senate, drafted a strong bill deliberately phrased in such a way as to overcome certain alleged reasons for the threat of the Presidential veto. This led to another hectic fight, but finally the bill passed by the Senate to prevent cuts of more than 25 percent in service-connected cases, continue the presumptive cases, and bring certain other benefits. Once more the House Democratic leaders found themselves distinctly on the defensive and played for time by calling a caucus of all Democrats of the House, which lasted nearly 3 hours. When the caucus adjourned it seemed there was an even chance of having the House adopt the Steiwer-Cutting amendment, but the already overworked White House lash was applied so vigorously and so effectively that the bill was defeated by 31 votes out of 435. This action aroused rather than lessened the feeling in the Senate and when it was proposed that the Senate concur in the second compromise the President had offered within 2 weeks, the debate became general and lasted days and far into the nights. President Roosevelt was most anxious to get Congress off his hands, but the Senate had other ideas and the struggle continued beyond the time set for leaving Washington. Confident that those who had favored the Steiwer-Cutting amendment on the first vote would remain steadfast there was confidence that the Senate would again favor the bill. However, in these long hours the White House telephone was continuously busy on recalcitrant Democratic Senators, and as the time for the roll call approached, Postmaster General, chief dispenser of Federal patronage, took his place on the floor of the Senate with a tally sheet in his hand and checked each Democratic Senator as he voted. The impression in Washington was and still is that the threat was made that any Senator who voted against the President's desires

would lose patronage and would receive no support from the national party in coming elections. These threats had their effect, and as the roll call progressed it was found that nine Senators coming from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma had shifted their original position and voted down the bill that was intended to save tens of thousands of veterans, their wives and children, widows and orphans.

There is now being prepared by the D.A.V. a complete analysis of the individual votes in both branches which will be furnished to every department and chapter. Many of these men who voted against this relief, as well as some who shifted their votes, had definitely promised D.A.V. units that they would favor our legislation. It seems there now rests with every department, chapter, and individual member an inescapable obligation to lose no time between now and January in writing to these Senators and Congressmen, quoting their earlier letters, demanding an explanation, and filing the replies with the Washington office of the D.A.V. for guidance in the campaign to be resumed when Congress returns.

In taking these matters up with legislators, the D.A.V. should attack this situation fearlessly and should not be misguided by false alibis. Any claim that if Congress had not accepted the White House compromise a veto would have followed and destroyed all is not a substantial reason. History shows that some of our most beneficial legislation has been passed over Presidential vetoes. Veto or no veto, Senators and Congressmen have taken oath to be guided by their conscience and not by political whips. If the President had vetoed the veterans' section he would necessarily have been forced to veto the whole bill, so there would have been no funds for the fiscal year starting next Saturday. Another answer you may receive will be that Federal finances could not stand the strain of 30 or 40 million dollars addition to liberalize as far as the Steiwer-Cutting amendment provided. This is absolutely absurb on the face of it, for the very day that Congress rejected the fair deal for the disabled that same Congress passed a deficiency appropriation of $3,600,000,000 to finance projects that may or may not prove successful, at the same time having no doubt that unless veterans' relief was extended misery, starvation, and death was inevitable in thousands of cases of those who have made the sacrifice in time of war. Had the deficiency appropriation been cut by as much as $50,000,000 there would still have remained in the deficiency bill $3,550,000,000 without adding a cent to the United States Treasury obligations.

While it is thoroughly clear that during the last 3 months the D.A.V. has not been able to reestablish the policy of relief that prevailed prior to March 20, any explanation of the situation would not be complete were it not stressed that the aggressive legislative campaign has resulted in changes of decided benefit to veterans and their dependents.

The original slash called for about $400,000,000, but as a result of the insistence in Congress for an improvement that saving has been reduced by $100,000,000. In other words, while the D.A.V. has not reached its objective it has succeeded in obtaining 25 percent of what it desires through two compromises forced on the White House since the regulations were promulgated.

The rising tide of bitterness on Capitol Hill resulted on June 6 in the President issuing an Executive order. Each item in this order was helpful to veterans. This Executive order was followed by the second compromise which was enacted into a law June 17.

It was stated at the outset that in an annual report of this sort it is utterly impossible to give more than a general sketch of such an active legislative year as the one through which we have just passed. Official texts and D.A.V. interpretations have been furnished all units and published in the D.A.V. paper so it is not proposed to enumerate all these. Indeed, it would require more than the time allowed for this whole report to explain fully even one of the many crises in which we were engaged. On the other hand, it is felt that this report generally outlines what has happened during this memorable period.

As to the future, your chairman's conviction is today stronger than it was weeks ago that the American people and their representatives in Washington will not indefinitely endure this situation after they have come to a real realization of its gross unfairness. Your legislative plans must depend upon the judgment of the delegations here representing every section of the country and there is ample evidence that this convention will consider the legislative program for the coming year probably the most important matter of the sort in all D.A.V. history.

Before closing, it is desired to extend the most sincere appreciation to departments, chapters, and members for the consistent and intelligent response to the numerous calls for help "back home." It will never be known how many thousands of telegrams and letters came to Washington as a result of the D.A.V. campaign, but it is easily demonstrable that these representations had a profound effect upon Congress and were largely responsible for the concessions we were able to obtain. While the gratitude of your chairman—personally and officially—goes to all who helped, it is believed particular appreciation should be extended to the outgoing commander and the chairman of rehabilitation committee who labored long and effectively in the strategy and battles through which we have passed.

As a recommendation to this convention as to its program, it is suggested that every effort be made to have the program brief but at the same time comprehensive, to cover all the relief that existed prior to March 20 for service-connected cases.

Speaking over the radio to an audience of hundreds of thousands—and probably millions—2 months ago, your chairman said "Restoration by constitutional means of the destroyed benefits for the service-connected cases and their dependents will be the objective of the D.A.V. in coming months. Our hope for accomplishment is based upon our abiding faith in the honesty, fairness, sportsmanship, and decency of the American people."

It is the deliberate recommendation of your chairman that this thought should be the basis of the legislative program for the coming year. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. I want to state right now that it is my opinion that this is one of the finest legislative reports that I have ever heard, and I want to personally take this opportunity before this convention assembled to give my personal thanks to Tom Kirby for the wonderful job he did in Washington. [Applause.]

Now we have another report that you are all going to be interested in. It is from another man in Washington who has done a most wonderful job this year. I refer to our national rehabilitation chairman, Ralph Chambers.

Comrade Ralph Chambers (national rehabilitation chairman, Washington, D.C.). Comrade commander and comrades, when the D.A.V. met at San Diego we had just completed the most successful year in the history of the D.A.V. when measured in terms of membership and service rendered to World War veterans and their dependents. During the first 9 months of the past year your rehabilitation representatives were equally successful. Our officers were completely swamped with requests for assistance following the San Diego convention due in part to increased membership of the outfit during the preceding year and to thousands of additional requests for assistance and advice received in connection with the employment survey conducted during the Babcock administration.

The D.A.V. has followed through on important proposals for changes in Veterans' Administration policy made last year, namely, (*a*) that rating procedure be amended to provide that unemployability in fact be the basis of total disability ratings when the result of war disabilities, and (*b*) that the Veterans' Administration be responsible for the placement in employment of service-connected beneficiaries as a necessary part of rehabilitation. Some progress has been made in securing relief in individual cases where it was demonstrated that the Federal Government had denied employment because of service-connected disabilities. The recommendation that the Veterans' Administration be responsible for placement in employment of service-connected beneficiaries had generally been denied. Following the D.A.V. recommendations the Administrator proposed to the joint congressional committee last fall that the Veterans' Administration assume the responsibility for employment of World War veterans in suitable gainful occupations. Although no report was made by the joint committee on this recommendation, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1934 authorizes administrative expenses incident to securing employment for war veterans. We therefore find that the D.A.V. proposal that the Veterans' Administration accept as a definite obligation placement in gainful occupations all service-connected compensable disabled beneficiaries has not been entirely unsuccessful, notwithstanding the reverses which have generally resulted from the high-powered, high-financed drives against veterans during the past year.

Decentralization versus Centralization

During conferences of regional managers of the Veterans' Administration in October 1931 the managers almost unanimously recommended complete decentralization of all major activities, including insurance settlements, all claims arising after the death of the veteran, and, in fact, every major adjudication activity. The recommendation resulted primarily from the fact that there had been long delays on the part of central office in the adjudication of claims. Following this recommendation the New York regional office was authorized to adjudicate claims for death compensation, burial, and funeral expenses. The success or failure of this plan is still being debated with

considerable to be said on each side of the question. Before a definite policy had been adopted the storm broke, and it was believed for a time that all Veterans' Administration adjudication activities would be centralized before July 1, 1934. This question of centralization versus decentralization is unsettled today as it was a year ago. The Congress has appropriated $8,000,000 for expenses and maintenance of regional offices throughout the country. It is not mandatory that all of this appropriation be expended for regional office activities, and there is reason to believe that upon completion of the reviews made necessary by changes in the law, the Executive orders, and Veterans' Administration instructions there will be a concentrated drive for centralization of Veterans' Administration activities. The extent of centralization will depend upon the strength of opposition presented by the communities in which the regional offices are located and the extent to which centralization may be accomplished without destroying necessary and adequate service. This subject may be debated for years to come, but it is believed that the D.A.V. may safely stand upon a program demanding permanent continuance of all regional office facilities necessary to provide adequate service and treatment for all beneficiaries.

ADJUDICATION—CENTRAL OFFICE

The Veterans' Administration has continued its burdensome duplicating system in the adjudication of claims arising after the death of the veteran, notwithstanding the fact that it has been necessary to materially curtail administration expenses throughout the Administration. This system has been continued upon the theory that better service could be given by highly specialized personnel. This theory has not proven to be of particular value in practice and is offset many times by the delays in the adjudication of individual cases.

Suffering among helpless widows, orphans, and dependent parents has followed long delays and mistakes resulting from the present system. Experience gained through the handling of cases during the past year has resulted in some improvement; however, the same energy applied through a single unit system would accomplish far better results with less administrative cost. It is again recommended that the D.A.V. continue to insist upon the adoption of a procedure which will provide for prompt adjudication of benefits under one responsible head and at one point, with the personnel and records so grouped to complete the action with the least possible movement of the case folder.

APPEAL PROCEDURE

The area boards of appeals were abolished without warning at the time of enactment of the economy bill. With the hope of replacing safeguards destroyed by this action the D.A.V. urged immediate adoption of our plan for setting up responsible review units in central office and in each regional office. The D.A.V. plan briefly called for the setting up of responsible units to be charged with the review and development of all cases before submission to rating boards and before submission to the Administrator on final appeal. Formal representations were made to the Administrator on April 6, 1933, directing his attention to the fact that the Administration had sufficient competent, experienced, trained personnel available for assignment to this highly

important duty who are barred from their previous work because of the provisions of section 9, Public, No. 2, and regulations.

This provision of law creates cruel injustices and inflicts severe penalties upon those who have suffered disability in defense of country in that they are barred from their previous employment on rating boards and in the adjudication activities of the administration because of the very fact that they were disabled in war service. We urge that this group, some of whom have given 12 to 14 years of the best years of their lives to the Government, should be immediately assigned to the important task of adequate development of all claims before final decision. The Government's responsibility for this task has never been questioned, but the responsibility has not been adequately met since the organization of the administration. It is recommended that this convention again place the D.A.V. on record insisting that the Government meet this responsibility to the veterans and their dependents and at the same time provide relief for disabled Veterans' Administration employees unjustly and cruelly treated under the ill-advised provisions of section 9, of Public, No. 2, and Veterans' Regulations.

COMPENSATION

The following summary gives the status of World War claims (death, disability, and disability allowance) for the year ended May 30, 1933:

Claims—World War

	Compensation		
	Death	Disability	Disability allowance
Claims filed to date	236,079	1,149,138	987,619
Claims allowed	128,816	517,223	493,050
Active	100,948	338,100	414,491
Terminated	27,868	179,123	78,559
Claims disallowed	107,218	621,501	475,983
Claims pending	45	10,414	18,586
Claims filed during May 1933	5	350	101

INSURANCE

The Economy Act repealed all laws granting or pertaining to yearly renewable term insurance. At the time of the passage of the act more than 24,000 claims were awaiting decision by the Veterans' Administration. Many had been pending more than 2 years. Thousands of the claims were based upon disability incurred directly in line of duty during war service. The equities of the claims were not considered. They were wiped out, each and every one alike. They may not be adjudicated at the present time even though the records clearly indicate that the claim is just and that it should be allowed. Because of the Government's delay in reaching a decision thousands of hopelessly disabled war veterans are now denied a day in court and are deprived of their contract rights without due process of law.

Section 20 of the independent offices bill permits the Attorney General to compromise more than 11,000 yearly renewable term insurance suits that were pending on March 20. The compromise is to be made upon recommendation of the United States attorney

charged with the defense of the suit. It is assumed that this amendment was sponsored upon the theory that right to compromise would favorably affect meritorious claims and would result in further economies in the administration of insurance laws. This action sets a precedent in the handling of war-risk insurance suits and the opinion seems to be general among those who are familiar with this litigation here that grave consequences will follow this experiment. It has been suggested that additional cost to follow this compromise will far exceed the amount that will be saved by casting from the rolls thousands of totally disabled cripples who served during the war period, but who will be unable to meet the rigid requirements imposed in the name of economy. It is feared that unfavorable effects of this experiment will not be confined alone to the imposition of additional cost upon the Public Treasury but it will extend and react disastrously against suits of veterans who actually became permanently and totally disabled during the life of the insurance contract, but because of governmental red tape and crowded court calendars have been unable to complete their actions. It is a matter of common knowledge that attorneys of record in many of these war-risk insurance cases throughout the country are now being sponsored for appointment as district attorneys. Under this amendment it will be their responsibility, if appointed, to pass upon and to recommend settlement of the claims they filed before appointment. If this compromise plan with its possibilities of favoritism and comparatively small settlements in thousands of otherwise hopeless suits results in lucrative returns to attorneys who are now handling large numbers of these suits there is reason to believe that a concerted drive will be made to secure the same provision for compromise of suits on converted policies. More than 600,000 ex-service men now holding converted insurance policies who have looked to the Federal Government for payment in full in the event they become permanently disabled or in the event of death will view with alarm this new experiment and possibilities that it may be extended to their contracts. It is unfortunate that an experiment likely to prove so costly to the Government and one which will react to the disadvantage of the seriously disabled beneficiaries has been adopted in the name of economy and without formal hearings before the proper congressional committees.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS

At the time of consolidation of Veterans' Administration activities, July 1, 1931, the national homes were placed under the direct supervision of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. At that time the D.A.V. proposed that the Veterans' Administration make every effort to raise the standard of the hospitals in the military homes to at least approach the standards required in Veterans' Administration hospitals. We were given to understand that every effort would be exercised to accomplish this improvement and standardization and for a time considerable progress was made, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in the procuring of funds for the additional personnel and increasing ratios of professional and subprofessional personnel to patient population. Progress was slow and additional difficulties were met in the transfer of Veterans' Administration medical

12886—34——3

officers to the home hospitals because the salary range in the home hospitals was lower than that for service in veterans' hospitals.

There is now grave danger that the standards of treatment in Administration hospitals may be lowered in the name of economy to meet budgetary requirements rather than based upon definitely established medical needs determined by years of study. Proper consideration has not been given to the fact that admissions for domiciliary care are in fact admissions of men who are totally disabled because of permanent disabilities and in need of medical care. The requirements for admission to the hospitals bring out clearly the need for radical improvement and changes in the present ratio of medical and subprofessional personnel in home hospitals. There is also a desperate need for replacement of obsolete medical, surgical, and sanitary equipment. It is the recommendation of your chairman that this convention place the D.A.V. squarely on record in opposition to curtailment of proper nursing service, food, and medical care so necessary to aid the sick and disabled in their struggle to overcome disabilities inflicted as a result of war service.

Although the Economy Act of March 20, 1933, contained practically the same authority for hospitalization as that contained in the World War Veterans Act the following brief statement illustrates the speed of the Veterans' Administration in discharging war veterans who were in hospitals on February 28, 1933.

On February 28, 1933, 46,387 Veterans' Administration beneficiaries were hospitalized in all facilities. On June 17 this number had been reduced to 34,108, representing a total of 12,279 beneficiaries discharged from all facilities. The percentage of discharges from domiciliary beds was even greater than the discharges from the hospital facilities.

On February 28, 1933, 19,746 domiciliary beds were occupied. On June 17, 10,661 domiciliary beds were occupied, representing a discharge of 9,085 beneficiaries during this period. The total number discharged from hospital facilities and domiciliary beds during the 78-day period was 21,364, representing an average discharge of 274 patients for each day during this period. Hundreds of these disabled penniless veterans were thrown upon local communities, many of them hundreds of miles from home, and were denied return transportation to their homes, notwithstanding the fact that transportation had been provided at the time of their admission to the home. Of the total number hospitalized on June 17, 211 were members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The present system of handling admissions to hospitals has resulted in long delays pending reports from hospitals and transfer of the application from hospital to hospital to determine entitlement. The system is unworkable in its present form and should be promptly supplemented by return of the old form of admissions through regional offices.

We desire again to sound the warning that vacant hospital beds will be at a distinct premium after the drastic reductions in allowances to presumptive cases to become effective on November 1.

PERSONNEL—VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

There were 36,350 employees on the rolls of the Veterans' Administration as of January 1, 1933, representing a decrease of 538 from

January 1, 1932. The percentage of male employees of the Veterans' Administration who are former service men has increased from 64.97 percent to 68.10 percent. The D.A.V. has consistently followed the progress of the survey of disabled Veterans' Administration personnel conducted during the past year and we have succeeded in securing permanent total allowances for service-connected cases who were released from service because of service-connected disabilities.

REHABILITATION REPORT

During the first 9 months of the current year your rehabilitation officers throughout the country were highly successful in their drive for reasonable and just adjudications of claims of those coming to us for assistance. During this 9-month period, notwithstanding the fact that difficulties of securing favorable actions were increasing the number of claims handled and monetary benefits secured compare favorably with those secured during 9 months of the preceding year. During the past 3 months your representatives as a group have devoted longer hours, more energy and effort to their work than in any like period in the history of the outfit. These efforts, however, were not directed through channels that permitted tangible reports of accomplishments in dollars and in number of claims handled. Rehabilitation officers have made more contacts with the disabled men and the officers as a group have signed more members and secured more favorable publicity for the D.A.V. during the last 3 months than during any preceding 3 months of our existence.

The following table includes the grand recapitulation and we are including statements covering the activities of all rehabilitation officers who have reported to the national organization during the year ended June 1, 1933:

Grand recapitulation—All rehabilitation officers

Total claims handled	60, 389	Appearances before board of review	12
Total claims allowed	19, 828	Appearances before Insurance Claims Council	367
Sick visited [3]	5, 715	Appearances before committee on recoveries	6
Hospitalizations obtained	2, 990	Total money obtained	$8, 006, 610. 37
Emergency relief [4]	153		
Employment [5]	304		
Appearances before claims and rating board	9, 693		
Appearances before appeal board	2, 132		

Recapitulation—National salaried officers

Total claims handled	46, 031	Appearances before board of review	12
Total claims allowed	14, 022	Appearances before Insurance Claims Council	367
Sick visited [6]	3, 947	Appearances before committee on recoveries	6
Hospitalizations obtained	2, 162	Total money obtained	$6, 876, 555. 06
Employment obtained [7]	304		
Appearances before claims and rating board	7, 288		
Appearances before appeal board	2, 130		

[3] Some officers do not report the number of individuals visited, but visit hospitals regularly.
[4] Many officers do not handle any emergency relief cases, bur refer them to the chapter.
[5] Employment is more often handled by the chapter officers than by the rehabilitation officer.
[6] Many men do not keep record of individuals visited, but visit hospitals on regular schedule.
[7] Much of the employment work is handled by chapter or department officials rather than the rehabilitation officers.

JOSEPH ZELANO (PROVIDENCE)

[6 months only]

Total claims handled	209	Appearances before claims and rating board	101
Total claims allowed	81	Total money obtained	$21, 505. 10
Sick visited	35		
Hospitalizations obtained	8		

T. JAMES GALLAGHER (BOSTON)

Total claims handled	1, 793	Appearances before appeal board	19
Total claims allowed	194	Total money obtained	$103, 702. 59
Sick visited	70		
Hospitalizations obtained	85		
Appearances before claims and rating board	365		

FRANK HALEY & A. JANKO (NEW YORK)

Total claims handled	1, 573	Appearances before appeal board	256
Total claims allowed	202	Total money obtained	$292, 810. 82
Sick visited [3]			
Employment	18		
Appearances before claims and rating board	801		

EDWARD KELLY (CONNECTICUT)

Total claims handled	417	Employment	
Total claims allowed	151	Appearances before claims and rating board	No record.
Sick visited	6	Total money obtained	$187, 383. 40
Hospitalizations obtained			

CARL L. PAULSON (PHILADELPHIA)

Total claims handled	1, 727	Appearances before claims and rating board	225
Total claims allowed	126	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	785	Total money obtained	$111, 831. 56
Hospitalizations obtained	25		
Employment	6		

JOHN CHERPAK (PITTSBURGH)

Total claims handled	2, 290	Appearances before claims and rating board	186
Total claims allowed	84	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$243, 239. 16
Hospitalizations obtained	38		
Employment			

RALPH L. CHAMBERS (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Total claims handled	142	Appearances before claims and rating board	15
Total claims allowed	77	Appearances before appeal board	75
Sick visited [9]		Total money obtained	$261, 056. 35
Hospitalizations obtained			
Employment			
Appearances before board of review	12		

[3] Some officers do not report the number of individuals visited, but visit hospitals regularly.
[8] Regular hospital visits. [9] Hospital visits.

EARL G. HENDRICKS (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Total claims handled	576	Appearances before claims and rating board	312
Total claims allowed	267	Appearances before appeal board	7
Sick visited	286	Total money obtained	$395, 651. 35
Hospitalizations obtained	108		
Employment	106		

JOHN N. EGENSE (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Total claims handled	2, 326	Appearances before claims and rating board	30
Total claims allowed	174	Appearances before appeal board	84
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$291, 960. 60
Hospitalizations obtained	17		
Employment			

C. M. JONES (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Total claims handled	4, 680	Appearances before Insurance Claims Council	367
Total claims allowed	191	Appearances before appeal board	146
Sick visited	10	Total money obtained	$1, 564, 595. 10
Appearances before claims and rating board	5		

FRED KOCHLY (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Total claims handled	1, 788	Appearances before claims and rating board	100
Total claims allowed	77	Appearances before appeal board	658
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$211, 185. 26
Hospitalizations obtained	69		
Employment			

WALTER EMORY (ATLANTA)

[9 months' report]

Total claims handled	2, 015	Appearances before claims and rating board	328
Total claims allowed	228	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	139	Total money obtained	$346, 923. 23
Hospitalizations obtained	81		
Employment			

QUINTUS E. CAMP (NEW ORLEANS)

Total claims handled	529	Appearances before claims and rating board	285
Total claims allowed	157	Appearances before appeal board	127
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$229, 786. 40
Hospitalizations obtained	79		

BRIAN J. THORNTON (CINCINNATI)

Total claims handled	1, 724	Appearances before claims and rating board	175
Total claims allowed	98	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	170	Total money obtained	$120, 013. 90
Hospitalizations obtained	107		
Employment			

GEORGE FARLING (CLEVELAND)

Total claims handled	2, 285	Appearances before rating board	249
Total claims allowed	256	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	64	Total money obtained	$207, 021. 94
Hospitalizations obtained	155		
Employment			

[8] Regular hospital visits.

ROY H. COOPER (INDIANAPOLIS)

Total claims handled	626	Appearances before claims and rating board	29
Total claims allowed	49	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	237	Total money obtained	$63, 892. 40
Hospitalizations obtained	30		

THEODORE LINDSTROM (CHICAGO)

Total claims handled	10, 164	Appearances before claims and rating board	831
Total claims allowed	344	Appearances before appeal board	402
Sick visited	13	Total money obtained	$242, 112. 05
Hospitalizations obtained	402		
Employment			

THEODORE CORRADO (MILWAUKEE)

Total claims handled	284	Employment	65
Total claims allowed	139	Appearances before claims and rating board	107
Sick visited	159	Total money obtained	$132, 645. 72
Hospitalizations obtained	34		

HAROLD V. SNELL (KANSAS CITY)

Total claims handled	491	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	43	Total money obtained	$48, 263. 11
Sick visited [8]			
Hospitalizations obtained	106		
Appearances before claims and rating board	368		

SYDNEY J. ALLEN (DETROIT)

Total claims handled	2, 205	Appearances before claims and rating board	464
Total claims allowed	164	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited		Total money obtained	$305, 017. 55
Hospitalizations obtained	55		
Emergency relief	34		
Employment			

EDDIE BLEGELID (DES MOINES)

Total claims handled	1, 192	Appearances before appeal board	
Total cliams allowed	130	Total money obtained	$126, 194. 69
Sick visited [8]			
Hospitalizations obtained	86		
Appearances before claims and rating board	145		

E. C. MOORE (WICHITA)

Total claims handled	343	Appearances before claims and rating board	79
Total claims allowed	62	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	53	Total money obtained	$55, 137. 45
Hospitalizations obtained	65		
Employment			

JAMES L. MONNAHAN (FORT SNELLING)

Total claims handled	439	Appearances before claims and rating board	483
Total claims allowed	193	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	210	Total money obtained	$265, 314. 78
Hospitalizations obtained	123		
Employment			

[8] Regular hospital visits.

FRANKLIN A. THAYER (DENVER)

Total claims handled	222	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	55	Total money obtained	$62, 346. 38
Sick visited	12		
Hospitalizations obtained	48		
Appearances before claims and rating board	39		

WILLIAM F. DARMITZEL AND GEORGE GALLAGHER (ALBUQUERQUE)

Total claims handled	113	Appearances before claims and rating board	113
Total claims allowed	92	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited		Total money obtained	$107, 921. 71
Hospitalizations obtained			
Employment			

GEORGE FAUST (SALT LAKE CITY)

Total claims handled	153	Appearances before claims and rating board	57
Total claims allowed	91	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	179	Total money obtained	$89, 887
Hospitalizations obtained	48		
Employment			

RICHARD A. BARRY (SAN FRANCISCO)

Total claims handled	1, 180	Appearances before claims and rating board	387
Total claims allowed	219	Appearances before appeal board	355
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$222, 555. 19
Hospitalizations obtained	76		
Employment			

H. EARL PINNEY (LOS ANGELES)

Total claims handled	463	Appearances before claims and rating board	331
Total claims allowed	214	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$162, 194. 67
Hospitalizations obtained	39		
Employment	9		

OLAF W. OLSON (WHIPPLE)

Total claims handled	565	Appearances before claims and rating board	4
Total claims allowed	10	Appearances before appeal board	1
Sick visited	340	Total money obtained	$20, 607
Hospitalizations obtained	39		
Employment			

JOSEPH B. JUDGE AND C. C. BIERMAN (TUCSON)

Total claims handled	151	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	18	Total money obtained	$11, 634. 90
Sick visited	1, 085		
Hospitalizations obtained	14		
Appearances before claims and rating board	5		

F. E. MULNIX (SEATTLE)

[9 months only]

Total claims handled	600	Appearances before claims and rating board	145
Total claims allowed	62	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited		Total money obtained	$58, 131. 10
Hospitalizations obtained	22		
Employment			

[8] Regular hospital visits.

JOSEPH ZDENEK (PORTLAND)

Total claims handled	1, 149	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	56	Total money obtained	$36, 325. 18
Sick visited [8]			
Appearances before claims and rating board	153		

M. A. HARLAN (EL PASO)

Total claims handled	1, 827	Appearances before claims and rating board	180
Total claims allowed	122	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	70	Total money obtained	$166, 426. 92
Hospitalizations obtained	36		
Employment			

CHARLES S. TAYLOR (DALLAS)

Total claims handled	590	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	83	Total money obtained	$109, 930. 60
Sick visited	30		
Hospitalizations obtained	97		
Appearances before claims and rating board	191		

Recapitulation—Officers serving without salary from the national organization

Total claims handled	13, 742	Appearances before appeal board	2
Total claims allowed	5, 614	Employment	
Sick visited	1, 768	Emergency relief	153
Hospitalizations obtained	823	Total money obtained	$1, 130, 055. 31
Appearances before claims and rating board	2, 405		

WILLIAM AMBERG (CAMDEN)

[6 months]

Total claims handled	220	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	17	Total money obtained	$20, 340. 89
Sick visited	9		
Hospitalizations obtained	41		
Appearances before claims and rating board			

MICHAEL RUMMO (LIBERTY)

Total claims handled	127	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	79	Money obtained	
Sick visited	41		
Hospitalizations obtained	18		
Appearances before claims and rating board			

PAUL B. MERCIER (UTICA)

Total claims handled	53	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	11	Total money obtained	$50, 760
Sick visited			
Hospitalizations obtained			
Appearances before claims and rating board	36		

STEPHEN HIGGINS (PORTSMOUTH)

Total claims handled	271	Appearances before claims and rating board	35
Total claims allowed	46	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$45, 634. 62
Hospitalizations obtained	23		
Employment			

[8] Regular hospital visits.

THOMAS L. BLISSARD (JACKSON, MISS.)

[6 months]

Total claims handled	900	Appearances before claims and rating board	330
Total claims allowed	56	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	14	Total money obtained	$60, 628
Hospitalizations obtained	30		
Employment			

N. W. ELLIS (NASHVILLE)

[9 months]

Total claims handled	500	Appearances before claims and rating board	143
Total claims allowed	68	Appearances before appeal board	2
Sick visited	5	Total money obtained	$24, 071
Hospitalizations obtained	11		
Employment			

RICHARD DUCKWALL (LOUISVILLE)

[3 months]

Total claims handled	960	Appearances before claims and rating board	49
Total claims allowed	375	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited [8]		Total money obtained	$37, 192
Hospitalizations obtained	63		
Employment			

BERNARD WELTER (TOLEDO)

Total claims handled	341	Employment	
Sick visited	20	Total money obtained	$3, 876. 71
Hospitalizations obtained	13		

RAYMOND LYNCH (DAYTON)

Total claims handled	3, 428	Appearances before appeal board	
Hospitalizations obtained	6		
Appearances before claims and rating board			

FRED S. RADFORD (HOPKINSVILLE, KY.)

Total claims handled	29	Appearances claims and rating board	
Total claims allowed	19	Appearances appeal board	
Sick visited		Money obtained	$12, 239. 00
Hospitalizations obtained	10		
Employment			

E. C. CALHOUN (CASPER)

[1 month only]

Total claims handled	616	Appearances before claims and rating board	
Total claims allowed	192	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited		Total money obtained	
Hospitalizations obtained	73		
Employment			

T. W. GILLSON (BOISE)

[2 months]

Total claims handled	58	Appearances before claims and rating board	2
Total claims allowed	4	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	191	Total money obtained	$6, 900. 00
Hospitalizations obtained	3		
Employment			

[8] Regular hospital visits.

EARL J. MERIFIELD (LOS ANGELES)

Total claims handled	1, 182	Appearances before claims and rating board	603
Total claims allowed	313	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited	1, 483	Total money obtained	$313, 666. 96
Hospitalizations obtained	32		
Employment			

HARRY D. EDWARDS (SANTA ANA, CALIF.)

Total claims handled	4, 930	Appearances before claims and rating board	1, 204
Total claims allowed	4, 513	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited		Total money obtained	$459, 625. 24
Hospitalizations obtained	399		
Employment			

PETER G. KERR (SAN DIEGO)

Total claims handled	179	Appearances before appeal board	
Sick visited [10]		Total money obtained	$51, 338. 00
Employment			
Hospitalizations obtained	14		
Appearances before claims and rating board			

AUGUSTA A. WASECA (SPOKANE)

Total claims handled	477	Hospitalizations obtained	45
Total claims allowed	95	Total money obtained	$23, 661. 89
Sick visited			

E. R. WALSH (HOUSTON)

Total claims handled	194	Emergency relief	153
Sick visited	12	Bonus	
Hospitalizations obtained	52		

SAMUEL BILLIG (SAN ANTONIO)

[May to June only]

Total claims handled	168	Appearances before appeal board	
Total claims allowed	4	Total money obtained	$1, 920. 00
Sick visited	2		
Hospitalizations obtained			
Appearances before claims and rating board	5		

THE ECONOMY BILL

Time prohibits more than a general picture of the chaotic conditions following the adoption of this ill-advised legislation which transferred congressional prerogatives and responsibilities to the President and attempts to destroy legal remedies granted citizens under the Constitution. Almost immediately after the introduction of this legislation on March 10, a program was developed by the rehabilitation staff to the end that our officers and members throughout the country would be promptly and fully advised of all important steps in order that we receive the full cooperation from all to combat this savage attack upon the rights previously established by Congress after extended hearings and based upon the best legal and medical advice available.

[10] Regular visits to hospitals and homes.

On March 14, while the economy bill was still under debate on the floor of the Senate we referred memoranda to all rehabilitation officers, including a recapitulation of possible savings to be effected under the economy bill. It is only necessary to check this recapitulation against the original Executive orders to determine the deadly accuracy with which this plan and estimate were carried through.

On March 15, your chairman communicated with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, briefly outlining certain fundamental principles which we felt should be adopted immediately in the hope of building a sound foundation for the new policy. We requested among other things that an immediate meeting be called to be held on the following day and that provisions be made for discussion between representatives of the Veterans Administration and representatives of the recognized service organizations. The administrator was assured that the complete staff of the D.A.V. would be available for the proposed discussion. This recommendation and offer of assistance on behalf of the D.A.V. was made in the healthiest spirit of cooperation as we realized that both the administration and the D.A.V. were faced with the most gigantic tasks since the war. On March 17 the questioon of our cooperation with the administration in the drafting of the new regulations was again discussed with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and with Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget. We were at that time advised that because of the demand for haste in the drafting of the regulations and instructions necessary to place the provisions of the economy bill and the policies of the President into effect that it would be impossible to hold conferences and to secure the assistance and advice of the representatives of the service organizations in the preparation and drafting of the regulations. The utter fallacy of this policy of haste and hysteria has been demonstrated during the past 2 months.

We were assured that conferences would be held in the office of the Director of the Budget upon completion of the final draft of the regulations and before approval by the President. A statement of the conference plan and an outline of the important provisions of the bill were sent out to our field representatives on the 17th. Our officers were asked to submit every possible argument with illustrations of the probable effects of the harsh provisions of the law upon the various communities. The regulations were prepared behind closed doors and in the utmost secrecy. Responsible officials in Government service who has taken part and advised in the drawing of regulations over a long period of years and who were particularly familiar with the medical and legal features of veterans' relief were ignored entirely or their advice given little consideration in the preparation of the Executive order. The drafting of the order was a hard-boiled, cold-blooded proposition, the elements of mercy, equity, or justice had no part in determining the final draft prior to conferences on March 30, and 31.

During this period of preparation the complete staff of the Washington office, with the assistance of Past Commanders Babcock and Tate, Rehabilitation Officers Haley and Hendricks, were working early and late preparing data for submission to the conferences to be held with the Director of the Budget and administration officials. Our study convinced us that probably the most helpless large group to be stricken by this cruel law would be the widows, orphans, and dependent parents of veterans who had died of disabilities previously held due to service under legal presumption.

On March 21, 1933, we communicated with the President advising that our staff of rehabilitation officers would attend the conferences planned by the Director of the Budget and that we desired to further aid the President in the preparation of equitable and just regulations and that we had prepared and would submit from time to time statements giving further information and observations regarding the major classes affected by the bill and the unhappy results that would inevitably follow retrenchment to the full extent authorized by law. The D.A.V. pledged cooperation to a program of justice to all, of sympathy to those in need, and to the plan of maintaining inviolate the basic welfare of the United States.

On March 24 formal representations were made by the President urging that provisions be made by regulation for continued payment of allowances to all widows, orphans, and dependent parents as their meager awards constituted the only income received in the vast majority of cases.

Conferences held in the office of the Director of the Budget were attended by the Director of the Budget, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, J. O. C. Roberts, solicitor, Veterans' Administration, and three representatives of each of the five major service organizations. The D.A.V. was represented by Commander Conley, legislative chairman. Information given to the Government officials by representatives of the service organizations clearly and forcefully demonstrated the fact that the regulations would cause hardship, suffering, and death among service-connected veterans as well as among the non-service group. Some concessions were made, but the regulations were finally approved without major changes. The major concession came in the form of a new regulation (no. 12) providing some degree of protection to presumptive World War cases as had been proposed in our submission to the President on the 24th. This regulation also provided some protection for Spanish-American War veterans. Following the close of the conferences in the late afternoon of the 31st, representatives of the service organizations were pledged to secrecy until approval of the regulations. Immediately following announcement of the President's approval on April 1, complete copies of the regulations affecting World War veterans were sent to all national officers, department officers, and to every D.A.V. chapter in the United States.

The tentative draft of the new rating schedule was available for conference on April 9. We found that the schedule was an enunciation of new ideas and new rating theories; that it imposed new requirements and restrictions and abandoned all provisions that the benefit of doubt be resolved in favor of administration beneficiaries. The proposed schedule went far beyond the provisions of the law and the Executive order. The D.A.V. made formal representations that it be completely redrafted with insertion of medical evaluations and classifications of disabilities which had been developed through the years. These formal representations made to the Administrator on April 9, resulted in some minor corrections, but the D.A.V. has followed through on its basic proposal that the schedule be completely redrafted and we take considerable pride in the fact that our insistence has resulted on complete discard of some of the most obnoxious theories carried in the April schedule. The revised edition, off the press a few days ago, substantially returns to the rating policies followed in the schedules of 1921 and 1925. There has been material increase in the

ratings assigned for practically all disabilities, and though the present schedule is far from satisfactory it represents a vast improvement over the previous issue which was prepared in haste and based almost wholly upon the requirement that a certain number of millions of dollars be taken from directly service-connected crippled and disabled veterans.

When it became apparent that Veterans' Administration instructions and the rating schedule were to be even more restrictive than the Executive order a study was made to determine the probable extent of the damages. Rehabilitation officers were instructed to give these reductions the widest publicity in their communities; that cases should be brought to the attention of local county and State officials and Members of Congress. This plan was followed through with the result that your Washington office was constantly besieged with requests from Capitol Hill for reports of reviews affecting the various congressional districts and States. As the review proceeded official compilations of regional reports confirmed the D.A.V. estimates and reports of excessive reductions.

This report could be extended for hours with enumeration of happenings affecting members of the outfit and the disabled World War veterans as a whole since March 10. However, this would only result in repetition of information previously published in the columns of the Semimonthly and in our memorandum and bulletins to the field. Immediately following the release of regulations on April 1 Commander Conley stated: "The one redeeming feature of these regulations is that the suffering will be such that there will be early national revulsion when the effects are understood." This was the first step in the D.A.V. plan to place before the public through all possible channels correct and accurate information as to the exact result of this monstrous legislation which had been enacted and placed into effect during a wave of hysteria. We have briefly outlined above a few of the steps that were taken to accomplish this dissemination of information to the general public. You are all familiar with the radio broadcast and with the efforts that have been made so successfully by every unit and every individual of the D.A.V. throughout the country.

As the public became aware of the cruel injustices the prediction of Commander Conley was fulfilled. The property owners in the small communities, chambers of commerce, and the civic and social organizations became aware of the fact that they had been duped into the approval of a program to transfer the burden of caring for disabled war veterans from the shoulders of the wealthy to the backs of the small property owners, many of whom were losing their homes and their farms because of taxes unpaid for the past several years.

The changes initiated within the Veterans' Administration, beginning with the telegraphic instructions sent out by the Administrator on May 19, continued through the last hour of the special session of Congress. They are well known and will not be repeated here. Notwithstanding the progress made in this short period of time there remains several distinct groups of beneficiaries under the old law for which no provisions have been made.

It is highly important that this convention which marks the meeting of the first major service organization since the economy bill adopt a sound, conservative, just program of relief to those who have suffered

as a result of war disabilities. This program will be determined by the resolutions adopted by the convention. Although we may adopt the best possible program from a legislative and rehabilitation standpoint we cannot hope to succeed in securing adoption of that program unless we have the unified effort of every available disabled man in the country to support that program. Pending any action that may be taken by the next Congress to liberalize present laws it is vitally necessary that we carefully and methodically list and catalog every case of injustice that is brought to the attention of any official or member of the D.A.V. Successes that have come to the organization program since March 20 have resulted primarily from the fact that we were in position to present to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to the President, and above all to Members of Congress detailed individual cases of cruel, unnecessary injustices to veterans and their dependents. It is necessary that we not only follow through on this program but that we enlarge on it during the coming year if we are to secure a return of reasonable payments to those we represent.

CONCLUSION

I cannot complete this report without a word of appreciation to those who have so ably gone forward during this past year. Commander Conley has served as an effective and aggressive spearhead in leading the D.A.V. program of education of the public as to the starvation, hardship, hunger, and death that will necessarily follow the harsh provisions of the economy bill and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder. Your legislative chairman, Tom Kirby, has rendered invaluable assistance to the rehabilitation staff in preparing and pressing our successful drive for discard of the original regulations and instructions in favor of the recent issues which indicate a return to reason on the part of the present administration.

National headquarters, under the supervision of National Adjutant Corbly, has continued its helpful cooperation and assistance throughout the past year.

You will hear many conflicting stories as to the part the Veterans' Administration officials have taken in the preparation of the President's regulations and Veterans' Administration instructions which were necessary to place those regulations and monetary savings into effect. As a matter of fact Veterans' Administration officials were advised of the amount that must be saved under the economy bill and were instructed to draw regulations and instructions to place that savings into effect. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and his assistants have continued their cooperation to the extent of the authority and available appropriations under the economy bill.

The degree of success obtained by your rehabilitation representatives would not have been possible except through the combined aggressive intelligent cooperation of all officers—National, State, and chapter—who have taken an active interest in this work and have expended their funds, time, and energy to provide relief for their more unfortunate comrades.

Commander CONLEY. I can only say of this report just what I said of Tom Kirby's report. It is the finest rehabilitation report I have ever heard from the finest rehabilitation chairman in the United States. [Applause.]

Comrade EDW. SELFE (St. Paul Chapter No. 2, St. Paul, Minn.). I move you that the chairman of the legislative and rehabilitation committees be given a rising vote of thanks for the efforts in the past year.

Comrade GEORGE E. BENSON (Chillicothe, Ohio). I second that motion.

(Carried, and a rising vote of thanks is given to Comrades Kirby and Chambers by the convention.)

Commander CONLEY. Now, my comrades, I have a very pleasant introduction to make. I am going to introduce a fellow stateman of mine, or shall I say "stateswoman." One of my own city people, living, when we are home, within about one half mile of my home. One who has carried the torch this year throughout the entire United States and who oftentimes not only represented her own unit of the organization but represented the parent body itself, for which I have been very grateful. I want to take this opportunity of presenting to you that beautiful, gracious, competent leader of the Women's Auxiliary—our Frieda Mooney. [Applause.]

Mrs. FRIEDA MOONEY (Los Angeles). Comrade Commander and national officers, my comrades of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and auxiliary members: I desire to express my thanks and appreciation for having been given the opportunity to again present my annual report to your convention delegates assembled here.

Once again we meet in a national conclave, drawn together from the four corners of our great Nation, united by our love for our organization. Only one short year has elapsed since there was conferred upon me for the second time the highest and most responsible office known to our organization, but in that one short year powerful forces have made their strength known against us and this one short year will go down in history as the year of our greatest legislative disasters. When I reassumed the duties of my office, it was with the full realization of the perils which faced us and our loved ones, but with no idea of the extent or magnitude of those perils. At this very moment we stand at the brink of a tremendous chasm into which are being thrown the rights and benefits of our husbands, fathers, and brothers, in a wholesale and ruthless manner. Our work has, therefore, become more important. It must become more intensified in the fight back to secure the return of those benefits that we deem just and proper. Serving humanity is serving God and with utmost devotion and zeal to fulfill every high resolve and ambitious hope for such accomplishments, I have pedged and given all of my time, and there is a deep and pardonable satisfaction in knowing that I have spent 2 full years in such service for our great cause.

During the past year our disabled comrades and their families have needed the sympathetic understanding of our organization more than ever before. The general economic conditions have imperiled their very existence, and it is entirely proper to pause for a moment in the realization that in these strenuous times there are those who, through their sacrifices in defense of their country, have felt the heavy hand of depression far more than those of our citizenry who retain their God-given health. Therein lie the duties and the responsibilities of the women of service organizations.

A smooth, coordinated operation of our organization is essential to auxiliary accomplishment, and I am indeed gratified at the progress

shown during the past year along such lines. The uniform standard local constitution and bylaws and the development of a thorough understanding of them among our members has been promoted effectively by the national department through the instituting of "schools of instruction." It has been possible during the past year for the first time in the history of our organization for your national commander to visit practically every section of the United States, with the single idea in mind of conducting "schools of instruction" and effecting the personal contact so necessary in an organization. I have endeavored through such personal contact to disseminate general and legislative information, to make suggestions and recommendations essential to the program of our organization, to give to all auxiliary members a clearer understanding of the essential requirements of an auxiliary, to discuss the rules and regulations of our organization, to discuss the mandates of previous conventions, and to outline the welfare and relief work of each and every auxiliary. While there is no short cut to an understanding of organization work, it is my opinion that the "school of instruction" class work offers by far the easiest and most effective plan of study yet evolved.

The national department points with pride to the fact that during the fiscal year just closed there have been organized 47 new units. These units were formed generally by our national executive committeewomen, and this report would not be complete without a sincere expression of gratitude to them for their efforts in the development of the organization. It is my belief that the formation of so many new units has been directly due to personal contact. The national executive committeewomen should be given the opportunity to make more of these personal contacts within her district. She should conduct "schools of instruction" for the various units of her district at different points in her district, thereby bringing about a closer liaison between the auxiliary units and the national department. In furtherance of this general plan, I do strongly recommend that a reasonable amount of money be set aside from our general fund to care for the expenses of the district committeewomen in such activities.

I shall not in this report encroach upon the reports of our various standing committees, as their reports will speak for themselves. I do, however, wish to mention in this report the fact of our complete cooperation with the legislative department of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. The policy of our parent organization has been our policy. Their actions have been our actions, and every suggestion sent from the Washington office of the D.A.V. has been acted upon with speed and celerity, and we, as an organization, have attempted in every way possible to influence Congress favorably to the disabled man. I feel that I would like to add one word of counsel to the women of our organization, and that is that unless we as an organization actively respond to all suggestions of the legislative department of the D.A.V., such as laying down a barrage of telegrams and letters to Congress, effecting local publicity in community newspapers favorable to the veterans' cause, and any and all other acts compatible to and consistent with the D.A.V. legislative program, that we are each one of us going to—not only collectively but individually—directly and indirectly, suffer because of unjust legislation. I believe that the veterans' message must be brought forcibly and forcefully to the attention of the American pub-

lic through publicity, women's clubs, organizations, mass meetings, radio, and in short by every channel that is open to us, ever reminding the American people that any man with a service-connected disability must be an accepted obligation of our Federal Government.

The rehabilitation service of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, line of endeavor of our parent organization, caring for, as it does, the rights and benefits of our loved ones, and thus in turn rendering its great service to every one of us of the auxiliary. In addition to carrying out our own comprehensive program of rehabilitation, the auxiliary, for the second year in succession, has been able to contribute financially to the specialized work of the D.A.V. rehabilitation committee; and as a concrete evidence of the regard and respect which we hold for that branch of the rehabilitation program, we take justifiable pride in extending for the use of that service, our check in the amount of $731. We make this contribution in the full knowledge that the direct benefits of such contribution will be felt throughout the entire Nation, and the response to this call from the auxiliary units this year has been prompt and willing, and I am sure that in view of the greatly increased demands for rehabilitation services, the D.A.V. is more than grateful in that we are enabled to show tangibly our desire to be of assistance. It is impossible for your national commander or for anyone else to visit the regional offices of the United States Veterans' Administration and witness the intelligent work of the national rehabilitation officers and not come to a full realization of the extent and magnitude of this work and the advisability and absolute necessity of its continuance.

Our education loan fund has endured and progressed during the past year, and for a detailed report on same I refer you to the report of our national chairman, Mrs. B. H. Brown, of Minneapolis. This branch of our general program has commanded the respect of the public at large and is again evidence of our desire to literally interpret the word "auxiliary." Aid and assistance has always been held paramount in our program, and this fund is a living example of such a program. I am indeed honored and desire to here express my sincere appreciation of the establishment of the "Frieda Mooney Scholarship." This scholarship was given to Miss Maxine Laing, of California, who has just completed her first year at the University of California. Miss Liang is the daughter of Rev. Albert F. Liang, a disabled veteran. She was found to have the highest scholastic rating of all of the applicants for this scholarship, and she has justified her selection through a continuance of such ratings.

May I at this time submit the following figures which will inform you of the activities of my office during the past year:

Number of letters received	1,506
Number of letters sent	1,876
Number of telegrams received	68
Number of telegrams sent	75
Mileage traveled by railroad during the past year—miles	13,532
Mileage traveled by motor—do	2,028
Mileage traveled by airplane—do	1,500
Number of luncheons and banquets attended	87
Total number of Schools of Instruction conferences conducted in practically every district of the National Department	32

12886—34——4

Time spent in these conferences was approximately 160 hours.

Total number of auxiliary units (grand total of 23 States and 54 cities) contacted are as follows:

Washington:
- Seattle
- Tacoma

Oregon, Portland

California:
- San Francisco
- Sacramento
- Oakland
- San Jose
- San Diego
- Santa Ana
- Glendale
- Compton
- Inglewood
- South Gate
- Hollywood
- Sawtelle
- Burbank
- Tujunga
- Pasadena
- Los Angeles
- Long Beach
- Alhambra

California—Continued.
- San Fernando

Arizona:
- Tucson
- Prescott

New Mexico, Albuquerque

Colorado:
- Colorado Springs
- Denver

Kansas, Topeka

Missouri, Kansas City

Illinois, Chicago

Wisconsin, Madison

Ohio:
- Cincinnati
- Toledo
- Cleveland

Pennsylvania:
- Pittsburgh
- Harrisburg
- Philadelphia

Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts, Salem

Connecticut:
- New Haven
- Newington
- Meridian
- Waterbury

New Jersey:
- Newark
- Union City

New York:
- New York City
- Brooklyn

North Carolina, Asheville

Georgia, Atlanta

Alabama, Birmingham

Tennessee, Nashville

Louisiana, New Orleans

Texas:
- Waco
- Dallas
- El Paso

Number of auxiliary units represented at the Schools of Instruction conferences, 95.

Number of governmental hospital visits and official tours are as follows:

Sawtelle Soldiers Home
Sawtelle Tubercular Hospital
San Fernando Tubercular Hospital
Palo Alto Neuropsychiatric Hospital
Portland General Hospital
Fort Whipple General Hospital
Tucson Tubercular Hospital
Albuquerque General Hospital
Fitzsimons Army Hospital
Waco Neuropsychiatric Hospital
Beaumont (contract) Hospital
Hines General Hospital
Soldiers Memorial Neuropsychiatric Hospital (contract), Wisconsin
Pottsville Neuropsychiatric Hospital
Newington General Hospital
Lyons Neurophychiatric Hospital
Oteen Tubercular Hospital
Atlanta General Hospital

Number of United States Veterans' Administration regional offices contacted, 13, as follows:

Portland
Los Angeles
Albuquerque
Denver
Chicago
Cleveland
Philadelphia
Newington
New York City
Lyons
New Jersey
Atlanta
Dallas
New Orleans

Number of installations conducted	14
Number of press interviews given out	51
Number of radio talks	15
Number of public addresses	83
Actual expense account from July 1, 1932, to June 10, 1933	$813. 79

I have been most happy to have performed the above service, and the work entailed as shown in the above statistics while arduous at times has been pleasurable in the knowledge that such service has been in the interests of humanity.

During my trip into the Eastern States last winter, I was pleased to act as the official representative of this organization at the inauguration of a President of the United States, and appeared at such inaugural ceremonies as a guest of the President. This I was pleased

to do, not in a personal capacity, but for the sake of the recognition extended to our organization. These ceremonies, however, in my mind were entirely secondary to my visit to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, where I stood with a feeling of awe and reverence, as I read those words indelibly imprinted upon that tomb, "Here lies the remains of an American soldier known but to God", and my mind went back to those words of a former national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, who said, "If the unknown soldier could speak today, he would say, 'You can do no more for me, carry on for my disabled comrades.'" And it is our duty and our obligation to see to it that this unknown soldier rests in peace, that he shall not have died in vain, but that his disabled comrades, widows, and orphans shall be cared for, and shall be protected.

One of the best contacts that the National Department has with its members is through the medium of the "listening in" column of the D.A.V. Semimonthly. Publicity is most essential and the publishing of relief work done among our destitute disabled families, assistance given in forget-me-not day drives, and the listing of the many and various activities of the respective units is of vital interest, not only to the auxiliary members alone, but to the D.A.V. members as well. Your national publicity chairman has wholeheartedly labored in the interests of the publicity work, and I believe more auxiliaries have furnished her publicity material than ever before. I find, however, that many of our units are still neglectful or unmindful of the opportunity thus afforded them, and I recommend that we develop our publicity program much further this year.

Early in the year bulletins were issued by your national historian, outlining in detail the manner of submitting comprehensive detailed histories of unit activities. Only one half of our many units submitted such histories, and I regret that only this small percentage turned in their yearly records for permanent files. These histories are of incalculable benefit to the National Department, as we may learn through such histories just what phase of our program needs concentration. The submitting of a yearly report in the form of a history is one of the many requirements of a local auxiliary, and it is earnestly hoped that those units who failed to submit their reports this year will not again fail next year.

During the past year your national commander prepared a questionnaire of four typewritten pages containing over 50 questions relating to the proper functioning of local auxiliaries. Approximately two thirds of the units have returned those questionnaires to my office, according to instructions, properly filled out and with each question answered. Each questionnaire when completed gives the National Department a complete picture of the workings of each local auxiliary unit along every branch of our program, and the compilation of these activities affords the National Department complete knowledge of those parts of our program that are being the most effectively handled and productive of the most good. A study of the questionnaire reports is of inestimable benefit to the national commander, and I am referring the entire files on same to my successor for her information and guidance. It is regretted that there was not a 100 percent response to these questionnaires, but the questionnaires undoubtedly served their secondary purpose to all units in bringing to their attention the requirements of a perfectly functioning auxiliary unit.

The chairman of our national membership committee, Mrs. Gertrude Bailey, has submitted a detailed report on the membership of our organization. Your national commander desires to bring to your attention, however, the fact that even though we have been confronted by the most serious economic conditions since the World War, we can actually point to an increase in national membership, a record upon which we stand alone as the only auxiliary of any veteran organization with such an accomplishment during the past year. I attribute this record entirely to the intelligent bulletins repeatedly sent out by your national membership chairman, and to the cooperation of the units with the suggestions contained therein. We have held our own in membership, and to Gertrude Bailey goes the credit.

The National Department of the Women's Auxiliary has adopted during the past year a program of active support of veteran industry, through the cooperative sales method of our Government hospitals. This branch has been entirely in the hands of our national hospital and relief chairman, Mrs. Catherine Brumbaugh, and I refer you to her report with pride in the accomplishments of our hospital and relief activities. A closer attention and a more prompt response by the various units to her bulletins would have resulted in even a greater report than the one now being submitted. An auxiliary unit that is active in the support and help of a disabled veteran or his family should not hide that fact, but should on the other hand report such performance to the national chairman. As long as units are active and are fulfilling their duties to humanity, just so long do they justify their existence. And may I add here that it is my candid opinion that if an auxiliary is not performing those unselfish acts to justify its existence, then there is no longer any reason for it to remain in existence.

Before concluding this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the National Department of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War through its national commander, Bill Conley, and his staff of officers for the interest which they have constantly manifested in the problems which were our special concern. Without their counsel, our task would have been much more difficult.

I also wish to express our appreciation to the State departments of the auxiliary. A fine spirit of cooperation has existed throughout the year between the national and State headquarters. Requests to department headquarters for information, reports, and aid in the national program have met with ready response and willingness to do everything possible to promote the work of the national organization.

In closing this report, I am only sorry that I have not more gifted language at my disposal to express the heartfelt appreciation for the assistance and wise counsel of my entire staff of national officers. Should I name those for special recognition, I would be forced to name them all. No job or position of this magnitude can be handled by one person alone, and it has been only through the unselfish assistance of each of my national officers that I am able to render this report. To work with them has been to know them, and to know them has been to love them, and I am deeply appreciative and grateful to them for all of their efforts. There have been many occasions during the past year when I have been thankful indeed that I could refer the weighty legal questions arising to my competent, capable, and loyal national judge advocate, Violet Thomson, always knowing and

realizing that I could accept her decision as one of fairness and of impartiality, and it has given me a feeling of confidence in the realization that I had but to call upon her and the call would not go unheeded. I am going to especially mention the one with whom I have been in closest contact during the long 2 years of my administration, the one to whom I have looked for assistance and have never been disappointed, the one who should most certainly share in whatever credit may be due, and I am referring to none other than my friend, my coworker, your national adjutant, Ann E. Weber. To her I express my sincere gratitude.

My administration as your national commander has been one of rich experience and pleasant memories. The many cordial receptions and courtesies extended to me by both the D.A.V. chapters and their auxiliaries shall also remain the dearest of my memories. May I humbly state here that I am not so sure of how much good I have done for this organization, but I am definitely sure of how much good the membership in this splendid service organization has done for me. The future with its vast opportunities for service stretches before us. The great emblem that we love with its strong arms of faith, hope, and encouragement upon the white background of peace shall lift the people, not only of America but of all the world, into a higher sense of individual obligation, and shall create a feeling of greater mutual devotion, helpfulness, and comradeship among all disabled members and their families. And this, my comrades, is the vision of the Women's Auxiliary of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Realizing the importance of your rehabilitation program, it is with a feeling of humbleness in representing this organization, including the entire membership, that I desire to present to you for the rehabilitation department for the maintenance of their liaison officers this check from our adjutant in amount of $731.21.

[Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. No, Mr. Haley, you nor no one else can say anything. You are not recognized. It is not often that an Irishman is stopped for lack of words, but when I get a check like that there is little that I can say. Words are inadequate to express our appreciation and thanks. It really shows you that we have a fine unit, a real, fighting auxiliary. I want Frieda and her girls to know, and I mean every blessed one of you, that we express our gratitude and love from the bottom of our hearts.

[Applause.]

Comrade FRANK HALEY (Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn, N.Y.). I want to say first that I am always willing to be set down if they have checks like that to hand out. Comrade commander and comrades: While I did not have the opportunity of sitting in on most of the luncheons and banquets that were had, I did have the pleasure of sitting in on three different schools of instructions that were conducted by Frieda Mooney, and I want to tell you one and all that it was an inspiration not only for the ladies, who sat in at those meetings, but for any of the male members of the D.A.V. who attended the meetings in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. I want to tell you that I have always been opposed to the Women's Auxiliary and I want to publicly apologize to the Women's Auxiliary. Frieda Mooney has sold herself and sold her organization to us in Brooklyn.

You have all listened to her splendid report, and I have had an opportunity to observe in a small way the real work accomplished by the Women's Auxiliary to this organization. I now move that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Women's Auxiliary and the national commander, Mrs. Frieda Mooney.

[Applause.]

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Blind Veterans' National Chapter, Washington, D.C.). Seconds.

(Carried; and Mrs. Mooney and the Women's Auxiliary are given a rising vote of thanks.)

[Applause.]

Comrade GEORGE CALVERT (Syracuse Chapter No. 7, Syracuse, N.Y.). Is that check made payable to the national commander or the national treasurer?

Commander CONLEY. I will answer that. The national commander is very much disappointed, but it is made out to the Disabled American Veterans' Rehabilitation Fund.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (North Hudson Chapter No. 9, Union City, N.J.). I want to supplement the remarks of Frank Haley and to advise him that we not only concur with him, but that we have made him a member, and I helped him pick out his step-ins.

[Laughter and applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Now, comrades, I have another introduction to make. I want you to meet this charming little lady. She does not want to say anything but "hello." I know that she is Frieda's right hand and she has been the right hand of the auxiliary for many other commanders. She is a past national commander, also has been a right hand to the National Department of the D.A.V., the parent body, for some time, Ann Weber. [Applause.]

I now have another introduction to make. I want to introduce you to Danny Manning of New York, the national mascot. [Applause.]

DANNY MANNING (of New York). Just as long as I am the national mascot I will do all that I can to help you make this a bigger and better organization. [Applause.]

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Blind Veterans National Chapter, Washington, D.C.). I move that Dan Manning, Jr., be reelected as national mascot of this organization.

Comrade CHARLES SCHMITT (Melvin Spitz Chapter, Newark, N.J.). Seconds.

(Carried and Danny Manning is reelected national mascot.)

Commander CONLEY. Danny, you are the national mascot for another year.

Judge Hess has an introduction to make.

Comrade OTIS R. HESS (Cincinnati, Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio). This is the last time that you will be bothered with my presence, but I cannot let the opportunity go by without introducing the man who has made this convention. Sometime past when he was striving to make the convention successful, he drove with such an iron hand that he was called the Mussolini of the outfit, and perhaps that name has hung on because he has done things in a remarkable way. He brings you to a convention hall where the temperature is 70 degrees at all times. I want to present to you that successful chairman of the Thirteenth Annual National Convention, the man re-

sponsible for the working out of the details and the program of your convention. Capt. Robert C. Bunge, D.S.C. [Applause.]

Comrade ROBERT C. BUNGE (Cincinnati Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio). I don't believe that anyone in this hall could have sat here this morning and not appreciated the reports you have listened to. I think if you listened carefully you would have found in all of these the one idea that the only way the disabled men can go forward is by united cooperation.

Judge Hess has made some mighty fine remarks about my job and our work in trying to reach our objective. I told Bill Conley, "When the time comes, Bill, for you to have your national convention here, Cincinnati will try to do itself proud in every way that you ask us." In creating the structure for this particular convention, it has been entirely different than any in the past. We must present a united front in everything we do in Cincinnati. With the thought in mind, I know the people will judge us by the number present. There are two particular instances in the convention that I am going to ask you to attend in particular where we want to show ourselves here for the first time. Tonight you are going to be the guests at a public reception. I want every man to pledge himself to be at that reception. I want every man to pledge himself to take somebody with him to the public reception tonight. The public of this city will attend this reception tonight, and I want everyone of you to make it your business to go to this reception.

The doors of the hall will be open from 7 to 7:45. I ask you to turn out for the public parade that will be held tomorrow at 6 o'clock. It is my intention each day to inform you of that which will take place during the day. This afternoon there is a sight-seeing trip, which is worth any admission. The only thing necessary for you to do is to go to the ballroom floor and request a courtesy car. These cars are at your disposal at any time throughout the week.

Don't let anything interfere with this public reception tonight, because it is something different and we must impress on the citizens of this town and that impression will be carried all over the United States. Thank you. [Applause.]

Comrade VICTOR A. MILLEN (Detroit Chapter No. 1, Detroit, Mich.). I wish to move that we give the convention chairman a rising and rousing vote of thanks. I happened to be in the hospital with Captain Bunge. I have known him for the past 15 years.

Comrade FRANK WILLIAMS (Greater Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N.Y.). Seconds.

(Carried and Captain Bunge is given a rising vote of thanks.) [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Your national adjutant has some announcements he wishes to make.

Adjutant CORBLY. The convention credentials committee appointed by Commander Conley follows:

Chairman—William A. Mastin, Fresno, Calif.

District 1—M. S. Stevenson, Boston, Mass.; district 2—Paul B. Mercier, Utica, N.Y.; district 3—Robert J. Doran, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; district 4—Joseph Ashi, Washington, D.C.; district 5—Lewis L. Rishel, Asheville, N.C.; district 6—M. W. Glossinger, New Orleans, La.; district 7—A. J. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio; district 8—Roy Westbury, Madison, Wis.; district 9—R. Robert Cohn, Kansas City,

Mo.; district 10—W. R. Johnson, Fargo, N.Dak.; district 11—George A. Faust, Salt Lake City, Utah; district 13—Paul O. Doyle, Portland, Oreg.; district 14—John Hewitt, Oklahoma City, Okla.

All convention committees will meet on the ballroom floor, where each committee has been assigned a room for the period of the convention.

District caucuses must be held between the time we recess this meeting and the afternoon meeting. These caucuses must result in the election of all members of your convention committees, so that all convention committees may be announced this afternoon.

Invitations have been extended by the George W. Budde Post American Legion, Comminsville War Veterans, Bentley Post American Legion, and the Eagles Club that you be the guests of their clubrooms at any and all times during the convention.

The Blind Veterans' National Chapter will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in room 1027. National Commander William Conley and Mrs. Frieda Mooney, national commander of the auxiliary, will speak to the members of the Blind Veterans' Chapter. Adjutant Michael Inselbuch has extended an invitation to all members of the D.A.V. to sit in and listen to the remarks of these national officers.

I want to add to Captain Bunge's remarks relative to the public reception tonight and give you the names of a few of the people who will be with us on that occasion.

All resolutions are to be left at my office on the mezzanine floor as early as possible; leave them with either Mr. Rice or myself and they will be routed to the proper committees. All of you are requested to be in attendance at the meeting this afternoon, at which time the report of the national commander and the national finance committee will be read.

Commander CONLEY. We will now recess until 3:30 this afternoon.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEMORIAL SERVICES

Held at Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday Evening, 8:30 p.m., June 26, 1933

Mother Ernestine Schumann-Heink opened the memorial with the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner. [Applause.]

[Comrade Joe McQueen, of Ernestine Schumann-Heink Chapter No. 2, Kansas City, Mo., presents a basket of flowers to Mother Schumann-Heink in the name of the chapter, which is named after her good self.]

Capt. ROBERT C. BUNGE (national convention chairman). I want to say at this time that Mother Schumann-Heink has the love of every man in this organization. [Applause.]

As is customary and as is proper in the opening of every Disabled American Veterans of the World War deliberations, it is my honor at this time to call on a man whom I loved extremely as a soldier; a man whom I consider a personal friend of mine; a man for whom I have the very highest respect; and if it is possible for one man to love another, I love him—Mike Aaronsohn. [Applause.] For 5 years Mike has served as our national chaplain, and it is utterly fitting that in the city of Cincinnati, Mike should be called upon for

the divine blessings in the opening of this meeting—Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn.

Rabbi MICHAEL AARONSOHN (Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio). Supreme everlasting Spirit, our Father and our King, source of all life, all rights, all love, and all power. Thy majesty we acknowledge; Thy beauty we adore; Thy wisdom, Thy love, and Thy truth we revere and preserve. We stand before Thee this moment deeply conscious of our human frailties, deeply conscious of our utter dependency upon Thy mercy and Thy justice.

Thou alone it seems are aware of the righteousness of our petition to the rulers and representatives of this our beloved country. Love, alone, so it seems today, understandeth the justice of our conflict with the rulers and the ministers of industries. With love alone today, with clean hands and pure hearts, we are concentrated to the cause to clear the name of the forgotten, and can it be the forsaken, soldier. Only a few years ago we were as heroes and valiant defenders and there was besmirched from our hearts every impulse of revenge and rebellion. Lift us above the troubles of the day and the uncertainties of the morrow, so that we may continue as the champion of the rights of men, whenever these rights are challenged.

Please, our Father, Thou Everlasting Judge, bless this our country so that by the embodience of freedom, enlightenment, progress, brotherhood, and peace, the rulers of this Nation may be blessed so that they may understand the sentiment and comradeships of our rights and our hearts. Open the eyes of the people of this Nation so that they may see the birth of the vision of an increasing nobler and higher humanity. Bless Mother Schumann-Heink, one of the few remaining living symbols of loyalty and devotion.

May we never forget the 14 years ago when we dedicated our all in all on the altar of patriotism so that we might bring greater joy and greater peace to all of the people of this country. May we today strive forth as the instrument of a greater and nobler humanity. Amen. [Applause.]

Capt. ROBERT C. BUNGE (national convention chairman). I don't believe that anybody could live who could have listened to the sincerity of Mike Aaronsohn without having rededicated themselves to the problems of those who have borne the blunt of the past war and seeing that they shall be adequately taken care of, irregardless of the cost. [Applause.]

It now becomes my pleasure to introduce to you a man who has openly demonstrated through his entire career that he is in sympathy with the principles for which our organization stands. He is a man upon whom I have called on in a great many cases to definitely state the position in which he stands regarding the questions that may arise that affect the veterans. Never in my experience in the last four or five years have I called on this man but that he has openly unquestionably demonstrated that he realizes and understands the principles and the problems that we have to face. He has done things in his career in his present office that no man has ever done before; indeed, he is a man that stands for the things we believe in, he is a man whom we all love; he is a man that we can say this one thing for—and I believe it demonstrates more clearly that he believes that the rights of every man are worth fighting for. I remember clearly about 6 months ago when we had an open meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter

at which he was present, he made this statement and said, "Bob, I will do anything that you ask me to do to make this convention a success." When he said that I knew that he meant it mentally and physically; he meant it wholeheartedly; he meant it in every way he could possibly help—and I want to say to you that he has helped in every way he could, regardless of anything. It is a pleasure, it is a privilege, it is an honor, it is something that I hold dear, to introduce to you the mayor of our city—a man whom I highly respect, a man whom I love personally—the Hon. Russell Wilson, mayor of the city of Cincinnati. Mayor Russel Wilson is the honorary chairman, and it is an honor for the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War to have him greet you in the name of the city of Cincinnati. When he is through with that particular duty, he will act as convention chairman of the evening.

Hon. Russell Wilson (mayor of the city of Cincinnati). Mr. Chairman, honorable commander, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans, I consider this the high spot of my memories. To have the privilege of presiding over the deliberation of those who served my country is an honor which comes to very few mayors. I was particularly impressed tonight by the singing of Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, because I am a contemporary of hers. She probably feels younger than I do, and I can remember back through the years how her grand voice was lifted in this very auditorium in the annual May Festivals of Cincinnati. In those days it would not have been a May Festival if Madame Schumann-Heink had not been among the soloists. I heard her sing here many years ago, but never did she have the effect or completely lifting my soul so high as she did tonight, singing the great patrotic hymn of our country, which is the greatest of songs worthily sung by a magnificent character. [Applause.]

Now, I am going to express to you the sentiment of hospitality of the city of Cincinnati. I am going to do it in no perfunctory way. I am going to utter the word hospitality in all of its significance and content, because Cincinnati has the privilege tonight of speaking on behalf of a grateful Nation. You who bear the marks of the cruel qualities of war are here in our beloved city.

I had the privilege today of speaking before your Woman's Auxiliary meeting. I had a very good time as I was the only man present. I never had known before the joys of such an honor. Now, we are not going to tell all that we said to each other. We can keep a secret. [Laughter.] I did apologize to them for the weather. I pointed out, however, that the city of Cincinnati does not maintain a weather bureau; if we did, we would have a different kind of weather, but that was the fault of the Federal Government. [Applause.] I wish to fasten upon the Government the responsibility for the weather we have had here.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I would be an ingrate, I would be an egotist, if I told you that I was responsible for your welcome here. The sympathy is mine, but the execution has been that of Bob Bunge. He has a genius for mobilizing a great array such as this. He managed the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic in such a manner that when the privilege was extended to Cincinnati of entertaining you, every one turned to Captain Bunge.

Now, I want to say a word about the program tonight. Promptly at 9 o'clock whoever is speaker will cease, and I do not wish you to think that I am guilty of any discourtesy if I call his attention to the fact that the hour of 9 has been reached and for one moment all of us will turn to the east and you all know the appropriate ceremony that is going to be conducted virtually around the world at that moment. The ceremony has been described to you.

Let me in closing, because I must not trespass upon your time and we have a long program tonight, say to you that the heart of Cincinnati is full of gratitude to you and words that the tongue can utter are inadequate. You are very welcome to Cincinnati—we feel tonight that in herosim we are the capital of the world.

Now, the first speaker tonight is a personal friend of mine. Whenever the Governor of Ohio finds that his official duties preclude his presence upon such great occasions, he designates the welcoming to this man, John McSweeney, Ohio director of public welfare. John McSweeney comes from an old Ohio family—there have been generations of them in the State of Ohio for many years—and so I take great pleasure in introducing to you a real "Buckeye", who will extend the welcome of the Buckeye State to you—Mr. McSweeney. [Applause.]

Hon. JOHN MCSWEENEY (director of public welfare, representing Governor White, of Ohio). Your Excellency the Mayor, Mother Schumann-Heink, Mr. Commander, Reverend Chaplain, my comrades of the World War, your sisters, your wives, and your mothers, I have the honor tonight, my comrades and friends, of bringing to you the greetings of Gov. George White. As you know, the Spanish War Veterans are meeting in Ohio and the other thing is the legislature, which is so necessary for a governor to look after. The Governor attended the meeting of the Spanish-American War Veterans for a little while, and he called upon me, his humble servant, to convey to you the greetings of the State of Ohio. I do appreciate your accepting me in his place, and I know that I can go back to him with the assurance that all of you gave me a very cordial and kind reception.

My friends, when I look down upon you I realize that you are the men that bear the marks of battle. I had the honor of going with the Honorable Ralph Cole, American Legion commander, back to France a few years ago when the State of Ohio dedicated monuments to the memory of the men in the Thirty-seventh Division and at that time I saw the Rheims Cathedral. I had seen it 11 days after the Armistice. I saw its beautiful edifice torn asunder by war and a few years ago, I saw it when the greatest of the ruins had been restored, but the graves of our great war-time army, the mass of our American comrades, are still there. When I see you, the splendid living examples of sacrifice, I realize how damaging the war is. I want to say that you comrades, who bear the effects of the war, have shown the most beautiful and patriotic spirit in inviting this great noble woman, who inspired us after the war, inspired us during the war, and inspired us before the war, Mother Schumann-Heink. She is an example of true understanding, she comes tonight as a real example of peace. [Applause.]

As His Excellency the Mayor said in his introduction of me, I am a director of public welfare, I see you maimed in body, but I have the honor and I hope God Almighty will give me the proper ability to

care for our comrades who are not torn in body, but whose minds are affected by the war. I want to say that I know you will understand it, that a group has charge of the State hospital of Ohio and in our State hospital, there are now men whose minds are broken such as your bodies by the horrors of war. These men are in my custody and I hope that you will feel free to give me any information to help me care for them as well as we can and make the balance of their lives as happy and good as possible in spite of their terrible handicap. At the hour of 9, when your thoughts go back to the turbulent scene of war, may I ask you to think of the boys who are living with such affected minds. I ask you to include in your prayers tonight the well-being of the men committed to my care and I hope the grace of God will give me strength so that I may be the proper custodian of these men and women, 35,000, committed to the State.

I want to thank you for letting me give you my humble message and the greetings of our Governor. I join with Mayor Wilson in saying that we are proud of you, we are proud to have you in our midst and I hope that you will all go back to your respective States knowing that Ohio is honored. You have a very warm place in my heart. I hope that Providence will alleviate your sufferings and that you will remember that you gave your all to alleviate our country. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor Wilson. We are very grateful to Governor White for having sent us such a distinguished and official guest to extend the welcome of the State of Ohio. The next man I wish to call on is a fellow Cincinnatian, a man who was the Governor of the State of Ohio and a man whom it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, the Honorable Myers Y. Cooper.

Hon. Myers Y. Cooper, of Cincinnati. His Honor the Mayor, and our guests of Cincinnati, I just looked in on the back row with Mrs. Cooper in order that I might be present at this reception tonight without any thought of appearing before you and I am in a quandry as to what to do. It is like the Irishman who asked, "Will you fight or will you run?" and the reply was, "We will"; "Will what?" and he said, "Will not;" "I thought you would", says he.

We are delighted that you are here. I happen to be a member of the local committee. We have never been visited by a group of people with such an appeal to the heart as you, our guests tonight. We are delighted to welcome you to Cincinnati and we want you to know, you disabled veterans, that the State of Ohio which has been represented by the Governor's messenger, Mr. McSweeney, does not forget. There is a great deal of talk about the soldiers getting too much and reducing compensation, perhaps there are some exceptions, but I say to you insofar as I am concerned that I have never seen a disabled war veteran that I thought received too much for what he gave. [Applause.] He offered his all and here about me tonight are men who bring tears to my eyes, as I think of the sacrifices they made; and when summing it all up and thinking of their service, we must not forget—we must not forget. We must see to it that these soldiers shall have hospitalization and somehow we must give them that right to go forward in this bountiful, in this beautiful land of ours, to go forward and to live with respect in this country of ours and to give them that which they cannot secure for themselves.

We want you to have a good time while you are here. Our mayor is a good mayor and he does a lot of things; perhaps he can cool off the weather a bit. Don't let him blame it on Washington. Too many people are blaming it on Washington these days. We will try to cool it off. We want you to have a good time as our guests in Cincinnati. We want you to know that we are delighted to have you and trust you will come back often. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. I was not blaming it on Washington but on the local weather man. Adjutant Corbly will now read us a telegram from our greatest citizen—our beloved citizen—the President of the United States.

Adjutant CORBLY.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1933.

VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Please convey my cordial greetings to the convention. I wish it were possible for me to address your convention in person. Stern necessities of these times has laid the burden of some sacrifice on all of us, but I am sure that I could make clear to you my determination that no man who has been handicapped in after life by his service to his country shall be either forgotten or unrewarded to the fullest extent that our financial condition permits. You need have no fear that anything has been done which will bar any war sufferer from the grateful recognition of his country.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mayor WILSON. I am now going to call on the past commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, Maj. Albert D. Alcorn, a distinguished Cincinnatian.

Maj. ALBERT D. ALCORN, of Cincinnati. Your Excellency the Mayor, comrade national commander, comrades, citizens and distinguished guests, I did not know that it was going to be my privilege to appear before you this evening as a representative of the organization known as the "United Spanish War Veterans." I have not been designated to represent that organization by its commander in chief. Last week I had the honor of representing the commander in chief at Wheeling, W.Va., at the department encampment, where we had a large and enthusiastic audience, and the convention went over big. You may surmise that the topic that was uppermost in the minds and talks of the members of that convention, but tonight as I have already said not officially appearing, I take great pleasure in extending to you, personally and on behalf of the organization of the United Spanish War Veterans, the greetings of our organization.

As I listened this morning to that competent and able report of your national legislative chairman and the report of your national rehabilitation chairman, I wondered if those in the audience realized the work that was being done by your officers in Washington. You heard a great deal of it at this session of the convention, but comrades, you must know that although you don't hear of it, that the work is going on year in and year out, and it is only possible through their efforts that your services are recognized as they should be.

I want to assure you that the Spanish-American War Veterans, although they feel that they have not had as equal consideration as the veterans of the World War, are with you to a man in what should be justly considered your rights. [Applause.] We are standing

with you now and will stand with you in the future. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. The next speaker is the past national commander of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, a man who really upholds the fine traditions of that organization. Frank J. Williams, of Buffalo, N.Y., who is also a D.A.V.

Hon. FRANK J. WILLIAMS (representing the Army and Navy Legion of Valor). Mr. Chairman, National Commander Conley, distinguished guests, national commander of the Auxiliary of Disabled Veterans and Comrades: I have 7 minutes in which to address you. Letme say that that order of ours extends their greetings to you, let me tell you comrades that you are a part of us. Most every decorated man in the Legion of Valor, whether it be the World War, Spanish-American War, or the Indian War, was disabled in the service of their country on the field of battle, fighting always for a just cause, and that is what you are doing here tonight. You are fighting for your comrades 14 years after the cessation of war, and you are still in a battle. Let me explain what I mean. I happened to be in the service in the Tank Corps and in my outfit there were 12 men, 6 of those men were killed, 6 of them survived and all are disabled. Out of those 6 men you have 4 men today that have been struck off as battle casualties from compensation and relief, which they were told they would receive for the rest of their lives. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. The hour is now 9 o'clock.

(The entire assembly stood in silence for 1 minute facing the east. The silence was broken by Mother Ernestine Schumann-Heink singing Taps, followed by buglers.

Mayor WILSON. We will now have The Epitaph by Miss Roselyn Stutz, of Chatham, Va. [Applause.]

Miss ROSELYN STUTZ:

They were our friends.
We say the words with tear-filled eyes
And voice that chokes with sobs,
To think that we have lost them;
Lost these friends, who meant so much to us;
Who had so much to give
And gave so lavishly.
The ones to whom we turned
When sorrow's shadows touched our life,
And who rejoiced when joy was ours.
Our friends knew the way of service and of love.
But are they not the same?
One said they were,
Who walked the earth 2,000 years ago.

They were our friends.
Ah, do not say it so.
For in that other world to which we are reborn,
Our friends stand with outstretched hands
And willing hearts,
For we must know that Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own.
So let us lift our eyes, our hearts,
And let this be their epitaph—
They are our friends.

[Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. I am going to ask Mr. Williams to continue his address.

Hon. FRANK J. WILLIAMS. I might say to you comrades that you have had national commanders that are members of our organization, not that that means any more than the comrades who are members, who have not been elected to high office. I might say to you today that your genial chairman has become a first-class companion of this organization. I might say to you that the national commander of the Retired Officers' Association today has made application for first-class companion to this order.

The thing that I want to get over to you-comrades and my friends, is that this is not a time to quit, you are in a fight, and I never saw a man that went overseas and that was wounded in action who was not a fighter, and such a man is as much entitled to the decorations for his valor as anyone, but the officers of his company may not have seen his valor. I want to say to you that this organization is just as distinguished an order as the Legion of Valor, and let me tell you, comrades, that I am proud to be a member of your organization. I was elected a delegate to your convention and the deliberations that will go on through the week. You are faced with a situation that is serious and I remember that the leadership brought you out of a situation of chaos that you are again thrown into by those who are willing to misunderstand our principles. Let me ask you in everything that you do this week to remember that you have nothing to regret, that you have nothing to take back from every bit of legislation that you have been successful in putting on the books for disabled men in the last 14 years. [Applause.]

I happened to be in Washington when your national commander was there on that eventful occasion when Congress decided to remove the World War Veterans' Act and place in its stead that pension system that we are protesting against at the present time. I want to say to you that you could not have had better men to represent your organization on that occasion than your present national commander, your national legislative chairman, Thomas Kirby, and national rehabilitation chairman, Ralph Chambers, who were there all the time fighting for us with their backs against the wall. They are to be admired for the way in which they handled the situation, and I want to say to you that if we ever fail to receive the benefits you are so justly entitled to, it won't be because you have not had the proper men there to represent you, but because of the people back home, and I have yet to be shown that our American people are going to fail us. I know that it is the propaganda and the misrepresentations as to the state of affairs that this country is in that has caused this to be put over and to have our organization placed in the position of "Treasury raiders", and as justly or unjustly taking from our country money that does not belong to us. I say to you that for every dollar that a disabled veteran receives today that there have been in this country hundreds and thousands spent for gratuity and for the classes that are on the preferred list. It would astound you if you were to figure them up in the aggregate.

I want to say to you that it is the proudest moment of my life to be on this platform, and I again promise you, as a member of this organization, my support and our organization's support in the fight you are making for your comrades and their dependents. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. I am now going to call upon Mrs. Darold D. DeCoe, national commander of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAROLD D. DECOE (commander of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sacramento, Calif.). His Excellency the Mayor, National Commander William Conley, National Commander Frieda Mooney, distinguished guests, Mother Schumann-Heink, comrades of the Disabled American Veterans, the Auxiliary and friends: I am going to correct His Excellency the mayor. I am not known as Mrs. Darold DeCoe this year, I am Mrs. Consuelo DeCoe. I am now the national president and my husband has to rest on his own laurels this year and just be the husband of the national president.

I am proud to be here this evening and convey to you the greetings of my national organization, the Ladies' Auxilliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and also to greet your two national commanders as a fellow Californian. Don't feel bad about your hot weather, we have it in California, but of course it is unusual.

The purpose of our organizations are so closely united that I feel that when I stand before you I stand just before the comrades and members of our organization, as our aims and principles are the same, and utmost in our minds are the care of our disabled comrades, their widows, and orphans. I feel at this time that when our country is in a crisis that it needs each and every one of us to give our very best to our country. I am sure I can pledge to your organization the continued cooperation from the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at all times, as our slogan of yesterday, today, and tomorrow is to help the living and honor the dead by helping the living. In closing, all I can say is that—

> There is a deep joy, we all understand
> In the sound of a voice or clasp of a hand.

This greeting, my sisters, comrades, and friends, I bring to all of you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Thank you. Now, Mr. DeCoe may have to go on his own laurels, but it makes it much easier for him when he is accompanied by his crown of glory.

I am going to call on Lt. M. S. Stephenson, national commander of the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, of Boston, Mass.

Lt. M. S. STEPHENSON (national commander of the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War). Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, comrade commander, delegates, guests, and visitors, it is indeed a pleasure to be here in the dual capacity as the representative of an organization that is a part of your organization and also as a delegate to the national D.A.V. convention. I extend to you the Disabled American Veterans of the World War the greetings of the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, a part of your organization.

Only if our programs are identical shall we beneficially overcome the handicaps that are imposed on our disabled by the recent legislation. It is indeed a pleasure to be here to hear and to enjoy the message of Mother Schumann-Heink. God grant as the years go on that we may have more mothers, more sweethearts, and more wives who will devote their services to the veterans.

It is a pleasure indeed to have a message from the representatives of the city of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio, as well as other organ-

izations and know that in this great country of our all veterandom is not under a cloud. Those of you, who are disabled veterans, will know that during the past 3, 4, or 5 months you have been under a cloud. When the people of this country and their elected representatives realize the situation, that cloud will have passed away. Even as we stood, even as we stand, and always shall stand to revere the flag, so shall they stand at some future time when they come to their senses to revere the memory and needs of those who protected their country when the world needed protection. [Applause.]

May I again express the appreciation of the organization of which I am the head and my pleasure at being here as your guest. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Thank you, Lieutenant Stevenson. If the men will pardon me, I wish to say that one of the pleasures of coming in contact with this organization is the number of members of my favorite sex that I am privileged to meet. I had the great pleasure of meeting Mrs. Mooney before the convention was assembled and now I have the honor of introducing a personal friend of mine, Miss Julia Carter, of the Women's Overseas Service League. [Applause.]

Miss JULIA CARTER (representing the Women's Overseas Service League). Mr. Chairman, Mother Schumann-Heink, and friends, when in 1918 I put on the uniform and went across the Atlantic, I felt very proud indeed to be representing the American women on the other side and to know that we too could help in the war discord. I feel equally proud today in the fact that I am here meeting you and representing those women with whom I worked on the other shore. Although I am very proud of my Red Cross pin, I am more proud of my badge, which reads "Foreign service." All women of the Overseas Service League served "over there" during the period of the war. No one is entitled to membership who has not seen actual war-time service. I think of all the people in the United States that probably we women who were over there understand a bit more the things through which you went and of the things about which you did not write home. I am sure that we understand why it was that you growled and grunted when you had too much cream in your coffee or too little sugar, but when it came to the real big things you gritted your teeth, said nothing, and hung on.

The Women's Overseas League feel that they understand the problems of the disabled veterans and probably you understand us. There was a big Texan M.P. gentlemen who one time said to me that he thought when he went home he would get married and I asked him about his sweetheart. He said, "I have never had a sweetheart, but I think when I do I will marry an overseas woman because she won't ask so many questions about the war."

We have a great deal in common. Many of the women made the supreme sacrifice and laid down their lives for the cause of duty, still there are many more of these women who have given up their health, as you know, and these women are receiving from the Government no hospitalization and no income because we were welfare workers. One of the duties of our organization is to do what we can to help those women back to health and make their lives easier while they are with us.

It is a great privilege and pleasure for me to bring to you from Miss Shirley Farr, our national president, the greetings to the Disabled American Veterans of the World War from the Women's Overseas Service League. Next week when we have our convention in Pittsburgh, where I expect it will be equally as hot, I shall be glad to take back to our organization a message from this meeting. In the name of the Overseas Service League and of the Cincinnati unit, we welcome you to Cincinnati. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Now, Mr. Corbly, I would like you to do that which you do very graciously.

(Adjutant Corbly presents National Executive Committeeman Michael Inselbuch, of the Blind Veterans' National Chapter, to Mother Schumann-Heink.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Blind Veterans' National Chapter, Washington, D.C.) (presenting flowers to Mother Schumann-Heink). I was requested by the members of the Blind Veterans' National Chapter to bring you greetings and to assure you that we are glad to have you with us at the National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and hope you will be with us at every national convention of our organization.

Mother SCHUMANN-HEINK. God bless you. [Applause.]

Adjutant CORBLY. The flowers were just presented in the name of the Blind Veterans' National Chapter, a unit of our organization made up of 217 World War blind veterans. Michael Inselbuch, the commander of the national unit, made the presentation with the request that Mother Schumann-Heink attend every national convention of the D.A.V. [Applause.]

Mother SCHUMANN-HEINK. I am just an old homely mother, who wants to tell you that as long as I live—I don't know how long God will let me live as I am an old woman and you know that already as I am 72 years old and the voice is not anymore so tra-la-la as it used to be—I will try to do the best that I can for you. Of course, everything has its limits. I wish that I could talk everything in German. Of course you soldiers feel that you are all very educated because you were in France, but judging from the songs you sing such as "Hinky Dinky" your talk is about the same as mine. To be serious, I never learned English and I am now so low down singing in moving-picture performances. I try each time to beat the band for my disabled veterans of the World War. [Applause.] Of course, I learned all of this English in camps with the Marines and you know what this means to you. [Laughter.] You know what I am inside and my smile it is good. I promise you as long as I can have breath, as long as I can walk, as long as I have a voice I will go to the hospitals and sing and cheer up our poor boys. Shall I stop? [Applause.] I raised 8 children, 6 boys and 2 girls. After all you soldier boys are nothing but children. I have to stop and if I don't you will give me a kick. I was in the Sawtelle Hospital just a few months ago when one of my boys was operated on and I never in my life knew that anyone could have so much patience as the people in this hospital. As long as I possibly can I shall fight or try at least to fight with my bad English for you boys. Let Mr. Morgan pay his taxes and give our soldier boys, our heroes, what is coming to them. [Applause.] You know when I don't pay my taxes, there is $7.50 due now, they write such long letters and my lawyers says you better pay. Well, I have to

pay or they put me in jail, but Mr. Morgan don't go to jail, even if he has all this money and all that the people owes us. If the other nations would pay their debts, we don't need to worry about a poor soldier who is crippled and if he has a bed in a hospital, if he has food for himself and the children. Now you know Mr. Morgan talks in better language. It is my Pennsylvania dutch, but I live in California and I am telling you that it is not so hot out there as it is here, but there is something again, we don't have such good beer there in California.

Well, now I make a nice bow for you. I stay with you and I stick with you as long as I live. If my little talk, singing, and fun-making cheers you up and our boys in hospitals, I do it to the end. [Applause.] That is what I want to be a dear old fellow, a good fellow, and a good sport. Good-bye, boys. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Mother Schumann-Heink spoke of being over 70. I think with her there is not much difference between 17 and 70. [Applause.] She need not apologize for her English as she is the master of the great international language of lovely souls.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to ask Karl F. Burckhardt, Military Order of the World War, to read an important telegram which he has been directed to present to you.

Mr. KARL F. BURCKHARDT (representing the Military Order of the World War, Cincinnati, Ohio). Honored Mayor, National Commander Conley, and delegates to the D.A.V. convention, Gen. Ross Delafield, national commander of the Military Order of the World War, requested me to read this telegram, in which he sends greetings. General Delafield, who has been the national commander for the last 2 years of our order is very much in sympathy with your movement and it was with a great deal of regret that he found it impossible to be here this evening. Here is the wire:

NATIONAL COMMANDER WILLIAM CONLEY,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

On behalf of the Military Order of the World War, representing as it does the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who took part in that war, I am gratified to have the privilege to send you a message of good will. No one more than the officers, who had much of the responsibility of that great contest, realize the heroism, bravery, and spirit of unselfish sacrifice of the American soldier, sailor, and marine for their country and for humanity. While the people of the United States have generally gained in knowledge and appreciation of what these men have done for their country, we believe there is still a lack of understanding and recognition, especially to those who have suffered loss of life, limb, or other injuries. We believe whole-heartedly in the splendid work your association has done by way of obtaining care and relief for those who have suffered, and we believe that its efforts would be vigorously carried on and supported in every reasonable way. That you may have greater strength to accomplish your object is the wish of the officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps who served in the World War.

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD,
Commander in Chief,
Military Order of the World War.

Mayor WILSON. I am now going to call on an old friend of mine, W. A. Burlingame, vice commander of the Ohio Department, American Legion, representing the State commander of Ohio.

Comrade W. A. BURLINGAME (vice commander of the Ohio Department, American Legion). Mr. Mayor, distinguished guests, delegates, and friends of the D.A.V. convention, I am pinch hitting here tonight, as a messenger boy came to my home about 10 minutes to

9 with word from our good friend, Corbly, saying we want you down here tonight and we will give you 6 minutes to say something to the crowd. I am here on short notice.

I convey to you the message of the State commander of the American Legion, Joseph B. Patterson, who is unable to be here. On behalf of the American Legion, not only in Ohio, but particularly in Cincinnati and it five surrounding counties, we welcome you to our community and wish you the most constructive work that has ever been able to come out of your conventions, or any convention of veterans in this country.

Several times in your brief stay in our community you have been told that the problems confronting the veterans of our country today are perhaps the greatest problems ever to come before veterans. That is no fault of yours or the veterans, but it is the fault of the false propaganda which has been spread over this country for the past 2 years which has changed the picture in the minds of the citizens of this country.

I want to point out to you two pictures. A picture in 1919, yonder in Fountain Square in our city, the public square of this community. In 1919 an arch of triumph was erected there by the citizens of this community, and like welcomes were made in all communities in the country, to welcome you boys home as you came from serving the country. At that time you were called heroes and nothing was too good for you. In 1933 there is anotner picture painted in the minds of the people of this country, painted by the propaganda spread over the country, which changed the attitude temporarily of the citizens of the country and instead of being heroes, as you were called when you came back from France, you were called many, many names. Now, my comrades, I do not believe that is the heart of the American people. I believe that when the truth goes home to the American people and they learn the facts presented were false and not a true picture the American people will rise up in their minds to the true spirit of Americanism for the men who wore the uniform in war.

Now, my friends of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, we of the American Legion are hoping and praying with you. We will march down the road of good American citizenship shoulder to shoulder until we can convince the people of the truth. It is my belief that these people will rise up and the defenders of this Nation will not be crucified upon the cross of false economy. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. That distinguished citizen, Mr. Thomas Kehoe, of Cleveland, Ohio, representing John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, is called upon now.

Comrade THOMAS KEHOE (representing John Barton Payne, of the American Red Cross). Comrade commander, comrades, ladies of the auxiliary, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I see young Dan Manning here in the hall, Mother Schumann-Heink is just leaving. Manning has been made the adopted son of the D.A.V. Mother Schumann is the mother of the D.A.V., I have often heard Judge Marx referred to as the father of the D.A.V., and Danny Manning is the son. [Applause.]

Without any hesitancy whatsoever, I deem it a great privilege to be here for the thirteenth national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War representing the American National

Red Cross. The Honorable Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American National Red Cross, has requested that I extend personally to the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, his regrets for being unable to be with you to personally encourage your organization in the great problem confronting disabled ex-service men.

As you all know, the American National Red Cross is chartered by Congress and has as its primary responsibility the care of service and honorably discharged ex-service men, along with a national program of varied activities.

Your convention will discuss certain phases of legislation, but due to the quasi-governmental charter of the American National Red Cross, and the fact that the President of the United States is also President of the American National Red Cross, it is quite obvious that the Red Cross can take no active part in sponsoring legislation. With the passage of the act entitled "An Act to Maintain the Credit of the United States", signed by the President on March 30, 1933, and further amended on June 16, 1933, definite responsibility falls upon every chapter and branch of the American National Red Cross to provide adequate care for disabled veterans and their dependents who will be deprived of certain monetary benefits formerly paid to them by the Veterans' Administration or the Pension Bureau. In order to provide special service to veterans and their dependents, the American National Red Cross held a conference in Washington, D.C., on June 12 to 14, 1933, and provided institutes in various States in order to properly instruct chapter secretaries and chapter visitors of their responsibility in this time of need. From personal observations I sincerely believe that the needs of all deserving ex-service men can be met in the event that every one of us, without exception, place our shoulders to the wheel and take advantage of the various implements as provided by law to take care of needs of the disabled ex-service men. I mean by this that through intelligent application and the use of all available facilities, the disabled veterans of this country can be adequately cared for and there will be little cause for worry that those in need will not be properly taken care of.

I will not burden you with statistics, as this was discussed and covered in the reports of Comrades Thomas Kirby and Ralph Chambers; however, I desire to inform you that the Red Cross has definitely committed itself through its national organization and will assume its share of responsibility in dealing with veterans suffering from disabilities incurred in war, as well as those otherwise incurred. The necessary financial aid can be secured. I believe you know that funds have been partially provided by the Federal Government under recently enacted relief measures appropriating 500 million dollars for aid.

I therefore urge upon each and every chapter of the D.A.V. that as soon as you return to your local community, you contact the local Red Cross chapter in order to ascertain what funds are available for local relief for the disabled ex-service man.

In conclusion, please allow me to assure and reassure every member of the D.A.V. that the American Red Cross is still willing to assume its share of responsibility in the relief matters just the same as the organization provided for your comfort in France and on your return to this country. It was one of the first organizations to recognize

after your discharge from the service the need of a Veterans' Administration in the Government. We will be glad to assist you and guide you in your hour of need. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Kehoe. Now, we will call on another personal friend of mine who came here from Columbus, Mr. Thomas J. Duffy, past supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus and a very distinguished Ohioan.

Mr. THOMAS J. DUFFY (representing the Knights of Columbus). Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, and fellow citizens: The weather and the lateness of the hour reminds me of a story of two Irishmen, who had been partaking of something other than water. They came across the street from the Hotel Deshler when it was just about completed. Mike said, "Look at that building." Pat said, "Yes; it is a fine building and I wish that I owned it." Mike said, "Yes; and if I only had another drink, I would sell it to you." So it seems that one would get such impressions at this late hour.

First, I want to express the regrets of our Supreme Knight Martin H. Carmody because of his inability to be present tonight. I am here in his place to extend to you the greetings and the good wishes of the order of the Knights of Columbus. It is a great pleasure for me to be here with you on this occasion as the representative of the order of the Knights of Columbus.

You know, we have been interested in the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and I want to assure you that that same interest will continue. [Applause.] I am glad that we are not like those who applauded the boys when they went forward to fight on the battlefields of the World War and then forgot them when they returned with scars and disabilities that handicap them on the battlefield of life. We are sincere in our belief that the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the boys who fought and sacrificed in the Nation's cause and in particular to those whose wounds have left them in such a condition that they are now unable to participate in many of the pleasures and activities of life. The records of our American boys in the World War are written in golden letters in the book of history and I hope that when we reach the final words that the treatment of the disabled veterans from the representatives of this Nation will be such that it will deserve a golden page in the book of American history.

They tell a story of an incident, which is supposed to have happened in France during the World War, whether it be truth or fiction it gives to us a beautiful lesson. During the temporary suspension of hostilities, a French military officer was escorting some visiting military officers around, showing them some of the interesting places of France. They finally came to an open field where a large number of people gathered and were kneeling down apparently in prayer. One visiting officer asked what the scene meant and the officer said, "Over there is the spot where Joan of Arc heard the heavenly voices that called her to deliver France from its enemies." One of the visiting officers, apparently an atheist, in a very sarcastic tone said: "Do they still hear heavenly voices here?" The French officer, not wishing to be discourteous to his guests, hesitated to answer, but as he hesitated they heard the sound of music in the distance and they saw a large moving mass, as it came closer they recognized the tune as the "Star-Spangled Banner" and they saw that the mass was the stars and

stripes of the American flag. The French officer, looking at his guest, said: "Yes; we still hear heavenly voices here, the Americans are coming and France once more will be saved from her enemies."

So, my friends, like this French officer, I say that every disabled veteran has the right to look to the Nation with faith and confidence that the treatment given by the representatives of the Nation will be such and should be such as to measure up to the honor and the justices that characterize American patriots.

In this battle of life when men are struggling hurriedly for wealth and fame, men become hard and selfish and men are judged by the gold standard alone and there is little or no incentive to look for higher standard, I think it is good for you as individuals, good for the Nation, that we gather together on occasions such as this to elevate our minds, to dwell upon the virtues of those who valiantly fought and nobly sacrificed themselves in the Nation's cause. I say if we would allow our minds to dwell upon the virtues, the devotion, the sacrifices, and the nobleness of our soldier boys, perhaps it would indelibly imprint on our own hearts and give us inspiration in these days of peace to fight for the solution of our economic problems with the same self-sacrifice as the soldier boys did in order that they might make a solution for the Nation's problems. They will give you a realization of the great American principle of equal opportunities, which was the desire of the fathers of this Nation. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. You have heard Mrs. DeCoe, now you will hear from Mr. DeCoe. I now ask Darold D. DeCoe, past national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sacramento, Calif., to speak.

Comrade DAROLD D. DECOE (past national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars). Your Honor the Mayor, National Commander Conley, Commander Frieda Mooney, guests, comrades, and friends, I am here for a threefold purpose, (1) as a delegate to the convention, (2) as a member of Sacramento Chapter D.A.V. and (3) on behalf of commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. We invite all of you in Cincinnati to come out to California and get cool. Saturday, I was asked over a long distance call to have Ed. D. Davis, of Kansas City, present his compliments to the Grand Army of the Dragon, of the Boxer's Rebellion.

I am the representative of Admiral Coontz, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is now somewhere in the State of Colorado. He would have liked to have been with you, but it was impossible because of the encampments of our organization in the Middle West. However, the admiral asked me to express his entire whole-hearted support to the problems of the D.A.V. May I say that your problems of the D.A.V. are the problems of the V.F.W. We must stand together and I say this without any fear of criticism or without egotism that if we had all of the national commanders with the same fighting ability as Bill Conley, we would have let those Members of Congress know the strength of veterans. They would not have done what they did last spring. We must stick together today the same as we did 14 years ago when the common people of this country, who built it in time of peace protected it in war time. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. I am going to ask Mrs. Mooney to say a few words to you. [Applause.]

National Commander FRIEDA MOONEY (Women's Auxiliary, D.A.V of W.W.). National Commander, distinguished guests, my comrades

of the D.A.V. and friends, patriotism is the basis of appeal that has drawn hundreds of thousands of comrades into service organizations, but in order to keep alive organizations composed of the wives and mothers is service to those who bear the scars suffered in defense of country and to the families of those who paid the supreme sacrifice. I am sure that you will all agree with me that there is not a group of women who better understand the problems of our disabled veterans than those of us who are so closely allied to them for years in rehabilitation, legislative, educational work, relief, and assistance. We stand ready to assist them and carry out their greatest demands. It is our desire to alleviate the sufferings of disabled veterans and we will continue our work.

I desire to express on behalf of our organization our appreciation for the excellent welcome and the very wonderful hospitality that has been extended to us by the Queen City. There has been nothing left undone and I assure you, citizens of Cincinnati, that we appreciate being here in this wonderful city. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Thank you, Mrs. Mooney. I will ask Colonel Secrest, past national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Civil War veteran, to say a few words. [Applause.]

Comrade JACOB SECREST (representing the Grand Army of the Republic.) Mr. Chairman, commander, and Disabled American Veterans of the World War, it gives me great pleasure to be here tonight representing the Grand Army of the Republic. In '61 and '65 we went out to save the Union, in 1898 they called on the boys to save labor and in 1917 they called on you to save the world and our country for democracy. Now they have called on the three greatest armies that have ever been known in this country to balance the Budget. Those same fellows that told you to go out and save the country for democracy are now calling on us to balance the Budget and that is what we have to do.

I am here just as a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic. We wish you a most successful encampment. I know that you will have it because Captain Bunge conducted our convention in 1931. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Colonel Secrest's hair is red and mine is grey. Cincinnati regards him as one of our first citizens. I met your national commander last winter when he came to Cincinnati and he was then William Conley, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and after meeting him with Judge Hess, Jim Cleveland, and Al. Ragor he became Bill Conley. [Applause.] It is a pleasure for me to introduce to you, your distinguished national commander.

National Commander WILLIAM CONLEY (the Disabled American Veterans of the World War). Thank you, Comrade Chairman, Mr. Mayor, and those of you that are left. I used to be in vaudeville at one time and I feel like a trained-seal act. That is always the closing act of the bill and everyone walks out on it. You have heard a great deal of oratory tonight and you are going to hear 1 full week of my sounding off to you, so I am not going to sound off to you until 10:30 tomorrow, but if you are not there at 10:30 tomorrow when the gavel falls, God help you.

I want to thank the Mayor, the representative of the Governor and all of the people who have so cordially welcomed us here. I particu-

larly want to give a message to the Women's Overseas League. When you go to your convention assembled, let them know that your message was received with gratitude here by us. The only thing that I cannot understand is that the Women's Overseas League was "over there" and it was composed of beautiful women, but I never could find any of them.

We have had a great welcome. Mother Schumann-Heink has inspired us to carry on again as she does year after year. God bless her. Colonel Secrest, that great young man, and I can call him great, has also inspired us. I belong to every military organization with the exception of his organization from the United Spanish-War Veterans on up and I came very near being a member of his organization, but the General looked me over and told me I was too old, so they kept me out.

My friends, I wish that there were more people here, that it was not so warm, and there were present a great group of the taxpayers of this town, so that I could convey to them the message that is in my heart that I know to be true. Most of you know the story so well. You have been hoodwinked by an organization of great wealth, far beyond the greatest imagination. The day is not far distant when the last check on the 1st of July is coming to many men, who because of their physical disabilities received in the period of service to country, in defense of our ideals that our forefathers had fought for, will be stricken from the pay roll of this country so that a greedy group may be able to balance their own small budget. When those people take away this money, when money is taken away from those veterans, the care of those veterans will fall on your communities and if your city council, State boards, and legislatures have not made preparations to care for those men, they are now living in a fool's paradise. They have to care for them. It is unfortunate that your local communities will have dumped on them this load, the burden of these disabled men. They did not enlist to fight for Ohio, Texas, Minnesota, Maine, or California, they enlisted to fight for the United States Government and when these men were disabled in defense of the United States Government, it became the burden of the United States Government to care for them. [Applause.]

When this burden is shifted to your local community, what will the result be? The Community Chest in your home town may have just finished its drive. Here is a family of a soldier lying on his back, a widow of a veteran with a couple of children. The community will have to assume that burden. You will give and give and give. Mr. Jones will say, "I have given," but you will have to give more. You go to your legislature and your legislature passes relief, as will local agencies, women's relief, and your city council pass relief. The National Economy League cheered you when you went to Hoboken. They were the fellows who stood at the dock, waving and cheering you as you went up the gang plank and when you came back they said that "nothing is too good for you", and now they still say that "nothing is too good for you."

I had no intention of getting all warmed up on this. I made many friends in this city during the past year. I have been very happy here and I know quite a little about it. I carry a California license on my car, so I could go up one-way streets and make out that I did not know what I was doing, I could go through traffic lights and I

used that license to the 'nth degree, but I sent my car home about a month ago so Mr. Mayor need not wait for it.

I want you folks in Cincinnati to realize that the Disabled American Veterans of the World War is not a group of disgruntled men, but a group of disabled veterans of the war. I listened to General Ryan talk on April 6 in the Gibson Hotel at a Preparedness Day Army celebration banquet. Our physical disabilities will prevent us from being of use to the Government, but your boy will be of use when he is raised and don't kid yourself that there will not be another emergency. I wonder if I want to send my boy out in hell and horror, suffering and misery, and have him come back maimed in body, his eyes gone, with a paralyzed brain, a forgotten man. A little over a year ago a man came to my desk in Los Angeles and laid on my desk the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and Legion of Valor medals. He said, "Bill, I can't eat those things." I went to work on his case and I secured for him his compensation, which is now possibly going to be taken away from him. Don't let us forget, my friends, that our bread lines will be filled with men if we don't see to it that justice is returned to those men. Good God, is there anything we should not give to those men who were wounded and broken for their country? When I say bread lines, let me ask if that boy knew his dad was in the bread line, I wonder if the makers of war, mind you we don't make war—we have nothing to do with it except to go out and win it, that is all—but I wonder if the makers of war could make him realize the justice of it. Remember the poster that gripped you—Uncle Sam was standing and his finger was pointed at you with flashing eyes that said, "I want you." You could not escape the eyes, you tingled to get in and give all you had. I wonder if it will have the same influence on my boy and your boy if he knows that his dad was in the bread line after he suffered disabilities in the service of his country. I wonder if they will think of those things. These are the ones we have to take care of.

Compensation, was there ever enough money minted by the United States that could pay a man for the leg that lies in France, or those eyes blinded for all times, for their wrecked brains and wrecked bodies? There is no man in our organization drawing compensation that would not gladly give back to the Government every dollar he has received if the Government could give back to him the body he had when he went over. [Applause.]

Again I want to thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your wonderful reception, all of you distinguished guests and the rest of your people, who are making our stay here wonderful. We hope when we leave here you will have a better understanding for us and a better regard for our problems than you have had before. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mayor WILSON. Ladies and gentlemen, Governor Paul McNutt, of Indiana, is reported enroute here to this meeting. He was delayed by a constitutional convention and I regret that he has not yet arrived. I am going to ask National Chaplain Joseph J. Murray, of Dallas, Tex., to deliver the benediction.

Rev. JOSEPH J. MURRAY, (national chaplain, D.A.V., Dallas, Tex.). May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, govern our hearts and minds. Give us understanding, All-Wise Creator of the universe, and bless our Nation, which we honor and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Mayor WILSON. Ladies and gentlemen, Bob Bunge told me that there are plenty of transportation cars outside ready to take everybody back to their hotels. The meeting is now adjourned. I thank you for the honor.

NOTE.—Ten minutes following adjournment, Gov. Paul McNutt, of Indiana, former National Commander of the American Legion, arrived by car from Indianapolis to address the gathering. The D.A.V. through its national commander expressed appreciation to the Governor for his visit and regrets that circumstances prompted the adjournment of the session.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION

Thirteenth Annual National Convention; Monday Afternoon, June 26, 1933; Roofgarden, Gibson Hotel

(Mrs. Saunders, representing Cincinnati Auxiliary No. 59, United Spanish War Veterans, comes to the platform.)

Commander CONLEY. This charming lady, Mrs. Saunders, representing the Woman's Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, has come here with some cigarettes that her auxiliary is desirous of presenting to our comrades. I want to present Mrs. Saunders and want you all to get up and tell her thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. SAUNDERS (representing Cincinnati Auxiliary No. 59, United Spanish War Veterans). My auxiliary desires to extend to you the hospitality of Cincinnati. We hope all of you gentlemen will have a wonderful time and will be successful in everything that you do. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. The second business session will now come to order. I am going to ask Father George Joanitis, of Blair, Nebr., a member of this organization, representing Omaha (Nebr.) Chapter at this convention, and a war-time chaplain, to invoke the blessing.

Rev. GEORGE JOANITIS (Omaha Chapter No. 5, Blair, Nebr.). We, the veterans of the World War, are assembled here today to deliberate and consecrate ourselves for the benefit of our comrades in this convention. O, Almighty God, we beg, we plead, and we ask Thee to guide us in this assembly as Thou hast guided us in the furies of France and all parts of the world in 1917 and '18. We, as a gracious Nation, believe in God, we ask Thee to guide us and direct us at all times and especially during the present time, when our homes, our families, and our Nation are in the depression. We ask Thee to guide us, to give us strength to love Thee and love our great country. Amen.

Commander CONLEY. Will the vice commander please take the chair?

(Dr. Paul Hartig, of Minneapolis, takes the chair.)

Commander CONLEY. Your national commander will now render his report. [Applause.]

My comrades, there comes a time when all things must end and so closes the most eventful year of my life. Close, undying friendships have been made, and my heart fills with pride when I think back to the splendid confidence imposed and the unswerving loyalty given me during these past unkind months when we were all facing a common foe.

I submit the report of my stewardship with but one regret and that is that during my administration the cruelest blow ever dealt the

disabled veteran fell; but I can lift my head in pride and know I went down fighting; and I pledge anew that I will keep right on fighting until justice is restored to my disabled comrades.

LEGISLATION

At this moment let me pay tribute to the man that I consider amongst the greatest, if not the greatest individual in our organization. A man to whom we all owe much. One who never faltered. Who couldn't be bought. Who is loved and respected by his adversaries as well as his friends. Your national legislative chairman, Tom Kirby. It has been a great pleasure and honor to work beside him this year. I truly learned his worth. May we have him for many years.

As to your commander's legislative activities, I spent approximately 3 months last year in Washington attending meetings of the Joint Congressional Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Lobbying to the best of my ability when things were dark and lastly sitting in on the conference with officials of our Government when the regulations governing the "economy bill" were first brought to light.

It would be presumptuous on my part to endeavor to render a legislative report. That will be done by the one best suited to render it, your legislative chairman.

REHABILITATION

During the past year more and more calls have come to your national rehabilitation department for service and less and less financial assistance has been returned until at times that department has been hard put to meet the demand. However, with the exception of some minor cuts made earlier in the administration, we have been able to carry on. How much longer it can go on as it has I don't know; not long, unless the individual units in the field realize and act upon their responsibility.

Last April at a joint conference of the national finance committee, national rehabilitation chairman, national legislative chairman, national adjutant, and the national commander, called by me, it was decided, in keeping with the mandate adopted at the San Diego convention, which read as follows:

> That rehabilitation officers be maintained in those States where there is a need and for which all revenue derived by the national organization, from sources other than membership fees, is in excess of such State's share of the load of maintaining the Nation-wide legislative and rehabilitation services through the Washington office and the four area offices, and of the expense of maintaining such a nationally paid rehabilitation officer.

It would be necessary to dispense with the services of some of our most valuable men and in other instances materially cut the salaries of several who at best were grossly underpaid. This was done, and the word went out over my signature and by my direction that on May 1 these necessary changes would be made.

This was according to your mandate. I had nothing else to do but obey your will. However, shortly after this was done I took the field and in my travels and through various sources of information I realized that the need for our services to the troops was greater than ever before and with that picture before me and a realization of our

duty to our disabled comrades, constitution or no constitution, mandate be damned, on May 13 by telegraphic order I directed that every man affected be placed back on the pay roll as of May 1 and that I would assume all responsibility. If I did wrong, make the most of it. I have no apology to make. An emergency arose and I met the emergency.

I have not the effrontery to attempt to make any report on rehabilitation. That will be made by a comrade whom I had the honor to serve under as a rehabilitation officer for several years and also the honor to command this year, and it was indeed an honor. Your rehabilitation chairman, Ralph Chambers. And in passing let me say a word of praise for the troops in his office—Kochli, Egense, Hendrix, Jones, and also the girls—they are a wonderful bunch, and I thank them for their splendid work this past year.

EMPLOYMENT

Realizing the great work that had been done in the employment field by my predecessor, Past National Comdr. E. Claude Babcock, one of the first committees I formed was an employment committee and requested Comrade Babcock to head it as chairman, which he most graciously did. What that committee has done I'm not going to tell you. I'm going to let you wait for Comrade Babcock's report.

AUXILIARY

Too much cannot be said of the splendid cooperation given the parent body by the Woman's Auxiliary this year. Mrs. Frieda Mooney, that most charming and capable commander, has made a very comprehensive study of the disabled man's problem and has fearlessly and intelligently expressed it throughout the country. She visited places where pressing duties did not permit your commander to go and there preached the gospel of justice most capably to both men and women. I am to have the privilege of appearing before the convention of the Auxiliary and there express my thanks, but I want this token of appreciation a matter of record.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the past year I have traveled better than 35,000 miles by rail, by boat, by car, and by air, all in the interest of the organization. On these travels I have addressed 156 mass meetings; appeared before may county boards of supervisors and addressed many city councils, all in behalf of the disabled veteran. I have been on the air 56 times, the last time in the Nation-wide broadcast over NBC, which went out April 30.

There is but little constructive accomplishment that I can point to with pride during my administration but that broadcast will always live in my memory as a great achievement and I want to thank those who were more or less responsible for this great opportunity to spread our gospel; i.e., Comrades Millard W. Rice, William E. Tate, Vivian D. Corbly, Thomas Kirby, Ralph Chambers, and E. C. Babcock. To these men go all the glory.

Your national department, in spite of adverse criticism, has operated at a saving of $40,000. The credit for this saving goes, perforce, to

the national adjutant, Vivian D. Corbly, who has carefully and deliberately hewed to the line and abolished every expenditure which he felt would not be detrimental to the service.

And now may I call your attention to some of the outstanding features of our great organization in the past year. Accomplishments that we can be justly proud of. First: Never have we retreated in our truthful exposé of the National Economy League and never will we retreat until the small taxpayer of this country has been informed as to where he stands and as to how he has been hoodwinked.

Before the smoke of battle had even lifted on Saturday, April 1, 30 minutes after the President had signed the regulations to administer Public 2, 73d Congress, 1,000 copies of those regulations were in the mail, so that on Monday, April 3, every national officer, every rehabilitation officer, every State and chapter commander was in possession of a copy and those copies became the guidance of various Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the land until they in turn, days later, received copies from Washington. Credit? Chambers and his staff.

The next scoop: That wonderful extra addition of our semimonthly which carried the very latest spot and information of the act of March 20 to every member in our land. That was a real newspaper and words cannot express the gratitude we owe Comrade Corbly and his crew for the sleepless days and nights they put in, endeavoring to rush that through to us.

And then last, the national broadcast which I cannot help but feel carried the message throughout the land, and awoke a sleeping public to a partial realization of what has happened and in turn brought about a speedy revulsion of feeling which was conveyed to Congress by the people back home, and when a full realization of the temper of the people dawned upon Congress, those who were responsible endeavored in a frantic effort to modify at least the drastic, cruel interpretation placed upon the economy bill by ill-informed but overly ambitious advisers to the President.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is always customary when a national commander is leaving office he make various recommendations, which, from his year of observation, he feels will be helpful to the administration of the organization.

Such recommendations as I make are simply my personal observations. They may be of value. They may be all wrong. Do with them as you will.

(1) I recommend the Constitution be so amended that in 1934 a national commander may succeed himself for 1 year. My reason for this recommendation being that the first 6 months of a commander's administration he is of little or no value because of his lack of national experience. The second year he begins to earn his salary, but were he to serve a second year his experienced ability would more than repay the investment made in the first year. I want this accepted exactly in the spirit and language given. The date recommended is 1934.

(2) I recommend that a budget and finance committee be designated by the convention assembled. The duties of this committee being to meet immediately after a national convention for the purpose

of arranging an operating budget for the ensuing year. That they meet again to review and revise, if necessary, the budget at the call of the national commander in midyear. I further recommend that the constitution be so amended as to authorize that this committee be composed of the past national commanders.

My reason for suggesting the past national commanders is that by so doing you would be represented on this most important committee by a cross section of the entire country. And also by so doing you would have a truly bi-partisan committee which I believe might add new life to our organization. I want it thoroughly understood that this is in no way a criticism of the old system and surely not a criticism of that splendid group of comrades who served so faithfully during my administration.

(3) The service fund foundation has done a most splendid work since its inception. However, I do believe that it is a part and parcel of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and as such should have a more democratic representation. I therefore recommend that a board of directors composed of five members be elected by the convention assembled to serve the following terms; i.e., (1) 5 years, (1) 4 years, (1) 3 years, (1) 2 years, (1) 1 year. At the expiration of the short term a new director would be elected for 5 years. In that way a new face would appear on the board every year.

These are my personal opinions. They are not going to meet with the approval of many of my friends; likewise many of my foes will be opposed. However, they are my observations and I am using my prerogative as national commander to express them.

In closing, my comrades, let me hark back to a year ago in San Diego, There you honored me greater than I had ever dreamed of being honored—far greater than I ever deserved. I, in turn, for that great honor, pledged you every moment of my time. My only regret, now that my day is nearly done, is that during my administration needless suffering has been visited upon countless buddies of mine. My greatest consolation is that I can hold my head high and say to you, my comrades, I kept the faith.

Comrade HERBERT J. GOVE (St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul, Minn.). Knowing as we do the efforts that the national commander has put forth in the past year, I move that we go on record as giving a rising vote of thanks to Comdr. Bill Conley. [Applause.]

Comrade JACK KANE (Cuyahoga Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio). Seconds.

Carried. [Commander Conley is given a rising vote of thanks.]

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter No. 11, Dallas, Tex.). Would it not be right for the suggestions so capably presented to us by our national commander be presented to the finance committee for their consideration and then be brought back to us for adoption or rejection?

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (North Hudson Chapter, Union City, N.J.). In listening to this very constructive report, I heard one suggestion stated by the national commander recommending that the national commander be permitted to succeed himself starting with the year 1934, but I believe he should have said 1933, as we still need Bill Conley. [Applause.]

Vice Commander HARTIG. Our national commander's report is one of the best that has ever been issued from this platform or any other

platform. I believe you will all agree with me that when we needed a fighter we found that we had a lion and not a lamb during the past year.

Comrade PERCY HERON (San Diego Chapter, San Diego, Calif.). I move that Commander Conley's report be accepted, but that we change the report to read 1933 instead of 1934.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (North Hudson Chapter, Union City, N.J.). Seconds.

Vice Commander HARTIG. Your motion is out of order, but you can make the recommendation and same will be presented to the convention.

Comrade DANIEL J. MANNING (Washington Heights Chapter, New York City). May I inquire if the commander's report was accepted.

Comrade GEORGE J. CALVERT (Syracuse Chapter, Syracuse, N.Y.). I move that the report of the national commander be accepted and placed on file.

Vice Commander HARTIG. The motion is out of order, all we can do is to hear the report and refer it to the proper committees.

At this time, I want to present the regional manager of the Veterans' Administration in Cincinnati, who is a disabled veteran, Maj. William Coffin, of Cincinnati. [Applause.]

Maj. WILLIAM COFFIN (manager Veterans' Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio). Comrade commander and comrades of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, it is, I assure you, a pleasure and a very distinct honor to be able to welcome you here today in Cincinnati. I believe that this is the first national convention of any organization, representing the World War, to meet in this city, and that in itself is quite an honor to our city that you have granted to us. Again it is fitting that your organization should be the one to occupy that position, because Cincinnati claims the honor of being the birthplace of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

I am here simply to welcome you. I will be very glad to be of any assistance that I can to you in any capacity, either official or personal, to make your stay here pleasant and a profitable one.

While I am on my feet, I want to express my congratulations to your commander, Bill Conley, and to his worthy associates of the official staff of your organization. I believe that they have been entirely sound in their attitude and in the positions that they have taken this past year. I think that is enough and therefore I congratulate them and felicitate you upon having such leadership. [Applause.]

Vice Commander HARTIG. Thank you, Major Coffin. We appreciate your greetings.

At this time, comrades, it is my privilege to present Col. Paul Millikin, who has been the chairman of the national finance committee for the last 4 years. Colonel Millikin is a veteran of the Spanish American and World Wars. He is quite a veteran and is 72 years old. It is quite a pleasure to have him with us to give his report at this time. [Applause.]

Comrade PAUL M. MILLIKIN (chairman national finance committee, Cincinnati, Ohio). Mr. Vice Commander, officers of the organization, buddies, ladies, and gentlemen, I appreciate very much the introduction I have received and also your rousing applause. I am going to take that to myself as I have not given my report yet

and therefore I know that it cannot concern that. There was a little mistake made in the statements of your vice commander when he said that I was 72 years old. He has to add 3 years and 2 months to it to reach my age. [Applause.] The Army seemed to have stood for me during the last war, so I will have to force myself on you.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

The national finance committee submits herewith its report for the fiscal year just ending.

In the report of last year, your attention was called to the trying conditions under which this committee has been functioning. The hard times of this past year have been almost disastrous to the proper financing of your organization. As stated in last year's report, we have no fixed income; and as the expenses are more or less fixed, it has been very difficult to make ends meet.

Receipts from the per capita tax varied considerably, as did the dues from members at large. Forget-me-not drives are by no means regular; income from the book Progress of Nations and other ventures has dropped off in keeping with the financial disturbance of the past year. Your membership has also decreased. Your committee has thought best to make some suggestions under the various headings as follows:

MEMBERSHIP

Your committee recommends the continuance for the coming year of membership dues in the amount of $2 per member. Records at national headquarters show many complaints registered against the existing four-quarter membership system. It is believed that due consideration should be given by the convention committee to these complaints as well as to the arguments for the retention of the four-quarter system and that if possible the system be changed so as to make it less cumbersome and at the same time produce as much membership per capita as at the present time.

We definitely recommend that for the coming year that each chapter send national, as well as State per capita tax, to national headquarters; that national headquarters in turn relay the State per capita tax to the State departments. This recommendation is made because of the belief of this committee that chapters should pay State and National per capita tax at the same time and the State and National records at all times should correspond.

MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

The membership at large has increased, strange to say, in the past fiscal year and the action of the San Diego convention in fixing the dues at $3 instead of $4 as heretofore, was very advisedly taken as it increased the membership and the receipts for the year. Membership to June 19, 3,947—an approximate increase of 2,500 members, or $7,500.

SEMIMONTHLY NEWSPAPER

The purchase of the typesetting machine and equipment known as the linotype machine has been a wonderful investment. In its

operation it has been even more satisfactory than anticipated. The paper is far better in every way and the cost of operation is materially reduced. The purchase of this machine was well justified.

CREDIT AND SUPPLIES

Committee recommends that the same conditions as in the last report prevail, especially that a discount should be allowed for cash orders and that they must insist that all units pay their accounts monthly.

BONDS

Your committee recommends that the present system of bonding the headquarters officers and chapter officers be continued as at present.

TELEGRAMS

We recommend that all members, officers, chapters, and departments prepay all telegrams and long-distance calls addressed to the national commander, the Washington office, or national headquarters; however, in the discretion of the national finance committee, a reimbursement may be made. We also recommend that all telegrams going to the chapters and departments sent out by national headquarters or the Washington office containing information of vital importance to such units will be sent by wire collect unless such units request that such information be sent them by mail.

CONVENTION EXPENSES

In the report of last year under the above heading, the national finance committee called attention to the great expense incident to the national convention. As we are not advised that any action was taken at that time, we request that this matter be taken up by the convention finance committee to bring about the necessary result and the reduction in cost of the annual conventions.

"PROGRESS OF NATIONS"

The sale of the book known as "Progress of Nations" was one of our best sources of income, but due to hard times the sales were materially reduced. It was thought best to reduce the commission on the sale of these books from 15 percent to 10 percent; and while the income is not what we expected, it was the best arrangement that could be made. The total amount received from this source was $33,497.64.

FORGET-ME-NOT DAY DRIVES

Although the returns from Forget-Me-Not Day drives have shown a marked decrease during each of the past 2 years, this method of raising finances is still one of the most reliable and it is therefore recommended by the national finance committee than Forget-Me-Not Day drives by departments and chapters should be encouraged, sponsored, and assisted by the national organization.

In view of the vitally important necessity of maintaining our national legislative and rehabilitation services, it is recommended that local chapters should continue to be required to send 30 percent

of the net proceeds of their respective Forget-Me-Not Day drives to national headquarters and 20 percent to their respective State departments, provided that in States where there is no State department 50 percent of such net proceeds shall be sent to the national organization, and provided that as to Forget-Me-Not Day drives conducted in nonchapter towns by State departments, 50 percent of the net proceeds shall be sent to national headquarters. As to those chapters and departments making returns on Forget-Me-Not Day drives, it is recommended that they should also be required to send 10 percent of the net proceeds of all other finance projects to national headquarters; but as to those chapters and departments that fail to make any Forget-Me-Not Day returns, it is recommended that 30 percent of the net proceeds of all money raising projects conducted by such units be sent to national headquarters.

It is further recommended that such provisions as to finance-raising projects shall be applicable to any auxiliary unit or organization having any relationship to the D.A.V.

REHABILITATION POLICIES

During the year just closing $67,472.58 was expended in the maintenance of the national rehabilitation service. The figure includes salary, travel, and incidentals. During the same period the national treasury received $26,405.50 from Forget-Me-Not Day drives, the Service Fund Foundation and miscellaneous sources strictly for rehabilitation purposes. These figures draw their own conclusions. The records show that a vast majority of units and departments during the past year did not contribute to the regularly recognized fund-raising projects, including Forget-Me-Not sales, to the upkeep of the rehabilitation service. A San Diego convention mandate requires that a State produce a certain national overhead rehabilitation expense before the State can be given national financial support for a rehabilitation officer, and provides further that a State in addition thereto must produce enough money to pay the cost of the rehabilitation officer before he can be employed. Had it not been for an appropriation from the Service Foundation to supplement the losses in several States during the present year several of our valuable rehabilitation officers would have been taken off of the payroll because of the convention mandate above mentioned. Circumstances at the present time foretell an additional maintenance expense for the rehabilitation service as it today exists. This is caused by the economy bill and the resultant circumstances. Many of our men have already lost their stenographic service. To function properly they must have this service and it may be necessary to equip our offices with typewriters and other equipment. There is a crying need for rehabilitation service in every State in our organization. It is the recommendation of this finance committee that your rehabilitation problems with respect to the finance side be given intelligent, constructive consideration. Finances today in your treasury are such that unless provision is made for greater returns and provision is made for the absolute cooperation of all units, there is a great possibility that the coming administration will be forced to restrict the National Rehabilitation Service. We believe as a result of our contact with your rehabilitation chairman that it will be necessary

to supplement the service in Washington with additional employees. To continue our present set-up we must have additional money. It is impossible to expand unless this convention provides the wherewithal for expansion. Without making a concrete recommendation, the members of the finance committees labored for the purpose of working out a constructive and permanent rehabilitation finance program. In conclusion, the finance committee does not believe that the existing mandated procedure with respect to rehabilitation finance is equitable.

We submit as a part of our report the annual audit of D.A.V. fund made by Frank C. Deckebach, C.P.A., for the period June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933.

Attest:

PAUL M. MILLIKIN,
Chairman National Finance Committee.
JAMES T. HENNEGAN,
Member of National Finance Committee.
JOSEPH W. MCQUEEN,
Member of National Finance Committee.
C. AL RAGOR,
Member of National Finance Committee.
M. FROOME BARBOUR,
Member of National Finance Committee

I thank you, gentlemen.

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

CINCINNATI, *June 24, 1933.*

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your instructions, we have made an audit of the books of record of your organization for the year ended May 31, 1933, and report as follows, submitting as part of this report the following schedules, viz:

Schedule A. Statement of resources and liabilities at May 31, 1933.
Schedule B. Statement of income and expenses for year ended May 31, 1933.
Schedule C. Statement of net worth at May 31, 1933.
Schedule D. Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for year ended May 31, 1933.

The above schedules are supported by sundry exhibits showing in detail certain items contained therein.

Cash on hand and in bank as shown on schedule A has been reconciled with amount shown by bank statement and found correct. All cash shown to have been received has been properly accounted for. All disbursements have been made by properly signed checks and have been approved at the various meetings of the finance committee.

Accounts receivable have not been verified by correspondence with the various chapters.

We have checked the extensions and footings of the inventories but have not verified the quantities, having accepted the quantities as listed by employees of your organization.

All additions to furniture, fixtures, and equipment have been examined by us and found to be proper. In our opinion, adequate provision has been made for depreciation of these items.

Accounts payable have not been verified by direct correspondence with creditors, but we have otherwise satisfied ourselves that all known liabilities are included in the amount shown on schedule A.

Notes payable to Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation were verified by reference to the records of the service foundation.

The amount of per capita tax and member-at-large dues shown as income on schedule B represents income from memberships for which cards were issued

during the fiscal year. Many of these memberships extend into the succeeding fiscal year, and for that reason the true earned income for the current fiscal year is not reflected in the amount first mentioned. We recommend that in the future the income from these sources be so recorded as to reflect the true earned income for each fiscal year.

We recommend also that all chapters be required to make an accounting to national headquarters, before the end of each fiscal year, of their forget-me-not drives, projects in lieu of forget-me-not drives, and any other finance-raising projects on which it is necessary that they make an accounting. This procedure is necessary if national headquarters' share of the income from these projects is to be recorded on the books in the proper fiscal year.

The schedules as submitted, subject to the foregoing comments, in our opinion are correct.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. DECKEBACH,
Certified Public Accountant.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR—NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Statement of resources and liabilities, May 31, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in bank			$10,600.75
Accounts receivable, per capita and supplies			11,764.79
Accounts receivable, Harry S. Nelson Chapter No. 2, San Diego, Calif., balance on 1932 convention guarantee			2,000.00
Advances (exhibit 1)			441.43
Inventories, salable supplies (exhibit 2)			10,467.42
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, Cincinnati, Ohio	$16,915.55		
Less reserve for depreciation	6,182.33		
		$10,733.22	
Composing-room equipment, Cincinnati, Ohio	6,329.54		
Less reserve for depreciation	683.03		
		5,646.51	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, Washington, D.C.	2,275.86		
Less reserve for depreciation	909.69		
		1,366.17	
			17,745.90
Inventory, office stationery, supplies, and printed matter			2,280.73
Deferred 1933 convention expenses			71.22
Total resources			55,372.24

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable (exhibit 3)	$3,338.00	
Notes payable, D.A.V. Service Foundation	3,200.00	
Accrued salaries	25.80	
Advance, per capita tax and M.A.L. dues	724.50	
Total liabilities		7,288.30
Net resources		48,083.94
Represented by, net worth (schedule C)		48,083.94

Statement of income and expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

	Amount	National commander	Cincinnati office	Washington office	Field and area
INCOME					
Per capita tax	$71,413.50				
Less, credit to newspaper	26,630.05				
Net, per capita tax	44,783.45				
Member-at-large dues	9,227.20				
Less, credit to newspaper	1,874.60				
Net, member-at-large dues	7,352.60				
National publication:					
Chapter subscriptions	26,630.05				
Member-at-large subscriptions	1,874.60				
Miscellaneous subscriptions	612.99				
Advertising	1,075.99				
Total national publication	30,193.63				
Charter fees	1,273.00				
Forget-me-not drives (exhibit 1)	26,405.50				
10 percent finance projects of chapters and State departments	713.86				
Commission on books	33,497.64				
Gross profit from sales (exhibit 2)	4,916.56				
1932 convention:					
Convention city guaranty	4,000.00				
Registration fees	2,026.00				
Total, 1932 convention	6,026.00				
Appropriation from D.A.V. Service Foundation for rehabilitation service	4,690.00				
Miscellaneous income (exhibit 3)	681.07				
Total, income	160,533.31				
EXPENSES					
Administrative (exhibit 4)	49,675.14	$5,307.33	$44,242.81	$125.00	
Rehabilitation (exhibit 5)	67,746.00	2,499.96	2,410.51	19,721.40	$44,114.13
Legislative (exhibit 6)	7,348.19			7,348.19	
National publication (exhibit 7)	21,601.06		21,001.06	600.00	
Forget-me-not drives (exhibit 8)	1,876.24		1,876.24		
1932 convention (exhibit 9)	11,072.75		11,072.75		
Loss from sale of typewriter	38.23		38.23		
Cancelation of bond premiums charged to chapters	10.00		10.00		
Total expenses	159,367.61	7,807.29	80,651.60	27,794.59	43,114.13
Excess income over expenses to net worth (schedule C)	1,165.70				

Statement of net worth, May 31, 1933

Credit balance per auditor's report May 31, 1932		$49,546.19
DEDUCTIONS		
Adjustment of accounts receivable as of June 1, 1932	$942.75	
Additional accounts payable set up as of June 1, 1932	723.65	
Correction of error in computation of inventory May 31, 1932	935.55	
Allowance to V. D. Corbly for two desks purchased from him which were carried in furniture and fixtures at May 31, 1932, but for which he has not heretofore received credit	36.00	
		2,637.95
		46,908.24
ADDITIONS		
Amount of check to H. O. Haines, issued and expensed in 1931 and voided in current fiscal year	10.00	
Excess income over expenses for year ended May 31, 1933 (schedule B)	1,165.70	
		1,175.70
Credit balance May 31, 1933 (schedule A)		48,083.94

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, year ended May 31, 1933

RECEIPTS

Collections on accounts receivable (for per capita tax and supplies)	$89, 923. 48
Member-at-large dues	9, 370. 20
Miscellaneous subscriptions to national publication	231. 38
Advertising in national publication	561. 80
Charter fees	1, 257. 00
Forget-me-not drives	25, 789. 08
10 percent finance projects of chapters and State departments	713. 86
Commissions on books	33, 497. 64
Cash sales	2, 900. 48
Appropriation from D.A.V. Service Foundation for rehabilitation service	4, 690. 00
Commission on purchases	201. 71
Commission on sale of calendars	192. 05
Funds of defunct State departments and chapters	119. 57
Donations	52. 53
Rent received, D.A.V. Service Foundation membership department	25. 00
Miscellaneous income items	3. 15
Appropriation from D.A.V. Service Foundation for rehabilitation service, convention traveling expenses	741. 37
Appropriation from chapters for rehabilitation officers' salaries	280. 50
Refunds and reimbursements of expense items	152. 72
Receipts on bond claims for chapters	371. 64
Overpayments and remittances received in error, to be refunded	89. 34
Advances	613. 56
Unexpended balance of 1932 convention fund advances	877. 25
Loan from D.A.V. Service Foundation	2, 000. 00
Loan from Fifth-Third Union Trust Co	4, 000. 00
Repayment of loan by department of Illinois	2, 000. 00
Repayment of loan by Purple Heart Chapter, Chicago, Ill	250. 00
Funds received for State departments, to be forwarded to them	333. 94
Total cash receipts	181, 239. 25
Balance June 1, 1932	11, 669. 01
Add total receipts	181, 239. 25
	192, 908. 26
Deduct total disbursements	182, 307. 51
Balance May 31, 1933	10, 600. 75

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries, administrative rehabilitation, legislative and national publication		109, 642. 73
Expenses, administrative, rehabilitation, legislative, and national publication		32, 283. 94
Payments on accounts payable for preceding year		2, 012. 65
Payment of interest accrued for preceding year		27. 08
Reimbursement to chapters and State departments of Forget-Me-Not receipts		181. 25
Forget-Me-Not drives:		
Salaries	$1, 277. 72	
Expenses	581. 31	
		1, 859. 03
Sales refunds		15. 50
Purchases of salable supplies		9, 529. 37
Reimbursement to Service Foundation for donations		106. 12
Reimbursement to chapters for bond claims		364. 14
Bond premiums for chapters		3, 009. 76
Refunds of per capita tax		27. 00
Refund of member-at-large dues		9. 00
Refund of advertising income		15. 00
Reimbursement of overpayments and remittances received in error		99. 52

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, year ended May 31, 1933—Contd.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Advances	$767. 16
1932 convention expenses	9, 673. 35
1933 convention expenses	62. 72
Purchases of furniture and fixtures	752. 50
Purchases of composing-room equipment	11. 60
Loan to department of Illinois	2, 000. 00
Loan to Purple Heart Chapter, Chicago, Ill	250. 00
Payment to D.A.V. Service Foundation on account of loans	5, 300. 00
Payment of loan to Fifth-Third Union Trust Co	4, 000. 00
Reimbursement to State departments for funds received for them	308. 09
Total disbursements	182, 307. 51

Advances, May 31, 1933

E. C. Babcock—Overpayment salary 1931–32	$63. 99	
Thomas Kirby—Advance expenses New Jersey State convention	50. 00	
William Conley—Balance of funds advanced from 1932 convention fund not used by him for expenses	89. 94	
M. W. Rice and B. Thornton—Amount due for use of Sinton-St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, due bill	237. 50	
Total		$441. 43

Inventories, May 31, 1933

Jewelry:	
830 D.L.-1 buttons	$124. 50
21 D.L.-1 pins	4. 20
29 D.L.-2 buttons	10. 15
21 D.L.-2 pins	8. 40
24 D.L.-3 buttons	24. 00
13 D.L.-3 pins	16. 25
2 D.L.D.-2 diamond buttons	8. 00
3 D.L.D.-3 diamond buttons	14. 25
20 D.L.P.-1 pendants	27. 00
16 D.L.P.-2 pendants	21. 60
20 D.L.P.-4 pendants	27. 00
16 D.L.P.-10 pendants	21. 60
21 D.L.P.-11 pendants	28. 35
8 D.L.P.-12 pendants	10. 80
12 D.L.P.-13 pendants	16. 20
7 D.-720 rings	13. 50
4 D.-8581 rings	28. 00
2 D.-778 rings	15. 50
3 D.-803 rings	24. 75
1 D.-50 C 912 ring	12. 50
6 D.-116 G charms	21. 00
13 D.-117 G charms	45. 50
12 D.-925 G charms	42. 00
1 D.C.F.-1 Fob	4. 00
1 D.B.-2 bar (adjutant)	4. 00
1 D.M.-2 medallion	3. 00
1 D.M.-3 medallion	7. 00
61 M.D.-1 ceremonial badges	39. 65
295 miniature parade badges (enameled)	103. 25
200 miniature parade badges (not enameled)	60. 00
3 D.-15 bronze medals	3. 75
2 D.-15 sterling medals	4. 00
6 D.-20 bronze medals	7. 50
6 D.-20 Sterling medals	12. 00
8 D.-38 W knives	14. 00
7 D.-2552 knives	21. 00
4 D.-568 Evans lighters	13. 80
3 D.X.L. Wales lighters	6. 75

Inventories, May 31, 1933—Continued

Jewelry—Continued.		
9 D.-1011-C pick combination pen and pencil	$26. 55	
1 D.-245 puff box (damaged)	1. 25	
89 D.T.B.-2 bars	10. 68	
1,286 D.T.B.-1 bars	321. 50	
1 miniature cup D-4150	2. 00	
1 D.-37165 9¾-inch trophy	8. 50	
1 D.J.-1 jewel	5. 50	
Total jewelry		$1, 262. 73
Printing and stationery:		
24,000 membership cards (5 strip)	141. 60	
2,250 constitutions	78. 75	
22,850 applications no. 9	411. 30	
Total printing and stationery		631. 65
Forget-me-not supplies:		
9,000 large labeled forget-me-nots	23. 40	
1,077,650 large labeled forget-me-nots	862. 12	
1,021,000 large not labeled forget-me-nots	2, 705. 65	
200,000 small labeled forget-me-nots	540. 00	
1,052,000 small not labeled forget-me-nots	2, 630. 00	
2,214 cannisters	31. 55	
8,050 cannister lables	35. 21	
1,482,000 flower labels	303. 81	
18,950 workers badges	76. 74	
238 movie slides (not dated)	83. 30	
500 paper arm bands	2. 55	
3,200 small posters	41. 60	
4,525 large posters	83. 71	
492 publicity booklets	54. 12	
5,800 large posters (1931)	116. 00	
363 newspaper mats	29. 04	
Total forget-me-not supplies		7, 618. 80
Miscellaneous:		
13 serge caps	26. 00	
47 whipcord caps	82. 25	
19 gavels	9. 12	
21 flags	31. 50	
19 braxton belts	4. 75	
5 3-color emblem cuts, 1½ inch	12. 00	
9 3-color emblem cuts, ½ inch	21. 60	
24 1-legged soldier cuts	26. 40	
193 cuts, 1½ inch	28. 95	
146 cuts, 1 inch	21. 90	
16 cuts, 3 inch	3. 20	
178 cuts, ¾ inch	26. 70	
170 cuts, ½ inch	25. 50	
55 radiator emblems	68. 75	
2 Mexican golf games	1. 50	
12 no. 1 D.A.V. pins	2. 40	
33 sets D.A.V. metal insignias (2 to a set)	7. 26	
101 large shoulder emblems	75. 75	
24 small shoulder emblems	10. 80	
49 yards D.A.V. pants braid, ½ inch	3. 43	
357 uniform buttons (large)	26. 03	
294 uniform buttons (small)	13. 23	
16 division insignias	4. 00	
9,014 automobile stickers	225. 35	
74 grave markers	113. 96	
4 grave markers	3. 16	
2,250 constitutions	78. 75	
Total miscellaneous		954. 24
Total inventory		10, 467. 42

Accounts payable at May 31, 1933

Addressograph Co	$22. 72
Burroughs Adding Machine Co	6. 85
V. D. Corbly	115. 16
Ralph Chambers	5. 00
Chatfield Corporation	6. 39
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co	39. 96
Cincinnati Office Supply Co	9. 00
A. B. Closson Co	3. 50
L. Cazel	15. 00
D.A.V. Service Foundation	32. 55
A. B. Dick Co	12. 50
Dicks Patent Mailers	40. 00
George Evans Co	132. 49
Eck Bros	5. 00
Joseph Egense	23. 25
Fidelity & Deposit Co	45. 00
Harris & Ewing	3. 00
Home Steam Linen Supply Co	1. 30
Intertype Corporation	6. 44
Kaplan Bros	300. 00
Thomas Kirby	5. 00
Helen Logsdon	2. 10
Alice Meehan	15. 00
Miller Jewelry Co	245. 89
Department of Ohio	8. 12
Department of Oklahoma	6. 00
Pettibone Bros. Manufacturing Co	80. 12
Department of Pennsylvania	15. 47
A. J. Parker	1. 00
Pounsford Stationery Co	4. 85
Fred Procter	5. 08
Postal Telegraph Co	4. 79
S. Rosenthal Co	653. 50
Remington Rand	2. 00
State departments' shares of M.A.L. dues:	
Massachusetts	68. 00
New York	99. 00
West Virginia	25. 00
Tennessee	14. 00
Florida	12. 50
Georgia	18. 00
North Carolina	15. 00
South Carolina	10. 00
Mississippi	11. 00
Ohio	72. 00
Kentucky	31. 00
Michigan	26. 00
Iowa	19. 00
Kansas	22. 00
Nebraska	8. 00
Missouri	29. 00
Minnesota	16. 00
North Dakota	13. 00
Montana	16. 00
Colorado	24. 00
Utah	1. 00
California	39. 00
Connecticut	18. 00
Arizona	7. 00
Washington	3. 00
Oregon	10. 00
Texas	32. 00

Accounts payable at May 31, 1933—Continued

Threlkeld Jones Co	$31.16
Trans-Continental Passenger Association	2.46
Western Union Telegraph Co	65.48
Westerman Print Co	709.61
Department of Wyoming	3.24
Total	$3,338.00

Income—Forget-me-not drives, year ended May 31, 1933

State	City and chapter	Amount
Alabama	Tuskegee, No. 3	$3.16
	Birmingham, No. 4	117.54
	Mobile, No. 7	5.90
	Winfield, No. 13	1.73
	Dothan, No. 16	5.16
		133.49
Arizona	Phoenix, No. 1 and No. 6	154.84
	Tucson, No. 2 and No. 4	298.01
	Fort Whipple, No. 3	315.00
		767.85
Arkansas	Fayetteville, No. 3	20.81
California	Eureka, No. 4	18.38
	Oakland, No. 7	400.00
	San Bernardino, No. 12	30.00
	San Fernando, No. 13	50.00
	Stockton, No. 15	150.00
	San Mateo, No. 16	7.72
	Long Beach, No. 17	164.03
	Bakersfield, No. 20	15.00
	Redlands, No. 21	19.57
	Alahambra, No. 22	12.37
	Santa Ana, No. 23	50.00
	Ventura, No. 24	39.41
	Berkeley, No. 25	37.60
	Modesto, No. 26	58.17
	Riverside, No. 28	52.44
	Pasadena, No. 29	67.94
	Inglewood, No. 30	17.08
	Compton, No. 32	17.18
	Glendale, No. 33	41.96
	Hayward, No. 34	4.50
	Menlo Park, No. 37	13.02
	Huntington Park, No. 39	24.63
	Burbank, No. 40	12.00
	Tujunga, No. 41	8.74
	San Luis Obispo, No. 45	44.38
	Whittier, No. 46	11.60
	Culver City, No. 49	12.67
		1,380.39
Colorado	Colorado Springs, No. 1	63.50
	Pueblo, No. 2	80.80
	Fort Lyons, No. 6	42.92
	Denver, No. 7 and No. 9	424.87
	Greeley, No. 8	60.04
	Boulder, No. 10	23.92
	Canon City, No. 12	22.50
		718.55
Connecticut	New Haven, No. 2	44.68
	Bridgeport, No. 3	39.51
	Derby, No. 4	93.13
	Bristol, No. 5	23.70
	Meriden, No. 6	60.00
	Middletown, No. 7	94.15
	New Britain, No. 8	74.92
	Waterbury, No. 9	226.73
	Willimantic, No. 10	40.10
	Union City, No. 11	10.64
	Hartford, No. 12	56.29
	Greenwich-Stanford, No. 13	2.87
	Clinton, No. 14	3.77
		770.49

Income—Forget-me-not drives, year ended May 31, 1933—Continued

State	City and chapter	Amount
District of Columbia	Department of District of Columbia	$450.00
Delaware	Wilmington No. 1	62.83
Florida	Jacksonville No. 1	4.03
	Tampa No. 4	16.50
	Marianna No. 6	2.55
	Miami No. 10	91.31
	Key West No. 11	12.34
		126.73
Georgia	Atlanta No. 1	239.32
	La Grange No. 5	2.43
	Columbus No. 7	52.08
	Savannah No. 8	56.04
	Augusta No. 10	38.72
	Waycross No. 11	1.92
	Albany No. 24	26.51
		417.02
Idaho	Boise No. 2	288.45
	Pocatello No. 3	81.78
	Emmett No. 4	15.07
		385.30
Illinois	Peoria No. 1	127.29
	Chicago No. 2	217.19
	Chicago No. 4	331.46
	Chicago No. 10	23.11
	Chicago No. 11	110.41
	Chicago No. 13	71.01
	Chicago No. 25	44.49
	Melrose Park No. 5	183.33
	Urbana No. 8	19.71
	Rock Island No. 9	47.63
	Springfield No. 15	48.65
	Oak Park No. 22	41.46
		1,265.74
Indiana	Bloomington No. 2	24.41
	Indianapolis No. 3	383.02
	Evansville No. 7	6.52
	Richmond No. 8	37.76
	Vincennes No. 10	68.10
	Anderson No. 12	4.80
	Hartford No. 15	17.85
	Jeffersonville No. 16	38.81
	Hammond No. 20	115.34
		696.61
Iowa	Des Moines, No. 1	103.81
	Council Bluffs, No. 5	37.66
	Dubuque, No. 6	66.21
	Decorah, No. 7	24.29
	Marshalltown No. 8	51.65
	Clinton No. 9	104.13
	Waterloo No. 11	74.83
	Keokuk No. 12	81.94
	Webster City No. 14	11.97
	Newton No. 23	41.64
	Department of Iowa	119.18
		717.31
Kansas	Pittsburg No. 2	20.97
	Topeka No. 3	68.40
	Wichita No. 4	330.05
		419.42
Kentucky	Ashland No. 2	61.00
	Owensboro No. 3	30.42
	Louisville No. 6	6.00
	Paducah No. 7	17.42
	Hopkinsville No. 8	16.63
	Outwood No. 9	20.01
	Danville No. 12	14.47
	Richmond No. 13	25.42
	Corbin No. 14	4.91

Income—Forget-me-not drives, year ended May 31, 1933—Continued

State	City and chapter	Amount
Kentucky—Continued	Middlesboro No. 15	$22.05
	Somerset No. 16	10.70
	Covington No. 19	129.68
	Glasgow No. 20	9.68
		368.39
Louisiana	New Orleans No. 1	294.85
	Lafayette No. 2	32.87
	New Iberia No. 3	12.94
	Monroe No. 4	7.00
	St. Martinsville No. 4	3.86
		351.52
Maryland	Baltimore No. 1	38.31
	Cumberland No. 2	119.75
		158.06
Massachusetts	Lawrence No. 2	195.66
	New Bedford No. 7	120.00
	Framingham No. 8	42.93
	Fall River No. 9	54.40
		412.99
Minnesota	St. Paul No. 2	438.82
	Hibbing No. 3	43.34
	Eveleth No. 4	13.46
	Red Wing No. 5	39.60
	Duluth No. 6	130.00
	Department of Minnesota	439.33
		1,104.45
Michigan	Detroit, No. 1 and No. 5	1,107.33
	Grand Rapids, No. 2	152.67
	Flint, No. 3	26.62
	Saginaw, No. 4	96.44
	Lansing, No. 8	79.65
	Bay City, No. 9	27.77
	Jackson, No. 10	32.81
	Muskegon, No. 11	13.11
	Port Huron, No. 12	61.80
	Holland, No. 14	7.19
	Coldwater, No. 15	11.26
	Pontiac, No. 16	84.12
	Royal Oak, No. 19	52.96
	Adrian, No. 20	47.17
	Owasso, No. 21	20.39
	Iron Mountain, No. 23	29.10
	Menominee, No. 25	17.42
	Houghton, No. 27	62.90
	Ionia, No. 29	27.03
	Ludington, No. 30	6.08
		1,963.82
Mississippi	Meridian, No. 1	10.40
	Laurel, No. 3	10.75
	Hattiesburg, No. 4	14.48
	Tupelo, No. 6	3.40
	Pittsboro, No. 12	4.00
	Canton, No. 18	2.70
	Department of Mississippi	43.72
		89.45
Missouri	Kansas City, No. 2	820.55
	St. Joseph, No. 6	191.24
	Appleton, No. 9	4.50
		1,016.29
Montana	Billings-State Drive	46.50
	Helena, No. 3	44.30
	Missoula, No. 5	16.97
	Butte, No. 6	50.00
		157.77
Nebraska	Omaha, No. 5	83.12

Income—Forget-me-not drives, year ended May 31, 1933—Continued

State	City and chapter	Amount
New Jersey	Passaic, No. 1	$13.74
	Camden, No. 4	61.96
	Jersey City, No. 6	30.84
	Plainfield, No. 7	41.30
	Union City, No. 9	82.34
	Elizabeth, No. 11	7.90
	Wildwood, No. 12	16.90
	Hackensack, No. 15	15.47
	Somerville, No. 17	40.09
	West Essex, No. 21	13.99
	Arlington, No. 25	14.56
	Irvington, No. 26	1.56
		340.65
New Mexico	Albuquerque, No. 3	414.97
	Roswell, No. 4	68.86
		483.83
New York	Buffalo, No. 1	181.92
	Liberty, No. 6	25.45
	Albany, No. 10	50.12
	Utica, No. 11	76.76
	Elmira, No. 13	84.70
	Binghampton, No. 14	100.97
	Rochester, No. 15	316.69
	Yonkers, No. 16	115.70
	Castle Point, No. 17	24.64
	Saranac Lake, No. 18	175.00
	Northpoint, No. 19	31.18
	Rome, No. 20	53.72
	New Rochelle, No. 22	20.00
	Flushing, No. 26	8.43
	Brooklyn, No. 28	198.30
	Long Island, No. 29	10.00
		1,473.58
North Carolina	Asheville, No. 2	109.97
	Waynesville, No. 5	7.12
	Salisbury, No. 7	6.75
	Concord, No. 8	9.89
	Winston-Salem, No. 9	61.71
	Ashboro, No. 13	7.38
	High Point, No. 14	20.69
	Greensboro, No. 15	13.19
	Department of North Carolina	46.07
		282.77
North Dakota	Fargo, No. 1	2.00
	Grand Forks, No. 2	50.12
	Bismarck, No. 3	57.06
	Minot, No. 4	41.52
		150.70
Ohio	Cincinnati, No. 1	2,216.66
	Youngstown, No. 2	60.53
	Columbus, No. 3	25.00
	Canton, No. 6	8.40
	Cleveland, No. 7	35.96
	Dayton, No. 9	15.83
	Portsmouth, No. 10	39.79
	Warren, No. 11	45.00
	Zanesville, No. 12	54.48
	Springfield, No. 13	81.39
	Hamilton, No. 15	44.41
	Caldwell, No. 16	9.70
	Sebring, No. 17	26.50
	Chillicothe, No. 18	49.89
	Lima, No. 19	55.86
	Marion, No. 22	32.31
	Newark, No. 23	58.92
	Greenfield, No. 25	15.14
	Toledo, No. 27	324.83
	Urbana, No. 31	29.29
	Freemont, No. 33	16.21
	Akron, No. 35	139.28
	Athens, No. 37	8.62
		3,394.00

Income—Forget-me-not drives, year ended May 31, 1933—Continued

State	City and chapter	Amount
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, No. 2	$29.96
	Tulsa, No. 3	24.60
	Enid, No. 6	8.31
	Shawnee, No. 8	19.54
	Seminole, No. 11	18.41
		100.82
Oregon	Portland, No. 1	714.37
	Lake Grove, No. 2	18.44
	Eugene, No. 3	50.17
	Oregon City, No. 4	37.78
	McMinnville, No. 5	41.06
	Salem, No. 6	62.55
	Forest Grove, No. 7	22.23
		946.60
Pennsylvania	York, No. 2	137.50
	Harrisburg, No. 4	175.20
	Nanticoke, No. 5	55.50
	Erie, No. 7	23.01
	Pittsburgh, No. 8	74.01
	Wilkes-Barre, No. 9	87.89
	Reading, No. 10	77.68
	Sharon, No. 12	54.87
	Philadelphia, No. 15	180.23
	Bethlehem, No. 18	25.13
	Chester, No. 19	98.24
	Pottsville, No. 21	12.48
	Carbondale, No. 24	15.00
	Norristown, No. 25	79.38
	Allentown, No. 26	67.65
	Greensburg, No. 35	48.55
	Oil City, No. 39	55.30
		1,267.62
South Carolina	Anderson, No. 1	6.81
	Spartansburg, No. 3	10.97
	Columbia, No. 4	36.97
		54.75
South Dakota	Hot Springs, No. 2	69.95
	Rapid City, No. 3	23.84
		93.79
Tennessee	Memphis, No. 1	81.89
	Johnson City, No. 2	78.26
	Nashville, No. 3	193.01
	Knoxville, No. 4	21.68
	Chattanooga, No. 6	141.55
	Murfreesboro, No. 8	39.92
	Cleveland, No. 9	3.76
		560.07
Texas	Houston, No. 1	42.50
	Austin, No. 4	20.58
	Tyler, No. 6	63.02
	San Angelo, No. 7	18.94
	Legion, No. 8	42.28
	Dallas, No. 11	496.00
	Brownsville, No. 16	28.87
	Port Arthur, No. 17	25.04
	Temple, No. 19	17.03
	Wichita Falls, No. 21	78.94
	Greenville, No. 23	12.56
	Shamrock—Nonchapter	13.49
		859.25
Utah	Provo, No. 1	13.16
	Salt Lake City, No. 2	113.37
	Ogden, No. 4	72.51
		199.04

Income—Forget-me-not drives, year ended May 31, 1933—Continued

State	City and chapter	Amount
Virginia	Roanoke, No. 3 and No. 14	$121.22
	Norfolk, No. 4	43.62
	Petersburg, No. 5	30.00
	Portsmouth, No. 13	82.67
		277.51
Washington	Tacoma, No. 1	89.34
	Seattle, No. 2	427.33
	Kelso, No. 3	42.38
	Vancouver, No. 4	24.63
	Spokane, No. 6	203.38
	Walla Walla, No. 7	28.92
	Yakima, No. 8	53.00
		868.98
West Virginia	Huntington, No. 2	130.37
	Clarksburg, No. 3	59.26
	Parkersburg, No. 6	30.60
	Wheeling, No. 10	16.69
		236.92
Wisconsin	Madison, No. 2	150.42
	Green Bay, No. 3	31.39
	Superior, No. 4	10.86
	Waukesha, No. 5	3.79
	Janesville, No. 6	56.47
	Milwaukee, No. 7	49.35
	Racine, No. 9	105.18
	Eau Claire, No. 10	56.45
	Kenosha, No. 12	50.00
	Sheboygan, No. 15	32.00
	Fond du Lac, No. 16	24.98
	Oshkosh, No. 17	63.25
	Chippewa Falls, No. 21	27.76
		661.84
Wyoming	Casper, No. 1	73.42
	Cheyenne, No. 2	4.87
	Torrington, No. 4	9.00
	Gillette, No. 6	6.82
	Edgerton, No. 8	20.27
		114.38
	Total	26,405.50

Gross profit from sales, year ended May 31, 1933

	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit
For-get-me-not supplies	$8,521.19	$7,937.47	$583.72
Jewelry	4,147.25	2,081.68	2,065.57
Stationery	1,329.01	1,067.29	261.72
Caps	2,136.02	1,678.50	457.52
Supply kits	585.00	432.45	152.55
Chapter colors and flags	904.46	855.15	49.31
Cuts and mats	262.23	136.35	125.88
Transfer emblems	156.25	22.08	134.17
Gavels	17.60	24.96	7.36
Constitutions	894.15	180.88	713.27
Miscellaneous	671.98	291.77	380.21
Total	19,625.14	14,708.58	4,916.56

Miscellaneous income, year ended May 31, 1933

Cash discount earned	$51. 16
Interest earned	2. 17
Commission on purchases	201. 71
Commission on sale of calendars	192. 05
Rent—D.A.V. Service Foundation membership department	25. 00
Funds of defunct State departments	119. 57
Donations	25. 50
Miscellaneous	63. 91
Total	681. 07

Administrative expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

	Amount	National commander	Cincinnati office	Washington office
Salaries	$29, 631. 70	$2, 499. 96	$27, 006. 74	$125. 00
Office postage	3, 068. 00		3, 068. 00	
Printing and stationery	1, 790. 84		1, 790. 84	
Office supplies	1, 169. 26		1, 169. 26	
Traveling	4, 261. 48	2, 780. 87	1, 480. 61	
Rent	2, 750. 00		2, 750. 00	
Shipping, postage	879. 84		879. 84	
Expense national organizers	254. 53		254. 53	
Telephone	502. 93		502. 93	
Telegrams	131. 23		131. 23	
Transportation allowance to employee	225. 00		225. 00	
Expressage and hauling	93. 25		93. 25	
Auditing	400. 00		400. 00	
Federal tax	73. 45		73. 45	
Shipping supplies	266. 71		266. 71	
Repairs to office equipment	37. 35		37. 35	
Interest paid	69. 17		69. 17	
Member-at-large expense	45. 00		45. 00	
Postage meter rental and supplies	128. 40		128. 40	
Special member-at-large campaign expense	1, 932. 96		1, 932. 96	
Employment survey—salaries	20. 79		20. 79	
Employment survey—expenses	62. 37		62. 37	
Depreciation—furniture and fixtures	1, 666. 89		1, 666. 89	
Miscellaneous	213. 99	26. 50	187. 49	
Total	49, 675. 14	5, 307. 33	44, 242. 81	125. 00

Rehabilitation expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

	Amount	National commander	Cincinnati office	Washington office	Field and area
Salaries	$62, 197. 14	$2, 499. 96	$2, 246. 51	$16, 129. 92	$41, 320. 75
Transportation requests	36. 90			36. 90	
Postage	1, 712. 17			731. 00	981. 17
Printing and stationery	567. 62			131. 42	436. 20
Office supplies	9. 62			9. 62	
Traveling	788. 93			440. 80	348. 13
Rent	1, 636. 86			1, 636. 86	
Telephone	247. 59			247. 59	
Telegrams	130. 43			130. 43	
Auditing books of the publisher of Progress of Nations	164. 00		164. 00		
Federal tax	3. 66			3. 66	
Depreciation—furniture and fixtures	109. 42			109. 42	
Miscellaneous	141. 66			113. 78	27. 88
Total	67, 746. 00	2, 499. 96	2, 410. 51	19, 721. 40	43, 114. 13

Legislative expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

	Washington office
Salaries	$6,199.92
Postage	228.00
Printing and stationery	41.64
Office supplies	3.56
Rent	545.64
Traveling	38.04
Telephone	52.79
Telegrams	69.67
Depreciation—furniture and fixtures	109.42
Miscellaneous	59.51
Total	7,348.19

National publication expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

	Amount	Cincinnati office	Washington office
Salaries	$11,817.92	$11,217.92	$600.00
Printing	6,670.33	6,670.33	
Postage	1,201.98	1,201.98	
Office supplies	152.79	152.79	
Transportation allowance to employee	110.00	110.00	
Repairs to equipment	50.20	50.20	
Wrapping and mailing	346.58	346.58	
Cuts, mats, and photos	172.13	172.13	
Composing room supplies	218.88	218.88	
Commission on advertising	174.90	174.90	
Depreciation—equipment	630.02	630.02	
Miscellaneous	55.33	55.33	
Total	21,601.06	21,001.06	600.00

Forget-me-not drives—Expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

	Cincinnati office
Salaries	$1,33 .27
Traveling	90.28
News clipping service	149.12
Miscellaneous	303.57
Total	1,876.24

1932 convention expenses, year ended May 31, 1933

Transportation—National officers and staff	$5,696.36
Per diem—National officers and staff	3,099.00
Incidentals—Hauling baggage, taxicabs, telephone, telegrams, etc	818.44
Badges	742.50
Expenses—Women's auxiliary	416.00
Memorial wreaths	60.00
Miscellaneous	240.45
Total	11,072.75

Vice Commander HARTIG. You have just heard the report of the national finance committee, rendered by Col. Paul Millikin. This organization is very lucky to have a man like Colonel Millikin. [Applause.]

Comrade FRANK HALEY (Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn, N.Y.). I move you the adoption of the report just rendered by the finance committee.

Vice Commander HARTIG. I have to rule you out of order, comrade, as the report will be placed on file and referred to the proper committees for action.

At this time, comrades, you will hear from the State commander of Ohio, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Guy M. Norton. He flew in this morning from Cleveland and is here to bring you his greetings. [Applause.]

Commander GUY M. NORTON (Ohio department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Cleveland, Ohio). Comrade Commander, delegates, and comrades of the D.A.V.: It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to represent my organization and bring to all of the comrades of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War the greetings and well wishes of our organization. Many of you comrades are members of our organization and it goes without saying that we as one are fighting for our cause.

It was my privilege, during my short tenure of office as department commander, to have associated with your various chapters throughout the State. I want to say that insofar as the State of Ohio is concerned, it has been a pleasure to work with the D.A.V. in the interests of our organizations, particularly in my own community where absolute harmony exists between our organizations and we find that we are gaining our objectives for which all other organizations are working. The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States have dedicated themselves to the program in the interest of veterans and particularly those men who suffered service-connected disabilities. That particular work is carried on in our organization today just as it was in 1898 when it was organized.

I want to say to you that insofar as my State and the national organization are concerned, we will afford to you the same support that you afforded to us in the interests of the betterment of service men. We are going to continue that battle and I want to extend to you my hope that you will have here a most constructive, successful encampment and I assure you that the State of Ohio Veterans of Foreign Wars are shoulder to shoulder with you in your fight for just dues. [Applause.]

Vice Commander HARTIG. I want to thank you for your greeting and message and want to let you know that you are representing an organization that does not have to be ashamed to show its face where there are disabled veterans. [Applause.]

Before we recess this afternoon I am going to ask Adjutant Corbly to make the necessary announcements. [Applause.]

Adjutant CORBLY. Two features of our convention program must be given your undivided support, the public reception tonight and the parade tomorrow. We want the colors of every chapter and department on the stage of music hall tonight. We also want to have these same colors massed in the convention parade tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock. I am going to request every chapter delegation to bring its chapter colors to our office on the mezzanine floor. We will guarantee their safe return to your delegates. We will provide a color guard for your colors in the parade.

The national executive committeemen or the permanent chairmen of the respective districts are requested to get in their reports at the earliest possible hour. Our conventions in the past have been held up several days because of the failure of districts to submit their reports on committee membership. If they are not in at a certain time the national commander has the power of designating the men who will represent the district on the convention committees. As soon as we get a quorum, chairmen will be appointed.

I have just received a telegram from the drum major of the Cleveland (Ohio) Drum Corps advising me that the Cleveland delegation and 25 drum-corps members will arrive this afternoon and make more noise than all of the other drum corps together.

I have been told that there are still a great number of resolutions in the pockets and rooms of the delegates that have not been turned over to headquarters. Please see that your resolutions in triplicate are turned over to myself, Mr. Rice, or members of my staff at the earliest possible date.

Comrade GEORGE CALVERT (Syracuse Chapter, Syracuse, N.Y.). Relative to the formations of convention committees. No chairmen have been designated to call the meetings and I would like to know how the committee members will know where to meet I would like to have that explained

Comrade Adjutant CORBLY The temporary chairman will be advised by phone to get in touch with his committee members The temporary chairman will be appointed by the national commander. This will be done just as soon as we receive reports from at least nine districts.

Comrade EMIL HOLMES (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). I would like to make a suggestion in the form of a motion that would be very effective. I move you that the Semi-Monthly publish the annual report of Comrade Kirby and that pamphlets carrying the report be run off in pamphlet form. I would like to have the privilege of sending 2,000 copies of that report out in my State for the benefit of the sympathizers of the Economy League.

Comrade C. BALLUM (Madison Chapter, Madison, Wis.). Seconds.

Comrade GEORGE CALVERT (Syracuse Chapter, Syracuse, N.Y.): I move you that Comrade Chambers' report be included in that pamphlet.

Comrade JACK KANE (Cuyahoga Chapter No. 7, Cleveland, Ohio). Seconds.

Comrade FRANCIS KIBORT (Dr. Millard P. Wilkins Chapter, Legion, Tex.). I would like to make a motion that we print the reports of Comdr. William Conley, National Rehabilitation Chairman Ralph Chambers, and National Legislative Chairman Thomas Kirby in pamphlet form to be available for every chapter and every member.

Comrade C. BALLUM (Madison Chapter, Madison, Wis.). Seconds. (Carried.)

Comrade H. A. CHURCH (Ace Rasmussen Chapter, Washington, D.C.). I want to ask Comrade Corbly if the flags will stay in headquarters from the time we give them tonight until after the parade tomorrow?

Adjutant CORBLY. We will take full responsibility for the flags.

Comrade JACK KANE (Cuyahoga Chapter No. 7, Cleveland, Ohio). Commander, officers, and comrades, regarding the telegram from Cuyahoga Chapter, Cleveland. Our drum corps will be here in a few minutes with a delegation of at least 90 who will register here by 6 o'clock tonight. [Applause.]

Vice Commander HARTIG. There being no further business, we will recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION

Thirteenth Annual National Convention, Tuesday Morning, June 27, 1933, 10 a.m., Hotel Gibson Roofgarden, Cincinnati, Ohio

Commander CONLEY. The third business session of the thirteenth annual national convention will now come to order. Comrade Michael Aaronsohn, of Cincinnati, will give us the invocation.

Comrade MICHAEL AARONSOHN (Cincinnati Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio).

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold.
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord",
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so",
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

Commander CONLEY. The adjutant will read the personnel of the convention committees.

Adjutant CORBLY:

Convention ritual and emblem committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	John F. Manning	Lawrence, Mass.
Second	J. Martone	Waterbury, Conn.
Third	A. Lewis	Naomi Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth	Herbert A. Church	Ace Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Fifth	Walter Davis	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sixth	B. Byers	Birmingham, Ala.
Seventh	Ray Faulkner	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Eighth	M. V. Hoffstadt	Woodrow Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Ninth	Lem Costello	Springfield, Mo.
Tenth	Frank Carlson	Helena, Mont.
Eleventh	Clarence Lutz	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Twelfth	A. C. Brinkmeyer	Tucson No. 4, Arizona
Thirteenth	(No member)	
Fourteenth	Daniel Hunt	Seminole, Okla.
Blind Veterans	R. W. Washbury	

Convention time and place committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	J. H. Lampert	Watertown, Conn.
Second	George Calvert	Syracuse, N.Y.
Third	F. Verdenac	Greensburg, Pa.
Fourth	T. H. Knefley	Baltimore, Md.
Fifth	H. T. Barfield	Atlanta, Ga.
Sixth	B. T. Byers	Birmingham, Ala.
Seventh	Buell Goldman (chairman)	Hopkinsville, Ky.
Eighth	M. A. Mulberry	Flint, Mich.
Ninth	Ray C. Styles	Des Moines, Iowa.
Tenth	Eddie Selfe	St. Paul, Minn.
Eleventh	Ernest Colvin	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Twelfth	Don Elvery	San Jose, Calif.
Thirteenth	Cliff Marlow	Seattle, Wash.
Fourteenth	G. C. Ballard	Little Rock, Ark.
Blind Veterans	John Wall	Denver, Colo.

Convention finance and dues committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	A. C. McCarthy	Silver Star, Boston, Mass.
Second	M. Lowenstein (vice chairman)	Jersey City, N.J.
Third	H. Groboake	Nanticoke, Pa.
Fourth	Harold Sothoron	Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Fifth	Fred R. Stokes	Atlanta, Ga.
Sixth	H. C. Wood	Birmingham, Ala.
Seventh	James Cleveland (chairman)	Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Paul Jones (substitute)	Do.
Eighth	W. Broderick	Peoria, Ill.
Ninth	Floyd Forsyth	Pittsburg, Kans.
Tenth	Frank Howard	Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh	Wm. F. Darmitzel	Albuquerque, N.Mex.
Twelfth	Charles Barrett	Tucson No. 4, Arizona.
Thirteenth	Lyle Dailey	Portland, Oreg.
Fourteenth	R. H. Claypoll	Waco, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Michael Inselbuch	Washington, D.C.

Convention national constitution and bylaws committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	John F. Manning	Lawrence, Mass.
Second	M. C. Ward	Buffalo, N.Y.
Third	Ed. R. Connally	Scranton, Pa.
Fourth	Percy Feltham	Ace Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Fifth	Enoch Webster	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Sixth	Geo. R. Vandyke	Birmingham, Ala.
Seventh	Bruce G. Cox	Evansville, Ind.
Eighth	Clifford McMann	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ninth	N. R. Bickford	Oswego, Kans.
Tenth	Emil Holmes	Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh	T. G. Roberts	Fort Lyon, Colo.
Twelfth	Barney Owens	Oakland, Calif.
Thirteenth	F. E. Mulnix	Seattle Wash.
Fourteenth	S. M. Billig (chairman)	Temple, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Michael Inselbuch	Washington, D.C.

Convention resolutions committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	Edward F. Corbett	Dorchester, Mass.
Second	William Dodd (chairman)	Union City, N.J.
Third	Eugene O'Neill	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth	Oscar Jones	Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Fifth	S. P. Grealish	Augusta, Ga.
Sixth	Ralph E. Bertheaud	New Orleans, La.
Seventh	W. H. Robinson	Elkhart, Ind.
Eighth	Vic Millen	Detroit, Mich.
Ninth	George Angle	Wichita, Kans.
Tenth	Oliver S. Perry	Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh	H. A. Ingalls	Roswell, N.Mex.
Twelfth	D. D. DeCoe	Sacramento, Calif.
Thirteenth	Walter J. Green	Eugene, Oreg.
Fourteenth	L. R. Morrison	Tyler, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Sol Krauss	Pawnee, Okla.

Convention legislation committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	M. S. Stevenson	Silver Star, Boston, Mass.
Second	Mike Rummo	Liberty, N.Y.
Third	Carl Paulson	Naomi, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth	George D. Tilghman	Ace Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Fifth	P. L. Wiggins	Columbia, S.C.
Sixth	Quintus E. Camp	New Orleans, La.
Seventh	Herbert C. Olgert	Outwood, Ky.
Eighth	Edward Cronin	Janesville, Wis.
Ninth	Eddie Sheehan (chairman)	Kansas City, Mo.
Tenth	Owen Galvin	Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh	E. C. Calhoun	Casper, Wyo.
Twelfth	L. B. East	Fort Whipple, Ariz.
Thirteenth	August A. Waseca	Spokane, Wash.
Fourteenth	M. A. Harlan	El Paso, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Michael Inselbuch	Washington, D.C.

Convention rehabilitation committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	T. James Gallagher	Watertown, Mass.
Second	Frank Haley (chairman)	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Third	John Cherpak	Aspinwall, Pa.
Fourth	Edw. K. Inman	Ace Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Fifth	R. C. Daniel	Key West, Fla.
Sixth	A. B. Powell	Birmingham, Ala.
Seventh	George F. Farling	Cleveland, Ohio.
Eighth	L. J. Zimmer	Rock Island, Ill.
Ninth	E. C. Moore	Wichita, Kans.
Tenth	Eugene Callahan	Helena, Mont.
Eleventh	F. A. Thayer	Murphy, Denver, Colo.
Twelfth	W. J. Draim	Fresno, Calif.
Thirteenth	Cicero F. Hogan	Portland, Oreg.
Fourteenth	Charles S. Taylor	Dallas, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Harvey Rosenblatt	Philadelphia, Pa.

Convention auxiliary committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	J. H. Lampert	Watertown, Mass.
Second	J. J. Simpson (chairman)	New Haven, Conn.
Third	E. Callum	Allentown, Pa.
Fourth	H. G. Crosby	Staunton, Va.
Fifth	G. Ellison	Columbia, S.C.
Sixth	Hilton Searcy	Gulfport, Miss.
Seventh	Wm. R. Ethridge	Evansville, Ind.
Eighth	Carter Smith	Edw. Hines, Chicago, Ill.
Ninth	H. H. Hoffman	Des Moines, Iowa.
Tenth	Hugo Benson	Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh	P. L. Secord	Borelli, Denver, Colo.
Twelfth	E. D. Francisco	Riverside, Calif.
Thirteenth	George Snow	Seattle, Wash.
Fourteenth	James M. Romeo	Port Arthur, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Marshall Moreland	St. Petersburg, Fla.

Convention publicity and Semi-Monthly committee

District	Member	Chapter
First	T. James Gallagher	Watertown, Mass.
Second	W. Connelly	Irvington, N.J.
Third	Kenneth Robertson	Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth	A. Bellony	Falls Church, Va.
Fifth	J. J. Eichorn (chairman)	Columbia, S.C.
Sixth	A. E. Esterling	Laurel, Miss.
Seventh	(No member)	
Eighth	J. F. Howe	Adrian, Mich.
Ninth	Merle Buck	Des Moines, Iowa.
Tenth	Ollie Rosenhauer	Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh	Geo. A. Gallagher	Albuquerque, N.Mex.
Twelfth	Regon	Long Beach, Calif.
Thirteenth	Edw. Waggoner	Seattle, Wash.
Fourteenth	L. R. Melton	Dallas, Tex.
Blind Veterans	Earl J. Cobb	Beloit, Ohio.

All convention committees will meet immediately following this session on the ball-room floor for the purpose of organizing and making arrangements for future meetings. Chairmen will call at my office for resolutions that are to be considered by each committee. Committees are urged to go to work as early as possible so that reports can be presented to the convention as early as possible.

Commander CONLEY. There is an organization, not military but militant, but it has always been very close to us. We have always been able to go to them for counsel and sometimes for physical aid. We have a representative of that organization here today and it gives me extreme pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Frank Duffy, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor. [Applause.]

Mr. FRANK DUFFY (first vice president of the American Federation of Labor). National Commander and delegates: I come to you as a friend from a very friendly organization, the American Federation of Labor. We know something of your troubles. You may ask us for support, advice, and encouragement. We have never refused that in the past and I think, in fact I am free to say we would not refuse it now or in the future. I am commissioned to extend to you the greetings of the American Federation of Labor, their best wishes for a successful convention, constructive in every manner. I did not say "harmonious", as I feel that would not be the right word to use at this time to a set of red-blooded, fighting Americans in convention.

Of course, I know something of your troubles and what you have to contend with. I had two sons in the service during the war; one in the Army and one in the Navy. I remember when both were home on a furlough at the same time, I was a proud dad to have the Army on my right and the Navy on my left. Besides that, I was a member of the Labor Mission of the United States to the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. I met our boys over there and mingled with them, talked with them, asked them all sorts of questions so that I could understand what they had to contend with. We did not remain in Paris all the time. We traveled from Paris to Brussels, through the battlefields, through No Man's Land, and I got to know and understand what our boys had to contend with. Besides that, our organization—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—had 4,000 men in France building docks, wharves, piers, sheds, so that our vessels could dock safely. Ten thousand of our members enlisted in the Army, Navy, and Air Service and 100,000

worked in the shipbuilding yards, ammunition plants, and aviation fields; in fact, at that time the United States Government refused to enlist any more of our men, although lots of them wanted to enlist. They were wanted "here" to take care of the boys "over there". The organization I am speaking of invested nearly twelve and one half million dollars in Liberty bonds, Victory bonds, and War Savings stamps to help win the war. In fact, we offered to the President of the United States of America all the machinery at our command in order to win the war so that we might have peace.

Some of you may think I have a prepared speech when you see all the papers I have, and that I will keep you here for at least 2 hours. I don't intend to do that; I have no prepared speech. I am a descendant of a race whose ancestors kissed the Blarney stone. I am also a descendant of what is known as the "fighting race." So I think I shall be able to tell you the story—and I have a story to tell about the American Federation of Labor in which your organization is involved. Perhaps it would be well at this time that we should understand one another better than we have in the past, and at that we have understood each other pretty well so far.

The American Federation of Labor considers almost every question under the sun relative to social, economic, and industrial problems, and any other thing brought to our attention. Anyone with any problems of any kind may ask the American Federation of Labor to help them out in their difficulties, and I don't know yet that we refused in one instance. I have been a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for 31 years, so I think I understand the American labor movement.

In order that you may understand some of the things we have to consider, I picked up the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention in 1927 at Los Angeles, Calif.

The index of 10 pages shows the following (I will tell you some of the things. I will not read all of them—just some of the things we have to contend with):

Working hours; working conditions; working agreements; child labor; child welfare; women wage workers; and everything that comes under the scope of social, economic, and industrial problems.

We considered also the Civil War veterans' pension bill; Conscription bill; bill amending Constitution of the United States; 44-hour week for Government Printing Office; immigration from other countries; compulsory military training; policemen's pension law; bill increasing wages of post-office laborers, watchmen, and messengers; postal employees' night work; Postal Railway Service; postal rates bill; seamen's bill; State police bill; teachers' pension law; teachers' public school law; foreign countries opposing armed forces of United States; Geneva Economic Conference; Government contracts; Government Employees' Compensation Act; restricted immigration; international labor office; international relations; interstate commerce; merchant marine; navigation laws.

These are some of the things we have to work out. We have been visited from time to time by the representatives of the Army. Colonel Ross, of the War Department, became very friendly with us. He wanted the representatives of the Army to meet the representatives of labor some 10 or 12 years ago. The labor representatives are not welfare workers. They received their education in the school of

public experience and in the college of hard knocks. They have had experience. Colonel Ross realized this. He appeared at several of our conventions and before several meetings of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. At the 1927 convention in Los Angeles we had Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, of the United States Army, as one of the visitors who spoke to us. He told us that many of the men in the Army across the other side carried union cards of the American Federation of Labor and he knew it. Then we had the Secretary of War as a visitor at one of our conventions. All of the commanders of the American Legion have attended our conventions; in fact, at the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. in 1930 the American Legion held its convention at the same time and in the same hotel with us, and, believe me, we were a great crowd; we owned the town.

I was selected to come here and speak to you today so that you may understand something about the American Federation of Labor. Several years ago Sam Gompers was asked, "What does labor want?" If I had been asked that question, I would have said: "A fair show and a square deal. We want action and not lip service." [Applause.] That is just exactly what you want. Gompers replied: "Labor wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more school houses and fewer jails, more books and fewer arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright."

I said I had an idea why I was invited to come to this convention. I may have the wrong idea, but I was fighting for you before you knew anything about it. I was fighting for you on this side when you were on the other side. In July 1918 the National Education Association, the biggest thing in education in the United States, held its annual convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., and I was invited to address that convention on the subject: "The Reeducation of Our Returning Disabled Soldiers After the War." You were organized 13 years ago—I understand that this is your home coming to Cincinnati—and in 1918, that is 15 years ago, 2 years before you were organized, I, as the representative of organized labor was fighting for you. I was the one selected, why, I don't know, to deal with the reeducation of our returning disabled soldiers after the war, unless it was that some of the professors and educators did not know how to handle the question and it was shoved over on my shoulders. I attended the convention and addressed it on this subject. I have that address with me. I am not going to read it all; I am going to quote some of the paragraphs to you. In speaking of the men who enlisted, or the men who were drafted, and of all men who were in the service, I said this:

> The Nation felt justified in conscripting them for service of the most trying and dangerous nature; therefore, the Nation must take the responsibility of caring for those who suffered on account of that service.
>
> Our young men went to foreign lands to fight for the principles and ideals of our Republic. They faced the worst dangers that science, skill, and the ingenuity of man have yet devised for the destruction of human life. Those who have

been or may be fortunate enough to survive that awful and terrible conflict will come back in our midst with shattered nerves, sightless eyes, deafened ears, legless and armless, maimed and injured, wrecks of their former selves, unfit for the work that they used to follow for a living.

Can we, or will we, leave them to their own resources to live or die? Is that the recompense we shall offer them for the sacrifices they have made and the risks they have run in defense of humanity, the cause of liberty, the protection of home and loved ones, and the establishment of a world-wide democracy? If it is, then, I miss my guess, then I lose faith in humanity, then I question the loyalty of our people, their patriotism and their love of country.

I was a representative of organized labor, the American Federation of Labor, and I am representing organized labor now. At that time I said:

As a representative of organized labor, I can safely say we are heart and soul in the movement to reeducate our returning disabled soldiers, and we will assist and cooperate with any agency in the replacement of these men in industry where they can make an honorable and independent living and at the same time be a productive factor in the community.

In summing up, I said the Government should—

(1) Take care of the war-injured.
(2) Educate them and fit them for useful employment, free of all cost.
(3) Allow them a regular weekly salary for their maintenance and support during the process of reeducation and training.
(4) Secure employment for them or assist them to secure employment.
(5) Make liberal provisions for their future welfare, surpassing those of Canada, Australia, or any other nation.

The employer should—

(1) Give them employment at reasonable wages, at least a living wage.
(2) Make their surroundings as agreeable and pleasant as possible.
(3) Not work them beyond their endurance.
(4) Provide rest, recreation, and educational facilities for them wherever possible.
(5) Should not impose on them or take advantage of them.

Organized labor should—

(1) Admit them to their unions so as to protect and defend them in their rights.
(2) Permit them to work for wages agreed upon by the union, the employer, and the injured.
(3) See that the shorter workday is observed and oppose increased hours and overtime.
(4) Give them preference in all branches of light work.
(5) Help in every way possible in their reeducation and training.

At that time I tried to make it clear, I have since tried to make it clear, and I am still trying to make it clear that the boys who went over on the other side came back heroes and were cheered to the echo.

You were promised your jobs when you returned, which you did not get. I did not want to see those boys selling lead pencils and shoestrings on the street corners, nor do I want to see them do that today. I want to see the Government take care of them. When the first casualty list was received in 1918 we knew that we were up against a pretty tough proposition. We realized that some of the boys lay in Flanders' Fields, others would come back permanently disabled, that others would come back temporarily disabled, and that others would come back just as good as when they left. I wound up by saying: "What the employers, the public, and the Government will do is problematical."

Nobody knows better than you boys what has transpired in Congress since March 4. The Government is trying to balance the Budget and cut down expenses. The Budget sould be balanced, but not at the expense of the injured. [Applause.] Not at the cost

of the men disabled through war. If any group of men deserves to be taken care of first, last, and all the time, it is the disabled veterans. Now, broken down and sick as you are, when you learn of things that have transpired in the money markets and in the industrial centers and in big business, it makes your blood boil. I have here a clipping from the Indianapolis News of July 24, 1930, which reads that the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation received a bonus of $1,623,753 in 1929, and at the same time a yearly salary of $12,000.

I have also a clipping from the Arizona Labor Journal of June 1931, stating that the president of the American Tobacco Co. received a salary and bonus for the year 1930 of $2,231,000 and the five vice presidents of the same company got more than $500,000 each.

When I read these things and know what is being done to you boys, I realize that the presidents of these big companies received that money and that bonus out of the sweat and blood of the workers, some of them your members. I say, tax them and tax them to the limit and tax them beyond the limit, so that the disabled war veterans may be taken care of. I am not going back on what I said 15 years ago, 2 years before you were organized.

We went over on the other side to fight for peace. We want peace; we want happiness and prosperity. We don't want war, but if the war comes we will not run away from it. [Applause]. This is our country. We love it, its institutions, its Government, its flag. It is ours. We may have laws that we don't like, but we can change them. Forget party politics as the American Federation of Labor has in the past. Party politics should have no place in the movement; you should vote for your friends and defeat your enemies. [Applause.] Ask your Congressmen and your Senators how they are going to stand on your compensation in the next Congress. Get a straightforward answer—"Are you, or are you not for us?" "If you are not with us, then we are not with you and you may know that we are going to vote against you." Keep tab on them just as the American Federation of Labor does. I do not want to be misunderstood and I do not think you misunderstand me. I said we wanted peace. We do, and we will not shirk in our duty. If war comes, we will be there.

Does it not seem peculiar that I, a descendant of the fighting race should take of peace? The history of the world shows that race fought in all the great battles of the world, in Spain, in France, in Germany, in Austria, in Italy, in Belgium, from Dunkirk to Belgrade. Who will ever forget the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava in the Crimean War, when that body rode

> Into the jaws of death,
> Into the mouth of hell!

You know what it is, for you went through it. And yet we want peace, happiness, contentment, and prosperity. Our mothers and wives want it. The war mothers, the mothers of men, want it after all they suffered and lost. They are patriotic Americans. They would do the same over again. They are the salt of the earth; the cream of humanity.

The American Federation of Labor has many things to tell you. There is one thing I must tell you. If I did not, I would not be a good American citizen. I refer to the efforts that are being made in this country to introduce communism in our midst. I have no fight with

Russia, or any other nation. The people in Russia can form any kind of government they desire. That is their business; I have nothing to say about it, but as an American citizen I will not allow them or any other national to shove down my throat their form of government. Russia can do as Russia wants in Russia, but Russia cannot do as Russia wants in the United States. There is a movement under way by the Communists to capture our unions, secure their funds, journals, property, and so forth, in order to introduce communism in the United States.

I have here an item published in the Daily Worker—the official organ of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America, under date of August 14, 1925, in which it is stated that—

It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers' Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the labor unions—the capture of leadership of the labor-union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Workers' Party at the present time but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task.

For this purpose the Workers' (Communist) Party advocates:

1. That every Communist be a union member.
2. To organize a Communist faction in every union.
3. To expose the officials of every union.
4. To make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.
5. To introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers at all conventions.
6. To resist expulsion from the unions.
7. To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for political ends.
8. To promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign-born.

These are the things we have to consider and contend with. Four years ago when the carpenters' convention was in session there was a man present who belonged to the Communist Party—a so-called leader. He told his story in his own way and told it very nicely. When he finished, I answered him all the way down the line. He was a member of my own organization, and in concluding I said that this organization was not big enough for us both. Either he gets out, or I get out. I finished by saying that I would not get out. At that time the evidence was so clear against him, he was expelled, and those who supported him were put on probation indefinitely, or until they showed they were true patriotic American citizens.

Our organization provides in its laws that to become a member you must be an American citizen, or you must have declared your intention of becoming an American citizen, which means that you must have your first citizenship papers.

The question of communism came up at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City in 1925. That convention took a bold stand on this matter. Here it is.

The American Federation of Labor stands for democracy, for the right of the people to rule themselves and to control their own destinies through political machinery of their own making.

The American Federation of Labor opposes with all the fervor of a high idealism every kind of autocracy, bureaucracy, or dictatorship, whether brutal or benevolent.

The American Federation of Labor is emphatically opposed to revolution and to the teaching of revolution by violence wherever democracy exists and where the people have the power to modify or change their government through the use of constitutional means.

The American Federation of Labor denounces the whole Communist philosophy and dogma and the whole dictatorship in that unhappy and oppressed country.

The American Federation of Labor declares its hostility not merely in a defensive manner but in a vital and aggressive manner.

The American Federation of Labor urges the Government of the United States to maintain the position it has taken in favor of nonrecognition of the Soviet regime and we commend our Government for its courage, its adherence to fundamental principles of democracy, and its absolute refusal to be drawn into the barter and sale for diplomatic advantage and capitalistic exploitation.

The American Federation of Labor will not barter its honor or its faith in democracy in that manner, and it will oppose with all its might any governmental attempt in that direction.

The American Federation of Labor will continue its opposition against all forms of Communist agitation in the United States and in the Western Hemisphere.

The American Federation of Labor is democratic in faith and structure and it can never be otherwise. Democracy and autocracy can make no compromise. To compromise with this enemy is inevitably to the advantage of the enemy.

The American Federation of Labor proposes, in the future as in the past, to use every honorable method to protect its own integrity against the corrupting, disintegrating, devastating preachings of communism, and to protect in like vigorous manner every democratic institution in our Republic. We stand for America, democratic America, and we want the world to understand that fact.

I am glad that the American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans have taken the same stand.

The United States Government appointed a committee sometime ago to investigate the activities of the Communists in this country. That committee reported that the American labor movement and its leaders were in the front line trenches fighting for our Government and against communism and wound up by commending the American Federation of Labor for the stand it had taken.

I said I had a story to tell. I think I have told it. [Prolonged applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Thank you, Mr. Duffy. I am now going to introduce to you a Congressman that is not afraid to appear before this convention. Congressman Charles V. Truax, of Ohio, who is not afraid to be here. [Applause.]

Congressman CHARLES V. TRUAX (Bucyrus, Ohio). Comrade commander and comrades of the Disabled American Veterans, I am not afraid to face you boys today because as a member of the Seventy-third Congress I voted my conscience and my convictions instead of voting the way somebody told me to vote. [Applause.] I enjoyed and admired, as you all did, the eloquent address of the gentleman who preceded me, Mr. Duffy, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and as he said, or as he did not say, there is only one fault that the Irish have. You never heard of an Irishman's band in your life, because they all want to be directors and no one will follow the leader.

It has been my good fortune while in Congress to have worked hand in hand with the American Federation of Labor. Billy Green, its president, has been a friend of mine for many years. In 1924, at that famous Democratic National Convention held in New York for a period of 3 weeks, Billy Green was a delegate and I was a delegate. We always had the good sense and good fortune to vote together on all questions and on all candidates that came before the convention.

My friend Mr. Duffy—and I want to remark here that whenever he was in town regarding a piece of legislation in which the American Federation of Labor was interested in—when I called on my friend Billy Green as president of the organization, I asked for advice of one of the greatest gentlemen I met while in Washington, one of the best

friends I have today, one of the best friends the veterans have in the world today, a man whom I have had the pleasure of working with, Bill Connery, of Massachusetts. Gentlemen, I worked with Bill Connery in the effort he made to have the House consider the so-called "Black-Connery bill" from 5 to 6 hours a day for 5 days a week, and if we had our say that bill would be on the statute books today and would make the greatest real step of progress ever recorded for the American workingman. Now, my friends, when in 1928 I was a candidate for the Senate I saw this issue coming. I saw the men of wealth in this country going on selfishly, day after day, working so that this would not be an issue and it was then in my campaign that I stated that I am opposed to a stand of economy for the American farmer, American laboring man, and to the American World War veteran.

In 1932 as a candidate for Congressman at large in this State, in a field of 11 candidates, I went to every county in this State in the primaries in May, went to every county in the same election campaign in the fall of 1932, and in every speech that I made, in every piece of publicity I sent out to the newspapers, I stated that I was opposed to any reduction in compensation to Disabled World War Veterans. I also stated that I was in favor of and would vote for and would work for the payment of the so-called "soldiers' bonus" in the Seventy-third Congress, so that there would be no doubt as to my stand in the minds of those who voted for me when this bill came up in the House of Representatives. Yet, my friends, Ohio Congressmen have voted "no." The newspapers of this great State of Ohio—and I exempt the small town and country papers because they are always with the common people—but the papers did come out with statements, and one in Cleveland said that the nine Ohio Congressmen who voted "no" on the economy bill lacked courage, that we are moral cowards.

I want to say if I do not get any other satisfaction for casting that vote in meeting with you today and telling you that it takes more courage to do the thing that is right than to do the thing that is wrong. They said that I voted against the Democratic Party; they said that I voted against the greatest President of all times, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. My friends, I did not vote against my party; I did not vote against the President; I voted against the Economy League, one of the most damnable organizations that is ever to be found. [Applause.]

Let us see who makes up the membership of this so-called "National Economy League." We find there Marshall Field, of Chicago; three Chicago millionaires; we find a representative of the Guggenheim Co., who are from a long list of millionaires; we find John D. Rockefeller contributing; we have Henry Rogers, with 17 other worthy individuals, contributing $35,000. What for? Why to wreck the American soldier, to debase his widow, to ruin his orphans, and to help kill him. Yes, my friends, when I voted "no" on that so-called "economy bill" I voted against the likes of J. P. Morgan & Co. I voted against him who a few weeks ago came to Washington with a full staff and occupied three floors of the most exclusive hotel in Washington. He had 15 bodyguards. No one could get to see Morgan until he first got through these 15 bodyguards. This Captain Kidd said and admitted that he owned $240,000,000 worth of tax-exempt bonds alone, and stated for the last 2 years he has not paid 1 cent to

that great Government of ours. A man who controlled practically all of the great utilities in this country; a man who controls most of the utilities in Ohio, the Ohio Power, Columbia Gas, and the American Telephone & Telegraph, at a time when the Nation's finances are such that every man, woman, and child was being taxed to the utmost. Yet this modern Sir Francis Drake, this modern buccaneer, has the audacity to sit smilingly before the United States Senate and admit that he and his associates did not pay 1 cent of income tax during the past 3 years.

My friends, in the first place I would recall every tax-exempt war loan in this country and retire those $12,000,000,000 tax-exempt bonds with new currency and save the Government $700,000,000 yearly interest and collect from Morgan and the rest of the financial sharks in this country. Then you would have the money and you would not have to cut and injure the veterans in this country.

Our friend, Mr. Duffy, said that he would tax and tax to the limit. I believe that any man in this land of milk and honey should be able to live on $100,000 per year. I think I could do it, I think Mr. Duffy could do it, and I think you could do it, even in the bygone days of high-priced synthetic liquor and Canadian beer. We could do it and so could every one of these fellows who have incomes of over $100,000 per year. I don't care how he gets it, or from what source of income. All over $100,000 per year I would tax, and take 90 percent of it and return it to the Government from which he made it. [Applause.] When one of these old fellows die; and they are pretty hard to kill, they are like a cat with nine lives; old John D. Rockefeller is 90 years old and he is still able to play golf every day and give dimes to the kids. I would let him enjoy that while he lives, but I would not fasten a dead man's contracts on the generations to come. I would be willing to give each one of the heirs one million or two million dollars—and he should be able to worry along on that—and out of the additional I would have the Government take 90 percent of it and place it back from which it came. [Applause.]

The Morgans, Rockefellers, and Mellons—I must not forget him. I must also remind you that while Andy Mellon was Secretary of the Treasury he gave away in bonus alone to the wealthy corporations of this country in 8 years four and one half billion dollars, and my friends, when the soldiers asked for their just rights, and that was back in 1920, a bill was introduced to pay the soldiers what was coming to them, and it was agreed that the money should be paid, and they created what is known as the "adjusted-service certificates" in 1924 on the belief that in 1945 veterans would be given service pensions and that would save them money. At that time no one could see what was coming to this great land of ours, no one could see that most of the farms would be mortgaged to the limit, no one could see what has now happened that business men, manufacturers, and bankers would be insolvent and in the hands of receivers. No one could then see that the American soldier, the flower and pride of the land in 1917, who crossed the Atlantic to fight for honor and the glory of their country, would be crippled, dependent upon charity.

Now, my friends, when this country realized what was left they built a Reconstruction Finance Corporation that saved the banks, the railroads, and saved the international bankers and brokers. We could not all see this, but one man did—a former Vice President

of the United States and chairman of this Corporation took out $95,000,000 to save his own hide—and I refer to the Honorable Charles G. Dawes. Nearly a billion dollars went to the banks; $300,000,000 to the railroads. Now, my friends, I know what happened in the conferences, because I was there, as I only missed four roll calls during that session of Congress, and that was because of the death of my mother.

On the day that we were asked to vote on the legislation concerning World War veterans my vote was "no" on that gag rule. My good friend, Mr. Duffy, to whom I referred, mentioned that you should find out what your Congressmen and Senators are going to do at the next session of Congress. That statement is all right, but it does not go far enough. Just find out what they have already voted for in the past. Here is a little book which I received yeaterday so that I could show it here today. It is the individual voting record by roll call in the United States House of Representatives. They have the same kind of book in the Senate. The vote of every call is listed in this book—it is a record; it is not a lie. When you are voting to elect your friends and defeat your enemies—and I say this without prejudice with all due respect to anyone's wishes—ask the man to show you his individual voting record; therein lies the story. The third roll call that was held in the Congress of the United States was on the so-called "economy bill." My vote is recorded as "nay." The last roll call of the Seventy-second Congress was on the passage of the Steiwer-Cutting amendment, and my vote is recorded as "yea" on that roll call. On roll calls no. 63, no. 64, no. 65, and no. 66 my votes are recorded as "nay." I want to tell you what those roll calls are; I will read you just one of them: "Rule to take from the Speaker's table H.R. 5389, the Connelly amendment, eliminating 25 percent reductions in the rates received prior to March 15, 1933, of World War veterans' service-connected disabilities, pension of veterans prior to the World War, and pensions of widows or dependents of such veterans." My vote is recorded "nay." This was on Saturday, and on Sunday in one of the Ohio papers there appeared on the front page the vote by Congressman Truax as the only man in Ohio to desert his party. I did not desert my party; I deserted the National Economy League. I deserted the men who put the word "pay" in patriotism. I deserted the fellows of Wall Street who put the "dollar sign" in the American flag. My friends, no one has greater love, respect, or admiration for the American flag. I want to say that no individual or group of individuals can gag me and force me to vote against the boys who carried that flag triumphant through the years. My friends, I refused to be bombed, I refuse to be gagged, and I shall fight for the people who served this country. [Applause.]

What happened when the economy bill was passed? When that specially appointed Economy Committee, three Democrats and two Republicans, brought this bill into the House floor, it was not even printed. Members had no opportunity of understanding its provisions; 1 hour's time was given and the only time that the opponents of the bill received was 15 minutes: Five minutes was given to John Rankin, of Mississippi, the chairman of the House Veterans' Committee, and he had not been consulted in the forming of this resolution; 5 minutes was given to Wright Patman, of Texas, and 5 minutes was

12886—34——8

given to Gordon Brown. We had a caucus prior to this action in which Congressman Brown had introduced an amendment to this bill, which was practically the same thing as the Connelly amendment eliminating over 25 percent reductions. We carried this amendment by a vote of 174 to 112, the Democrats I am talking about, and then by a trick they beat us in the end by changing their votes. When the bill came on the floor we had to again swallow it all or reject it all, so I took the only action I could take with a clear conscience and that was to vote "no" on that bill. I voted "no" even when Patman and Brown, both friends of mine, urged the Democratic Members of the House to adopt a compromise. This is no reflection on them, but my own conscience told me to vote "no", and my own judgment told me that the compromise was only a wolf in sheep's clothing, so I refused to vote for it. They told me that they had added $100,000,000 to the amount veterans had received, but I found that it was only $30,000,000.

So they swung the club of veto over our heads. I have refused to believe that the Connelly amendment of the Steiwer-Cutting amendment, if adopted, would be vetoed by the President. I refuse to believe that this man who promised the country a new deal and is giving the country a new deal would veto these measures. My votes do not show a disloyalty to the President.

I believe that I know the English language; I believe that I can write the English language; and I believe that I can read the English language; and when the provisions of the bill were read on the floor we were told that we would save the United States $4,000,000,000 annually; but I learned that the saving would be made at the cost of disabled veterans and that is why my vote was registered as "no." I have little sympathy for these Members of Congress today, who now say they did not understand the provisions of the bill that was passed and that they did not believe the bill would be administered as strictly as it was. If they were unable to understand the bill, if they were unable to read the bill, if they were unable to know what was going on, then why in the name of hell don't they get out and let someone in who understands it? [Applause.]

I want to tell you, my friends, regardless of how this compromise may work out, I want to tell you what the Connelly amendment, the Steiwer-Cutting amendment would have done for you. There are some 380,000 cases, most of them presumptive; 20 percent of those cases, or 65,000 are TB; 21 percent are NP; 69,000 are presumptives, and all of these have to go back to 1921 and secure proof that their disabilities are service connected. You know it cannot be done. After they came back from the war, after they had been in bed for 6 months or a year, they were hospitalized and placed upon the rolls to receive compensation, because the blindest of blind could see it was service connected. Now those records are not all there; the doctors in some of the cases are dead, and the burden of proof falls on the unfortunate heroes of the war to go back and show they were injured in service of their country.

My friends, I, too, look back to 1917. I lived in a small village of 900 people at Sycamore, Ohio. One hundred and fifteen boys marched out to the Great War; two became captains—both were friends of mine. One was my principal in high school; he was made a captain, and he saw a long and hard service. For the past 8 years, my friends, that

man, six foot two, a big, strapping fellow, has been in the insane hospital in Toledo. The other was a captain in the Thirty-seventh Division, who walked back after the signing of the armistice in splendid physical condition, but for the past several years he has been nervous, thin, unable to work. The last time I was home he came down to see me and said that he received notice that on July 1 he would be cut off the rolls completely. That is the way the regulations have worked out; those regulations that are drawn up and are being administered by Louis Douglas, who is the son of the Arizona copper king, who made war profits to the extent of $10,000,000 during the war. They are being administered by Gen. Frank T. Hines, and you men know that you have always had to be on the offensive when you filed your claim or when your case was reviewed. You may have 100 percent claims; they judged you and sized you up with every technical object possible.

My friends, oh yes, they said that we must stick by the President; we must stick by the Democratic Party; that this would be a Democratic victory. My friends, I have participated in Democratic victories; I have participated in Democratic defeats. We have raised fights against the money kings, but never yet have we won a victory over the poor and downtrodden, the blind, the disabled, and so far as I am concerned I don't care to participate in any Democratic victory at the expense of disabled war veterans, or at the expense of helpless widows, or at the expense of their hungry children and orphans. [Applause.]

The trouble with this country, my friends, for the past number of years has been that 4 percent of the people have 90 percent of the wealth of this country We have two kinds of treatment, one for the rich and one for the poor

Now, my friends, you have been very gracious and liberal, and I don't want to take more of your time I want to say this: That there are people in this country today who want to cancel the Eurpoean war debts. We have an undercurrent of that same feeling in Congress, and some say that is the reason why it was desired that Congress should adjourn. I tell you as one Member of Congress I shall vote against any such bill until the debt owed the American soldier has been paid in full.

I noticed in this morning's newspaper an account of your meeting yesterday—that you discouraged bonus marchers. I am heartily in sympathy with such a statement. However, I do not want you to discourage the payment of the bonus by the Government. I saw those bonus marchers in Washington this year. They were not one half as bad as pictured. Their meeting was held right below my office in the House Office Building and I went over to see them, and they asked me to speak to the boys. I told them that I was 100 percent for them and the bonus. I told them that that morning I had signed a petition to bring a bill on the floor of the House to pay the bonus. I know if that bill was brought on the floor of the House it would have been passed.

Ask your Congressman or Senator when he comes up for reelection, "What is your record in the past?" not "Will you promise to do something in the future?" I want to remind you before I finish that a little over 1 year ago this Nation witnessed one of the most horrid spectacles that has ever existed. I refer to the time when those

thousands of bonus marchers gathered in Washington after traveling day and night, and the United States Army with fixed bayonets evacuated these men who had fought for the honor and glory of their country and who were there not because of their own choice but because of the terrible depression. These bayonets were fixed at the command of Herbert Hoover. This was the vilest ingratitude that has ever disgraced the pages of American history.

I was very pleased to accept your invitation to come here and address you, and as your chairman said I am the only Congressman in Ohio who accepted the invitation to be here today. I do feel that you have a right to protest from the bottom of your hearts the so-called "economy bill" as it is voted on by men who have been born rich, who never had to go out and make a living, who never knew what it is to be up against it and to provide for their families and for themselves. You know what it is to go to bed at night wondering where the next dollar will come from. I have had the same experience, the same as you have. If these men who have been drawing salaries of $10,000 per year and over could have had the experience of getting out and either starving, begging, or stealing there would never have been the passage of this so-called "Economy Act."

My friends, we have always had two classes of people in this country. In 1876 Mr. Carlisle said, "There are only two classes of American citizens, the farmer, laborer, and wage earner, who create all the wealth and pay all the taxes, and then we have the idler, the millionaire, the international bankers, the Wall Street brokers." The question for you and I to decide today is upon which side will we stand, for the rights of the constructive masses, the farmer, laborer, and wage earner, or upon the side of the idler and capitalist. I have chosen my stand and it is upon the side of the struggling masses. My friends, I would rather go down to defeat and be right than live victoriously on deceit, unfairness, and hypocrisy. My friends, I would rather have the privilege of coming here today and being applauded and well received by you men in having done the thing that was the right thing to do than to have done the wrong thing. I have told you of the compromises made and I would rather tell you what is going to happen in this so-called "compromise" to prepare you for the future.

When your Congressmen and Senators come to you and solicit you for their votes, look up their record and find out how they stood in the past. That is all you need know. My friends, I am going to read to you part of a letter, which was written under date of June 18:

> My Dear Charlie: I want to thank you personally for your splendid work in Congress and for your fine cooperation with President Roosevelt, for the spirit you have displayed in carrying out the principles of the Democratic Party.

This letter is signed by Jim Farley, Postmaster General.

Now, my friends, I used to raise hogs on my farm and we had to ring the 2,600-pound hogs and it took three or four men to catch him and ring him. He would fight all day and I admired him for his courage when anyone attempted to ring him. I also had a dog whom we kept on a rope and he would let anybody who wanted come and let him loose. I admired that old hog who fought against being ringed more than I did that dog who accepted everyone. I will say that they will never put a ring in my nose as long as I am in Congress.

I am fighting all the time and I am fighting for the Spanish War veterans. Do you know what they did to the 147,000 men who are now past 55 years of age, who can show disabilities and who are in need? Let me say I am a member of the Committee on Pensions. I asked to be assigned to that committee because I knew what the effects of the economy bill would be if put into effect. I asked to be placed on that committee so that I could be of service to you boys after the 1st of July when your cases are being considered. If you need help or advice, just drop me a line at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. We will give you the best we have and will work night and day to see that you get whatever justice can be done for you under these new regulations. [Applause.]

In conclusion, I want to tell my friend Mr. Duffy that he can tell Billy Green and his associates at Washington that when there is a bill in the House all you have to do is to call me up and I will be up on the job. I will oppose any bill that you oppose, because I feel that you are asking nothing but what is reasonable and I am always willing to vote for the reasonable and just measure. I want to see justice done for the real working class of this Nation. I want to see a new day of prosperity—distribution of wealth, not by revolution but by peace. I want to see every hovel transformed into a happy home and I want to see the day when you and I and every other American citizen can stand up, face the world, and declare that you would rather be American citizens than be a king. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Thank you, Congressman Truax. Will the sergeant-at-arms escort General Mosely to the platform? The next speaker, General Mosely was one of the first officers to arrive in France. He went over with the First Division. He is now commanding officer of the Fifth Corps Area at Columbus, Ohio. He came down here this afternoon to greet you men, some of you probably served under him. I wish to assure General Mosely that one of the principles for which we have always stood shoulder to shoulder with him is for the proper adequate maintenance of a national defense. [Applause.] At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, Maj. Gen. George Mosely. [Applause.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE VAN HORN MOSELY (Fifth Corps Area, Columbus, Ohio). Mr. Commander, comrades, and fellow soldiers, I am only going to take a very few minutes, because I know what would happen if a bugler would stick his head in this hall now and sound mess call.

I am mighty glad that I had the pleasure to be here and hear the speaker who has just preceded me. I am only going to say a word to you as one soldier speaking to another soldier. I want to tell you that I appreciate the honor of talking to an organization of this kind, because I understand and I can appreciate it more than can anyone who is not a soldier himself.

I want to tell you that from the viewpoint of the Regular Army of the United States that you are held in the deepest respect and in the deepest affection by us. We admire you more than any other veteran organization that exists. [Applause.] We admire your point of view, your honor, your integrity, and especially your fairness and your squareness in dealing with Uncle Sam and the Government of the United States. If I could have my wish, I would wish that each one of you might occupy a seat in Congress every time veteran legisla-

tion was brought up, because I would trust you with Uncle Sam's millions 100 percent.

As I look at you a thought comes to my mind which I am going to express to you and that is the fact that a battle is not one great enormous encounter, as you men well know, but it is a long line of small fights led by the sergeant, lieutenant, or even the buck private, who jumps forward and takes command when his leader has fallen. As you know and as I know the battle is measured by the success of those small fights in which you took part.

I must hurry along, but I want to say this that I can't bring you a message of peace as peace is still far off. Peace, men, there is no peace. Why is it with all our conferences all over the world in an effort to secure peace, we are not getting much nearer to the accomplishments of that project. There is a conference going on in London right now where they are struggling with that old, old problem.

You left the service long ago and I want to say a word and that is that the Army has carried on since you left and I think as you expected us to carry on. As you and I grow older we are being replaced by a fine group of youngsters from our schools and colleges who are filling the positions splendidly, I refer to the R.O.T.C., which is spreading to every hamlet preparing boys and men to face any emergency. We have finished a great work in organizing citizens training camps.

In closing I want to remind you that you and I and those who have had the honor and privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Army are the knights of today. I wish to remind you of that oath you took when you wore your uniform the same as the knights of old. It was a fourfold oath: First, to humanity. What did that mean? That means that every one of those knights of old, like the Army of today, were trying to help solve the great problems of humanity. Second, love of the order. What did that mean? That meant that those knights of old were loyal to their organization, the post to which they belonged, the company, the brigade, the regiment, and the ship. Third, fear of God. What does that mean to us as Amerian soldiers? It means that after all we have a Christian Army in a Christian Nation and that we march better to the tune of Onward Christian Soldiers than to any other hymn. And, fourth, honor the king. What does that mean? It means loyalty to your captain, sergeant, and the loyalty you gave your post commander. Today it is a wonderful thing, you have loyalty to Uncle Sam himself. We must be fair and just in dealing with our neighbors at home or abroad. We must be so strong in our man power that everyone overseas and everywhere will believe that America is too strong to be attacked. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Thank you, General Mosely. It is an inspiration to be addressed as a soldier by a soldier. We understand your language.

Before introducing the next speaker, I want to give you a brief history of his past. Maj. Gen. George Duncan, of Lexington, Ky., graduated in the class of 1886 at West Point. He served in the Spanish American War, was stationed at Puerto Rico, and served 9 years in the Philippines. Sixteen years ago today he landed in France in command of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Division. In August 1917 he was promoted to brigadier general in command of the First

Division; in April 1918 he was promoted to the position of major general and was placed in command of the Seventy-seventh Division. He was then hospitalized and on his release was given command of the Eighty-second Division in the Argonne. He returned to the United States in 1919 and was in command of the Seventh Corps from 1921 to 1925 when he was retired. General Duncan was the first man to receive the Croix de Guerre in August 1917. Permit me to introduce to you Maj. Gen. George Duncan. [Applause.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. DUNCAN, Lexington, Ky. Mr. Commander, I feel bashful at the words of praise that come from you in the presence of my companions of the World War, who bear the disabilities of battle. It was my good fortune to review your parade at your national convention in Omaha some years ago and I will never forget that sight as I saw it and the men in that parade. Your great sponsor was on my right with tears in her eyes that wonderful individual, Mother Schumann-Heink. It is a pleasure to meet you again here today.

I was retired 8 years ago. I appreciate the honor of going as head of your parade, as marshal before Commander Mosely, who has just spoken to you. It is true that I landed in France 16 years ago today in command of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. That was the beginning of the war that spread through North, South, East, and West of this country and the results showed what can be accomplished when all united. I have always said that the men in the American Army would do anything you wanted them to do, but what he objects to doing is to be told to do something because he should do it and he can see no reason for doing it.

My good friends I have seen men fall over from gas. I have seen the dead and wounded cover the ground and I tell you that there is no better illustration of the spirit of our American soldiers than his desire to be loyal to his leaders and to his country. I remember one instance in France when a boy was lying on the ground critically wounded. I went over to him and he told me that he had been hit but that his lieutenant had come over to him and said, "Tom, I am sorry I cannot stay with you; I am going on, but the first aid will be here soon and look after you." And that boy looked up after the lieutenant had gone and said: "That's my lieutenant; I hope nothing happens to him." That was the spirit of the American soldier in the World War, he hoped nothing would happen to his country and the sacrifices he made were for the ultimate good of his country. I am sure that is as close to your hearts today as it was back in that great trial and hardship of war. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. I think you all appreciate the excellent talk made by General Duncan. The next speaker will be the national president of the Ex-Service Men's Club of Hamilton. He brings you greetings from that organization. I now present Mr. V. R. Leasure. [Applause.]

Mr. V. R. LEASURE (president Ex-Service Men's Club, Hamilton, Ohio). Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen and fellow veterans: It would be ingratitude not to open my remarks by voicing, on behalf of the organization I represent my appreciation of the honor conferred on the Ex-Service Men's Club by permitting me to come before you this morning. First, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to pay tribute to the energetic men who were responsible for the birth

and growth of the D.A.V. and to acknowledge their vision, their energy, their capacity, and their foresightedness. Only pioneers in any field of endeavor are familiar with the difficulties and the problems that confront the original organizers and the Ex-Service Men's Club can well profit by what has been accomplished in your organization that can now in the short space of 12 years call forth such a convention as you have here in Cincinnati at this time.

The Ex-Service Men's Club was organized primarily as a nonpartisan political organization to benefit the veterans of all wars. From the very beginning our endeavor and aim has been to build our foundation so permanent and so stable that our future success may be assured and certain. Only a departure from the ideals that inspired its creation can rock its foundation and knowing as I feel I do, the personnel of its membership, I feel confident of its growth and its strength and its future benefit to all veterans. We are not in competition with any existing veterans organizations but seek to act in a supplemental capacity. We urge all veterans to join us in our work which is to protect through the cooperative exercise of their political franchise the mutual interests of all veterans and their families, as Kipling so ably expressed this get-together spirit:

It ain't the guns and ornaments,
  Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close cooperation
  That makes them win the day.

It ain't the individuals,
  Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
  Of every blooming soul.

In the year 1934 with Congressmen and Senators seeking reelection, we are going to send over a barrage of ballots to protect the advance of these patriots who so nobly stood by us and fought for our cause and we will pepper the double crossers with ballots until they feel like the darkey on his first trip over the top.

For love of country and their fellowmen, millions of our buddies have paid the final price, so let us, the living, carry on in the spirit of our fighting men and keep aloft the torch of liberty and justice. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. We are very grateful for the splendid message we have received from our brother organization. Captain Bunge, the convention chairman, has a word to say to you at this time.

Capt. ROBERT C. BUNGE (Cincinnati Chapter No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio). Comrades: This afternoon is the convention parade. Parade orders have been printed and I wish that every State commander and national executive committeeman will pick up one of the copies of these orders as he goes out. They will tell you the time of the parade and where to form the line of march.

Everyone at this convention should turn out and march in this parade. I never like to criticize but last night I made a survey of the people who belonged to the D.A.V. over a period of years and I notice that many were absent from the memorial services. This is your fight and you have to show the people that you are here.

Immediately after the parade you will have time to go back to your rooms, get cleaned up, and then go to the banquet, which will

be held in the Hall of Mirrors of the Netherland Plaza Hotel. Only those who have registered will be admitted to the banquet hall. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. We want everyone of you in the parade tonight. This is our first opportunity to place before the public our disapproval of the act of March 20. It won't be so long and we can all hop along somehow. The banquet is informal.

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter No. 11, Dallas, Tex.). There are thousands of men who are unable to be here at this convention. I am sorry that they could not hear the talks made by Mr. Duffy and Congressman Truax, of Ohio. I therefore move you, sir, that the addresses of these two gentlemen be published at an early date in the Semi-Monthly and then put in pamphlet form and made available for those men who could not attend the convention.

Comrade P. C. HERON (Harry S. Nelson Chapter No. 2, San Diego, Calif.). I second that motion.

Comrade VIVIAN D. CORBLY (Garden City Chapter, Missoula, Mont.). Comrade Commander, speaking against the motion. It has been the policy in the past and I assume it will be the policy of the incoming administration to publish in the columns of the Semi-Monthly all the outstanding addresses and reports of the national convention, which in turn go into the hands of every man that is a member of this organization. The expense of printing, publishing, and circulation of such documents would prevent any effort on the part of any administration to reduce expenditures of the national organization. Our Semi-Monthly reaches all our members, all Government hospitals, and many libraries.

Comrade PAUL HARTIG (Minneapolis Chapter No. 1, Minneapolis, Minn.). I move at this time that the motion be tabled.

Comrade GUY GUERINE (Chateau Thierry Chapter No. 5, Melrose Park, Ill.). I second the motion to table.

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter No. 11, Dallas, Tex.). I withdraw my motion after hearing Adjutant Corbly's remarks.

Commander CONLEY. Comrade William A. Mastin, Fresno, Calif., chairman of the credentials committee, is now ready to report for his committee.

Comrade WILLIAM A. MASTIN (Fresno, Calif). (First reading and partial report of credentials committee. Complete report will be found later in proceedings.)

Commander CONLEY. You have heard the first reading of your credentials committee. You know your indebtedness now and you had better see about getting it straightened out.

Commander DAROLD DECOE (Sacramento Chapter No. 6, Sacramento, Calif.). I was just wondering if we could not suspend the rules in this particular instance in a case like San Diego. We know that they tried to entertain us a year ago.

Commander CONLEY. There are a number of items listed by the credentials committee and that committee will be as lenient as possible in extending credit. This was merely a partial report to give information to the chapters that have been seated.

We will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FOURTH BUSINESS SESSION

Thirteenth Annual National Convention, held in ballroom, Gibson Hotel, at 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 28, 1933

Commander CONLEY. The fourth business session of the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War will now come to order. Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn will invoke the divine blessings.

Rabbi MICHAEL AARONSOHN (Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio).

Out of the night that covers me
Black as the pit from pole to pole;
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance,
I have not winced, nor cried aloud;
Beneath the bludgeoning of chance;
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears,
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years,
Finds, and shall find me unafraid!

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

Commander CONLEY. Comrades, I am going to ask Comrade Aaronsohn to introduce a speaker, whom I know you will all be pleased to hear.

Comrade MICHAEL AARONSOHN (Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio). Mr. Commander and comrades, those of you who had the pleasure of attending the banquet and the reception last night also had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Abe D. Waldauer, of Memphis, Tenn. I am exceedingly anxious that every member, every delegate of this organization should hear and know Comrade Waldauer. I have asked to have him here with us at this thirteenth national convention. I am particularly anxious that each of you here hear and understand the message which he is to bring to you today.

Fifteen years ago, under most unusual and disastrous circumstances Mr. Waldauer and I met in the forest of the Argonne. At that time I was delivering a message to Colonel Galbraith asking for artillery support, but by a strange and fascinating coincidence, the message that I was to have transmitted was sped on by none other than our friend, Abe D. Waldauer. In March 1929 I again met Mr. Waldauer and at that time I felt, my friends and comrades, that of all the men I met in this country, none was more interesting than Mr. Waldauer and since that time I have followed his work. As a member of our organization he has increased the activity and membership of our Memphis Chapter. He holds a record of service to disabled men second to none in this country. He has done so much good throughout the country for the disabled, also the citizens of this country, not only in Memphis, that I felt he was the man we wanted to have here at this convention and especially I told him to be here because he has a view of life, a view that should sink deep in the hearts of all members

of the D.A.V. I am very glad to welcome here to our city, and I present him to this great convention, Mr. Waldauer, of Memphis, Tenn.

Comrade ABE D. WALDAUER (Jewish War Veterans, Memphis, Tenn.). Mr. Commander, delegates to the convention, comrades, and trench rats, during the World War the American soldier was characterized by a carefree fearlessness. In the routine of camp life, in the struggle of training necessary to make him a soldier, in his trip across the submarine infested ocean, in all the mud and blood and passion of fighting, somehow or other spontaneously there arose from his lips the old war cry, "Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?" Today, as never before, we need a revival of the old wartime spirit.

Other speakers on this program have dealt with the problems confronting the disabled men as the result of the passage of the act "To maintain the credit of the United States." I do not propose to repeat these speeches. Why was this law necessary? Why has there been more than 10 million unemployed in the United States? What is the reason for stagnation and general collapse of our business structure?

I am one who believes that a great American author—is the greatest book on political economy ever written—has given the answer to these questions. The economist in Henry George; the book is Progress and Poverty.

Man is a land animal. He lives on the land and works on land. All that he uses for food and raiment comes directly from land. A large part of our land available for use is withheld from use. And this throws out of gear our whole economic system.

George suggests that land has value because of the presence of people. People make this value. If it were possible to move the inhabitants from Cincinnati to a place 50 miles away, then the land values in Cincinnati would drop to the vanishing point, and the land values of the land to which they were moved would increase proportionately.

Therefore, land values are socially created; and since they are made by the presence of all the people they should be collected for public uses, and all other taxation should be abolished.

If this were done, we would have sufficient money to meet all public expense of Nation, State, and local government. The Federal Government would very shortly wipe out its deficit; and the necessity for an act "To maintain the credit of the United States" would be eliminated.

The Supreme Court of the United States long ago decided the power to tax involves a power to destroy. No wonder we have unemployment and misery, when all of our governmental bodies are persistently taxing business, industry, and thrift; thereby contributing to the elimination of business. A tax on land values, on the other hand, would render the holding of land out of use unprofitable; it would force land into use; it would cheapen the price of land; it would open opportunities for employment. Land cannot be destroyed by taxation. Any other tax has precisely the opposite effect.

Some of you may have heard vague rumors that I am a married man. If I beat my wife, and if the State discovers it, and convicts me, they fine me—but they fine me only one time; and they will not fine me any more if I don't beat her any more.

If I build a house, thereby improving the city where I live, increasing the opportunities of employment for labor, putting lumber mills and stone quarries to work, the city, State, and county fines or taxes the year that I build that house; and they fine me so long as the house stands there. This process acts as a deterrent to reviving business.

In these few words, I have briefly presented a bare outline of the philosophy of Henry George.

But you may say, even if we are in agreement with you, there is nothing that we as citizens and soldiers can do about it. You will pardon me if I differ with this view. While it is true that you can't control the Government, nevertheless you have as much voice in shaping governmental policies as the National Economy League or any other group; and yours is a voice that should be heard in the affairs of the Government, because you men were willing to give up life itself in defense of the country.

And there is a way open, without governmental action, whereby you can do something with this problem.

In the world today there are 14 areas of land known as "Enclaves of Economic Rent". These areas are to be found for the United States in Alabama, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey; in Australia; in the Straits Settlements; and in the Republics of Andorra, France, and Germany. In these areas the philosophy of Henry George is put in practice as nearly as possible under existing law. Here is how they do it:

A tract of land is acquired, either by a corporation, a government, or by trustees. This land is rented for the economic ground rent—which means the site value of the land alone, exclusive of the improvements in or on the land. This rent is used to pay all taxes assessed against the lessees' land and improvement. Thus, indirectly, the single tax is applied to the small area owned by the enclave.

It would interest you to know that, so far as I can ascertain, there is no organized poor relief in any of these enclaves. Community funds are unknown. Not a dollar of tax money is devoted to relieve the poor, for the reason that this is unnecessary.

In all of these enclaves, with the exception of one, there is no involuntary unemployment; and that one, the unemployment problem is limited to two families.

Contrast the condition of these enclaves with the land outside. I tell you men that the experience of these enclaves is a guide to the solution of our whole problem of unemployment, poverty, and misery that has been confronting this country.

Let me tell you of the enclave of Wall Hill, the world's newest enclave.

In 1932, in Memphis, we got up the mayor's unemployment committee under the leadership of Mayor Overton, to take care of the unemployed in Memphis, to feed them and to try to find jobs for them. A lot of people gave money to it. I was one of those. After the unemployment committee went off the scene, all of the unemployed were not back at work. Somebody conceived the idea of each person able to do so adopting a family. Bill Loeb, a good friend of mine, called me on the phone and said: "Will you adopt a family, and will you contribute $8 a month to keep them up?" I said, "I will not." When he asked me why, I told him: "Why, Bill, that's a dole, a gift, it's charity. It robs a man of his self-respect; it takes from his

ability to stand on his own feet. I am not enthusiastic about doing that. You are keeping them alive, but you are doing them immeasurable hurt. These unemployed don't want your dole, but they should have equal right to the use of the earth. Give them access to land and you could solve the whole problem of unemployment!" He said: "Well, if you're so damn smart, figure out a better way, and give me the answer."

Wall Hill was the answer!

That town isn't named after me; it's a hundred years old. Col. Kenon Taylor owned a small tract of land near there. I told him of the plan to start an enclave, and asked him to give us some land. He did it, thereby setting an example which the whole State of Mississippi could well emulate in using those lands which have reverted to the State. The time will come when his action will be hailed as a great event in the history of that State. I promised to match him, acre for acre. Thus the enclave started. We took his 35 acres, and on April 28, last year, Cole Litton, unemployed ex-soldier, went down to the enclave.

I agreed with Colonel Taylor and Cole Litton to advance Litton and his family the necessary money to start farming operations and live until a crop was gathered, not as a gift, but as a loan. Two families became enclavians. They were over $500 in debt. Today, because this land has been opened to labor, they are now $250 in debt. In other words, they have lived from April until now and they have reduced their indebtedness. But more than that, they have on hand livestock, hogs, a couple of cows, six steers, and enough meat, canned vegetables, and fruit to carry them through the winter and until another crop is produced.

Wall Hill shows to the Nation that there need be no unemployment and starvation in this land of plenty! So long as I am operating the enclave of Wall Hill soldiers will be given preference in having access to land under its control, so long as they want it.

Now, I wish to tell you of another area of free land that is being opened without the user of the land paying the price of access thereto. It is located in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas. It was donated by Clayton Ewing, of Chicago. It embraces 160 acres, healthy and high, an ideal place for tubercular patients to recuperate. Already, one gassed and tubercular ex-service man has moved on this land and established his family there. He is a veteran of the Rainbow Division. He served valiantly overseas; and he made a splendid record. Certainly he is entitled as a matter of right to the use of a part of the country he fought for. Through the medium of this enclave he is given free access to land without paying the purchase price of it; and the small rent which he pays takes the tax burden off of his shoulders. He and his family are using 40 acres of this land; and the balance is open to ex-service men who want it, without purchasing the land. They will be given 99-year leases, and the small rents which they will pay will take the tax burdens off their shoulders. They will be encouraged to produce, and all that they produce will be theirs. I submit that this is intelligence directed to the problem of unemployed soldiers; and that if we could reproduce the experience of Wall Hill and the use of Clayton Ewing's land on a sufficiently broad basis, we could solve the whole problem of unemployment, not only so far as the soldiers are concerned but we could

likewise eliminate involuntary unemployment as it affects our entire citizenship in America. I believe that eventually the whole world will go enclavian; and when it does, much of the misery and poverty which now confronts mankind, due to a denial of access to land, will be eliminated.

Why this year, men, the Legislature of Tennessee passed a bill amending the charter of the town of Collierville. It gave that town the legal right to operate an enclave of economic rent. Collierville is in position to say to industry: "Come here. We will not tax your improvements if they are located on enclavial lands. Your buildings will be exempt from municipal taxes. Instead of being punished for building, you will be rewarded for it. Instead of being fined by taxes for employing men, you will be praised for it."

Just as Lincoln knew that the Nation could not exist half slave and half free, we must recognize that not only the ex-service men of this country but also the country itself cannot make progress with part of our people employed and a large part involuntarily unemployed.

We must devote ourselves to a study of this tax problem. Above all, we must think. I know it is easy to listen with enthusiasm to the old song of "Swat the Rich." The remarks of Congressman Truax demonstrate, to my mind, that his thinking on the subject of taxation is not of the best. He wants to pass the burden to the rich just because they are rich; but he ignores the fact that the rich have at their command a type of mental capacity and plans which is far better than the mental capacity of men like him in Congress. Observe how much Congress succeeded in swatting Morgan! If Congressman Truax had his way about it, and if a constitutional law, swatting the rich such as he outlined were ever adopted by the Congress, the immediate result of it would be to force out of the country many of the men who now possess vast fortunes. The inevitable effect of such ideas as his would be to create a second American expeditionary force, composed of millionaires, who would go hence with their wealth and possessions in order to escape a system of taxation such as he proposes.

We must not swat the rich just because they are rich. I think we should draw a line of demarkation between kinds and types of riches. We should recognize that there are privately created values and social or publicly created values. All socially created values should be absorbed through the medium of taxation. All privately created values should be left sacredly to the individual, and should not be touched for purposes of taxation until governments had first absorbed all publicly created values.

The Congressman should learn one elemental thing: Man is a land animal. He must have access to the land to live. There is not a house, or an office, or a farm, or a human habitation anywhere in this world but what is founded on land. If some giant Atlas could hold the world in one hand and with the other sweep all of the people off of it, what does the Congressman think they would cry for? Would they be interested in whether or not we were on or off the gold standard? Would we even be concerned with the question of compensation under the act to maintain the credit of the United States? Would we cry for Federal farm boards or for mortgage relief? Would we cry "Swat the rich and soak the millionaire"?

No, my comrades; humanity, in one voice, would demand "Access to land", and make no mistake about that!

All of the governmental expedients that we have tried in our vain, and up to now, useless efforts to stem the tide of depression would be abandoned; and man would cry for land, just as he would cry for air if the source of air were cut off.

Who so controls the land, controls life and the means of life. Land is the common heritage of every citizen. The earth is the Father's workshop. When government has made access to land equal, by collecting ground rents, then the rules of the game will have been made fair, and each man will have an equality of opportunity in this "land of the free and home of the brave." Many of us have deluded ourselves with the thought that we were defenders of our country. The truth is that we were defenders of our boarding houses and of the landlord's country.

At the present time, a very large percentage of what we produce goes to the owners of land to pay for the privilege of living on the earth and working in God's workshop. In return, the owner gives nothing that he created, but merely gives to his fellowman the right to use the earth, which is the common heritage of all men. It is illustrated by the little jingle:

> When the cobbler wants meat and butcher wants boots,
> They exchange work for work and both parties it suits.
> When the landlord wants meat, he just holds out his hand
> And exchanges permission to live on the land!

This organization embraces the disabled soldiers of the country. Within it are many for whom the problem of unemployment is more difficult than in the case with able-bodied citizens. Your wounds, disabilities, and handicaps imposed a difficult burden on you. Heretofore, a grateful Government has made the problem easier through the medium of compensation. That is now reduced, and, in many instances, tragically and pathetically cut off.

I suggest that this organization examine one of the provisions of the National Recovery Act. In it you will find what I believe is a way to recoup not only lost compensation but also a means of employment. Section 208 of that act reads as follows:

> SEC. 208. To provide for aiding the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers $25,000,000 is hereby made available to the President, to be used by him through such agencies as he may establish and under such regulations as he may make, for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purpose of subsistence homesteads. The moneys collected as repayment of said loans shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered as directed by the President for the purpose of this section.

I don't know how the law will be administered. I don't know what conditions will be imposed on loans that may be made available through this act. I can't say how it will work, because the ways and means of developing the technique of administration have not yet been made public.

But I suggest that here is a way opened whereby members of this organization can get Government money with which to buy land. This land cannot be purchased near our cities, or even in the country. The land thus purchased could be used on an enclavial basis, precisely as I am using the land at Wall Hill; and the repayment for the land could be made over a long time, depending upon the requirements of the Government in this particular. Land could be opened to us.

And, with the opening of the land, the misery, uncertainty, and unemployment and poverty which follows land monoply could be reduced. We can use such lands as we acquire by collecting the full economic ground rent; and we could use that rent not only to pay for our land but to correct, so far as we can, what we conceive to be errors of government through unsound taxation.

My comrades, we will be free only insofar as we plan for freedom, think for freedom, and deserve freedom. Political economy presents the answer to our question. Unsound economic conditions led to the passage of Public, No. 2; they have brought poverty, unemployment, and misery upon this Nation and the world. God hasn't been niggardly. A vast domain for the use of man awaits us. Let us stop paralyzing those who use their possessions intelligently; and let us advocate such laws as will open the earth and the fullness thereof to us. Let us stop taxing thrift and industry. Let us encourage the builders, not fine them. Let us fight for a free earth, not only for the unemployed, our own partially employed, our wounded and stricken soldiers, but for mankind.

Let us be free, because we have the will to be free, and the courage to think and act to acquire that freedom. Through the provisions of the National Recovery Act which I have quoted a vast opportunity for service is open to this organization. The freeing of our land is a clarion challenge to the defenders of it. Our job did not end with the armistice. The big objective is ahead of us. And, I ask that you let me go forward with you in the effort to free the earth—the greatest crusade since The Crusades—a fight for humanity. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Comrade Waldauer, I am sure that we all appreciate your splendid remarks. [Applause.]

I wish to advise that the credentials committee is now in session on the ballroom floor. If any of you have any matters about which you desire to appear before the committee, get down there right now.

I believe that the legislative committee is now ready to report. If so, I am going to call on the chairman of that committee to make his report. However, before he does, I wish to announce that this morning we are going to have some guests here who will speak before this convention. Those guests are our guests, they have been invited by me, over my signature, as your representative. They are your guests as well as mine. We may not agree with them in some matters, in fact, I don't agree with them, nevertheless they are our guests. The other day when I turned in my report you comrades paid me one of the greatest tributes that probably any man ever received. As the thought comes to me, it makes my flesh tingle. If you meant that tribute, I am going to ask you when these men appear before you that you treat them with all the courtesy that you would treat a guest in your own home. If you do this, you have paid me again a great tribute. I plead with you gentlemen to remember yourselves. It may have a great bearing on the very problems that we have worked so hard a year to put across. That is all, I will leave it to you. [Applause.]

(At this time the national officers of the Trench Rats marched down the main aisle of the convention floor in their royal garments.)

Commander CONLEY. If you don't know it these fellows all dressed up like a bunch of Chinese are the national officers of the Imperial

Order of Trench Rats. When you look these robes over you know where your money is going. Imperial Golden Rodent Harold Snell, of Kansas City, Mo., has something to say to you.

Imperial Golden Rodent HAROLD SNELL (Kansas City, Mo.). My comrades, it is indeed a privilege to address this convention. It has been possibly quiet during the last two or three days, but I can assure you that tonight after 1 o'clock, Cincinnati is going to know that the "Rats" are in town. It gives me great pleasure to introduce the members who will have charge of the work this evening: George Boldin, San Diego, Calif., imperial silver rodent; Harry Barfield Atlanta, Ga., imperial blue rodent; Julius Setze, Atlanta, Ga., imperial bubonic plague; Ray Faulkner, Cincinnati, black plague; Paul Summers, Cincinnati, hole-y rat; Howard Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., iron claw.

I am now going to introduce to you a man, whom you probably all know. I am very glad to present him. He will have very few words to say to you, Imperial Red Eyed Gnawer J. Earl Merrifield, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Imperial Red Eyed Gnawer J. EARL MERRIFIELD (Los Angeles, Calif.) Fellows, I just want to say that the business meeting of the National Order of Trench Rats starts promptly at 9 o'clock tonight at the Metropole Hotel. All of the delegates should be present at that time, the business session will last about 2 hours until 11 o'clock and at that time promptly we will start to put on the first and the second degree. I want to remind all who are to be initiated tonight that you must be at the Metropole Hotel at 10:30. Don't come any later because we can't take you after that time. You fellows, who have been members of the Trench Rats, who intend to attend the rendezvous this evening and have not yet paid your dues, please do so. You can pay them at the registration desk on the mezzanine floor of this hotel. They will be open until 6 o'clock. That desk has been open for five days now for you to register. After the first and second degrees are put on, which will take from 11 o'clock until midnight, the Trench Rats will then put on the annual Trench Rat parade and on Fountain Square three Trench Rat drum and bugle corps will compete for a cup. We will then go from there to the Odd Fellows Temple where the third degree will be put on. Following that Cincinnati dugout will put on, what is said to be one of the finest entertainments and stags every put on by any dugout. The evening of entertainment is something to look forward to and remember that all rats are asked to be present. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Before the comrades depart, I want to tell them that I thank them very much for appearing here in their ceremonial robes. It is a great treat and courtesy because this organization is of great value to us. Thank you, Harold, for being here with us this morning.

We will now proceed with the legislative report.

Comrade EDDIE SHEEHAN (Ernestine Schumann-Heink Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.). I am here this morning to present your legislative program in behalf of your legislative committee. At this time I want to personally thank the comrades who are here in such large numbers to listen to this program. More than 75 resolutions were presented to the committee and I wish to state at this time in behalf

of your committee that they have considered each resolution that was presented to them, they have read each resolution personally and considered every page of the resolutions. They have drafted a short report, which embodies everything that has been presented to them, only they have left off the wherefores and whereases and have gotten it down to a few sentences, so that each of us can understand the meaning of the program and your committee will report to you in just a few moments. The committee wishes me to thank each of you for the resolutions you have presented. I have been instructed to turn over these resolutions to the legislative department in Washington so that they in turn can have the benefit of the numerous resolutions.

Your legislative committee report is as follows: Comrades. We, the members of your Legislative Committee met in the ballroom in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the national convention for the organizing of such committees and elected as its chairman, Eddie Sheehan, of Kansas City, Mo., and William Q. Setliffe, of Charleston, Ill., as secretary, and after considering many and numerous matters presented for our consideration, we here now submit the report of your legislative committee and reserve the right to submit additional reports.

It was unanimously adopted by the legislative committee that the report read the convention yesterday by Thomas Kirby, legislative chairman be adoped as read. Your committee is of the view that the report of Thomas Kirby was without question the most constructive legislative report that has ever been submitted to a national convention in the history of the organization. We further feel that great credit is due Mr. Kirby for the deep interest manifested in behalf of the disabled veterans and we feel that the legislative program of this organization is in very capable hands.

Your committee further recommends the following legislative program:

(1) That restoration of benefits to service connected cases destroyed by the act of March 20, and subsequent regulations,

(2) That the D.A.V. resist every effort to restrict preference to veterans for Federal jobs,

(3) That the D.A.V. oppose plans for transfer of general medical and surgical cases from Veterans' Administration hospitals,

(4) That there be established in the Veterans' Administration a permanent medical corps,

(5) That the D.A.V. nationally oppose all movements looking toward a high concentration of destitute veterans in Washington.

(6) That the D.A.V. continue to cooperate with other patriotic groups in opposing subversion movements.

(7) That the D.A.V. continue to support the maintenance of an adequate national defense.

(8) That in the location of hospitals the D.A.V. continue its policy of urging a choice of sites in the center of the disabled military population.

M. S. Stevenson, Michael Rummo, Carl Paulson, G. D. Tilghman, P. L. Wiggin, Quintus E. Camp, Herbert C. Elgert, William Q. Setliffe, Secretary; Eddie Sheehan, Chairman; Owen A. Galvin, E. C. Calhoun, Leslie E. East, August A. Waseca, M. A. Harlan, Michael Inselbuch.

I move at this time that the legislative report of your committee, as submitted, be adopted.

Comrade THOMAS KIRBY (national legislative chairman, Washington, D.C.). Before I second this motion, I want to pay tribute to the members of the committee. They approached each problem and

there was no delay in reaching a decision. That first item is the most constructive item ever written in a program. It means that everything that was taken away by the act of March 20 shall be placed back in the law. The committee—I was not a member but merely there in an advisory capacity—realized that they could carry this on continuously. I think they interpreted the spirit of the convention in this item. It is my privilege to second the adoption of the report.

Comrade H. A. INGALLS (Roswell Chapter, Roswell, N.Mex.). Speaking against the adoption.

Comrade EUGENE O'NEIL (Greater Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.). I believe this report should be open for remarks.

Comrade H. A. INGALLS (Roswell Chapter, Roswell, N.Mex.). I object to the one thing in this legislative committee's report, that is the formation of a permanent medical corps in the Veterans' Administration.

Comrade EUGENE O'NEILL (Greater Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.). I believe that after the word service connected in the first item, "or presumed to be of service origin" should be inserted in the resolution. Thousands of men believed they were service connected back in 1920 and now they are notified that their claims are not of service origin.

Comrade EDDIE SHEEHAN (Ernestine Schumann-Heink Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.). Comrades, let us not be swept away or excited. Let us go along carefully. I am just as interested, the members of our committee who spent hours in work are just as interested, in seeing that the best interests of the disabled men are served as any individual that may come up on this platform. We have considered what the comrade has just discussed, the presumptive cases, but the report says we want to restore and want to be returned to the former status as outlined in the World War Veterans' Act, everyone who has a presumptive and everyone with a service-connected disability. That is what we want. I want you men to know that if you accept the report of this committee as read, you will be accepting and adopting the finest report that has ever been drafted and presented to the convention.

Comrade M. L. SOSNIN (A. T. Hert Chapter, Louisville, Ky.). I have never heard in any convention a report in a few words that is more effective and more helpful to any organization. I have always believed that this is not the largest, but it is the greatest organization in the world. I hear opposition to a permanent medical corps and I am sorry that you disabled veterans should oppose the present system as most of the men are disabled and they treat us fine, it is their life's work, but if you believe the permanent medical corps in the Veterans' Administration is more efficient, I am 100 percent for that report and I hope it is adopted. We should give that most splendid committee a rising vote of thanks. [Applause.]

Comrade W. R. JOHNSON (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.Dak.). I would like to inquire of the chairman of the legislative committee if there is an item in the first paragraph as to whether Public, No. 2 should be repealed.

Comrade THOMAS KIRBY (chairman legislative committee, Washington, D.C.). Obviously, if we are going to restore the old World War Veterans' Act, it must repeal parts of the other act. As I stand here

knowing the tempo of this convention, we could have presented words after words, we could have written a book answering the questions concerning presumptives. No greater number of resolutions came before the committee than those insisting upon the restoration of presumptive cases. I cannot assure you that this legislative report will go through, but I can assure you that the intent of this program is to put back on the rolls every man who was cut off in March. [Applause.]

Comrade W. R. JOHNSON (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.Dak.). I asked that question not with the idea of tying up the legislative situation nor the legislative committee. I know what it is, I merely wanted to be certain that the convention understands that the first paragraph means the repeal of Public, No. 2.

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question?

(Carried and the legislative committee report is adopted by unanimous vote.)

Commander CONLEY. The chairman of the resolutions committee has a partial report to give you at this time.

Comrade FRANK HALEY (Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn, N.Y.). Before reading this partial report, I would like to say a few words. I would like to say that your rehabilitation committee so far has received in excess of 100 resolutions, and I have been informed by Mr. Rice, the national assistant adjutant, that he has in his office about 75 additional resolutions that must go before our committee. This indicates to the committee that every chapter and State department, as well as the rank and file of our membership, are wide awake to the situation and the conditions that confront the Disabled American Veterans of the World War today, and I want to say on behalf of this committee that they appreciate the fact that every chapter and department has submitted those resolutions. However, we found that many of these resolutions had been adopted prior to the issuance of later modifications to the regulations, issued as of June 17, June 6, and the telegram sent out under date of May 19. For that reason many of the demands made in the resolutions have been taken care of already. There were also a great many resolutions, which were identical as chapters and departments are not in a position to know what the other chapters and departments are doing along the same lines. Consequently, the result is that there will be comparatively few resolutions actually brought to the floor of this convention. There are some resolutions that have not been taken care of by the committee as yet and they should be brought to the platform of this convention and a report on same will be made in a later report. The following is a partial report of this committee:

COMRADES: We, the members of your convention rehabilitation committee, met in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by this convention for the organizing of such committee and elected as chairman Frank Haley, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and after considering many and numerous matters presented for our consideration, there being anywhere from 2 to 6 resolutions from every chapter and department in the country dealing with rehabilitation matters submitted to our committee, the committee begs to submit as a partial report, with reservation of rights to submit additional reports the following:

It was unanimously adopted by the rehabilitation committee that the report read to the convention by our national rehabilitation chairman, Ralph L. Chambers, be adopted in its entirety as presented and read, and further that all recommendations contained in this report be concurred in.

Your committee is of the view that the report of Comrade Chambers was without question of doubt the most constructive rehabilitation report that has ever been submitted to a national convention in the history of our organization. We further feel that great credit is due Mr. Chambers for the deep interest manifested in behalf of the disabled veterans, and we also desire to express the unanimous appreciation of this committee to Mr. Chambers for his valuable assistance and advice to the committee during our deliverations. We feel that the rehabilitation program of this organization is in very capable hands.

Your committee further recommends that the following be included in the rehabilitation program of our organization.

1. That the D.A.V. continue to insist upon the adoption of a procedure which will provide for prompt adjudication of benefits to one responsible head and to one point with the personnel and records so grouped to complete the action with least possible movement of the case folder.

2. That the D.A.V. go on record insisting that the Government meet its responsibility to the veterans and their dependents and at the same time provide relief for disabled Veterans' Administration employees unjustly and cruelly treated under the ill-advised provisions of section 9 of Public, No. 2 and veterans' regulations.

3. That this convention place the D.A.V. squarely on record in opposition to curtailment of proper nursing service, food, and medical care so necessary to aid the sick and disabled in their struggle to overcome disabilities inflicted as a result of war service.

4. That it is the opinion of this convention that the system of handling admissions to hospitals has resulted in long delays pending reports from hospitals and transfer of the application from hospital to hospital to determine entitlements. The system is unworkable in its present form and should be promptly supplemented by return to the old form of admissions through the regional offices.

These recommendations with the further recommendation heretofore stating that all recommendations contained in the report of our rehabilitation chairman be concurred in concludes the partial report.

This report is signed by the entire membership of the committee.

Frank Haley, *Chairman.*	E. C. Moore.
T. James Gallagher.	E. C. Callaghan.
John Cherpak.	Franklin A. Thayer.
Edward K. Inman.	William J. Drain.
Richard Curd Daniel.	Cicero F. Hogan.
A. B. Powell.	Charles S. Taylor.
George F. Farling.	Harvey Rosenblatt.
Lyman J. Zimmer.	

Comrade Frank Haley (Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn, N.Y.). I move you the adoption of this partial report.

Comrade Vivian D. Corbly (Garden City Chapter, Missoula, Mont.). I second Mr. Haley's motion.

(Carried unanimously.)

Comrade Earl Pinney (Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.). I desire to ask a point of information through the Chair, of the rehabilitation chairman. Will the rehabilitation committee consider the recommendations as outlined by the rehabilitation conference with relationship to the handling of claims as to who will have preference?

Chairman Frank Haley. As stated before, this is only a partial report and I can assure you, Comrade Pinney, as well as all the other delegates, that that point will be handled in a later report.

Commander Conley. The adjutant has some announcements to make.

Adjutant Corbly. The time and place committee will meet tonight at 6 p.m. on the ballroom floor. All desiring to put in bids for the 1934 convention are requested to contact the committee at that time.

The Second Division Association of Cincinnati will be host to all the Second Division men attending the convention, at its reunion tonight. It will be held in the Metropole Hotel at 8:30 p.m. All former "Indian" members are requested to register on the mezzanine

floor and are urged to attend this affair, which promises to be a real reunion.

One Irwin A. Jones, representing himself as a delegate from Colorado, who carried a brief-case load of credentials, a ready smile, and a glib tongue, registered in two Cincinnati hotels last week. Next day he departed for haunts unknown. During this short stop with us he fleeced both hotels for his lodging, one for a $25 long-distance phone call, a taxi driver out of a $4.50 fare, and presented yours truly with a bouncing rubber check. He leaves a similar record in other communities. He carries a D.A.V. card, he wears a D.A.V. lapel button. He is just one more parasite who is hurting the cause of the disabled and the reputation of all veteran bodies. It is our job to rid ourselves and our outfit of men of Jones' character. It is our job also to see that such men are apprehended and prosecuted. [Applause.]

Comrade R. E. HALE (Parkersburg Chapter, Parkersburg, W.Va.). The police at Parkersburg will be glad to put their finger on this gentleman, Jones. He went in a garage at Parkersburg and got away with an automobile.

(Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and his staff enter the hall.)

Commander CONLEY. Comrades, we now have some distinguished guests in the room. Give me your attention. We have with us at this time a man whom you all know, a man it would be foolish on my part to introduce to you. At this time, I wish to present to you Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, who will discuss with you some of our problems.

Gen. FRANK T. HINES (Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Washington, D.C.). Comrade Commander, comrades, ladies, and gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity of again appearing before you. For the past 10 years or more you have honored me by inviting me to your national conventions. During that same period I have so far retained your confidence in my attempt to serve as Director of the Veterans' Bureau caring for World War veterans alone and their dependents and finally as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, having to do with the Federal Government's effort in dealing with the veterans of all wars. I am sure that I need not tell you that as a soldier, I appreciate the opportunity of serving in that capacity.

We have been going through a most trying period. Our country has been involved in the greatest depression we have had in our history and through the courage and foresight of our President we are now emerging from that depression. It was quite natural that under such conditions, when the expenditures of the Federal Government were mounting, that some cuts had to be made in Governmental expenditures, not only in the department which I have the honor to serve but in all Government departments. Let me emphasize at this point, because I, too, wish to make it as emphatic to you as I can, that I feel that during this entire period, not only during the last year but during the preceding years of this depression, that the veterans have shown courage, fortitude, and loyalty to their Government that will stand as a shining example for many years to come. You have stood by your Government, you have stood by your President, and this organzation, representing as it does those men who bear the scars of battle, has shown the greatest fortitude during that entire period.

I know that many of you who have served your country during the time of the great emergency were placed upon what I term the "honor roll". The men who have served and have disabilities due to that service should be on the honor roll; and when any veteran gets upon that honor roll who does not justly belong there, it naturally decreases the value of that roll. It does seem to me that even though we are passing through a trying period of veterans' relief that when veterans' relief is established upon sound principles, it will eventually turn out to be for the best interests of the veterans as a whole. In other words, I speak frankly when I say to you that those men who properly belong upon the honor roll and have disabilities due to the service have been carrying along with their glory and service some who should not be carried along and by so doing the expenditures have naturally mounted to that point where some provisions had to be made.

I desire to urge you in all fairness, and I know that I speak with authority when I say it, that you can trust your President to deal justly and equitably and squarely in the problems in which you are particularly interested. I know that he will, not only through the agencies that I control but through other agencies, make sure that every veteran who is justly entitled to hospitalization, domiciliary care, or pension will receive his just reward. You have shown patience and fortitude during the period, and I ask for the opportunity to give the President the opportunity to work this out. Congress has placed this thing in his hands; it is a large measure; and I have confidence that he will handle the problem in a fair manner and no veteran justly entitled to benefits will be denied benefits.

There are some veterans on the compensation rolls who are there through various presumptions of the law. It is not the desire of the administration that any man who is on that roll and properly belongs there should be removed. These presumptions were brought about, as you know, because it was difficult for veterans to obtain evidence to prove direct service connection. It is the purpose of the President, in following out the authority given to him by the last Congress, to set up appeal boards who will review those cases, which the Veterans' Administration feels that they cannot allow under our present law, with the view of determining whether any of those men are borderline cases, which were put on under the original presumption and could not prove direct service connection. In the selection of those boards, it is the intent of the President to select outstanding men, whose decision in the matter will carry weight not only with the veterans but with the community at large. I feel confident that every man who desires will be given the opportunity to present additional evidence and every step will be taken to insure full justice in each particular case. After that review is completed, he will have still an opportunity of appealing his case in the regular procedure to the central office. So you will have the opportunity of appealing first to the regional rating board; second, to the special appeal board; and third, the final appeal to the Administrator and set-up in central office.

It is not our desire to see any man removed from the rolls who justly belongs there. Your organization represents, as I have previously said, those men who have been disabled in combat or disabled in line of duty. Many of the men who are on the rolls through presumption belong to your organization. It seems to me that your

interest in this problem must necessarily be the same as mine and it is your desire to maintain on that honor roll those men who properly belong there.

Now our Nation has always gone further than the direct service-connected cases. We are going further at this particular time for in addition to those monetary benefits for men who have disabilities due to service, that rewards given on the part of the Government for meritorious service should stand out particularly and be greater than anything given for any other type of service. Now, I realize as veterans grow older and become in need of assistance, that pension has been furnished. We are providing for such cases at this time, for those men badly disabled no matter whether it is due to service or not. We are able to carry on hospital and domiciliary care for those men who are unable to help themselves.

Let me make this point clear also, my comrades; under the authority which I believe Congress has seen fit to delegate to the President that I am sure you can trust him to make such modifications as experience shows to be necessary. He has demonstrated that already and when signing the first regulations he indicated to me that he wished the operation to be carefully watched and when it was found that the cuts were too deep, that injustices were being worked, the matter was brought to his attention and he readily without any hesitation increased the expenditures more than 50 million dollars at one time. The same attitude will be carried out in the future and I urge you to place your confidence in him and I am sure you will have no cause to regret it.

You know after being through the past few months when I have probably been named with all the adjectives that can possibly be used, I feel like in speaking to your convention as I did once before, like the man who appeared in court without an attorney and the judge said: "My good man, are you represented by counsel?" "No, sir." "Do you desire the court to appoint counsel?" "No, sir." "Are you ready to proceed with the case without anybody to assist you?" "Yes, sir; I have no attorney, no counsel, but I have some friends on the jury."

It has been my earnest desire to retain the confidence of the veterans. I have no other objective. I am not running for anything, I am running from it; and if I can complete the period of time that my country desires that I serve in this capacity that I am now in, there are just 3 things and 3 things only that I desire: (1) The confidence of the veterans, my comrades who served in the same wars that I have served; (2) the confidence of the President of the United States, no matter who is President; and (3) that I have the respect and confidence of my countrymen. I have tried to do a good job, and with these I would feel fully rewarded for whatever effort is necessary to handle a most difficult task.

I desire to say to you with the greatest of sincerity that I appreciate more than I can possibly explain the whole-hearted support that this organization and its national officers have given me and my administration during the last 10 years. I might name a number of your national officers. I would do so if I were not fearful that I might overlook someone. I am sincere when I say to you that I appreciate your cooperative attitude and you must realize that there has never been a time in the history of veteran relief when it was so necessary

that the cooperative teamwork of this organization and other service organizations connect with the Veterans' Administration of the Federal Government. The best results will follow from that teamwork.

I might enter upon a more detailed discussion of the new regulations in the law, but we are going to discuss that matter with your committee. I simply want to leave with you the thought that it is important at this time that we proceed together to iron out whatever difficulties there may be, because I have the great confidence that your country, your President, and our people will always deal fairly with the veterans. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. General Hines, in behalf of this great organization, which I have the honor to head for a few more days, I want to thank you for the time you have taken to appear here and for the brief explanation which you have given to us. We appreciate it greatly and trust that the confidence you express in the President's ability to right what we consider an injustice will be effected as soon as possible. [Applause.] We are sure that this organization will always go on record as standing 100 percent behind its President when he is right, also that this organization has the courage to show the errors made to anyone, be it the President or the Congress of the United States, in the usual dignified, patriotic, gracious manner it has shown and we shall endeavor to see that those errors are corrected.

I am now going to ask our national rehabilitation chairman, Ralph Chambers, to introduce the other members of the general's staff.

National Rehabilitation Chairman RALPH CHAMBERS. Comrades, the Administrator's staff, which came from Washington, will be introduced to you. The Administrator and his staff will attend the conference here for the purpose of discussing matters with the rehabilitation officers this afternoon. We are hopeful that as a result of these conferences; in fact, we feel certain that as a result of same that some steps will be taken to alleviate the circumstances and correct the injustices. Two members of the staff will remain with us until the convention adjourns.

I will now ask Maj. O. W. Clark, of the Veterans' Administration, to stand up and take a bow. Mr. Clark is not going to address you now. [Applause.]

As you all know Mr. J. O'C. Roberts, the solicitor, who has attended our convention before, I think he needs no introduction. I present to you J. O'C. Roberts, Solicitor of the Veterans' Administration. [Applause.]

Dr. C. W. Griffith, medical director of the Veterans' Administration, is no stranger to you as he has attended the last 4 or 5 conventions. Dr. Griffith has been with us the last 2 days and has been of assistance in clearing up hospital problems. Dr. Griffith will be with us through tomorrow for the purpose of clearing up, as far as he can, any hospital matters left over from our conference this afternoon. Dr. C. W. Griffith. [Applause.]

The representative from central office whom you all know, George Brown, director of compensation, has also attended many of our conventions. George Brown, director of compensation. [Applause.]

We have with us two other officials of the Veterans' Administration, whom I can introduce to you as members of the outfit. They have been members over a period of time. The first is Dan Smith, manager

of the Veterans' Administration at Louisville, Ky. [Applause.] The second comrade and representative of the Administration whom I will introduce to you is probably known to the majority of men from this section of the country. I present to you, Comrade John H. Ale, manager of the Veterans' Administration at Indianapolis, Ind. [Applause.]

Comrades, I want at this time to express my personal appreciation to every man in the outfit that has contributed to the program this afternoon. I want to ask every man, who is directed by his chapter to handle claims, to be in attendance at the conference this afternoon. I want to extend my appreciation to those who have consistently attended the rehabilitation conferences at 8 o'clock each morning. They are becoming an institution with us and the only suggestion I make this year is why don't you make them about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Commander CONLEY. The adjutant has some information to give to you.

Adjutant CORBLY. The resolutions committee will meet immediately following this session on the ballroom floor.

In the absence of the entertainment chairman, I have been requested to outline the program for this afternoon. In 1922 the citizens of Cincinnati provided the mother chapter of the D.A.V. here in Cincinnati with its clubhouse on Melrose Avenue where national headquarters are located and a beautiful summer camp located on the Little Miami River. This afternoon has been set aside to afford all visitors an opportunity of visiting both the clubhouse and the camp. Permit me to urge each and every D.A.V. member to visit national headquarters, go through the building from garret to cellar this afternoon or at some time before leaving the city. Get one of the employees on duty there to escort you through the building. Inspect your headquarters. One of the chief reasons we wanted you in Cincinnati was so that you might know your headquarters more intimately.

Cincinnati's chapter's summer camp of 28 acres is located on the Little Miami River some 12 miles distant from the city, and it is known as Avoca Park. There you will find a clubhouse, swimming beach, dance floor, tennis courts, baseball diamond, restaurant, canteen, cottages, and so forth. When we are visited with unusual weather, which is on very rare occasions, with apologies to Bill Conley, this camp affords many of our sick men their only opportunity for a little relaxation and relief from the heat.

The original program for this afternoon has been "scratched" and in its place an old-fashioned D.A.V. get-together will be held on the grounds of our own Avoca Park. James Hennegan, member of the national finance committee for a number of years and entertainment chairman of this convention, has assured me that facilities will be available for every kind of athletic and other competitive entertainment. Sandwiches and refreshments will be on tap and a good card of boxing bouts is promised. Following the program, the troops will take over and make their own program and good time. All events will be competitive. This is your opportunity to select your opponent and get even on any old score that's itching you. If you have any matters that you want settled, we will see that you have an opportunity of fighting it out with boxing gloves, horseshoes, baseball bats, steins, tennis balls, or saxaphones.

VOICES. Where will I meet you? [Laughter.]

Adjutant CORBLY. Who made that last remark? [Laughter.] The transportation committee, under the able management of Captain West and Harry Ragor, will see that you have the facilities to get to camp. The cars will be available for you outside of the hotel.

The entertainment program for this evening has been described to you. The Trench Rats will provide an excellent entertainment program. Those of you who are not rats and desire to become rats may do so.

The success of this afternoon's program depends entirely upon your cooperation. If you desire to drive your own cars to the park, you can get road maps of the direction at the information bureau in the lobby of the hotel. The convention programs also carry a special map showing the direct route to Avoca Park.

The publicity and Semi-Monthly committee will meet at 5 o'clock on the ballroom floor.

The woman's auxiliary committee will meet immediately following this session on the ballroom floor.

Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn has requested me to announce that a dinner is to be given tonight in honor of the blind veterans and all blind veterans are requested to get in touch with Michael Inselbuch in room 1027 of this hotel.

The following greetings and messages are addressed to this convention:

[Wire]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 26, 1933.*

WM. CONLEY,
National Commander, Disabled American Veterans:

I have thought for the last day or two that I might be able to accept your invitation to attend your convention. I now find it impossible due to the pressure of work here. Please let me wish for you and the organization an interesting, pleasant and fruitful conference. My regards to all of your fellows.

WATSON B. MILLER.

[Wire]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 26, 1933.*

To the Disabled Veterans of the World War in Convention Assembled, Cincinnati, Ohio:

It is impossible to express to you my regret at not being able to attend your convention, but my health is such at this time that my doctor forbids me to undertake it.

I want to assure you, however, that I am with you in spirit and have been at all times—as the record will show.

Our first duty is to our disabled buddies and their widows and orphans. With an abiding consciousness of my responsibility to these unfortunate men who served their country in times of war, and to their dependents, I voted against the so-called "economy bill", and under the same circumstances I would do the same thing again.

I have labored for the last few months to try to at least get the presumptive cases restored to the roll, and to get our old Spanish War veterans properly taken care of.

We were told that if these men went back on the roll, it would be necessary to levy additional taxes to raise money with which to pay these compensations. I was prepared, and am prepared now, to do that very thing. I will never be satisfied to see our disabled veterans denied the benefits to which they are entitled, while J. P. Morgan, a-n-d c-o-m-p-a-n-y, who made more money out of the war than any other man, or set of men, on earth, escape the payment of income taxes.

Not only that, but they virtually escape the payment of inheritance taxes, with the result that the wealth of the Nation is rapidly concentrating into the hands of a few men.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

If a man dies in this country leaving an estate of $100,000 net, he will pay an inheritance tax of $1,500. In Great Britain he would pay $9,000, in France he would pay $36,997.78. If he left an estate of $500,000 net, in this country he would pay $42,500, in England $105,000, in France $234,373.78. If he left a million dollar estate in this country, he would pay $117,500, in England $270,000, and in France $504,373.78.

If we had levied the same inheritance taxes in this country that are levied in Great Britain, we would have raised $500,000,000 annually over and above what we are now raising—or enough to have taken care of our disabled veterans and their widows and orphans. If we had levied the French rates, we could have balanced the Budget, taken care of the disabled veterans, and paid off the soldiers' adjusted-service certificates in a few years.

Tell the boys to quit talking so much about taxing the profits of the next war, until we tax the profits of the last one sufficiently to take care of our disabled veterans and their dependents. Then we probably won't have any next war—at least not in our day and generation.

So long as these sources of revenue are available, I, for one, will never submit to seeing a single disabled veteran, whose disabilities even probably originated in or grew out of his service to his country, forced to seek the shelter of a jail or a poorhouse or his widow and orphans begging bread from door to door.

Nothing would do more to insure the protection of our country in the future than to do justice to those men who fought its battles in times of war and now sustain it in times of peace.

Sincerely your friend,

JOHN E. RANKIN.

Comrade PAUL HARTIG (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). I make a motion that the adjutant be instructed to answer that courageous letter and send the thanks and greetings of this convention.

(Comrade C. J. Ballam, Madison Chapter, Madison, Wis., seconds.) (Carried.)

Comrade DAROLD DECOE (Sacramento Chapter, Sacramento, Calif.): Is that letter going to be published in the minutes?

Adjutant CORBLY. Yes; it is.

[Wire]

SANTA FE, N.MEX., *June 24, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander, D.A.V., Cincinnati, Ohio:

Deeply regret that previous engagements prevent me from accepting your kind invitation to address annual convention of D.A.V. It would have given me greatest pleasure to pay personal tribute to the unwavering fight which you as commander and your organization have waged against the infamous so-called "Economy Act" and the equally infamous regulations issued thereunder. Congress having in March abdicated its right to determine national policy toward disabled veterans naturally found it difficult in June to recover the ground it had surrendered. Although in the closing days of the session we failed to write on the statute books anything very substantial in the way of legislation, I am confident that the fight produces at least two definite accomplishments. First, the publicity given to the barbarous treatment inflicted alike on presumptive and directly service-connected cases under the March regulation has, I hope, brought home to the administration the criminal short-sightedness of its past policy and will tend to restrain it in the abuse of the powers which it still retains. Second, the fight revealed that regardless of votes inspired by misguided partisanship an overwhelming majority of both Houses of Congress is at heart in favor of just treatment of disabled veterans of all wars. This means that the fight will be renewed in January and that the issue will not be settled till it is settled right. In formulating a program for action at the next session I expect to be guided largely by the suggestions of your own and other veterans organizations.

Your Representatives in both Houses of Congress can do little except through the united support of the rank and file. I therefore hope that your convention will express its convictions in no uncertain terms with regard to a permanent national policy for veterans relief. Cordial wishes for the success of your meeting.

BRONSON CUTTING.

[Wire]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 22, 1933.*

NATIONAL COMMANDER WILLIAM CONLEY,
Disabled American Veterans.

MY DEAR COMMANDER: I have your kind invitation, on behalf of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, to attend your thirteenth annual national convention, which is to be held late next month in Cincinnati, and regret exceedingly that it will not be possible for me to be with you at this "Homecoming."

As you probably know, it is necessary for me to go abroad each summer in connection with the construction of our war memorials in Europe, and this year my departure has already been delayed due to my health. However, I have now planned to sail early in June and so again must deny myself the pleasure of meeting with the disabled veterans.

With assurances of my deep appreciation of the courtesy of the invitation and affectionate greetings to the entire membership of the organization, I am

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

[Wire]

N PARIS 22 1740, *June 22, 1933—2:25 p.m.*

MR. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War:

On the occasion of the opening of the thirteenth convention of the American wounded combatants of the World War I convey to you friendship and cordial greetings to our brothers in arms of the Great War.

GENERAL WEYGAND.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 20, 1933.*

DEAR MR. CONLEY: The administration, with the assistance of Congress, has launched the New Deal to bring this country out of the depths of the depression. This can only be accomplished with the whole-hearted support of our people. Your organization, whose members gave so loyally in 1917 and 1918 that our Nation might live, can again perform a real service for our country by your whole-hearted and patriotic help in this hour of need.

I wish to congratulate you and your splendid organization for your work in behalf of our veterans. I only regret I am unable to be present and greet you personally.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. DERN, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 21, 1933.*

MR. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

DEAR SIR: Under instructions from His Majesty the King, I am charged to convey his cordial greetings to the Disabled Veterans of the World War on the occasion of their convention in Cincinnati during the present month.

The valiant services rendered by the American forces will ever be remembered by the King and by the Belgian Nation with special sympathy toward those who were disabled in our common cause.

As, unfortunately, I find it impossible to be present in person at the convention, I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to communicate to the members of your organization His Majesty's greetings and the assurance of his earnest wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

Very sincerely yours,

THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR.
(Signed) PAUL MAY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 23, 1933.*

VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
National Adjutant Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

DEAR FRIEND CORBLY: Thanks ever so much for your very kind invitation to be present at the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26–30.

I will be out in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana during that time. I wish you a successful convention and hope that you will take a vigorous stand condemning the economy bill and the regulations issued thereunder. This is a time when all veterans should forswear for the veterans whose benefits have been so ruthlessly taken away.

Sincerely yours,

RICE W. MEANS.

[Wire]

SAN FERNANDO, CALIF., *June 24, 1933.*

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY,
Convention Disabled American Veterans:

Regret that no member this chapter physically able attend convention. However our spirits go Cinciward and are with you in your deliberations. May your and our meeting develop much constructive activity with benefits for whole organization including disabled and able veterans elsewhere. Thanks for your strenuous year of work.

COMMANDER CAMP KEARNEY TUCKER.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA, *June 22, 1933.*

Mr. VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
National Adjutant D.A.V., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret to have to inform you that our Dominion president, Captain the Reverend Sidney E. Lambert, will be unable to attend your convention on Monday, June 26, as originally intended. Circumstances which have arisen during the past few days have made it impossible for him to leave Toronto at the present time.

Needless to say, Captain Lambert is very disappointed at this turn of events, as he was looking forward with much pleasure to his visit with his disabled comrades of the United States. He has instructed me, however, to ask you to convey to your national commander, members of your national executive, and delegates present the warmest fraternal greetings from the Amputations' Association of the Great War, representing the sightless, the armless, and the legless ex-soldiers of Canada, and best wishes for a successful and fruitful convention.

The lot of the disabled man in these times is not a happy one. In addition to the sacrifices already made by him, he is being called upon on all sides to make further contribution. His one hope lies in organizations such as yours, who stand ever ready to protect his rights and those of his dependents.

May the work of your association continue to show the splendid results you have achieved in the past, and may success attain your efforts at this convention.

Yours very truly,

R. J. MOFFIT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

[Letter]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 23, 1933.*

DEAR COMRADE CORBLY: At the last regular meeting of the George W. Budde Post a motion was offered and carried unanimously extending the privileges of our clubhouse to the veterans attending the convention, and we hope to have the privilege of a visit from those who have the opportunity to do so.

With best wishes for a successful convention, we are,

Fraternally yours,

DAVIS B. WOOD,
Adjutant George W. Budde Post, No. 507, American Legion.

[Wire]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 26, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander:

Official business prevents my being with you, but my every good wish for a successful convention.

MARTIN L. SWEENEY,
Congressman from Ohio.

[Wire]

TEXARKANA, TEX., *June 25, 1933.*

Commander BILL CONLEY,
Disabled American Veterans:

Account illness impossible attend your great convention. Please express my regrets and extend my personal greetings to all in attendance. Disabled American Veterans one of most powerful and effective organizations in Washington for veterans' relief. It is represented by courageous and diplomatic men who are admired and respected by Members of Congress. Veterans have lost some ground recently that must be recovered. No service-connected veteran or emergency officer should have compensation reduced one penny. My active support pledged in effort to restore all of them. As economy move for Government and relief for all veterans and as buying power for people the adjusted-service certificates should be paid in cash next session of Congress. Such payment will save Government 112 million dollars a year, pay honest debt that is past due, besides relieving millions of destitution, want, and despair. Congratulations and best wishes to your present and incoming leaders. They are authorized and requested to command me when my services can be used in behalf of our sick and disabled comrades.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Member of Congress First District of Texas.

[Wire]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *June 25, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander D.A.V.:

Greetings to your annual convention from the Ladies' Auxiliary Department of New Jersey, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

COMMANDER MARY HUDDY.

[Wire]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 27, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans:

The Department of Ohio, United Spanish War Veterans, in convention assembled extend greetings and best wishes for a most successful convention.

HOWARD D. BELL, *Department Commander.*

[Wire]

CALDWELL, IDAHO, *June 27, 1933.*

VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
Adjutant Disabled American Veterans:

Idaho sends greeting. Regret illness prevents attendance.

WALTER R. CUPP,
Commander, Department of Idaho.

[Wire]

CLARKSBURG, W.VA., *June 26, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY:

Regret exceedingly physically impossible to attend your session this evening. Greatly appreciate your invitation, and had hoped to be present. May I send best wishes for a successful convention and kindest regards to you personally.

Sincerely,

LEWIS JOHNSON,
National Commander The American Legion.

[Wire]

VANCOUVER, B.C., *June 28, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans:

Disabled Veterans Association in meeting extend their good will to comrades in United States and hope your efforts for the welfare of those disabled in the service of their country will be rewarded by the considerate sympathy of every one of your citizens.

DISABLED VETERANS ASSOCIATION.
H. R. EDER, *President.*

[Letter]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 26, 1933.*

Mr. WM. CONLEY,
National Commander.

DEAR COMMANDER CONLEY: We take this opportunity to welcome the Disabled American Veterans to Cincinnati, and to acknowledge our debt to the many heroes among you who did their noble best during the World War, and invite all Rotarians to attend our regular Thursday luncheon in the Gibson Hotel.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. HAUSFELD,
Vice President, Rotary Club of Cincinnati.

[Wire]

LIBERTY, N.Y., *June 26, 1933.*

Hon. WM. CONLEY,
National Commander, D.A.V.W.W. Convention Headquarters:

Sincere good wishes for a very successful convention. Kindly convey my kindest regards to all my disabled buddies. Permit me to commend you and your staff of officers for their devotion to duty in behalf of their disabled comrades during their tenure in office. Regret my inability to be with you but will be listening in on the radio.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Past Commander, Department of New York, D.A.V.W.W.

[Wire]

DALLAS, TEX., *June 26, 1933.*

VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
Care D.A.V. Convention Hotel:

Please express my sincere love and devotion to America's war disabled in their convention assembled. I want you all to know that I am deeply grieved at not being able to attend the convention. I hope it will be very successful. I send my love to all of you.

VIVIAN ROBERTSON,
Texas Sweetheart.

[Letter]

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *May 31, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: It is with the very deepest regret that I have to say it will be impossible for me to be present at your national convention in Cincinnati June 26 to 30.

As you see, I am at present in California. From here I go to Oregon and Washington, then into Idaho and Utah on my official visits.

I was so disappointed last year when you met here in California that my itinerary was such that I could not be with you then. Now, I am in California, and your convention is in Cincinnati. If things should take a queer turn and make it so that I may yet be with you, I will advise you, for I assure you there is no one of the organizations which grew out of the great World War to whom my heart turns as it does to the disabled men. Some way I feel they are my especial protégés.

With very best personal regards to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LENORE HARNSBERGER STONE,
National President American War Mothers.

[Wire]

BILOXI, MISS., *June 24, 1933.*

VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
National Adjutant Disabled American Veterans:

Beg to extend greetings to our comrades and best wishes for a successful convention and sincere regrets that pressing duties reference opening new facility at this date prevents my being present.

DALLAS B. SMITH.

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 26, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

DEAR MR. CONLEY: Thank you for your letter of May 19 inviting me to address the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization to be held in Cincinnati June 26 to 30.

I should like very much to be present at this convention but fear that the pressure of official work will prevent me from accepting your kind invitation.

Regretting that this is the case, and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

LEWIS DOUGLAS,
Director Bureau of the Budget.

[Letter]

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May 17, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR COMRADE CONLEY: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 12, 1933, wherein you extend cordial greetings and respectfully urge my attendance as a distinguished guest on the occasion of the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26 to 30,1933.

With the deepest regret I have to tell you, Commander Conley, that I will be in Great Falls, Mont., June 26, 27, and 28, 1933, to attend the Department Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and that I have written and accepted those dates as well as in other States and will have to stand by them. I only wish I could promise differently but as we have to divide up our work, that portion fell to mine.

12886—34——10

With every good wish for the success of this "homecoming", and extend the hope that next year the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and the Veterans of Foreign Wars will work side by side without any jealousy for our common legislative aims, I am,

Yours in comradeship,

R. E. COONTZ,
Admiral, U.S.N., Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 22, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR MR. CONLEY: Your very kind letter of May 17, inviting me to attend the Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War to be held in Cincinnati, June 26 to 30, is received. I regret very much that I will be unable to accept your gracious invitation to me to be your guest on this occasion.

I am pleased and happy to extend greetings to each and every member participating in this "homecoming" assembly of your organization, and I assure you it would give me great pleasure to be with you if it were possible for me to be in Cincinnati at that time.

With very kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

JOHN N. GARNER,
The Vice President's Chamber.

[Letter]

MAY 23, 1933.

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander D.A.V., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR COMMANDER CONLEY: Upon my return to Albany I have your kind letter inviting me to attend the Thirteenth National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. I appreciate your cordial thought, and I assure you that I should like to be with you on the occasion. However, it is impossible for me to be out of the State at the time of your meeting and accordingly I shall have to forego the pleasure.

I sincerely trust that you will convey to your comrades my whole-hearted interest in anything pertaining to their welfare and my best wishes that your reunion may be a happy one.

With kindest regards to all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
Governor State of New York.

[Letter]

MAY 29, 1933.

Hon. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR MR. CONLEY: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15 and to express my sincere appreciation of the gracious invitation extended to me to attend your convention, which is to be held in your city June 26–30.

This is a pleasure, however, that I shall have to forego, due to previous engagements. There is no organization that we, as a Nation, revere more, and I want you to extend to them my greetings and express my regret in not being able to attend.

"With best wishes for a most successful convention, I am.

Yours very truly,

RUBY LAFFOON,
Governor Commonwealth of Kentucky.

[Letter]

MAY 17, 1933.

Hon. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: I am deeply appreciative of your very kind invitation to meet with you at your "Home-coming" convention in June, and wish very much indeed that I could accept, but other engagements at that time will make it impossible for me to be away from the office for an additional trip.

With every good wish for you personally and for the success of the convention, and the assurance that I am grateful for thinking of me and wanting me to be with you, I am.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE TALMADGE,
Governor State of Georgia.

[Letter]

MAY 17, 1933.

DEAR COMMANDER CONLEY: Your letter of May 13 has been received containing invitation to attend the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization in Cincinnati, June 26 to 30, for which please accept my thanks. I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to attend the convention. Will you please convey to your organization, and accept for yourself my sincere appreciation of the good wishes expressed in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. H. WOODIN,
The Secretary of the Treasury.

[Letter]

CHARLESTON, S.C., *May 23, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: Please accept my thanks for your invitation to be a guest of honor at the thirteenth annual convention of your organization at Cincinnati June 26 to 27. It would be a privilege to meet my comrades of the war on this occasion and I should enjoy going, if it were possible. Unfortunately, my time has already been obligated and I am compelled to regret.

With every good wish for the success of the convention, I am.

Most sincerely yours,

C. P. SUMMERALL.

[Letter]

DAYTON, OHIO, *June 20, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have your kind invitation to attend the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization to be held in Cincinnati June 26 to 30. I have delayed acknowledging and advising you as to the possibility of my being present as I felt, up to the present time, I might be able to do so, but I find it is going to be impossible for me to be present and I am now advising you accordingly.

I bespeak for your convention a very successful occasion and I am sure great good and profit will result therefrom. Be assured of my most cordial good wishes both for yourself as well as the outcome of your convention.

I thank you for your kind and thoughtful consideration in extending me the invitation.

Very truly yours,

F. C. RUNKLE,
Manager, Veterans Administration.

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 16, 1933.*

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR MR. COMMANDER: I am complimented by the invitation conveyed in your letter of the 13th to be a guest of the Veterans of the World War on the occasion of the thirteenth annual national convention of the organization to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26–30.

Public duties incident to the reorganization and administrative problems for this summer will make it impossible for me to absent myself from the city. I am accordingly compelled to deprive myself of the pleasure of being with you on the occasion of the convention, but I send to you, and through you to your comrades. cordial good wishes for a pleasant and profitable conference.

We are passing through times that test the souls of men, but such times as these give Americans their greatest opportunity to demonstrate their ability to cooperate and the value of counsel.

Very sincerely,

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Secretary of Commerce.

[Letter]

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *June 19, 1933.*

VIVIAN D. CORBY,
National Adjutant Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR VIVIAN: Another year has gone by and it will not be long before the 1933 convention will be a thing of the past. At this time of year I am always, it seems, thinking of our disabled comrades.

Nothing would give me greater joy and pleasure just at this time of the year to be with all of you this coming week but it will be impossible. Will you kindly give my respects and best regards to all the boys at the convention and let them know in no uncertain terms that I think the world of all of them.

Hoping that you will have the best convention ever, I am,

Yours in comradeship,

GAYLEN S. YOUNG.

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 16, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: Thank you very much for your letter of May 12 asking me to come to Cincinnati during your convention to be held June 26 to 30. I am extremely sorry to say that the pressure of official obligations prevents my acceptance of your invitation.

Thanking you for the opportunity, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANCES PERKINS,
Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary.

[Letter]

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 24, 1933.*

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY,
Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR COMMANDER CONLEY: Many thanks for your courteous letter of May 17. I greatly appreciate your kind invitation that I attend the convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in Cincinnati between June 26 and 30. I would like nothing better than to come if I could, but unfortunately previous engagements on several of the dates you mention will make it completely

impossible for me to get away from Harrisburg. I am tremendously sorry, and I hope you may find a chance to give my hearty greetings to the veterans.

With all good wishes and much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[Letter]

SALEM, OREG., *May 24, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: Thanks very much for your letter of May 17, inviting me to attend the thirteenth annual national convention of the Disabled Veterans of the World War.

I regret that I have official duties in Oregon which make it impossible for me to be in Cincinnati for your meeting.

I trust, however, that your convention may be a very successful and helpful one, and should be glad to have you convey greetings from the State of Oregon to those in attendance.

Very truly yours,

JULIUS L. MEIER,
Governor State of Oregon.

[Letter]

LEXINGTON, VA., *May 26, 1933.*

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR COMMANDER: I received some days ago, your most cordial invitation to attend the annual convention of the Disabled American Veterans to be held in Cincinnati during the week beginning June 26.

I wish, with all my heart, that I could attend, as my heart goes out to every veteran who was disabled, but I am convalescing myself from an injury that was nearly fatal. I am glad that I am recovering my health, and I hope to resume my duties as superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute next September at the commencement of the school year.

Give my most affectionate remembrances to the veterans in attendance at the convention.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE,
Major General (Retired).

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 14, 1933.*

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY,
Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR COMMANDER CONLEY: It is with a feeling of deep personal disappointment, that I find myself unable, because of pressing official duties, to accept your invitation to attend the convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War at Cincinnati. I therefore take the liberty of asking you to extend to the assembled delegates my felicitations and best wishes for a successful and enjoyable meeting.

Standing above all other marks or symbols of distinction that a man may gain in the service of his country are the scars and wounds of battle incurred in her defense. When these are such as to deny their bearer complete enjoyment of normal privileges and opportunities of existence, then mingled with any honors a grateful people may bestow upon him should be generous and practicable evidence of the Nation's lasting obligation.

The very name of your organization attests the value of the service its members have rendered, and the magnitude of the sacrifices they have made, for the advancement of our country's welfare. I am proud to have the right to address them as my former comrades in arms, and I salute them as the embodiment of

those ennobling and soldierly virtues of patriotism, devotion, and courage which have made this Nation great.

With sincere appreciation for the courtesy of your invitation.

Cordially yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
General, Chief of Staff, War Department.

[Letter]

COLUMBUS, IND., *June 22, 1933.*

The NATIONAL ADJUTANT,
Disabled American Veterans.

DEAR COMRADE: We wish you success with your thirteenth annual national "homecoming" convention and regret that we cannot meet with you in a body due to lack of funds.

Yours in comradeship,

M. C. GREENLEAF,
Commander, Columbus Post, No. 24.

[Wire]

JACKSON, MISS., *June 22, 1933.*

WILLIAM CONLEY,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Sincerely regret official business will render it impossible for me to attend your convention next week. Regards and best wishes for you and your organization.

SENNETT CONNER, *Governor.*

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 23, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: I have your letter of May 17 and appreciate very much your kind invitation to attend the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. I regret, however, that it will be impossible for me to attend, as my present plans include an inspection trip of Air Corps stations in the Southwest during that period, as well as the graduating exercises of the Air Corps Tactical School at Montgomery, Ala.

Thanking you for your courtesy, and trusting that you will have a very successful gathering, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. D. FOULOIS,
Major General, Air Corps,
Chief of the Air Corps.

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 1933.*

To the Disabled American Veterans of the World War:

Allow me to thank you, national commander, Mr. William Conley, and your entire organization for its courteous invitation to me to be present at the thirteenth annual national convention. Unfortunately, the pressure of public business makes it impossible for me to accept.

However, I am taking advantage of your invitation to extend to you my heartiest greetings. Perhaps a more civilized world some day will find a way to settle international difficulties without recourse to arms. But until that day shall arrive, no man can do more for his Nation and his people than risk life and limb in the service of what he believes to be right, and that all of you have done, freely and with a fine spirit.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Letter]

BATON ROUGE, LA., *May 18, 1933.*

Hon. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR MR. CONLEY: I received your letter of the 15th, inviting me to be present at the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization to be held in Cincinnati on June 26 to 30.

I want you and the organization to know that I most deeply appreciate this kind invitation, but important matters will prevent my attendance.

I want to take this opportunity, however, to extend my greetings and best wishes to the convention.

Thanking you again, and with kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

OSCAR K. ALLEN,
Governor State of Louisiana.

[Letter]

PIERRE, S.DAK., *May 23, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: This is to acknowledge your kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization, and to advise that I am very sorry that it will be impossible for me to be with you at that time, due to the fact that I have accepted a previous speaking engagement.

Kindly extend to the members of your organization my sincere wish that their meeting will be a successful one and at some future time I may have the pleasure of addressing your gathering.

Yours very truly,

TOM BERRY,
Governor State of South Dakota.

[Letter]

CARSON CITY, NEV., *May 20, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR COMMANDER: Your courteous invitation of May 15, to attend as your guest on the occasion of the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization to be held in Cincinnati, June 26 to 30, is before me.

While appreciating your invitation, I regret that it will be impossible for me to be present and address the gathering, but you have my cordial good wishes for a harmonious and profitable meeting, and that the session will be productive of much good, looking to the welfare of those honored ex-service men who are members of your organization.

Conveying to you and to them my cordial personal well wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. B. BALZAR,
Governor State of Nevada.

[Letter]

RALEIGH, N.C., *May 18, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. CONLEY: More than I can tell you I appreciate your invitation under date of May 15 to attend as a guest the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization, to be held in Cincinnati, June 26 to 30.

If for no other reason, I should be glad of the opportunity to pay honor to the fine men who have, in very truth, spent their blood for their country. Unfor-

tunately, my engagements and duties call me elsewhere and I must go as they direct.

Be assured, however, that I am wishing for you the greatest enjoyment and the fullest measure of pleasure and profit from your gathering.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. C. B. EHRINGHAUS,
Governor State of North Carolina.

[Letter]

HELENA, MONT., *May 20, 1933.*

Mr. WILLIAM CONLEY,
National Commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, extending an invitation to attend the thirteenth annual convention of your organization at Cincinnati, June 26–30.

I assure you that it would be a great pleasure to me if I could accept your generous invitation, but the pressure of business here will make it impossible for me to go East at that time.

Expressing the hope that you may have a most profitable convention, and thanking you for the courtesy of your invitation, I am,

Yours truly,

F. H. COONEY,
Governor State of Montana.

Comrade JOHN BURKE (Lewis and Clark Chapter, Helena, Mont.). I move you that the national adjutant be instructed to send a letter to these friends of ours expressing the whole-hearted appreciation of this convention for their interest in our organization and the welfare of the disabled.

Comrade L. R. MORRISON (Woodrow Wilson Chapter, Tyler, Tex.). Second.

(Carried.)

Commander CONLEY. What I am going to do now is a bit presumptuous on my part. A member of my chapter has been successful in securing 176 new members this year. When I went into office last year at San Diego my own chapter had a little homecoming for me. The boys were all feeling good celebrating my victory, when one of the boys said, "Bill Conley, I am going to get you 100 new members this year." He got 176 during the year. Is Earl Pinney in the room? Earl is not the man I am talking about. The inscription reads "For meritorious service 1932–33 to Charles L. Lewis from Bill Conley, national commander." When we get back to Los Angeles at the first regular meeting of our chapter, Earl, I want you personally to present this to Charlie Lewis and advise him that this convention cheered him to the echo when they heard what he had done.

(Commander Conley presents loving cup to Earl Pinney.) [Applause.]

Comrade EARL PINNEY (Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.). Comrade commander and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to accept this by proxy for Charlie Lewis. It is too bad that many of you boys do not know Charlie. He gets out and does things like the national commander told you. He secured 176 members; that is an excellent

record for one man. Charlie has just received a letter from the Government advising that he has been cut off entirely. I want to thank you for Charlie and I will tell him of the wonderful ovation he received at this convention. [Applause.]

Adjutant CORBLY. I would like this information to appear in the records. At our open memorial services the other night a distinguished statesman and service leader graciously accepted an invitation to be the key speaker of the evening. He accepted the invitation under very trying circumstances. As late as 3 o'clock Monday afternoon he phoned headquarters explaining that he was tied up in a constitutional convention and to be with us he would have to leave Indianapolis late in the evening by automobile and would reach here about 10:30. The guest was Gov. Paul McNutt, of Indianapolis, past national commander of the American Legion. [Applause.]

Those of you who attended the evening's ceremony know of the long and splendid program we had. Many did not appreciate that we were attempting in the closing hour to stretch the program longer in hopes that Governor McNutt would arrive. At 10:42 the meeting came to a close and at 10:45, just after the hall had been vacated, Governor McNutt, accompanied by his wife and a member of his staff, walked into the hall. This convention should send a message of appreciation to the Governor for the sacrifice he made in coming to us and our sincere regrets that we were not present when he arrived. Our committee took care of the Governor's party last night. Circumstances prevented the former Legion commander to remain over with us today as he had to dash back to Indianapolis to care for official duties there. [Applause.]

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I move you, sir, that a proper resolution be sent to Past National Commander Paul McNutt of the American Legion and Governor of Indiana, expressing our sincere appreciation for his trip to this convention and our regrets on not being privileged to hear him.

Comrade W. G. KERSAW (Indianapolis Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind.). Second.

(Carried.)

Comrade NORMAN A. ROBINSON (Greater Pittsburgh Chapter No. 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.). I believe that the many friends of Adjutant Corbly want this convention to go on record requesting national headquarters to reimburse him for the check he cashed for the man mentioned earlier today. [Applause.]

Adjutant CORBLY. When I made that announcement, I did not intend or expect that any such action should be taken by this convention. I want to thank you Comrade Robinson for your thoughtfulness, but I cannot be for your motion. Let's drop the Jones' matter until we get him, and in the meantime let the circumstance stand as a constant reminder that it is our duty to stop such habits or practices within our body.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no further business the convention will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FIFTH BUSINESS SESSION

Thirteenth Annual National Convention, June 29, 1933, at 10 a.m., Roof Garden Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio

Commander CONLEY. The convention will come to order. Rev. Edward N. Reedy, Michigan chaplain, will invoke the Divine blessing.

Rev. EDWARD N. REEDY (Detroit Chapter No. 5, Detroit, Mich.). Our Father, who art in Heaven, we come before Thee this morning with grateful hearts and ask for Thy blessings during our deliberations here. We thank Thee, O Lord; we look up to Thee as our Father, and we address Thee as our Father, knowing that Thy heart is open to our cries. We ask that Thy benediction be on us today in our deliberations. May charity rule in every heart and show that splendid spirit of comradeship here that characterized this organization since its inception. Bless our comrades who cannot be with us. Bless the orphans and widows of our comrades who have gone West. God bless them. Bless us throughout this day and direct us in all our undertakings. Amen.

Commander CONLEY. Are there any committees ready to report? William Mastin, chairman of the credentials committee, is now ready to report.

Comrade WILLIAM MASTIN (chairman of the credentials committee). Comrade Commander, the credentials committee wishes to make its final report.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
	1	Blind Veterans National	104	3	Present.
Maine	1	Togus	34		Absent.
New Hampshire	1	Manchester	33	2	Do.
Massachusetts	1	Amherst	11	1	Do.
	2	Lawrence	90	3	Present.
	3	Boston Silver Star	181	5	Do.
	4	Worcester	7	1	Absent.
	5	Springfield	14		Do.
	6	Salem	22		Do.
	7	New Bedford	65	2	Do.
	8	Framingham	25	1	Do.
	9	Fall River	37	2	Do.
	11	Gloucester	2		Do.
	12	Rutland Heights	76	3	Do.
	13	Dorchester	19	1	Present.
	14	Watertown	41	2	Absent.
	15	Revere	23	1	Present.
	16	Cambridge	16	1	Absent.
	17	Navy Yard	38	2	Do.
	18	Marlboro	11	1	Do.
	19	Quincy	7	1	Do.
	20	Haverhill	38	2	Do.
	21	Woburn	22	1	Do.
Rhode Island	1	Providence	21	1	Do.
New York	1	Buffalo	309	7	Present.
	2	New York	195		Absent.
	3	Harlem	25		Do.
	4	Bath	32		Do.
	5	Middletown	55	2	Present.
	6	Liberty	126	4	Do.
	7	Bath	105	3	Absent.
	8	Syracuse	299	7	Present.
	9	Geneva	13		Absent.
	10	Albany	40	2	Do.
	11	Utica	85	3	Present.
	12	Niagara Falls	77	3	Do.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
New York	13	Elmira	39	2	Absent.
	14	Binghamton	54	2	Do.
	15	Rochester	199	5	Present.
	16	Yonkers	5		Absent.
	17	Castle Point	92	3	Present.
	18	Saranac Lake	185	5	Absent.
	19	Northport	41	2	Do.
	20	Rome	26	2	Do.
	21	Tupper Lake	152	4	Do.
	22	Mount Vernon	22	1	Do.
	23	Bronx	219	5	Present.
	24	Wayland	11	1	Absent.
	25	Staten Island	22	1	Do.
	26	Queens	102	3	Present.
	27	Hempstead	15	1	Absent.
	28	Brooklyn	447	10	Present.
	29	Astoria	39	2	Absent.
	30	Patrick Henry	38	2	Do.
	31	Valley Stream	29	2	Do.
	32	Washington Heights	128	4	Present.
	33	St. Albans	13	1	Absent.
New Jersey	1	Passaic	23	1	Present.
	2	Trenton	37	2	Do.
	3	Newark	125	3	Do.
	4	Camden	112	3	Absent.
	5	Bayonne	29	2	Do.
	6	Jersey City	68	2	Present.
	7	Plainfield	22	1	Absent.
	8	Hoboken	9		Present.
	9	Union City	104	3	Do.
	10	Atlantic City	8	1	Absent.
	11	Elizabeth	22	1	Do.
	12	Wildwood	15	1	Do.
	13	Asbury Park	7	1	Do.
	14	Madison	2		Do.
	15	Hackensack	15	1	Do.
	16	Somerville	17	1	Do.
	17	New Brunswick	12		Do.
	18	Patterson	14	1	Do.
	19	Orange	37	2	Present.
	20	Morris County	13	1	Absent.
	21	Caldwell	25	1	Do.
	22	Burlington	11	1	Do.
	23	Vineland	32	2	Present.
	24	Phillipsburg	15	1	Absent.
	25	Kearney	15	1	Do.
	26	Irvington	33	2	Present.
Connecticut	1	Danbury	18	1	Absent.
	2	New Haven	176	5	Present.
	3	Bridgeport	44		Absent.
	4	Derby	65	2	Present.
	5	Bristol	84	3	Do.
	6	Meriden	80	3	Do.
	7	Middletown	54	2	Do.
	8	New Britain	85	3	Do.
	9	Waterbury	135	4	Do.
	10	Willimantic	6	1	Absent.
	11	Union City	7	1	Do.
	12	Hartford	79	3	Present.
	13	Greenwich	16	1	Do.
	14	Clinton	14	1	Absent.
	15	Milford	13	1	Do.
	16	Ansonia	38	2	Present.
	17	Manchester	38	2	Do.
	18	West Haven	32	2	Do.
	19	Wallingford	14	1	Absent.
	20	Stratford	11	1	Do.
	21	New London	13	1	Do.
	22	Norwich	37	2	Do.
	23	Mystic	10	1	Do.
	24	Torrington	13	1	Do.
	25	Thompsonville	18	1	Do.
	26	Norwalk	23	1	Present.
	27	Fairfield	10	1	Absent.
	28	New Canaan	11	1	Do.
	29	Southington	14	1	Do.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
Pennsylvania	1	Scranton	50	2	Present.
	2	York	49	2	Absent.
	3	Philadelphia	33		Do.
	4	Harrisburg	152	4	Present.
	5	Nanticoke	84	3	Do.
	6	Olney	65	2	Do.
	7	Erie	29		Absent.
	8	Pittsburgh	225	5	Present.
	9	Wilkes-Barre	216	5	Do.
	10	Reading	58	2	Absent.
	11	Olyphant	8		Do.
	12	Sharon	23	1	Do.
	13	Lewiston	5		Do.
	14	Butler	8		Do.
	15	Naomi	490	11	Present.
	16	Bethlehem	36		Absent.
	19	Chester	12		Do.
	20	Aspinwall	128	4	Present.
	21	Pottsville	46	2	Absent
	24	Carbondale	18	1	Do.
	25	Norristown	23	1	Do.
	26	Allentown	45	2	Present.
	27	Johnstown	12	1	Absent.
	28	Washington	9	1	Do.
	30	Chambersburg	13	1	Do.
	32	Newcastle	3		Do.
	34	Altoona	116	3	Present.
	35	Greensburg	81	2	Do.
	39	Oil City	27	2	Absent.
	40	Williamsport	1		Do.
Delaware	1	Wilmington	25		Do.
District of Columbia	1	Ace Rasmussen	380	9	Present.
	2	National Capitol	13	1	Absent.
	3	Colonel Young	14	1	Do.
	4	Atterbury	18	1	Do.
	5	Rea	155	4	Present.
	6	Federal	387	9	Do.
Maryland	1	Baltimore	281	7	Do.
	2	Cumberland	28	2	Absent.
	3	Annapolis	16	1	Present.
	4	Hagerstown	37	2	Do.
	5	Frederick	9	1	Absent.
Virginia	1	Gordonville	11	1	Do.
	2	Richmond	18	1	Do.
	2	Roanoke	54	2	Do.
	4	Norfolk	38	2	Present.
	5	Petersburg	20		Absent.
	6	Lynchburg	26	2	Do.
	7	Winchester	9	1	Do.
	8	Falls Church	35	2	Present.
	11	Charlottesville	68		Do.
	13	Portsmouth	75		Do.
	14	Roanoke	70	2	Do.
	15	Warrenton	10	1	Absent.
	16	Harrisonburg	18	1	Do.
	17	Staunton	12	1	Present.
	18	Waynesboro	18	1	Absent.
	19	Lexington	12	1	Do.
	20	Covington	11	1	Do.
	21	Culpeper	9	1	Do.
West Virginia	1	Charleston	24	1	Do.
	2	Huntington	99	3	Present.
	3	Clarksburg	22		Do.
	5	Buckhannon	11	1	Do.
	6	Parkersburg	74	2	Do.
	7	Bluefield	2		Absent.
	8	Martinsburg	14	1	Do.
	9	Beckley	44		Do.
	10	Wheeling	54		Present.
	11	Point Pleasant	6	1	Absent.
	12	New Martinsville	17	1	Do.
South Carolina	2	Greenville	24	1	Do.
	3	Spartanburg	21	1	Do.
	4	Columbia	80	3	Present.
	5	Sumter	1		Absent.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
North Carolina	1	Durham	7	1	Absent.
	2	Asheville	115	3	Present.
	3	Oteen	108	3	Do.
	4	Raleigh	2		Absent.
	5	Waynesville	12	1	Do.
	6	Dunn	10		Do.
	7	Salisbury	19		Do.
	8	Concord	15	1	Do.
	9	Winston-Salem	16	1	Do.
	13	Ashboro	6	1	Do.
	14	High Point	13	1	Do.
	15	Greensboro	8	1	Do.
	24	Taylorsville	12	1	Do.
Tennessee	1	Memphis	64	2	Present.
	2	Johnson City	95	3	Absent.
	3	Nashville	101	3	Present.
	4	Knoxville	57	2	Absent.
	5	Newport	3		Do.
	6	Chattanooga	48	2	Present.
	7	Murfreesboro	66	2	Absent.
	9	Cleveland	13	1	Do.
	10	Athens	5		Do.
	11	Bristol	2		Do.
Georgia	1	Atlanta	220	5	Present.
	2	Athens	6	1	Absent.
	4	Millidgeville	5		Do.
	5	LaGrange	22	1	Do.
	7	Columbus	21	1	Do.
	8	Savannah	45	2	Present.
	9	Macon	52	2	Do.
	10	Augusta	173	4	Do.
	11	Waycross	51	2	Absent.
	13	Alma	15	1	Do.
	14	Villa Rice	23	1	Do.
	17	Marietta	106	3	Do.
	19	Carrollton	38	2	Do.
	22	Thomaston	13	1	Do.
	24	Albany	33	1	Do.
	25	Decatur	43	2	Do.
	27	Griffin	20	1	Do.
	29	McRae	7	1	Do.
Florida	1	Jacksonville	44	2	Do.
	3	Arcadia	3		Do.
	4	Tampa	65	2	Present.
	5	Lakeland	2		Absent.
	6	Marianna	6	1	Present.
	8	Panama City	11	1	Absent.
	9	St. Petersburg	34	2	Present.
	10	Miami	29	2	Do.
	11	Key West	3		Do.
	12	Seminole	26	2	Absent.
Alabama	2	Albertville	24	1	Do.
	3	Tuskegee	4		Do.
	4	Birmingham	109	3	Present.
	6	Opelika	10	1	Absent.
	7	Mobile	27	2	Do.
	8	Selma	7	1	Do.
	9	Gadsden	20	1	Do.
	10	Russellville	74	2	Do.
	13	Winfield	7	1	Do.
	14	Brewton	3		Do.
	16	Dothan	19	1	Do.
	17	Piedmont	2		Do.
	18	Guntersville	13	1	Do.
	19	Section	18	1	Do.
Mississippi	1	Meridian	4		Do.
	2	Vicksburg	18	1	Do.
	3	Laurel	60	2	Do.
	4	Hattiesburg	40	2	Do.
	5	Gulfport	20	1	Present.
	6	Jackson	50	2	Absent.
	9	Brookhaven	30	2	Do.
	10	Booneville	1		Do.
	12	Pittsboro	25	1	Do.
	17	Winona	2		Do.
	18	Canton	3		Do.
	30	Union	1		Do.
	32	Heidelberg	7	1	Do.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
Louisiana	1	New Orleans	140	4	Present.
	2	Lafayette	40	2	Absent.
	3	New Iberia	55	2	Do.
	4	St. Martinsville	31	2	Do.
	6	Cottonport	39	2	Do.
	7	Pineville	35	2	Do.
	8	Monroe	3		Do.
	9	Shreveport	22	1	Do.
	12	Covington	11	1	Do.
Ohio	1	Cincinnati	1,119	24	Present.
	2	Youngstown	112	3	Do.
	3	Columbus	26	2	Absent.
	4	Washington Court House	3		Do.
	5	Alliance	5		Do.
	6	Canton	77	3	Present.
	7	Cleveland	259	6	Do.
	9	Dayton	204	5	Do.
	10	Portsmouth	59	2	Do.
	11	Warren	26		Absent.
	12	Zanesville	25	1	Do.
	13	Springfield	67	2	Present.
	14	Middletown	5		Absent.
	15	Hamilton	21	1	Present.
	16	Sandusky	10	1	Absent.
	17	Sebring	24	1	Present.
	18	Chillicothe	33	2	Do.
	19	Lima	20	1	Do.
	20	Lorain	15	1	Absent.
	22	Marion	27	2	Do.
	23	Newark	32	2	Present.
	24	McConnellsville	8	1	Absent.
	25	Greenfield	45	2	Present.
	26	Caldwell	25	1	Absent.
	27	Toledo	145	4	Present.
	28	Cambridge	18	1	Absent.
	29	Bellaire	12	1	Do.
	30	Tuscarawas County	16	1	Do.
	31	Urbana	17	1	Do.
	32	Bowling Green	11	1	Do.
	33	Fremont	18	1	Present.
	34	Tiffin	15	1	Absent.
	35	Akron	81		Do.
	37	Athens	27	2	Do.
	38	Coshocton	2		Do.
	39	Port Clinton	5		Do.
	40	Lancaster	2		Do.
	42	Painesville	2		Do.
	43	Belle Fontaine	1		Do.
	44	Wilmington	1		Do.
	46	St. Marys	10	1	Do.
	47	Greenville	3		Do.
Indiana	1	Fort Wayne	17	1	Present.
	2	Bloomington	19	1	Do.
	3	Indianapolis	194	6	Do.
	5	Marion	45	2	Do.
	6	South Bend	32	2	Do.
	7	Evansville	41	2	Do.
	8	Richmond	21	1	Absent.
	9	Terre Haute	23	1	Do.
	10	Vincennes	30	2	Do.
	12	Anderson	6	1	Do.
	13	Muncie	1		Do.
	14	New Castle	9	1	Do.
	15	Hartford City	16	1	Do.
	16	Jeffersonville	19	1	Do.
	19	Elkhart	27	2	Present.
	20	Hammond	19	1	Absent.
	21	Gary	10	1	Do.
	22	LaPorte	8	1	Do.
	23	Michigan City	11	1	Do.
	24	Portland	19	1	Present.
Kentucky	1	Lexington	7	1	Do.
	2	Ashland	33	2	Do.
	3	Owensboro	13	1	Absent.
	5	Bowling Green	2		Do.
	6	Louisville	80	3	Present.
	7	Paducah	12	1	Absent.
	8	Hopkinsville	29	2	Present.
	9	Outwood	78	3	Do.
	11	Henderson	1		Absent.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932–33 membership	Votes	Attendance
Kentucky	12	Danville	54	2	Present.
	15	Middlesboro	1		Do.
	16	Somerset	27	2	Absent.
	18	London	2		Do.
	19	Covington	48	2	Present.
	20	Glasgow	26	2	Absent.
	21	Mayfield	1		Do.
	22	Bardwell	6	1	Do.
Illinois	1	Peoria	78	3	Present.
	2	Chicago	524	11	Do.
	4	Woodrow Wilson	578	13	Do.
	5	Chateau Thierry	89	3	Do.
	7	Streator	26	2	Do.
	8	Urbana	17	1	Absent.
	9	Rock Island	52	2	Present.
	10	Edward Hines	84	3	Do.
	11	Verdun	161	4	Do.
	12	Purple Heart	16	1	Absent.
	13	George Dilboy	96	3	Present.
	15	Springfield	88	3	Absent.
	16	Charleston	10	1	Present.
	18	Danville	28	2	Absent.
	22	Oak Park	1		Do.
	24	General Bell	16	1	Do.
	25	Southtown	115	3	Present.
Michigan	1	Detroit	595	13	Do.
	2	Grand Rapids	99	3	Do.
	3	Flint	27	2	Do.
	4	Saginaw	47	2	Absent.
	5	Detroit	133	4	Present.
	6	Kalamazoo	28	2	Do.
	7	Battle Creek	3		Absent.
	8	Lansing	64	2	Do.
	9	Bay City	27	2	Do.
	10	Jackson	77	3	Do.
	11	Muskegon	52	2	Do.
	12	Port Huron	23	1	Do.
	14	Holland	13	1	Do.
	15	Coldwater	14	1	Do.
	16	Pontiac	33	2	Present.
	17	Benton Harbor	5		Absent.
	19	Royal Oak	43	2	Do.
	20	Adrian	30	2	Present.
	21	Owosso	9	1	Absent.
	22	Marquette	20	1	Do.
	23	Iron Mountain	13	1	Do.
	24	Escanaba	7	1	Do.
	25	Menominee	23	1	Do.
	26	Menistique	4		Do.
	27	Houghton	44	2	Do.
	28	Ironwood	11	1	Do.
	29	Ionia	15	1	Do.
	30	Ludington	37	2	Do.
	31	Petoskey	28	2	Do.
Wisconsin	1	Milwaukee	54	2	Present.
	2	Madison	63	2	Do.
	3	Green Bay	109	3	Absent.
	4	Superior	17	1	Do.
	5	Waukesha	17	1	Do.
	6	Janesville	38	2	Present.
	7	Milwaukee	243	6	Do.
	8	Baraboo	11	1	Absent.
	9	Racine	31	2	Do.
	10	Eau Claire	34	2	Do.
	12	Kenosha	27	2	Do.
	15	Sheboygan	32	2	Do.
	16	Fond du Lac	17	1	Do.
	17	Oshkosh	25	1	Do.
	21	Chippewa Falls	20	1	Do.
Iowa	1	Des Moines	81	3	Present.
	2	Davenport	3		Absent.
	4	Burlington	25	1	Do.
	5	Council Bluffs	21	1	Do.
	6	Dubuque	51	2	Present.
	7	Decorah	13	1	Absent.
	8	Marshalltown	16	1	Do.
	9	Clinton	42	2	Present.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932–33 membership	Votes	Attendance
Iowa	10	Cedar Rapids	24	1	Absent.
	11	Waterloo	22	1	Do.
	12	Keokuk	44	2	Do.
	13	Sioux City	10	1	Do.
	14	Webster City	23	1	Present.
	16	Cherokee	15	1	Absent.
	22	Clarion	5		Do.
	23	Newton	17	1	Do.
Kansas	1	Fort Scott	4		Present.
	2	Pittsburg	47	2	Do.
	3	Topeka	42	2	Do.
	4	Wichita	174	5	Do.
	5	Parsons	9	1	Do.
	7	Leavenworth	20	1	Absent.
	9	Dodge City	11	1	Do.
	10	Hutchinson	12	1	Do.
Missouri	1	St. Louis	178	5	Present.
	2	Kansas City	483	11	Do.
	3	Joplin	33	2	Do.
	4	Birch Tree	12	1	Do.
	5	Excelsior Springs	27	2	Do.
	6	St. Joseph	36	2	Do.
	7	Sedalia	10	1	Absent.
	8	Stanberry	7	1	Do.
	9	Appleton	15	1	Present.
	10	Brookfield	6	1	Do.
	11	Springfield	30	2	Do.
	12	Poplar Bluff	7	1	Absent.
	13	Brunswick	14	1	Do.
	14	Nevada	14	1	Do.
	15	Mount Grove	30	2	Present.
	16	Cape Girardeau	1		Absent.
	17	Jefferson City	35	2	Present.
	18	Heart of America	17	1	Absent.
	19	West Plains	27	2	Do.
	20	Milan	25	1	Present.
Nebraska	2	Lincoln	5		Absent.
	5	Omaha	64	2	Present.
Minnesota	1	Minneapolis	1,421	29	Do.
	2	St. Paul	150	4	Do.
	3	Hibbing	25	1	Absent.
	5	Red Wing	23	1	Do.
	6	Duluth	61	2	Present.
	7	Bemidji	16	1	Absent.
North Dakota	1	Fargo	67	2	Present.
	2	Grand Forks	34	2	Absent.
	3	Bismarck	21	1	Do.
	4	Minot	16	1	Do.
South Dakota	1	Sioux Falls	6	1	Do.
	2	Hot Springs	55	2	Present.
	3	Rapid City	29	2	Absent.
Montana	1	Livingston	26	2	Do.
	2	Great Falls	9	1	Present.
	3	Helena	126	4	Do.
	4	Kalispel	11	1	Absent.
	5	Missoula	50	2	Present.
	6	Butte	28	2	Do.
	7	Malta	25	1	Do.
	9	Anaconda	11	1	Do.
Wyoming	1	Casper	32	2	Do.
	2	Cheyenne	29	2	Absent.
	3	Laramie	19	1	Do.
	4	Torrington	10	1	Do.
	5	Wheatland	17	1	Do.
	6	Gillette	17	1	Do.
	7	Rock Springs	10	1	Do.
	8	Edgarton	9	1	Do.
	9	Sheridan	15	1	Do.
Colorado	1	Colorado Springs	118	3	Present.
	2	Pueblo	52	2	Absent.
	3	Aurora	83	3	Do.
	4	Grand Junction	28	2	Do.
	6	Fort Lyon	82	3	Present.
	7	John Borelli	112	3	Do.
	8	Greeley	28	2	Absent.
	9	Wm. J. Murphy (Denver)	243	6	Present.
	10	Boulder	31	2	Absent.
	11	Denver	16	1	Do.
	12	Canon City	45	2	Do.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
Colorado	14	Longmont	21	1	Absent.
	15	Trinidad	17	1	Do.
	16	Walsenburg	12	1	Do.
New Mexico	1	Fort Bayard	75	2	Present.
	2	Deming	7	1	Absent.
	3	Albuquerque	538	12	Present.
	4	Roswell	87	3	Do.
	5	Clovis	49	2	Absent.
Utah	1	Provo	14	1	Do.
	2	Salt Lake City	116	3	Present.
	4	Ogden	21	1	Absent.
Arizona	1	Phoenix	180	5	Present.
	2	Cactus	215	5	Do.
	3	Whipple	266	6	Do.
	4	Tucson	138	4	Do.
	6	Phoenix	40	2	Absent.
California	1	Fresno	127	4	Present.
	2	San Diego	326	8	Do.
	3	San Francisco	414	9	Do.
	4	Eureka	35	2	Absent.
	5	Los Angeles	1,072	23	Present.
	6	Sacramento	133	4	Do.
	7	Oakland	455	10	Do.
	8	Alameda	34	2	Absent.
	9	Delhi	2	-------	Do.
	10	Sawtelle	345	8	Present.
	11	San Jose	212	5	Do.
	12	San Bernardino	87	3	Absent.
	13	San Fernando	242	6	Do.
	14	Yountville	14	1	Do.
	15	Stockton	71	2	Present.
	16	San Mateo	40	2	Absent.
	17	Long Beach	227	6	Present.
	18	Los Angeles	21	1	Absent.
	19	East Bay	7	1	Do.
	20	Bakersfield	103	3	Do.
	21	Redlands	42	2	Do.
	22	Alhambra	220	5	Present.
	23	Orange County	240	6	Do.
	24	Ventura	54	2	Absent.
	25	Berkeley	52	2	Do.
	26	Modesto	21	1	Do.
	27	Ontario	30	2	Do.
	28	Riverside	78	3	Present.
	29	Pasadena	118	3	Absent.
	30	Inglewood	48	2	Do.
	31	Imperial	35	2	Do.
	32	Compton	49	2	Do.
	33	Glendale	95	3	Present.
	34	Hayward	25	1	Absent.
	35	Hollywood	175	4	Do.
	36	Santa Monica	41	2	Do.
	37	Santa Barbara	6	1	Do.
	38	General Fremont	27	2	Do.
	39	Huntington Park	62	2	Do.
	40	Burbank	56	2	Do.
	41	Green Verdigo Hills	20	1	Do.
	42	Hermosa	6	1	Do.
	43	Lomita	46	2	Do.
	44	East Los Angeles	7	1	Do.
	45	San Luis Obispo	8	1	Do.
	46	Whittier	27	2	Do.
	47	Peninsula	26	2	Do.
	49	Culver City	30	2	Do.
	50	Downtown	67	2	Do.
	51	Escondido	21	1	Do.
	52	Santa Cruz	16	1	Do.
	53	Merced	11	1	Do.
	54	Van Nuys	52	2	Do.
Nevada	1	Reno	17	1	Do.
Washington	1	Tacoma	75	2	Do.
	2	Seattle	247	6	Present.
	3	Kelso	19	1	Absent.
	4	Vancouver	18	1	Do.
	5	Bremerton	22	1	Do.
	6	Spokane	227	6	Present.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

State	Number	Chapter	1932-33 membership	Votes	Attendance
Washington	7	Walla Walla	84	3	Absent.
	8	Yakima	17	1	Do.
	10	Aberdeen	10	1	Do.
Idaho	1	Caldwell	23	1	Do.
	2	Boise	119	3	Do.
	3	Pocatello	17	1	Do.
	4	Emmett	14	1	Do.
	5	Twin Falls	23	1	Do.
		Idaho Falls	13	1	Do.
	7	Lewiston	6	1	Do.
Oregon	1	Portland	340	8	Present.
	2	Columbia County	11	1	Absent.
	3	Eugene	29	2	Present.
	4	Oregon City	13	1	Absent.
	5	Yamhill County	28	2	Do.
	6	Salem	37	2	Do.
	7	Forest Grove	26	2	Do.
Oklahoma	2	Oklahoma City	95	3	Present.
	3	Tulsa	28	2	Absent.
	5	Ardmore	8	1	Do.
	6	Enid	33	2	Do.
	9	McAlister	2		Do.
	10	Homing	1		Do.
	11	Seminole	36	2	Present.
	15	Norman	1		Absent.
	16	Blackwell	20	1	Do.
	17	Bartlesville	6	1	Do.
	18	Okmulgee	16	1	Do.
Texas	1	Houston	47	2	Do.
	2	Fort Worth	36	2	Do.
	3	Waco	64	2	Present.
	4	Austin	41	2	Absent.
	5	Bonham	17	1	Do.
	6	Tyler	26	2	Do.
	7	San Angelo	38	2	Do.
	8	Legion	107	3	Present.
	9	Brownwood	17	1	Absent.
	10	El Paso	625	13	Present.
	11	Buddies	170	5	Do.
	12	Corpus Christi	12	1	Absent.
	13	Beaumont	10	1	Do.
	14	San Antonio	180	5	Do.
	15	Laredo	3		Do.
	16	Brownsville	11	1	Do.
	17	Port Arthur	18	1	Present.
	18	Texarkana	5		Absent.
	19	Temple	18	1	Present.
	21	Wichita Falls	33	2	Do.
	22	Sherman	10	1	Absent.
	23	Greenville	23	1	Do.
	26	Amarillo	30	2	Do.
	27	Dalhart	13	1	Present.
	29	Lubbock	13	1	Absent.
	30	Borger	13	1	Do.
	31	Abilene	19	1	Do.
Arkansas	1	Little Rock	33	2	Present.
	2	Pine Bluff	7	1	Absent.
	3	Fayetteville	51	2	Present.
	5	Hot Springs	25	1	Absent.
Colored	2	National Colored	36	2	Do.
		El Paso Colored	11	1	Do.
	3	Beaumont Colored	27	2	Do.
	4	Monroe Colored	5		Do.
	5	Alexandria Colored	5		Do.
	6	Tupelo Colored	50	2	Do.
	7	Little Rock Colored	28	2	Do.
Foreign	1	Paris, France	7	1	Do.

Final report credentials committee Thirteenth Annual National Convention Disabled American Veterans of the World War—Continued

DEPARTMENTS

	Membership	Votes	Attendance
New York	3,239	1	Present.
New Jersey	822	1	Do.
Connecticut	1,158	1	Do.
Pennsylvania	2,065	1	Do.
District of Columbia	967	1	Do.
Virginia	513	1	Do.
West Virginia	367	1	Do.
North Carolina	343	1	Do.
South Carolina	126	1	Absent.
Tennessee	454	1	Present.
Georgia	893	1	Do.
Florida	223	1	Absent.
Alabama	337	1	Do.
Mississippi	261	1	Do.
Louisiana	376	1	Present.
Ohio	2,633	1	Do.
Indiana	567	1	Do.
Kentucky	420	1	Do.
Illinois	1,979	1	Do.
Michigan	1,524	1	Absent.
Wisconsin	738	1	Do.
Iowa	412	1	Present.
Kansas	319	1	Do.
Missouri	1,007	1	Do.
Minnesota	1,696	1	Do.
North Dakota	138	1	Absent.
Montana	286	1	Present.
Wyoming	158	1	Do.
Utah	151	1	Do.
Colorado	888	1	Do.
Arizona	839	1	Do.
California	5,778	1	Do.
Washington	719	1	Absent.
Oregon	484	1	Present.
Oklahoma	246	1	Absent.
Texas	1,607	1	Do.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

	Votes	Attendance
William Conley, national commander	1	Present.
A. B. Powell, senior vice commander	1	Do.
Sulo Salonen, first junior vice commander	1	Do.
Dr. Paul Hartig, second junior vice commander	1	Do.
Peter Nugent, third junior vice commander	1	Do.
Walter Righetti, fourth junior vice commander	1	Absent.
Volney P. Mooney, judge advocate	1	Present.
E. Claude Babcock, past national commander	1	Do.
Charles P. Doherty, first district committeeman	1	Do.
Frank C. Reitter, second district committeeman	1	Do.
Earl D. Atkins, third district committeeman	1	Do.
George Phillips, (substitute) fourth district committeeman	1	Do.
Fred R. Stokes, fifth district committeeman	1	Do.
Fred Gibson, sixth district committeeman	1	Do.
M. Froome Barbour, seventh district committeeman	1	Do.
Guy C. Guerine, eighth district committeeman	1	Do.
Rudolph E. Forsyth, ninth district committeeman	1	Do.
W. R. Johnson (substitute), tenth district committeeman	1	Do.
Nicholas Dontas, eleventh district committeeman	1	Do.
Percy H. Heron, twelfth district committeeman	1	Do.
F. E. Mulnix (substitute), thirteenth district committeeman	1	Do.
E. Ross Smith, fourteenth district committeeman	1	Do.
Michael Inselbuch, Blind Veterans National Commander	1	Do.

Comrade Commander, that completes the report of the credentials committee. I move its acceptance and the seating of all delegates representing the units named in the report.

Comrade DAROLD DECOE (Sacramento Chapter, Sacramento, Calif.). Second.

(Carried.)

Commander CONLEY. We have two guests with us that I desire to introduce to you and request that they speak to you for just a few moments. One of them is the department commander of one of the organizations of which, I am proud to say, I am a member and have been a member for a little over 30 years. I have had the pleasure of working and fighting in Washington along with that great organization and its leader, who has been a friend of mine for many years. I refer to Rice W. Means, past commander in chief of the Spanish War Veterans. [Applause.] With these few words, I take extreme pleasure in introducing to you Scott Wehe, who was elected commander yesterday of the Ohio Department, Spanish-American War Veterans. [Applause.]

Commander SCOTT WEHE (Spanish-American War Veterans, Ohio Department). National Commander, national officers and what shall I say—Treasury robbers? [Laughter.] One thing sure I can say is that you don't belong to the sapling army. [Laughter.] I bring you greetings from the Ohio Department, United Spanish War Veterans. We have just completed our encampment yesterday, the largest encampment in the history of our organization.

I wish to inform you of an incident that happened, which never happened before in the 35 years of life in our organization—I was elected yesterday by a unanimous vote to lead this department. My comrades, when that circulates out over the country it will tend to make the people say that there is an organization intact, no factions there, they are putting up a solid front, and if ever in the history of the world we needed a solid front now is the time to stand together. Now is the time we are going to the front and show the National Economy League that they don't know what they are talking about. [Applause.] We are going to find out why Jack Pershing can get $21,500 retirement pay and a lot of our boys get nothing. [Applause.] We are going to find out why the income-tax payers can pay Mr. Archie Roosevelt $15,000 a year salary for lobbying. We will ask a lot of questions and make them prove the answer. The last telegram, which I read from our good staunch friend, Rice W. Means, said, "Stand fast, boys, we are going to get it all back." [Applause.]

Sometimes I feel, my comrades, that this is a good thing for us. It is going to cause us to suffer a little bit, but we will come back into our own. I have talked to a number of Congressmen and Senators and they say they will go back and take another vote on it. Now, comrades, I am not going to take up any more of your time, all I have done for the last 3 or 4 days is talk.

I am so glad to meet with you here. I am glad to see the interest shown in your organization. I am glad to see that you comrades have not given up the ship, that you are standing by and helping the cause, and in behalf of Rice W. Means and the rest of our national legislative committee of the Spanish-American War Veterans I wish you Godspeed and pledge you our support. Comrades, let us stand together; our fight is your fight and your fight is ours. We are going

in together and God bless and help you make this convention the most profitable you have ever had in the history of your organization. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Now, I wish to introduce to you one of our own members, a member of Cuyahoga Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, William L. Marlin, regional manager of the Veterans' Administration office, Cleveland, Ohio. [Applause.]

Comrade WILLIAM L. MARLIN (regional manager, Veterans' Administration, Cleveland, Ohio). National commander, national officers, and comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to be with you this morning. I am sorry that I could not be with you several days ago, but this seems to be the prize convention week in Ohio as I have had four conventions which it was necessary for me to attend. I just came down yesterday from the Spanish War Veterans' convention at Columbus, and I can vouch for everything that the department commander has said about that gathering. It was the largest and one of the best conventions that has every been held by that department.

I do not want to take up much of your time this morning, but I can't help but state that during these trying times for all of us I want to report something that has not been said before to you, but which may be said later on; that is, with the tightening of the laws and regulations, it becomes increasingly necessary for you and the other organizations to be more diligent and more efficient in your rehabilitation service. All of us know cases in which normally and morally we believe that there is a service connection, but the facts unfortunately are obscure. I am an employee of the Veterans' Administration and you have the responsibility in that respect to dig for facts and then present them.

I watched the newspaper and reports of your convention, and know that you have made considerable progress. I want to compliment you upon your rehabilitation service. I believe that it has been the most progressive, most aggressive rehabilitation service in Washington during the past few months. [Applause.] I also want to say to you that I look with interest for the coming of your Semi-Monthly newspaper. I get information from that when I have to wait for it officially, but enough of that, gentlemen, we have work to do. I have work to do in Cleveland and you have work to do when you go home. This is no time for words; we must be up and at them. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Are there any committees ready to report? If not, at this time I want to recognize Comrade Oscar Jones, commander of Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C., who is here not only as a representative of his chapter but also as a representative of the Department of Labor. I am going to ask him to come forward and say a few words.

Comrade OSCAR JONES (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). Comrade commander and comrades, this will be very short. We are trying to assist the veterans in employment, and very shortly there will be created throughout the United States employment offices maintained by the United States Government for the veterans. There will be one central office in each State and possibly more.

I am in Federal Chapter, the largest chapter in the District of Columbia, and we should know every Senator and Congressman

who reports there for duty. At any time that Federal Chapter can be of assistance to you don't hesitate to call on us. Thank you. [Applause.]

Comrade HERMAN H. WEIMER (Purple Heart Chapter, Chicago, Ill.). Comrade commander, during this past year we have seen the defenders of this Nation criticized and have heard them reviled in public and now in the daily press here we see against our beloved organization an unwarranted, insulting article against the D.A.V. I move you, sir, that this convention go on record as protesting against the publication by the Cincinnati Enquirer or any other paper the kind of stories that appeared in the daily press today. [Applause.]

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I take great pleasure in seconding that motion. [Applause.]

(Carried).

Comrade ROBERT C. BUNGE (national convention chairman, Cincinnati). Comrades, that was an unfortunate article and also the manner in which it was written. You don't suppose for one minute that as chairman of this convention I would let that go by without having something to say about it. There has been a conference arranged of all the press this afternoon at 2:30, and I promise you that this article and this entire convention will be answered in the newspapers in Cincinnati tomorrow. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. The resolutions committee is now ready to report through its chairman, Bill Dodd.

Comrade DAROLD DECOE (Sacramento Chapter, Sacramento, Calif.). I move you that it be the consensus of opinion of this convention, that where there is no objection to the resolution, that the convention consider the resolution adopted.

(Comrade Earl Pinney, Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif., seconds.)

(Carried.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (chairman of the resolutions committee, Union City, N.J.). Comrade commander and comrades, the resolutions committee has worked diligently for the past 3 days and nights. I take this opportunity of thanking the members who have made this report possible. All members of the committee did not report, however, I wish to thank the members from the second, third, and fourth districts, the comrade from the fifth district who attended 1 meeting, from the sixth district who attended 2 meetings, the seventh district who attended 2 meetings, the eighth district who attended 3 meetings, the ninth district who attended 1 meeting, the tenth district who attended 2 meetings, eleventh district 1 meeting, the twelfth district 3 meetings, thirteenth district 3 meetings, the fourteenth district 2 meetings, and the Blind Veterans Chapter did not attend.

RESOLUTION NO. 1 (SUBMITTED BY SEATTLE CHAPTER)

Whereas the Disabled American Veterans of the World War comprise America's outstanding patriots, and

Whereas this organization not only pledges itself to uphold and maintain constitutional laws of the United States but to maintain the true American ideals and aims for which it has fought, and

Whereas the enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, raises the question of constitutionality of our Government, and

Whereas this action of the Seventy-third Congress may imperil the future actions of our Congress: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization go on record as sponsoring legal steps to test the constitutionality of the congressional act of Public. No. 2, March 20, 1933, entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government."

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 2 (SUBMITTED BY OUTWOOD (KY.) CHAPTER)

Whereas a need of closer cooperation between the various ex-service men's organizations is apparent, and

Whereas a greater degree of mutual support can be given by closer cooperation between accredited national organizations, and

Whereas an empowered committee formed of two members of each accredited national organization, to comprise a permanent committee having as its purpose the framing of objectives of interest to the individual organizations would be of inestimable value, and

Whereas publicity concerning governmental expenditures by contract with private corporations is highly desirable, and

Whereas the radio furnishes an ideal means of informing the public as to the intent of the carrying out of these contracts: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the D.A.V. in national convention assembled appoint a committee to approach other accredited organizations with the above objectives in view to the end that the good of our country and the welfare of the veteran may be given a more concurring support.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 3 (SUBMITTED BY CASPER CHAPTER AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE)

Whereas during the last few months, when consideration was being given to the Economy Act and the writing of resolutions pursuant thereto, National Commander Conley, Thomas Kirby, Ralph Chambers, Vivian Corbly, and the members of their respective staffs did everything humanly possible to be done in the interest of the disabled men of the Nation and the members of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War: Therefore be it

Resolved by the delegates of the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the D.A.V., That the appreciation and thanks of this body be hereby expressed to the above-named national officers and the members of their staffs and that this resolution be spread on the minutes of this gathering.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 4 (SUBMITTED BY OSCAR JONES FEDERAL CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Whereas the Secretary of Labor has indicated intention to provide for a veterans' employment service in conformity with Senate bill 510, which became a law on the approval of the President of the United States, June 6, 1933, and

Whereas a specialized employment service for veterans will alleviate to a very great extent the employment problems of disabled veterans: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in national convention assembled, hereby commends the Secretary of Labor for the fine understanding she has shown of the conditions confronting disabled and other veterans with respect to the existing period of unemployment.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 5 (SUBMITTED BY MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT)

Be it resolved by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1933, That this organization use its influence to attempt to stop the practice of newspapers using the words "World War veteran" after the name of any veteran charged with a violation of law.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 6 (SUBMITTED BY ALTOONA (PA.) CHAPTER)

Whereas, we believe it would be for the benefit of all the disabled if there were one united effort to secure legislation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War here assembled in national convention in Cincinnati, June 1933, That the national commander and legislative executives meet at least once yearly with executives of other organizations with the end in view of obtaining the best possible legislative program to the interests of the disabled.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 7 (SUBMITTED BY THEODORE LINDSTROM)

Whereas in order to insure the fulfillment of our obligation to disabled American veterans and their dependents, particularly those veterans who served during the World War, it is believed desirable to establish cooperative relationship with all recognized veterans' organizations and coordinate the respective policies or programs to secure the objective mutually agreeable to all concerned and interested.

Typical of the initiative manifested by the D.A.V.'s since their inception, it is recommended that the following be adopted:

Resolved, That the program of the D.A.V.'s be frankly and diplomatically explained in a letter to be sent to the national headquarters of each recognized organization, by the national headquarters of the D.A.V. to the national legislative chairman of each recognized organization by the national legislative chairman of the D.A.V., to the national rehabilitation chairman of each recognized organization by the national rehabilitation chairman of the D.A.V., to the State department of each recognized organization by the State department of that State, to every post, chapter, or camp of each recognized organization in the city or county by the chapter of the D.A.V. in that city or county and solicit their cooperation in furthering our plan and offer the facilities and influence of our organization in furthering their program, where such united efforts will be mutually advantageous and to further such relationship by social advances such as invitations to meetings, dances, and the like.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 8 (SUBMITTED BY IOWA DEPARTMENT)

Whereas during the World War and immediately after the war the American Government loaned to its allies large sums of money, which have *not* been paid, and

Whereas a world conference is to be held in the near future, at which time negotiations for cancelation or revision of international debts are likely to occur, and

Whereas this Government has seen fit to pare down the small benefits heretofore paid to service-connected disabled soldiers, and any reduction in payment of foreign loans would be, in fact, only absorbing the loss received by World War pensioners, and

Whereas the people of America are overburdened by taxes, and either a cancelation or revision of said debts would place the burden of paying for Government loan bonds on the shoulders of the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in convention assembled, That this Government should not cancel or revise downward by a single cent the loans due and owing to this Government by foreign nations.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 9 (SUBMITTED BY DEPARTMENT OF OREGON)

Whereas the time has come that the veteran organizations must, to insure their just rights, definitely enter the field of nonpartisan politics with the object in mind to support for election to public office in all branches of government men and women who are definitely known to be in accord with our just programs: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a regular order of business of each chapter meeting shall be a nonpartisan discussion of these candidates and legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the State department shall keep each chapter fully informed of all matters pertaining to veterans legislation and information of candidates, State and National, seeking election, as to their attitude toward pending veteran legislation.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 10 (SUBMITTED BY CHARLES SCHMITT, NEW JERSEY)

Whereas the President of the United States of America, by proclamation duly issued, called all loyal sons to the colors of this great country on April 6, 1917, and

Whereas two millions of them took up arms in defense overseas, and

Whereas many thousands embarked from Hoboken, in Hudson County in the State of New Jersey, and

Whereas after the armistice on November 11, 1918, many thousands returned to their home soil through the gateway of Hoboken, and

Whereas a boulder and flag staff were erected and dedicated to mark this spot on ingress and egress in 1925 by Hoboken Assembly of the Knights of Columbus, and

Whereas the veterans and fraternal organizations of this city desire to perpetuate this site: Therefore be it

Resolved, That an organization be formed and be known as the "Hoboken Nationa Memorial Association; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress of the United States be petitioned to set aside a suitable plot of ground at the entrance to the piers now in control of the United States Shipping Board at Hoboken as a national memorial to commemorate the egress and ingress of the valiant sons of this Nation during the late World War.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 11 (SUBMITTED BY THEODORE LINDSTROM, CHICAGO)

Resolved, That each State department and all chapters respectively petition the governor of their respective States, the mayors or ranking city officials of each city or town in their State and inform them of the injustices to the disabled American veterans and their dependents, through the passage of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and solicit their aid in making provisions for their maintenance where the need is established and to continue such aid until the need is removed through employment of the disabled veteran, if he is able, or any member of his household, or until the Federal Government assumes such obligation. Every facility of this organization will cooperate in such endeavors.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 12 (SUBMITTED BY BRONX CHAPTER)

Whereas the wounded veterans in Mount Alto Hospital, Washington, D.C., have formed a committee sponsoring a national movement to erect in Washington, D.C., a memorial dedicated as a tribute to the thousands of unsung American women who have done their share toward winning the war and by their many acts of charity brightening the lives of disabled veterans afterward: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War go on record endorsing this movement and cooperate with this committee toward the successful completion of this project.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 13 (SUBMITTED BY ANNAPOLIS (MD.) CHAPTER)

Resolved, That no veterans, disabled in service, shall be discharged from Government employment regardless of seniority of other employees by reason of economy or reduced appropriations unless and until he has been proven inefficient for a period of 1 year previous to discharge.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 14 (SUBMITTED BY OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT)

Whereas "racketeering" in the name of the Nation's disabled soldiers is being carried on throughout this country based on sympathy extended by many people who wish to contribute to the welfare of the disabled veteran, and

Whereas thousands of dollars are collected from the public each year in the name of charity for the relief of disabled veterans and their dependents, and

Whereas many so-called "solicitors" are panhandling the public for personal financial gain by this pernicious system of racketeering, and

Whereas this unlawful practice is detrimental to the best interests of the disabled veteran and make, it difficult to promote any legitimate and worthy cause for the relief of the disabled and their dependents: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in national convention assembled at Cincinnati this 29th day of June 1933, that we go on record as vigorously condemning this practice of racketeering and panhandling of the public and that the national judge advocate be instructed to prepare suitable suggestions for the immediate presentation to the State legislatures asking for remedial legislative relief and that such legislation prohibit such unlawful racketeering, and that all soliciting be prohibited unless the solicitor has the endorsement of the executive officer of some congressionally recognized veterans' organization or such other endorsement as may be deemed proper by such service organization.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 15 (SUBMITTED BY ALBANY CHAPTER THROUGH NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT)

The Thirteenth National Convention D.A.V., does hereby go on record as reaffirming our faith and belief in the principles upon which this Nation was founded. We still hold the same love of country, liberty, and justice which led us to offer our bodies, and if need be our lives, to protect those ideals in 1917–18.

In common with most of our fellow citizens we have borne our share of the sacrifices entailed by the present economic depression. The country for which we fought and bled has found it necessary to curtail or abolish many of the benefits previously granted us in recognition of our physical sacrifices in the Great War. With few exceptions, and then only in such cases where rank injustices were involved and evident, we have accepted the decision of our national leaders as being necessary for the common welfare of all the people. We do not, however, believe that national economy should begin and end with the veterans.

We do, therefore, now demand that the Federal Government extend the scope of its economies to the end that the numerous income-tax violators that are known to exist and that can be found upon further investigation to exist be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and that the Federal Government recover wherever possible the huge sums that have been diverted from the Federal Treasury by dishonest and disloyal individuals and corporations; that the banking system be purged of the parasites who have been speculating with and misappropriating the funds of their depositors, and that those responsible be compelled to make restitution by seizure of their personal property; that the racketeering element be eliminated as speedily as possible so that honest business can serve the people of this nation without being first forced to pay tribute to the leeches of the underworld who have fattened on their illicit and untaxed traffic.

We believe that the carrying out of the above program will do as much to help general business recovery as any other single plan thus far proposed.

A large portion of the dishonest bankers and income-tax dodging individuals and corporations were among those who were shouting the loudest for economies in veteran expenditures. We as veterans are not willing to stop there, but desire to continue along the line so that the Federal Government will derive full revenue from these hypocritical economy-flag wavers who, in order to cover up their own dishonest and disloyal activities, campaigned so effectively to have the benefits of our disabled comrades slashed to a point which threatens their very existence. Intimidation of honest business men by the racketeers should also be stopped at once by the Federal Government.

We believe that the carrying out of these recommendations would result in savings to the Federal Government and the people of this country of an amount

equal to at least 10 times the present yearly compensation benefits paid to disabled veterans of the World War: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the D.A.V. concur in the ideas expressed above and give publicity thereto.

(Adopted without dissent.)

Commander CONLEY. I am going to interrupt the chairman of the resolutions committee at this time. We have in the house now one of our legislators who wishes to extend his greetings to our convention. I am very pleased to introduce him to you, but on account of the limited time we have here this morning and the fact that we will have to get out of the hall in a few minutes, I will ask him to limit himself to a few minutes—Congressman Byron B. Harlan, of the Third Ohio District.

Congressman BYRON B. HARLAN (Dayton, Ohio). Mr. Commander and members of the D.A.V., it is not necessary for me to tell you how much I appreciated the very cordial invitation extended to me to come before this convention.

I don't believe that this is a time for flag-waving or oratory. I don't believe it is necessary to have any real radical measures to accomplish the things this convention wants accomplished. This country is a big country. We have lots of resources, and it is not necessary to issue a lot of phoney money to carry out the program necessary to care for those men who have given more than their lives for the service of this country. It can be done in a reasonable way; and I believe the message of our President, when he assured this convention that there was not to be a single service-connected man neglected in the final solution of this program, should be an assurance to all.

This problem of taking care of service-connected cases is not a new one to me. I come from Dayton where we have a soldiers' home. The first thing I did there was to open up an office for the purpose of taking care of veterans. I put an ex-service man in there in the beginning, and now I have the adjutant of the Dayton chapter of the D.A.V. taking care of the cases there. I have seen the meritorious cases there and I have also seen the gold brick and grafter. I have seen the doctors going down the streets in their automobiles drawing compensation, and men who are on the State pay roll receiving salaries, who are drawing compensation for disabilities that never affect them. I don't believe there is any Government in the world that has ever attempted to, or could, carry on relief to that extent.

The officials understand this question and want to give you men relief, but when men in prosperous circumstances draw compensation at the same time, money that should go to the service-connected cases, this cannot be done. A lot of mistakes have come out of the economy bill. [Applause.] The President announced over the radio that the mistakes were going to be corrected. The Democratic Party in Washington held a caucus and appointed a committee, and I want to say to you that the men in that caucus were just as much interested in your problems as anyone. This committee was appointed to confer with the President and draw up regulations which I believe will bring about a correction of the mistakes that have been made. They have not all been corrected yet. [Applause.] You can't take a measure affecting all kinds of classifications, put it over in a short time, and have it perfect, or anything like perfect. It

will take at least 2 years to cure a great many of these defects. We can never return, gentlemen, to the old condition that we had before of squandering money just right and left on non-service-connected cases. It cannot be done. If it is done, the public attitude will be such that the meritorious cases will be conflicted with the gold brickers, and you will pay the penalty.

Gentlemen, you have patriotism and I have patriotism. You talked about preparedness; we cannot go ahead with a heavy program of preparedness and use our money in any way at all. Gentlemen, one more minute and I will stop. Fourteen years ago we entered into a war in which we placed on the altar of Mars a great sacrifice and offered the lives of our men; many of those men I see here. To take care of those men is not charity, it is not gratitude; it is a debt, and that debt must be taken care of. If we ever get to a time, as we did in the '70's, when we have money to throw away and spend in any way we can, we will undoubtedly extend a pension to every man; but that time is not here. I thank you very much.

Commander CONLEY. I thank the Congressman for coming here on my invitation. The resolutions committee will continue with its report.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD, chairman of the resolutions committee, Union City, N.J.:

RESOLUTION NO. 16 (SUBMITTED BY PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 1, THROUGH THE ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT)

Be it resolved, That the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans in convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1933, go on record as condemning Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, for his hostile attitude toward the disabled veteran and for his repudiation of promises, made in writing, to the Disabled Veterans during his campaign for the office of Congressman in 1932, in which he specifically stated that he would not favor the abolishment of the presumptive clause as outlined in the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, as amended; and be it further

Resolved, That the following copy of a pledge, made over the signature of Lewis W. Douglas, Congressman, October 18, 1932, be attached as a part of this resolution for the records of this convention.

PIMA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Tucson, Ariz., October 18, 1932.

GENTLEMEN: I will not favor modification of the "presumptive clause" unless such modification is recommended by the highest medical authorities in the country.

L. W. DOUGLAS.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 17 (SUBMITTED BY EMIL E. HOLMES, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF MINNESOTA)

Whereas there has been appointed by the United States Senate a committee of which the Honorable Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, is the chairman, and the purpose of this committee is to conduct an investigation of what is commonly called "rackets", or illegal and dishonest business methods; and

Whereas the above-mentioned committee will, within a short time, begin hearings, and it is highly important for the future welfare of our country that this investigation be thorough and thereby result in putting business practices of this country on a higher level. It is evident that the failure of this investigation would result in the further spreading of dishonest business methods and thereby complete the demoralization of American institutions; and

Whereas it is obviously the plain duty of all loyal, patriotic Americans to cooperate with this committee as they should stand by the flag against the foreign foe in time of war; and it is further the plain duty of the members of this committee

and cooperating agencies to delve deeply into the dishonest transactions of those who have sold millions of dollars of worthless bonds and securities and that a thoroughly searching investigation be made into the conduct of industrial insurance companies who extort millions upon millions of dollars from the people of out Nation without providing insurance protection on an equal basis with ordinary insurance for the dollars invested. Not to include "industrial insurance rackets" in this investigation would mean that the common people of our country would remain exposed to the poisonous fangs of a ruthless monster that knows no limit in its greed: Be it therefore

Resolved, That our national commander establish contact with the Copeland committee and cooperate with this committee in every possible way; and that, in view of the patriotic claims of the National Economy League, they be requested by our national commander to display their patriotism, if any remains, by cooperating in this noble endeavor for the protection of the American people: Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in convention assembled, Cincinnati, Ohio, highly commend the contemplated activities of the Copeland committee and urge every cooperation for its success, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, all Members of Congress, and released to the public press.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 18 (SUBMITTED BY J. L. MONNAHAN, MINNEAPOLIS)

Whereas November 11, Armistice Day, is recognized as a day of particular significance when a grateful Nation should pause to reflect in memory of those who gave their all in the recent World War; and

Whereas this day, which is now recognized as a semiholiday, should be given more importance and placed on the statute books of our country as a national holiday, a perpetual reminder of the glorious ending of the "war to end wars": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in thirteenth annual convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1933, hereby goes on record as favoring the declaration of November 11 as a national legal holiday.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 19 (SUBMITTED BY FRANK HOWARD, MINNEAPOLIS)

Whereas the National Economy Act, enacted March 20, 1333, created a surplus of employees in the Veterans' Administration offices; and

Whereas many veteran employees who were employed at the Veterans' Administration offices were victims of being furloughed and later discharged; and

Whereas it is apparent that certain department heads have been politically minded in the rerating of the efficiency ratings in order to furlough certain employees: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans, at regular convention assembled, go on record demanding a Civil-Service investigation of the efficiency ratings of all furloughed Veterans' Administration employees.

(Adopted without dissent.)

Resolution No. 20 stricken from record by unanimous vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 21 (SUBMITTED BY MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER)

Whereas the War Department has issued a general order to present the Order of the Purple Heart to all men who were wounded in action; and

Whereas the War Department will issue the purple heart to those only who have a record of the wound recorded on their Adjutant General Office records; and

Whereas many of the records were not complete, due to the fact that many were lost or no notations made of the wounds at the time of combat: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in annual convention assembled, go on record requesting that the War Department recognize certification or general orders of the commanding officer authorizing wounded

veterans to wear wound chevron, or notations of wound on veterans' discharge, or affidavit evidence from comrades where no record is recorded on the Adjutant General Office record.

(Approved without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 22 (SUBMITTED BY CHARLOTTE W. FAY CHAPTER, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.)

Whereas National Commander William Conley has been constantly engaged in the fight to protect the interests of the disabled veterans of the World War at a time when all the powers of an unharnessed Congress, and the Chief Executive, through influence brought to bear by the National Economy League, have been brought into play to strip the disabled veteran of all the rights and privileges granted him over a period of years by sane, clear-mined lawmakers; and

Whereas National Commander Conley is, at the present time, active in the fight to save as much out of the devastation as is humanely possible; and

Whereas, in the present period of hysteria, men are being driven to extremes of thought by the wily propaganda of Communists, bent upon the ultimate destruction of sane government, using their strongest efforts to induce veterans to join in a march on the Nation's Capitol; and

Whereas Commander Conley, having in his possession positive proof that the present so-called "bonus march" is the direct move of the Communist leaders, and has warned us and the general public of these facts: Therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War do hereby heartily applaud and commend him for all the foregoing and express our appreciation for the loyalty and devotion he has displayed in the care of the great membership of our organization which has been placed under his command; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this convention.

(Adopted without dissent as Past Commander E. Claude Babcock presides and Commander Conley is given a great hand by the convention.)

RESOLUTION NO. 23 (SUBMITTED BY ARTHUR LEWIS, COMMANDER NAOMI CHAPTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.)

Resolved, We, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, urge the President and the National Congress to make necessary arrangements, legislative or otherwise, for a Nation-wide closing of all sweatshops which are benefiting from Government contracts, and that, should the Government of the United States place or sublet contracts, that these should be placed with reliable naturalized citizens of the United States who are paying a decent living wage to naturalized citizens, who are the only persons that will be allowed to work for anyone who works on any Government work of any kind. Also it should be specified on any Government contract work that is let out that veterans be employed according to the value of the contract.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 24 (SUBMITTED BY BUDDIES CHAPTER, DALLAS, TEX.)

Whereas National Rehabilitation Officer Ralph Chambers, of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, has given untiringly of his efforts and time in the interest and welfare of his disabled comrades during the present crisis; and

Whereas National Rehabilitation Chairman Ralph Chambers has never once failed to perform his duty in a courageous and efficient manner: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, That National Rehabilitation Officer Ralph Chambers be assured of the whole-hearted support and loyalty of the members of this convention and be informed that we are not only back of him every moment but with him to the last trench; and be it further

Resolved, That National Rehabilitation Officer Ralph Chambers be highly com-

mended and cited for his extraordinary and outstanding services; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the national convention.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 25 (SUBMITTED BY FALLS CHURCH (VA.) CHAPTER)

Whereas, by the authority of Public, No. 2, of the seventy-third Congress, the Executive order discriminating as to the amount of compensation to be paid to disabled veterans while in Government service and those not in Federal Government service—

Be it resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans disapprove such discrimination; and be it further

Resolved, That the national convention direct its officers to petition the President to revoke said discriminatory order so that workers in the service of the Federal Government may receive similar consideration to those public workers in State or municipal employment, etc., and those working for private concerns or engaged in private business.

(Adopted without dissent.)

RESOLUTION NO. 26 (SUBMITTED BY GENE CALLAGHAN FOR DEPARTMENT OF MONTANA)

Whereas the obligation to make proper provision for the care of disabled veterans of the wars of the United States rests primarily upon the Federal Government; and

Whereas the legislation known as the World War Veterans' Act, and amendments made thereto prior to March 20, 1933, recognized and provided for the discharge of that duty by the Federal Government; and

Whereas under that legislation, a system of Nation-wide control and administration of these affairs has been built up through which the problems incident to the care of these veterans have been studied and systematized; and

Whereas until the enactment of Public, No. 2, of the Seventy-third Congress, the facilities which had been provided and were being maintained by the Federal Government through its Veterans' Administration were adequate for that purpose and constituted the foundation for the future care of these men by providing proper allowances, hospitalization, and domiciliary care; and

Whereas the effect of Public, No. 2, will be to disorganize those facilities; and

Whereas the attempt of the States to handle these problems will, by reason of the lack of organization, be much more expensive than will the administration by the Federal Government; and

Whereas if the Federal Government repudiates its obligation it will be necessary for the States to make such provision as they can for the relief of disabled veterans and for their proper hospitalization: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by this Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, That we do, and we do hereby, demand that the Government of the United States continue to discharge its own obligation with reference to disabled veterans of its wars and do not thrust upon the States a load which the States are not prepared to carry and subject the disabled veterans of the United States to the hardships and suffering which will result during the period of disorganization of Federal facilities and the organization of adequate facilities in the States for their care.

(Approved without dissent.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD. Resolution No. 26, which you just adopted, is one of more than 100 similar resolutions presented on this subject. The Montana resolution covers practically every point mentioned in this bundle, so your committee selected it for presentation to this body.

Commander CONLEY. It will be necessary to suspend the reading of the remaining resolutions, as we must have the report of the constitution committee at this time. There will be no discussion on the amendments at this time. The report will be reread tomorrow, and at that time each item will be open for discussion and action.

(All proposed constitutional changes are read at this time. For details, see Friday proceedings.)

Comrade JOHN BYRNES (Helena Chapter, Helena, Mont.). I move that this convention be called at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, so that we can finish the business that is to come before us.

(Comrade R. E. Hale, Parkersburg, W.Va., seconds.)

(Carried.)

Commander CONLEY. We will recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

SIXTH BUSINESS SESSION

Hotel Gibson Roof Garden, Friday, June 30, 1933, 8:30 a.m.

(Vice Commander A. B. Powell, Birmingham, Ala., called the convention to order at 8:30 a.m., with seven delegates present.)

Comrade E. C. BABCOCK (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.), I move that the convention recess until 9 a.m.

(Comrade E. Ross Smith, Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Ark., seconds.)

(Carried.)

Friday, June 30, 1933, 9 a.m.

Vice Commander A. B. POWELL (Birmingham, Ala.). The convention will please come to order.

Comrade E. C. BABCOCK (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). Despite the fact that the convention voted to assemble at 8:30 this morning, there were only seven delegates in the hall. It was, of course, impossible to proceed with the business, and we recessed until 9 o'clock. Inasmuch as there are not enough delegates in the hall to proceed now, I move that we recess until 10 o'clock.

(Comrade Frank Haley, Brooklyn Chapter No. 28, Brooklyn, N.Y., seconds.)

(The motion is lost.)

Vice Commander A. B. POWELL (Birmingham, Ala.). We will now hear from the chairman of the rehabilitation committee, Frank Haley, who will render his final report.

Comrade FRANK HALEY (chairman of rehabilitation committee, Brooklyn, N.Y.). Comrade commander and comrades, you will recall the other day, I believe it was Wednesday, your rehabilitation committee made a tentative and partial report on the activities and work done by that committee up to that time. This committee is prepared to make a full report this morning to the convention. Before starting on this report I want to precede it by saying that for 1 week, beginning with last Sunday, June 25, the rehabilitation conferences of all rehabilitation officers have been held daily. There were several committees appointed from those conferences to take up various questions and issues that the conference desired to discuss and take up with General Hines when he appears before the rehabilitation conferences Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; and in order that the workings of these rehabilitation conferences may be included in the report of this convention, I now move you, Comrade Commander, that the stenographic report of the final session of the rehabilitation conferences be embodied and made a part of the report of your conven-

tion rehabilitation committee. (The report referred to follows immediately after the adoption of the convention rehabilitation report.)

(Comrade Quintus E. Camp, New Orleans Chapter, No. 1, New Orleans, La., seconds.)

(Carried.)

Comrade FRANK HALEY. Your rehabilitation committee, as stated at the time I made the partial report for this committee, has had a great number of resolutions before them. We have acted on and read and passed on 147 resolutions, and, as explained the other day, many of those resolutions were duplicated and many others, as also explained, had been drafted prior to the time that modifications had been made to the regulations of Public, No. 2, and in many instances the questions in these resolutions had already been taken care of. Your committee feels that it would be a physical impossibility and that we would be here a week or more if each and every one of these 147 resolutions were to be read before this convention; consequently as stated in the previous report, there are only a few resolutions that will be read before this convention. I wlll now read the resolutions that the committee desired to submit individually to this convention. I would further suggest that inasmuch as there are only a few here that they be read in their entirety so you will not miss the meat of the resolution. Upon the completion of the reading of the resolution, I would suggest that the chairman or the person reading them move their adoption; and if there are no objections they will be adopted.

Vice Commander POWELL. Are there any objections to that procedure? Hearing none, we will proceed.

Comrade FRANK HALEY:

REHABILITATION RESOLUTION NO. 1 (SUBMITTED BY JAMES L. MONNAHAN, MINNEAPOLIS)

Whereas many veterans do not make any payment upon their insurance liens because of the fact that they do not know the date on which the said interest falls due; and

Whereas it appears that this works a great hardship upon many veterans, causing them to allow their insurance liens to become severe burdens upon their insurance policies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in regular convention assembled, That we recommend that the law be amended, making it mandatory for the Veterans' Bureau to notify the veterans of the annual interest date of their insurance liens.

(Adopted without dissent.)

REHABILITATION RESOLUTION NO. 2 (SUBMITTED BY JAMES L. MONNAHAN, MINNEAPOLIS)

Whereas recent regulations promulgated by the President of the United States pursuant to the act of March 20, 1933, proposed to recentralize all activities with regard to veterans' compensation folders, insurance, and other benefits to central office at Washington, and

Whereas this will, of necessity, cause a large number of cases to be forwarded to central office before action on them has been completed in their respective regional offices, and

Whereas the bill known as Public, No. 2 will, of itself, result in a large number of cases being appealed to central office, and

Whereas past experiences have taught us that whenever a question regarding a veteran's case is determined in central office, a large amount of time elapsed between the filing of the claim and final adjudication, and

Whereas it appears because of the passage of the new bill that there will necessarily be a large amount of evidence introduced in veteran's claims that have not yet been considered by any board, and

Whereas it cannot be disputed that the privilege of a personal appearance when the veteran's case is considered, either by the claimant himself or his representative is beneficial to the veteran, and

Whereas it would not be feasible and expense prohibits the veterans' going to central office in order to appear before the claims and rating board when the case is considered: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War at its annual convention in regular meeting assembled go on record as requesting that all questions with regard to initial service connections, considering of evidence, be considered in field offices before the case is appealed to central office; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record as being absolutely against recentralizing of veterans case folders in central office.

(Adopted without dissent.)

REHABILITATION RESOLUTION NO. 3 (SUBMITTED BY NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT)

Whereas Regulation 10, paragraph 10, now prohibits the payment of moneys to any person employed by the United States Government or any corporation the majority of which stock is owned by the United States Government except in a limited amount, and

Whereas it seems decidedly unfair to penalize a veteran for being employed by the Government in such manner: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be petitioned to amend Regulation No. 10, paragraph 10, in such manner as will permit the payment of full compensation according to the schedule of disablity ratings when such disabilities are a direct result of the veteran's military service.

(Adopted without dissent.)

REHABILITATION RESOLUTION NO. 4 (SUBMITTED BY REHABILITATION COMMITTEE)

Whereas rehabilitation officers' time is very limited because of the immense load incident to the passage of Public, No. 2;

Whereas a large number of our membership has had their compensation taken away from them entirely or materially reduced;

Whereas we owe a particular obligation to our members: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the rehabilitation service be continued first to members of the organization and secondly to eligible nonmembers insofar as rehabilitation officers, time will permit and local conditions warrant.

(Adopted without dissent.)

Comrade FRANK HALEY. A number of resolutions were submitted to your committee, which relate to the continuance of rehabilitation officers.

Comrade WM. MASTIN (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.), I wish to make a motion that only people who speak English be allowed to speak on this convention floor. [Laughter.]

REHABILITATION RESOLUTION NO. 5 (SUBMITTED BY REHABILITATION COMMITTEE)

Whereas there is greater need for rehabilitation service throughout the United States than at any time in the history of the organization, and

Whereas the need is particularly emphasized at this time because of the necessity that all cases of compensation be reviewed within the next few months, and

Whereas the rights of the disabled man will be extended and more equitable decisions made through proper representation by qualified rehabilitation officers of the organization: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention mandate the continuance of the present rehabilitation service and the extension of same through employment of additional salaried

rehabilitation officers to serve in Veterans' Administration facilities not now receiving service as rapidly as the finances of the national organization will permit.

(Adopted without dissent.)

REHABILITATION RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas under the so-called "Economy Act" the President of the United States is empowered to promulgate, issue, and approve any regulations he may desire under this act, and

Whereas since the issuance of the first regulations by the President modifications beneficial to disabled veterans have been made in these regulations, and

Whereas it is the opinion of this committee that further broad modifications must be made to the present regulations, instructions, and rating schedule to return in full the benefits previously payable under laws in effect on March 19, 1933: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in convention assembled this 29th day of June mandate that the national rehabilitation chairman use every possible effort within his power to have further changes made by Executive orders and Veterans' Administration instructions to accomplish provision for relief and payments to all veterans of the World War and their dependents entitled to receive compensation because of service-connected disabilities under the laws in effect on March 19, 1933.

Comrade W. K. ROBERTSON (Elkhart Chapter No. 19, Elkhart, Ind.). I move you that this resolution read the "so-called" Economy Act instead of the new Economy Act.

Comrade FRANK HALEY. On behalf of the committee I will accept that change in the resolution. I can see the comrade's point, the way it read some people would think that we have had previous economy acts, which we have not had. If it is acceptable to the convention I will make that change so that the resolution will read "under the so-called 'Economy Act.'" The word "new" will be stricken out and the words "so-called" will be inserted.

(Commander Conley takes chair.)

That concludes the report of your Rehabilitation Committee and I move the acceptance and adoption of this report in its entirety.

(Conference called to order by Mr. Chambers at 3 p.m.)

Mr. CHAMBERS. Comrades, the members of the rehabilitation staff beginning Sunday have put in many hours developing and bringing to a head the particular matters they felt should be submitted to the Administrator and his staff this afternoon. In our discussions we developed rather definite information on the general policies that were in effect up to the end of last week. During the past week certain additional regulations have been issued. I feel it will speed us along if we ask the Administrator and the members of his staff to tell us first of the general provisions of these further amendments and regulations which have come to the field. By so doing they will probably eliminate unnecessary questions. I will first call upon General Hines and leave it to him to call upon his assistants for general statements of the provisions of the new instructions that have come out during the past 10 days—General Hines. [Applause.]

General HINES. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to come here this afternoon and go into this more or less business session with you. The changes and new regulations necessarily had to be based first upon certain modification of the original regulations issued by the President under the basic authority given to him in the Economy Act. At the time those original regulations were signed the President directed that the Veterans' Administration

watch the operation and effect of those regulations and report to him the inequalities and injustices that were being worked by the regulations. Prior to any legislation, that is, any legislation following the Economy Act, we made to the President recommendations for additional changes, feeling that in the service-connected cases, particularly, cuts under the new rating table were too severe and in order to remedy this situation it would be necessary to do two things—first, increase the basic rate and second to increase the number of steps in the rating table. New regulations were drawn to accomplish both of those and I will later call upon Mr. J. O'C. Roberts, solicitor, and Mr. George Brown, director of compensation, to take up the details of just what they did. First I want to go over the changes. They not only apply to the service-connected cases but nonservice connected as well. Those regulations involve what was finally written into the law, the provision that in no event would the allowance being paid to a veteran on March 20, be reduced more than 25 percent. That was placed in the President's regulations and later written into the amendment of the law. Those changes also affect the Spanish-American War Veterans by increasing the rate for those sixty-two years of age and those between the ages of 55 and 62 who are 50 percent or more permanently disabled. Further the regulations also provide that the widows and children and dependent parents of deceased World War Veterans who were on the rolls on March 20, when the National Economy Act was passed would be placed back on the rolls regardless of whether the disability of the man was directly connected with service or not and they would receive no cut whatsoever. Now you must realize that with the law itself requiring that certain things be done it was necessary to also issue additional regulations under the law. One of the most important provisions of the new law is that relating to what is called a presumptive case or those men who were drawing on March 20, disability compensation under the presumption clauses of the War Risk Insurance Act. There are two presumptions involved, first having to do with presumption of soundness upon entering into service, second having to do with certain disabilities presumed to be due to service if found to be of a compensable degree prior to January 1, 1925. The new law provides that in the event that the Veterans' Administration in their review which is taking place now under the President's regulations should decide that a man or woman is not properly connected under the presumptive provision of the President's new regulations their case will be sent to a special board. It will be the purpose of the special board to determine, regardless of the decision of the Veterans' Administration whether the veteran should continue to be called a service-connected case and continued on the rolls. I propose to suggest to the President that the Boards be made up of 5 members, 2 members from the Veterans' Administration and 3 from outside of the Administration. The law provides that a majority of the board would be made up of members not in the employ of the Veterans' Administration at the time the act was passed. The law gives that special board rather broad latitude by providing that regardless of the clinical findings in a particular case as defined by the Veterans' Administration regulations, the board will be authorized to exercise good judgment in deciding whether a man stays on the roll or does not. I know that it will be the pur-

pose of the President to select as the three nominees that he will appoint as members of the board, men whose decision on the matter will carry weight in the area or community where the case is handled. I need not tell you that out of approximately 150,000 cases to be reviewed that it will probably require a large number of boards, at least a minimum of one board in each regional area and in the larger areas two or three boards. After that Board has rendered its decision if it is unfavorable the veterans will have the right to appeal in the appeal period of 6 months in which he will have the right to perfect his case, present additional evidence, and have a final appeal to the Administrator. I should have told you also that the veteran will be offered an opportunity of appearing in person or by attorney before the special board. He will be permitted to present evidence or anything that would be in line to tend to assist him in establishing his rights. I wish to call your attention to a letter addressed by me to all regional managers on the subject of the present review that is now under way in which I cautioned them to particularly pay attention to this review for the purpose of assuring every veteran that his rights are properly considered. The new rating table gives the board and the rating agencies the right to resolve a reasonable doubt in favor of the veteran and it is our desire that that be donel Likewise it is made the particular responsibility of the regiona. managers to see that any cases of individuals not working by the new regulations are called to my personal attention. I have a feeling that if the intent of that letter and the regulations and rating schedule, particularly the rules for its use, are carried out that there should be no complaint of our action so far as fitting our action to the established regulations is concerned.

Now I desire to make it clear so that you will know definitely the limit of our authority. Congress has delegated to the President broad authority—it has established in the new law certain definite principles, primarily drawing distinction between disabilities due to service and disabilities not due to service. It gives the President broad latitude in fixing rates between $6 and $275 for disabilities falling within those limits. In the matter of rates the President has latitude to fix the rates. It also authorizes the President to establish definite rules dealing with presumptions. He has set up certain definite rules which we will be required to follow until we present to him some facts which would justify a change and as I said this morning I have found in dealing with the President a full desire on his part to make modifications in those regulations when it is shown to him that they are working injustices. Now on the matter of hospitalizations—which I take it is the second important problem—you realize that the present regulations, except for emergency cases, limit our hospitalization practically to our own facilities; by that I mean Veterans' Administration facilities. It is within the power of the President to modify those regulations as they now exist. The question has arisen already as to what should be done with those men now in contract institutions and other Government institutions who are unable to be moved or discharged at this time. On my responsibility and on advice of the Solicitor I have taken it as an administrative necessity to issue instructions that no man in need of further treatment, and unable to be given transfer to our own institutions will be changed until he is able to be transferred or discharged. Likewise

the President realizing that it may be necessary to utilize other Government facilities has asked cooperation of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, which is made up of Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Solicitor General of the United States, General Wood, formerly head manager, National Soldiers Homes, and Col. George Ijams, Assistant Administrator. That board functions directly through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and under the President. It is a coordinating board set up primarily to coordinate the Government's activities dealing with hospitalization. The President has asked that Board to survey the existing Government facilities to determine the need for hospital facilities throughout the United States and to make recommendations to him as to what facilities should be used and to what extent. You probably know without me saying that the rights to hospitalization for tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric diseases, and other permanent conditions are still permissible even though they may not be due to service. We have classified certain disabilities which are entitled to hospitalization. Our load in the tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals has diminished. We have a number of new facilities that are to be opened. In connection with domiciliary care—when a man has a fair degree of permanent disability which would prevent him from carrying on or earning adequate support he is entitled to domiciliary care, regardless of service or nonservice disability. With domiciliary care there is certain hospital care that goes with it, so the field of hospitalization has been curtailed primarily for the general cases that do not meet specifications of permanent disability. You no doubt will be interested in the hospitalization of those veterans whose disabilities for which they are drawing pension are service connected, but whose disabilities for which they desire hospitalization may be not the same disability. I am willing to concede that that group of veterans should be given further consideration and I understand it is one you have had some discussion upon. Now, generally, I have covered the field. I will expect and be glad to answer questions as the discussion proceeds, but I would like to have Mr. Roberts follow me on the regulations and then have Mr. Brown follow Mr. Roberts and outline in detail for you. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAMBERS. I am sure we are all appreciative of the summary which has been made by General Hines. I know he has answered some questions that have been asked here during the past week. I feel that Mr. Roberts' statement and Mr. Brown's statement will give us replies to further questions. After the statement by Mr. Brown before any questions we will have the reports of the committees which will bring out certain definite questions and I am hopeful that by the time we have received our reports of our committees and from the discussions of those reports we will have answers to all of our questions—Mr. Roberts. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, the first important changes in Veterans' Administration regulations were those contained in regulation 1-A. The first change was that in the basic rate from $8 to $80, to $9 to $90 per month and the rates provided were 10 percent, $9; 20 percent, $18; 30 percent, $27; 40 percent, $36; 50 percent, $45; 60 percent, $54; 70 percent, $63; 80 percent, $72; 90 percent, $81; and total disability $90.

As you will note there are 10 rating steps in lieu of the 5 originally contained in the first issue of regulations. The next most important change was with reference to specific disability cases such as the loss of two legs, arms. The original rating provided only for the anatomical loss so that the special rates will be payable in the loss of use of cases as well as in anatomical loss cases. Further, with reference to the extra $20 per month payable for the loss of leg, arm, or eye—that amount was increased by the amended regulations to $25 instead of $20 so in addition to the regular rate those men will receive an extra $25.

The next important change is with reference to those men who are so helplessly in need of a regular attendant. The original regulations provided for a rating of $100. The new regulations increase this to $150, which was or which is comparable to the old permanent total rating of $100 plus $50 for an attendant.

Also, with reference to the loss of use of both hands and one foot, or cases involving the loss of both feet and one hand, the rate was increased from $150 to $175 per month. These changes were brought about by reason of the fact that after the regulations were issued it was clearly disclosed that the rates provided for this group were not adequate for this disabled group.

On the peace-time service the regulations provide that those injured in combat will be paid war-time rates. General Hines has mentioned the increase in rate for the nonservice-connected permanent-total cases.

There is an important provision with reference to a mixed case. If there is any case where a man suffered from a disability on account of his war-time service and also disability due to peace-time service, the regulations provide that the peace-time disability will be rated as war-time disability for combination purposes. That covers regulation 1-A.

Regulation 3-A deals with the new rating schedule, and Mr. Brown will cover the details of that. It is sufficient for me to say that it includes 10 steps in lieu of the 5 steps originally provided for. The reason for increase in steps was the fact that as a result of the 5-step table there was a drop down because of former disability being intermediate to those 5 steps and it was manifestly unfair to permit reduction to take place and correction was made in that connection.

Burial allowances: Regulation 9-A provides that burial allowances should be paid in all cases where the net assets exclusive of accrued amounts of pension, compensation, and so forth, do not exceed $1,000. We feel that any veteran coming under this provision will be provided proper burial.

Regulation 10-A refers to children of deceased veterans and provides that the 16-year limit contained in the original regulations shall be increased to 18 years and shall be continued up to the age of 21 for educational purposes. This restores the former provision of the World War Veterans' Act.

Widows of veterans in Federal employment are excluded from the limitation of drawing both Federal salary and pension, as are those veterans receiving a salary of $50 or less. That covers generally the amendatory regulations issued by the President. By reason of the provisions of Public, No. 78, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, certain additional amendatory regulations will become neces-

sary, and I would like to mention those now in process of being prepared in order that you may know what they are. Before coming to that, however, I would like to call your attention to an opinion which was written and approved by the Administrator pertaining to Public, No. 78 and the 25 percent limit on cuts in compensation for veterans suffering with directly service-connected conditions which will likewise apply to those veterans presumptively connected and continue until such time as the board may act in their cases. The monetary benefit the veteran was receiving on March 20 is the amount which will be used for determining the 25 percent reduction. That will include allowance for children or dependent parents, if the veteran was receiving a temporary rating, and will cover those arrested tuberculosis cases which have been receiving the $50 statutory award. In other words in determining the extent of the reduction you refer to the monetary amount the veteran was receiving. That amount will not be reduced more than 25 percent. We estimate that the average reduction flowing from the new schedule will be only approximately 18 percent, so it will be rather the unusual case in the event of a 25 percent reduction.

The second instruction issued under No. 78 pertains to a group of cases which General Hines after careful consideration recommended to the Congress, first to the President for his approval, the group of cases of those men where awards had been made for payment but which did not go forward prior to March 20, 1933, to provide that in any case where a favorable rating was supported prior to that time and payment had not been made up until March 20, should be paid, and further to provide that in any case where no adjudication has been made that that claim may be favorably acted upon under the old law so we feel that this provision will to a great extent correct injustices from the repeal of laws in cases ready for payment which were not paid.

Next is hospitalization of peace-time service-connected veterans. Public, No. 78 will be particularly applicable to and will afford to those veterans who entered service after November 11, 1918, the right to hospitalization for service-connected conditions.

The next regulations will, of course, pertain to these new boards. What the provision of that regulation will be will largely be determined by instructions of the President governing the rules of the special boards. There are one or two matters now being studied, and I wish to emphasize this to you, and I hope you will appreciate the fact, that I have a group of men in my office who are doing nothing but studying these regulations and their effects on the basis of complaints, recommendations, and criticisms and that there is in process of preparation further amendments to these regulations. We solicit your constructive criticism to the end that there may be brought to our attention any injustices which you feel have been created in order that they may be presented to the President. One important regulation which is now in process of preparation, but which has not been approved yet, is that which I feel confident will provide for appeal in connection with the degree of disability question—something you are particularly interested in. Another question—I could mention for example the cut of 50 percent for those men residing in Puerto Rico and in other territories and possessions of the United States. We are studying to see if further exceptions to the 50 percent cut can

be made or the basis of economic conditions in the Territories and possessions, any change to be on the basis that the cost of living is not much less than in continental limits of the United States. I can assure you any mistake will be corrected. That about covers generally the regulations issued and what we are doing. I again ask, that if you have any criticism or suggestions that you send them to us. Already I have talked to one of your members here who has brought to my attention a group of cases which clearly was not forseen when we were drafting the regulations. That group will certainly be given the most careful consideration and fair recommendations will be made on that question. I suggest your cooperation. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAMBERS. We seem to be getting some answers to questions which were asked all week. I am going to ask Mr. Brown to give us further observations on the new instructions. Mr. Brown. [Applause.]

Mr. BROWN. As you know, as a result of the approval of the latest veterans' regulations it was necessary for us to at least, in part, suspend some phases of the review being conducted. On June 24, the instruction authorizing the recommencement of the review was released and the field offices are now ready to go ahead with the review and complete it in the order that it was originally planned. This instruction, among other things, provides that cases previously taken off the rolls without rating-board action will not be forwarded to the special boards until after rating board action has been had. It also provides that in putting into effect the new regulations the Administrator's telegram of May 19, 1933, will be followed. That telegram, as you know, provided that for the purpose of regulation 1, part 1, service connections previously granted for diseases on the basis that they existed prior to enlistment, or during service, or within 1 year following discharge, in cases where veterans served 90 days or more during a war enlistment, will be continued unless medical judgment supported by a showing of clear and unmistakable error conclusively determines that the continuance of such connections is clearly erroneous and unwarranted. This telegram will remain in effect until the review has been completed under the provisions of Veterans' Regulation 1-A. Another provision of the instruction of June 24, 1933, of major importance is the provision that provides that rating boards are authorized to correct their own errors. This was inserted for the reason that it was realized that the boards are being required, during the course of the review, to work under a great deal of pressure and that it would not be reasonable to expect that errors would not be made. This provision should eliminate appeal procedure in those instances where the field office itself is convinced that a mistake was made in the application of the regulations. The instruction also outlines in detail the procedure that will be followed by the regional offices in referring cases to the special boards established under the provisions of section 20, Public, No. 78, Seventy-third Congress. It is provided that a letter setting forth the salient facts on which the Administration based its action will be dispatched to each veteran. The veteran will also be informed of his right to appear before the special board to submit additional evidence and to secure representation of a recognized service organization or any other individual

qualified to represent the veteran. The instruction defines the types of cases that will go before the special boards. Those cases wherein service connection was granted upon the basis that the disability existed prior to enlistment and was noted and aggravated by service fall within the category of claims that will not be considered by the special boards. Claims wherein service connections were granted upon the basis of the conclusive presumption of soundness at enlistment, and claims wherein service connections were granted upon the basis that the diseases specified in the second proviso of section 200 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, or the comparable provision of section 300 of the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, manifested themselves within the specified periods, will be referred to the special boards.

On the same date, instruction no. 1, Veterans' Regulation Series No. 1, dealing with the adjudication procedure governing the reduction in payments of compensation was released. This instruction outlined the method that will be followed in putting into effect the provisions of section 20, Public, No. 78, Seventy-third Congress, relating to the limitations that govern the reduction of payments that were in effect on March 20, 1933. This instruction briefly provides that in those instances where the disabilities were directly connected with the service that the payments to be made on and after July 1, 1933, may not be in an amount that would exceed a 25 percent reduction. They also provide that in those cases where service connections were based upon statutory presumptions, the payments authorized effective as of July 1, 1933, will not be less than 75 percent of the payments that were going forward on March 20, 1933, and that in such cases the payments so authorized will continue until October 31, 1933, or the date that the special board acts upon the case, whichever is the earlier date. The instruction also outlines the procedure that will be followed in determining the amount of payments in those cases where the veterans are suffering from multiple disabilities. This instruction provides in addition that in those cases where as a result of the application of the second edition of the Schedule for Rating Disabilities an increased rate of pension is found to be in order that that increased rate will be certified for payment. It is also provided that direct service connection will not be discontinued except for fraud, mistake, or misrepresentation.

Those are the two instructions of major importance that have been issued within the last week and set the machine in motion in order that the review may be completed.

With reference to the second edition of the Schedule for Rating Disabilities, Mr. Roberts has pointed out that the major difference between it and the first edition of the 1933 Schedule for Rating Disabilities, is that the latter was based upon a 5-step rating principle, while the former is based upon a 10-step rating principle. In constructing the second edition of the Schedule for Rating Disabilities, the variant 5 evaluations contained in the 1925 Schedule of Disability Ratings were used as a basis unless it was apparent that the use of these evaluations would result in the carrying forward of inequitable ratings. In classifying disabilities into the 10 steps it was the policy to throw disabilities that were rated under variant 5, for example, between 25 and 30 percent into the next higher

bracket; namely, 30 percent. Disabilities that were rated between 24 and 20 percent under variant 5, were thrown into the next lower step; namely, 20 percent. The second edition of the Schedule for Rating Disabilities has not as yet been in effect for a sufficient length of time for us to correctly gage its results. It, however, is expected that rating officials will call to the attention of the central office any instances where, as a result of the application of this schedule, they feel that an inequitable rating will result. In this connection it must be kept in mind that the application of this schedule will not result in payments being reduced more than 25 percent of the amount being received on March 20, 1933, because of the limitations contained in section 20, Public, No. 78, Seventy-third Congress.

These remarks cover about all of the important issues that were released during the last week. [Applause.]

Emil Holmes (Minnesota). Just as a matter of information—am I to understand that these special review boards to be appointed within the next few days will consist of a certain percent of appointees not previously connected with the Veterans' Administration?

General Hines. That is correct. The President has asked me to call on all the service organizations to locate a certain number of men in each regional area. All service organizations have been requested, the governors of the States have also been requested, to locate five men. Each Senator has been called upon to locate 5 men; one chamber of commerce or one board of trade has been asked to locate 5. The President will make his selection from the nominations made by those agencies and for each board he will select three. Those men that come from the administration I will select.

Mr. Chambers. We will delay further questions until we have had our committee reports. At that time we will be glad to pick up any matter of policy. We have a committee that after several hours' study has proposed a plan to improve and expedite admissions to hospitals. There is probably no other subject we are more interested in at the present time than provision for prompt admission to hospitals of all those entitled. Charles Taylor, of Dallas, has served as chairman of the subcommittee and the recommendations of the committee have received the unanimous approval of this conference.

Mr. Taylor. Comrades: There were a good many recommendations coming to this committee. I will read our report—

The Rehabilitation Conference Recommends

That for the purpose of determining the need and eligibility for institutional care and expediting admissions to institutions, the regional offices shall be considered as Veterans' Administration facilities and be authorized to make such decisions and issue admission cards and transportation where the veteran is found to be entitled to such care.

That hospitalization be authorized for any veteran with a service-connected disability for any condition indicating the need of hospital treatment regardless of the origin of that condition.

That a veteran who had service prior to or subsequent to a war period and whose war-time service was honorable shall be entitled to all benefits of hospitalization and domiciliary care accorded to war-time veterans regardless of any circumstances connected with his prior or subsequent enlistments.

It is not the intention of these recommendations to do away with direct admission by hospitals to proper cases but to supplement that by permitting hospitalization by regional offices.

Mr. CHAMBERS. I don't know whether General Hines is in position to give us his observations on this subject or to ask that the medical director do so at this time. Possibly he can't give us anything definite on it but can tell us just what they are trying to do.

General HINES. These suggestions of course, I will be glad to consider. They involve one administrative procedure over which I have exclusive jurisdiction; that is, the manner of admitting patients to hospitals. They also involve the extension of the right to hospitalization which goes beyond my authority at the present time; that is, the hospitalization for a disability not service connected and not in the groups which are now authorized; but I understand those I will have to present to the President for his consideration. He is limited somewhat by the law and the matter of extending hospitalization generally to the section 202 (10), World War Veterans' Act, group which was debated at great length in the Senate at the last session. Probably some of you remember that an amendment was introduced by Senator Black, of Alabama, which in effect would do what your committee has recommended. That amendment failed. However, there is some leeway by which the President may be able to cure this. All I can say is that as a matter of principle any procedure which will expedite the placing in a hospital or a home of a veteran in need of medical care most certainly should be approved. We should do whatever is necessary for the sick man to be hospitalized and do our debating afterward. [Applause.] We have felt that direct admission to hospitals when perfected would give the most expeditious service. In that we may not be entirely correct at this particular time which may be due more to the fact that the system is not perfected and it may be necessary to follow the suggestion of your committee and utilize the regional offices to supplement that service. I will be very glad to take that up with the medical director, but in principle I believe that we should make the road to give care and attention to the sick man as straight and simple as possible.

Mr. CHAMBERS. Before we discharge that subcommittee are there any questions on the subject?

Mr. HOGAN. Chairman and General Hines, I would like to ask you under what activity or what new instruction might a hospital have to accept a C.C.C. regardless of the disability. In my county they are accepting them in far greater numbers than there are actual veterans.

General HINES. In the first place the members of the C.C.C. are eligible under the Employees' Compensation Act, and we have been taking in their beneficiaries for a long time, but further than that the authority is broad enough for the President to include them in any Government facilities, but they come to us primarily under the provisions of the Compensation Act.

Mr. HOGAN. Will the care of them be charged against the Veterans' Administration?

General HINES. No. Against the appropriation for that purpose and in no way has the hospitalization of those men interferred with the hospitalization of veterans. If the time should come when our facilities would be taxed, preference will go to the veteran.

Mr. JANKO. On the form P-10, may I ask why that is made out in duplicate and if the Veterans' Administrator has the authority to put his stamp on it.

Mr. BROWN. Just what sort of an application is that?

Mr. GRIFFITH (describes form). One copy is held at the Veterans' Administration facility concerned, the other is sent to central office, to report the admission for statistical purposes. With reference to notarizing it, that is only to make it clear that there shall be no fraud or misrepresentation.

General HINES. Did I understand you to say that you feel the necessity of having it sworn to was a hardship?

Mr. JANKO. Yes.

General HINES. I would not for the moment ask that any unnecessary swearing be carried out if it can be avoided.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Do you know of any station where our institutions have been charging for the forms?

Mr. CORBERT (Massachusetts). Being that P-10 has been brought up I wish to report a reaction that I experienced in the Rutland station. There they characterize this form as a pauper form. Personally, I am not familiar enough with the intent of this form, but I just wish to report that they feel as though the Administration facilities are trying to pauperize. One of the complaints is that the men are brought into the office and almost compelled to sign some part of the form.

Mr. CHAMBERS. Dr. Griffith is to be here all day tomorrow. We have had similar complaints reaching our office. That is the reason we had the committee appointed. I suggest that every man who has a specific complaint give it to Dr. Griffith.

Mr. DANIELL. In connection with hospitalization—a man with a permanent partial rating under the War Risk Act needs hospitalization. Today he is a permanent case under all ratings. The question is, He can't be hospitalized for the service-connected disability because it is incurable.

General HINES. The answer to that is the limitations in regard to income.

Mr. CHAMBERS. We have another committee which has been working rather strenuously. I refer to the rating practice committee. Recommendations of this committee have received full conference approval. Comrade Camp is chairman.

Mr. CAMP. The rehablitation conference is unable at this time to state its reaction to the 1933 rating schedule, second edition, because we have not had the opportunity to put it into practice.

On casual examination of rating schedules, regulations, or other issues it is not believed that concrete opinion or criticism may be made until they have been tried. For this reason we are making only one or two recommendations.

1. It is noted that there is no provision in the second edition of the schedule comparable to that provided in extension 11-A of the 1925 schedule regarding multiple disabilities. Under the second edition it is necessary for combined disabilities to reach 95 percent before a permanent and total rating is granted. As we see it this may be done regardless of whether or not there is one disability which of itself rates at 65 percent. This is very well if the major disability rates less than 65 percent; however, we believe there should be a provision for permanent total rating if there is one 65 percent disability and one or more disabilities that would bring the combined rating to 85 percent of more.

2. The present rating practice does not provide for a rating board setting out its reasons for determination in severing service connection or any other action that they may take. It is extremely difficult for any person on reviewing the case after the rating board has taken action severing service connection to de-

termine why such action was taken and it is doubtful if the rating board members themselves can tell why such action was taken 24 hours after the rating was signed.

We suggest and urge that instructions be issued providing for a brief along the line provided in old General Order 349-A in all ratings and that this rating be full and complete in showing why adverse action was taken when service connection was severed on allegation of clear and unmistakable error or in attributing a disability to misconduct disease.

3. It has come to our attention that numerous rating boards throughout the country have attributed various and sundry diseases to misconduct, i.e., those claims with a history or official record of GC infection even without any complication or history of complication. We will say for instance, a man has a history of such infection prior to entrance into service, but there is no history of arthritis, but there is AGO or acceptable evidence within 1 year from discharge showing a heart disease. It is found that the numerous rating boards will show the GC infection terminating in eudo carditis, mitral stenosis, etc., due to misconduct in spite of the fact that there is no record of any condition other than a GC infection.

We appreciate the fact that a hard-and-fast rule cannot be made on this question, but it is not believed to be equitable to charge every disease to misconduct where there is history of such condition, unless it is positively shown that there were complications which might be considered as causing such sequela.

Every member of the rehabilitation conference shall submit by mail to one of the members of the conference, to be appointed by the rehabilitation chairman, all inadequacies and inequalities of the schedule that may come to their individual attentions by practice and application. The rehabilitation officer so appointed will then correlate the suggestions received and submit them to the national rehabilitation chairman for the consideration of the rating schedule board and the administrator.

Mr. BROWN. In connection with the remarks of Mr. Camp pertaining to those cases where the misconduct element entered into the rating, I think that it is rather difficult to generalize. We, of course, appreciate the fact that the boards are working under pressure and the recommendation that the boards set out in detail the explanation for finding whether misconduct did or did not exist has much merit and if it is at all possible for us to put out some instruction that will enlarge those findings we will do it. I feel that a discussion of rating problems of this kind would be more meaningful if specific cases were cited.

Mr. KELLY. I want to point out the fact as a memebr of that committee we did not just mean a brief on the cases of misconduct—we meant every case where service connection was severed.

Mr. CHAMBERS. We have seen in the past 3 months the importance of developing your cases. Recommendations have been made by this committee that a member be appointed and assigned the specific duty of assembling cited cases showing inadequacies of the schedule. I am going to ask that your communications for the present be addressed to Comrade Camp and that copies be addressed to my office. I am going to ask that Comrade Camp make his own summary. He has been working on this thing for a number of years.

Mr. CAMP. May I suggest that these reports be sent in once a month.

Mr. CHAMBERS. This will be carried through under written instructions on the subject. Are there any questions involving procedure of policy that have not been answered?

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Chairman, this is the first opportunity I have had to express what I feel has been a continuous hardship in the rating schedule all the way through, not only in Public, No. 2, but in the second edition when it might have been corrected. The

greatest difficulty I have had has been that time and again a man comes out of a hospital after examination with a real heart disability with strict instructions that any activity will pobably prove fatal and the best possible rating he can get under the schedule is 40 to 50 percent and the man is probably far more totally disabled than any other disability that is rated 75 to 80 percent. I have never been able to learn why.

General HINES. You probably haven't dealt with as many doctors as I have. It seems he could undertake some limited employment, otherwise they would not discharge him. When you get a case of this kind call it to our attention so we can check up and see just where the trouble is. The rating practice requires a fair evaluation of disabilities that are outlined. I suggest when you get a case of this kind give it to us and we will be pleased to put it up to the medical people.

Mr. BENNETT. I would like to cite a specific case: A man was discharged; he later opened his case. In October 1932 the X-ray reports were returned, and on December 15, the man was rated as a permanent total case; from December 15, until January 14 investigation was made as to a guardian. The investigation proved satisfactory, payment was recommended. I would like to get a definition of an initial case of award and a running award.

Mr. CHAMBERS. Was that a service-connected case?

Mr. BENNETT. Yes.

Mr. CHAMBERS. That is covered by that amendment. Mr. Brown will be here all day tomorrow; suggest you give him that case.

Mr. BENNETT. Thank you.

Mr. LINDSTROM. When a claim for benefits under Public, No. 2 is reviewed when will the benefits begin to operate?

Mr. ROBERTS. The reductions have not taken effect as yet. Consequently the new rating will be effective after July 1.

Mr. LINDSTROM. Does an application for benefits under previous laws constitute an application for benefits under Public, No. 2.

Mr. ROBERTS. Was it signed after March 20, or before?

Mr. LINDSTROM. Before.

Mr. ROBERTS. A new application will be required.

Mr. CORBETT (Massachusetts). In the presumptive case that is being tried before this new board—in the event of appeal—I wish to know whether the case will be reviewed by the same board which rejected it.

General HINES. There is one appeal under Public, No. 2; that appeal is to the Administrator. It will not be handled by the board that handled it before.

Mr. MERIFIELD. These men who were drawing benefits on March 20, even though the statutory awards would not be reduced more than 25 percent of what they were drawing, but I am wondering as far as rating practice is concerned, let us take for instance a man drawing a temporary total rating for active tuberculosis with dependents, he cannot be reduced, of course more than 25 percent, but suppose he is to be examined and the same identical condition is found. It is not clear as to what application to make at that time. Do you use the new schedule or do you continue to use the old schedule of 1926.

Mr. ROBERTS. In the absence of a change in condition, of course, the 25-percent reduction of the monetary benefits would continue. The question as to what will govern when the man is reexamined and it is found he has recovered from the condition which existed on March 20, has not been passed upon and I do not want to pass on that until we actually have a case presented to us. Frankly, we have not considered whether the 25-percent limitation would attach to the rates.

Mr. MERIFIELD. I assume that if there has been a change in the condition the case would be rated in accordance with the new schedule.

Mr. ROBERTS. Where there is no change in the condition there will be no reduction.

General HINES. I hope we can clear up some of this suspense.

Mr. SILVERMAN (North Carolina). Several men were examined in 1920 by their own physicians who found tuberculosis, but at that time did not tell what their condition was. Several years later they break down, present those same statements to the Veterans' Administration and receive a 10-percent disability rating. Would that same 10 percent then given in Decembr 1930 apply back within 2 years after discharge?

General HINES. As I understand it this case was presumptively connected. It would be one of those cases where the special board would have the right to exercise good judgment.

Mr. SILVERMAN. If that board gave him a decision would the Government rebut it?

General HINES. No.

Mr. HUNT (Oklahoma). I have a case in mind—the man after discharge became worse. He was sent to a TB sanatorium, where it was decided that the man was not an asthma case. He was then transferred to Muskogee, they decided that he was suffering from an asthmatic condition. I would like to know that in view of the fact the TB Sanatorium could not find asthma, how did the Muscogee Hospital diagnose it as an asthmatic case?

General HINES. I am frank to say it is too much for me. It seems you should get the facts and present them to our special board.

Mr. CHAMBERS. Comrades, we will not consider individual cases.

Mr. ALLEN. There are a large group of veterans discontinued on June 30, who are in fact entitled to compensation—I refer to those DA cases—it will be in the fall before we get around to those cases, this will really penalize those men.

General HINES. I don't expect it will take us that long to reach those cases. We are hopeful that the cases entitled will be reached before July 1. The cases which you are thinking of will probably be reviewed by the special board.

Mr. ALLEN. The DA.'s will not receive checks.

Mr. BROWN. The question is, When are we going to get after those cases? I think about the latter part of July we might well consider this.

General HINES. It might be well to have the regional office identify them if there is actual need.

Mr. MERIFIELD. There might not have been any specific instruction on this, but we have called the regional manager's attention to the fact that many gunshot-wound cases are drawing disability allowance and these will have to be reviewed.

General HINES. I agree that they have a right. I hate to see the directly service-connected case suffer. Those cases I think can be very readily identified. Mr. Chambers estimates about 30,000. I will ask Mr. Brown to look into this and if possible put them on the same basis throughout the country. [Applause.]

Mr. CHEATHAM. I would like the status of cases where a decision was rendered prior to March 20, and the award not paid on presumption status. Would those cases be paid now if the veteran has received a notice?

General HINES. You probably were not here when Mr. Roberts explained the amendment we asked Congress to make to complete all cases. First and second, those two groups will be finished and payment made.

Mr. HALEY. There are a number of cases that have come to my attention where men have been discharged from TB hospitals drawing temporary total ratings prior to March 20; subsequent to that date they have been reexamined and discharged from the hospital as arrested cases. How is that case or those cases to be rated under the new schedule?

General HINES. They are entitled to receive 75 percent of the award received on March 20. They are presumptive cases, I presume?

Mr. HALEY. No; direct.

Mr. BROWN. I think what he has in mind is the type of case where the rating is in the process of being made.

General HINES. We cannot reduce rates of compensation more than 25 percent. The limit would be 25 percent.

Mr. HALEY. The answer then is that if on examination after March 20, he is found arrested he will receive the statutory award of $50 and from that will be deducted 25 percent.

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Regulation 1, paragraph 9, I believe, considers quite a number to be removed. Are those cases to be reviewed without any action on the part of the veteran. That was those cases where code 4 was applied. Those cases were all taken off the rolls. I don't believe an instruction has gone out on this.

Mr. BROWN. Those cases will be automatically reviewed.

Mr. THAYER. I understand dependency allowance is used with the total allowance being paid.

General HINES. That is correct. That is part of the veteran's compensation. The total amount paid being sent to him plus what is being sent to the dependent will be reduced.

Mr. GLOSSINGER. There is one question—The presumption of soundness cases and less than 90 days' service. Are they entitled to any benefits?

General HINES. They are entitled to have their cases reviewed to determine what benefits they are entitled to. Mr. Chambers tells me that there is some general question raised on the length of service. If a man can show that his disability is directly connected with service, he would be entitled, so that those men with less than 90 days would have their cases reviewed for the purpose of determining whether they have a disability which reasonably can be connected.

Mr. HOFFERT (Camden). In the event the Veterans' Administration has advised the veteran to secure affidavits from his comrades—

these affidavits go to the board and the board offers the idea that they are insufficient—the veteran is fortunate and does locate the doctor who treated him, secures affidavits and the board in turn decides these are no good. What is the next step in order to have proper evidence recognized?

General HINES. In the first place I would consent to help the veteran get the right affidavits. I take it that the board you refer to is a Veterans' Administration board. In that case if it is a presumptive case, it would be received by the special board which has broad latitude to decide whether it can be connected. In the event it is not presumptive then it should be appealed to the board in Washington.

Mr. HOFFERT. Is the physician's word any good?

General HINES. Certainly.

Mr. BOLAND. In cases already rated and letters received, I would like to know whether they will have to be rerated or not or will they automatically go on the rating schedule?

General HINES. Where there is simply a change in the rating they will be automatically changed. They will be notified if the case is to be reviewed even though they have received the letter.

Mr. LYNCH. I have in mind a man in a TB hospital—he is discharged and drawing for example $100—he is out of the hospital about 3 months. Will he be rated according to the rating table then which would give him considerable less?

General HINES. Has he been rated or is he still drawing $100?

Mr. LYNCH. We will take it for granted he is an arrested case.

General HINES. As heretofore stated by Mr. Roberts, the question as to the effects of 25 percent limitation on rates, i.e., percentages of degrees of disability, and what will be done where reexamination reveals recovery from the condition which existed on March 20, 1933, is pending decision. In view of this fact, I would hesitate at this time to anticipate the results of the adjudication of any case of this nature.

Mr. DODD. On the widows death compensation form—there is a question—give the total amount of money earned from all sources.

General HINES. That pertains to the dependent father or mother.

Mr. DODD. In one case adjusted compensation was paid and they received a notice that burial expenses will be deducted from that amount.

Mr. BROWN. Regulation 9-A puts those cases back where they were before March 20.

Mr. DODD. Has anything been done for the battle casualties?

General HINES. The battle-casualty case is not penalized.

Mr. CHAMBERS. We are getting numerous questions which are merely duplicates of questions which were answered when this discussion started. I am afraid those who came in late will not get their questions answered. It seems we still have a report from one of our committees. I will call on Mr. Calhoun who has acted as chairman of the miscellaneous committee. Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. CALHOUN. (Reads report.) Comrades, all of our questions except one have been answered; that is, concerning out-patient treatment for the presumptive cases.

General HINES. That will be taken care of.

Mr. PINNEY. In furtherance to Mr. Boland's question regarding the man who has received notice telling him he has been cut off.

Could it be the policy to send notices to all those who have been given notices so that they will be informed that they will continue until October 31. If they could be given notices telling them they would remain until their cases are reviewed it would save considerable worry.

General HINES. We will do that as fast as we can.

Mr. BROWN. In those cases taken off the rolls we will have to pick them up one by one.

Mr. TEDROW. There is one question, that is, the statutory award service connected. How long will he draw 75 percent after his folder has been reviewed?

General HINES. He cannot draw it longer than October 31, unless it is decided he is service connected.

Mr. WELTER. How about the rating policy in cases of veterans rated permanent total both for compensation and insurance purposes where there is no change in the veteran's condition? Will that eliminate him from insurance?

General HINES. Insurance will be separate. If he is permanent and total for all disabilities, it will not affect his insurance.

Mr. WHITLOW. In the case where a man has a service-connected and a non-service-connected disability. The nonservice connected is appealed—they decide he is entitled to a rating and the board grants a compensable rating before March 20, and allows him a rating on both disabilities. What is the man entitled to?

General HINES. He is entitled to the highest award made by the board from the date the board fixed the rating. The board has to fix the rating from date to date.

Mr. WHITLOW. The board did not adjudicate this case.

General HINES. Where is the case now? Suggest you give it to Mr. Brown.

Mr. CHAMBERS. Unless there is something definite now other than routine duplicate questions it is necessary that we adjourn this conference for the reason that General Hines and Mr. Roberts must catch a train in about 50 minutes. They are leaving with us for tomorrow Mr. Brown and Dr. Griffith. They will be here all day. They will take back with them for General Hines' decision matters that they cannot give an answer on here. I am sure we all appreciate the fact that General Hines recognized the importance of this convention and this gathering or he would not have left his important duties and brought his staff here to be with us. I am sure that we appreciate the courtesies extended, the frankness in which he has answered our questions, and the information given. I want to extend to General Hines and his staff our appreciation. We are going to follow through and be insistent that they take care of the cases that are not adequately taken care of. I am sure you all join with me in that promise and in our appreciation to the Administrator and his staff for being with us today. Thank you.

(Conference adjourned 5:15 p.m.)

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter No. 11, Dallas, Tex.). Second and move that the committee be given vote of thanks for its work. [Applause.]

(Carried.)

Commander CONLEY. The time and place committee is now ready to report.

Comrade BUEL GOLDMAN (Hopkinsville, Ky., chairman of the time and place committee). Mr. Commander, the time and place committee submits the following report:

The committee considered invitations from Savannah, Ga.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; and St. Paul, Minn.

Following a 10-minute talk on the part of each representative from the above-mentioned cities the committee proceeded to ballot by district.

Before the ballot had concluded Comrade Ray Stiles, representing Des Moines, moved that the committee make a unanimous recommendation that St. Paul, Minn., be given the 1934 D.A.V. national convention. The Savannah representative seconded the motion, and it is therefore my privilege now of advising this convention that your time and place committee makes a unanimous recommendation that St. Paul be selected as our 1934 convention city.

[Applause.]

Your committee also recommends that the 1934 national convention be held the first full week in July 1934.

This report is respectfully submitted.

BUELL GOLDMAN, *Chairman.*
DON M. ELVEY, *Secretary.*

Comrade Commander I move you the adoption of this report.

Comrade DON ELVEY (San Jose Chapter, Cupertino, Calif.). Second.

Commander CONLEY. The report is unanimously adopted and St. Paul is your next convention city. [Applause.]

I will now recognize Comrade Walter Johnson, of Fargo, N.Dak.

Comrade WALTER JOHNSON (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.Dak.). Mr. Commander and Comrades, I want to take this opportunity to present to national headquarters a token from the State of North Dakota. I have in my hand four volumes entitled "The Official Roster of the North Dakota Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines". In these four volumes is listed the name of every man who enlisted from the State of North Dakota. While I am not a native of North Dakota, I am really proud to have this opportunity. During the years that North Dakota has been a member of the Union it has a very good record insofar as defense of the Union has been concerned. In the Spanish-American War the First North Dakota Infantry played a most important part. There were more Medals of Honor issued to the First Infantry in the Spanish-American War than any other State in the Union. During the World War the One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry of North Dakota became a replacement unit, with its members going into the First and Second Division and those divisions had more battle casualties than any others. I am happy to present to your national commander for the library at national headquarters the service record of the men who enlisted from North Dakota. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Comrade Johnson, you caught me unaware. I did not know that you were going to sell some books. In the name of the national department, it gives me great pleasure to accept this splendid set of books and I assure you that they will take their place among the numerous volumes we have now in the national department and they will always be a fitting and lasting memorial to us of your State. I thank you. [Applause.]

* * * * * * *

Commander CONLEY. The chairman of the Semi-Monthly and publicity committee is now ready to report—Comrade Joseph J. Eichorn.

Comrade JOSEPH J. EICHORN (Columbia, S.C.). Comrade commander and comrades, the Semi-Monthly and publicity committee in conference assembled at the Thirteenth Annual National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War submits the following report of the activities of the Semi-Monthly and publicity department of the organization. First, we want to express commendation to the editor, Vivian D. Corbly, for the splendid improvement in the paper during the past year, particularly in the typography and make up. The Intertype operator, William Hoffman, is especially to be complimented. The Semi-Monthly is now recognized as one of the cleanest papers in typography and make-up published in the United States and has been commended throughout the year.

We want to thank William Conley, national commander; Thomas Kirby, national legislative chairman; Ralph Chambers, national rehabilitation chairman: Dr. George R. Weisz, national historian; "Bloody Bill" Wilson, barber shop editor; and Mrs. Jeannette Peterson, editor of the Auxiliary News, for the columns contributed by them during the year just closing.

The following recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

(1) That the D.A.V. give as a Christmas present each year, complimentary subscriptions to the Semi-Monthly to all Government hospitals and other hospitals where numbers of World War veterans are patients.

(2) That the national commander, national legislative chairman, national rehabilitation chairman, national adjutant, and assistant national adjutant prepare radio talks covering the subjects they are charged with for distribution to all chapters and departments and all chapters and departments devote every effort to getting them on the air so that information relative to the organization can be disseminated to the public.

(3) That the national officers, and chapter and State officers, double their efforts during the present year to establish a friendly relation with the local press for the purpose of getting educational items relative to our organization and the problems of the disabled before the general public.

(4) That the editor of the newspaper be instructed to furnish chapters and departments with matrices or cuts of any cartoon or photograph he has available that is requested for publicity purposes in local papers, with the understanding that the chapters and departments making the request must pay the actual cost of making the matrices or cuts and delivering same.

(5) That the members of the women's auxiliary, chapters of the women's auxiliary, widows or mothers of disabled World War veterans be furnished with yearly subscriptions to the Semi-Monthly at a reduced rate to be $1 per year.

In closing, the committee wishes to urge that all chapters appoint a publicity man to furnish news items and editorials of interest to the editor of the Semi-Monthly, and that such publicity man be instructed to forward such items, each in separate letters, and that no other subject be taken up in such letters. We urge that the chapter get qualified men in every instance where possible, and they transmit newspaper clippings from which the news can be taken.

Respectfully submitted.

SEMI-MONTHLY AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,
J. J. EICHORN,
Chairman and Secretary.

I move the adoption of this report.

(Comrade Edw. D. Regan (Long Beach Chapter No. 17, Long Beach, Calif.) seconds.)

Carried and the report is adopted.

Comrade M. L. SOSNIN (A. T. Hert Chapter, Louisville, Ky.). Comrade Commander and Comrades: As a newspaper man I appreciate the hard work and excellent services rendered by the editor of the Semi-Monthly. I wish to say that the editor needs the assist-

ance of every chapter. If you have a good newspaper man in your chapter, make him your reporter.

Commander CONLEY. I now recognize Cicero Hogan, of Portland, Oreg., who has a message he wishes to read to this convention.

Comrade CICERO HOGAN (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). I have a telegram here which was sent to the Oregon delegation. I want to read it to you in full. Comrades Dailey, Doyle, Green, and myself insisted on the arrival of Fred Steiwer at this convention and his answer to our invitation I believe is of great interest to you. I want to make part of that telegram a part of the records. I want you fellows to know that you have friends in the United States Senate. I also mean Bronson Cutting, and some of them are from the wild and woolly part of the United States.

[Wire]

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Capt. CICERO F. HOGAN,
Care Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati:

Have delayed answer your wire in hope could arrange to accept invitation extended by National Commander Conley and my comrades from Oregon. Have concluded acceptance invitation utterly impossible. Am member committee investigating New York bankers; formal opening of investigation into affairs Kuhn Loeb Co. set Tuesday morning but am engaged actively on this matter in meantime. Investigation Morgan & Co. was resisted and continued only through my personal efforts by committee vote 6 to 5. That investigation disclosed among other things that following members National Economy League were identified with Morgan & Co. and Wall Street, viz, John W. Davis, Charles E. Mitchell, Silas H. Strawn, Alfred P. Sloan, Bernard M. Baruch, Marshall Field, and Arthur Hood. My first duty is to stay on this job and develop relations Kuhn Loeb to National Economy League and develop generally international connection of these Wall Street institutions. Would enjoy day at convention and deeply regret that importance of duties here is such that I cannot accept complimentary invitation from my comrades. Regards.

FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate.

Commander CONLEY. National Historian Dr. George R. Weisz is now ready to render his report.

Comrade Dr. GEORGE R. WEISZ (national historian). Comrade Commander and Comrades: The history of the past year will always be one of the saddest in the records of our organization. It is a year that has seen the greatest effort ever put forth on the part of your national officers—not to secure new legislation but to retain that which is rightfully ours.

The story as to what has transpired is one that you are all familiar with. Tom Kirby and Ralph Chambers have given it to you in great detail in two of the finest reports that have ever been read at a convention of the D.A.V.

As Tom Kirby stated, this has been a great legislative year. The history of this year's activities are intermingled and inseparable from the legislative report. To avoid duplication and to conserve the time of the convention for more important matters, I have rewritten my report and submit only a brief outline of the year's history. I have refrained from personal comment in the writing of this report both because of the fact that the story has been so wonderfully told by others and because it has been my custom to express myself in every issue of the Semi-Monthly.

In June of 1932 at San Diego, Calif., the D.A.V. held their twelfth annual convention under clouds of economic stress and amidst the rumblings of the plans of battle the National Economy League was then putting into effect.

Repeated warnings of the possibility of changes in veterans' benefits caused hundreds of veterans with claims pending to more actively press their cases. The rehabilitation officers throughout the country were buried under the deluge of claims. To somewhat alleviate this tremendous load, the convention unanimously adopted a resolution ordering the rehabilitation department to handle only service-connected cases.

The convention ended its work with the election of Comrade William Conley, of California, to the office of national commander. With his installation the fight to save the benefits already obtained from Congress began with renewed vigor. Commander Conley moved to Cincinnati so that he could be in direct and continued contact with D.A.V. affairs. During the month of August he made his first of many official visits to Washington to confer with Federal and D.A.V. officers on all D.A.V. problems. While there, a new D.A.V. program of legislation was drawn up to be presented to the next Congress which was based on resolutions adopted by the twelfth annual convention. One of the resolutions this program was based upon was to the effect that service connection once granted by the Veterans' Administration shall never be taken away unless there is clear evidence of fraud instituted by the claimant which was a factor in the granting of the service connection. Evidently in the new deal, this resolution was considered a joker.

Meanwhile, to offset the arguments of the National Economy League, our legislative chairman, Tom Kirby, made an exhaustive study of the veterans' appropriation to show how much actually went for relief of the war disabled.

Throughout all this work on the part of our leaders to combat onslaughts of the National Economy League, the D.A.V. Semi-Monthly was giving to each of its members an accurate and detailed account of every phase of veterans news and interest. Warnings were continually carried therein to the membership of the grave possibilities and the need for renewed activity to build up the membership for the fight. Everything humanly possible was done by your officers to protect your interests.

In December 1932 a Senate and House joint committee was formed to study veterans' laws and listen to representatives of both service organizations and economy advocates. Representatives of every service organization appeared, as did representatives of all the organizations interested in new government economy at the expense of the veterans. Much time and many hours of effort were spent by everybody in the presentation of their cases. Two months were spent in the various hearings by the congressional committee and then in February the hearings ended and the committee retired behind closed doors to deliberate. Then came the good news that the report was not to be made until after the inauguration of the new President. This meant that the benefits would be safe at least until the new Congress met and gave the organization and its members a chance to further contact their representatives at Washington.

Before Congress met, however, the country elected a new President, who, on March the 4, gave us the first official promise of the "new deal." The story of what transpired has been most ably told by Comrade Kirby. I desire only to record in this brief history that on March 20 Congress passed what is now known as Public, No. 2. This bill completely wrecked 13 years of previous veterans' legislation.

Our national officers responded to the emergency in noble fashion. Words fail me to describe the manner in which your national officers, both in Washington and in Cincinnati, demonstrated their alertness and ability. How Tom Kirby and Ralph Chambers, in spite of long hours of tedious work, fighting in our behalf, kept every national officer, State department, and local commander quickly and accurately informed, is a matter of record.

Our national adjutant and editor of our newspaper issued an extra, publishing therein every detail of every regulation and giving the membership the last word on what had transpired. Statistics were secured showing the status of hundreds of cases in the probable results of the new law. A policy of educating the public as to the drastic cuts on the service-connected cases was instituted. On Sunday, April 30, our national commander and his staff, despite the refusal of subsidized newspapers and other sources of publicity to aid our cause by printing our side of the story, secured the donation of 1 hour over a nation-wide hook-up to broadcast the D.A.V. story of the effect of Public, No. 2.

This broadcast, held on President's Day, was probably a big factor in bringing a realization to the public of the drastic cuts that were to be put into effect. As predicted by our commander, public sentiment was quick to demand a revision and for the first time since he was inaugurated the President was confronted with a revolt in Congress.

The complete account of what has transpired has already been told to you in a very accurate and detailed report and the President's compromise bill and the action of Congress was gone over very thoroughly by our good friend, Tom Kirby. Let me record, however, the fact that your officers were on the job every minute of the day and night.

This completes the very brief outline which brings us down with the present gathering—our thirteenth national convention. Much is to be done at this great meeting of disabled men from all over the United States. History will be made here in the next few days. Let us hope that the seriousness of our position will react toward our own mutual benefit in uniting us into one unified faction intent only upon securing the return of those benefits that have been taken away from our buddies.

To the next historian I urge that he take up the story where I leave off and may the coming year enable him to portray a much rosier picture.

Comrade Paul Hartig (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). I move the acceptance of Comrade Weisz's report with a vote of thanks for his year's work as national historian.

(Comrade Arthur Fitzgerald (Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio) seconds.)

(Motion carried without dissent.)

Commander CONLEY. The chairman of the constitution and bylaws committee, S. M. Billig, wishes to make a final report at this time and will give you the second reading of the constitutional amendments.

Comrade S. M. BILLIG (Chairman constitution and bylaws committee, Temple, Tex.). Your constitution committee reports as follows: All proposed amendments to your national constitution, submitted to this committee, have been given every consideration. Many proposals submitted effect only local conditions and even though they may have much merit, this committee deems it advisable to reject them. The proposed amendments read as follows:

Article III, section 1, of the national constitution be amended to read as follows; by adding this paragraph:

Notwithstanding the provisions above contained, any World War veteran whose disability has, at any time in the past, been rated by the Veterans' Administration as of service origin, except in the case of fraud, and whose disability may subsequently have been rated by the Veterans' Administration as not aggravated, incurred in, or caused by military service, shall nevertheless continue to be regarded as eligible for membership in this organization: *Provided, however*, that prior to the severance of service connection of his disability, he was so eligible.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Jesse Farr (Augusta Chapter No. 10, Augusta, Ga.) seconds.)

(Motion carried and so ordered.)

Comrade BILLIG. Article III, section 2, of the national constitution be amended to read as follows:

Local chapters may admit or reject any applicant for membership for reason satisfactory to such local chapter: *Provided, however*, That all applicants admitted to membership must be eligible thereto under the provision of section 1 of this article: *Provided further*, That any eligible disabled man who does not reside in a State where there is a State department, may become a member at large upon payment of $3 to national headquarters.

There shall be no membership at large in States which have functioning State departments: *Provided, however*, That where an applicant for membership at large who resides in a State where there are chapters and who does not wish to become a member of any such chapter, may be accepted by national headquarters with the concurrence of such local chapter on the condition that such applicant shall pay national per capita tax in amount of $3 per year, or in the amount of the annual membership dues of such local department chapter, whichever sum may be the greater.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Paul Hartig (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.) seconds.)

Adjutant CORBLY (Cincinnati). I would like to submit an amendment to the committee recommendation to be inserted following State departments, in the second line of the second paragraph of the proposed change as follows:

With the exceptions of instances when and where a State department desires to retain national member at large, or create a State member at large.

(The Corbly amendment is accepted by Comrades Billig and Hartig and the amendment as amended is adopted.)

Comrade BILLIG. Amend article III, section 2, to read as follows:

All applicants for membership at large received by the national headquarters shall be forwarded to the State department headquarters wherein the applicant resides. Such State headquarters shall, in turn, forward the application to the nearest functioning chapter to which the applicant resides.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Ralph Werner (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.) seconds.)

Adjutant CORBLY (Cincinnati). I propose an amendment to be inserted following the word "resides" as follows:

Excepting in instances where mutual agreement between National and a State department, because of a special State chapter, State, or National membership-at-large agreement, such action would not be necessary on the part of National or the State department.

(Amendment is accepted by Comrades Billig and Werner.)

(The amendment as amended is adopted without dissent.)

Comrade BILLIG. Article III, Section 4 be amended by adding the following paragraph:

Provided further, That no transferee shall be eligible to be a delegate to a National or State convention unless such transfer has been completed at least 60 days prior to the convening of such convention.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade G. L. Whitlow (Magic City Chapter, Roanoke, Va.) seconds.)

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Talking against this amendment. If this amendment is carried a great number of chapters will not be able to be represented at a convention. We should put the D.A.V. first, last, and always. If we have representation at the convention from every congressional district, we will be a whole lot better off. Comrades, I hope that you will vote down this amendment.

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question?

(The amendment is lost.)

Comrade S. M. BILLIG. Article IV, section 2, be amended by ading thereto the following:

Provided further, That the delegate or delegates of any chapter, which is indebted to its State department for Forget-me-not Day proceeds, or other items in excess of $15 and incurred prior to the preceding May 1 shall not be entitled to vote at the national convention: *Provided further*, That no credit whatsoever shall be given to any chapter for any of its members from whom all per capita tax has not actually been paid to National and State headquarters.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade N. R. Bickford (Labette Chapter, Labette, Kans.) seconds.)

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). Speaking on the amendment. The credentials committee had one mess this year as usual, because of the fact that per capita tax and other indebtedness were not paid. You know this organization needs monetary returns and not hot air. We should be fair, and every chapter should be made to pay its indebtedness. This amendment will take care of that.

Comrade RALPH WERNER (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). I think this amendment is all wet. You are putting the convention up to July 1 and your amendment will limit the other to the 1st of May. We can't have all of the chapter business straightened out by that time. This amendment will make it tough on the chapter adjutant if you limit the time for settling indebtedness to May 1. They will never get anything done if that is carried.

Adjutant CORBLY. I am inclined to believe that the man from Washington has misinterpreted this amendment erroneously. This amendment merely gives the chapter 2 months to run up indebtedness without having to pay same prior to the convention. I am very much in favor of this amendment.

(The amendment is carried.)

Comrade S. H. BILLIG. Amendment to article 5, section 1, be amended by striking out the words "and the national judge advocate."

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Emil Holmes (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.) seconds.)

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). Comrades, this same proposition came up last year relative to the national judge advocate. We have had the same judge advocate for years and even though we are for the same judge advocate year after year, I want the privilege of voting for him. We may have the same one for 100 years, but at the same time let us vote for him instead of having a hand-picked man. If we elect the national judge advocate and he makes certain rulings, we have no squawk.

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question?

(The amendment is lost.)

Comrade S. H. BILLIG. Our proposed amendment to article V, section 4, second paragraph, which would provide authority for an appointive judge advocate, is also lost because the preceding amendment was voted down.

Article V, section 4, be amended by adding a paragraph to read as follows:

> The national finance committee shall forward to each State department and local chapter semiannually a report setting forth the financial condition of the national organization.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Arthur George (Harry S. Nelson Chapter, San Diego, Calif.) seconds.)

Adjutant CORBLY. Speaking against the proposed amendment. The cost of duplicating a semiannual finance report and its cost of distribution, I feel is greater than the value to be received by the organization from such distribution. Not many years ago such reports were sent out to all units and a vast majority of them went into files or wastebaskets. Headquarters will give at any time information requested officially by any unit and as a rule the figures wanted can be obtained by letter request much simpler and earlier than by awaiting a semiannual report.

Comrade S. C. CARTER (Borderland Chapter, El Paso, Tex.). I am opposed to the amendment if headquarters will furnish finance information on request of the chapters and departments.

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question?

(The amendment is lost.)

Comrade BILLIG. Article V, section 4, paragraph 5, be amended to read as follows:

> Upon determination of the national finance committee that the finances are such as will permit the appointment of a nationally paid rehabilitation officer in any State, the appointment of such national rehabilitation officer shall be made by the national commander upon recommendation by the national rehabilitation chairman and upon favorable concurrence of such proposed appointment by a

majority of chapter commanders, the department commander in such State and the national officers located in that district and such duly appointed rehabilitation officer shall not be removed from that office except for inefficiency.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Ralph Werner (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.) seconds.)

(Amendment adopted without dissent.)

Comrade S. H. BILLIG. Amend article V, section 1, by inserting after national commander the words, "whose salary shall be fixed by the national finance committee."

I move the adoption.

(Comrade N. R. Bickford (Labette Chapter, Labette, Kans.) seconds.)

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). Speaking against the proposed amendment. The national finance committee is an appointive committee selected by your national commander. It is easy to visualize circumstances where individuals may take advantage of such appointive power to put the salary up to a point that this organization could not pay. I am inclined to believe that the system of the past is much better than the system proposed here.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I move that we table that amendment.

(Comrade Francis Lambertson (Marianna Chapter, Gainesville, Fla.) seconds.)

(Carried and the amendment is tabled.)

Comrade S. H. BILLIG (Heart o' Texas Chapter, Temple, Tex.). Article 5, section 4, be amended as follows:

For the strict performance of their duties, the national commander, adjutant, egislative chairman, and rehabilitation chairman shall receive equal salaries.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade S. C. Carter (Borderland Chapter, El Paso, Tex.) seconds.)

Adjutant CORBLY. Speaking in favor of the proposed amendment. This amendment will place the national rehabilitation on the same salary basis as the other key appointive officials. I am in favor of article V, section 4, being amended as proposed.

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question?

(Carried.)

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Point of information. The resolution amending the constitution, submitted by Buddies Chapter is to be read this morning. I move that it be read now.

(Comrade Kenneth Robertson (Rudderrow Mammucari Chapter, Olney, Pa.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Comrade S. H. BILLIG. I will read the resolution submitted by Buddies Chapter, which my committee saw fit to table.

Whereas the national rehabilitation officers are paid employees of the organization and are, or should be, interested in the organization from a national viewpoint, and,

Whereas a national rehabilitation officer has, or should have, the major portion of his time at a national convention occupied on question of rehabilitation, and,

Whereas if and when a national rehabilitation officer is a paid employee of the national organization, he must of necessity represent the national body in deliberations of rehabilitation service: Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in convention assembled in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24 to July 1, 1933, do hereby go on record that all nationally paid rehabilitation officers be restrained from holding any office either appointed or elective in the national, State, or chapter organizations, while serving as a paid employee of said national department and be it still further resolved that all paid national rehabilitation officers be restrained from taking any active part politically in either national, State, or chapter organization.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I move the adoption of such an amendment to the constitution.

(Comrade Michael Rummo (Liberty Chapter, Liberty, N.Y.) seconds.)

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Speaking for the amendment. The officers paid to represent the chapters will then realize that there is no difference between chapters that have 1 vote and the chapters that have 30 votes. We have national paid rehabilitation officers, who might use their influence in helping a man so that he will vote for them for a particular office. Comrades, this amendment will prevent your rehabilitation officers from taking part or holding any office in local, State, or national, also keep them out of politics. Comrades, I ask you to give this amendment consideration, as it is for the best interests of the organization.

Comrade CICERO HOGAN (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). As a paid officer of this organization, I am going to take exception to the proposed amendment. We rehabilitation officers have the organization at heart. Why should you tell me and the other men who serve as service officers that they can pay dues but they cannot hold office. I don't think any rehabilitation officer will try to dominate his State D.A.V. politics. I think it is unfair. If you can't trust your rehabilitation officer when you appoint him, comrades, do not appoint him.

Comrade PAUL HARTIG (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). In Minneapolis our rehabilitation officer has served as State adjutant and as a trustee of the Minneapolis chapter and he has been of invaluable service to the D.A.V. I hate to think that we might restrict these men who carry our load for us because they are drawing a salary. I move that the resolution of P. D. Jackson be tabled.

Comrade S. M. BILLIG. Amend article VII, section 2, to read as follows:

Each State department shall establish in such manner as may be determined by the State department the place of locating the department headquarters within such State; the officers of such State department shall include a State commander, a State vice commander, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary by such State department. No person receiving a salary from the national department shall be eligible to hold the office of commander in any local chapter or State department.

No elective or appointive State officer shall be eligible to hold an elective office in any local chapter.

The Blind Veterans' National Chapter is specifically exempted from the provision of this section.

(Comrade G. A. Hanford (Col. Theodore Roosevelt Chapter, Trenton, N.J.) seconds.)

Comrade PAUL HARTIG (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). I move that this amendment be tabled for the same reason the previous one was tabled.

(Comrade Nicholas Dontas (Salt Lake City Chapter, Salt Lake City, Utah) seconds.)

(The amendment is tabled.)

Comrade S. M. Billig. Amend article VIII, section 3, to read as follows:

Charters of local chapters may be revoked by the State executive committee with the approval of the national executive committee and by the national executive committee upon its own initiative where there is no State department. State charters may be revoked by a three fourths vote of the national executive committee.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Paul Hartig (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.) seconds.)

Comrade Francis Lambertson (Marrianna Chapter, Gainesville, Fla.). Does that amendment mean that the national organization cannot revoke a chapter's charter without the approval of the State department?

Comrade E. Claude Babcock (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). Under the present system a State department can start the procedure to revoke a local chapter charter, also the national executive committee on its own part without consulting a State department can revoke a charter. If this amendment is carried the national executive committee cannot start the procedure to revoke a charter without a prior request being made by the department. There are in this organization a number of inactive chapters that have been inactive for years and it has been the practice to drop these units from the rolls. Under this amendment the State department may take steps to revoke them through headquarters.

Comrade W. R. Johnson (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.Dak.). I think that this amendment is worth while and a very good change. I move the previous question.

(Comrade P. O. Doyle (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.) seconds.)

(Carried, amendment adopted.)

Comrade S. H. Billig. Article 8, section 4, be amended by striking out the word "charter" before the word "adjutant" in the third line of this section.

I move the adoption.

Comrade N. R. Bickford (Labette Chapter, Labette, Kans.). The committee could not understand the word "charter" before the word "adjutant" in this section.

Comrade M. W. Rice (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). This is merely a typographical error that was made in the typing of the constitution last year. This change will take care of it.

(Amendment carried.)

Comrade S. H. Billig. Article IX, section 2, be amended to read as follows:

The amount of the national per capita tax shall be determined by each national convention for the ensuing year: *Provided, however,* That a minimum of 50 cents be allocated for the exclusive use of the national rehabilitation service.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Ed. Waggoner (Seattle Chapter, Bothell, Wash.) seconds.)

Comrade P. D. Jackson (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I would like to have the national adjutant explain whether or not they can spare 50 cents from $2 per capita tax without damaging the national department.

Comrade M. W. Rice (assistant national adjutant). This amendment to the constitution does not belong in the constitutional changes, for once it is placed in there it can only be taken out by a two-thirds vote. This matter should be considered by the convention finance committee if it is your desire that such a policy should be adopted. We cannot say from one year to another if we can take care of all administration costs out of $1.50 per member. After all, this organization is bound to maintain its rehabilitation service, but in order to maintain that rehabilitation service you should not retard the administrative office in its work to secure additional members, finances, or any other work. If you cut down the administrative expenses, you might hamper it from securing certain money that is needed to carry on the rehabilitation service.

Adjutant Corbly. Theoretically membership dues coming into the national treasury from the birth of this organization to the present time were to be used for a two-fold purpose: First, to cover the cost of publishing and distributing the Semi-Monthly newspaper, and second, to defray the administrative costs of the organization, including supplies, administrative salaries, travel expense, membership drives, national convention expense, telephone, telegraph, etc. Until the 1932–33 year you will find in your c.p.a. audits per capita tax divided equally between the above two divisions as income, but not as expense. Legislative and rehabilitation activities have been financed in most of the years of our organization from funds received from forget-me-not drives, Red Cross and Knights of Columbus appropriations, miscellaneous contributions, proceeds from the sale of Progress of Nations, and appropriations from the Service Fund Foundation. In most instances your administration officers have been charged with the raising of the money for our service program and in turn have been equal to the responsibility.

Last July, I estimated the cost of the Semi-Monthly per member to be 65 cents and that amount was set aside from each $2 for that purpose, leaving $1.35 of each member's national dues for administration. I also estimated that savings in the administration and the newspaper during the year, providing there was not a terrific membership loss, would make it possible for us to turn over for rehabilitation purposes approximately 35 cents out of each $2 received.

Contrary to reports in this convention your national headquarters has been operated during the past year on a very economical basis. Notwithstanding the fact that we lost more than 6,000 members, headquarters saved thousands of dollars when compared to the preceding year and from administrative and newspaper funds found it possible to allocate enough money from such revenue to continue the rehabilitation set-up of the preceding year with very few changes at a time when revenue for rehabilitation sources, flower sales, and Progress of Nations showed a decided fall off when compared to the preceding year.

So much for information purposes. Now speaking against the proposed amendment. Without a mandate or convention order the foregoing was accomplished last year. Today we do not know what may be in store for us during the coming 12 months. If membership continues to drop, the cost of each yearly newspaper subscription will increase. The cost of securing members will mount and there will be greater necessity of effort and expense nationally to recover lost

ground. As revenue decreases your proportionate overhead cost increases.

It may be possible to turn 50 cents over for rehabilitation purposes. If so any administration would see the wisdom of taking that action. However, don't cripple changes for an emergency landing in the event the pilot goes into a tail-spin.

Comrade Ed. Waggoner (Seattle Chapter, Bothell, Wash.). I wish to withdraw my second to the motion to adopt and move that the proposed amendment be tabled in view of the remarks of Comrades Rice and Corbly.

(Comrade P. O. Doyle (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.) seconds.)

(Motion to table carried without opposition and the amendment is lost.)

Comrade S. H. Billig. Article XII be amended to read as follows:

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War recognize an auxiliary organization to be composed of mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters of eligibles of our organization, and any woman eligible to membership in the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and in addition thereto mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of persons who were killed in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of 1914–21, or who have since died of injury, wounds, or disabilities received in such service.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Michael Inselbuch (Blind Veterans National Chapter, Washington, D.C.) seconds.)

Comrade W. R. Johnson (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.Dak.). I would like to have the chairman explain what is meant by the 1914–21 war. Are we going to offer membership in the auxiliary on a different scale than is permitted in the Disabled American Veterans? I think the language in this amendment should be changed so as to conform with the provisions in our constitution.

Comrade Volney P. Mooney (Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.). I believe that this proposed constitutional amendment does not change any dates and that the dates are the same as they always were.

Commander Conley. Are you ready for the question?

(The amendment is carried.)

Comrade S. H. Billig (Heart o' Texas Chapter, Temple, Tex.). Article 15 be amended to read as follows:

This constitution is presented conformable to an act of Congress, granting a national charter to the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Samuel Olive (Ansonia Chapter, Ansonia, Conn.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Comrade S. H. Billig. At this time, I would like approval to consider certain proposed changes which were recommended to the committee. It is the matter of making the national chaplain an appointive office rather than an elective office.

Commander Conley. Does the body care to listen to the discussion on this point unanimously?

Comrade Millard W. Rice (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). I move you, sir, that this proposed amendment be considered to have been read yesterday.

(Comrade Daniel O. Hunt (Seminole Chapter, Seminole, Okla.) seconds.)

Commander CONLEY. Is there any opposition to this matter being discussed? There is no opposition. The matter can be discussed.

Comrade Jos. J. MURRAY (Dallas, Tex., national chaplain). Comrade Commander and comrades, this will be my first and only appearance before you and I appreciate the opportunity very much. I have nothing to ask of you for myself personally and only have the love of the organization at heart. There has been one thing that has come to my attention during the past year, as I have attempted to serve you as your national chaplain. It is just this, I would recommend that the office of national chaplain be taken out of the class of those officers that are elected and that it be made appointive for two reasons: First, because I believe the best interests of the national organization can be served by a man chosen carefully after due deliberations because of his ability to represent us in the field by the national commander and the national executive committee; and second, because of the economy of an appointive office which will eliminate the necessity of paying a chaplain's expenses to the national convention. He could be chosen from the convention city each year and could serve you just as well for the meager duties of opening and closing each of your meetings. I believe that your national chaplain could also serve as a national organizer, as I believe that you will recognize the fact that he understands the problems confronting us and is in a position to go out and present our problems before the citizens of the country. The amendment I desired to propose is to amend article V by striking out section 2 and supplementing:

> The national commander shall appoint the national chaplain whose duties shall be those prescribed by the national commander and ratified by the national executive committee.

I hope I have made it clear, comrades, that I am not trying to make an office or a job for myself, because it would be impossible for me to serve in this capacity again, but the man I am trying to visualize to you is a man who served as chaplain overseas, who served with outstanding honor and could represent you throughout this State and Nation, a man who could best carry on your interest. I know that the right man can be found. I am perfectly willing to relinquish any further possibilities of having the honor of serving you again.

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). Comrade Commander, they are losing track of the amendment. Will you read it again?

Comrade S. H. BILLIG. Article V be amended to read that:

> The national commander shall appoint the national chaplain, with the approval of the national executive committee.

I move the adoption of the amendment.

(Comrade Paul Hartig (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.) seconds.)

Comrade ED. WAGGONER (Seattle Chapter, Bothell, Wash.). On this amendment, does it mean that the chaplain is to travel all over the United States?

Commander CONLEY. If he does, he will have to be a missionary.

Comrade CHARLES SCHMIDT (Melvin Spitz Chapter, Newark, N.J.). I move that the amendment be tabled.

(Comrade Edward D. Ragon (Long Beach Chapter, Long Beach, Calif.) seconds.)

(The motion to table is lost.)

Comrade F. A. THAYER (Wm. J. Murphy Chapter, Denver, Colo.). I realize that we cannot discuss a motion to table, but would the chaplain travel for the purpose of raising money?

Comrade PAUL O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). Comrades, this is not a question of saving money. The national chaplain may have the opportunity of going into cities in a State where we do not have a D.A.V. chapter and spread the gospel of the D.A.V. When the office of chaplain is elective, a man may be elected who has done nothing for the organization, there is no salary to the office and I still maintain that this office should go to someone who has done something for the D.A.V.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Our national chaplain from Texas had this in mind and this in mind only. The distinguished office of national chaplain should be taken out of politics and that is the reason why the national chaplain said he would like to see this office appointive. He may be able to do organization work in speaking before other organizations and clubs. I assure you that our National Chaplain Joe Murray had only this purpose in mind and no other reason.

Comrade W. R. JOHNSON (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.D.). There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the expenses involved. There is nothing mentioned in the amendment regarding the expenditure of money. Because of the wording of the amendment, I would like to move that it be tabled and that the incoming national judge advocate be instructed to draft a suitable amendment.

Commander CONLEY. We have already had a motion to table.

Comrade VICTOR MILLEN (Detroit Chapter No. 5, Detroit, Mich.). I agree with the comrade that there is nothing in the proposed amendment that says anything about the payment of money to the national chaplain whether he is a national organizer or not. It is within the power of the national organization to appoint that man as an organizer, whether this amendment is carried or not.

Comrade GEORGE R. VANDYKE (Birmingham Chapter, Birmingham, Ala.). This organization for 13 years has elected its national chaplain. This is a democratic organization. I think we should elect our national officers on the floor of this convention. I don't think the national officers should be appointed.

Comrade M. L. SOSNIN (A. T. Hert Chapter, Louisville, Ky.). Comrade Commander, I believe in religion and I do not believe that anyone wants to employ a minister and take him away from his job of preaching. That would be against our principles.

Comrade JOE J. MURRAY (National Chaplain, Dallas, Tex.). Comrades, I am glad to withdraw this motion and am glad to have heard your discussion. I am sure it has brought out some good points of information. I will gladly withdraw the proposed amendment, with the approval of Comrade Billig and Comrade Hartig.

(The amendment is withdrawn and no action taken thereon.)

Commander CONLEY. I will now dismiss the constitutional committee with the thanks of this body.

We have here some telegrams, which will be read to the convention.

Adjutant CORBLY (reading):

[Wire]

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 29, 1933.*

EMIL E. HOLMES,
Commander, Disabled American Veterans of the World War,
Minnesota Department:

We are enthusiastically in favor of Disabled American Veterans national convention being held in Minnesota in 1934. You can rely on us to stand by you.

(Signed) ERNEST LUNDEEN, *M.C.*

[Wire]

ST. PAUL, MINN., *June 27, 1933.*

EMIL E. HOLMES,
State Commander, Minnesota Department:

Please extend to the Disabled American Veterans my invitation as Governor of Minnesota to hold their 1934 national convention in this State. Members of our organization in this State will gladly make every arrangement for the success of the convention and the pleasure of those who attend.

(Signed) FLOYD B. OLSON, *Governor.*

[Wire]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 30, 1933.*

VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
National Adjutant Disabled American Veterans:

Attention to duties here unfortunately prevents my attendance Cincinnati. Have been hoping each day as convention proceeded to see you. Please express my regards to the old commander and assure the new, whoever he may be, of my fullest cooperation.

(Signed) GENERAL GEORGE E. LEACH.

[Letter]

WASHINGTON, *June 24, 1933.*

MY DEAR COMMANDER CONLEY: I regret very much that I shall be unable to be present on the occasion of the thirteenth annual national convention of your organization.

It is my earnest wish that you may have a happy reunion and that the occasion in every way will be a source of inspiration to the members of the organization and their guests.

With kindest personal remembrances,
Faithfully yours,

(Signed) HOMER CUMMINGS,
Attorney General.

Commander CONLEY. Is the chairman of the Women's Auxiliary committee ready to report?

Comrade JOHN J. SIMPSON (chairman Women's Auxiliary committee, New Haven, Conn.). Mr. Commander and comrades: The auxiliary committee of your thirteenth annual convention recommends that where the Women's Auxiliary of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War is officially recognized by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and holds its annual convention each year at the same time and place as the national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and we feel that the Women's Auxiliary is indispensable to the best interests of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, therefore we recommend

to this convention that the same loyal cooperation be extended to the Women's Auxiliary of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in the future as has been extended in the past.

We further recommend that national organizers employed by the National Organization of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and State commanders of all State chapters of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War be mandated to suggest to all newly organized chapters and their officers that a unit of the Women's Auxiliary be organized as soon as possible and at the time of organizing the new units those in charge outline to the prospective membership of the D.A.V. unit the purpose and the name and addresses of the new chapter officers to the national department of the Women's Auxiliary.

That the national adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War within 15 days of his notification of the names of the newly elected officers of all new chapters notify the national department of the Women's Auxiliary of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War of the newly elected chapter commander and adjutant.

That the national publicity director of the National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War be instructed to handle all the publicity pertaining to the Women's Auxiliary prior to and during the convention at the same time he is handling the publicity for the D.A.V.

It is further recommended that the national headquarters furnish the Semi-Monthly for $1 per year to women whose names have been approved by the local D.A.V. chapter or auxiliary.

We further recommend that because on numerous occasions in the past there has been some confusion due to the fact that the D.A.V. chapters and auxiliary have used the same titles—it is therefore recommended that the masculine titles be changed to the feminine, for example, commander to commandress, and so forth.

This committee recommends the adoption of the above report and we move that this convention go on record as adopting this report and instructing that same be carried out in its entirety.

(Comrade Samuel McGill (Hartford Chapter, Manchester, Conn.) seconds.)

(Motion carried and report is adopted.)

Commander Conley. I recognize the committee on ritual and emblem.

Comrade Ed. W. Waggoner (Seattle, Wash., chairman of committee on ritual and emblem). Comrade commander and comrades: Your committee concurs in the recommendation of the national adjutant with respect to the adoption of a national D.A.V. uniform and emblem designs. We also concur in his recommendation that a permanent ritual committee be appointed by the national commander to draft up a ritual to be presented to the 1934 convention ritual and emblem committee.

Your committee was faced with many difficulties during the past several days in its effort to get the committee members together in order to discuss the many subjects placed before the committee.

It is felt by the committee that the national executive committee is in a much better position to act upon matters relative to emblem contracts than were members of the committee. We therefore rec-

ommend that the recommendations of the national adjutant on this matter, also the recommendation of the special committee, be submitted to the incoming national executive committee for consideration and action.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade John Bryne (Louis and Clark Chapter, Helena, Mont.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Adjutant CORBLY. With the consent of the Women's Auxiliary committee, I would like to offer an amendment to the auxiliary report.

Commander CONLEY. There are no objections.

Adjutant CORBLY. The amendment is that the national commander be authorized and directed to draft a resolution of appreciation to the Women's Auxiliary for the contribution given to this organization for your rehabilitation fund.

Comrade JOHN J. SIMPSON (chairman Women's Auxiliary committee, New Haven, Conn.). I accept that amendment and second it.

(Carried.)

Commander CONLEY. We will recess until 1:30 this afternoon at which time the finance committee will make its report. I want everyone on the floor here at 1:30 sharp.

(Recess.)

SEVENTH BUSINESS SESSION

Friday Afternoon, June 30, 1:30 p.m., Roof Garden, Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio

Commander WILLIAM CONLEY. The convention will come to order. The chairman of the resolutions committee will make his final report.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (chairman resolutions committee, Union City, N.J.). Your committee submits the following substitute resolution, no. 27:

RESOLUTION NO. 27 (SUBMITTED BY THE CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE)

Whereas it is the opinion of the national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, this date, that the resolution dealing with the removal of certain officials places the injustices done disabled veterans upon an individual and not upon those who were responsible. While the attitude of the individuals has not at all times been satisfactory, it is understood that they have worked under orders: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we place the full responsibility upon all parties having any part in the enactment of Public, No. 2, and do condemn their apparent ungrateful, unpatriotic, un-American, and inhumane actions in dealing with the war's disabled: Those people, including the National Economy League, the National Chamber of Commerce, and their heavily financed allies.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade L. R. Morrison (Tyler Chapter, Tyler, Tex.) seconds.)

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question? The resolution is carried.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD.

RESOLUTION NO. 28 (SUBMITTED BY CARL G. CROSS, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF MONTANA)

Whereas the need of a new dining room and kitchen at Fort Harrison has been recognized by the Veterans' Administration officials and by the disabled veterans of Montana; and

Whereas that need has been recognized by the Director to the extent of advertising for bids and allocating appropriate funds therefor; and

Whereas the withdrawal of the advertisement for bids was occasioned by the uncertainty of the future status of the administration of veterans' affairs at Washington: Therefore be it

Resolved by this national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, this 30th day of June, 1933, That we do hereby urge the completion of the plans for the installation of such dining room and kitchen at Fort Harrison.

(Adopted without dissent.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (chairman resolutions committee, Union City, N.J.):

RESOLUTION NO. 29

Whereas in the past, the major veteran organizations have presented separate legislative programs to Congress; and

Whereas this policy tends to lessen the strength of the veterans when their national representatives appear before Congress and in many instances shows discord among the various organizations: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans in national convention assembled at Cincinnati, June 24 to July 1, recommend to all recognized veteran organizations that a joint meeting of the legislative bodies of the four major organizations hold a conference before any of the above-named organizations submit their legislative policy to Congress and endeavor to arrive on a definite policy that all organizations can support.

I move the adoption.

(Motion carried.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (chairman resolutions committee, Union City, N.J.):

RESOLUTION NO. 30 (SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM E. TATE, PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER)

Whereas due to the stress and strain incident to the present uncertain and undetermined conditions and the misleading propaganda being forced upon the attention of the entire citizenship of our country concerning veterans' claims and veterans' legislation, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, believing that enlightened and patriotic citizenship will demand and will be satisfied with nothing other, nor any less, than fair and impartial justice to the men who fought their common battle, have adopted in national convention assembled in Cincinnati the following declaration of principles and promises of performance, so that all the citizens of our country may know the exact stand and position of the only national organization of soldiers composed exclusively of men who have served and suffered for this Nation.

This statement constitutes our credo of convictions and our irrevocable promise of action.

OUR CREDO

1. We believe in democracy, the government of all the people—none to be greater than the law—neither proletarian nor plutocrat; by all the people—our great common responsibility—not to be delegated to demagogue nor seized by dictator; for all the people—for mass as well as class—so that justice may be equally assured for each.

2. We believe that national defense is the first duty and the foremost obligation of every citizen who enjoys the privileges and lives under the protection of our democracy.

3. We believe that those who volunteered or were drafted to fight in the defense of our country and who thereby suffered injury beyond the common lot of others have become and shall remain the responsibility of all.

4. We believe that impartial justice must be insured to all and special privilege denied to any since special privilege to any man in a democracy is an injustice to all other men, and an injustice to any man is a denial of the equal rights of all men.

5. We believe in a square deal for all. No deal—new or old—if it be not square can long continue to satisfy the demands of the awakened conscience of the American people. If the new deal be a square deal, it becomes our common ideal—not because it is new but because it is right.

Holding steady our faith in these principles—

1. We pledge to ourselves and to our fellow citizens our continuous support of real democracy.
2. We reaffirm our willingness to defend our country, when called upon to do so in any just cause, counting no cost to ourselves to be too great in such service.
3. We repudiate any denial of our great common responsibility for those who served, sacrificed, and continue to suffer.
4. We stand ready, on behalf of justice, to support a review of all claims for compensation, provided only that such review shall seek the truth and secure justice to every man.
5. We hold our faith unshaken in the abiding determination of our fellow citizens to see that no injustice shall be permitted or perpetuated against those who were sent forth to meet the world's need when autocracy threatened democracy.

I move the adoption.
(Comrade A. J. Fitzgerald (Cincinnati, Ohio) seconds.)
(Carried.)
Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 31 (SUBMITTED BY RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE)

Whereas this thirteenth national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24 to July 1, 1933, has been such a success from a business and social angle: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as giving a rising vote of thanks and appreciation to Mayor Russell Wilson; the chairman of the convention committee Capt. Robert Bunge; the various members of his committee and subcommittee, and all citizens of the city of Cincinnati who have in any way participated in the preparations for this most successful convention.

I move the adoption.
(Comrade William E. Tate (Atlanta, Ga.) seconds.)
(Carried.)
Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 32 (SUBMITTED BY SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT)

Be it resolved, That Disabled American Veterans of the World War go on record as in favor of and work toward the end that it may be favorably considered by the proper Veterans' Administration authorities, the Congress, the President, or any others whom it would regularly come before, that when a veteran is disabled to the extent that one or more old-line life-insurance companies pay him total permanent benefits, and he has in force at the beginning of his total permanent disability a United States Government converted life-insurance policy, that the fact that the old-line companies recognize his condition and settle satisfactorily with him should be sufficient to warrant payment on the Government policy, especially where it is shown that the diagnosis furnished by the Veterans' Administration was used by the other companies as a basis for their decision.

I move the adoption.
(Comrade P. L. Wiggins (Columbia, S.C.) seconds.)
(Motion carried.)
Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 33 (SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM F. SCANNELL CHAPTER, LIBERTY N.Y.)

Whereas considerable publicity regarding veterans' affairs has been given through radio, newspapers, and organizations; and

Whereas said publicity, through said agencies, has been misleading, exaggerated, and contrary to the policies, aim, desire, and ideals of our organization and detrimental to our interests: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the national department of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in convention assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24 to July 1, 1933, devise ways and means of combating said publicity as soon as it appears, in order to prevent unfavorable judgment by the public because of its having heard only one side of the situation.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will be approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION No. 34 (SUBMITTED BY VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT)

Resolved, That national headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans devise some ways and means whereby organizers will be employed to operate throughout the United States, and that they be instructed to devote at least a portion of their time not only to the organization of new chapters but to the stimulation and promotion in order to keep alive chapters already organized.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will be approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION No. 35 (SUBMITTED BY RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE)

Be it resolved, by the Disabled American War Veterans of the World War, in thirteenth national convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24 to July 1, 1933, That it shall not be considered as partisan politics for this organization or its officers to inform its own members or the general public as to the record and/or attitude of incumbents or candidates for public office as to all such questions as may pertain to benefits for men whose disabilities our organization may consider to be of service origin.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will stand approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION No. 36 (SUBMITTED BY RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE)

Whereas every intelligent citizen of the United States is conversant with the shameful part in our history played by profiteers of the World War; and

Whereas these avaricious exploiters piled up profits of countless billions, while patriotic citizens suffered hardships in training camps and battlefields and met death calmly for the sake of the Nation and their loved ones at home: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in thirteenth national convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24 to July 1, 1933, That this ghastly farce will never again be enacted in the name of America, and that adequate legal steps shall be taken by the Congress of the United States to prohibit all profit in war-time commerce, and that industry and money shall be conscripted in the same way as are men; and be it further

Resolved, That during any future war in which the United States is neutral that there shall be enforced an ambargo on all traffic in munitions and war supplies; and it is further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded for adoption to the national executive committees of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, that copies be sent forthwith to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, and to all Senators and Representatives in Congress.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection the resolution will stand approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 37 (SUBMITTED BY EDWARD F. CORBETT, DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT, MASSACHUSETTS)

Whereas the Disabled American Veterans of the World War have for their first objective the care and defense of the benefits and rights of veterans, widows, orphans, and dependents of veterans suffering disabilities and death as a result of their war service, and

Whereas the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, assembled in National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26 to 31, inclusive, at this time reaffirm its policy set forth herein:

Resolved, That this convention instruct our national rehabilitation officer to study the plan of the Veterans' Administration facilities to curtail and abolish hydroelectric and physiotherapy units now or hereafter being available for treatment of the many constitutional ailments and diseases of our disabled comrades of the World War; and be it further

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War oppose the discontinuance of any hydroelectric or physiotherapy facilities or personnel, under the guise of economy, when and wherever it imposes restrictions, hardships of any kind, and added suffering to those veterans now or hereafter entitled to such treatment.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will stand approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 38 (SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM E. TATE)

Whereas the National Broadcasting Co. and in particular, Mr. Phillip Carlin of the company, because of his partiotic vision of the need for an adequate, fair, and unbiased presentation of the truth concerning the obligation of his country to the men who have served it and who, because of their service, had suffered, gave freely without cost or any suggestion of censorship the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. to the Disabled American Veterans of the World War that they might speak for the "forgotten man": Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War herewith expresses to the National Broadcasting Co. and to Mr. Carlin its profound appreciation of his courtesy, helpful cooperation, and interest in having the case for the disabled ex-service man laid before the court of public opinion and private conscience of the American people.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will be approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 39 (SUBMITTED BY JACK F. KANE, MEMPHIS, TENN.)

Be it resolved, That we instruct our legislative chairman to immediately contact by mail all Senators and Congressmen friendly to our cause, requesting that they do what they can to obtain the use of broadcasting facilities within the immediate locality of their residence during the summer months in explaining our cause over the air to their local constituents and friends between now and the next session of Congress.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will be adopted as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD:

RESOLUTION NO. 40 (SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM HEINEMAN, BRONX CHAPTER)

Whereas section no. 1409 of the Army law sets the time limit on the award of medals, crosses, etc., for gallantry and conspicuous service during the war to not more than 3 years after the act justifying the award; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Disabled American Veterans of the World War favor the extending of this time limit and that proper steps be taken to have this law amended.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the resolution will stand approved as read.

(Resolution adopted.)

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (chairman of the resolutions committee): That completes the report of your resolutions committee.

Commander CONLEY. The committee is discharged, with the thanks of this body.

Comrade QUINTUS CAMP (New Orleans Chapter, New Orleans, La.). I move that all adverse reference made to Veterans' Administration officials be stricken from the records.

(Comrade Frank Haley (Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn, N.Y.) seconds.)

(Carried unanimously.)

Commander CONLEY. Before we go into the election of officers I want you to understand, men, that immediately after the election of officers we have a great deal of important business to attend to. If you leave here and go home and a subject is voted upon that you don't like, it is your own fault. Stay here where you belong. If there are any resolutions which you desire to bring up, you can present them after the election. We will now proceed with the election of officers.

Adjutant CORBLY. The judges for the election will be Frank Haley, Brooklyn, N.Y., and William Mastin, Fresno, Calif. The tellers will be Earl Pinney, Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.; and M. W. Glossinger, New Orleans, La. I would like to have Arthur Fitzgerald come up on the platform and keep the record for national headquarters.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to Minneapolis Chapter.

Comrade OWEN GALVIN (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.). Comrade Commander and delegates to this convention, you all know why I am up here. There is no use beating around the bush. I am here to place before you in nomination the name of Comrade Joe McQueen, of Kansas City, Mo., for your next national commander.

We have all been impressed by the note of sincerity and attitude of serious responsibility that has characterized the deliberations of this convention, and it is with that same spirit of sincerity, that same realization of serious responsibility, that I am now trying to outline for you those attributes of mind, that sincerity of heart and principle, which, in my opinion, so ably and suitably equip Joe McQueen for the office to which he aspires.

In the first place, I believe any candidate for commander of this organization, especially in these trying times, should have a worthy record of military service that is a credit to himself and a record that will reflect to the credit of the organization he represents. No words of mine, my friends, are necessary to tell you of the war-time record

of Joe McQueen. It is a record that will remain for all time as a beacon light to inspire courage in the minds of coming American generations. [Applause.]

In the second place, I believe we should this year elect a man whose loyalty and interest in this organization cannot be questioned. You all know Joe McQueen, but did you ever stop to analyze the reason why it is that you know him? It is only because for years he has been so interested in and has so devoted himself to the interests, not only of this organization but to all disabled men with whom he came in contact.

Last but not least, any candidate for commander of this organization should be able. Joe McQueen possesses a keen and alert mind. He is schooled in the school of experience, and his education has trained him to logically and convincingly present a study, and he is able also to ably argue that subject. That, my friends, is what we need especially in these trying times.

I am not thinking so much of you men here as I am of the boys back home, those boys whose eyes are turned toward Cincinnati. They are looking to us to keep faith while they wait at home. There are many of them, my friends, your buddies and mine, their arms outstretched toward you, pleading with you, asking you to carry on, begging you to hold aloft the torch so that it may throw a light, throw a gleam of hope. Let us harken to their cries today, let us harken to their call; give them a leader, a man of influence, a man who has courage, a man who will be able and who will go out and carry the message of our organization in a clear, accurate manner, a man who will further advance the cause carried on by your outgoing commander and by his able assistants at Washington.

We have it in our power to elect today, my friends; we can restore the confidence of those men, we can renew their spirit, we can give them new hope and can cause them to again smile with the broad smile of contentment and security, we can do that by writing across the skies the name of Joe McQueen as our next national commander. [Applause.]

Comrade HAROLD SOTHORON (Ace Rasmussen Chapter, Washington, D.C.). National Commander and comrades, it is with a feeling of humility and gratification that I rise here this afternoon to second the nomination of Joe McQueen. I need not go into the things which have already been told to you by the nominating speech so eloquently made; but, comrades, now is a time when our disabled men must unite for one common cause.

It is gratifying to see the demonstration just made, because we have reached the stage, the time, and the place where we can combine all our united efforts for our one common cause. I am not going to say another thing, except to tell you that I am glad in my heart that Joe McQueen is going to be our next national commander. [Applause.]

(Adjutant Corbly proceeds with the roll call.)

Comrade EARL PINNEY (Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.). I would respectfully request that we ask if there are any further nominations to be made and allow the nominations to be made from the floor.

Commander CONLEY. You have heard the motion that if there are any further nominations they be made from the floor and that we

dispense with the roll call. Are there any other candidates for the office of national commander?

Comrade WILLIAM MASTIN (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.). I move that Joe McQueen be elected national commander by acclimation.

(Comrade P. D. Jackson (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.) seconds.)

(Commander Joe McQueen is escorted to the platform.)

Commander CONLEY. I now recognize Captain Weimer, who will introduce the newly elected national commander.

Comrade HERMAN H. WEIMER (Purple Heart Chapter, Chicago, Ill.). Comrade Commander and comrades of this convention, I want to say that this is one of the most magnificent tributes that I have ever seen paid to a member of the D.A.V. I am going to be just as anxious as you are throughout every minute of his term of office to see that Joe McQueen lives up to this tribute, and I am sure that next year at this convention you will be able to say to him, "Our good and noble servant." [Applause.]

Commander JOE MCQUEEN. Comrade Commander, fellow delegates, ladies, and gentlemen, words are wholly inadequate for me to express to you this afternoon the feeling that is within my heart. To have been elected the commander of this organization under any circumstances to me would have been the greatest honor that could have fallen upon my shoulders; but to have been elected unanimously to carry the torch of this, the greatest veterans' organization that was ever brought together, is an honor that is beyond the conception of those who have fostered the candidacy of your humble delegate.

My fellow delegates, we are at this time standing on the threshold of greater activities, not by your commander but, through your commander, by you. You, by your honest and sincere efforts in this convention, have outlined for me, as I see it, the greatest program that any veteran organization has ever gone to the public with.

I do not need to outline to you any program which I might have. I have talked to many of you. My program will be 365 days of honest effort for this organization [applause], following every minute the mandates which you have so nobly laid down.

Now, my friends, the great ship of the D.A.V. is launched upon its course. We will not in the future follow in the ways of larger vessels. We are certain of our own course over the sea for the best in veterandom that is for you and for me. The ship flies high at the mast, which is nothing more than the program which you have handed me to carry out. All decks are clean, and may God help us to keep them clean. We will have no mutiny in the crew, and we will fight hard. We will not have barnacles on the outside of our ship, bearing us down, or on the program which we have brought forward for the best interest of every man, woman, and child in the United States, regardless of whether he is a veteran or not.

Now, in closing, I must say to you that I cannot at this time in any mere words that I have express to those loyal friends that I have here—from Boston, Mass., to Los Angeles, Calif., from the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south—I cannot express to them my appreciation at this time for their loyal efforts in my behalf. I started to say "to those political allies", but we have no political allies in this organization. I will say to those who have honestly opposed my candidacy, if that has happened, that I

promise to you now my whole-hearted effort to represent every disabled man in the United States, regardless of creed or sex and regardless of locality, geographically or otherwise. I pledge to those men who are now confined to the hospital cots, through you, my sincere effort to bring to them just one little ray of sunshine when it is in my power to do so; and with this, may I say that I shall now take off my coat and start to work. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. May I again ask all delegates to seat themselves in their proper districts? We will now proceed with the roll call for the office of senior vice commander.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). The Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to Comrade F. E. Mulnix, of Seattle.

Comrade F. E. MULNIX (Seattle Chapter, Seattle, Wash.). Comrade Commander and comrades, you will recall at San Diego, Calif., I presented before the national convention the name of a comrade from the Evergreen State of Washington for your national first junior vice commander. I presented that man's name on the merits of his experience and ability. This comrade has gained his experience and knowledge through the various channels of working in the organization. He was twice elected as chapter commander of his local hospital unit, he was elected as State commander, he was moved up in our district to the office of national executive committeeman, and last year you moved him up to the office of national first junior vice commander.

The comrade of whom I am speaking has qualified in the past year and I am sure has gained in both experience and ability. It has been found that he has been on the job in times of emergency such as we have had in the past months. He has answered those emergencies for the best interests of the disabled veterans.

Comrades, it is my pleasure to come before you and ask that you promote our man from the Evergreen State, Sulo Salonen, to the office of national senior vice commander. [Applause.]

Comrade L. E. EAST (Fort Whipple Chapter, Fort Whipple, Ariz.). On behalf of the men from the twelfth district, I wish to second the nomination of this comrade for the office of senior vice commander. We men of the West feel that again we are offering you a comrade who will serve you and serve you well. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Are there any further nominations to be made?

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Comrade Commander and comrades, it is often said that you can measure a man by the pain and suffering he will go through to serve his less fortunate comrades. We have a man here at this convention who has been honored by his State three times as State commander, one time as chapter commander, and later as national executive committeeman. Comrades, this comrade has served this organization faithfully for the past 12 years, this man has a visible disability, this man will carry the torch high. He is a man that will cast a reflection of honor upon our wonderful organization, a man who will serve as the right hand to our commander whom we have just elected. I take great pleasure in presenting a man from the great Northwest for the office of national senior vice commander—Paul Doyle, of Portland, Oreg. [Applause.]

(Comrade Charles Schmidt (Newark Chapter, Newark, N.J.) seconds).

Commander CONLEY. If there are no other candidates, nominations will be closed.

Will the sergeant at arms escort the candidates for senior vice commander to the platform?

(Adjutant Corbly proceeds with the roll call and is interrupted when calling the fourth district.)

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). I move you, Mr. Commander, that the election of Comrade Sulo Salonen be made unanimous. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. It has been very graciously moved by the splendid soldier and DAV, Paul Doyle, that the election be declared unanimous for Sulo Salonen as your national senior vice commander. [Applause.]

(Comrade William Mastin (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.) seconds).

(Carried.)

Commander CONLEY. We will now vote for the office of first junior vice commander.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). The Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to Comrade Dodd, of New Jersey.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (Union City Chapter, Union City, N. J.). Comrade Commander and fellow delegates, this convention has gone to Kansas City, Mo., and picked a real he-man to lead this organization this year. It has gone into the State of Washington and picked a real hero for senior vice, and I wish to place in nomination before you the name of a man who is a real leader. I refer to that man who has traveled the State of Connecticut, spreading the message of the DAV, and has built up the State to its present standing. He was promoted from the State commandership of that State when you elected him your national third junior vice commander. He is a man who deserves promotion. It gives me great pleasure to present to you the name of a man who has no equal when it comes to hard work for the Disabled American Veterans of the World War—that is, Peter Nugent, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Comrade DAN MANNING (Washington Heights Chapter, New York City). National Commander and comrades: That competent soldier whom we have just elected national commander of our organization to carry on our work during the coming year, Joe McQueen, stated to you that he was just going to take off his coat and go to work. Joe McQueen took off his coat and went to work for this organization many years ago, and in seconding the nomination of Peter Nugent, of Connecticut, I am seconding the nomination of a man who took off his coat many years ago with Joe McQueen. He is not a man who promises things, but he accomplishes things. New York is very proud to second the nomination of Peter Nugent for the office of national first junior vice commander of this organization.

Commander CONLEY. Are there any further nominations for the office of first junior vice commander?

Comrade W. H. MCGUINN (Savannah Chapter, Savannah, Ga.). Comrades, we are now here nominating officers, but the saddest thing I ever saw at this convention was when one of your national

officers came to the Gibson Hotel, a past national commander, and said to me, "Where are the boys of 1920–21?" Through those trying days of pioneering, we have been wondering what it was all about. We all know that results have been accomplished, and those results were not accomplished without a lot of hardship and privation on the part of those who did the pioneering. I have a man's name to present for your kind consideration as first national junior vice commander, who has been in this organization since its very beginning, who has worked hard. He has not held any national office in the past because he did not seek a national office. He has served as State commander of the Department of Michigan, and I wish to present for your kind consideration a man who is wholly deserving of the office of first junior vice commander, Victor Millen, of Detroit, Mich., and you all know him.

Comrade FRANCIS KIBORT (Wilkins Chapter, Legion, Tex.). Second the nomination.

Commander CONLEY. Are there any further nominations for the office of first junior vice commander?

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (North Hudson Chapter, Union City, N.J.). If there are no further nominations, I move that we proceed with the roll call.

(Comrade Paul Doyle (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

(Adjutant Corbly proceeds with the roll call as far as the fifth district.)

Comrade VICTOR MILLEN (Detroit Chapter, Detroit, Mich.). I would like to move that the election of Comrade Nugent be made unanimous.

(Comrade William Mastin (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.) seconds.)

Commander CONLEY. You have heard the motion that the election of Peter Nugent as first national junior vice commander be made unanimous.

(Carried.)

We will now proceed with the election of the second national junior vice commander.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C). Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to S. M. Billig, of Texas.

Comrade S. M. BILLIG (Heart o' Texas Chapter, Temple, Tex.). Comrade Commander and comrades, it appears to be the desire of this convention to elect men who have given many years of time to the organization, to the disabled veterans, and their dependents. I have in mind a man who has been affiliated with the organization since its inception. He lives down in the southwestern part of this country, and as you know one of the best friends that the disabled men have in the United States comes from the Southwest, Senator Cutting, of New Mexico. This man is a personal friend of Senator Cutting, and it was through his efforts that Senator Cutting was made to feel toward the disabled as he does today. No man living has done more for the disabled in these trying times than has Senator Cutting, who believes in the DAV. I do not wish to take up your time any longer, I wish to give to you for your consideration the name of William F. Darmitzel, of Albuquerque, N.Mex., for the office of national second junior vice commander. [Applause.]

Comrade STEVEN C. CARTER (Borderland Chapter, El Paso, Tex.). It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Comrade Darmitzel.

Commander CONLEY. Are there any further nominations for the office of second junior vice commander?

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I move that the adjutant be instructed to cast a white ballot for this comrade from New Mexico.

(Comrade Michael Inselbuch (Blind Veterans' National Chapter seconds.)

(Carried.)

Adjutant CORBLY. As adjutant of this convention, I hereby cast a unanimous ballot for William F. Darmitzel for the office of national second junior vice commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War at this convention.

Commander CONLEY. I wish to request the newly elected national officers to seat themselves on the stage here.

Adjutant CORBLY. A comrade from the Cincinnati Chapter has asked me to announce that the Blue Grass Inn in Kentucky is prepared to serve from 500 to 800 of you men or women tonight free of charge. They have an orchestra. Harry Ragor will arrange for transportation following adjournment. This inn will be very disappointed if you do not go there and take advantage of their invitation.

Commander CONLEY. We will now proceed with the election of the third national junior vice commander.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to Comrade Joe Ashi, of the District of Columbia Department.

Comrade JOE ASHI (District of Columbia Department, Washington, D.C.). Comrade Commander and comrades: I know that you are all tired out listening to the speeches being made in nominating the able and capable officers who will take on the work that Bill is leaving along with Joe McQueen. I am not going to take up much of your time. I am not going to make a long-winded speech. I like to hit quick and straight from the shoulder.

At this time in our district we have a man in whom we have a great deal of faith, a man of whom we are proud, a man who in the past 5 years has done a great deal of work for the disabled veterans in his own community and throughout the country. Last year he was the commander of the West Virginia Department and performed an excellent job for the year. He has the highest respect of all those in the fourth district. We esteem him and love him. It is a privilege for me to place before you the name of real fighting man to go along with Joe McQueen as your third national junior vice commander—Roy Hale, of West Virginia.

Comrade PAUL MODEST (Bronx Chapter, Bronx, N.Y.). If there are no other candidates for this office, I move that nominations be closed for the office of third national junior vice commander.

(Comrade William Mastin (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Adjutant CORBLY. As adjutant of this convention, I hereby cast a unanimous ballot for Roy Hale, of West Virginia, for the office of national third junior vice commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. [Applause.]

Commader CONLEY. Nominations are now in order for the office of national fourth junior vice commander.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to Comrade Westbury, of Madison, Wis.

Comrade ROY WESTBURY (Madison Chapter, Madison, Wis). As the other fellows have said, we don't want to take up any more of your time than is absolutely necessary, and if I were to stand here and give you the qualifications of the man that I am about to nominate, it would take me about 3 hours. I want to say that this man has a visible disability. He has two legs strapped to him, and is willing to go along with Joe McQueen. It is a great pleasure to place in nomination the name of Frank Dukes, of Illinois, for the office of your national fourth junior vice commander.

Comrade HENRY BITTERS (Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa). It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Frank Dukes for the office of national fourth junior vice commander.

Commander CONLEY. Are there any further nominations?

Comrade N. O. ISAACSON (Chicago Chapter No. 2, Chicago, Ill). If there are no further nominations, I move that a white ballot be cast for Comrade Frank Dukes for the office of national fourth junior vice commander.

Adjutant CORBLY. It is a great honor for me, as national adjutant to cast a white ballot for Frank Dukes for the office of national fourth junior vice commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Commander CONLEY. I now decree that the nominations for the office of national judge advocate are in order.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to M. A. Harlan, El Paso, Tex.

Comrade M. A. HARLAN (Borderland Chapter, El Paso, Tex.). Comrade Commander and fellow victims of the Economy Act, you have adopted a most constructive program. You have elected as your leaders for the coming year some of the outstanding men in veterandom in the United States. The office which we are about to fill now is one of the greatest importance. We have in our organization a man who has filled that office with a great deal of credit to himself and the D.A.V. You have all listened to sufficient oratory to last you from now until next June. I hereby present to you the name of Volney P. Mooney, of Los Angeles, for your national judge advocate.

Comrade EDDIE SHEEHAN (Kansas City Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.). It is with a great deal of pleasure that it is my honor to second the nomination of Volney P. Mooney, of Los Angeles, for the office of national judge advocate of this great organization. For many years Comrade Mooney has done great work for this organization and I think it is fitting and appropriate for this organization to make his election unanimous. I hope that someone makes such a motion.

Comrade HOWARD ROBERTS (Chateau-Thierry Chapter, Melrose Park, Ill.). I move you at this time that nominations be closed and the national adjutant be instructed to cast a white ballot for Volney P. Mooney for the office of national judge advocate.

(Comrade William E. Johnson (Oakland Chapter, Richmond, Calif.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Adjutant CORBLY. As national adjutant, it is my pleasure to cast a white ballot for Volney P. Mooney for the office of national judge advocate of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Nominations are now in order for the office of national chaplain.

(Adjutant Corbly calls the roll.)

Comrade MICHAEL INSELBUCH (Washington, D.C.). Blind Veterans' National Chapter yields to Comrade Corbett of Massachusetts.

Comrade EDWARD F. CORBETT (Massachusetts Department, Boston, Mass.). I consider it a great honor and privilege to stand before this convention and advocate for your consideration as national chaplain the name of Rev. Father George L. Jonaitus, of Chapter No. 5, Omaha, Nebr. I wish to take a moment to give you a brief outline of his past.

George L. Jonaitus was born in Lithuania in 1880 and emigrated to the United States in 1898. He became an American citizen at Boston, Mass., in 1906, was ordained to the priesthood in 1910, and appointed pastor of St. Anthony's Church, South Omaha. When war was declared he voluntarily enlisted 220 men of foreign birth from his parish. In March 1918 he resigned his parish, voluntarily enlisted in the United States Army as a private, and was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., remaining there for 2 months, when he was assigned to the Chaplains' Training Corps and sent overseas as a casual in June 1918. Upon arriving there, he was assigned to the Twenty-sixth Division (YD) and served at Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel; in October 1918 he was assigned to the Seventy-ninth Division and served at Verdun and in the Argonne. He was wounded on November 7.

Father Jonaitus has a withered arm and hand that are absolutely useless as a result of being struck by a bursting shell. In spite of this serious injury and handicap, Father Jonaitus has been able to disregard his own infirmities and at the same time retain his unusual and wholesome good nature under any and all circumstances, and when war buddies meet, this characteristic marks him as an outstanding comrade and friend of the disabled veteran and all others who have the good fortune to make his acquaintance. As a proof of his sterling qualities and earnest desire to show his human regard for his fellow men, about 2 years ago a neighbor of his was seriously injured in an automobile accident and at the point of death when doctors called for volunteers for a transfusion of blood in order to save the man's life. Father Jonaitus, without an instant's hesitation, presented himself for transfusion and, being accepted, went through with the ordeal, with the result that the man's life was saved, with a loss of 2 pints of blood to Father Jonaitus.

Father Jonaitus was discharged March 1, 1919, in Newport News, Va. In 1919 he traveled for many months among his own people,

lecturing against bolshevism and communism, and taught the principle of the philosophy of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. He has been pastor of St. Peter's Church, Detroit, for 7 years. He joined the D.A.V. in 1921 and served as chaplain of Detroit Chapter No. 1. For the last 5 years he has been a member of the D.A.V. in Omaha. He is pastor of St. Francis Church, Blair, Nebr., a suburb of Omaha. He is past State chaplain of the Department of Nebraska, American Legion. He is a member of the American Legion, D.A.V., V.F.W., and D.E.O. He is an Elk, Moose, Eagle, Knight of Columbus, and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

It is with great pride and pleasure at this time that I place in nomination for the office of national chaplain of the D.A.V. Father George Jonaitus. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. I now recognize our national chaplain.

Rev. JOSEPH J. MURRAY (Dallas, Tex., national chaplain). Next to the office of national chaplain, I consider this the greatest honor that can be given to me—the honor of seconding the nomination of this good man. One beautiful thing about this organization is that we know no difference of creed, just as on the battlefields of France. I am very happy to say that, in my service in France, it was my privilege to serve all men alike and one of the best friendships I had over there was with Father Smith, a Roman Catholic priest. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Father Jonaitus for the office of national chaplain.

Commander CONLEY. Are there any further nominations?

Comrade HAMLET C. RIDGEWAY (Illinois Department, Chicago, Ill.). I take great pleasure in asking the national adjutant to file a white ballot for Father Jonaitus for the office of national chaplain.

Adjutant CORBLY. As national adjutant, it is my privilege to cast a white ballot for Rev. Father George Jonaitus, of Blair, near Omaha, Nebr. [Applause.] We have just established a world's record in completing the election of our national officers in 1 hour and 5 minutes.

Commander CONLEY. The chairman of your legislative committee has some information which he desires to give to you at this time.

Comrade THOMAS KIRBY (Washington, D.C., national legislative chairman). Comrade commander, ever since I have been here I have had men come to me and ask about the new Veterans' Administration boards. Every department, executive committeeman, and rehabilitation officer was asked to nominate a man from their district to serve on these boards, and the question arose as to who was eligible. I have just received a telegram stating that no man who is receiving monetary benefits from the Government is eligible to sit in on the boards. Any man who is receiving compensation is not eligible.

Adjutant CORBLY. All of the newly elected officers are requested to immediately go to the roof of this building, where a photographer is waiting to make a picture for publicity purposes.

I want to again ask every man in the districts to check and see that a report of his district has been made. This report must be in before we adjourn here this afternoon.

Comrade WILLIAM MASTIN (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.). Comrade commander and comrades, the results of the election are:

Joe McQueen, Kansas City, Mo., national commander.

Sulo Salonen, Walla Walla, Wash, national senior vice commander.

Peter Nugent, West Haven, Conn., first national junior vice commander.

William Darmitzel, Albuquerque, N.Mex., second national junior vice commander.

Roy Hale, Parkersburg, W.Va., third national junior vice commander.

Frank Dukes, Chicago, Ill., fourth national junior vice commander.

Volney P. Mooney, Los Angeles, Calif., national judge advocate.

Rev. Father George Jonaitus, Blair, Nebr., national chaplain.

I move that the report of the tellers regarding the election be accepted.

(Comrade William E. Johnson (Oakland Chapter, Richmond, Calif.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Comrade WILLIAM MASTIN (Fresno Chapter, Fresno, Calif.). Comrade commander and comrades: You all heard the national adjutant state that we have established a world's record in electing our officers in 1 hour and 5 minutes. I want to tell you that there was another record established here and that is California has not had 1 vote at this convention.

I wanted to tell you that when our national commander visited us in Fresno, Calif., it took me some time to get a picture of Bill Conley away from him. We are having made from that photograph two bronze plaques, one of them will be furnished to Commander Conley, and we had hoped to have it here at the convention for presentation, but it was impossible for us to get it in time, the other will be placed on the wall of the lobby of the Hotel Fresno where the national commander stopped when he was in our town. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Thank you, Comrade Mastin. I am now going to call on Maj. Hamlet Ridgeway, of Chicago, to read a letter which he has from the Mayor of Chicago.

Comrade HAMLET RIDGEWAY (commander Illinois department, Chicago, Ill.). Comrade commander and comrades: I am here in a dual capacity, as a delegate to your convention and as a representative of the mayor of our great city of Chicago. I will now read you the message from the mayor.

TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE DISABLED VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR:

I take this opportunity, through the courtesy of Maj. Hamlet C. Ridgeway, my personal representative, to send you the official greetings of Chicago and to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our city and our great Century of Progress Exposition after your convention is over.

Your members will find the fair most interesting and will derive much pleasure from the exhibits and other features which make up this marvelous exposition.

While A Century of Progress Exposition was originally planned to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of our city, it has long since been transposed into a vivid portrayal of the advancement of science and industry throughout the whole world.

When you come, you will find that we are good hosts. We want you to have a real good time. We shall extend every possible hospitality and do what we can to assure your enjoyment and comfort.

Our latchstring is out—particularly to those fine men who so unselfishly made great sacrifices for their country. A hearty welcome awaits you in Chicago.

Earnestly and cordially yours,

(Signed) EDWARD J. KELLY, *Mayor.*

Comrades, this invitation is from the heart, and I hope you will take advantage of it. The State department of Illinois has arranged an information bureau under the chairmanship of Herman H. Weimer. You all know Herman. They will be on hand in the Sears, Roebuck

Building at the World's Fair grounds to give you any assistance and help you may desire. I hope you will all take advantage of the mayor's invitation.

Commander CONLEY. There comes a time in every man's career when a pleasant duty falls upon him and this moment now comes to me. The Disabled American Veterans of the World War are a grateful crowd. We appreciate any kindness that is shown to us, and we appreciate assistance that is given us. This week in Cincinnati we were very fortunate in having a great kindness shown us and splendid entertainment was afforded to us. There were also vehicles available to take us to that entertainment or take us where we desired to go. There is nothing that we can say or do that will ever repay the man who has been responsible for that service, but we have decided that we should present just a little token, in the shape of this knife with our emblem on it, which comes right from our hearts. I am going to ask Harry Ragor to step up here.

[Harry Ragor is escorted to the platform.]

Harry, I want to have the pleasure of presenting you with this. It is not much, but it comes to you with the love and admiration of every blessed soul in the Disabled American Veterans' of the World War. May God bless you, Harry. [Applause.]

HARRY RAGOR (Cincinnati, Ohio). Comrades, I swear I don't know what to say. I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart. I will surely cherish this. I wish that I could go out and shake each and every one of your hands and carry you back to the depot, and I hate to see you go. I am heartsick that the convention is over. I had a great time with you. I never got such a kick out of anything in my life as I did taking you around. There were no casualties or accidents, except one man was bumped with a door of a car. Everyone was very considerate, and I want to say to you that if I am alive I am going to be at the next convention and every one after that.

Commander Conley, it has been a pleasure for me to serve you and this organization. You know I live for two things—my mother and my brother—you all know him. My mother belongs to the auxiliary, and I don't have to tell you about my brother. I will be right outside if I can serve you before you go. I thank you a thousand times. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. Have we had a good convention?

(VOICES: Yes; yes.)

Commander CONLEY. I think it is the best this organization has ever had. It is the best I have attended, at any rate. I was rather proud of the convention we put over for you last year, but this year our deliberations will go throughout the country showing we are deliberate, sane, patriotic men. Our entertainment has been such for all to enjoy. The man that has been responsible for that is one of the most splendid soldiers in Cincinnati, a man who has a wonderful war record and a wonderful disposition. One of the regrets I will have in leaving here tomorrow and going back to my home town is that I will miss the smiling, sometimes scowling, but always honest face of Bob Bunge. [Applause.] I can truly carry away with me in my heart the fact that in Cincinnati, I have, among many, one in particular true and kindly friend. I am going to ask Bob Bunge to come up here and probably make the last announcement he will make to this convention.

Comrade ROBERT C. BUNGE (National convention chairman, Cincinnati, Ohio). Thank you, Bill. Comrades, this is the last announcement that I will have to make. In this hall tonight, starting at 9 o'clock, will be held your annual closing ball. It will be informal, but I ask you not to make it too informal, as there will be ladies present. It is not a question of the Trench Rats. [Applause.]

If I might presume for just a minute, I have something to say that is very close to me. You will recall at the Monday opening session, I said in my remarks that we were on the spot with the American people, with the people in Cincinnati, and with the people in every city and State in the United States. I want to say at this time that the unity of effort you have shown and your activeness in showing yourself in public carried the idea across which I had in mind. The public cannot have the opportunity of saying that they cannot even agree among themselves. This convention has shown that the Disabled American Veterans of the World War are one in everything that they do. [Applause.]

Commander CONLEY. The next order of business will be the report of your convention national finance committee.

Comrade MONTIE LOEWENSTINE (chairman, national finance committee, Jersey City, N.J.). This committee, after many long hours of giving due consideration to all resolutions and representations of other committees, submits the following report.

Past Commander BABCOCK. Comrades, there are a number of recommendations in the report, which are very important. The chairman will read the recommendation and move its adoption, and if there are no objections, it will be considered as passed.

Comrade MONTIE LOEWENSTINE (chairman national finance committee).

(1) We recommend that the report of the national finance committee chariman be adopted. The committee further desires to express appreciation to the chairman of the national finance committee and all members of that body for their unselfish efforts in handling the duties of this national finance committee. I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. If there is no objection, the recommendation is adopted, which in turn puts this convention on record as adopting the national finance committee report read here Monday by Colonel Millikin, as well as expressing appreciation to the members of his committee for a job well done.

Comrade MONTIE LOEWENSTINE (convention finance chairman).

(2) We recommend that national per capita tax be continued at $2 per year.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(3) We recommend that for the next ensuing year (1933–34) the present $15 charge for charter fee to the new chapters be reduced to the actual expense of furnishing the chapter supply kit, plus the bond premium and per capita tax.

This recommendation has been unanimously approved by your committee, with the further recommendation that it be referred to the constitution committee.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(4) We recommend that a comparative statement be furnished with the annual audit.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(5) We recommend that steps be taken to collect any advances that might be made to any national officers.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(6) We recommend that the national judge advocate assist the San Diego Chapter in securing the moneys that are now tied up and give them any legal assistance that they might need.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(7) We recommend that as to forget-me-not day drives 30 percent of the net proceeds be sent to national headquarters, and 20 percent to State departments, unless the State department waives it, or when there is not a State department, 50 percent of the net proceeds is to be sent to national headquarters.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(8) We recommend that when a State department conducts a forget-me-not drive in nonchapter towns that 50 percent of the net proceeds be sent to national headquarters.

Comrade JOHN H. CLINE (adjutant, New Jersey Department, Vineland, N.J.). Will the chairman define just what is meant by chapter or nonchapter towns. Some chapters operate throughout the county and are county chapters.

Comrade LOEWENSTINE. The committee cannot decide on this matter, it is up to the judge advocate to interpret it. I move the adoption of recommendation 8 just read.

(Comrade Arthur George (Harry S. Nelson Chapter, San Diego, Calif.) seconds.)

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). If this amendment provides that 50 percent of drives conducted by chapters in their counties be sent to headquarters, we are not in favor of it.

Comrade DANIEL O. HUNT (Seminole Chapter, Seminole, Okla.). I move that the words in "nonchapter towns" be changed to "in nonchapter communities."

(Comrade John H. Cline (adjutant, New Jersey Department, Vineland, N.J.) seconds.)

Comrade MILLARD W. RICE (assistant national adjutant). If a chapter conducts a forget-me-not drive in a community that is a part of the charter community, the drive is subject to the same division of funds as any other chapter drive. This recommendation is that if a State department conducts a forget-me-not drive in nonchapter towns that 50 percent of the net proceeds be sent to headquarters.

Comrade DANIEL O. HUNT (Seminole Chapter, Seminole, Okla.). I will accept that amendment to be changed to county.

Conrade MILLARD W. RICE (assistant national adjutant). That amendment does not make sense. There is nothing in the recommendation that prevents a chapter from conducting a drive in a nonchapter town. It just confuses the issue. I move that the proposed amendment to this recommendation be laid on the table.

Comrade WILLIAM E. TATE (Betty Harrison Jones Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.). As I understand it the question on the table is to amend the recommendation.

(Past Commander Babcock takes chair.)

Comrade BABCOCK. The motion is to table the motion to amend the recommendation made by the convention finance committee. Are you ready for the question?

(Motion carried and the amendment is tabled.)

You will now vote on the motion to adopt the committee's recommendation. Are you ready for the question?

(Motion to adopt is carried and so ordered.)

Chairman MONTIE LOEWENSTINE:

(9) We recommend that where a chapter does not conduct a forget-me-not drive that it be mandated to conduct some other finance-raising project and that 30 percent of the largest finance-raising project conducted by that chapter during the fiscal year shall be sent to national headquarters in lieu of a forget-me-not drive.

I move the adoption.

(Commander Conley takes the chair.)

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I would like to know how a chapter is to determine during the fiscal year which will be its largest finance project.

Comrade MILLARD W. RICE (assistant national adjutant). It seems to me that 30 percent of the first finance project could be sent in and then if there is a larger finance project conducted, the balance can be sent.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Why not 30 percent of all drives? [Applause.] I make such an amendment to substitute "all" for "largest."

(Comrade Uncle Dick Daniels (Key West Chapter, Key West, Fla.) seconds.)

Comrade W. R. JOHNSON (Fargo Chapter, Fargo, N.Dak.). I don't understand this amendment of Comrade Jackson. Does that mean 30 percent of all finance projects conducted during the year?

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). The finance committee recommendation and my amendment applies only to those chapters that do not conduct forget-me-not drives. The amendment would require each chapter to pay 30 percent of every drive during the year to national headquarters.

Comrade FRED GIBSON (Birmingham Chapter, Birmingham, Ala.). A city may take a chapter's rights away to conduct a forget-me-not drive, and I don't think a chapter should be penalized for something over which they have no jurisdiction and if they are not permitted to put on a forget-me-not drive. I move that we table this amendment.

(Comrade Daniel O. Hunt (Seminole Chapter, Seminole, Okla.) seconds.)

(Carried and the amendment changing it to read "all" instead of "largest" is tabled.)

(Recommendation of the finance committee adopted.)

Chairman MONTIE LOEWENSTINE:

(10) We recommend, that as to all other finance raising projects in addition to forget-me-not drives, that chapters and departments be required to send 10 percent of the net proceeds to national headquarters.

I move the adoption.

(Recommendation adopted and so ordered.)

Chairman MONTIE LOEWENSTINE:

(11) We recommend that if a chapter fails to live up to its obligations in respect to finance mandates that it shall nevertheless be considered as a financial obligation to the national headquarters, and held against them for national convention credential purposes, and if they do not make an accounting, that they then shall not be permitted to vote at the convention.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Millard W. Rice (assistant national adjutant) seconds.)

Commander CONLEY. Motion carried without opposition and so ordered.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(12) We recommend that one half of the income of Progress of Nations from all States and sources be immediately credited upon receipt to take care of the Washington office, and that the other half be allocated according to the State of origin for rehabilitation purposes in that State.

(Recommendation adopted without opposition.)

(13) We recommend that the salaries of all nationally paid employees from $100 monthly and up be reduced 15 percent, providing that no one who is at present receiving over $100 shall be reduced to less than $100.

I move the adoption.

Comrade WALTER J. GREEN (Eugene Chapter, Eugene, Oreg.). I don't believe we are doing the right thing in reducing salaries now. It is my sincere and honest belief that not one of our nationally paid officials are receiving enough money for the work we require of them. [Applause.]

Comrade P. O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). Today we have had a fine commander elected, a man whose income is not known to me, but just as soon as he has been elected national commander of this organization, you propose to penalize him. All through this convention you have been protesting against the cut you received in your compensation and now you propose the same legislation. [Applause.]

Comrade EDW. SHEEHAN (Ernestine Schumann-Heink Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.). Let us analyze this proposal closely. Today we have what we term a "New Deal." You have elected new officers and you have adopted a legislative program that the American Legion during the last 48 hours has tried to say is their program. The national officers today have 15 times the amount of work of the past. In behalf of those men, Commander Joe McQueen can stand a cut if it is necessary, as can the other men, but there is no use electing a group of men to handle the work and then cutting them in salary. You are anxious to make your organization a responsible and strong body. You have elected a national commander whom apparently you have faith in. We all know the splendid work being done by Adjutant Corbly and the rest of our national officers. Why retard the progress of the organization because you want to make a cut that is not necessary at this time? Let us show these men who are working for us that we are anxious for them to carry on and that we appreciate them. I move that the recommendation proposing salary reductions be tabled. [Applause.]

Past National Commander WILLIAM E. TATE (Atlanta, Ga.). I rise to second the motion to table. I think these boys have been underpaid instead of overpaid. I have never seen a greater tribute paid to a man than was paid to Joe McQueen today. Now you are going to pat him on the back one minute and kick him the next. Kirby, Chambers, Corbly, and the rest of your sincere employees are not working to see what they can get out of it. If they were, they would not have put in the effort and years they have at the price they have been paid. Did you ever propose a salary raise for them? If circumstances demand a reduction, I have faith that the finance

committee and the employees of your organization will make those recommendations. I heartily second the motion. [Applause.]

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I would like to concur in the remarks of Comrade Tate and to say that these men you would now cut saved the organization $40,000 last year. Much of that was saved because they were willing to do double work. [Applause.].

Commander CONLEY. Are you ready for the question?

(The recommendation is tabled without opposition.)

Chairman LOEWENSTINE.

(14) We recommend that the national commander's traveling expenses and per diem are not to exceed $2,500 per annum, and that traveling expenses of the national headquarters staff shall not exceed $1,250 per annum, and that the traveling expense and per diem of the national legislative and rehabilitation offices in Washington are not to exceed $1,250 per annum; however, this does not include the expenses of the above officers to and from the national convention.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Wm. E. Broderick (Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Ill.) seconds.)

Comrade PAUL O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg). I object.

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I second the objection.

Comrade PAUL O. DOYLE (Portland Chapter, Portland, Oreg.). We have gone down the line with these fellows. We want them to travel this year. I want the national commander and the national adjutant to come to Portland and you fellows want them to do the same thing, yet you would hold out on travel allowance.

Comrade LAURENCE MELTON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). There is no question in my mind but that travel over the United States, visiting the various State departments, and large and small chapters, is one of the greatest things for the organization. We need the inspriation of a visit by our commander, our adjutant, who knows our problems, and our Washington representatives in every section of the country. I move you, sir, that the recommendation of the finance committee restricting travel be tabled. [Applause.]

(Comrade P. D. Jackson (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.) seconds.)

Commander CONLEY. The recommendation is tabled. Proceed, Chairman Lowenstine.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(15) We recommend that the savings on the reduction in salaries be turned over to the rehabilitation department for rehabilitation services only.

As chairman, I will withdraw this recommendation inasmuch as the earlier recommendation providing for salary reductions was defeated.

(16) We recommend that the report of the board of trustees of the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation as submitted to this committee together with the c.p.a. audit of the fund be adopted.

(Recommendation adopted without discussion or opposition.)

The certified public accountants report of the D.A.V. Service Foundation and the annual report of the board of trustees of the service fund foundation is herewith submitted for the minutes and records of this convention.

ANNUAL REPORT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE D.A.V. SERVICE FOUNDATION

The members of the board of trustees of the Disabled American Veterans' Service Foundation feel under moral obligation, if not under legal obligation, to render an annual report at the national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

It will be remembered that the D.A.V. Service Foundation was incorporated on May 16, 1931, this incorporation having been authorized by previous national conventions and by specific action of a previous national executive committee and having been further approved by the subsequent national convention at Wilkes-Barre, as may be noted by previous annual reports of the D.A.V. Service Foundation as contained in the annual convention minutes.

The D.A.V. Service Foundation is an incorporated trusteeship and is a non-profit eleemosynary corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. None of the members of the board of trustees receive any remuneration whatsoever and only legitimate expenses may be paid. All of its funds and income are eventually available for appropriation to the beneficiary of its trust, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. It has been authorized, however, by a trust agreement with the national organization of the D.A.V. to conduct certain types of finance-raising projects.

In pursuance of its purposes, the Service Foundation has endeavored to devise ways and means of raising revenue without encroaching upon the activities of local chapters of the D.A.V. or the jurisdiction of the national organization.

Prior to its incorporation, the National D.A.V. Service Foundation committee decided to secure as many contracts as possible with local operators of the Automatic Canteen Co. of America and this same policy has been adhered to since its incorporation.

It is regrettable that we had not sooner realized the opportunity of securing these types of contracts, for by the time that we did begin to do so, most of the local operators of such Automatic Canteen Co. had already entered into contracts with the local units of other veteran organizations and seldom found it desirable to enter into a contract with a local unit of the D.A.V.

It is, therefore, our conviction that, if the Service Foundation had not taken the initiative in this respect, it would have been very unlikely that the D.A.V. would have received any benefit or income whatsoever from contracts relative to the operation of automatic candy merchandising machines in these cities in which we do now have contracts.

The income from this source has not been phenomenal and has not lived up to expectations because of the fact that the economic depression has proven to be infinitely worse during the preceding year than had been anticipated.

It is interesting to note, however, that we have received a total of $15,884.63 by reason of our canteen contracts and that, since the inception of these contractions, we have sent back to the local participating chapters a total of $9,930.77, leaving a net balance to the Service Foundation of $5,953.86.

The members of the board of trustees have felt that all of the net income received by the Service Foundation, as the result of these automatic contracts, would be expended for the benefit of our organization and its activities in the State from which the income was derived and that same should be particularly expended to assist the national organization by appropriations so as to maintain the national rehabilitation service in such particular States.

During the last 2 years, the Service Foundation has appropriated the sum of $3,150, with the specification that it must be used according to certain stipulated monthly sums to maintain rehabilitation service in particular States.

A detailed record is being kept as to the income from this source as allocated to the place of origin, and it is the intention of the Service Foundation; a total of $7,263.33 has been received as donations from individuals and chapters. A detailed record is also kept of these donations and allocated according to place of origin, to be subject to appropriation to the national headquarters with the specification that it shall be used in the amounts as indicated to assist in the maintenance of rehabilitation service in the States from which such donations were received. In pursuance of this policy, the Service Foundation has appropriated to national headquarters the sum of $3,365, leaving a balance of $4,917.32 available for appropriation for this purpose.

Relative to these appropriations made by the Service Foundation and allocated for certain States, national headquarters keeps a detailed record and combines such appropriations for particular States with the income received by it from

Forget-me-not Day drives and finance-raising projects conducted in the respective States, as well as the income received as the result of the sale of its 10-volume set of world history entitled "Progress of Nations" through its department of rehabilitation.

In this manner national headquarters keeps an accounting as to the deficiency or surplus of income from each State as to its share of the load in maintaining our national legislative and rehabilitation service. By adhering to this policy relative to appropriations to national headquarters the Service Foundation harmonizes and assists with the policy of the national D.A.V. in its maintenance of rehabilitation service.

It is sometimes rather difficult to determine whether or not a particular proposed expenditure is in line with the policy of the Service Foundation to make appropriations only for rehabilitation purposes, nevertheless the Service Foundation members did consider that in making an appropriation to the national headquarters in the sum of $741.37 to assist it in taking care of sending certain national officers to the last national convention it was making an appropriation in effect for rehabilitation purposes.

Considering this last item, the Service Foundation has made a total appropriation to national headquarters during the past 2 years for rehabilitation purposes in the sum of $6,256.37, which item alone would appear to indicate the justification for the existence of the Service Foundation.

Shortly after the passage of Public, No. 2, the so-called "economy bill", a meeting of the members of the board of trustees of the Service Foundation was held in Cincinnati, and it was then decided that the Service Foundation should endeavor to make arrangements for conducting a Nation-wide radio broadcast, and in pursuance of this objective made an expenditure in the sum of $321.79.

This item of expense we also consider to have been for rehabilitation purposes and if added to the previously mentioned items accounts for a total rehabilitation appropriation in the sum of $6,578.16.

During the past 2 years the Service Foundation has expended only $710.49 in making contacts relative to our automatic canteen contracts.

During the past year the total sum of $508.60 has been expended by the Service Foundation in what might be called developmental activities relative to negotiations concerning proposed finance-raising projects. This should be reduced by the sum of $200, which was received as a donation as a trip made to test out the possibilities relative to a proposed method of raising finances.

It will be noted in the auditors' report, which is to be considered as a part hereof, that there is an item of income in the sum of $640 as the result of the honorary life and sustaining membership campaign of the Service Foundation. This proposed campaign has not been carried on because it was not found to be feasible, from a financial standpoint, on the part of those in charge of the actual solicitation. The campaign as far as conducted, however, has indicated that there are possibilities relative thereto which might at some subsequent time be developed.

During the past year, the Service Foundation was also able to recover from the General Organization Co. the sum of $733.06, which was the only return as the basis of the proposed finance-raising campaign which was to have been conducted in the city of Chicago during the fiscal year of 1931–32 and greater detail concerning which is contained in our last annual report.

Quite recently the experience of the Edward Oliver Orth Chapter No. 7, of Milwaukee, Wis., came to the attention of members of the board of trustees of the Service Foundation, and it was decided, on the basis of the enthusiastic reports of the officers of such chapter as to its successful experience in this venture, that a further detailed investigation should be made and, as a consequence, our assistant executive secretary was sent to Milwaukee to conduct a personal investigation and to determine the possibilities as to a further expansion of the same project in other large cities throughout the Nation. As a result of this investigation and negotiation, it was decided that it would be feasible to start the same project in other larger cities. The project is, briefly, the street sale by Disabled Veterans of chocolate-coated forget-me-not ice-cream stick bars, selling at 60 cents per dozen, or 5 cents each; the individual Disabled Veteran vendor makes payment in the sum of 40 cents per dozen and thus is able to make a profit of 20 cents per dozen. The local chapter is able to purchase these bars at a cost of 34 cents per dozen and, therefore, makes a profit of 6 cents per dozen, out of which to take care of the overhead expense of the retail selling end.

The local chapter in Milwaukee on the advice of national headquarters officers formed a local incorporated trusteeship to take care of the actual business end of the retail selling.

The volume of sales in Milwaukee has continued to increase with each passing week. Last Sunday 64 men sold a total of 1,270 dozen bars, making an aggregate commission of $254, or an average of about $4 each, whereas the trusteeship for the chapter made a gross profit of $76.20 and a net profit of nearly $60. Its net profit during the last few days has averaged more than $30 per day. According to the delegates from this chapter in attendance at this convention, 77 Disabled Veterans were actually selling forget-me-not ice-cream bars on the streets of Milwaukee last Friday.

The Service Foundation has contacted chapters in other larger cities relative to this proposition, believing that it will prove to be a legitimate source of very substantial income to them and that it will also furnish gainful employment to a considerable number of needy disabled men. Several of the larger chapters have already indicated their desire to adopt this proposition, and the Service Foundation will cooperate in making same possible in these cities just as soon as possible.

The Service Foundation has become interested in this venture not only because, as loyal members of the D.A.V., we desire to develop opportunities for employment for our less-fortunate buddies as well as an opportunity for local chapters of the D.A.V. to have a source of substantial income and thus be able to render more service to disabled men, but we are also interested, by reason of our agreement with the financiers whereby the Service Foundation will receive, without money payment therefor, 10 percent of the stock of each proposed ice-cream-manufacturing company. Our assistant executive secretary will represent the board of trustees on each of such proposed ice-cream-manufacturing companies as a member of the board of directors. We will also receive a graduated commission according to the amount of net profit of each of such ice-cream-manufacturing companies.

This proposition will have been started here in Cincinnati prior to the adjournment of this convention, and we invite all delegates, but particularly those from chapters located in the cities of 100,000 or over, to investigate our combined ice-cream-manufacturing plant and retail selling office at 3114 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To some this may not sound like a dignified method of raising finances, and it may also have the appearance of being competitive with established business. We shall, however, sell a patented food product and may later be in a position to take action against those who may infringe upon the use of such patent.

The members of the board of trustees are aware of the fact that this business may be somewhat competitive, but in the main we believe that it develops a new source of income not now in vogue, except in very few cities; and if it is as successful in other cities as it has proven to be in Milwaukee, it will keep many disabled veterans and their families off of the rolls of charitable organizations and will, therefore, we believe, meet with the approval of the local civic organizations.

This method, however, is not feasible, except in cities where free peddlers' and vendors' licenses can be secured for disabled veterans, and, of course, all regulations of the health department and of the police department must be adhered to.

Unless there are unforeseen circumstances which might introduce unusual difficulties not present in Milwaukee, we expect that this venture will not only provide an income to the Service Foundation but infinitely greater income to each of the local chapters that participate in the same.

There is at the present time one vacancy on the board of trustees of the Service Foundation. In view of this fact and in order that its personnel might be more representative of the D.A.V. we request that this convention elect a member to serve on the board of trustees for the next 3 years and it would be our purpose in the event any vacancy should occur in the future that the same procedure be followed.

Although the members of the board of trustees have felt that they should not make any appropriation out of the principal of the funds which were turned over to it, at the time of its incorporation, at least until such time as a source of income might be developed as would soon make up for any such appropriations out of the principal, nevertheless, at a meeting which was held several months ago, the Service Foundation went on record as being willing to make appropriations to the national headquarters up to an amount of $15,000 to assist it in the maintenance of our legislative and rehabilitation services in our Washington office, if called upon by the national finance committee to do so. This authorization is still in effect.

Since its inception the Service Foundation has loaned to national headquarters a total sum of $8,500 and has received payments back as stipulated in the sum of $5,300, thus having an asset in the sum of $3,200 not shown in its "cash-on-hand balance" of $32,489.45.

We recognize that mistakes have been made in the past, by the Service Foundation, and we have no doubt that mistakes will perhaps occur in the future. These mistakes have taught us to be careful and cautious in the consideration of proposed finance-raising projects; nevertheless, we do feel that we must take some chances in our efforts to develop sources of income which might prove of value to the beneficiary of our trust, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and we are hopeful that we will continue to maintain the confidence and trust of the members of the D.A.V.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. TATE,
Chairman.
WILLIAM CONLEY,
Vice Chairman, National Commander, D.A.V. of W.W.
VIVIAN D. CORBLY,
Executive Secretary.
MILLARD W. RICE,
Assistant Executive Secretary.
PAUL M. MILLIKIN,
Member.
E. C. BABCOCK,
Member.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(17) We recommend that the subscription price for the Semi-Monthly be reduced to $2 per year for nonmembers, $1 a year to members of the auxiliary, or widows of deceased veterans, and to those people who in the judgment of the organization we can sacrifice a big profit for the purpose of getting our information before the public.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Vivian D. Corbly (Garden City Chapter, Missoula, Mont.), seconds.)

(Motion carried without discussion or opposition.)

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(18) We recommend that national headquarters be permitted to sell block membership cards to chapters for cash in advance. This plan to be optional with the chapters.

I move the adoption.

Comrade VIVIAN D. CORBLY (Garden City Chapter, Missoula, Mont.). I second that motion. Evidently there are a number who do not understand the proposal as the recommendation does not explain it. There are a number of chapters who because of having money in their treasury are in a position to pay per capita tax in advance. If the recommendation is adopted a chapter could buy 50 or any number of membership cards at $2 each to be given out by the chapter at the time the man pays his dues. The 5-card system could then be made out as the members are secured. It would permit chapters who have the money to pay per capita tax if they desired to do so in advance and deliver the card at once to the member.

Commander CONLEY. The motion is carried and so ordered.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(19) We recommend that a life membership be issued by national headquarters for $50 per member and that this money that is so collected be placed in a separate fund to be known as a life membership fund and invested in such a manner as to secure the greatest amount of interest in keeping with safety, and this interest to be used to pay National, State, and chapter per capita tax at the rate of 50 percent to national, 25 percent to State, and 25 percent to chapter, and that at the time of a life member's death, the principal sum shall be likewise divided between the National, State department, and chapter, except provided where there is no State department 50 percent shall to to the chapter.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Frank Howard (Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.), seconds.)

Comrade GERALD A. HANFORD (Trenton Chapter, Trenton, N.J.). I would like to offer an amendment to that. In the event that a life-time membership card has been purchased and the organization finds it necessary to suspend that member from the organization, he should be given a refund on that membership.

(Comrade Daniel Manning (Washington Heights Chapter, New York, N.Y.), seconds.)

(Recommendation with amendment is carried.)

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(20) We recommend that all national officers have their finance recommendations prepared in writing before the first called meeting of the convention finance committee, with a sufficient number of copies for each member of the committee.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. Hearing no objections, the recommendation is adopted.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(21) We recommend that the returns from all advertisements in the Semi-Monthly, secured by chapters or departments, over and above the actual cost of printing be credited to the rehabilitation department for rehabilitation purposes in the locality where the advertising is secured.

I move the adoption.

(Comrade Wm. E. Broderick (Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Ill.), seconds.)

Comrade VIVIAN D. CORBLY (Garden City Chapter, Missoula, Mont.). I am opposed to the provisions of the recommendation. We publish very few advertisements at present. The revenue made available by such a mandate would not be of much assistance to the rehabilitation service in any one State. That revenue, however, does not permit us to keep down the cost of the Semi-Monthly. This year 65 cents was the estimated expected cost of each newspaper subscription and that amount was budgeted for the Semi-Monthly from each $2 national per capita tax. We are buying our own composing equipment, which has been at use at headquarters a little more than a year. On the 65 cents and the little advertising money received, we put out the paper this year, paid more than $5,000 on our equipment indebtedness, put out a bang-up paper, and turned over to the general fund, some $9,000, if my memory is correct, which was used for rehabilitation purposes. [Applause.] On the other hand, the day might come, if our membership increases, when our paper could be financed in great part from advertising. I don't believe it advisable to block even such remote possibilities or hamper the present smooth-running set-up you have with the few words set out in the recommendation. I therefore move you, Mr. Commander, to table the recommendation.

(Comrade P. D. Jackson (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.), seconds.)

Commander CONLEY. The motion to table is carried.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(22) We recommend that the registration fee of the next national convention be continued at $2 as in the past.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. Hearing no objections, the recommendation is carried.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(23) We recommend the present system of bonding headquarters, chapters, and department officers be continued.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. Hearing no objections, the recommendation is adopted.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(24) We recommend careful consideration, following thorough investigation, of the proposed national finance project by the incoming administration and Service Foundation. The project [matches] impresses us of having great possibilities.

I move the adoption.

Commander CONLEY. Hearing no objections, the recommendation is adopted.

Chairman LOEWENSTINE:

(25) We recommend that the national department shall not incur obligations of more than $100 without prior approval of the finance committee, except in emergency cases.

I move the adoption:

Commander JOE MCQUEEN. This is a proposal that I believe should be killed.

Chairman MONTIE LOEWENSTINE. I ask the members of the national finance committee to give me the privilege of withdrawing recommendation no. 25 in view of the fact that the incoming national commander opposes it. All members of the national finance committee are requested to rise if they approve.

Commander CONLEY. The recommendation is withdrawn, with eight members of the finance committee present and voting the authority to withdraw the recommendation from consideration.

Comrade GERALD A. HANFORD (Trenton Chapter, Trenton, N.J.). I move the adoption of the finance committee report as amended by the convention.

(Comrade William Darmitzel (Albuquerque Chapter, Albuquerque, N.Mex.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Comrade WILLIAM E. TATE (Betty Harrison Jones Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.). Comrades, I am told that this convention adopted a resolution that this convention is to elect a man to serve as a member of the board of trustees of the Service Fund Foundation, and I move you, sir, that you go into the business of selecting that man.

Commander CONLEY. I now recognize National Commander Joe McQueen to nominate a man to serve for the 3-year term on the board of trustees of the Service Fund Foundation. I now discharge the convention finance committee with thanks.

Commander JOE MCQUEEN. Comrade Commander and comrades, the Service Fund Foundation under the mandates of your convention necessarily must be operated as heretofore. It remains intact as it is now, except that this convention must elect one man to a place upon that board of trustees. I will presume just a moment upon you to say to you that I would like to nominate a man in whom everyone will have the utmost confidence. A man who will work with me to

try to save every dime possible and who will use every dollar that absolutely must be used to best maintain this organization. I am going to ask you to concur with me in my selection of Capt. Herman H. Weimer, Chicago, for the 3-year term on the board of trustees of the Service Fund Foundation.

(Comrade Eugene O'Neill (Greater Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.) seconds.)

Comrade DANIEL MANNING (Washington Heights Chapter, New York City). I move that nominations be closed and that the national adjutant be instructed to cast a white ballot for Herman Weimer.

(Comrade William J. Dodd (North Hudson Chapter, Union City, N.J.) seconds.)

(Carried.)

Adjutant CORBLY. As national adjutant, I hereby cast a white ballot for Capt. Herman H. Weimer, Chicago, for the 3-year term on the board of trustees of the National Service Fund Foundation.

Retiring Commander CONLEY. Joe, a year ago today one of the best soldiers in our outfit hooked this on my breast; he made me possibly the proudest man in the United States. I am more than proud to have worn it—it is a mark of distinction that I will never forget—and in conferring it on you, Joe, I want to tell you that not only goes this badge, but just as I promised to my troops at San Diego last year that I would give them all of Bill Conley, I tell you, Joe, that along with this goes all of Bill Conley. [Applause.]

(Past Commander Conley pins the national commander badge on newly elected commander, Joe McQueen.)

Commander JOE MCQUEEN. Comrade Commander and comrades of this thirteenth annual national convention of, once again I say, the greatest organization of veterans that has ever been formed: I now as your new commander must perform a duty which I must admit is anything but pleasant. I say that for the reason that you are now confining to the ranks a man whom you have picked and whom I will vouch for as the only man who could properly lead our organization through the year that is behind us. [Applause.]

This man promised you at San Diego that he would represent this organization to the fullest extent when you gave him that responsibility, and this man has led this organization in a way, I will dare say, that no one else could under the trying circumstances that he has led us through. [Applause.]

This man whom you are now confining to the ranks pledged 1 year ago that his year as commander would always strengthen him to greater activity when the year was finished. I, as your national commander, expect that promise to be fulfilled; and with those remarks which come from my heart more than anything I have ever said in my life, I am going to confer upon that beloved character, that strong and stanch fighter, that man whom there is no greater, that man who brought you through a terrific battle, I am going to pin the past national commander's badge on William Conley. [Applause.]

(Newly elected Commander Joe McQueen pins the past national commander's badge on William Conley.)

(Vice Commander Peter Nugent takes chair.)

12886—34——16

Comrade ASHBY L. COMER (Detroit Chapter, Detroit, Mich.). I have two resolutions here which I cannot present because of the discharge of the resolutions committee.

Past Commander CONLEY. Will the newly elected officers kindly take their places on the platform?

Vice Commander NUGENT. The comrade will be given an opportunity to read the resolutions immediately after the installation of officers.

Past Commander CONLEY. There will be no installation of officers, as too many of the officers are so elated over their election that they apparently have forgotten the convention and are off to celebrate.

The installation of officers-elect will be held tomorrow morning during the meeting of the national executive committee on the ballroom floor of this hotel.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). Past State Commander Laurence Melton, of Texas, just remarked that the D.A.V. was indeed honored in having a man such as Bill Conley for our national commander during the past year.

(Commander Bill Conley leaves the hall amidst a cheering applause and rising ovation.)

Adjutant CORBLY. I have been requested to read a resolution, but with the comrade's permission who submitted this resolution, I am going to ask Past National Commander E. Claude Babcock to comment on same, as I do not believe it is necessary for this convention to take action on this particular resolution at the present time.

Comrade E. CLAUDE BABCOCK (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). The practice is as follows: If any man wants to file for a special examination, he has the right to do so. We have been able to get for service-connected men special examinations, but in order to get the special examination you have to prove that you are a disabled veteran, otherwise all of the 120,000,000 men in the United States would take such an examination. I hope the comrade who presented this resolution will contact me before he leaves town and I think I can help him.

Adjutant CORBLY. I have been requested to read another resolution, submitted by Comrade Ashby L. Comer, of Detroit, which also pertains to civil-service employment:

RESOLUTION NO. 44 (SUBMITTED BY ASHBY L. COMER, DETROIT CHAPTER)

Whereas those ex-service men who have a service-connected disability are in fact wards of the Federal Government, it therefore should be the obligation of said Government to take care of those employable in some such respect as certain private industrial or transportation corporations. For example, an employee of the railroads who, employed as a brakeman or fireman, on becoming disabled by losing a leg or arm in line of duty, is gainfully employed by said corporation as a flagman, watchman, or some such position at a fair living wage.

Whereas due to present economic conditions the Federal Government has seen fit to reduce, or in many cases actually to cut off, many of those battle casualties with shrapnel, gunshot wounds, etc., from their compensation; we therefore think it urgent that our Government employ those said Federal Government wards who are employable in some gainful employment: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War here convened in national convention, do urge and demand that as wards of the Federal Government as a result of disabilities incurred in line of duty that those disabled employable ex-service men be employed in some of the various branches of the Federal Government as Federal courts, post offices, customhouses, and in

the Immigration Service, etc., without the formality or red tape of an examination when or where it may be practical or possible, as in the foregoing case and illustration of the railroads.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Comrade E. CLAUDE BABCOCK (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). I would like to have the privilege of seconding the motion to adopt this resolution, not because it is particularly effective in getting jobs but because it is very appropriate for our organization to call upon the Government to give jobs to every man that has been disabled in service.

(Motion carried and so ordered.)

Comrade CHARLES SCHMITT (Melvin Spitz Chapter, Newark, N.J.). Mr. Commander, we want to know the names of the chapters having the best membership record during the past year, also the names of the department. I believe that it is advisable that the final membership figures of all districts, departments, and chapters, together with the total membership figures of the organization, be published in the columns of the Semi-Monthly for the information of the members of our organization, especially those who could not attend this convention. I therefore move you that this convention order national headquarters to see that the thought of this resolution is put into effect.

(Comrade Uncle Dick Daniels (Key West Chapter, Key West, Fla.) seconds.)

Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. Are you ready for the question?

(Motion carried unanimously; so ordered.)

I will now recognize Adjutant Corbly.

Adjutant CORBLY. I am sorry that I have not had the privilege of reading my report to this convention prior to this time. I appreciate that the membership and chapters of the D.A.V. are anxious to know of their relative membership standing, also many are interested in the outcome of the various membership contests. With your approval, I will gladly go through my report, picking out those items in which I believe you are most interested and will submit the balance as a part of the records of this convention. My report does not contain any recommendations; it is merely a statement which covers certain items of our national activities during the past year.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I move you, sir, that the adjutant present that part of his report which he desires at this time and that the entire report be accepted as a part of the procedure of this convention.

(Comrade Earl Pinney (Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.) seconds.)

Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. Are your ready for the question?

(The motion is carried by unanimous vote and so ordered.)

Adjutant CORBLY. Comrade Commander and comrades, in submitting my report for the year just closed, I am going to give you certain information relative to the administration of your affairs on the part of your staff in national headquarters. Such recommendations as I have to make for the future welfare of the organization, I have submitted to the various convention committees for their consideration.

MEMBERSHIP

In reporting on the membership of our organization during the past year, I regret to inform you that the organization has lost 5,789 members, compared with the total membership figures submitted to you at the San Diego convention. At the start of the present administration, it was a foregone conclusion that unless all chapters and departments made a superhuman effort that the membership this year would drop. I attribute the membership loss, (1) to the fact that thousands of our former members found themselves in such tightened financial straits that it was next to impossible for them to pay their annual dues; (2) to the fact that many chapters and a few departments permitted their morale to drop below zero at the start of the administration and nothing in the world could revive their interest to the extent that they could pep up the eligible field under their jurisdiction. In many instances excellent leaders of the past felt that the obstacles they had to surmount during the present year were insurmountable and as a result they lessened their efforts, rather than get right down to work and carry on with a double effort; (3) to the fact that during the past year money has not been available in your national headquarters to the extent that it was possible for us to make great expenditures for the purpose of increasing the chapter or membership strength of the organization.

The excellent membership program carried on by some chapters and some departments definitely proves that had the entire organization hit the ball throughout the year we would not be reporting a membership loss today.

The D.A.V. had a membership of 42,908, according to national headquarters records, at the time we met in convention at Wilkes-Barre. During the year following, the D.A.V. attained the largest membership in its history as a national organization, and at San Diego last year we were able to report a total membership of 47,215. The total membership figures of this year show a total of 41,426 members, a loss of 5,789.

In the 1930–31 year national headquarters was able to organize 163 new chapters through the employment of national organizers. The following year, through the same efforts, 212 new chapters were organized, while during the present year only 111 chapters were organized. The total membership figures of the present year are divided as follows:

Chapter membership, 37,481, which shows a loss compared with last year of 7,402 in chapter membership strength.

Membership at large, 3,945, which shows an increase of 1,613 during the year just closed.

Organization efforts in Maryland and Idaho made it possible for both of those States to exceed the membership quota set for them, while the chapters and the department in Washington, through the efforts of the leaders in that State, attained a similar record. A total of 3 departments went "over the top" during the last year, while during the preceding administration 14 States went "over the top" and in the year prior, 6 States went "over the top."

Wyoming, Indiana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Virginia, North Dakota, Washington, Connecticut, Tennessee, Montana, New York, Indiana, and Minnesota exceeded their last year's membership during the present year, while at San Diego it was possible to report to you that 30 States had exceeded their membership record of the preceding year. At Wilkes-Barre we were able to report that 45 States had exceeded their preceding year's membership. During the past year, more than 100 chapters died a natural death and all efforts on the part of national headquarters could not revive them.

California closed the year with the greatest membership strength of any State in the Union, showing a total of 5,778 members, a loss of 1,023 members compared with the preceding year's record. The following States finished in the State competition in the order named: New York, 3,239 members, a gain of 160 members; Ohio, third, with 2,633 members, a loss of 710; Pennsylvania, fourth, with 2,065 members, a loss of 100; Illinois, fifth, with 1,979 members, a loss of 442; Minnesota, sixth, with 1,696 members, a gain of 18; Texas, seventh, with 1,599 members, a loss of 357; and Michigan, eighth, with 1,523 members, a loss of 136 members.

The following gains and losses in membership were registered in the other departments:

Department	Total membership	Loss	Increase	Department	Total membership	Loss	Increase
Maine	34	105		Iowa	412	79	
New Hampshire	33	32		Kansas	319	277	
Massachusetts	745	67		Missouri	1,007	393	
New Jersey	822	143		Nebraska	69	210	
Connecticut	1,152		161	North Dakota	138		42
Delaware	25	27		South Dakota	90	34	
District of Columbia	967	369		Montana	286		32
Maryland	371		200	Wyoming	158		71
Virginia	513		92	Colorado	888	52	
West Virginia	367	91		New Mexico	756	20	
South Carolina	126	118		Utah	151		18
North Carolina	343	396		Arizona	839	173	
Tennessee	454		35	Nevada	17	11	
Georgia	893	658		Washington	719		141
Florida	223	261		Idaho	215		66
Alabama	337	372		Oregon	484	186	
Mississippi	261	500		Oklahoma	243	284	
Louisiana	376	42		Arkansas	116	53	
Indiana	567		35	National Colored	162		36
Kentucky	420	295		Foreign	7	21	
Wisconsin	738	154					

Again this year the Spartan Radio Co., through the Jackson (Mich.) Chapter of our organization, offered one of their finest products to that chapter which made the greatest percentage increase over its national quota. The competition for this radio was very keen, and in the final days of the year the Queens Chapter, of Queens, N.Y., surmounted all competition and attained a percentage increase over its quota of 410 percent. The Queens Chapter is a new unit, organized during the present year. It had a set quota of 20 and closed the year with a membership of 102. Charlottesville, Va., was second, with an increase of 360 percent, closing the year with 68 members and having a quota of 15 members. Niagara Falls, N.Y., was third, with an increase of 285 percent, closing the year with 77 members and having a quota of 20 members. Altoona (Pa.) Chapter was next, with a percentage of 190 percent increase; it closed with 116 members and had a quota of 40 members. The Federal Chapter, in Washington, D.C., made a 125 percent increase over its quota of 176 members, with a total membership of 397. Rochester followed, with a percentage increase of 84 percent, attaining a membership of 199 and having a quota of 70 members.

Without question the passage of the economy bill and its resulting regulations has created an interest in the minds of a great number of disabled men that had not previously known of our organization and a desire to assist in our program. In the closing weeks of the year, through the membership-at-large activities in national headquarters, several hundred members who had not previously known of our organization were brought into the fold.

Membership for the coming year can be increased by every chapter and every department, if upon the adjournment of this convention membership campaigns will be immediately inaugurated. With very little effort you can make it possible for national headquarters to be able to report a membership of more than 60,000 next year.

FORGET-ME-NOT DRIVES

All of the money derived by national headquarters from the 30 percent of the net receipts of Forget-me-not drives conducted by chapters and departments, is by mandate of the national convention used exclusively for rehabilitation and legislative activities of our organization. For the past several years a general decline in the total receipts nationally has been noticed in this one national finance. It is alleged on the part of many that this loss of revenue is caused because of the fact that we are getting farther and farther away from the war and the general public is tiring of street sales. That, of course, is an element that must be considered by each unit when it prepares for its annual drive.

During the past year hundreds of chapters insisted that because of the economic situation of the country that it would be ridiculous to conduct a Forget-me-not drive, and there is no question but what there is an argument that the drives of the past year could not be as successful as those in previous years; however, the only reason that revenue derived by national headquarters from

these sales is not as great as it has been in previous years lies in the fact that a vast majority of our chapters and departments will not abide by their convention mandates and conduct a Forget-me-not drive at the prescribed time. It is also to be noted that in the States where the least activity is shown in Forget-me-not matters we find the greatest clamor for increases in rehabilitation salaries or the employment of rehabilitation officers. It is utterly impossible for any administration year after year to increase its overhead cost by establishing additional salaried employees in various sections of the country unless in turn the units of the organization will lend their assistance in seeing that the wherewithal to pay the salaries is available.

While there are many leaders of our organization, who are personally not in sympathy with the Forget-me-not program, it has been the one and only national finance project that year after year has received the endorsement of the national convention. In turn, while the Forget-me-not drive has been approved by the convention, it has mandated every unit to conduct a drive. Much time, effort, and money is expended annually by national headquarters in mapping out and preparing for a national Forget-me-not drive to be held Argonne or Armstice Day. If every chapter in our organization and every department would abide by its convention mandates with respect to these drives, we would not have any difficulty whatsoever in financing our legislative and rehabilitation set-up.

During the year just closed the national Forget-me-not program brought to the national organization a net figure of $26,405.50. This money came as a result of the efforts of 376 chapters and 6 departments. Our records show that we have 643 active chapters at the present time.

It is very easy for each and everyone of you assembled in this convention to appreciate why the Foregt-me-not drive revenue is not what it should be, and I sincerely hope that the incoming administration—National, State, and local—will see that every unit of our organization conducts a Forget-me-not drive during the year. I know from past experience that if all units would cooperate in this one venture we could carry on with our present overhead rehabilitation set-up and also be in a position to give monetary assistance to the creation of additional rehabilitation officers in the States where we do not at the present time have a salaried service.

FUND-RAISING PROJECTS

For the past 4 years our national conventions have mandated all chapters and departments to request permission of the national organization before entering into any kind of a finance project. The chapters are also required to request similar permission of their respective State departments. This mandate has been grossly violated and in many instances to the sorrow of the chapter or department entering into the finance project with promoters who are interested only in gaining for themselves monetary advancement. The mandate is adopted year after year as a protective measure, and if fully carried out, I am convinced our units would not lose what money they have secured and run themselves into debt, as a result of contracts with dishonest promoters.

The San Diego convention, in addition to continuing this mandate which requires chapters and departments to make a request of national headquarters before putting on a finance project, mandated that from the net proceeds of every finance project conducted by a chapter or department, be it small or large, that 10 percent of the net receipts of same be sent to national headquarters for rehabilitation and legislative purposes. This mandate also requires those chapters who do not conduct a Forget-me-not drive, or provide funds in lieu of a Forget-me-not drive to national headquarters, to send 30 percent of the net receipts of such projects to national headquarters.

I regret very much that I have to report to this convention that a vast majority of our chapters and departments have not abided by the instructions of this mandate and in turn have been dishonest to the extent of failing to request permission to put on a drive and to the further extent of not making a report of the finances secured or remitting the 10 percent or 30 percent required by the action of this convention.

Those units that believe in their national organization and attempt to abide by its constitution and convention mandates, and adhered to this particular convention mandate, sent a total of $713.86 to national headquarters during the past year. We have file after file of evidence showing that other units and departments conducted drives but did not make a report or send in their money. These matters are left to your employees to enforce, but they seem to be unenforceable unless the organization itself in the field takes a different attitude than

it is showing at the present time. I am hopeful that the mandate with respect to these drives is continued and during the year all chapters and departments will abide by same.

"PROGRESS OF NATIONS"

The largest single source of revenue for rehabilitation and legislative purposes for this organization has come from the percentage received from the sale of Progress of Nations, as a result of the contract signed between the national organization and Frank Mackey, of Chicago, during the Murphy administration. When the contract was signed it provided for the sale on the part of Mr. Mackey, and his firm, of a set of books under the title of Progress of Nations in the name of our organization, and further provided that the D.A.V. was to receive 15 percent of the gross collections from the sale of these books.

The relationship between our body and Frank Mackey has been most pleasant and cordial. Since the signing of the contract, our organization has received a total of $106,746.71 from the sale of Progress of Nations. During the past year economic circumstances of the Nation made it very difficult to carry on under the provisions of the contract as originally signed, and the Mackey firm found itself going in the red month after month and year after year. The situation was so precarious with respect to the financing of the Progress of Nations Co. that Mr. Mackey found it impossible to carry on under the provisions of the contract and the organization stood the chance of losing its greatest individual source of income. As a result of a conference held between the Mackey people and the officials of your organization, the contract was rewritten, and since January 1, 1933, the organization is receiving only 10 percent of the gross collections. However, even with this reduction, you will find in the certified public accountant's statements that Progress of Nations has returned to our organization during the past year a total of $33,497.64.

Under the new contract we are hopeful that Mr. Mackey will find it possible in the years to come to recover his losses, and we are more hopeful that conditions change so that the sale during the coming year will make a tremendous increase. However hopeful we may be of the future, it is safe to say at the present time that the revenue to come from Progress of Nations during the coming 12-month period will be far less than that received during the past 12 months.

During the past year chapters and departments have cooperated to a greater extent than in any previous year with the salesmen for Progress of Nations, and I sincerely hope in the future every unit of our organization will extend every courtesy and assistance to the salesmen when a contact is made for the purpose of selling our set of books.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking Frank Mackey and his people for the service given our organization and to make it a matter of record in this convention that one of the most pleasant business relationships that exists between your national headquarters and a business firm is that which exists with the Progress of Nations firm.

SERVICE FUND FOUNDATION

As executive secretary of the Service Fund Foundation, I want to take just a few moments of your time to outline to you, in addition to the report already submitted by the foundation, the activities of this body during the past year. The Service Fund Foundation, as you know, was created by convention action and specific authority was given to the foundation to raise finances for the future of our rehabilitation and legislative service. The board of trustees of the foundation is made up of the following personnel: William E. Tate, past national commander, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the board:; Col. Paul M. Millikin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Comdr. William Conley, Los Angeles, Calif.; Past National Commander E. Claude Babcock, Washington, D.C.; Past National Commander Millard W. Rice, Minneapolis, Minn., assistant executive secretary of the board; and National Adjutant Vivian D. Corbly, executive secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

At the present time a vacancy exists on the board, which is to be filled during the sessions of this convention.

In the certified public accountant's report, submitted to you as of May 31, 1932, the net worth of the Service Fund Foundation was $37,253.77 and during that year the Service Fund Foundation had appropriated to national headquarters for rehabilitation purposes a total of $825.

At the present time the net worth of the Service Fund Foundation is $35,894,40. During the year closing May 31, 1933, the Service Fund Foundation found it possible to appropriate to national headquarters for rehabilitation and legislative purposes a total of $5,431.37. Of this amount $2,325 came from canteen receipts, $2,365 from the special rehabilitation fund established from donation of members of the organization, and $741.37 from the general fund.

Contributions to the Service Fund Foundation dropped tremendously during the past year, and I urge every member of the organization that is in a position to do so, to get in the habit of making an annual voluntary contribution to the Service Fund Foundation. If the organization will get behind the foundation, I feel that as time passes the original program of the foundation will be accomplished and a fund will be set up to insure the future permanence of our rehabilitation service. Every chapter in the organization should consider it a duty and take pride in contributing an annual sum to the foundation. National headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary last year appropriated $400 to this fund and this year a check of more than $700 has been appropriated by the Women's Auxiliary. I know that the auxiliary prides itself upon this accomplishment and would like to see our departments and chapters take as much interest in this fund as does our Women's Auxiliary.

SEMI-MONTHLY NEWSPAPER

The most outstanding accomplishment during the past year in national activities, under the jurisdiction of your headquarters' office in Cincinnati, is the Disabled American Veterans' Semi-Monthly. Your paper has always been considered one of the best publications dealing with veteran subjects and it has been credited for years past as carrying information pertinent to the welfare of the disabled not carried by any other publication. Time after time officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration have complimented the newspaper on carrying information in its columns relative to the Veterans' Administration prior to the time that the subject matter had reached the field through official Veterans' Administration channels.

The legislative and rehabilitation items published in the Semi-Monthly are without parallel and much credit for the success of the newspaper goes to legislative chairman Thomas Kirby and rehabilitation chairman Ralph Chambers because of the personal interest and effort made by these two men in the Washington office to see that your newspaper is furnished with the very latest information relative to the subject of their offices. I want to take this opportunity of thanking comrades Thomas Kirby and Ralph Chambers and the members of their staff in Washington for the excellent cooperation given me as editor of the Semi-Monthly.

During the past year your newspaper has attained a splendid record of which every member of this organization should be proud. Typographically it is one of the cleanest papers published in the United States, and it has been mentioned during the past year by a number of publishers as having one of the finest "make-ups" of any paper published. In years past hundreds of typographical mistakes were recorded every month in the Semi-Monthly and on many occasions the "make-up" and printing of the paper was far below par. The change that has come over your paper during the past year results from the fact that since May 1932 all of the copy printed in the Semi-Monthly has been made up by a member of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War on intertype equipment installed in your national headquarters offices in Cincinnati. In addition to this the proofreading of all copy has been done by the members of your headquarters staff in Cincinnati. The make-up and lock-up of your paper has been done by members of this organization in headquarters offices. Prior to this year the typesetting, make-up, and printing was one on a contract basis by a commercial publishing concern, the work being done by individuals who were not primarily interested in the organization or the paper itself.

One year ago I finally prevailed upon the national finance committee to authorize the expenditure for the purchase of an intertype, lock-up forms, make-up tables, and other equipment to be installed in national headquarters for the use of the Semi-Monthly, on the argument that the organization would save money as a result of such an expenditure and that the Semi-Monthly would be a much better newspaper. To finance the project, it was necessary to borrow $6,500 from the Service Fund Foundation. This move was made in the face of opposition on the part of local printers and expert advice on the part of local publishers, who did not think it would be possible, under my plans, for us to get out our Semi-Monthly in any form whatsoever at the cost I estimated and pre-

dicted. The change was made just prior to the San Diego convention, and at that national gathering the change was still a matter of experimentation, and it was impossible for me to make an intelligent report thereon. Today, however, I have definite proof that the installation of the above equipment was an excellent investment and that as the years pass the organization will derive more and more benefit therefrom.

With an approximate initial expenditure of $6,500, the necessary equipment was installed to care for all Semi-Monthly purposes other than the actual printing of the paper.

Prior to last year, $1 out of the $2 national per capita tax was set aside to cover and defray the cost of publishing and distributing the Semi-Monthly. Starting with the present administration, June 1, 1932, 75 cents of each $2 per capita tax was set aside for the newspaper and 65 cents of each membership at large dues was set aside for the newspaper. This together with advertising and newspaper sale receipts, gave a total of $30,193.63 for the paper to operate on.

During the year just past the actual cost of composing, printing, mailing, including all postage, salaries, cuts, mats, supplies, distribution, repairs, and an equipment depreciation item of $630.02, cost the organization a total of $21,601.06, thereby leaving a surplus of $8,592.57 from the receipts credited to the newspaper. From this balance of $8,592.57, $3,503.67 was expended in repaying the loans made to the national organization for the purchase of the equipment, to the Service Fund Foundation, leaving a balance due on these notes of $3,200 plus interest. The remaining $4,189.57 was credited back to the general fund and expended for rehabilitation and legislative purposes in an attempt to take up the deficit in those combined departments.

Because of the complete change in the system of bookkeeping, it is next to impossible to submit a comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements and costs between this year and the year just preceding, however, a comparison between the two years will show the following insofar as the records will disclose.

The average cost of the newspaper per member, per subscription during the 1931–32 year for each of the more than 47,000 members as 57¾ cents. As circulation mounts, the per capita cost decreases, because the overhead of the composing equipment, salaries of editor, circulation department, compositor, make-up man, etc., are not increased unless the circulation would go far beyond our greatest expectations.

During the past year membership, and as a result circulation, decreased, but even with a decreased circulation and decreased membership the per capita cost of the newspaper showed a considerable saving. During the present year to get our newspaper to the more than 41,000 members it cost $21,601.06, or an average per capita per member per subscription of 52⅔ cents, a saving of 5⅛₀ cents per subscription. Figured for the more than 1,000 members, this made it possible to pay off approximately $2,400 on the equipment.

A report on the progress made by the Semi-Monthly during the past year would not be a truthful statement unless tribute was paid to all those who have shared in making our newspaper a better publication and at the same time saved the national organization money. I want to thank all of those who contributed to the columns of the Semi-Monthly during the year: Millard Rice; Tom Kirby; Ralph Chambers; "Bloody" Bill Wilson; national chaplain, Dr. George R. Weisz; Mrs. Jeanette Peterson, publicity chairman of the Women's Auxiliary; and those chapter officers and members who have supplied national headquarters with newspaper clippings on matters of interest to the Semi-Monthly during the present year. The contributions of all of the above mentioned have served to make our paper interesting and well worth while. To Bill Hoffman, the operator of our intertype; Miss Alice Meehan, and Miss Helen Logsden I want to express profound appreciation for the excellent work given by each during the year past, for the spirit of devotion they have shown in their duty; and the thanks of the entire organization for the many, many hours of overtime they have voluntarily put in to see that your newspaper reached the press in good shape at the proper hour.

The finance committee has authorized the purchase of a job press, which I am hopeful to have installed in national headquarters before the close of July. This purchase was made upon my recommendation, with the belief that the national organization can save a great deal of money by printing its own stationery, forms, etc.; and I am hopeful that the work will be such that it will be possible for national headquarters to print stationery, envelops, application blanks, etc., for local chapters and departments at a very low cost.

ECONOMY

For the past several months and ever since the convening of this convention I have heard from various sources howling demands for the national organization to economize and cut down its administration expenses. In my conversation with those who have discussed the matter, I have not found one legitimate argument for the introduction of an economy program beyond that which has been in vogue and effect for many months. I am rabidly opposed to this convention reducing the salaries of any of its administrative employees or any of the employees of our Washington office. It is my sincere and honest conviction that there is not an individual on your national pay roll that is drawing more money that he or she honestly earns and deserves. I am further of the opinion that a vast majority of those on the pay roll should be voted and given a deserved and earned increase in income. I do not know of any that are getting as much as they rightfully deserve.

In a paragraph above I made a statement that it is very difficult to give a comparative statement of receipts and expenditures between this year and any preceding administration because of the change in the bookkeeping system inaugurated at the start of the 1932–33 year. The certified public accountant's statements, however, will disclose a very glaring and outstanding figure, which I believe is of vital importance to the members of this organization.

During the 1931–32 year the case receipts for the operation of our organization totaled $215,626.76, the disbursements during the same year exceeded the receipts by $25,015.37, or a total expense of $240,642.13, and left a balance for the 1932–33 administration of $11,619.01.

During the past year the total national receipts have been $181,239.25, the expenditures as recorded in the disbursements exceeded the receipts by $1,068.26, the total expenditures being $182,307.51, the balance remaining in the bank as of June 1, being $11,669.01.

From these figures you will note that the budget during the past year was very nearly balanced, the deficit for the current year on our books as of June 1 being $1,068.26.

Comparing the figures of the two administrations, it is noted that during the past year we operated with $34,387.51 less receipts than we did during the preceding year. It will also be noted by deducting from the expenditures of 1931–32, totaling $240,642.13, the total disbursements of the present year, $182,307.51, that your national organization operated during the present year at a cost of $58,334.62 less than the organization operated on during the preceding year. It will also be noted that 1 year ago we went over the budget by $25,015.37, while during the present year the budget was exceeded by $1,068.26, a difference in the 2 years of $23,947.11.

We will start at the adjournment of this convention with a little more money in the bank than we had at the start of the administration 1 year ago. I am of the belief that an analysis of the totals above mentioned will convince the most economy-minded member of this organization that a good part of the shouting in the corridors relative to the expenditures of the national organization have been a mere pack of words based almost exclusively on hearsay and not upon knowledge of the affairs of the organization.

The first question to follow a study of the above figures will naturally be: "How was it possible to save $58,000 during the present year as compared with the preceding administration?"

That is somewhat of a simple matter to take care of.

Approximately $2,000 of this amount was accomplished during the present year because of the fact that we did not carry on a national employment program.

A saving of approximately $3,500 was accomplished as a result of reductions in salaries for rehabilitation men and in doing away with appropriations for certain rehabilitation officers, in accordance with the mandate of the San Diego convention, combined with the strictest of economy measures in the purchasing and printing of stationery and supplies for the rehabilitation and legislative service during the present year.

A saving of approximately $2,500 in the publication and distribution of the Semi-Monthly has already been shown. This item, however, is a net saving to the organization, as it was possible during the year just passed to operate the newspaper, as a result of taking all matters into consideration, with a saving in expenditures in comparison with last year of approximately $8,000.

A noteworthy item in the savings accomplished this year is in the saving on postage. Even though the postage rate increased 50 percent during the present year, it was possible to save $4,585.26 in the postage item alone. This was

accomplished by many administrative changes at national headquarters, including the delivery of membership cards direct to chapters, reducing the number of bulletins sent to units, the use of 1½-cent postage, and permit postage in all instances where it was possible.

More than $1,000 was expended for traveling purposes in excess of the total expenditures of the preceding year. Last year approximately $4,200 was expended for traveling, and during the present year $5,250 was expended for traveling, the national commander's traveling expenses being approximately $2,000 more this year than last year, the national adjutant's $338 more, the assistant national adjutant $333 less, the rehabilitation chairman $78 more, and the legislative chairman $219 less. Telephone costs mounted during the present administration in excess of $225, while there was a reduction in the purchase of office supplies in amount of $880; rent was increased $425. The reduction in the cost of telegrams in amount of $440 is another noteworthy item of saving over last year.

The largest individual administration saving during the year was occasioned by fortunate purchases in paper and excellent printing contracts, which can be attributed entirely to the administration office, the saving in stationery for the year having been $7,580.

A reduction in the cost of national organizers is shown in the amount of $723—while this appears as a saving, I consider it as false economy. It is my belief that the organization should avail itself of every possible chance to employ capable organizers. The records of the past will show conclusively that if this organization is to grow it must result from such organization activities. While on this point I want to take this opportunity of commending William J. Dodd, Union City, N.J., for the splendid organization program he has carried on during the year, and at the same time to express appreciation to the other organizers who were on the staff at various times during the past year.

A saving was made under the heading of repairs and improvement in amount of $1,923. Expenses mounted last year when it was necessary to audit the books of our Chicago chapters and the Illinois departments. This item resulted in a savings this year of $1,000. There is also a saving in auditing the Progress of Nations records in amount of $443.

While this item should not be considered in totaling the savings on the year, as it is included in the total savings with respect to the publication of the newspaper, I want to present the figures showing the saving in the wrapping and mailing of our newspaper; $1,252.92 was saved on this item during the present year as compared to last year. This saving resulted in great part as a result of the employment of our own members in this capacity.

The saving as a result of the fact that the employment program was not carried on this year is approximately $4,146.

Other savings, which are classified under separate headings, are as follows:

Transportation allowance	$65. 00
Membership-at-large campaign	94. 42
Insurance	147. 00
Cuts, mats, and photographs	215. 00
Subscription books	208. 00
Commissions	48. 00
Remodeling new office	479. 00
Total	1, 256. 42

The above figures show a total in excess of $40,000 as a saving as compared with the preceding year. There are incidental small items of saving in the purchase of supplies and because of the fact that Forget-me-not supplies purchased 1 year ago were almost adequate to care for last year's activities. It is also my privilege to report that in the stock at national headquarters at the present time we have more than one half enough Forget-me-nots to handle the coming year's Forget-me-not drives. These later figures, of course, do not represent a saving but they do represent and show cause for less expenditures in this one branch of endeavor.

CONVENTION EXPENSES

Each year we are faced with an expense approximating $10,000 as a cost of each annual national convention. Each convention city is supposed to, and agrees at the time they accept the responsibility of conducting a national gather-

ing, give to the national organization an item of $4,000 to assist in defraying this national expense. In addition to that the convention mandates have created a registration fee of $2 per person attending the convention, and the money derived from this registration becomes the property of national headquarters, to be used in defraying the costs of the convention. In any instance where there should be a surplus from the registration fee it reverts to the expense of the convention proper. Registration fee has never returned more than $2,234 to the national organization, which is the registration returns of this convention.

In instances where the convention city pays its $4,000 and the registration approximates the registration of this convention, the total returns to the national organization for defraying the approximate expense of $10,000 is $6,000, leaving a deficit approximating $4,000 annually to be cared for from the general fund of the organization.

The expenses of our national conventions are too great; however, it is impossible to reduce the cost of these national gatherings unless the constitution is changed. Under the procedure existing for years the national organization is required to pay railroad and Pullman expenses of all national elective and a great number of appointive national officers to the national convention. In addition to this expense these men receive a per diem, which this year is $6 per day from the day they leave home until they return. It is my humble opinion that the organization does not get value received out of these expenses.

Without any attempt to belittle the ability or the efforts of the individual members of the national executive committee, it is my observation that men are elected in a majority of instances to positions on the national executive committee not because of their qualifications and ability but because of the political trend of the body electing. In the past 8 years the majority of those men who have served on the national executive committee and who have been elected by the districts or by the convention have received their offices as a result of a political trade having been made during the convention.

We carry on our roster of national officers a number of titles, such as the historian and chiefs of staff, that are superfluous; and these men from the day of the formation of our organization, with very few exceptions, have been appointed solely upon a political-patronage basis.

In the 13 years' history of our organization a national historian has been a useless officer, with the exception of the terms served by Earl Pinney and Dr. Weisz. I do not find any instance in the records of the organization where a national chief of staff has ever accomplished anything as a result of the title he holds. Year after year recommendations have been made calling upon the convention to change its national executive committee set-up with the purpose in view of reducing the size of the committee for the ultimate purpose of reducing the overhead costs of the organization at convention times.

An executive committeeman at the present time is the national commander's representative in a district. He does not have any specific duties other than assisting in washing the dirty linen of the organization by correspondence or in executive committee sessions. Recommendations have again been made to your convention committees this year to make a change in the set-up of our national executive committee, and again these proposals have been defeated in committees.

During the past year eight members of the national executive committee agreed with me in my viewpoint that the committee as now constituted was not accomplishing a great deal. I would therefore like to point out the shortcomings of this set-up for the purpose of urging all members of this organization to consider the matter to the extent that they will report a corrective method as a constitutional change at our next national convention.

I propose that we do away with our national executive committee as it is now constituted and in its place create a body to be composed as follows: National commander, national senior vice commander, national judge advocate, national chaplain.

These officers are to be elected by each national convention and thus do away with our present district organization and make each State commander a member of the national executive committee, serving on that body at the expense of the department he represents. The third proposal in this recommendation is to do away with all honorary appointive national officers, such as national historian, national chief of staff, deputy national chiefs of staff, etc., or permit the appointment of such officers with the distinct understanding that the appointment does not carry any expense.

A national executive committee constituted as above outlined would be a more unwieldly body than that which we have operated with during the past, but on the other hand it would create a committee composed entirely of leaders designated by each State and whose State titles would at least imply that they were capable of filling the office to which they have been elected. It would do away with the possibility of a strong State year after year dominating the leadership of a district composed of one strong department and two or more weaker departments. It would give every State representation on the national executive committee, it would do away with entirely national political control over the personnel of the committee, it would eliminate the duplication of effort on the part of the members of the national executive committee. At the present time a national executive committeeman, who is active, will in great part duplicate the efforts of the State commander of his own State in all of his activities between national conventions. The same applies to a national junior vice commander.

Through such a committee it is the belief of your adjutant that it would be possible for national headquarters to create greater department interest and that it would tend to strengthen our department activities.

MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

I have recommended to this convention that the membership-at-large set-up of our organization, as of the present date, be discontinued and that in its place a membership at large be created for each State in the Union and that national cooperate with each individual State in building up either the State membership-at-large chapters by the distributing of members at large in each State to the membership of the chapters already existing or those to be organized.

This recommendation has been made solely with the thought in mind of assisting departments in increasing their membership and chapter strength. Experience has shown that many chapters and departments are in opposition to the present membership-at-large system.

The recommendations that I have made, if adopted by this convention, will necessitate serious and constructive membership activity on the part of every department, if this division of membership effort is to be successful. In my recommendation I urged the cooperation of national headquarters and each individual State department in building up this type of memberhsip and at the same time recommended that national membership at large be retained in those States in which we do not have functioning chartered State departments.

If adopted, this recommendation will be an experiment for the first year, and it will be interesting to know whether departments will be able to bring into the fold as many members from nonchapter communities during the coming year as national headquarters was successful in securing during the past.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

I am of the opinion that our national constitution is one of the weakest documents it is possible for this organization to read and I would like very much to see the incoming administration create a permanent constitution committee with authority to revamp, revise, and rewrite our national constitution and that same be presented to our next annual gathering for consideration and adoption.

I am also of the opinion that the incoming national commander and future national commanders should create special committees on all subjects on which we deliberate at a national convention, with the thought in view of their working up a program to be presented to our convention committees immediately following the convening of each national convention.

In conclusion I desire to express my personal appreciation to National Commander William Conley and all members of his official family for the excellent cooperation given me during the past 12 months and at the same time to thank the officers and members of each department and chapter for the assistance given me during the year, for the comradely manner in which they have accepted the mistakes made by myself and for their kindly assistance in making it possible to correct a majority of these unintentional boners. During the past year there has been a more sympathetic understanding between national headquarters and the individual units and members of our organization. It is my hope that as a result of this convention being held in Cincinnati that the troops of our outfit will better understand the difficulties faced by the officials of the Washington office and Cincinnati office in handling the thousands of letters requesting information, filing complaints, etc.

I consider the year passed one of the most successful in the history of our organization, even though this report and other convention reports will show a decided loss in membership and a reduction in revenue. The accomplishments of our rehabilitation and legislative departments have been superb. The fighting spirit shown by the national commander, National Legislative Chairman Tom Kirby, National Rehabilitation Chairman Ralph Chambers, and the members of their respective staffs have in my viewpoint stimulated a militant spirit into the ranks of the D.A.V. that promises an excellent future for the organization. The D.A.V. has definitely demonstrated its ability to face reverses with chin up and a definite desire to serve the men for whom this outfit was organized.

I want to officially and particularly express my appreciation for the splendid work carried on ever since he has been a member of the national headquarters staff by Assistant National Adjutant Millard W. Rice. In Comrade Rice this organization has a jewel—an efficient enthusiastic, sincere, conscientious D.A.V. servant—and it is my humble opinion that our organization would make a great mistake if it ever saw fit to dispense with his services.

I want to publicly express sincere personal appreciation and thanks to the loyal men and women who do the administrative work of the Disab'ed American Veterans of the World War under my jurisdiction at national headquarters. A majority of those who work with me in your national headquarters have been on the job for many years; they retain their positions from year to year solely and wholly because of the fact that they are qualified, efficient, industrious, and loyal. Our outfit is indeed fortunate in having such a group assembled together as its employees.

Many hundreds of dollars of the savings mentioned in this report have been accomplished only because of the fact that your employees in Cincinnati have seen fit to voluntarily work many tedious hours overtime without any thought of extra remuneration. I consider it a privilege to work with the group that I have assembled about me and I am proud of the loyalty and devotion shown to the D.A.V. by those members of my staff who are not eligible to membership in its ranks. I do not think it is necessary for me to praise the qualifications of these people. The members of this convention have had an excellent opportunity of seeing the members of my staff in action and I am hopeful that this body leaves Cincinnati with a bit more appreciation for the good offices and excellent work of the members of the staff in may office.

This report is respectfully submitted.

I move you, Mr. Commander, that this report be filed and included as a part of the minutes of this convention.

(Comrade A. J. Fitzgerald (Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio) seconds.)

National Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. The motion to file this report as a part of the proceedings of this convention is unanimously adopted and carried.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DODD (North Hudson Chapter, Union City, N.J.). Comrade Commander and comrades: We have here at this convention a comrade who has worked for us day after day and year after year. He has worked hard; he has been efficient ever since he accepted his office in the capacity he now serves; he receives more knocks and abuse than he does applause. I therefore move you, sir, that at this time we give our national adjutant, Vivian D. Corbly, and all of the members of his loyal, efficient staff in national headquarters a rising vote of thanks.

(Comrade P. D. Jackson (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.) seconds.)

National Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. The motion is vociferously adopted.

Comrade E. CLAUDE BABCOCK (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). At this time, I move you Mr. Commander that an appropriate resolution be drawn at the conclusion of this convention as an expression of our sympathy to Comrade Jim Cleveland and as a tribute to his mother, whose death was reported in this convention this date.

(Comrade William E. Tate (Betty Harrison Jones Chapter, Atlanta Ga.) seconds.)

National Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. The motion is carried by a unanimous vote.

Comrade P. D. JACKSON (Buddies Chapter, Dallas, Tex.). I move you, sir, that this convention stand one moment in silence in memory and tribute to the mother of Comrade James Cleveland.

(Comrade Earl Pinney (Los Angeles Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.) seconds.)

(Motion carried, and the convention stood in silence as a tribute to the mother of James H. Cleveland.)

Comrade E. CLAUDE BABCOCK (Federal Chapter, Washington, D.C.). If at this time there is any other comrade present who has submitted a resolution to any of the convention committees which has not been brought to the attention of this body and who believes same should be discussed at this time, he has the privilege of presenting same now.

Comrade WILLIAM J. DRAIM (Homer Blevins Chapter, Fresno, Calif.). The Fresno Chapter presented a resolution to the finance committee recommending a change in the existing four-quarter system of expiration dates for all members. I do not have a copy of the resolution with me.

Adjutant VIVIAN D. CORBLY. I discussed the four-quarter system and the possible changes upon same with the national convention finance committee to some length. A number of resolutions were presented on this subject and the committee did not express any violent opposition to the proposed changes, but after going over all the recommendations, it was believed that none were applicable, especially this year. It was therefore suggested by the committee that national headquarters and those interested in a change devote considerable study and thought to the matter during the present year and bring to the next convention a definite constructive program, relative to a change in our present membership expiration system.

Comrade GERALD HANFORD (Col. Theo. Roosevelt Chapter, Trenton, N.J.). The department of New Jersey submitted a resolution to the rehabilitation committee which was not submitted to this convention.

National Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. The chairman of the rehabilitation committee is not in the hall at the present time. All of the resolutions submitted by this committee are here, but we are handicapped because of the great number, and I believe it would be difficult to locate any individual resolution for discussion. I would therefore suggest that if the comrade can state the resolution we will gladly extend to him the courtesy of considering it.

Comrade RALPH CHAMBERS (national rehabilitation chairman, Washington). If the comrade who has submitted the resolution will turn a copy of it over to me, and if it deals with service-connected cases, my office will do everything it can to give it careful consideration.

Comrade GERALD HANFORD (Col. Theo. Roosevelt Chapter, Trenton, N.J.). As a result of Comrade Chambers' remarks, I do not think it will be necessary for this convention to consider the resolution mentioned.

Adjutant CORBLY. All national officers will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the national executive committee rooms on the ballroom floor of this hotel.

All retiring national officers and national officers elect are to be guests of the Cincinnati convention at a luncheon to be given in the Elks Temple at 12:15 tomorrow morning.

The new national executive committee will go into session on the ballroom floor of this hotel at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Tonight all members of this organization and all of the distinguished guests of this convention are to be entertained at the annual national military ball, which is to be held in this hall.

National Vice Commander PETER NUGENT. The national chaplain will now give the invocation.

Rev. GEORGE JONAITIS (national chaplain, Blair, Nebr.). Bless us Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, descend upon us and remain with us always. Amen.

Comrade VIVIAN D. CORBLY (Garden City Chapter, Missoula, Mont.). I move you, Mr. Commander, that this thirteenth annual national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War adjourn.

(Comrade Uncle Dick Daniels (Key West Chapter, Key West, Fla.) seconds.)

(The convention is adjourned by unanimous voice.)

○