77TH CONGRESS, : : : 2D SESSION.

JANUARY 5–DECEMBER 16, 1942

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 5

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

J86
SERIAL 10684
Copy 1

77th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Document No. 538

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

23D NATIONAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN LEGION

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEPT. 15–18, 1941

December 2, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD

AUG 27 1943

Copy.... /.....
GOVT. SOURCE

PUBLIC LAW NO. 249, SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Resolution Numbered 126 (46 Stat. 1481), approved March 2, 1931 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 275B), authorizing the printing of the proceedings of the national encampments of certain veterans' organizations in the United States be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That hereafter the proceedings of the national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, respectively, shall be printed annually, with accompanying illustrations, as separate House documents of the session of the Congress to which they may be submitted."

Approved, September 18, 1941.

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of submittal	v
Preamble to the Constitution	vi
National officers of the American Legion since Paris caucus, 1919	vii
Proceedings	1
Reports to Convention	97
Index	363

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1941.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith the proceedings of the Twenty-third Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15–18, 1941, which is submitted as provided in Public Resolution 126, Seventy-first Congress, approved March 2, 1931, for printing as a House document.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,
Acting Director National Legislative Committee.

PREAMBLE
TO THE CONSTITUTION

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY WE ASSOCIATE OURSELVES TOGETHER FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER; TO FOSTER AND PERPETUATE A ONE-HUNDRED PERCENT AMERICANISM; TO PRESERVE THE MEMORIES AND INCIDENTS OF OUR ASSOCIATION IN THE GREAT WAR; TO INCULCATE A SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION TO THE COMMUNITY, STATE, AND NATION; TO COMBAT THE AUTOCRACY OF BOTH THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES; TO MAKE RIGHT THE MASTER OF MIGHT; TO PROMOTE PEACE AND GOOD WILL ON EARTH; TO SAFEGUARD AND TRANSMIT TO POSTERITY THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, FREEDOM, AND DEMOCRACY; TO CONSECRATE AND SANCTIFY OUR COMRADESHIP BY OUR DEVOTION TO MUTUAL HELPFULNESS.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1919 TO 1941

HONORARY COMMANDERS

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING
*MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH

PARIS CAUCUS

Paris, France, March 15 to 17, 1919

Temporary chairman: ERIC FISHER WOOD, *Pennsylvania*
Permanent chairman: BENNETT C. CLARK, Missouri
(Voted title of past national commander at 1926 national convention)

Vice chairman: THOMAS W. MILLER, Delaware
Secretary: ERIC FISHER WOOD, Pennsylvania

At the Paris caucus an executive committee was elected to complete arrangements, the chairman and secretary of which were:

Chairman: *MILTON J. FOREMAN, Illinois
(Voted title of past national commander at 1921 national convention)

Secretary: GEORGE A. WHITE, Oregon

ST. LOUIS CAUCUS

St. Louis, Missouri, May 8 to 10, 1919

Temporary chairman: THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr., New York
Permanent chairman: * HENRY D. LINDSLEY, *Texas*
Vice chairmen: JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Washington; FRED HUMPHREY, New Mexico; P. C. CALHOUN, *Connecticut*
(Voted titles of past national vice commanders at 1933 national convention)

Secretary: ERIC FISHER WOOD, *Pennsylvania*
Chaplain: THOMAS H. WILES, *Colorado*
(Voted title of past national chaplain at 1921 national convention)

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION

Minneapolis, Minn., November 10 to 12, 1919

Chairman: * HENRY D. LINDSLEY, Texas
(Voted title of past national commander at 1919 national convention)

Vice chairman: BENNETT C. CLARK, Missouri
Secretary: ERIC FISHER WOOD, Pennsylvania
Treasurer: GASPAR G. BACON, *Massachusetts*
Chaplain: THOMAS H. WILES, Colorado

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION

Cleveland, Ohio, September 27 to 29, 1920

Commander: FRANKLIN D'OLIER, Pennsylvania
Vice commanders: *JAMES O'BRIEN, California; ALLAN TUKEY, Nebraska; JOYCE L. LEWIS, Minnesota; ALDEN B. CHAMBERS, Massachusetts; * WILLIAM FOLLETT, Oregon

Adjutant: LEMUEL BOLLES, Washington
Treasurer: ROBERT H. TYNDALL, Indiana
Historian: * EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Chaplain: * Rev. FRANCIS A. KELLY, New York

*Deceased.

THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION

Kansas City, Mo., October 31 to November 2, 1921

Commander: *Frederic W. Galbraith, Jr., Ohio. (Killed June 9.) Succeeded by John G. Emery, Michigan
Vice Commanders: John G. Emery, Michigan; *Thomas Goldingay, New Jersey; Claudius G. Pendill, Wisconsin; James G. Scrugham, Nevada; E. Jackson Winslett, Alabama
Adjutant: Lemuel Bolles, Washington
Treasurer: Robert H. Tyndall, Indiana
Chaplain: Rev. John W. Inzer, Tennessee
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: Robert A. Adams, Indiana

FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

New Orleans, La., October 16 to 20, 1922

Commander: Hanford MacNider, Iowa
Vice commanders: H. Nelson Jackson, Vermont; George L. Berry, Tennessee; *Raymond O. Brackett, Massachusetts; Charles H. Kendrick, California; John A. McCormick, Colorado
Adjutant: Lemuel Bolles, Washington
Treasurer: Robert H. Tyndall, Indiana
Chaplain: Rev. Earl A. Blackman, Kansas
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: Robert A. Adams, Indiana

FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

San Francisco, Calif., October 16 to 19, 1923

Commander: Alvin Owsley, Texas
Vice commanders: *Edward J. Barrett, Wisconsin; Watson B. Miller, District of Columbia; E. Erle Cocke, Georgia; Robert O. Blood, New Hampshire; Chiles P. Plummer, Wyoming
Adjutant: Lemuel Bolles, Washington
Treasurer: Robert H. Tyndall, Indiana
Chaplain: Rev. William P. O'Connor, Ohio
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: Robert A. Adams, Indiana

SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

St. Paul, Minn., September 15 to 19, 1924

Commander: John R. Quinn, California
Vice commanders: Lester Albert, Idaho; Colora M. Stoddard, Arizona, William B. Healey, Pennsylvania; F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin; Dr. I. Thurman Mann, North Carolina
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Adjutant: Lemuel Bolles, Washington
Treasurer: Robert H. Tyndall, Indiana
Chaplain: *Rev. Ezra Clemens, Minnesota
Judge advocate: Robert A. Adams, Indiana

SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Omaha, Nebr., October 5 to 9, 1925

Commander: James A. Drain, District of Columbia
Vice commanders: Frank H. McFarland, Kansas; Eugene P. Armstrong, Connecticut; A. L. Perry, Panama; Peyton H. Hoge, Kentucky; William Stern, North Dakota
Adjutant: Russell G. Creviston, Indiana (Resigned). Succeeded by James F. Barton, Iowa
Treasurer: Robert H. Tyndall, Indiana
Chaplain: Rev. Joseph M. Lonergan, Illinois
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: Robert A. Adams, Indiana

*Deceased.

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Philadelphia, Pa., October 11 to 15, 1926

Commander: JOHN R. MCQUIGG, Ohio
Vice commanders: JOSEPH Y. CHENEY, Florida; HUGHES B. DAVIS, Oklahoma; VINCENT A. CARROLL, Pennsylvania; RAYMOND B. LITTLEFIELD, Rhode Island; Judge JAMES A. HOWELL, Utah
Adjutant: JAMES F. BARTON, Iowa
Treasurer: ROBERT H. TYNDALL, Indiana
Chaplain: Rev. WILLIAM E. PATRICK, California
Historian: *EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: ROBERT A. ADAMS, Indiana

NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Paris, France, September 19 to 22, 1927; New York City, N. Y., October 18, 1927

Commander: HOWARD P. SAVAGE, Illinois
Vice commanders: C. THOMAS BUSHA, Jr., Montana; STAFFORD KING, Minnesota; JOHN G. SIMS, Tennessee; JOHN E. CURTISS, Nebraska; JOHN G. TOWNE, Maine
Adjutant: JAMES F. BARTON, Iowa
Treasurer: ROBERT H. TYNDALL, Indiana
Chaplain: Rev. JOSEPH L. N. WOLFE, Pennsylvania
Historian: *EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: ROBERT A. ADAMS, Indiana

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

San Antonio, Tex., October 8 to 11, 1928

Commander: EDWARD E. SPAFFORD, New York
Vice commanders: JOHN T. RAFTIS, Washington; *RALPH T. O'NEIL, Kansas; PAUL R. YOUNTS, North Carolina; DAN SPURLOCK, Louisiana; JOHN M. HENRY, Minnesota
Adjutant: JAMES F. BARTON, Iowa
Chaplain: Rev. GILL ROBB WILSON, New Jersey
Historian: *EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Treasurer: BOWMAN ELDER, Indiana
Judge advocate: SCOTT W. LUCAS, Illinois

ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Louisville, Ky., September 30 to October 3, 1929

Commander: PAUL V. MCNUTT, Indiana
Vice commanders: LAWRENCE E. MCGANN, Jr., Illinois; GEORGE W. MALONE, Nevada; EDWARD L. WHITE, Connecticut; MILLER C. FOSTER, South Carolina; WALTON D. HOOD, Texas
Adjutant: JAMES F. BARTON, Iowa
Chaplain: Rabbi LEE J. LEVINGER, Ohio
Treasurer: BOWMAN ELDER, Indiana
Historian: *EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: SCOTT W. LUCAS, Illinois

TWELFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Boston, Mass., October 6 to 9, 1930

Commander: *Q. L. BODENHAMER, Arkansas
Vice commanders: MILT D. CAMPBELL, Ohio; JOHN J. DUGAN, Delaware; WILLIS M. BREWER, Michigan; MORTON M. DAVID, Colorado; *FRANK SCHOBLE, Jr., Pennsylvania
Adjutant: JAMES F. BARTON, Iowa
Chaplain: Rev. GEORGE F. KETTELL, D. D., New York
Treasurer: *EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Historian: *EBEN PUTNAM, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: SCOTT W. LUCAS, Illinois

*Deceased.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Detroit, Mich., September 21 to 24, 1931

Commander: *Ralph T. O'Neil, Kansas
Vice commanders: Bert S. Hyland, Vermont; Roland B. Howell, Louisiana; Harry B. Henderson, Jr., Wyoming; *Dr. James A. Duff, West Virginia; Dr. Neal Williams, Missouri
Adjutant: James F. Barton, Iowa
Chaplain: Rev. Jos. N. Barnett, Wisconsin
Treasurer: Bowman Elder, Indiana
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: Scott W. Lucas, Illinois

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Portland, Oreg., September 12 to 15, 1932

Commander: Henry L. Stevens, Jr., North Carolina
Vice commanders: Richard F. Paul, Massachusetts; Forrest G. Cooper, Mississippi; Roy L. Cook, New Mexico; *Frank N. Brooks, Washington, Howard L. Plummer, Wisconsin
Adjutant: James F. Barton, Iowa
Chaplain: *Rev. H. A. Darche, Illinois
*Treasurer*s Bowman Elder, Indiana
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts
Judge advocate: Remster A. Bingham, Indiana

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chicago, Ill., October 2 to 5, 1933

Commander: Louis A. Johnston, West Virginia
Vice commanders: Russell Meadows, Arizona; Robert D. Flory, Nebraska; *William Easterwood, Texas; John J. Maloney, Maine; Charle. A. Mills, Florida
Adjutant: Frank E. Samuel, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. Irvin Q. Wood, Idaho
Treasurer: Bowman Elder, Indiana
Historian: *Eben Putnam, Massachusetts (died January 22, 1933.) Succeeded by Thomas M. Owen, Jr., Alabama
Judge advocate: Remster A. Bingham, Indiana

SIXTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Miami, Fla., October 22 to 25, 1934

Commander: Edward A. Hanes, Illinois
Vice commanders: Charles R. Mabey, Utah; Robert L. Gordon, Arkansas; Miguel Munzo, Puerto Rico; *Ed. W. Carruth, Kansas; Charles L. Woolley, Rhode Island
Adjutant: Frank E. Samuel, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. Robert J. White, District of Columbia
Historian: Thomas M. Owen, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: Neal Grider, Indiana
Judge advocate: Remster A. Bingham, Indiana

SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

St. Louis, Mo., September 23 to 26, 1935

Commander: Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., California
Vice commanders: Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts; Harold J. Warner, Oregon; John K. Kennelly, North Dakota; Milo J. Warner, Ohio; Quimby Melton, Georgia
Adjutant: Frank E. Samuel, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. Park W. Huntington, Delaware
Historian: Thomas M. Owen, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: James A. Drain, Washington
Judge advocate: James A. Drain, Washington

*Deceased.

EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Cleveland, Ohio, September 21 to 24, 1936

Commander: RAY MURPHY, Iowa
Vice commanders: RAYMOND F. GATES, Connecticut; Dr. W. E. WHITLOCK, Florida; OSCAR W. WORTHWINE, Idaho; Dr. F. WHITNEY GODWIN, Virginia; *LOUIS R. PROBST, Wyoming
Adjutant: FRANK E. SAMUEL, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. THOMAS D. KENNEDY, Missouri
Historian: THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: JOHN RUDDICK, Indiana
Judge advocate: RALPH B. GREGG, Indiana

NINETEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

New York, N. Y., September 20 to 23, 1937

Commander: HARRY W. COLMERY, Kansas
Vice commanders: SALVATORE CAPODICE, California; LEO A. TEMMEY, South Dakota; LEONARD SISK, Tennessee; J. FRED JOHNSON, Jr., Alabama; JACK CROWLEY, Vermont
Adjutant: FRANK E. SAMUEL, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. BRYAN H. KEATHLEY, Texas
Historian: THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: JOHN RUDDICK, Indiana
Judge advocate: RALPH B. GREGG, Indiana

TWENTIETH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Los Angeles, Calif., September 19 to 22, 1938

Commander: DANIEL J. DOHERTY, Massachusetts
Vice commanders: DRURY M. PHILLIPS, Texas; PHIL CONLEY, West Virginia; HARRY M. JOHNSON, Montana; JAMES F. DANIEL, Jr., South Carolina; JAMES R. MAHAFFY, Hawaii
Adjutant: FRANK E. SAMUEL, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. FRANK J. LAWLER, Illinois
Historian: THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: JOHN RUDDICK, Indiana
Judge advocate: RALPH B. GREGG, Indiana

TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chicago, Ill., September 25 to 28, 1939

Commander: STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, Washington
Vice commanders: EDWARD J. QUINN, Maine; CHARLES W. CRUSH, Virginia; EARL T. ROSS, Nevada; JAMES T. CRAWLEY, Mississippi; HENRY C. OAKEY, Wisconsin
Adjutant: FRANK E. SAMUEL, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. JEROME L. FRITSCHE, Nebraska
Historian: THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: JOHN RUDDICK, Indiana
Judge advocate: RALPH B. GREGG, Indiana

TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION

Boston, Mass., September 23 to 26, 1940

Commander: RAYMOND J. KELLY, Michigan

Vice commanders: LEO E. RAY, New Hampshire; CHARLES Q. KELLEY, Arkansas; MATTHEW J. MURPHY, Illinois; JAMES B. FITZGERALD, Maryland; H. ELWYN DAVIS, Colorado
Adjutant: FRANK E. SAMUEL, Kansas
Chaplain: Rev. PATRICK N. McDERMOTT, Iowa
Historian: THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: JOHN RUDDICK, Indiana
Judge advocate: RALPH B. GREGG, Indiana

*Deceased.

TWENTY-THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION

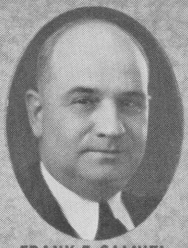
Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941

Commander: MILO J. WARNER, Ohio
Vice commanders: ERWIN A. FROYD, Wyoming; JAMES L. MCCRORY, Nebraska; HAROLD P. REDDEN, Massachusetts; EDWARD R. STIRLING, Pennsylvania; ALCEE S. LEGENDRE, Louisiana
Adjutant: FRANK E. SAMUEL, Kansas
Chaplain: Brig. WILLIAM G. GILKS, Texas
Historian: THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr., Alabama
Treasurer: JOHN RUDDICK, Indiana
Judge advocate: RALPH B. GREGG, Indiana

NOTE.—In the foregoing list it should be noted that the terms of each group of officers expire with that particular convention under which they are listed.

National Officers

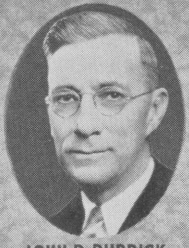
September 26, 1940
September 18, 1941



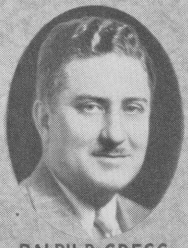
FRANK E. SAMUEL
NATIONAL ADJUTANT
KANSAS



BRIG. WILLIAM G. GILKS
NATIONAL CHAPLAIN
TEXAS



JOHN R. RUDDICK
NATIONAL TREASURER
INDIANA



RALPH B. GREGG
NATIONAL JUDGE ADVOCATE
INDIANA



MILO J. WARNER
NATIONAL COMMANDER
OHIO



THOMAS M. OWEN Jr.
NATIONAL HISTORIAN
ALABAMA



ERWIN A. FROYD
NATIONAL VICE-COMMANDER
WYOMING



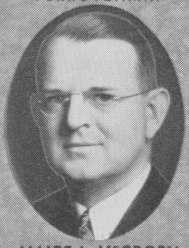
EDWARD R. STIRLING
NATIONAL VICE-COMMANDER
PENNSYLVANIA



HAROLD P. REDDEN
NATIONAL VICE-COMMANDER
MASSACHUSETTS

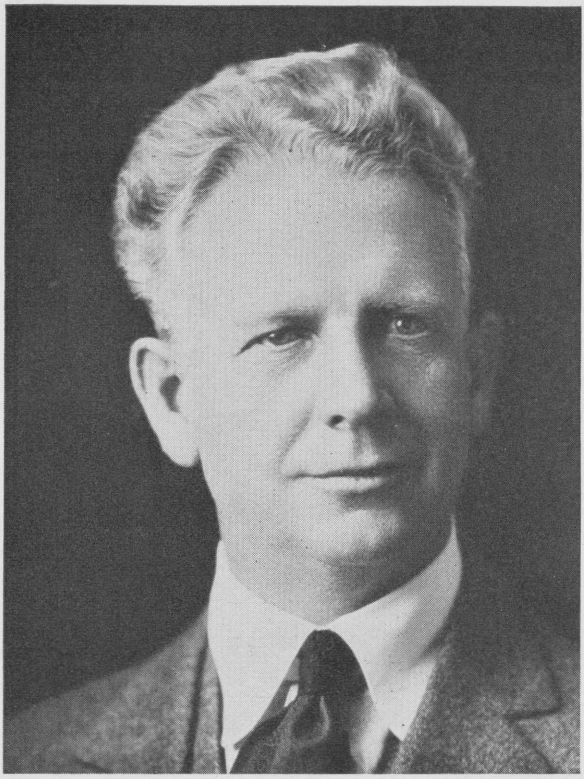


ALCEE S. LEGENDRE
NATIONAL VICE-COMMANDER
LOUISIANA



JAMES L. McCRORY
NATIONAL VICE-COMMANDER
NEBRASKA

IN MEMORIAM



FREDERIC WILLIAM GALBRAITH, JR.

National Commander, The American Legion
September 1920 to June 1921

BORN—Watertown, Massachusetts, May 6, 1874.

DIED—Indianapolis, Indiana, June 9, 1921.

"Galbraith was an intrepid combat leader. He has taken the Legion into action."

Requiescat in Pace!

In Memoriam

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the death of Col. Frederic William Galbraith, Jr., occurred June 9 this year. He died in action in Indianapolis, as the result of an automobile accident occurring while he was en route to the train in the same city to continue a vigorous course of action as national commander of the American Legion.

A paragraph from the 1920 Armistice Day message of Commander Galbraith is indicative of the prophetic vision of this sailor, soldier, businessman, and organization leader, who strove valiantly to lead the American Legion in the way it should go. He was speaking of the triumph of the American soldier in achieving the victory that brought the World War to a close when he said:

> "No victory, however complete, long can survive the spirit that conceived it. The annals of mankind are replete with example: Splendid triumphs that have gone for naught because the spirit that made them ceased to endure."

Now, 20 years later, Legionnaires can cherish their membership in the organization because the spirit of Galbraith and other early leaders has endured into another unlimited national-emergency period.

Many policies were established during his administration as national commander. The Cleveland convention of 1920 encouraged the formation of the American Legion Auxiliary. The Forty and Eight was established there. Partisan politics as a Legion expression was forever ruled out in that convention. The plight of the war disabled received first consideration. The National Defense Act of 1920 was fully approved. In his administration Galbraith was a personal leader—picturesque, vivid, captivating, dominating, as he carried on all these and many other programs. Many there are who take pride in the achievements he made secure and for the strength he added to the Legion.

He was born May 6, 1874, at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., son of Frederic W. and Abbie Clark (Sayward) Galbraith. He married Esther F. Gilmore, who survived him, in 1901. Two children were born of their marriage: Frederic and Jenny. He died June 9, 1921, at Indianapolis, Ind., while in office as national commander.

He left school at the age of 10 for a 3-year stay in San Diego, Calif. When his preparation for entrance to the United States Naval Academy was completed too late to permit his entry there, he went to the merchant marine and rose to command of his own ship. Leaving the sea he went to Cincinnati where he achieved success in business. His career as a soldier started in 1908 when he joined the First Infantry, Ohio National Guard (One Hundred Forty-seventh Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division). He commanded this regiment in France and was decorated for bravery in action. He was Ohio's first department commander of the American Legion and was elected national commander at the first Cleveland convention in 1920.

PROCEEDINGS

[Reports of committees are incorporated in chronological order]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1941

The twenty-third annual national convention of the American Legion convened (at 9:35 o'clock) in the Auditorium, in Milwaukee, Wis., on the morning of September 15, 1941. National Commander Milo J. Warner presiding.

On a motion from the floor, the reading of the minutes of the previous convention was suspended.

The following invocation was given by National Chaplain Lt. Col. William G. Gilks, of Texas, after the twenty-third national convention of the American Legion was called to order:

Our dear Heavenly Father, as we are gathered together from the four corners of this great Nation of ours to commemorate this the twenty-third convention of our great organization, we thank Thee, Lord, for this great body of men and women, the leadership of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary.

We thank Thee, Lord, for the program that stretched across this country into the smallest hamlet and village, into the crossroads, into the towns and the cities and the great metropolitan areas of this great Nation of ours.

We thank Thee, Lord, because in their hands is the destiny of the future and the accomplishments of the days that are to come.

We ask Thy blessing, O Lord, upon our commander. We thank Thee, Lord, for his great leadership over this last year.

We thank Thee, Lord, for the unity and the harmony that is within our ranks. And, as we pray for him, as he shall lead this great convention, we would not forget, Lord, to pray for the leaders of our country, our President and the Cabinet officials and those responsible for the destiny of our great Nation. As we face the world today, we see a world that has turned its back upon God and is traveling backward to the dark ages of misery and of serfdom and despair. Never were there days of greater crisis.

However, we rejoice in the fact that we have founded our faith upon the stability of things unseen. Thou hast said in Thy Holy Word that things that are seen are temporal but the things that are unseen are eternal.

When we see so many of those transparent accomplishments vanish away like the frost on a sunny morning, we realize that only the ideal that prompted the structure remains, and the spirit that will rebuild when the storm is over.

Thou hast given us a great heritage, a glorious land flowing with milk and honey, a land where love abides and where man's thought is for others. And we would seek Thy guidance and wisdom in trying to understand the currents that are besetting our life and security as they surge across this world.

Thou hast, O Lord, entrusted us with this great Nation, with a tremendous task. Help us to do our part to bring an end to this senseless conflict that is now raging. And may we realize that man's extremity is God's opportunity, put our faith in Him and face the future with strength, determination, skill, and courage, in that there may be again peace on earth and good will toward men. This we ask in Thy name and for Thy sake. Amen.

Miss Lucy Monroe, official soloist of the convention, sang The Star-Spangled Banner while the convention stood at attention.

The following addresses of welcome were presented:

ADDRESS OF HON. JULIUS HEIL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Hon. Julius Heil, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, addressed the convention as follows:

Commander Warner, distinguished guests, and members of the American Legion, the citizens of Wisconsin appreciate beyond measure that your great patriotic organization, numbering more than a million members, has chosen the city of Milwaukee to hold this its twenty-third national convention.

It is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction, that as Governor of this great commonwealth, I extend the cordial welcome of Wisconsin to the thousands of visiting Legionnaires and auxiliary members.

I deem it a privilege to pay tribute to the bravery, the loyalty, and the devotion of the men who answered the call of their country in the last World War.

Wisconsin is thrilled to have as its honored guests this vast gathering of true patriots from every State in the Union, from the insular possessions, and from neighboring countries.

What a wonderful thing it is that you are able to meet like this in peaceful assemblage at a time when the very spirit of democracy is being threatened.

America looks to the American Legion and other patriotic organizations to preserve and protect its free institutions and highest ideals, and for guidance and leadership in these critical times.

For 60 years following the Civil War the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps, gloriously exemplified the fine liberty-loving spirit of our citizenship. Until their ranks were thinned by advancng age, with but few remaining now, they carried on, courageously, instilling in the younger generation pride and devotion to their country and a determination to preserve for all time the freedom and privileges guaranteed in our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Fortunate, indeed, is this great country that such a splendid and noble organization as the American Legion, with its women's auxiliary, has taken over the duties and responsibilities of the Grand Army of the Republic and has made such a notable contribution to the growth and stability of the United States.

Since its organization 22 years ago, the American Legion has kept brightly burning the spirit of devotion and loyalty to our country in the hearts and minds of our people. United as never before, 130,000,000 loyal Americans stand ready to protect and defend, against all aggressors, this beloved country of ours, its glorious traditions, lofty ideals, and democratic principles.

May your stay in our State be a happy and enjoyable one. We want you to feel thoroughly at home here. No more hospitable and friendly people will you find anywhere than right here in Milwaukee and everywhere you may go in Wisconsin.

We are ready and willing to do everything within our power to make this the most enjoyable and worth-while convention you have ever attended.

Wisconsin is doubly proud to have you with us at this time when its faithful men of industry and labor are bending every effort to provide necessary materials for the defense program, when its tireless farmers are working morning, noon, and night to provide dairy products and foodstuffs to meet the ever-increasing demand, when its doctors, lawyers, merchants, teachers, and men and women in all walks of life are doing their bit to help protect the American ideals for which you have sacrificed so much.

All America is inspired by your achievements, Legionnaires—by your valor "over there" and by your untiring efforts in the cause of our Nation "over here."

May your deliberations at this convention be blessed with divine guidance and may your seasoned counsel be a steadying influence in the affairs of our Nation during the critical days ahead.

ADDRESS OF HON. CARL ZEIDLER, MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE

Hon. Carl Zeidler, mayor of Milwaukee, addressed the convention as follows:

The biggest thing that has ever happened to Milwaukee is happening now—today, tomorrow, and the next few days, when Legionnaires and their auxiliaries from every section of the Nation convene for what I think will be one of the

most momentous American Legion conventions ever held in the glorious history of the Legion.

I say "most momentous" because you meet at a time when the world is enveloped in ruthless warfare, when the ideals and principles of liberty and freedom have been shattered into bits of illusion, and at a time when the Government of the United States has launched a far-reaching preparedness program designed to make ready all our facilities and resources in the event that a threat against our democracy is thrust upon us.

Yes, you meet at a time when newspaper headlines bring to our homes some pretty grim tidings of world happenings, when we are made victims of the keen tools of propaganda emanating from many sources, and when in our own Capital—Washington—decisions are being made which are of tremendous importance to every one of us and future generations.

America's No. 1 problem today is national defense. Everything else is subordinate to it. The desperate character of the fighting in Europe between the western democracies and Hitler's Nazis has provided the American people with numerous examples of the futility of relying on anything except our own will to defend what we love and cherish with every conceivable resource at our command.

The American Legion has taken cognizance of this also. In fact the American Legion has long ago advocated a program of adequate national defense—a program of permanent military preparedness—but it wasn't until events in Europe began shaking the world that it became vital for the Government of the United States to prepare to defend our democracy.

Today when America is confronted by a greater challenge to its survival as a land of liberty than any it has had to face in the last 80 years, Legionnaires who have known war are back in uniform, and many more may be in uniform tomorrow. Practically all Legionnaires are serving Uncle Sam in some capacity, whether on Selective Service Boards or on civilian defense units. The American Legion itself has established a national-defense committee which has been authorized to carry on an extensive program of national-defense coordination. Since your last national convention the Legion has sent a delegation of eminent Legionnaires to England to bring back first-hand information on the conditions prevailing there. In other words, the American Legion has been working hand in hand with the Government of the United States in making this Nation invulnerable. And that is why Milwaukee today rejoices that it is able to open wide its gates of hospitality to an organization which has chosen as its prime purpose such high ideals—such patriotic ideals. * * *

As we visualize every sphere of activity in the vast national-defense structure we are apt to more fully recognize our individual responsibilities as citizens of the United States. At no time has there been such great need for unity as during the present time. Unity of purpose and unity of endeavor are vital factors in our national-defense program—vital in the everyday life of every American citizen.

The American Legion's tradition to safeguard our future as an independent democracy, and to insure for our people the personal liberties and opportunities which their struggles for freedom have won for them, calls today for even greater action and determination.

Democracy, I venture to say, is indestructible, because it is of the essence of the invincible human spirit. But, I maintain, its blessings must be earned, and tended and cherished, or they shall eventually wither and die.

If our Nation is in jeopardy today, the duty of industry, of labor, of business, and of Government is to unite in thought and understanding and action. We are faced with intricate and complex problems that challenge the patriotism, the ingenuity, the muscle, and the mind of every one of us; it is not especially necessary that we all think alike, but it is necessary that in this emergency we direct our energy into one direction—to make our Nation so strong in military preparedness that no totalitarian power would dare to threaten us with their strength. We have chosen our course and now should not waste too much time over road maps. Action, united action, is essential if we are to build a strong military machine which will defend our democracy. After all, we do know that we have something real to defend. Besides our comfortable homes and firesides—families and children, institutions and enterprises—we have an enlightened democracy whereby we are free and at will to enjoy civil liberties; our rights of freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of assembly; freedom of worship, equality, and opportunity.

65691—42——2

The American Legion is a great patriotic organization, because it is first and last interested in Americanism—the kind of Americanism that has made our Nation what it actually is today.

Your organization has taken cognizance of the fact that real Americanism means work and action, and not mere words, and as a result of its far-reaching influence it has been instrumental in reawakening the citizens of our Nation to the fulfillment of their duties. In every community of these glorious United States there are American Legion posts working tirelessly in a successful endeavor to perpetuate the ideals and principles of those sturdy American pioneers who had sacrificed their lives so as to make this Nation free and independent. I am satisfied that events in Europe and elsewhere have made us, as a nation, more appreciative of the rights and privileges of free and untrammeled citizens. These events have done something to us to make us conscious that America is the greatest nation in the world.

And now let me tell you something about Milwaukee—the city which you have chosen as your convention site.

Milwaukee may be taken as a symbol, or it may be taken as a fact. As a symbol, it is the symbol of America; in it live heterogeneous elements of continental Europe—589,558 people—people from many lands or people whose ancestors came here seeking a livelihood in the American way.

As a fact, Milwaukee is cosmopolitan in thought and understanding, in achievement, and in progress. It is famous throughout the world for its vast and diversified industries. Great industrial plants are scattered throughout the entire metropolitan areas. Clean, wholesome, and well-governed, the city of Milwaukee has won much distinction in various national patriotic, health, and safety competitions.

We want to invite you to take full advantage of the opportunities which we, the people of Milwaukee, are offering you during your stay in our city. We know that you will get to like our city, for here we have a city that is deep-dyed in early traditions, yet quaint in its charm.

And so on this memorable occasion I, as mayor of Milwaukee, join with the people of our city in cordially welcoming you and your friends.

Milwaukee is yours * * * take it over now, and remember to come back again and again and we shall always extend to you that right hand of good fellowship.

(The audience called for a song from Mayor Carl Zeidler of Milwaukee.)

National Commander WARNER. This mayor never disappoints you. Here he is!

Mayor ZEIDLER. This morning I haven't such a good voice for singing as I was with these Forty and Eight boys or what have you all day yesterday.

All right, let's go. I don't think we even need a band for the music.

Singing of God Bless America by Mayor Zeidler.

National Commander WARNER. Thank you very much, Mayor Zeidler.

Now I have the privilege to present to you one of our own number. the national executive committeeman from Wisconsin, whose size epitomizes the very hospitality itself of this great State.

On behalf of the Convention Corporation, he speaks to you as its president. I present that fine Legionnaire, who is every bit of his three hundred or so odd pounds a Legionnaire, Frank Greenya.

ADDRESS BY FRANK L. GREENYA

Frank L. Greenya addressed the convention as follows:

Commander Warner, Mrs. Lemstra, distinguished guests, my comrades of the Legion, ladies of the Auxiliary, and American citizens: You of the Legion are aware that we extended to you an invitation to come to our city. You accepted that invitation. Wisconsin and Milwaukee appreciate the fact that you have come. We will do our best to be good hosts.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE A. WEBER

(1940–41 DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF WISCONSIN)

George A. Weber addressed the convention as follows:

My commander, my comrades of the Legion, members of the Auxiliary, and friends of the Legion: The American Legion of Wisconsin is extremely honored to have as its guests the Legionnaires and their families of the entire country. The 36,800 Wisconsin Legionnaires welcome you.

Free convention, such as this, was threatened in 1918—it is threatened now. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance—and when the poet said, "Ours not to reason why, ours but to do—or die"—he wasn't talking of Americans—he had in mind the slaves of a totalitarian emperor—for if we must die for our country, as freemen, we demand to know why—and as freemen we are gathered here to freely talk—to citicize, if must be—for many things of importance will be discussed here; but under God's guidance we pray that the results of our convention may draw all of our people closer to the flag, and not away from it. We are meeting on hallowed ground, made sacred by our pioneers—Solomon Juneau and Pere Marquette, who brought to Wisconsin—and through it to the great West—both God and freedom. We treasure their teachings as a living, breathing factor of Wisconsin's patriotism.

The American Legion spoke in no uncertain terms in 1918—it will speak again this week to warn the world that it will never allow the darkness of slavery to blot out our light of freedom; and at this critical time, when the eyes of the Nation are on Milwaukee and the American Legion, I, as its 1941 State commander can only say to the Nation—the American Legion has never yet let you down. It's too late and the times are too serious to start now.

The American Legion fought in 1918—over there—in No Man's Land. We are meeting here this week to keep No Man's Land over there.

National Commander WARNER. You have heard comrade Weber and now for a response on behalf of the whole American Legion it is my pleasure to call on Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., past national commander of the American Legion.

RESPONSE BY FRANK N. BELGRANO, JR.

Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., responded as follows:

Mr. National Commander, Governor Heil, Mr. Mayor, President Greenya, Mr. Department Commander, delegates and alternates to this convention of the American Legion, Legionnaires, and honored guests: The pleasant duty of responding to the addresses of welcome which we have just heard has been entrusted to me. For since I first received the national commander's request that I be prepared to make this response, I have looked forward to the occasion because, somehow, I have always thought that no part of our Legion conventions has ever been more typical of the hospitable spirit of true Americanism than the sincerity with which each year we have been welcomed to the States, the cities, and the departments in which our national gatherings have convened. The pleasure of this occasion is intensified by the fine warmth of the welcome we have received from the people of this great Commonwealth, the citizens of this teeming metropolis, and the comrades of this justly proud department of the American Legion.

Governor Heil, as we have traveled through your State, marveling at the beauty of its scenic wonders, the richness of its farms, the progressive note of its cities, and the happy smiles of its citizens everywhere, we have been inescapably impressed by the spontaneous cheerfulness of the welcome that has been extended to us in unlimited abundance by the people of Wisconsin whom we have met en route. Your Excellency has now brought us a formal message of continued hospitality from all of the people. For that we are grateful.

Mr. Mayor, Milwaukee has long been famous for many things—for its sturdy progress through the years, for the beauty of its parks and the attractiveness of its homes, for the cleanliness of its streets and the impartiality with which the people's laws are enforced for the common good of all, for the excellence of the manufactures and products that come from its factories and markets, and

for the rightly famous thoroughness of its hospitality. We have come, we have seen, we are conquered.

President Greenya, it has been said that nothing is so past as a past national commander. So we who have served our year and passed back into the ranks of the American Legion are always grateful for these occasional opportunities to refresh our memories of that year in the distant past. But only a past national commander could possibly understand the sacrifice, the toil, and the worry that goes into the making of a national convention of the American Legion during those long months between the time that the convention site is selected and the moment the national commander's gavel calls the accomplished event to order. The success with which you have worked, recognition of the sacrifices that you and your colleagues of the convention corporation have made, need no words of mine. Your deeds speak eloquently for you, all about us. No delegate, no visitor, no guest, can escape being impressed by the thoroughness with which you planned to make this Milwaukee convention outstanding. The happy fruition of those plans is found in the enjoyment as we all share in a hard job that has been so well done.

Mr. Department Commander, no one need stand before any audience, anywhere, and speak of the glories of the Department of Wisconsin. During the 23 years in the life of the American Legion, year after year the Department of Wisconsin has let its deeds speak for it. You have never been contented with a place behind the foremost ranks. You have earned the right to be called one of the outstanding departments of the American Legion. Your membership has never lagged, your continued service to community, State, and Nation has never failed. The American Legion is proud of you, and proud to call you host. We have long known the quality of your hospitality; we have no fear of its waning during this convention and in the years to come.

In return for all that you have done for us, and yet hold in store for us during these few exciting days, we cannot venture to hope that we shall be as good guests as you are hosts. But it shall be our ambition to prove ourselves worthy guests, so that when, reluctantly, we shall part—as soon we must—Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Department of Wisconsin, and the convention corporation, all will say:

"We're glad you came. We'll miss you. Come back soon."

Do not think that I mean to be boastful when I say there is nothing quite like a national convention of the American Legion. It is the biggest thing of its kind the world has ever known, and, like everything unusual, it is a many-sided affair. It has its gay side and its serious side. Within one great convention there are many conventions. Your streets will be filled with strangers, the air with the noise of revelry, and your convention hall with the profound judgment of men who never have, and God grant never will, put anything ahead of their country.

On the lighter, the gayer, side you will find most of the revelry expressed in noise. You have seen these Legionnaires pouring in through the railroad stations, over the highways, and literally by every form of conveyance that reaches Milwaukee. That they will take over the business districts of your town, I have no doubt. That sometimes some of the good folks at Milwaukee will wonder whether any city possibly can survive the invasion, again I have no doubt.

But to the people of Milwaukee I say, "Have no fear." The record of the last 10 years has shown that Legion conventions leave less damage than the average convention many times smaller. Hotel proprietors have found less breakage than in normal times. Railroad companies conveying the crowds to and from our conventions have reported a similar favorable experience. Many years ago, when we were all much younger and most of us much slimmer, perhaps there were one or two conventions where the misbehavior of a few brought criticism upon all. There has been no repetition since; there will be none now.

New Yorkers stood aghast when Legionnaires took over Times Square and the police for the first time in history closed that famous cross road of the world to traffic. But when the fun was all over the Times Building was still there, the lights of the "great neon way" blinked and flashed as ever before, and even some ancient streetcars that had been stranded in the sea of humanity were still safe and unscarred on their tracks. The day after the last of the Legionnaires had departed and New York was its normal roaring self again, the Times printed an editorial whose title alone expressed the sentiments of the whole great metropolis:

"We shall miss them."

Thus it was in Chicago, twice; in Cleveland and Boston, twice; in St. Louis, Los Angeles, Miami, and I hope soon again in San Francisco, and on through the whole list of our host cities. So, we hope, it shall be when we say adieu to Milwaukee. At least, we shall do our best to make it so. And in return for the noise, the turmoil, and the inconvenience of the crowds, we shall try to give the people of Milwaukee a 4-day show that they will long remember, pleasantly and frequently.

Now, just a word about the serious side. This is something more than a convention. It is a reunion—a reunion of the representatives of more than a million American veterans of the Great War. Those men found real comradeship in common service, the service of their country in a period of grave peril. Together, on the fields of battle, many faced death. All were ready to make the supreme sacrifice if their lives must be the forfeit for their country's security. Then, suddenly, the war was over. Those men were told:

"You are free—free American citizens again—free to return to your old way of life and pleasure."

But, my friends, never again were the men who served in 1917 and 1918 to know what it means to be free in that sense. To them, devotion to duty and love of country has become as instinctive as to breathe and live. The war had ended, but their service to the flag they had followed to the very edge of eternity had not ended; it never would. Thus, in the American Legion they found the opportunity for continued service through the years of peace, even as they had served through the crisis of war.

For 2 decades the American Legion has been fighting for an adequate national defense; it took another national crisis to prod the public opinion to catch up with us. Back in the days when it was considered "patrioteering" to warn about the menace of communism, fascism, and Hitlerism we took our stand against those corruptions of human liberties; we have never retreated and never will; we know that all of those "isms" and democracy are as far apart as slavery and freedom. We have remained loyal to those of our World War comrades for whom the war has never ended, the wounded and the sick of mind and body. We have promoted child welfare, youth improvement, and law and order. We oppose autocracy, whether it springs from the classes or the masses. We work for the betterment of community, State, and Nation. In short, true Americanism—a 100-percent Americanism, if you please, is our creed.

Here in this convention, in Milwaukee, we shall reaffirm all of these things. In committee rooms, in caucuses, and on the convention floor, the delegates to this conclave will be working day and night to bring forth a program which will be an honor to America, an honor to the American Legion, and an honor to this great city which is our gracious host, I am secure in pledging that you will have no reason to be less than proud to remember that in the presence of the grave crisis which confronts our country, the American Legion reaffirmed its devotion to America in this typical American metropolis.

We who have seen war love peace. We know something about what our sons will be up against if, in spite of everything that we shall do to prevent it, war comes upon us again. But we would be unworthy of our citizenship if we did not proclaim, in words that none may misunderstand, that peace without freedom and security would be a coward's sham. For the preservation of our country, of our form of government, and the institutions of democracy as we have known them down through the generations, no sacrifice is too great.

So, to you gentlemen who have so generously brought us the words of welcome of those whom you represent, in the name of all who are gathered here and a million more Legionnaires back in the posts in every community of the Nation, I say:

"We are grateful for your consideration, attention, and hospitality. We shall never forget Milwaukee, a great American community in a proud American State."

PRESENTATION OF MEDALLION

National Commander WARNER. I present first for the presentation of the medallion, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, of South Carolina.

Hon. J. Monroe Johnson responded as follows:

Mr. Commander and Mayor Tobin: Well do I remember, Mr. Mayor, when the Legion, in happy times, in 1930, met in your delightful city, Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. At that time the Legion was undisturbed, pleasant

of mind and body, and enjoyed your hospitality to its full bounty and limit. And then, in 1930, in free and delightful mood, and not in irreverence, Paul Revere rode again, only as he can ride in the lighter moments of soldier's humor. Oh, the Paul Revere that rode in 1930; oh, how he rode night and day, out of every hotel window and every hotel hall, "Mr. Revere, your horse is ready." How we enjoyed it.

Little did we know and think that the pleasure and enjoyment of 1930 was due to Paul Revere's ride in 1775, when he rode through the dark of the night and said to the stalwart Americans, "The British are coming! The British are coming!"

At that time it was necessary and essential, for the establishment and preservation of this great United States that the British be stopped. And through 8 long and weary years the British were stopped. In spite of the British and the people we then called Tories, the British were stopped.

We went back to your lovely city in 1940. This bronze medallion, in sacred reverence before the assembled American Legion, is being given to you now to go into the archives, your sacred, historic archives of that great city. For we met again in Boston in 1940, and then thousands of Paul Reveres, riding throughout the land and a cry of "The British are going! The British are going!" And they cried, "It is essential that the British do not go," for the preservation of this great Nation, the fountain of democracy, as it was in Paul Revere's time that the British do not come.

And I tell you, in the name of the Legion, Mr. Mayor, the British are not going. And I tell you, in defiance of the modern Tory spread in this sacred land; in spite of Hitler and the Tories, the United States has pledged itself that democracy will not disappear from this great land of ours, the reservoir, the point of establishment of freedom and justice throughout the world. For, when the British did not go in the 1700's, they absorbed from those patriots who would establish democracy, democracy itself, and they carried it back to that great land. They are democratic—democratic as we are. They shall not perish.

Tories, and this great Republic will remain established and safe for posterity, a reservoir from which any who would enjoy freedom and justice might relight their flame and torch.

Mr. Tobin, mayor of that great city of Boston, who has twice had us in its bosom, to our delight and pleasure, I give you here a solemn pledge, America will stand! We will be back in '50! We will enjoy your hospitality again.

RESPONSE BY HON. MAURICE J. TOBIN, MAYOR OF BOSTON

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin responded as follows:

Thank you very much, Mr. Johnson.

Commander Warner, distinguished guests, members of the American Legion: As mayor of the city of Boston, I want to express appreciation on behalf of its citizens for this bronze medallion, which I assure you will be placed in a prominent position in the mayor's office, to ever remain there as an evidence of the appreciation of the American Legion for a great convention, and also as a reminder to the people of the great honor that was conferred upon Boston by this great convention coming to that historic city for the second time within a period of 10 years.

Those two conventions that were referred to by Mr. Johnson both came at critical periods in American history. In 1930 we had just passed through 10 years of the greatest prosperity that our nation had ever known. We had then carried on for about 10 months of the period of the depression. And again in 1940 we assembled at a time when a second World War had broken out and had been in action for a period of over 12 months.

I say, without fear of contradiction, really bearing out the words of Ex-Commander Belgrano, that if the people of the American Nation had listened to the repeated admonition of the American Legion in joint convention over a period of 21 years, probably today there would have been no World War.

If there is any organization in the world capable of advising the people of this nation, the American Legion certainly is capable of advising the Congress of the United States as regards an adequate national defense.

From 1920 one of the major planks in the platform of the American Legion in every convention from 1920 to 1940 was not only an adequate navy, an adequate air force, but also an adequate army; and if we had listened, I know that

today there would be no worry about war, not only in the United States but in any part of the world.

I have had the pleasure on two occasions to sit in on meetings of the national executive committee of the American Legion, and I was proud to see the manner in which the members of the national executive committee conducted themselves—all able men, all approaching the problems from an unselfish point of view, always giving consideration to that which was best for America and that which was best for their organization. On more than one occasion I have stated that if the 96 men and women who represent the American Legion in the national executive committee were to be placed in the seats of the Senate of the United States, America probably would be better off.

Now, members of the convention, I consider this medallion which has been presented to the city of Boston as a great honor. We did our very best to make your stay in our city a pleasant one. There is a little event coming off in my city in November of this year, and in the event that the good citizens of Boston feel that I am to be mayor of Boston again, I want to greet the Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary in Boston in 1945.

Here and now I am extending to the convention—maybe it's a bit early—an invitation to come to Boston at that time. We consider it a great honor to have the Legionnaires present in our city. We have a fond recollection of both visits, and I can reiterate the statements made by Commander Belgrano that the American Legion causes no destruction. They bring a great economic gain into the community into which they go. In addition they bring a patriotic fervor and spirit that America can always afford to have brought into its midst.

It has been a real pleasure for me to join with the Legionnaires for the fourth successive year. I have been to your convention in Los Angeles in '38; I have been to your convention in Chicago in '39; naturally, I was present in Boston in '40; and here I am in Milwaukee this year. Even though too young to have been in the service, I want to assure you that whenever it is possible, I intend to continue to make the American Legion national convention one of my annual affairs, I hope that I will not have to travel in the year of 1945, that once again you are going to give the citizens of that grand old patriotic city of Boston the opportunity to play host to you once again. And I assure you that if you will do so, we will consider it the greatest honor that can come to our great city.

Thank you.

(Musical selection by Champion Band of Iowa.)

National Commander WARNER. During the past year it has been my fortunate privilege to have a real cooperative helper in our great Auxiliary organization leader, Enid Lemstra, of Indiana. Under her leadership the American Legion Auxiliary has attained an all-time high in membership. I believe it exceeds its former all-time high by 20,000 members.

I am very happy and honored, gentlemen of this convention of the American Legion, to now present to you the national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Enid J. Lemstra, of Indiana.

GREETINGS BY MRS. LOUIS J. LEMSTRA, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra greeted the convention as follows:

Mr. National Commander, distinguished officers, past national commanders and presidents, honored guests, delegates and visitors to this national convention of the American Legion and its Auxiliary: Frankly, Mr. Commander, I find this moment very pleasing for it affords me another chance to address a distinguished audience of Legionnaires, a privilege I've enjoyed very much this year as I visited your departments. Many of you in this convention are old friends who have extended me courtesies and gracious hospitality on the occasion of those visits. I am glad to have the opportunity to express my appreciation for those kindnesses. I value the privilege of coming to you at this time in your busy convention schedule, and I would take advantage of this opportunity to acknowl-

edge my debt of gratitude to the national commander for his unfailing courtesy, friendly cooperation, and wise counsel. Many times in this trying, serious year, I have sought his advice and generously has his aid and support been given even in the midst of his own arduous duties and the facing of unprecedented problems. Frequently have I conferred with the headquarters staff of the American Legion and always been accorded kindly and helpful cooperation. These associations have contributed to the making of a very happy year for the national president.

A year ago just before you adjourned your convention at Boston, I stood on the platform there and pledged to you continued allegiance to your ideals of service. There I told you that the American Legion Auxiliary has complete faith in your honesty of purpose, belief in your policies, and reliance upon the wisdom of your decisions. Today, I have come to assure you that whatever the Legion decides in this convention will be the Auxiliary's policy. We have complete faith in the men who served for America in 1917 and 1918, and we feel that whatever you advocate will be for the good of America today.

It is because we know that, having fought for it, you regard liberty too precious to allow it to slip through your fingers, unnoticed, that we have confidence in your integrity of purpose, your essential good judgment, and your unquestioned loyalty to the best interests of your country. Whatever the Legion sets out to achieve for America, we will support with all our strength.

I have come here today to tell you something too of our record of accomplishment this past year in your program of service to America. I would relate to you how during this year of national emergency, the American Legion Auxiliary has put forth its fullest efforts to aid the American Legion. I should like to describe the way all of our established activities have been carried forward with undiminished vigor at the same time that new activities have been initiated to meet emergency needs. Time will not allow that, so I shall simply direct your attention to my printed report in your book of reports and trust that when you have returned to your homes, you will find time to read it. It is a record of which we may all be justly proud.

Membership increase has continued, another new high record being established, in the enrollment of 520,178 members, which is a gain of 19,276 over the previous high record. With all except 6 of our departments, full quota departments, 40 have exceeded their highest previous membership. Thus do we complement the strength and power of your new high membership.

In the hysteria of demoralizing world events, we have not forgotten that the aims for which the Legion and the Auxiliary have worked for more than 20 years are even more important to the continued welfare and safety of our country than they have been at any previous time in the life of our organization. In the midst of building new ships and guns, we have not forgotten to build new citizens, just as strong, just as true. We have striven to build a strong America through building strong Americans, and so we have this year spent more money and devotion on the children of the land; we have increased the opportunities of higher education for orphans of veterans; we have carried on the rehabilitation program as a sacred trust, ministering to the needs of the disabled man and his family through such activities as are best suited to women's hands, and we have supplemented your legislative program in their behalf.

We have carried out a comprehensive program to make our communities better homes for Americans. New impetus has been furnished to our youth activities and Girls' States have been increased more than twofold this year, 25 departments embracing this worth-while project. Through a new program initiated this year, we have sought to promote a better understanding between the nations of the Western Hemisphere as we conducted a study of Pan America.

These are but a few of the tangible results accomplished by the American Legion Auxiliary this year. The women of this Nation, looking abroad and seeing the important part played by the brave women of Britain in their great effort, are ready and eager to share whatever additional responsibilities might be assigned to us.

We, too, recognize the need for a united America, one Nation, indivisible, working toward a common goal, a citadel of freedom built so securely as to last forever against attacks from the outside as well as undermining from within.

As we come to the end of another year of endeavor, one of the most important in the history of our organization, we can see that much has been done. But there is much yet to do. If we are to keep the torch of liberty alight, shedding its glow over all the world, bringing to the oppressed peoples everywhere a message of hope and faith, then we must work harder and harder. No one says

our democracy is perfect, but the way forward is less than the distance already traveled.

With faith in God, and hope and courage in our hearts, the women of the American Legion Auxiliary will stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Legion in common effort to make America the country of which its founders dreamed.

The future is bright with promise. Let us go ahead.

National Commander WARNER. I would like now to present to the convention your mother, Mrs. Frist, of Clinton, Ind.

Mrs. Frist, the mother of the national president.

Now I would like to present her husband, Mr. Louis J. Lemstra, a fine Legionnaire of Clinton, Ind. Mr. Lemstra.

During the past year we who have been fortunate to be members of the La Societe Des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux, have observed with much interest and satisfaction the fine leadership that it has had in the person of its Chef de Chemin de Fer, Ben Hilliard, of Denver, Colo.

I now present to you for a message from the Forty and Eight Benjamin Hilliard, Chef de Chemin de Fer, of Denver, Colo.

GREETINGS BY BENJAMIN C. HILLIARD, JR., CHEF DE CHEMIN DE FER LA SOCIÉTÉ DES QUARANTE HOMMES ET HUIT CHEVAUX

Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., greeted the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander, Madam President, my comrades, ladies and gentlemen, and members of the Forty and Eight, the brevity with which those who have spoken before me, have spoken, will enable me to take the time it really takes to convey the greetings of the Société Des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux. As an introduction to you, I will remind you of the old theologian who was telling his students how long a sermon should be and he told them that no souls were saved after the first 20 minutes. I am now going to talk for 20 minutes. If at the end of that time your souls are not saved, you can go to hell.

This year, as I have gone up and down this great country of ours, I have conferred upon those who have listened to me the priceless boon of how to speak the French language. Now that I have you all before me, I propose to tell you en masse what it cost me a great deal to learn. It is important to the members of the Forty and Eight that they know how to speak French. But when I was elected last year in Boston, I couldn't pronounce a single word in that language. When I got back to my home town bursting with pride, I met an old friend of mine who said to me, "What is this job you have now? What's the idea of running for an office that you can't even pronounce?" he said to me, after I told him what my office was.

"Well," I said, "you know how we Hilliards are. We will run for any office if it is open. That's all we want to know." Which reminds me of the mayor's remarks when he said that we ought to have more legionnaires in the Senate of the United States. I'll run for that office as soon as I find an opening. Of course, I wouldn't run in Colorado where I am too well known.

So this friend of mine advised me to learn to speak French and I employed a teacher. The teacher told me that there were three kinds of French: The French that people speak which others can understand; the French that certain people speak that only doughboys can understand; and the French which members of the Forty and Eight speak, which nobody can understand.

He said, "It is a matter of technique. If you want to get that accent, you must use the thumb and finger."

Now watch me closely. I will pronounce the title of my office: Chef de Chemin de Fer. You notice that pure Parisian accent, but this word of warning when using this system, my comrades, don't let the thumb linger on the nose, and the finger extend as you take the hand away.

Yes; I am very happy to be here this morning, in behalf of la Société, to extend their greetings to this great convention and testify to our delight in the hospitality that we are receiving from this great city and from this great State and from its great officials whom we have had the pleasure of hearing.

But, above all, the Forty and Eight is here, as usual, sacrificing itself for the Legion. You have observed some on the street that were drinking. Those are not members of the Legion; those are members of the Forty and Eight. And I was down at the jail last night. I am a lawyer and I was down to see if I could pick up some business, and there were a few in jail. I am happy to report to you that they were not Legionnaires but members of my organization. We are glad to do the drinking for the Legion; we are glad to get in jail for the Legion. We will do anything for the Legion in any way, at any time. And if I may boast for just a moment, in the year just ended, we signed up 225,000 members for the American Legion, and I think we may boast of that.

And, finally, I must testify to my love for your national commander—our national commander—my national commander—and for the great help and assistance he has been to me through the year. He has been a splendid leader, a gallant leader, a patriotic leader, the kind of a leader that the American Legion has always had, and I know shall always have. And thank you for letting me come up here. And this final word: When you come out to Denver, the Forty and Eight dugout is next door to the brewery. Come in and ask for a drink at my expense, and you will get it.

And this final word in another capacity. The national commander neglected to say, and I won't forgive him for this, that only last month I was elected department commander of the Department of Colorado. So I have a few words I want to say in that regard (changing hat): The American Legion post to which I belong in Denver has a splended clubhouse and, if you can't find the dugout, come up there and get a drink up there at my expense.

And no matter in what capacity I appear, as chef de chemin de fer, as department commander, I express to you the greetings of the Forty and Eight, greetings of the Department of Colorado, and my joint blessing in all my capacities upon this convention. Thank you very much.

Memorial Services

Address by Lt. Col. William G. Gilks, National Chaplain of the American Legion

Lt. Col. William G. Gilks addressed the convention as follows:

National Commander Warner, distinguished guests, my beloved comrades, and friends:

In the year 1759, the eve before the capture of Quebec, General Wolfe from the immortal lines of Gray's Elegy, quoted:

> "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
> Await alike the inevitable hour,
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Then he paused and said:

"I would rather have written those lines than to take Quebec tomorrow."

Today we pause to pay a just tribute not only to those, our comrades, who have passed to their eternal reward since last we met but also to those brave and noble men who died that others might live. The lowly Nazarene said:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Jn. 15–13.

If only it were possible to give a separate eulogy to each—but, they were united in zeal, in purpose, and in loyalty, exemplifying unselfishness, devotion to country, and a fervent love of God. So they will understand if we speak of them collectively. To those of us who knew some of them personally, there comes a sadness. We miss their smiles—their optimism—their hopes—their faith. Their lives were a source of inspiration to us all.

In thinking of our departed comrades, the important thing that stands out in each life is that event or accomplishment that lives on after death. As the Apostle Paul puts it:

"He, being dead, yet speaketh."

These sacrifices, worth-while endeavors, grow and take on a greater significance, a new meaning, a deeper appreciation, after the earthly life is over.

You remember the great painter, Rembrandt—he died a pauper, yet his paintings are priceless today. The name of Leonardo de Vinci will ever be immor-

talized because of The Last Supper—that great mural on the walls of an old building in Milan.

Does not Lincoln who said:

"The only assurance of our safety as a nation is to lay our foundation as our fathers did, in morality and religion."

Does not his greatness grow with the years? The Heroes of the Alamo with their leaders Bowie, Crockett, and Travis live on because of the bravery displayed and the sacrifices of life for the cause of freedom so dear to them.

It was because of this spirit that my America is a God-fearing America. It is an America of the family altar, the open Bible, the wayside chapel, the cathedral spires, the church chimes. It is the America of Thanksgiving Days and days of prayer; an America of schools, colleges, universities, orphanages, and hospitals.

Their spirit, and the spirit of our comrades, still lives and survives in the hearts and minds of Americans today in this time of crisis and anxiety when we are prone to utter the words of Thomas C. Clark:

"The seas of earth have drunk again of human blood,
The sod of earth is reeking once again with tears;
The world is drenched again in sorrow, for a flood of wrath and woe has once more fallen on our years."

Some achieve renown by conquest of carnage, others greatness by their quiet, conscientious endeavors in the everyday tasks of life. Our Nation has been, and God willing, always will be strong and courageous—not by conquest, might, and aggression, but because of the loyal devotion of its citizens, of which the American Legion is a potent force, to great and undying principles.

As we look back over history, three characters stand out whose lives were motivated by widely variant principles.

Napoleon, who swept across Europe, over a century ago, like a raging tornado, spreading devastation, unrest, death, and suffering among millions. Those of us who have been privileged to stand at his tomb in Les Invalides in Paris and pause to gaze upon his huge sarcophagus of priceless Egyptian marble and then lifting our eyes to the many battle-scarred flags draped around the rotunda, each flag representing a conquered nation. Perhaps the words of Robert G. Ingersoll came to you:

"I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world. I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine, contemplating suicide—I saw him at Toulon—I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris—I saw him at the head of the Army of Italy—I saw him in Egypt in the shadows of the pyramids—I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo at Ulm and Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia, where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipsic, in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where chance and fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea. I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky, with my children upon my knees and their arms about me: I would rather have been that man and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great."

Or if we went through that huge red granite tomb on Red Square in Moscow, what would we see—the remains of Lenin—visible in the embalmed flesh although he has been dead 17 years; you would see streams of Russian peasants filing through to look upon the face of their only God; again we think of the things for which his life stood. He left a philosophy and a country with

no religion; no private property, a citizenship with no individual rights as we know them, and the haunting memory of millions who were slaughtered in his seizure of power and its administration. No wonder we utter a prayer thanking God for a country where one may be great and his name useful through the ages for reasons wholly different from these.

Have we not many times stood before the tomb of George Washington giving silent thanks for the privilege of living in a country founded upon a love and worship of Almighty God, which in itself guarantees us liberty and equality and the privilege of achieving the highest offices and honors without carnage and bloodshed.

It was my privilege, with the National Commander Milo J. Warner, to stand with the President of the United States at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, our most sacred shrine, when the whole Nation paid homage to the memory of the soldier known only to God.

A boy whose voice has spoken in every hamlet, village, town, and city throughout the length and breadth of this great land of ours. The thought came to me. He is unknown to us, but he is not unknown to those whose memory we honor and revere today. He is not unknown to Col. Frederic Wm. Galbraith, Jr., the first national commander from Ohio in 1920, whose valor, leadership, and integrity the Legion is immortalizing by dedicating the current volume of Annual Reports to his sacred memory. He died in American Legion action. In Indianapolis, June 1921, 20 years ago. A man of vivid, dominating, and dynamic personality, a born leader, a soldier, who believed and acted with Lincoln, who said:

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true:

"I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have.

"I must stand for anybody that stands for the right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him where he is wrong."

It seems to me that the Unknown Soldier, the colonel, and our departed comrade typified the life and faith of real Americans. They were not afraid to die. If we could hear their voices today it would be in complete harmony and unison, and I think they would be saying with their Canadian comrade, Lieutenant Colonel McRae:

> "To you from failing hands we throw the torch,
> Be yours to hold it high."

And we, remembering our solemn promise:

> "He that lies dead here
> Shall not have died in vain."

Will ask God to give us strength to be loyal and true.

Amen.

Miss Lucy Monroe, official soloist, sang There Is No Death (O'Hara), following which the convention stood in silent prayer, and the blowing of taps.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Carl R. Moser, chairman, of Oregon, reported as follows:

To the twenty-third annual national convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty-three members of your committee on permanent organization met at 12:15 p. m. September 14, 1941, in committee room in the Milwaukee Auditorium, and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

That the national adjutant be made permanent secretary of the convention with power to appoint such assistant secretaries as may be deemed necessary.

That there be the following convention committees, each committee to consider such subjects as may come within the limits hereinafter set forth, and in addition thereto, any question which may be specifically referred to it by the convention:

AMERICANISM

1. To receive report of the national Americanism commission; to receive all resolutions on immigration; to recommend to the convention the program of our national Americanism commission for the ensuing year.

CHILD WELFARE

2. To receive report of the national committee on child welfare; to receive all resolutions on juvenile delinquency; and to recommend to the convention the program of our national child welfare committee for the ensuing year.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

3. To receive and consider all suggested amendments to the national constitution and bylaws, and report approved amendments to the convention.

EDUCATION OF ORPHANS OF VETERANS

4. To receive and study the annual report of the director of the standing naitonal committee on education of orphans of veterans. To study and report upon plans for further aiding needy and ambitious children of all classes of veterans in obtaining higher education, including business and vocational courses.

EMPLOYMENT

5. To receive report of the national employment committee; to consider all resolutions on employment of World War veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans; their preference rights in all government employment, civil service, and to recommend to the convention the program of the national employment committee for the ensuing year.

FINANCE

6. To receive the report of the national treasurer and of the national finance committee; to consider all questions relating to national per capita tax and to recommend to the national convention the amount of national dues for 1942; to consider any plans relating to finance or financial policy that may come before the convention. Members of the national finance committee are requested to sit in with this committee.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

7. To receive the report of the foreign relations committee and to consider and study all questions pertaining to the relations between the United States and foreign countries.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

8. To study all phases of the Legion program and policy of operation which affect the physical development and recommend to the convention definite plans for correcting and improving these conditions. The work of the committee shall be divided as follows:

NATIONAL

(*a*) To consider all questions affecting the national organization;

DEPARTMENTS

(*b*) To consider all questions affecting operation of the several departments as they relate to the national organization.

LEGISLATION

9. To receive report of the national legislative committee; to consider legislation now pending before Congress directly affecting service men and women and their dependents, and to recommend legislation not specifically falling within the

jurisdiction of other convention committees. Subcommittees of three are authorized to meet with similar subcommittees from other convention committees receiving resolutions recommending legislative action by the Congress. The recommendations of these joint subcommittees for congressional action will be made to the convention committee which was originally in receipt of the resolutions in question.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

10. To receive the report of the 1941 standing committee on national defense. To subdivide itself into four sections, specializing on the subjects of military affairs, naval affairs, aeronautics, and merchant marine. To finally coordinate these four subcommittees' reports and present them in composite form as a definite recommendation for action of the national convention.

PUBLICATIONS

11. To consider all matters pertaining to all publications published by the national organization.

REHABILITATION

12. To consider all questions pertaining to disabled veterans and their dependents; to study carefully the work of the Veterans' Administration and recommend such changes as are considered necessary, and to receive the report of the national rehabilitation committee. Each department is authorized to assign two delegates to the rehabilitation convention committee, one for claims and rating duties, and one for hospitalization duties.

RESOLUTIONS

13. To consider all questions referred to it by the convention, including resolutions involving general public or American Legion policy; to formulate such convention resolutions as may be appropriate, proper and necessary and not specifically falling within the jurisdiction of some one of the other committees; and in addition, all resolutions received too late for the attention of other convention committees.

NATIONAL CONVENTION LIAISON

14. In accordance with previous recommendations of the national executive committee and the policy followed in past years, all matters relating to time, place, and arrangements for national conventions be automatically referred to the standing national convention liaison committee; provided, that any resolution affecting housing at national conventions shall automatically be referred to the convention committee on internal organization.

(The report was adopted.)

Back in my home State of Ohio I am proud to say that we have not only a Legionnaire Governor but he is also an outstanding Governor. He is a true Legionnaire. I have known this man ever since my days in college. We were classmates together. I have seen his career develop. I have seen his service to country throughout the years that have followed our attendance together at Ohio State University in Columbus.

I was very happy to have him accept my personal invitation to speak to you this morning on behalf of our Legionnaire Governors. I present to you for that purpose the Honorable John Bricker, Governor of the State of Ohio, Legionnaire Governor.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN W. BRICKER, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Hon. John S. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, addressed the convention as follows:

Commander Warner, comrades of the Legion, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I am gratified to be able to bring greetings to this convention in the

name of Comrades and Governors Frank Dixon, of Alabama; Homer Adkins, of Arkansas; Robert Hurley, of Connecticut; Spessard Holland, of Florida; Chase Clark, of Idaho; Dwight Green, of Illinois; Payne Ratner, of Kansas; Keen Johnson, of Kentucky; Sam Jones, of Louisiana; Sumner Sewall, of Maine; Herbert O'Conor, of Maryland; Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Murray D. Van Wagoner, of Michigan; Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska; Robert Blood, of New Hampshire; Herbert Lehman, of New York; Leon Phillips, of Oklahoma; Burnet Maybank, of South Carolina; Prentice Cooper, of Tennessee; and Herbert Moore, of Utah—21 of them, all Legionnaires, and 9 of them here.

Commander Warner, in behalf of your many friends of Ohio, I bring to you the greetings of the old Buckeye State. It is a personal delight to do that honor to you, an old classmate of mine of school days, and true to the traditions and the highest and best spirit of the American Legion. Milo Warner has agreed to serve on the Ohio Council of Defense, rendering service to his community and his State.

We hail you and welcome you back in your native State, to that fine service.

This is the gravest time, no doubt, in which the Legion has met. Responsibilities of leadership rest more heavily today than possibly ever before in the history of this organization. The paramount duty, though, that we all bear today to comrades, to State, and to Nation is to serve that there might be an adequate defense. Oh, that the voice of the Legion might be heard 20 years ago, the voice of America today would be more powerful in the affairs of the world. Our leadership would be better recognized. But we are coming now, and with a grim determination, I pledge you that every Governor of the States of this Nation shall relentlessly carry out to the degree of his ability the program of national defense and, particularly, in civilian defense in which we have the full responsibility at this time.

We have the further duty, as Governors of the various States, to maintain orderly local government, to see that the cost of local government is kept at a minimum, so that the available taxes might be had for the great national-defense program. And I feel, frankly, that we have the right to ask that there be a curtailment of Federal expenses so that more money will be available for the building of the national-defense program.

We also have the responsibility as Governors of the various States at this time to do the job so that there will be no excuse for further invasion of local government by the Federal authority.

We have the responsibility of doing better than ever the job today so that there will be an abiding confidence in the institutions of government itself, and that local government, the foundation of the Federal system, might be preserved.

The Legion today carries a dual burden, a double responsibility of citizenship. Our thinking is needed in stabilizing the thinking of America. The leadership of the Legion today is more potent than it has ever been since the days of its organization. The boys in camp are looking to the members of the Legion. They are looking to the organization, as such, for guidance, for encouragement, to instill in them the real spirit of devotion, determination, and patriotism, such as has inspired this organization throughout its whole history.

But we dare not today ever be caught in a position of failing to recognize that there is a heart and spirit to this system of government of ours, that in the building of the great defenses of the Nation, they not be destroyed.

I want to see this Legion of mine and yours ever on the side of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religious worship in this country.

We dare not ever be caught as a Legion—nationally, State, or local—on the other side of any of those questions.

A short time ago I attended a great national defense show in the city of Cincinnati. I was shown there the airplanes which will fly at 600 miles an hour, which will dive at 700 miles an hour. I was shown the others which will fly 30,000 feet in the air, carrying half a dozen men and cannons, carrying tons and tons of destructive bombs, the most destructive weapon possibly that mankind has ever manufactured. And, after we had seen it, the colonel of the Army who was in charge of the show said to me, "We do not have difficulty in building speed and power and carrying capacity into these planes. What we need today, and what we must have more than anything else is the manpower to handle them, the spiritual and physical and the mental ability to handle these tremendous machines of power and of destruction."

And, as I think of my America, as I think of this Legion with its tremendous force, with its voting power, as I think of the labor unions of the country, with their tremendous membership and voting power; as I think of mass production,

the great industrial empire that we have builded, as I see the great cities of this country builded almost beyond comprehension; when I think of the power that has been given to officials, to local officials, to the governors of the States, to the Federal officers, from the President on through, I pray to Almighty God that there may rise up in America such inspired leadership that it shall use this great power for the preservation of the liberties of our fellow citizens and never for their destruction. In the preservation of those liberties, this Legion, in stabilizing the thinking of the country, in giving guidance to the national program, will not only have preserved for ourselves and those who shall come after us, the most priceless heritage of any age or any time or of any people, the right to govern themselves and live in equality with their fellowman, but we shall lift up the standard to which the honest and the wise can repair, and America will, in the days ahead, be the leader of the nations of the world, so that the other peoples of earth can live the kind of life and the way of living more nearly that which we call the blessed American way of life and living.

National Commander WARNER. Thank you, Governor Bricker. I deeply appreciate your coming here today and giving us that fine message.

At the time the Legion went to Paris in 1927 for its convention, the chairman of the Cuyahoga County council of the American Legion in Cleveland was the next man upon whom I am going to call. He has served the Legion as a post commander and as chairman of his county council. He was the mayor of the city of Cleveland when it entertained our national convention there not many years ago. He served that city ably as mayor for over 6 years. He is now a United States Senator from the State of Ohio, a true legionnaire, and I have asked him to bring you a message on behalf of our legionnaire Senators and Congressmen.

I present for that purpose the Honorable Harold Burton, United States Senator from Ohio, a legionnaire Senator.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR HAROLD H. BURTON

Senator Harold H. Burton addressed the convention as follows:

To the American Legion I bring greetings and a call to mutual helpfulness from your 24 legionnaire Senators who are exactly one-fourth of the United States Senate and your 145 legionnaire Representatives, who are exactly one-third of the United States House of Representatives.

The Nation thanks you for the generation of service you have given to it in your early years. I congratulate you and National Commander Milo J. Warner upon your record of this year. Today, I bring a new and personal call to each of you as a man of mature years, a man proven in loyalty and experienced in the value of preparedness. I bring it to you as men who have felt the strength of organized manpower guided by practical experience and driven by the irresistible power of united free men.

Recently there has appeared an effective pamphlet entitled, "You Can Defend America." "Black-Jack" Pershing says of it: "I commend its message to every American."

It tells of the Chinese Wall and how secure China felt behind it. Then the invader came and three times China found her enemies inside her gates. They did not storm the wall. They simply bribed the gate keepers.

It tells of the Maginot line of France and how secure the French felt behind it. Yet France fell. There was a gap through which the invader came. That gap was in the spirit of the people.

Today we are building a wall called "total defense." There must be no gap in the character of those who man this wall.

This pamphlet then says in simple soldier language: "America needs guts as well as guns. National character is the core of national defense. Congress can't vote it. Dollars won't buy it." It is our job to build it. It means the building of sound homes, team work in industry, and a united nation. I call you to that work. Now!

Looking to the distant future I have great hope for America and for the world, if the people are but permitted to develop their opportunities in peace. I see practically no limit to the horizons of improved standards of living for the men and women of tomorrow, if they but have the chance to develop them.

Unfortunately, before we reach the happy future we must face the unhappy present.

In 1917 we were in the front line. We followed the policies of those who directed our Nation. Today all of us are at G. H. Q. Today our generation must set the pace and make the plans that will uphold, defend, and develop this Nation.

It is time to think clearly on the fundamentals, call no names, and rise above all parties and prejudices. America is greater than any of its parts. We must make sure of the survival of America's freedom and ideals at all costs. We must not fail. We must not falter. We must not even flinch. At the same time, knowing the suffering, waste, and folly of war, we owe it to America to win this war, if possible, without fighting it. General Chiang Kai-shek has said, "The more we sweat in peace, the less we bleed in war."

To preserve America's freedom means to preserve our 48 States, our insular possessions, the Western Hemisphere, and our ideas. This does not mean that we will fight someone else's war. It does mean, however, that we will unite in keeping secure, at all costs, all of the territory and all of the principles for which our fathers and our comrades have sacrified so much. For this we must now work, as once we fought, side and side. No matter what the obstacles may be, we must, now, as then, overcome them all.

We must do it on whatever scale the task demands and with whatever sacrifice of time, money, and comfort it takes. Congress has appropriated the necessary dollars but appropriations are not guns. Our Nation has made a good start, but as yet, our production of modern antiaircraft guns is negligible. We have made a good start, but as yet our production of heavy tanks is negligible. We have a good one-ocean navy of about 325 major naval vessels. We have made a good start on a two-ocean navy of at least 700 major vessels, but it will take 4 or 5 years to complete it. We have made a good start, but, as yet, our production of combat planes is about 700 a month, while the Nazis' production is between 2,000 and 3,000 a month. Our ammunition is not ready, and this time there are no loaded French 75's to be borrowed.

Our lend-lease law has been the key to gaining time while we continued to prepare. Let us understand that law clearly. It involves no alliances with any government. It implies no support of the internal policy of any nation. America's duty under it is to America. It authorizes the President to supply materials and supplies to any nation, if, but only if and when, the President deems the defense of that nation vital to the defense of the United States.

Today only the strong can be safe. The Nazis are waging a relentless, lawless, boldly announced campaign to conquer the world. Their army sings: "Today Europe is ours, tomorrow the whole world." They follow no rules but the rules of force. We cannot gamble at all with the safety of our Nation, our children, or our principles. It is the inescapable responsibility of our generation to make America safe, from without and from within. That means both within our frontiers and within our own hearts and minds.

We could choose no more favorable place for the test, than on our own famous industrial assembly lines. Agriculture, labor, industry, capital, and government share the obligation. It is to unite, work, produce, play a little, laugh a little, grouch and kick a little, but put the work through faster and better than can anyone else in the world. We must make ourselves too strong to justify the risk of an attack upon us. If attacked, we must win. We must live up to our own possibilities.

This calls for what?

It calls for a united faith in God and man, stronger, higher, and broader than the world has ever known. It calls for a vigorous, invincible civilian, as well as military, defense.

It calls for a deep faith in the people of America. It calls for faith in the soundness of representative government, and in the freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and opportunity.

It calls for devotion to the spirit, as well as the letter, of our Constitution and our laws. It calls for voluntary governmental efficiency, economy, and financial responsibility, and for popular support of it.

It calls for sound homes, team work in industry, and a united Nation.

65691—42——3

Most of all, it calls for men and women who will put mutual helpfulness above selfishness in every form at home and in the community. It calls upon us to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State, and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

America's strongest weapon is her example.

America's greatest strength is the unshakeable devotion of every American to his home, his country, and his God.

Lead on! Men of the Legion, lead on!

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES

Rupert Caviness, chairman of Florida, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty-six members of your committee on rules met at 12:30 p. m., September 14, 1941, in committee room in the Milwaukee Auditorium and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

"1. We recomend that with the following modifications, Robert's Revised Rules of Order be adopted for this convention.

"2. When a delegate desires to make a motion or address the convention, he shall rise, address the Chair as Mr. Commander, and state his name and the name of the department, before proceeding.

"3. That debate be limited to 5 minutes for each speaker.

"4. That debate on any one subject presented to the convention be limited to 2 hours.

"5. That but two delegates from any one delegation be permitted on the floor on any one subject.

"6. That the floor be permitted but once to any individual delegate on any one subject, except by the consent of two-thirds of the voting strength of the convention present, excepting that chairmen of convention committees may speak as frequently as may be necessary in connection with the reports of their committees.

"7. That all resolutions offered on the floor at the convention or otherwise shall, in writing, automatically and without reading, be referred to the resolutions assignment committee.

"8. When the poll of any department is demanded by a delegate of such department, the secretary of the convention shall poll the vote in this department by delegate without discussion of the question being voted upon.

"9. That on roll calls the chairman or acting chairman of each delegation shall poll his delegation on the floor and shall announce the vote of his delegation.

"10. That the vote of the past national commanders shall be cast with the vote of their delegations.

"11. That no person not a duly accredited delegate, or alternate taking the place of absent duly accredited delegate, shall participate, directly or indirectly, in a viva voce on any subject before the convention.

"12. Delegations may arrive at a vote in any manner they see fit but shall announce it in terms of full units and not in terms of a fractional part of a vote.

"13. Unit rule of voting shall not be allowed in this convention.

"14. Voting shall be by acclamation except when a roll call be demanded by the chairman or acting chairman of at least three departments, and except in the election of national officers and in the vote on next convention place.

"15. Nominations for national officers shall be from the floor on a roll call, the departments alphabetically arranged. Each department may present as many candidates as it chooses.

"16. Nominating speeches for the national officers shall be limited to 5 minutes each and speeches extending the invitation to the next convention shall be limited to 20 minutes. Not more than two seconding speeches shall be made for any candidate and not more than one seconding speech for convention city; and said speeches are not to exceed 3 minutes.

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

"18. At the conclusion of balloting on national vice commanders, the chairman of each department delegation shall deliver to the tellers on the platform the written ballot. The entire lot of such written ballots on national vice commanders shall be in the hands of the tellers before the result of such vote is communicated to the national commander for announcement to the convention.

"19. Delegates and persons recognized by the chair shall be entitled to a respectful hearing, and the chair shall have the authority to clear the gallery or the floor or have the sergeant-at-arms escort from the auditorium any person or persons who may create any disturbance which interferes with the orderly procedure of the convention of the Ameican Legion."

(The report was adopted.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Edward Linsky, chairman of Pennsylvania, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty-four members of your committee on credentials met at 12 noon September 14, 1941, in committee room in the Milwaukee Auditorium and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried, that the outlying posts not affiliated with a department organization be allowed one delegate and one alternate in the convention, provided said delegate and alternate were present, and fully qualified to represent said outlying post.

It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried, that the chairman and secretary be authorized to hear protests and receive credentials of delegates from the various outlying posts not present.

The certified report from the finance division of national headquarters was adopted, showing the voting strength of this convention to be as follows:

Department:	*Number of votes*	Department—Continued.	*Number of votes*
Alabama	19	New Hampshire	12
Alaska	7	New Jersey	35
Arizona	11	New Mexico	9
Arkansas	20	New York	104
California	77	North Carolina	24
Canada	6	North Dakota	14
Colorado	17	Ohio	58
Connecticut	19	Oklahoma	33
Delaware	8	Oregon	19
District of Columbia	14	Panama	6
Florida	20	Pennsylvania	88
France	6	Puerto Rico	9
Georgia	23	Rhode Island	11
Idaho	12	South Carolina	14
Illinois	100	South Dakota	16
Indiana	44	Tennessee	25
Iowa	45	Texas	40
Italy	7	Utah	10
Kansas	26	Vermont	10
Kentucky	21	Virginia	18
Louisiana	21	Washington	27
Maine	15	West Virginia	21
Maryland	17	Wisconsin	43
Massachusetts	56	Wyoming	11
Mexico	6	Outlying posts:	
Michigan	46	Aruba, Esso Post No. 1	1
Minnesota	36	Brussels Belgium No. 1	1
Mississippi	18	Habana, Cuba	1
Missouri	37	Guam	1
Montana	14		
Nebraska	26		
Nevada	8	Grand total	1,463

It was regularly moved and seconded that when proper certification has been made to national headquarters for outlying departments, properly attested to by the department commander and department adjutant, the recommendation of this committee is that they be automatically seated. If such proper certification is made to national headquarters subsequently by those departments which have not as yet provided this information a supplemental report of the credentials committee will be made to this convention asking permission of this body to seat such department delegates.

(The report was adopted.)

National Commander WARNER. We have here on the platform this morning a truly distinguished guest, a distinguished soldier, who is 96 years old. He is the conmmander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans and he and his wife came as distinguished guests to this convention upon our invitation, from Bristol, Tenn. His eldest living son served in the World War and it is my proud privilege to present to this convention Gen. Julius Franklin Howell, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

General Howell addressed the convention as follows:

No greater honor has been conferred upon me in the name of the Confederate Veterans (there are about 500 only that still survive) than to have been greeted by your grand commander here and to have been presented to your convention here.

I am thrilled from the top of my head to the soles of my feet.

I won't take up your valuable time in making further comments, only to say that I am glad to be here; I am proud to be numbered among the citizens of the United States. I am proud to be here with you boys, with whom my eldest son served on General Liggett's staff in France during the World War.

National Commander WARNER. General Howell, we are certainly proud to have you here among our distinguished guests.

I wish to present to you now, the leader for the coming years of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Lawrence Melton, of Texas, national commander of that organization.

Lawrence Melton (national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War) addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander, distinguished guests, My Buddies: I bring you greetings from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War throughout the United States.

I would like to say one word to you, as brought out in the report of your national commander. He well deserves the rising vote and applause, because he has been a militant leader, and I congratulate you in your choice. He is my commander.

My comrades, I have just this one word, I do not fear an attack from the outside, because I have faith in our armed forces, I do not fear the "fifth column," because I have confidence in the authorities, the Federal authorities, to cope with that situation, but I do fear in the United States, the "sixth column," which is that group of individual people who ride the fence and who will not say, "I am for America, first, last, and always."

The year of 1917 led the way, today we must point the way. Thank you.

National Commander WARNER. Thank you, Commander Melton.

It is my privilege to present another fine Legionnaire, the Honorable Robert A. Hurley, Governor of the State of Connecticut.

Governor Hurley addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander, Delegates, let me simply state, in the few moments that I have, that I endorse heartily that very fine talk given by your national commander. We in Connecticut are, we think, foremost among the States in our allegiance to our President and we are endeavoring in every way to back his foreign policy.

(Several past national commanders were then introduced.)

REPORT OF MILO J. WARNER, NATIONAL COMMANDER

My comrades of the American Legion: Once again we meet in our national convention—delegates and representatives of the 1,100,000 of our members from virtually every section and nearly every cross-roads of our great land, and some of you from our territories and from foreign lands. We are truly a cross cut at the very trunk of the tree of our American life. All of you are of the very blood and sinew of your own communities. Our solid phalanx knows no class, racial, religious, or political demarcations. Many of us have been working unselfishly, unstintingly in this Legion of ours for years.

In doing so, we have been practical idealists working for God and country, facing realities as they truly exist.

Twenty-three years have passed since we served flag and country in time of the last great war. We have continued that service in time of peace. Many of us have sons who are now in the armed forces of our country ready, if necessary, to stand as the first ramparts of our defenses. We ourselves are ready to serve wherever our services are needed.

I am sure that to say to you that the public looks to the members of the American Legion for guidance for our Nation, which is caught up in the maelstrom of world events, in a world fraught with suffering and fear, is no idle boast.

I am sure I need not remind any service man or woman of the duty that faces all of us—a duty that must be shared by all, in some equal fashion.

We as an organization have a duty, a destiny if you please, to fulfill. What group of tried and tested men and women is better fitted to help guide our beloved country in these troubled times than the members of the American Legion? I ask this without equivocation and without fear of contention. But we cannot afford to rest on our record or of policies we have advocated. Those policies came from clear thinking, frank discussion, and a desire to do what we as Legionnaires thought was for the greatest good for the greatest number. So we shall go forward into the future.

The American Legion has always determined its policies and its course, particularly on matters which might vitally affect the affairs of our country, free of personal feuds or animosities and apart from all personal and political prejudices or obsessions. In that way we have kept from being led into bypaths leading to the great morasses of confusion and embittered aversions. We have always kept on the main road, moving ahead steadily toward the objective of unselfish service to community, State, and Nation.

And so begins today our twenty-third annual convention here in the city of Milwaukee. Without rancor or bitterness and free of acrimony or prejudice but with courageous, objective clear-thinking, we shall enter into our deliberations. These deliberations will be free and open with full opportunity to all delegates to express and vote their honest opinions. Let us be ever tolerant of the views of our fellow man and be hesitant to point the finger of scorn or ridicule toward any man or woman, for this is a convention of free-born American citizens, with each delegate endowed with the right to speak and act according to the dictates of his own conscience. Let us remember, too, that once the decisions are made—once the majority has spoken—we should go ahead—a united organization.

These sessions of the next few days will take us over many a milestone in the history of the organization we love so well. They will start us on the road to another year of service to God and country.

Let us remember in all our deliberations that our first duties are to our country, our disabled comrades, their widows and orphans.

While public attention and newspaper headlines are devoted to our national-defense problems and world events, it is all the more important that we make sure that the welfare of our disabled comrades and their families is fully safeguarded.

We are not relenting in our zealous attention to our far-sighted child-welfare program.

When I was elected to this exalted office of national commander 1 year ago, I immediately took stock of myself. My first conclusion was that my position as commander was analogous to that of being "officer of the day for a year." As a result, therefore, I felt it was my duty to honestly and sincerely interpret and express the wishes of the Legion, as enunciated by the Boston convention, using the wise counsel of my predecessors, the national executive committee, standing-committee members, the department officers, active Legionnaires in the

field, and the staff at national headquarters in helping me reach my conclusions. I am grateful to all of them for their frank and open opinions and helpful advice.

I felt from the outset that as your national commander, as the representative of your American Legion, I had no right to speak what might have been construed as my personal opinions. Rather I was to be guided by the officially declared policies of the American Legion as determined by our constitution and national convention and national committee actions. Mine was the duty to make these policies and declarations articulate and effective—to help give them life and cogent vitality.

The problem as I saw it was: Should the American Legion be led down the byways that would sink the American Legion into the abyss of oblivion or should we as an organization take the initiative, the leadership that we had so richly earned? It was my decision that clothed with the resolutions adopted by our national convention at Boston I was charged with leading the American Legion along that road which would retain for the American Legion and its membership its rightful prestige and true place in America—an organization of virile, forthright leadership, up at the forefront of the march with proud banners unsullied and with the interests of the United States of America, our country, uppermost in our minds all the time.

All of those things which have occurred in the American Legion during the past year have been done with the sole thought that our American Legion should be a real leader in aiding our Government make decisions that were proper and consistent with the American way of life. Though some may disagree, I believe that an overwhelming majority of our membership is of the opinion that our stands have been sound and logical. I can guarantee they have been sincere, free of ulterior motive, and made after careful deliberation and consultation with our American Legion officials and leaders and in accordance with officially declared Legion policy.

It is not my purpose here to make any heart-rending pleas or passionate appeals. I should much rather tell you the facts and permit you to draw your own conclusions.

For 22 years in the face of adverse winds of public sentiment we have consistently advocated an effective national defense—one which by its existence would forestall aggressive action by a potential foe. We have stood for universal service and the elimination of special profit in time of war. We have urged a Navy second to none. We have fought subversive doctrines. We have been for an America strong in every way. Three years ago we urged a defense strong enough on both land and sea to enable us to fight our battles of defense far enough away from our shores to save from destruction any part of our country. We have reiterated that stand in two subsequent national conventions and at Boston last fall we declared that a sound logical defense for our country called for the giving of all practicable aid to Great Britain.

The President and Congress early this year joined in the lease-lend law officially making our country a nonbelligerent supporter of England and China. Aid under that law has been and is being given England and China. Because of that aid in great part they still stand—the only democracies attacked by the Hitler juggernaut which remain. In the meantime we have so far been able to keep war from our shores.

In no small way our aid to Britain and China has been effective in doing this. In the meantime, we have had the chance to build our Army and our Navy, and assembly line our defense production. We have acquired new bases in the Atlantic; we are fortifying more bases in the Pacific. We are removing the shackles from our Army and Navy. Our air forces grow stronger each day. Meanwhile Hitler turns on Stalin. The President meets Churchill. The famous eight war and peace aims are announced. Congress passes the selectees extension bill by a close vote. Strikes are not stopped. Politics still permeate defense preparations. Highly vocal but small minority groups spread confusion and seek to lure the American public to apathetic acceptance of the danger of the Nazi threat on the assumption that "it can't happen here" and that America can build a high board fence around itself and live self-contained, happy, and unmolested with all its riches in this modern world with conquest-mad marauders about.

Because of these things there exists some confusion in the minds of some concerning our course.

The President in this time of emergency, by the Constitution and acts of Congress already passed, has great responsibilities and powers. He is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The Congress also has great legislative

powers. They each have great duties. They are the ones officially charged with our problems of national defense.

The President should state concisely and clearly the situation and condition as it exists today. His statement should be so clear and lucid as to burn away any fogs of obscurity or groping doubts of confused people or timid persons. Congress should act promptly in accordance with such statement. As an united Nation, it is our duty to back up the President and Congress to the utmost.

In that way will we have better assurance that war will be kept from our shores and that America and the American concept of individual freedom will continue to live and thrive.

Our country is on record, as expressed by our duly constituted authorities, to combat the threat of Hitler and totalitarianism which have brought so much grief upon the other nations of the world. The question of whether we shall become engaged in a "shooting war" is at the moment relatively unimportant. Our most important task, as I see it, is that we give all practicable aid to Great Britain, and at the same time build up our own forces so that no nation, no group of dictators will ever dare run the risk of attacking these United States. How best this may be accomplished is for those whom we have placed in authority to decide, and for us as loyal, patriotic Americans to uphold those decisions.

A few months ago the indictment of dictatorships covered our position on political philosophies as it concerned foreign affairs fairly well. And then the two "big-time" dictators fell out, and Hitler attacked Russia. We still hate Hitlerism. We still hate communism and all that it implies. Stalin is simply defending his country from attack by Hitler. Whatever aid Stalin can give in resisting Hitler is incidentally of benefit to sincere peoples everywhere. That does not call for any change in attitude toward the Communist Party in the United States. Rather, does the Russian situation compel a redoubling of our vigilance over communists and other subversive agents in our country because the circumstances are inclined to influence a relaxation of our guard. In fact, William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, has frankly stated they plan to seize the opportunity to further cultivate their communistic ideologies here.

We understand that the President has not authorized aid to Russia under the lend-lease law. As your commander I have supported that position. I have further stated that if war supplies are given priority rights and sold to Russia, they should be accompanied to destination by our military observers, and we should have our own military observers on the eastern fighting front.

Many times I have been asked what is the position of the American Legion regarding these conflicts of ideas and ideals? Where do we stand?

I find best suitable to what is in my heart in one place and one statement. We stand on the Constitution of the United States of America. We stand on the form of government and social order which that Constitution has given us, and which has enabled us to live in happiness, justice, and freedom these many generations.

And how does this faith in the Constitution apply to present-day conditions in America and in the world?

I find that answer clear. Under the Constitution we choose our leaders, give them responsibility. Under that Constitution the legislative authority rests with the Congress. The executive authority rests with the President. He is Commander in Chief of the armed forces. He negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, and deals with foreign powers. The Senate ratifies treaties. The Congress appropriates money and fixes the taxes. In each case the authority, the responsibility is fixed under the Constitution. Let us uphold it then. Let us uphold the hands of our chosen leaders, within the fields we have chosen them to lead.

May I say this with especial emphasis to the Congress. If Congress fails us, if political or personal advantage causes Congressmen to betray their trust—then our whole scheme of democracy fails. In all sincerity then let me say that our trust must be in our elected leaders, the President and the Congress, and they must have our support. Their decisions must be the decisions of the Nation.

That has been, and I hope shall continue to be, the premise on which the American Legion programs are formulated and carried out.

We have always been since the inception of our organization advocates of peace. We today are advocates of peace, but we insist on peace with liberty, not a peace with the puppets or pawns of dictator nations. We are not for war. We are for peace, but we are not afraid to fight for those things which we

cherish most—the right to live as we choose to live; not as some foreign ideologists would have us live; not under the crushing heel of any dictator. Our ancestors gained neither their liberty, their freedom, nor their happiness by the appeasement route. If the things we have and hold dear are to be retained they may have to be fought for, but only as a last resort do we favor going to war.

It was only the threat of the Hitler juggernaut that awakened our citizens to the need for an adequate national defense.

We have awakened and we sincerely hope before it is too late. But we have now an awful lot to do to make up for lost time. We must so fully prepare ourselves for war that insofar as it is humanly possible we of America can keep war away from our shores. In order to be able to do that we must have an Army and Navy which are unfettered and unshackled and so well prepared by equipment, training, and authorization, that they can strike wherever or whenever it is necessary for the purpose of defense. We must be in shape to fully protect our right to sail the seas and participate freely and unhampered in world commerce. Surely we cannot afford to go on our old "business as usual" course while the rest of the world is aflame and strong winds are driving the flames toward us.

I believe that the American people as a whole support the position of the American Legion in its stand for aid to Great Britain and against the march of the totalitarian powers. This thought was not conceived from the notions gathered from any one man or woman. During the year just coming to a close it was my privilege to have traveled more than 116,000 miles in the interest of the American Legion. During those travels I had the honor to visit all save three States in our Union, the Territories of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the British Isles. In all of our States I found strong support of our stand in behalf of aid to Great Britain and the democracies alined with her. This support was not founded on maudlin sentiment for that great nation. It was founded on the cold facts that the British Nation as such was one of the last great strongholds of democracy, and that by aiding her in her dark hour, we were giving our people, our soldiers and sailors an opportunity to prepare for any eventuality which might be ahead.

The Legion mission to England authorized by the national executive committee was to obtain first-hand information concerning actual conditions there and to study civilian home defense, so we would know how best to carry out the mandates of the Boston convention in regard to aid to Britain and building our own home defenses.

I am happy to report to you that much of the information gathered by this mission is now being put to practical use by the American Legion and our Government. Although this mission had no official Government status—we went solely in the service of the American Legion, with no strings attached—its work since its return to the United States has brought widespread approval from Legionnaires in the field and has enabled the Legion to assume a leading role in building our civilian defenses.

It is regrettable that during the past year our national-defense program has been slowed by labor disputes, many of them on the surface, at least, unwarranted.

The American Legion has said, and I have repeatedly said, that we are interested in the welfare and progress of American labor. We are for labor organizations, but we are for American-led labor organizations interested in the welfare and progress of American labor. We did not wish the right to strike abrogated. We have wanted the defense program to be as much the program of labor as of anyone else, for our defense is aimed against forms of dictatorship which have destroyed the rights of labor completely wherever they have been successful. Unhappily, some elements of organized labor have not recognized that truth, have not seen any duty but a chance for self-advantage. I think the time has come to curb that sort of labor leadership. I think we have been sufficiently patient with it—in the name of patrioic American labor—and that the time has arrived to distinguish between honest labor organizaions and organizers and the racketeers and subversive trouble makers. The Congress has the power to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to put a stop to strikes in defense industries. Since all other methods have failed, it appears to be time for the Congress to exercise that power.

The year 1941 already has produced a new all-time high membership. We go into this convention with a paid-up figure slightly in excess of 1,100,000. This

is approximately 22,000 ahead of the final total for 1940. With the tabulation of the membership report for the complete year, as of December 31, 1941, the final figure should reach 1,112,000; thus constituting an over-all gain compared to the previous year and former all-time high, of 34,000 memberships. Although naturally proud of this outstanding achievement, a spirit of humbleness is engendered by the thought of the debt we all owe to the membership workers throughout the country who have made this possible. I salute these loyal men and women.

Many of our comrades have been summoned back into the service of the Army and Navy. They are doing a splendid job and I am sure that they will continue to display the loyalty and esprit de corps which is so necessary if our armed forces are to be effective as we all hope they will be.

The complete printed report of the work of your committees and divisions and commissions, into which our work is divided, is available to you. I have reviewed them. I believe that I can sincerely report to you that all have made great progress and I commend them to you for reading. I have also prepared short statements of the work handled by these committees, which are in the printed copies of my report distributed to you this morning.

REHABILITATION

It is not by chance that I first report on rehabilitation. As always, this will be our first trust and primary program.

Service to our disabled comrades, their widows and orphans continues to be the keystone of the foundation of the American Legion and though national defense and kindred subjects came in for most of the headlines, the slow, methodical work of aiding our disabled, those who remain in sick beds, and the widows and orphans of those who have passed on, was carried on to new and greater heights by very efficient department service officers, the field staff, the Washington staff, and members of the national rehabilitation commmittee.

The American Legion was extremely unfortunate this year in losing the long and valued services of its National Rehabilitation Director Watson B. Miller. Miller resigned after nearly two decades of loyal and faithful services to his comrades to become assistant administrator of the social security division of the Federal Government. In Watson's place is T. O. Kraabel as acting director. T. O. has devoted many years of his life to the problems of the disabled and their dependents, knows his job, and is capable.

The always efficient Bruce Stubblefield has become executive secretary in the Washington office.

During the year ill health temporarily impaired the services of Bert L. Halligan, director of the national field services, but despite his physical handicaps Bert has carried on in his usual efficient fashion. To all of the other members of the national rehabilitation staff, I am indeed grateful for a splendid job well done. We are indebted to Rehabilitation Committee Chairman Lynn Stambaugh, of North Dakota, and to Vice Chairman Paul V. Armstrong, of Illinois, both of whom are well grounded in this work and who have given unstintingly of their time and knowledge to aid comrades in distress.

With each passing day since the beginning of the present national emergency, your national rehabilitation staff has been confronted with and studying the effect and need of Legion assistance to members of the new Army who become disabled in the services of their Government. I am happy to report that to date many of these young men have received valuable advice from the members of your rehabilitation staff. This problem is bound to grow as more and more men are called to the colors. As the load increases, we of the American Legion must be ever watchful that the benefits, both in compensation and hospitalization of veterans of the World War, are not upset. So far the load of those who have been hospitalized as a result of the present emergency has caused no strain on existing hospital facilities. However, the Veterans' Administration already has given considerable study to the need for additional beds to care for these younger men, and while we feel confident that the Veterans' Administration will do everything possible to provide proper facilities for both the new Army and the veterans of the last war, the situation nevertheless will bear watching so that our comrades shall not be denied the facilities for which they fought so diligently for over the past two decades. This does not mean that we should in any way discourage necessary hospital care for any of the new armed forces.

As of June 30, 1941, there were 80,596 beds in veterans' facilities and domiciliary stations, an increase of 2,212 over last year.

We should, however, be constantly on guard with reference to hospital construction and maintenance. It is noted that during the past 4 years the budget requirements of the Veterans' Administration have been cut by the Director of the Budget, with the thought that substitution would be made through the use of Work Projects Administration funds. Unfortunately, however, it has been found that the efficiency of the Work Projects Administration does not compare with the purchase and hire system of the Veterans' Administration where direct appropriation is made and as a result there is approximately a $10,000,000 shortage in the amount needed to place our hospitals in proper condition based on sound economy.

One of the greatest problems confronting the Veterans' Administration during the past year, and one which has caused this committee considerable concern has to do with medical personnel at the veterans' hospitals. Under the present emergency many doctors are being called back into the service causing a severe drain on the present hospital staffs.

A survey of medical services has been made by your committee during the past year and they are making a report to the convention rehabilitation committee.

Since you were last convened in convention assembled, many problems for the care of veterans have been discussed with the Veterans' Administration and while I cannot report that everything we of the Legion have sought has been accomplished, I do feel, with a certain amount of pride, that we have made much progress. It has been my pleasure to have had a number of conferences with Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and I have always found him attentive and sympathetic to the problems of the veteran.

Some action has been taken on all of the national convention resolutions passed at Boston having to do with rehabilitation, in some cases with complete success and in others only partial. A detailed report on all these resolutions will be found in the printed volume of reports to this convention.

The widows and orphans bill, H. R. 4, passed the House by a vote of 144 to 4 and is now before the Senate Finance Committtee, and we should not relent in our vigorous efforts to secure its passage at this session of the Congress. The so-called disability allowance measure, H. R. 845, has also passed the House and is before the Senate Finance Committee.

Your national commander is grateful to the national organization of the American Legion Auxiliary for its contribution of funds and energy to assist us in carrying on our aid to our disabled comrades.

Of great importance in the rehabilitation service is the handling of appellate issues before the Board of Veterans' Appeals in Washington, which activity occupies the full time of four staff members and a portion of the time of other members. The American Legion handles more cases before the Board of Veterans' Appeals than all other organizations and individuals combined and upon behest of our committee regulations of the Veterans' Administration have been improved and simplified and applied in such a way as to effect better and more understandable results.

A resolution was adopted at Boston "advocating an investigation of Government insurance to determine the equity of net cost to policyholders and as to the possibility of making changes that would be of benefit to the policyholders without increasing the Government expense." This investigation has been made and a comprehensive and detailed report is set forth in pages 148 to 164, inclusive, of the printed reports to this convention. This report is commended to those who are interested for in it are found the answers to many questions concerning this important service to veterans. In the first place it must be understood that the Government life-insurance fund is in effect a mutual life-insurance company and hence should be operated as such. In December 1940, there were 624,542 policyholders, and as of the same date the average earning rate of Government insurance funds, including policy loans, was 3.81 percent, and exclusive of the special Treasury bonds was 2.88 percent, or materially lower than 3½ percent required by law for the maintenance of the fund. Some of this has been due to a materially greater actual loss in the 5-year term insurance contract than the expected actuarial loss.

A very logical explanation for the 5 percent interest rate on loans is contained on page 152 of the printed reports to the convention.

It is suggested that the formation of an insurance council in the Veterans' Administration be effected along similar lines to the medical and legal councils which

have been functioning for years. It has been found that the average settlement of death claims is approximately 24½ calendar days and of total disability claims 90⅗ calendar days, which is felt could be somewhat shortened particularly in the handling of total and permanent disability claims.

During the past year your rehabilitation committee presented some 389 recommendations to the Veterans' Administration for the betterment of disabled men in institutions. Of these 138 were approved and put into immediate effect; 49 were rejected; 28 were rejected in part, and the balance are still pending .

During the past year, the work of decentralizing the work connected with death claims as recommended by the American Legion has developed more completely, and on the whole with general satisfaction.

A different type of decentralization is being discussed in Washington. The possible decentralization of many of the Government agencies now located there to other points in the eastern and central United States is being considered and the central office of the Veterans' Administration appears to be one of the agencies approached for the purpose of ascertaining how many of its services could be assigned to the field stations. There is some question as to whether or not any such decentralization would be beneficial to the veterans. It should be kept in mind, however, that our motive in recommending decentralization in the settlement of death claims does not apply to this type of decentralization. This merits further and careful study.

During the past year June W. Valiant, who served as field secretary both in Portland, Oreg., and Denver, Colo., resigned and Jack Oakey, past commander of the Department of Colorado, was appointed in his stead. Henry H. Dudley, who left the field service to become director of national defense, and also later director of the Veterans' Division of Office of Civilian Defense, left a vacancy in that field-service area. To this vacancy Claude A. Brown was appointed, as of August 15, 1941.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The building of an effective defense for the United States finally has become a prime objective of the American people.

At the time of our convention last fall in Boston $10,000,000,000 had been voted and allocated to national defense. Today that now stands at 52½ billions. And we have just started. More and still more will be needed. We must see to it that it is spent directly, efficiently, and effectively on national defense without interference or depletion from politics or plundering, strikes or sell-outs, or nondefense projects.

During the past 12 months the national and civilian home defense of our Nation took up no little time of your commander, the staff at national headquarters, Washington, and your national-defense committee.

Because of the firm foundation upon which the Legion was built, the sound policies on national defense which it has enunciated over the years, the leaders of the American Legion frequently were called into consultation by the Federal Government.

The American Legion was among the first to broach the necessity of an adequate civilian home defense.

The American Legion has been given a very important role to play in this work, and already Office of Civilian Defense Director-Legionnaire-Mayor F. H. LaGuardia has appointed Past National Commanders D'Olier and Kelly as regional directors in two corps areas, and additional qualified Legionnaires have been given such important posts as inspectors general for Office of Civilian Defense. T. Semmes Walmsley, of New Orleans, first department commander of Louisiana, is executive assistant to Director LaGuardia; Joe Carson, department commander of Oregon, is inspector general for the west coast, and Maj. Reed Landis is another right hand to Mayor LaGuardia in the Washington office. In addition Mayor LaGuardia has appointed Henry H. Dudley, national defense director of the American Legion, as the director of the Veterans' Division in Civilian Defense.

Naturally it is the hope of all of us that our civilian defense units will never be called into action because of an attack upon the United States. Nevertheless, it is important that we be prepared to meet any eventuality.

Legionnaires, by the very training and loyalty to their country, are peculiarly fitted to this task and it is my hope and earnest recommendation that every department cooperate to the fullest with the Office of Civilian Defense in every possible respect.

In addition to cooperation with this vital agency, it is also important that we lend as much assistance as possible to the Army in the establishment of aircraft-warning observation posts. It is important that every man who undertakes this work be keenly alert to his responsibility, because failure of a single observation post to operate intelligently and quickly may spell the difference between an enemy plane being intercepted and a city bombed.

Information brought back by the American Legion mission to England formed the basis of the first set of handbooks in the United States on civilian home defense. These were prepared by your national-defense director, Henry H. Dudley, who retains his title with the American Legion, although he is on active duty with the Office of Civilian Defense as director of the Veterans' Division.

It was, indeed, gratifying to note the interest and understanding of officials charged with responsibility of civilian defense. Mayor LaGuardia and his staff have expressed a keen desire to have the Legion take the leading role in this all-important work, and I feel that every able-bodied Legionnaire should do his utmost to serve his country in these times of national emergency.

Some of the actions urged by the American Legion, which antedated any action by our Government, and some of which have come to pass were: Universal service, reduction of the selective-service age bracket, increased training for men to man the expanded merchant marine, creation of the Aircraft Warning Service, preparation for civilian defense, establishment of home-guard units to supplant National Guard units called into Federal service, adoption of antisabotage legislation, prevention of work stoppage in national-defense industries, curbing of profiteering and hoarding, and collection of scrap metal.

During the stewardship of Past Commander Raymond J. Kelly, he offered the services of the American Legion to the Federal Government, and, at the outset of this administration, that pledge of service was renewed to the President of the United States.

Early last fall the services of Legionnaires were offered to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I am happy to tell you that Legionnaires have played a major role in aiding the Bureau in its work.

The Boston convention authorized the national organization to conduct a survey of Legionnaires who would be available for various types of work in civilian defense. This was accomplished through a registration which was conducted February 22, and brought about the enrolling of some 1,000,000 persons for civilian-defense work. Of this number about 800,000 were Legionnaires or unaffiliated veterans of the last war. This information, it is believed, will provide much important information to departments and posts in preparing their civilian-defense services.

What the broad field of civilian home defense may hold for post, district, and departmental organizations in the future is too difficult to attempt to evaluate at this time. Present work falls generally into the planning and foundation building category. We cannot lose sight of the fact that in order to have a complete building, capable of standing on its own foundation, one must realize the building itself can be no stronger than its underpinning. I, therefore, urge that every post, district, and department do everything within its power to see that every opportunity is taken by Legionnaires for the building of this sound foundation. Meanwhile, there is sufficient seriousness to the situation for all responsible Legion officers and leaders to give all possible attention to the problems which arise in each community as it attempts to provide the machinery for an adequate home defense establishment which, when perfected, will meet all possible demands which may be made upon it. These efforts should, of course, be directed through the local and State defense councils and duly constituted authorities.

Remarkable contributions are being made to our national defense by the Army, Navy, industry, and labor, but there is still much to be done before the more than a million and a half men under arms are properly and fully equipped.

The people of the United States, in my opinion, must be brought face to face with the stark realization that all-out sacrifice is needed now to create an Army and Navy capable of defending our Nation and, at the same time, giving all practicable aid to Great Britain and her Allies.

The American Legion must take the lead in that spirit of sacrifice and service. Regardless of our personal political beliefs, we must stand behind the constituted authorities of the community, the State, and the Nation, and after decisions are once made, we must do everything within our power to see that they are carried out, regardless of the milestones over which we have traveled in reaching those decisions. We must form the nucleus of the all-American team and see that

nothing shall swerve our Nation from the paths of justice, freedom, and democracy.

I am indeed deeply appreciative of the loyal and unselfish service of our national-defense committee and its chairman, Warren Atherton, of California.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The past year has proven a particularly trying one for the members of your legislative committee, headed by Irving Jennings, of Arizona, and your National Legislative Director John Thomas Taylor, and his assistant, Frank Sullivan. For their services, I am indeed grateful. Although many of the set legislative Legion programs have not been finally enacted into law, they are pending and most are progressing favorably before the Congress which remains in session.

Your widows and orphans bill, one of the major must items on our vast legislative program, has passed the House and is now pending in a Senate committee from which it is our utmost hope it will be reported in a comparatively short time and be enacted. This bill received almost the unanimous approval of the House of Representatives.

Congress, for the most part, during the past year has concerned itself chiefly with the national-defense legislation and appropriations for our ever-expanding Army, Navy, and Air Corps.

It is with heartfelt gratitude that we of the Legion see the broad, long-range program of national defense unfolding before our eyes after more than two decades of constant striving—often alone—for an adequate Army and Navy that will permit of no aggression on our territories or continental boundaries of the Western Hemisphere.

With the increased tempo of the times, moves of great magnitude were continually and rapidly presenting themselves to the Congress and on more than one occasion members of the Congress solicited the advice, views, and support of the American Legion.

Though it is coming piecemeal, and in some respects does not fully represent the views of the Legion in the past, it is nevertheless a fact that proposals similar to those advocated by the Legion in its universal service bills are coming to pass. I refer specifically to the selective-service law, price-control legislation, and the property-seizure laws which have been enacted. The American Legion after years of abuse from pacifists, Communists, and pinks, has finally seen the fruits of its activity in this direction coming to light. Our efforts should be continued and every endeavor made to eliminate special profits by capital, labor, and management in time of national emergency.

During the past year the legislative program of your national legislative committee was directed chiefly toward the enactment of the national-defense program, widows and orphans bill, civil-service legislation with veterans' preference and employment as the major portions of this proposal, Americanism with particular emphasis on immigration restriction, continuation and support of the House committee investigating un-American activities, and an increase in the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It is regrettable that, during the past year, and probably for some time to come, the War Department will not find it convenient to operate citizens' military training camps during the summer months. The discontinuation of this very vital program came about through the necessity of taking every available officer and enlisted man of the Regular Establishment on Citizens' Military Training Corps duty and assigning him to service with troops at least for the period of the present emergency.

During the past year the Army and Navy Air Forces have increased by leaps and bounds and because of the ever-widening program of expansion in our aircraft industry, it is expected that the United States soon will have an Air Corps both on land and sea that will be second to none. The developments of the aircraft have come so fast that a plane which today may be considered a top flight battle craft, will be obsolete before the first of the next month.

During the past year, in addition to passage of the selective-service law, the Congress adopted amendatory legislation to reduce the age limit of selectees from 21 to 35 to from 21 to 28. Your national executive committee last spring recommended to the Congress that the President be authorized, by Executive order, to set the age groups for military service.

A comprehensive and well-detailed report on all legislation in which the American Legion has been interested during the past year, is set out at pages

241–298 of the printed reports to the convention and I commend it to your attention.

It will be seen from the history of current legislation in Congress that the universal service plan of the American Legion, advocated throughout the years of our existence is practically completed and in operation. We will keep after the loose ends and endeavor to tie them up so there may be no profiteering or undue waste during the present emergency.

CHILD WELFARE

Another year of splendid accomplishment by the child welfare division must be written in the records for the year of 1940–41.

Though demands for assistance increased during the year and several new problems were presented to the child welfare committee and division, I am happy to report that the child welfare committee, under the able direction of Chairman Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin, Miss Emma Puschner, director, and Milt D. Campbell, assistant to the director, carried on in its usual efficient, understanding manner.

During the year, with the evacuation of children of veterans and their families from France, the child welfare division was called upon to lend assistance to these repatriated children and their parents. Many of them had few friends to whom they could turn and it fell to the lot of the American Legion and other public-spirited organizations to help them get located in the United States. Your national commander is deeply appreciative of the work of the Albert J. Quinn Post, of Jersey City, N. J., and John J. Cronin, of New York, a member of the child welfare advisory committee, for their very efficient work in helping the national organization to assist these people. This was a most difficult task as some children came to the States without their parents, and many of them were without any visible means of support.

A fine Legionnaire, Mike Sullivan, of Frankfort, Ky., vice-chairman of area C, was lost to us. His passing is mourned by all who know him, and they are many.

During the current year the national executive committee on recommendation of the child welfare committee, adopted a plan calling for the reorganization of the child welfare committee with a view to effecting greater efficiency.

Under the reorganization plan, which is effective as of November 1941, the present child welfare committee is abolished and in its place there is to be created a child welfare commission to consist of 15 members, 3 to be appointed from each of the 5 child welfare areas, and the terms of appointment shall run for 1, 2, and 3 years, and at the expiration of these terms, appointments shall be made for 3 years. In addition the present child welfare advisory commission will be reduced to 8 members. In recognition of their extremely valuable services, provision is made to retain at least 1 member, representing their respective organization—the Forty and Eight; Auxiliary; and Eight and Forty—on the advisory committee. By the adoption of this reorganization plan, I am sure that we can be assured of a long range and well balanced child welfare program.

During recent years there have been great developments in the program of aid to needy families. During the past year your national finance committee alone allocated $78,500 for emergency child welfare aid. In addition alert posts and Auxiliary units contributed nearly two and a half million dollars in direct aid to the children of this Nation. As usual, the Forty and Eight did its splendid child welfare job with the result that hundreds of children, many of whom were not offsprings of veterans, received aid from that fine group of men.

In preparing our Nation for national defense, we must not lose sight of our child welfare program. We must ever be cognizant of the fact that these same children whom we might be called upon to aid today, will be the defenders of America in the near future, and we must make certain that their care is in adequate hands. Make no mistake our children are one of the greatest assets to our national security.

AMERICANISM

The maelstrom of world events, the attempts to inoculate our youth, our labor organizations, and the very leaders of our Government with the teachings of communism, nazi-ism, and hate, have increased many fold the work of our American division.

The attention of our citizenry has been directed more and more to our Americanism program and events of the passing year have increased this tendency. This is because of our long advocacy of those things to which people are now giving their personal attention for the first time. As a result, many new organizations have been formed in the United States, many of them prompted by the highest motives, but because they are in a field which the American Legion, with some other organizations, has consistently cultivated and watched during the passing years, we find most of these organizations turning to us for assistance and support in their programs. We cannot help but feel that better results are obtained, and more expeditiously, by relying upon the tried and tested organizations such as the American Legion for the development, cultivation, and maintenance of those policies and principles which come under the encircling arm of Americanism.

Though our fight against communist-inspired labor leaders, undesirable aliens, and those who have entered the United States illegally has not borne the fruit which we desire—one thing is certain and that is that the American Legion, through the stalwart men who make up the Americanism commission and its directors, has brought closer to the hearts of the American public the need and necessity for more attention to and concerted action in this regard.

It is regrettable indeed that our Government continues to tolerate the No. 1 alien and fomenter of labor disturbances, Harry Bridges. Ample evidence has been provided to bring about the deportation of this man, who more than any other single individual has openly and flauntingly defied the Government of the United States. Our fight to eliminate his kind from our shores must and shall continue through legal processes without abatement.

This year your Americanism commission gave considerable attention to the textbooks and philosophy of Prof. Harold O. Rugg. So that there might not be any misunderstanding as to the aims and purposes of the American Legion in eliminating his foreign ideologies from the textbooks of our schools, your national commander, with the approval of the executive committee, employed R. Worth Shumaker, a former county superintendent of schools in West Virginia. After diligent study of the textbooks written by Prof. Rugg, Mr. Shumaker has prepared a series of three pamphlets titled "Rugg Philosophy Analyzed." If you have not already done so, I recommend that you lose no time in reading them.

I cannot begin to tell you of the interest of the general public in the fight against subversive organizations and subverted leaders here in the United States. The American Legion again supported the activities of the House committee investigating un-American activities in this country. The activities of enemy agents brought forcibly to light by the Dies committee together with the vigorous investigative action on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have resulted in a number of persons being actually arrested and ordered held for trial by the Department of Justice. It is my recommendation to this convention that we advocate whatever further legislation is necessary to strengthen the enforcement arm of the Department of Justice so that we as a Nation can deal with foreign agents quickly by due process of law.

Another recommendation of the American Legion of more than a year's standing was adopted by the Federal Government when it ordered the closing of all consulate offices in the United States and the return to their homelands of all employees and agents of governments at war with the democracies. These agencies were proven to have been the dispensers of subversive propaganda in the United States. Another laudable move by our Government has been to confiscate and destroy the propaganda of foreign governments which was being shipped into the United States by devious routes.

Our continued exposure has convinced the American public that such organizations as the American Student Union, the American Youth Congress, and the American Peace Mobilization, and other kindred organizations are as the American Legion painted them for years—tools of the Communist Party centering in Moscow. Shifting alinements of foreign governments have caused many of these communistically inclined groups to wince and squirm with the result that today at least one has changed its name and the others seek to paint the fight of Russia against the German scourge as the fight of these United States to save the Soviet, not to defend our Nation. Salvation of the United States is only secondary to them.

We are indebted to the motion-picture industry for bringing to the attention of the general public through the medium of the movie The Flag Speaks, a dynamic portrayal of proper flag etiquette and of the history and sacrifices which have gone into the making of our flag and the Nation it represents.

During the past year American Legion sponsored and directed citizenship schools for the foreign-born flourished. It is estimated that today more than 2,000 posts are sponsoring these schools.

Those positive Americanism programs such as boys' State junior baseball, Boy Scouts, and kindred movements continued to grow and flourish under the able direction of this commission.

At Boston a resolution was passed calling upon the Americanism commission to undertake the promotion of a more active recreation program for the young men of our country in cooperation with other agencies engaged in the same endeavor. In accordance with this resolution, a special committee of the Americanism commission, headed by Frank G. MacCormick, athletic director of the University of Minnesota, has made much progress during the past year in accomplishing this mission.

During the past year the American Legion has been permitted to work with thousands of real Americans—our own Legionnaires and their citizen friends. Their efforts have brought forth new understanding of the unselfish service of the American Legion. We cannot know of the place in history we may carve out of present world events for the United States. We know only that Legion men and women are doing their part to preserve liberty and opportunity for future Americans.

BOYS' STATE COMMITTEE

For the first time since boys' state became an active, living program of the American Legion, the national executive committee this year authorized the appointment of a committee on boys' state to work under the supervision and direction of the national Americanism commission to help correlate the knowledge gained by the various States which sponsor this ably directed program of teaching the youth of our Nation the way their Government operates. Boys' state began 7 years ago under the able leadership of a group of stalwart Illinois Legionnaires. Since its inception it has grown by leaps and bounds until this year 34 departments sponsored this activity. This committee, acting strictly in an advisory capacity, decided, and rightfully so, that boys' state programs as such could not be standardized, but the method of operating should be left to each individual State because of the actual differences in methods and laws of the governments within their respective commonwealths. However, with the able assistance of the members of this committee, all of whom were fully acquainted with the intricate operations of the program, many departments were able to gain valuable information as to the pitfalls which might be encountered by newcomers to the program. Boys' state, if it has done nothing else, has served to bring public attention to this well-grounded program of the American Legion. Today some 15,000 young Americans, graduates of the 1941 boys' states alone are spreading the gospel of good government and the American Legion. In addition to these youngsters who attended this year there are literally thousands who have been carrying the Legion's message to the people for the preceding 6 years.

MISSION TO ENGLAND

Reference has been made already to the American Legion mission to England, and, of course, space and time do not permit any detailed report here. This mission was conceived from suggestions from Legionnaires in the field and after securing the complete approval of the national executive committee, Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, national committeeman from the Philippines, and Aide Joseph Deutschle were selected to accompany the commander on the trip. The mission left the United States February 5, 1941, returning March 6—a total absence of 30 days from the United States, 18 of which were spent in England. The purpose of the mission was to study civilian home defense and to observe actual conditions in England to see how best we could apply our Boston resolutions with reference to aid to Great Britain. This was done objectively by the mission as fact-gatherers and observers for the Legion.

Upon our return we made a full and complete report to the national executive committee, called in special meeting at Indianapolis March 14–15, 1941. This report is set out in full in the digest of minutes of the national executive committee meeting which is available to all who are interested. In addition to national headquarters, copies should be with your respective department headquarters and your national executive committee.

At the time of this report in March your mission made certain statements of impressions and recommendations, all of which we are rather proud to say have so far at least stood the test of the rapidly moving events during the months which have passed since the report was made.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

I can do no better than to quote from some excerpts from the report of this committee, of which Harry A. Sullivan, of Colorado, is chairman, in the printed reports to the convention.

In part, the foreign relations committee says:

"The totalitarian powers, having proved their attitude toward neutral nations, are, in essence, no better than international bandits, uninfluenced by the customary rules of honor and fairness recognized by nonaggressor nationalities, as evidenced by their unprovoked invasion of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece, and other unoffending countries, and we strongly disapprove of any policy of compromise or so-called appeasement in American dealings with the Axis Powers and approve only a policy of stern and unrelenting justice.

"To advance these ends and to hasten the victory of the democratic ideals desired by all independent, freedom-loving nations, we plead especially for Nation-wide unity in the upbuilding of our own national defense.

"As war veterans, conversant alike with wartime and post-war problems, we gladly offer our counsel, as well as our physical strength, to the leaders of our National Government as they may desire in any emergency.

* * * * * * *

"In regard to our good-neighbor policy toward all nations on our hemisphere, the committee urges thorough study by all Legionnaires of the results of the recent conferences on Pan-Americanism. We feel confident that the rapid advancement of the new spirit of mutual help and friendliness can be furthered immeasurably by an appreciation of the economic, political, and cultural attainments of these neighbor nations.

"This committee suggests to the national organization of the American Legion the desirability of encouraging the departments of the American Legion, and particularly those of the border States, and the departments of Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Panama, to increase the activities of their posts with regard to enhancing their friendly relations with the Latin-American countries.

"We further suggest that the national organization of the American Legion make a survey of the possibilities in Latin America for the strengthening of existing posts of the Legion and the extension of their friendly relations with the countries where they are located.

"In conclusion, we bespeak the united effort of all members of the American Legion and all citizens of our great land to strive patriotically and loyally, now as ever, to uphold our American traditions, preserve our American democracy, and be on instant call for the service of our Nation."

LEGION PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

During the past year your national commander undertook a study of the American Legion Magazine and the National Legionnaire with a view to bringing both in closer touch with the men in the field. This we feel met with success in no small degree.

I am indeed grateful and deeply indebted to all the members of the national publications commission, of which Vilas H. Whaley, as vice chairman, is the active head; and the staff, of which Jim Barton is director, for their understanding and wholehearted cooperation. They have all done a fine job.

Both the Magazine and the National Legionnaire enjoy healthy financial conditions, as pointed out in the report of the administrative officers carried in the complete printed reports to the convention.

The Magazine and National Legionnaire have continued to play very definite parts in the lives of the membership, and it is my recommendation that every effort be exerted to bring these publications even closer to the rank and file of the American Legion.

65691—42——4

PUBLICITY DIVISION

The publicity division, under the able direction of Edward McGrail, has done a splendid job of carrying the message of the Legion to the general public. McGrail and his two assistants, Richard Seelye Jones in the Washington office, and Jack Cejnar, of the Indianapolis staff, have been of extreme assistance to your national commander in obtaining necessary detailed information and in helping to formulate timely material and speeches that have received wide public notice.

I particularly commend to the departments and posts the active, consistent practice of encouraging and commending radio stations and networks for their presentation of programs devoted to the Legion and its activities. This will produce real dividends.

During the past year, with the approval of the national finance committee, Dick Jones was added to the staff of this division. Most of his time has been spent in Washington and he has done a very commendable job in covering spot news stories, preparing material for the Magazine and keeping in close touch with the many new national-defense agencies of the Federal Government. The work of the publicity division has been of utmost assistance in bringing great recognition for the American Legion from the public press and radio audiences.

OVERSEAS GRAVES DECORATION TRUST

During the past year because of the war in Europe and the occupation of France it was impossible for the members of this commission to decorate American graves in France. As usual, however, the graves of our comrades who died and were buried on British soil, were remembered and decorated on Memorial Day.

Because of the occupancy of France and Belgium and inability to decorate the graves of many of our veteran dead in foreign cemeteries, the national executive committee authorized fitting ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day, at which time symbolic memorial services in honor of our departed comrades interred in the national cemeteries at Romagne, Montfaucon, Suresnes, Theaucourt, Belleau, Fere-en-Tardenois, Bony, and Waereghem, were held.

GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

The graves registration committee functioned diligently throughout the entire year, and has made, under the direction of Mancel Talcott, chairman, extensive progress, particularly with reference to securing satisfactory and acceptable uniform headstones to designate the graves of veterans of the World War.

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Several meetings of this committee, ably headed by Louis J. Canepa, of California, as chairman, and actively assisted by William J. Conniff, of Washington, as secretary, were held during the year with representatives of outstanding national organizations representing agriculture, labor, and industry. As is the case with the American Legion, naturally each organization endeavors to retain its organizational independence of expression and action with reference to vital matters with which it is concerned. However, those having national and mutual interests afford some common meeting ground of discussion and action later through the respective individual organizations. It is felt that the coordinating committee has made, during the past year, some progress in a workable fashion and your attention is directed to their report at pages 314 and 315 of the printed report to the convention.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

Veterans as a whole fared well in this session of Congress on legislation proposed to the Congress.

World conditions, however, have caused several measures which were presented to the Congress for consideration to be sidetracked and it is doubtful

that they can reach the floor of the Congress before late next winter, although the bills were introduced right after the November meeting of your national executive committee last winter.

The national organization is indeed fortunate in having at its disposal the continued service of National Employment Director Paul H. Griffith, of Pennsylvania, who has been dividing his time between the War Department, where he is on active duty, and the Washington office of the American Legion. In addition to his work with this committee, of which Past National Vice Commander James B. Fitzgerald has served ably as chairman, Mr. Griffith has served as manager of the Washington office of the American Legion.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Though during the past year many of our comrades who had been out of work have been absorbed by industry, the task of aiding our comrades obtain employment cannot be completed until every man and woman who is now classed as an unemployed employable is taken care of. Many of our heretofore jobless comrades have found places in national-defense industry, where their unquestioned loyalty and patriotism have stood them in good stead to obtain employment. The migration of unemployed to centers where they have felt jobs might have been waiting for them has caused numerous difficulties, and it is my recommendation that all unemployed veterans remain at home until such time as they are sure that they have obtained a position in another city.

It is regrettable that during the year with employment on the upgrade especially in defense industries that some labor groups have seen fit to compel prospective workmen to join their unions even though they were without the necessary funds to join their organization. National employment week was conducted again last May and with gratifying results. We are indeed grateful to the clergy, the press, radio, and the President of the United States for their support to find jobs for our comrades.

I wish particularly to commend the unselfish diligence of the veterans' employment committee and its chairman, Jack Crowley, of Vermont, and the helpful cooperation and assistance of Paul Griffith, director of employment, and the veterans' placement officers.

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Your aeronautics commission, under the able direction of Norman M. Lyon, of California, directed most of its attention during the past year to assisting the Army and Navy in the procurement of some 7,000 students for training as pilots in the two branches of the service. Although the aeronautics commission experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining planes necessary for the success of the annual aerial membership roundup, it is my pleasure to report that the total number of cards turned in last year was 87,889, the largest in the history of the organization for this event. Some departments, where planes were not available as in former years, conducted an airmail membership roundup with extremely gratifying results.

EMBLEM COMMITTEE

This committee is charged with the general merchandising of Legion paraphernalia and jewelry. From the standpoint of gross sales, the year has been successful. However, net earnings were reduced because of price reductions in essential items ordered by the national finance committee. During the year this committee lost the services of E. O. Marquette, director of the emblem division, who was called to active duty by the United States Army. His work, however, is being carried on under his able and efficient staff, with Carlos Morris as acting head of the division.

LAW AND ORDER

Recognizing that the dangers to America from the conflict that rages across the seas do not lie alone in an armed invasion, your law and order committee took positive action to attempt to nullify the efforts of those subversive groups who would bring about disorder and turmoil in our land.

As yet the sabotage and violence which might be expected, should we actually become engaged in hostilities, has not begun on a widespread scale. However, open sabotage may not be expected in the near future, because those bent on

stopping production of war materials in the United States probably will resort to more subtle methods and attempt to stop industry through economic sabotage because the latter is in fact more effective and less liable to attract headlines in the newspapers.

The lack of action by no means makes the situation less dangerous, nor the need to be on guard less important.

A number of departments, through cooperation with your committee on law and order, have brought about the enactment, by their respective legislatures, of such measures as the Sabotage Prevention Act; Explosive Act; Interstate Public Property Act; the State Guard Act and the act providing for fresh pursuit by military authorities. It is regretted that all States have not adopted this uniform legislation. For loyal and valuable services rendered, I desire to pay high tribute to Richard Hartshorne, New Jersey, chairman, and other members of his committee.

EDUCATION OF ORPHANS OF VETERANS

Carrying out the mandates of the Boston national convention, the national executive committee at its May meeting voted to approve the awarding of five scholarships, one for each Legion area, to the orphans of veterans. These scholarships are to be known as the national commander scholarships and are not to exceed $400 each, depending on the needs of each beneficiary. It was the feeling of your committee that the awarding of these scholarships would encourage like action by the various posts and departments.

Bills to amend the laws governing the admission of sons of veterans into the Naval and Military Academy, have been presented to the Congress and through the amendments have passed the Senate, but are now held up in the House. Favorable action is anticipated since both the Army and Navy have approved it. We, of the American Legion, are deeply indebted to Chairman P. C. Harris of this committee and his colleagues, who have worked long and diligently to bring forth a plan for awarding these scholarships.

MARKSMANSHIP

It is with regret that I call to your attention the fact that the national rifle matches at Camp Perry have been suspended owing to the national-defense program. This resulted in many of our fine Legionnaire marksmen having to give up their competitive shooting for this year. However, it is pleasing to note that the training received while members of Sons of the American Legion rifle teams is proving to be of considerable advantage among those of our sons who have joined the colors, and I wish to commend the fine work of James W. Woolrey, of Colorado, director of marksmanship and the members of his committee.

SONS OF THE LEGION

It is indeed disappointing that I must report to you that membership in the Sons of the American Legion during the current year decreased.

This is in part due, I believe, to the fact that many of the older members of this organization—those who have provided the boyhood inspiration and leadership—have been called to the colors. It is the further opinion of your national commander that some loss of membership in the sons is in no small measure due to the lack of a well-rounded program in the respective squadrons for the various age groups. Many of the members of the American Legion who have the qualities and capabilities of leadership in this type of leadership have not shown the interest that is so necessary if this organization is to be the success and inspiration to our sons that it was hoped it would be. The Sons of the American Legion do, in my opinion, provide a fine group through which to carry the Americanism programs of our organizations to the schools and into the community centers of our Nation—to the young people in whom we must place our faith if America is to survive and carry on the traditions and heritages of our forefathers.

I am deeply grateful to Legionnaire P. (Pete) N. Hiatt, of Florida, chairman, and the other members of the Sons of the American Legion committee, for their splendid cooperation.

FORTY AND EIGHT

It is with a sense of deep appreciation that I acknowledge the loyal and faithful cooperation of the Forty and Eight headed by those two fine Legionnaires, Chef De Chemin De Fer Ben Hilliard, Jr., of Colorado, and Correspondent Na-

tional Charles W. Ardery of Washington. Their loyalty and devotion to the American Legion and the inspiration which they imparted to the voitures locale, I am sure was in no small measure responsible for the new all-time membership record established by the American Legion.

In addition to this fine service, which of itself is a living tribute to the Forty and Eight, that group of Legionnaires carried on in all of its field operation, the welfare of unfortunate children of veterans; fight against subversive activities, their desire to build a better America through their child-welfare work, their efforts in behalf of new citizens; their support of the Legion's national-defense programs, and their work in junior baseball.

Financially, the Forty and Eight made its usual fine contribution to the child-welfare program. During this year this amounted to $20,000.

The Forty and Eight was a great incentive to Legion posts in many parts of the Nation, and it is my desire here and now to pay tribute to the hommes and officers of La Societe.

LEGION AUXILIARY

To the American Legion Auxiliary and its gracious president, Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, I am deeply grateful for an understanding spirit of cooperation. It has indeed been a pleasure to have worked hand in hand with the Auxiliary this year, and I am sure that every legionnaire owes a deep debt of gratitude to the ladies for their fine work.

As in the Legion, the first work of the Auxiliary under the able leadership of Mrs. Lemstra was the security of our beloved country. I am sure that as an organization they have and will continue to inspire the kindly leadership which this Nation shall need for many days to come.

It is also my pleasure to report to you that again this year the American Legion Auxiliary contributed $25,000 to assist the American Legion in its rehabilitation program and $10,000 for the child-welfare program. In addition to the cash contribution, I am certain that the rehabilitation work of the local units has been of such a character as to relieve thousands of our comrades, their widows, and children who have been in distress.

EIGHT AND FORTY

Another of our affiliated groups giving a fine accounting of its year's work is the Eight and Forty Society. Maintaining its interest in the child-welfare program of the Legion, the Eight and Forty among other varied activities contributed $1,000 in cash to the American Legion child-welfare fund.

MEMORIALS

During the year, in cooperation with Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Gen. P. C. Harris, general chairman, and Thomas M. Owen, Jr., national historian, it was my privilege to dedicate two lovely stained-glass windows in the Fort Myer Chapel, at the gates of Arlington National Cemetery. These windows for many years to come will be a symbol of the devotion and loyalty of the members of the American Legion and its Auxiliary, to those gallant men and women who have served their country and their communities in times of war and peace. These windows were dedicated by your national commander and Mrs. Lemstra and turned over to Gen. George C. Marshall who accepted them in behalf of the Government. Replicas of the windows may be seen by those unable to visit Fort Myer Chapel, in the halls of our national headquarters at Indianapolis.

In the past 12 months many of our comrades have passed over that Great Divide that marks the beginning of a new life. They went forward at the call of their Maker, knowing full well that in their last hours of life, they had the sympathy and understanding of their comrades in the American Legion.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

I am sure that an examination of the complete report of the finance division will be extremely pleasant to the rank and file of the Legion. It is a record of judicious spending and extols the work of those men charged with handling your money. This report shows a net worth increase of $228,756.74. It also shows some increase in expense due principally to activities in national defense and to an increase in rehabilitation and child welfare expenditures in excess

of their available funds from the endowment fund and otherwise which excess is absorbed by national headquarters at the close of the year. The excess of income over expense for the year is $181,903.52.

I should like to pay tribute here to the members of the finance committee: Sam W. Reynolds, of Nebraska; John Lewis Smith, of Washington, D. C., and Edgar Dunlap, of Georgia. Comptroller Glenn Crawford was called into the military service and although his valuable services were missed, the work of the finance division bad been carried on by his capable staff under the direction of acting Comptroller John Heizer.

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

A new membership record was established in 1941, and as this report is written, we already have a membership of 1,099,919, and there is every indication that the forecast of 1,100,000 made in 1940 will be substantially exceeded before the end of the calendar year. It is my observation that we have not yet reached the peak of our membership and that during the succeeding year, and that by the time of our next convention, the 1941 record will have been broken. The advance reports of 1942 dues to the departments already indicate this.

I acknowledge with deep appreciation the work of the national vice commanders, the national chaplain, Brigadier Wm. G. Gilks, of Texas, and other national officers, the department commanders, post officers, and membership chairmen for their splendid services during the past year. I am certain that without their fine unselfish sacrifice we could not have reached the heights which we attained. The national vice commanders who have carried on so nobly in the order in which they ranked, according to the membership standing of their areas, are: Alcee Legendre, of Louisiana; Edward R. Stirling, of Pennsylvania; Edwin A. Froyd, of Wyoming; James L. McCrory, of Nebraska, and Harold Redden, of Massachusetts.

Twenty-three departments—Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—established new high records. Twenty other departments surpassed their 1940 membership and 1941 quota. Only two continental departments failed to reach their 1941 quota.

During the year seven new national defense base posts were established. Three of these are located in Newfoundland; and one each in Trinidad, Londonderry, Ireland; England; and Midway Island in the Pacific.

NATIONAL ADJUTANT AND STAFF

During the past year the volume of work at our national headquarters has increased tremendously. However the ever-efficient national headquarters staff, under the able direction of National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel, of Kansas, and Assistant National Adjutant Don G. Glascoff, of Michigan, carried on with the greatest despatch and esprit de corps. I cannot tell you how deeply indebted I am to these men and each and every one of their associates for their fine and friendly spirit of cooperation.

CONCLUSION

To have served you, my comrades, was a high honor and privilege. It was also a great pleasure.

This year has given me a friendship that money could not buy. It has given me association with real men and women of America—American Legionnaires. It has given to me a new education, and I feel a better understanding of the real America. It has given me a greater consciousness of the pulsating power and virility of our great Nation. It has given me renewed vision and strength in the America which you and I love so well.

This year I have seen and felt the rekindling of that spirit which motivated our forefathers when they pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that these United States might live and that its peoples might remain free unto themselves.

Now in this period when the dread dictator strikes so ruthlessly to deprive free peoples of their heritages—built on the blood and sacrifice and sweat and toil—we hear the anguished cry from all the world to America to lend of its great strength in this hour of need.

And as to the answer to this call goes out to oppressed peoples everywhere we recall, in our memories, the meaning of the suffering and sacrifice that went into the lives of those who died that America might live, that its people might remain great and strong, a tower of strength to bring life, hope, and succor to those who are the victims of bloody tyrants. In giving that assistance let us always preserve our own national integrity and our form of Government.

Ours is a solemn mission. A Nation, yes, a troubled world, is watching the action of this convention of the American Legion. Our solemn mission is to help guide the destiny of these United States. Our enemies are watching to see whether we as an organization of tried and true patriots have the mettle and the courage to stand for those things which we have and do believe are right or whether we shall shirk our duty as free men and women.

It has been a great privilege to have served you in my humble way. I am grateful.

The following message from the President to National Commander Milo J. Warner was delivered in person by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, here to address the convention. It was presented to the convention by National Commander Warner:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 11, 1941.

HON. MILO J. WARNER,
National Commander, the American Legion,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MY DEAR COMMANDER WARNER: I regret so much my inability to be with you in Milwaukee during the twenty-third national convention of the American Legion. Only the pressure of official business prevents my attendance. It is with pleasure, however, that I extend most cordial greetings to you and through you to all Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary who will be assembled at your convention.

Knowing of the keen interest manifested by the Legion in current and momentous events both at home and abroad, I need not remind you of the serious situation that is facing the world and its possible effect on the future of our own country. You who have served in our armed forces during time of war know best the stern realities of war and consequently would much prefer peace. However, you also well appreciate the danger in our not being fully prepared to meet any condition that may arise in world affairs. The threat to our national security and to our way of life is not imaginary but real. This hazard can truly be appraised only when we appreciate the destruction, desolation, and enslavement which have overtaken free peoples of other nations during recent years.

Our Nation throughout its existence has stood as a symbol of security and freedom. It is our constant aim and our controlling purpose that those priceless rights and privileges accruing to American citizenship may above all be preserved and protected. To that end as you know, we are now engaged in a very thoroughgoing effort for national defense in order to meet adequately the steps being taken by aggressor nations. We all know that for the successful accomplishment of such a vast undertaking there must be unity of purpose, unity of sentiment, and a keen desire to make whatever sacrifice may be necessary in order to obtain our objective.

The American Legion is an organization extending throughout the Nation, even to the smallest community, and with a membership in excess of a million, it is of tremendous importance in stimulating strong patriotism and true citizenship.

It has been a source of satisfaction to me to have had your full cooperation in the development of our national-defense program in all of its aspects. I feel confident that the administration and the Nation can count on that same interest and cooperation in meeting whatever lies ahead.

It is my desire that you may have a very successful convention.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

National Commander WARNER. In troubled times such as these, it gives one a deep feeling of security to know that the Army and Navy of the United States are headed by men who came up from the ranks

and have seen war at its worst. So it is today with the chiefs of our two great military organizations. Both are headed by men who have had experience in each of the last two wars in which our country participated.

Faith in our armed forces must be supreme, for upon our Army and our Navy rests the hope of our people that the life and liberty which they have pursued will be forever maintained.

I am sure that our Navy is ready for any eventuality. It may not yet have all of the ships and equipment planned for the operation of a fleet for both oceans, but no officer in combat ever has all of the materials that he could use.

I feel certain, however, that the two-ocean Navy that we began to develop in the past 2 years is far beyond the blue-print stage.

We have with us today a man who began his career as a private of the late President Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He served at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War. In the last war he started as an enlisted man with the First New Hampshire Infantry and then rose to the rank of major in command of a battalion of the Seventy-eighth Division.

After serving for more than 2 years in the last war, he returned to New Hampshire and his publishing business. He was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the St. Louis caucus, and was the first commander of the Granite State Legion and has since maintained an active interest in the American Legion.

For the past several years, although he served two hitches in the United States Army, his whole heart and spirit have been wrapped up in the United States Navy.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the directing head of the greatest Navy that ever sailed the seven seas, the Honorable Frank Knox, the Secretary of the United States Navy.

ADDRESS OF HON. FRANK KNOX, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

[Network broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting Co., at 12:45 p. m., central standard time]

Hon. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, addressed the convention as follows:

At the outset, I want to express my appreciation of your invitation to address you assembled in your annual national convention of the American Legion for 1941.

No American Legion convention has ever been held at a time more perilous to our national welfare and security. The Legion was born immediately following the last war, and is made up, exclusively, of men who served in that war. And we meet here in Milwaukee in the third year of another great war which has brought almost all the world, save only the Western Hemisphere, into its destructive, suicidal encirclement. With all of Europe, save only the British Isles, under the heel of the most ruthless military conqueror the world has ever known; with from eight to ten million men now engaged in deadly struggle along a Russian battlefront 2,000 miles long—the greatest battle measured in size and casualties in world history; with an Axis partner in Asia seeking to create a far eastern empire by force of arms; and with all the seven seas the scene of naval conflict, I come to you as the spokesman for one of our great branches of the national defense. Under these circumstances, you will expect me to dwell chiefly upon problems relating themselves to national defense; to national preparedness; to the maintenance of peace; and, if war comes, to the successful prosecution of the war.

I need not go beyond the pages of American history written by the American Legion itself for my inspiration for such a discussion.

There are many of you here today who, with me, attended the caucus of the American Legion held in St. Louis and the first national convention of the Legion held in Minneapolis. It was at these two conventions that this great organization was given its character. It was there the outline of its mission was formulated.

First of all, the American Legion declared that the military system of defense upon which we should rely for our national security must always be subject to civilian authority. It declared for a national military system based on universal military obligation. We not only favored a system of universal obligation to serve in time of danger, but we also declared for a policy of universal military training so that an American citizen, when called upon to discharge this primary function of citizenship shall be trained and equipped to meet successfully and victoriously the hazards of war.

We declared for military training in high schools and colleges and for the continuance of training camps to train and educate officers to serve capably in time of national emergency. These general underlying principles at subsequent conventions of the American Legion were developed and elaborated until it became a matter of universal knowledge that the American Legion constituted the greatest single unit in American life devoted to the principles of American preparedness against war and of national defense if war came.

Despite the efforts which the American Legion and other elements have made to promote a condition of preparedness, we have fallen far short of attaining that ideal. I allude in this not alone to a lack of industrial preparedness, mechanical readiness, and economic preparation against possible emergencies, but I also refer, even more emphatically, to our failure to be mentally and spiritually ready against danger from without.

It is utterly idle to have abundant means for the production of war-making material of every kind if we fail to maintain and develop those qualities of manly courage and virility that will insure that those weapons will go into the hands of men capable of meeting a dangerous armed foe when one appears. National morale is always more important that national industrial production even in these days of mechanized warfare.

The entire life of the American Legion has been spent in three widely different epochs: From 1919 to 1929, we lived through a period of crass materialism. Reacting from the high sense of idealism and sacrifice which characterized our participation in the first World War, we went through a period of disillusionment—a period of abnormal and drunken prosperity, in which spiritual values of every sort, including love of country and service for the common good, were subordinated to a get-rich-quick psychology. This was followed by a period of great depression when, for millions, life became a daily struggle for the bare necessities, and millions more subsisted on a public dole. Finally, the great depression was succeeded, during the past 4 or 5 years, by an era of world-wide war or threat of war.

During this latter time, a ferocious sweep of conquest by force has enveloped the world. Centering in the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan, there has grown up a concept of world conquest before which freemen everywhere have stood aghast. So contrary has it been to the whole history of human progress for hundreds of years that, at first, peoples who were threatened were incredulous. They refused to believe in the reality of danger—there were many of this type in our citizenship. Others, who recognized the reality, thought to curb and limit its excesses by a policy of appeasement under which this group of conquerors would be permitted to sate their appetite upon nearby helpless peoples, in the hope that the contagion of war could be kept remote from their boundaries. There are also many of this group to be found in the United States.

It is dangerous to fail to recognize that both of these groups exist in our own country, and that both of these groups contribute to a lack of those virile qualities in a nation—the lack of the willingness to incur danger and the lack of the courage to face facts—which contribute to lowered standards of mental and spiritual preparedness. It must be a part of the function of the American Legion, with its quarter-century stand for national preparedness, to combat both these tendencies which make the task of providing an adequate national defense more difficult.

On the subject of national preparedness through material production, there have been causes for anxiety; there have been disappointments and disillusionments; there have been mistakes and delays, but despite it all, no nation in human history, starting from scratch, with practically no production of war material at all, has

ever equaled the record in productivity that we have made in the past year. Despite the carping of ill-informed critics, and the demagoguery of those who seek to make political capital out of our weaknesses and our shortcomings, a tremendous job has been done in an unbelievably short time. This has been made possible by two things: The over-all capacity of American industrial management to meet a crisis and overcome it; and the skill and loyalty of the American worker.

You have heard a vast deal about labor difficulties, and there have been many, some of them indefensible. You have not heard so much, but it has been there nevertheless, of avarice and cupidity and unscrupulousness on the part of men trying to make money out of the national emergency; but, in the sum total, neither these nor labor disputes have sufficed to prevent the conversion of an industrial plant wholly designed for peace into a wartime plant for the production of military necessities at a speed on a scale that challenges comparison anywhere at any time. The United States has never enjoyed more skillful, unselfish, and patriotic services from any citizens in the long course of its history which have excelled those qualities of big Bill Knudsen, who has wrought this miracle—and miracle it is—of swift wartime production.

I cannot give you actual figures because that is a military secret, but when the time comes when the story can be written of what has been done in production, in the last year, to provide the means to defend America, it will constitute one of the brightest pages to be found in American history, a page of which every American will always be proud.

Earlier, I have referred to the fact that the American Legion, at its very beginning, declared both for a universal obligation to service on the part of every citizen and for national, universal military training, in order that the individual soldier could discharge his duties expertly and well. Only recently, under the pressure of a war situation, the threat of which to us was unmistakable, we adopted a universal service law which, in thoroughgoing accord with American Legion principles, called up the young men of the country for military training. In the unwarranted hope and expectation that the crisis which provoked this act would pass, it was provided that, unless Congress enacted to the contrary, the period of service for training would be 1 year. As the end of that year approached, it was obvious that, instead of the menace decreasing and the danger growing less, the exact opposite was true. Thus, in order to prevent practical demobilization of the Army then under training, Congress proposed that the period of service be extended for 18 months longer. The enactment of this amendment to the selective-service law was absolutely essential, in my judgment, to the safety of the country, and yet there was the gravest danger that the measure might fail to pass. It is now entirely appropriate for me to tell you that, in this crisis, the American Legion, through its national commander and its representatives in Washington, were directly responsible for the passage of this legislation and the salvation of the half-trained American Army from dissolution, by bringing to the support of the administration forces the very votes which give a majority for that measure. I dare say that in the whole history of the American Legion nothing that it has done for national preparedness and national defense has counted more greatly than this achievement of the last 60 days.

As Secretary of the Navy, it naturally is on my heart to talk to you men of the Legion of that great service and of the progress we have made toward the building of a two-ocean Navy.

For achievement of this purpose, awards have been made for the construction of 332 new combatant ships. The building of these vessels, which will cost about $6,000,000,000, added to what we already possess, will give us a combined sea strength of 32 battleships, 18 aircraft carriers, 91 cruisers, 364 destroyers, and 186 submarines, a total fleet of 691 vessels of war.

Incomparably, this will be the greatest sea power with air power auxiliary ever created by any nation in the history of the world.

At the outset of the program, it was estimated that it could not be given full effect before 1946. I shall not attempt to tell you how much short of that time the objective will be realized, but I do dare to say to you that the whole fleet will be completed far ahead of schedule, and that every ship coming into commission is going into service months ahead of the scheduled time.

Before the end of 1941, we will have added to the fleet, commissioned and ready for service, 2 battleships, 1 aircraft carrier, 18 destroyers, and 10 submarines.

We have been building for a generation a fleet air arm. The American naval aviation is admittedly the best, most competent, and most highly trained fleet air arm in the world. Part of the reason why it is the best in the world has been

because it has been trained specifically to serve with the fleet. It was our Navy which produced the first, and still the best, dive bomber in the world. It was our Navy which brought the airplane carrier to its highest state of perfection. It was our Navy which created and developed the long-range patrol bomber—flying boats. We have made tremendous progress in expanding the aeronautical service of the Navy. Aircraft are coming to us now in significant numbers and in every category. They are proving to be the equal or the superior of any that are produced in the world. These types have become so effective because they have been designed and operated as a part of the Navy. They must never be regarded as other than a part of the Navy. Our sea-air arm is not called upon to perform its many tasks as a coordinated unit. In training, in drill, in carrying out strategical and tactical problems, planes and ships must always work together. Taking the Navy's planes away from the fleet commander and placing their command elsewhere would unquestionably cripple the fleet.

But a Navy is not composed of fighting ships and planes alone. A fleet without its train of auxiliaries would be like an army without its supply and ammunition services. While we have been building combatant ships, we likewise have been building auxiliaries. This year of 1941 will have seen added to the fleet 84 vessels of this type, to give us a total of 258 ships in such varied classifications as submarine tenders, ammunition ships, oilers, hospital ships, and transports.

In addition, we are constructing a swarm of small patrol boats and district vessels—submarine chasers, torpedo boats, coastal mine sweepers, fuel barges, and so forth. We will add almost 500 of these to our Navy during 1941, to give us a total strength in these classifications of about 1,130 craft.

In the meantime, with more ships, we must have more men. Because of the long training required, the Navy has not employed the services of men who are brought into the service under the selective-service law. We have relied wholly upon voluntary recruits and the calling into service of the Naval Reserves. At the beginning of 1941, there were 210,400 commissioned officers and enlisted men of all classifications in the service. By the end of 1941, their numbers will be increased to 303,500. Each month sees more than 10,000 new men wearing the uniform of the United States Navy. Of the loyalty, the competence, and the morale of these men, the United States has every reason to feel proud. No finer men, no more competent fighters, no more proficient sailors ever went "down to the sea in ships" than the men who keep the American flag afloat in the seven seas today.

Keen as you men are for the national defense and powerful as you have been in supplying support for that cause, let me emphasize to you two things. No war of significant proportions can now be fought anywhere in the world save by those nations which have access to the seas. Raw materials out of which the complicated instruments of war are now wrought come from the four corners of the earth. No continent has a monopoly of them and, therefore, those nations which possess sea power—dominate sea power—are the nations in the future into whose hands will be entrusted the peace of the world. We now know how futile it is to place our trust in written promises to forsake war as an instrument of national policy. Promises to keep the peace are just so much worthless paper to be scrapped when some ruthless, acquisitive leaders of greedy and warlike people feel so disposed. The only peace in which the world can put any confidence, for at least 100 years to come, is the kind of peace that can be enforced by the peace-loving nations of the world. It will not be sufficient just to love peace if these nations are to support the cause of peace effectively. It is imperatively necessary to have not only the will to peace but the power to enforce it. In such a world as that of today, sea power for America is more vital, more essential, than ever before in its history. We are on the way to achieve that power. We shall soon have the fleet that will make us the greatest maritime power the world has ever known, and we have the materials, the skills, and the capacity to maintain that leadership indefinitely. This will only be achieved, however, if the American people learn, in these crucial years, how needful for their own security and welfare is sea power, and if they determine out of a love for peace, not for war, to maintain that sea power in the years that lie ahead.

We hear a great deal these days concerning the attitude of the American people toward war. There has never been any secret nor any division in this matter. The American people are not warlike. They are peace-minded. They have no national objectives, or policies, which must be promoted by war. In any choice between war and peace, all but a lunatic few would, of course, vote

for peace. It is utterly foolish to talk about a plebiscite on war. It is never true that a people may choose between peace and war, unless they are satisfied with a peace on terms dictated by an aggressor.

If we want an honest test of sentiment and really desire to know the mind of the American people with respect to their own defense, and the defense of their rights, the questions we should ask them in the light of the present war situation, might be broached in this fashion: Do you want to lose your liberties? Do you want security for your family and for your property? Are the vital interests of this country in peril? If your liberties are in danger, if your family and its security are in peril, if the vital interests of the United States are threatened, will you surrender them, or will you fight for them? If you put the question that way, and that is the way it is being put nowadays, what percentage of the American people, think you, would answer negatively? The answer would be in an affirmative that would shock the confidence even of a dictator like Hitler. You could expect no other answer from Americans. If the time ever comes when such a question is not answered affirmatively, if under such circumstances the American people do not choose war, rather than surrender, then this country of ours would cease to be the country we have always known and will become a land occupied by cowardly vassals, abject subjects of a more virile race of men.

You cannot preserve liberties such as we enjoy, save by willingness to fight for them if need be.

A worthy, righteous peace is the fruit of effort. You don't get peace, you don't retain peace just by being peaceable. You get it, if it is worth having, by a constant willingness to work and sacrifice and risk for it. You have it now. The people in the United States have it now because other generations have been willing, when necessary, to fight for the conditions that make peace possible. If you think by just keeping peaceable, and never going to war, that you can get a just peace in this world, you are wrong. That is the one way in which to surely lose peace. The currency with which you pay for peace is made up of manly courage, fearless virility, readiness to serve justice and honor at any cost, and a mind and a heart attuned to sacrifice. A peace temporarily enjoyed by a people without these qualities is but a prelude to certain disaster. That nation that regards the avoidance of war as the highest good regardless of the price exacted for peace in its honor, its rights, its vital interests, is a nation both wretched and contemptible, and cannot long endure.

This does not mean that we must not exhaust every honorable means to foster and promote peace, but we must be sure that we seek and enjoy a righteous peace, for those who put peace before righteousness, and justice, and liberty, do infinite harm and always fail of their purpose ultimately.

We must also remember that it is only the strong who can promote and preserve a righteous peace. When war threatens and human liberties are at stake, when attempts at world-wide dominion are to the fore, we must be sure that the world understands that we do not withhold our hand through weakness or timidity. Idle and futile is the voice of the weak nation, or the craven nation, when it clamors for peace.

At this point, I should like to quote from a former President, Theodore Roosevelt, who, like Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a courageous, virile champion of just and righteous peace, and a foe of those who put peace before righteousness. Theodore Roosevelt once said:

"Peace is a great good; and double harmful, therefore, is the attitude of those who advocate it in terms that would make it synonymous with selfish and cowardly shrinking from warring against the existence of evil. The wisest and most far-seeing champions of peace will ever remember that, in the first place, to be good it must be righteous, for an unrighteous and cowardly peace may be worse than any war; and in the second place, that it (peace) can often be obtained only at the cost of war."

A powerful national defense, especially on the high seas, is a prerequisite of a peace-promoting, justice-loving America. During the last half dozen years, it has been clear to almost any man that a powerful fleet and powerful air force, neither of which can be extemporized, are vital essentials to our national security in a time of great world turbulence.

If support of such views makes me a warmonger, then I am a warmonger, and I have as company, I am convinced, three out of every four Americans.

Months ago, the American Government, acting through Congress by overwhelming majorities of both Houses, adopted the lend-lease bill. Subsequently,

by even greater majorities, both Houses of Congress appropriated $7,000,000,000 to make our aid to Britain and China and those fighting Hitler, effective. Our aid contemplated not only the manufacture of every form of munitions and war-making material, but it also included the repair of British men-of-war in American navy yards. All this was not only officially made the policy of the country by Presidential and congressional action, but it was overwhelmingly endorsed by the American public.

The German Government declared officially that it would attempt to prevent the delivery of lend-lease material by sinking every vessel bearing such materials to British ports. This declaration of the German Government was positive and left no room for doubt of German intentions. To effectuate our policy and to meet this German challenge, our Government has created a naval and air patrol over the waters of the North Atlantic crossing, and, as a measure of additional defense, has occupied Iceland as an air and naval base. These measures have been in effect since July 7 of this year. Immediately shipping losses over that route dropped dramatically. August losses were lower than those of any month for the past year. Continuously, since July 7, over that route, American naval vessels have been providing escort for cargo ships flying the American and Icelandic flags. The safe delivery of lend-lease articles in British ports reached an all-time high. The bridge of ships over which supplies were being transported to England, adequate to make a successful invasion by Germany highly improbable, was being rapidly created. Hitler and the Nazis were palpably losing the battle of the Atlantic. If they did not swiftly take successful measures to break down this bridge, the defeat of England, the prime purpose of their war, would become impossible. If they did make such an all-out effort, they would add the United States Navy to their already too numerous foes. It was a grim choice, but Nazi action in the past few days has left little room for doubt of what they will do.

A German submarine encountered an American destroyer engaged in carrying mail to our outpost on Iceland. The encounter came in broad daylight and the American destroyer carried identification marks which left no possible room for doubt as to its nationality. At close range, the submarine discharged three torpedoes aimed at the American destroyer. The *Greer* evaded them, and promptly attacked the submarine with depth charges. After the second depth charge attack, all contact with the submarine was lost by the destroyer.

Immediately upon receipt of this news, the Navy Department gave the public every fact in its possession, based upon the dispatch direct from the commander of the American destroyer. The German Government countered by saying that the American destroyer had fired the first shot.

The whole issue is far too broad to make the question of who fired first of great importance. I allude to it chiefly because it offered a chance for that curious organization known as the America First Committee to tell the American public that, in its judgment, it was more likely the German U-boat commander was telling the truth than the American naval officer who commanded the *Greer*. That is an important fact for the American public to digest: that we have in our midst an organization of American citizens who, on a question of veracity, declared publicly that they prefer to accept the word of a piratical murderer of women and children on the high seas, engaged in a type of warfare denounced by every civilized nation in the world, rather than accept the word of an American commander of an American warship.

Regardless of this minor controversy, there is happily no doubt of the American answer. You heard it last Thursday night when the President of the United States, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the American Navy, announced to the world that, come what may, American aid to Britain was to be delivered where it could be used to help in the fight against Hitler in maximum degree.

Beginning tomorrow, the American Navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying lend-aid supplies between the American Continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland. These ships are ordered to capture or destroy by every means at their disposal, Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters. That is our answer to Mr. Hitler's declaration that he will try to sink every ship his vessels encounter on the routes leading from the United States to British ports.

A great American President, the second in the long line of men who have filled that office, President Adams, ordered the American Navy to make the Caribbean Sea safe for American ships, and the Navy did so. His successor, President Jefferson, ordered the American Navy to destroy the Corsairs of the Barbary Coast in the Mediterranean, and the Navy accomplished that mission. President An-

drew Jackson gave the American Navy of his time a similar mission in the Malayan Archipelago of the Far East, and the pirates were destroyed. And now, President Roosevelt, under far more menacing conditions, exercises the same constitutional power as that exercised by Adams, by Jefferson, and by Jackson.

From its beginnings, the American Navy has fought for the freedom of the seas. It is fighting for that vital principle now, and the officers and men who are making this gallant fight to uphold this principle in the far reaches of the North Atlantic and elsewhere, have the unquestioned and loyal support of a substantially unanimous American public.

National Commander WARNER. It has been said that "time shall weigh heavily on no man's hands."

There are some who just cannot find time to do anything; then there are others who can find time to do everything which comes to their hands to do. We have with us here today one of those individuals, a Legionnaire, if you please, who can always find time to do his allotted tasks, be they small or great.

He began life on a remote Army post at Prescott, Ariz., where his father was a leader of a United States Army band. The West didn't hold him for long, and he went East. Apparently the eastern seaboard was also too slow for him, for he joined the United States Consular Service and served in Austria and Hungary. After his return from this foreign service, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. During the World War he served as a major-aviator in the American Expeditionary Forces that we sent to Italy. After the war the bar interested him for a time, but then he transferred his affection to politics, and after many years of service in Congress he became mayor of New York City.

Since the international crisis threatened the United States of America, he has found time to do additional things besides running the second largest city in the world. He is now, in addition to his other duties, a member of the United States-Canadian Commission and Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and as such has done a splendid job to help the Government organize those vital relief units that will be second in importance only to the Army and Navy, should any foreign aggressor attempt to invade the United States.

In organizing this work, he naturally turned to the one organization made up of men and women who have stood the test under fire—the American Legion. In systematizing this work he has selected many key Legionnaires to set up and coordinate the Office of Civilian Defense. To call the roll of those whom he already has selected would consume too much of your valuable time. Suffice it to say that he is depending upon the American Legion.

It is my great honor to present to you the mayor of New York City, the Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

ADDRESS BY HON. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY

(Broadcast over the network at 1 : 15 p. m. central standard time)

Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, mayor of New York, addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander and fellow Legionnaires, the Secretary of the Navy has just spoken; and inasmuch as this convention is the most important in the history of the American Legion—more important than any previous convention, because heretofore an annual convention had but national interest—today what we do

and say here is listened to all over the world; and that being so, I want to say that the Secretary of the Navy was not fooling!

By Executive order the President of the United States established the Office of Civilian Defense and charged that office with preparing all over the country the civilian forces to be trained and ready in the event of a foreign attack. This was made necessary by reason of the changed technique of warfare. Heretofore, in international law, through the comity of nations, noncombatants—women and children—were protected. Today every city is a miiltary objective. No noncombatants enjoy any protection, and the entire civilian population is exposed to the fire of an enemy.

We have learned from the experience of Great Britain that it is necessary to train the civilian personnel, the entire population, in order to avoid panic, in order to understand the necessity of following instructions for their own protection; and to that end the Office of Civilian Defense is now cooperating with State and local defense councils, seeking to coordinate all of their efforts and to bring about uniformity in training and action.

I come here today to appeal to you Legionnaires and, through you, to the Legionnaires all over the country, to take an active part in the civilian-defense program. Discipline is necessary. The experience of having been under fire—the appreciation of the necessity of following instructions—make men and women who have seen service ideal to serve in this branch of defense and to assume places of command.

As the national commander just stated, I have looked upon the American Legion for help and I want to express my appreciation now to the fine cooperation given to me by the national commander, by his advice and counsel, and by the participation of so many thousands of Legionnaires throughout the country in this program.

The Second Corps Area is under the command of a former national commander, Franklin D.'Olier. This region is under the command of another former national commander, Raymond Kelly. We have Legionnaires take an active part in assuming of command. More details will be given to you through the regional directors, and I simply now want to thank the fine help and cooperation which has been given to my office and to the country at this time.

Now, men we must be realistic. I want to stress something today, and that is, that every word that is uttered on this platform and every reaction from the floor is being transmitted and listened to by the potential and actual enemies of our country! They do not understand our way of life. They do not understand that we may differ in debate and quarrel and then that we abide by the judgment of the majority.

Therefore, I want to appeal to you that whatever difference of opinion there may be on any subject, of course we want debate; of course we want different viewpoints; but when it comes to any action by this convention, when it comes to your reaction on any appeal that might be made, I beg of you, for the love of your own country, stand up and back your President in his efforts to protect our rights!

You have heard the Secretary of the Navy. You have listened to the latest report of your own national commander. Let there be no misunderstanding. We are not neutral.

Your national commander gave a lecture on the philosophy of our Government. Through our own chosen, freely elected representatives in the Congress and the President of the United States, the country speaks. And Congress has taken a stand—Congress has taken a stand for the American people by the passage of the lease-lend law, which gives material, help, and aid to the countries fighting Hitler. And that is not neutrality!

And you heard the Secretary of the Navy say that $7,000,000,000 were appropriated. You have heard of the efforts in the factories and in the plants that are being made. Do you sppose for a minute that we are spending billions of dollars manufacturing planes and tanks and motors, only to have them sunk in the middle of the Atlantic?

Therefore, anyone who now advocates, "Oh, yes; give aid to Britain, but let them come after it." No, my friends; the American people have never done things halfway.

If we spend billions of dollars, if we make these implements of war, we don't and the American people never intended that they be delivered f. o. b. New York. The American people intended them to be d. o. d. England—delivered on the dot in England—where they can do some good.

F. o. b. New York—free on board New York—f. o. b. advocates afraid of the Bosche. And the other half of them friends of the Bosche.

Remember another thing. We talk about aid to England, and you men and I know that it isn't aid to England. Every plane that we send there, every gun that we are delivering there, every tank that we can give them, is aid to the good old United States.

Let us be realistic and cold about this. It is not only the danger of a military attack. I have no patience with those who say, "We cannot be attacked." The trouble with a great many people is that they are accustomed to look at the flat map when they should be looking at a globe to get a real perspective of actual distance.

I can tell you as a member of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense of the United States and Canada that it isn't so far in actual distance to reach these shores. I said that the technique of war has changed. Distance has been eliminated. But there is an additional danger. You heard the Secretary of the Navy tell you about the shipbuilding program, and you naturally and properly cheered. But do you realize that if Nazi Germany conquers Great Britain, if Hitler dominates all of Europe—as he will do if he beats England—that then he can build three ships to our one; and when I say "our," I mean the entire Western Hemisphere?

Do you know that if Hitler conquers Europe by defeating England, he can build two airplanes to our one; and again I mean the entire Western Hemisphere?

Do you know that he can creep out and get bases? Do you know, as the Secretary of the Navy has stated, that we need certain raw materials, and he can control the commerce of the world? Do you know that if Hitler conquers England, we will have to remain in a state of emergency for the next 20 or 25 years? That is the condition that confronts the American people today. This is why we are helping ourselves in helping Great Britain.

And the Secretary told you that we needed not only a strong Army and a strong Navy but that we need a united people. One of the great factors and the strength of Germany is that they have a united people; a united people, true, brought about by duress and force and fear and persecution. Whereas we have a united people of our own free will, because we have something to stand together for!

You are in convention assembled not only as the American Legion. Ah! Today you are in another role. The delegates of the American Legion today are the representatives of the manhood of America! And the manhood of America says to Adolf Hitler: "We are not afraid of your adjectives!" We say to Mussolini, "We are not afraid of your mugging and your face-making!"

We say to the whole world: "We expect to live in peace. We are going to live in peace. And we are going to decide just the way of peace. We are going to decide where we send our ships. We are going to decide and have decided to protect our bases wherever they may be. We have decided to protect our shores and to defend our institutions."

So when the Legion speaks, as it will speak on resolution-making time, there will be no comfort coming from here. We are ready. We are ready to defend our rights and we are ready to help England in helping us to keep the dictators and their ideology away from our land!

National Commander WARNER. Through all the years since the beginning of the American Legion, we have had a stanch friend in the motion-picture industry. That friendship has been shown by the motion-picture industry in the visual sense and also by the contributions that the industry has made for many years in helping our national convention cities provide entertainment for Legionnaires and their families. This year has been no different than any other, in this respect, and in times such as these, the public is looking to the movies for entertainment and education. Both are essential if our national-defense plans and the morale of the troops and of the people on the home front are to be what they should, in order that the heritages we cherish are to be maintained.

Here on the platform we have a man who not only knows the motion-picture industry, but is one of its best-known producers and directors. He served during the last war as an enlisted man though

he had to do a typical movie industry stunt of "faking" to get by the recruiting officer, because he was but 16 years old.

It is my pleasure to present to you one of the youngest veterans of the World War and a Legionnaire, Darryl F. Zanuck, of Twentieth Century-Fox.

ADDRESS OF DARRYL F. ZANUCK

(Broadcast over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting Co. at 1 : 45 p. m. central standard time)

Darryl F. Zanuck addressed the convention as follows:

Comrade National Commander, distinguished guests, and comrades, as a member of the American Legion who believes in the principles and ideals for which it stands, and who is proud of the tradition of devotion and courage which it represents, I am delighted to have this opportunity to address you.

I know the spirit and purpose of the membership of this great organization well enough to say in all confidence that nowhere in the Nation will there be found those more anxious to have this Nation remain at peace.

And I can with equal assurance voice a conviction that nowhere will be found a firmer or a stronger determination to preserve and to protect—at whatever cost—all that is regarded as essential to our independence and our security.

Men and women of the American Legion have seen all that war can offer in sacrifice, in glory, in horror, in destruction, and in death.

But neither horror nor tragedy, neither destruction nor death, has dismayed you, or made you shrink or shirk in an hour of need.

We seek to enslave no nation or people—nor shall we ever know a master who can call us slaves.

Our people may be divided on many issues, but upon the one issue of our love of freedom and our determination to maintain it at whatever cost we are not divided.

In this national crisis when the efforts of all are turned to national defense I can assure you that the motion-picture industry is doing its full share—loyally, unselfishly, and tirelessly.

Motion pictures are produced to entertain and to inform, for the national defense requires both entertainment to lighten the cares and the worries of the day and information to aid and augment defense operations.

The motion picture in this modern world is as vital to the American way of life as is any other social, moral, economic, and material factor.

When this democracy was founded in the Western Hemisphere, the press—the free press—became the champion and the custodian and the symbol of our freedom as a people.

Today, by the side of that loyal defender, each rendering a service in its own field, stand the motion picture and the radio.

These three pillars of liberty not only protect, they must unremittingly receive the protection of free America.

Liberty has its own responsibilities and one of these is vigilance.

In a time of crisis we discipline ourselves. If we work a little harder, if we work a little longer, if we forego luxuries in order that we may retain necessities, we know that our basic ideals are safe and sound and eternal.

Only the people of America can jeopardize those ideals—and none knows better than a member of this organization that from the people themselves no jeopardy will ever come.

Some, if not most of you, have heard the charge made that American motion pictures have been used to generate a war spirit among our people—that pictures have been deliberately used to incite the people to war.

Let me say this to you: Those charges are false.

Those who make motion pictures realize and recognize the obligations and the responsibilities which are theirs.

You will find that they have been faithful to their trust.

The pictures themselves are the living record and the unassailable proof. Let the record speak for itself.

To friends and critics of our industry alike I say: "If you charge us with being anti-Nazi you are right—and if you accuse us of producing films in the interest of preparedness and national defense, again you are right."

65691—42——5

The motion-picture industry has offered every facility at its command to aid and advance the national-defense program of President Roosevelt, and will continue to do so.

I defy any true American to find fault with our efforts in this regard.

Speaking as an individual, and not as a spokesman for an industry, I am quite ready to follow the President of the United States in his considered course in protecting the American people and the institutions of democracy which we alone in the world may be called upon to protect.

With our industry—it has been, it always will be—America first, America last, America always.

Thus have we contributed what we could—and thus shall we continue to contribute what we can—to national security, national stability, and to national unity.

I have said that the motion picture is produced to entertain and to inform, but the picture offers more than entertainment and more than information—the picture is a true reflection of the American way of life.

The motion picture is dynamic proof for all the world to witness—that here democracy still prevails; that here democracy occupies a citadel which cannot successfully be assailed.

One of the first acts of the dictator is to suppress free speech, to overthrow a free press, to seize and censor and dominate the motion-picture screen.

The dictator knows that these steps are essential to his own success: That as long as the three watchdogs of liberty—the press, the screen, and the radio—are free, the people cannot themselves be betrayed or enslaved.

Through the truthful medium of the motion picture no hatreds, no poisonous ideologies, no monstrous doctrines of the Nazi, the Bolshevik, or the Fascists will find an audience in free America.

In our own land the screen is the living spirit of liberty; and so it must and shall remain.

The motion-picture industry here is neither controlled nor is it subsidized by Government.

And so long as regulation is prevented from becoming an instrument of control, motion pictures will truthfully express the tastes, the ideals, the thoughts, and the life of our democracy.

There are factions in this country who would throttle the motion-picture industry. I need not go into their motives. Every one of you is more or less familiar with the frequent attacks that have been made on the motion-picture industry, usually by individuals and organizations which seek to advance their own interests or gain publicity at our expense. The rise to power of men like Hitler has shown how effective is the technique of stirring up hatred against an institution or group of people and thus gain power and importance. Hollywood has been a tempting prey for such men.

Ours is what is known as a "Front Page" industry. Its people are glamorous, its rewards for success are large, and the doorway of opportunity is always open to those who have talent and ability. Therefore, the eyes of the world are always upon it. Whatever its people do or say becomes news.

As I have said, the effect of motion-picture entertainment in helping to maintain public morale is a vital defense effort.

But the contribution of the motion-picture industry has not been limited to that alone.

When the Army asked us what we could do to help its national-defense preparedness program we placed the entire facilities of Hollywood's studios and personnel at its disposal. Right now we are making 100 pictures for the War Department dealing comprehensively with all the subjects vital to military training. These pictures concern hygiene, health, and the whole category of military science. Along the lines of the new visual education, these films enable our prospective defenders to learn faster and more thoroughly how to conduct themselves as soldiers. They thus will not only be more effective in safeguarding our country, but will better be able to protect their own lives and health.

Into the making of these army training films has gone the services and talents of our finest producers, directors, writers, actors, and technicians. There has been no stinting on ability and materials, and the finished product has the same quality as our highest quality feature pictures. Army officers who have seen them are enthusiastic and say that nowhere in the world will there be such a library for military science. I am proud to be an officer in the signal corps assigned by the military command to the supervision of these films.

Not the least remarkable fact about these films is that they are being made for the War Department by Hollywood without profit. Every studio has taken its share of these films, and they are being turned out at cost. Can you name me even one other industry working for our Government without profit? Hollywood is proud to do it as part of its contribution to national defense. We consider it a patriotic duty.

I know that I speak for every member of the motion-picture industry in pledging you that everything we can do for our country will be done; that no duty will be shirked; that no responsibility to the people will be evaded.

In the forefront of the army of the free we have won our right to march. And there will we be found.

National Commander WARNER. We have here on the platform a man who has organized and who now is the Director of the Selective Service in which the American Legion has so actively participated and assisted. This man has cooperated with the Legion as the Legion has cooperated with him and his department. I know that we would like to have a brief message from him.

I present to you that man whom you all know, and a Legionnaire, Gen. Lewis Hershey, Director of Selective Service! General Hershey!

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey addressed the convention as follows:

Thank you, Commander and comrades of the American Legion: I come as a child to his parent to bring you the greetings and the gratitude of the Selective Service System, not only for your services during the past year but for the last quarter of a century.

We have asked much of you during this past year in service and in education of our public. We are going to ask more in the days ahead to the end that each and every man of our country may serve in that position for which he is best fitted; and there is no organization, either individually or collectively, that can give the support that you can. The Selective Service System will expect it in the future as you have given it in the past.

The meeting recessed at 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1941

The second session of the convention met in the Auditorium at 9:30 a. m., National Commander Warner presiding.

(Commander Warner called National Chaplain Lt. Col. William G. Gilks to deliver the invocation, then had the colors advanced.)

(During the meeting the following band and drum corps played several selections: Chicago Musicians Band No. 662, Chicago, Ill.; Commonwealth Edison Post 118, Chicago, Ill.; Square Post Squadron 232 S. A. L. Drum and Bugle Corps, Chicago, Ill.)

National Commander WARNER. We have been fortunate this year in having with us at this convention a goodly number of our Legionnaire Governors, all of whom are true Legionnaires. I have the pleasure and privilege of presenting to you this morning for a few brief remarks a distinguished soldier who served as an artillery aerial observer with the French Army. He was awarded the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, and was severely wounded. He is a true Legionnaire in every sense of the word, and in spite of his war disability marched in the parade yesterday with his department, the Department of Alabama.

It is my privilege and honor to present to you gentlemen this morning the Honorable Frank Dixon, Legionnaire Governor of Alabama.

Working together and in harmony for 23 years, the American Legion and the American Red Cross have met many common problems; have settled troublesome questions arising in those years by the purposeful cooperation of men of good will intent upon a maximum of public service.

The chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. Norman H. Davis, has sent to us on this occasion a Legionnaire, a veteran of the World War and a veteran of the Red Cross Services and Disaster Relief since the war. For many years he was found in the forefront of trouble by flood, tornado, hurricane, or any disaster anywhere in the United States. Today he is administrator of services to the armed forces, a very large duty and responsibility for which his years of public service have prepared him in this emergency.

We are happy to have him here today as the spokesman for that great humanitarian organization. I present to you Robert E. Bondy of the American Red Cross. Mr. Bondy.

ADDRESS BY ROBERT E. BONDY, RED CROSS NATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Robert E. Bondy addressed the convention as follows:

It is good to be among friends—for we in the American Legion and the American Red Cross are old traditional friends. Side by side we have served in war and in peace, in time of disaster, in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans and in many community services. Again we stand together before a great national and world emergency and again I confidently predict we will stand together in comradeship and in service in this fight for freedom against aggressors. I need hardly add that there is great personal satisfaction to me in being here today because of these two decades of association I have had with many of you.

These years of service together since 1917 have developed a comradeship and a unity—a Legion-Red Cross comradeship and unity—that furnish a rare example for the Nation itself in these times of stress. In the World War days the Red Cross went wherever you and I went, wherever the armed forces went. It established its well-known line of communication service between the Army and Navy and the people back home. It was in the training camps. It was in the hospitals. It was in France. It was where there were wounded. It was serving among the civilian population and was bringing comforts to prisoners of war. The Red Cross nurse became a symbol of skilled and kindly service. The Red Cross home-service worker at home cared for our families while we were away.

Then with demobilization, Red Cross energies were turned to the aid of veterans in finding employment and in making adjustments and particularly to that primary service of care of the disabled. In that activity the American Legion and Red Cross services have worked side by side. We have brought relaxation and comforts to those in governmental hospitals. We have continued to stand by those ravaged by war and to insist that they have their just due.

During these two decades the American Legion has become strong. It has an organization in all the States. It has developed its rehabilitation program, its child-welfare service, its Americanism and Community-service activities. Much of this has been and is done alongside the activities of the local Red Cross chapters. Legionnaires have become officers of Red Cross chapters. In time of disaster emergencies, when floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, or fires strike our American communities, there develops a united front—a Legion-Red Cross front of service.

With the Red Cross acting as the chartered agency of Congress to serve in time of disaster, the American Legion brought the full strength of its manpower to support the Red Cross and at the same time developed its own services in which the Legion could uniquely serve in protection of life and property, in guard duty, in traffic and patrol duty, and in many other ways.

In all of these common services, the American Legion Auxiliary has taken its helpful place. Its women have sewed in Red Cross sewing rooms. They have assisted in Government hospitals. They have aided in child-welfare projects.

And so today calls for national unity, for understanding, for collaboration. How very natural it is that the American Legion and the American Red Cross should again be comrades in arms, should again be serving that great common purpose of God and country.

For its part, the American Legion has a great responsibility. Its regular activities in rehabilitation, in community service, in child welfare must go forward. Its members must take their proper place in civilian defense. In matters of national-defense legislation and policy, the Legion will be in the forefront giving expression to the virile American sentiments that call for the preservation and safeguarding and enhancement of those precious American heritages of freedom, of liberty, of free speech, that we all hold so dear. The Legion's contribution at this time is vital.

The place of the Red Cross is equally significant—your Red Cross and my Red Cross and the Red Cross of all the American people. The Red Cross is a popular organization belonging to everyone, giving tangible expression to the impulses of our spirits and hearts. It is because of all this that the Red Cross symbolizes the spirit of America in these times. And because it speaks for the great heart of America, it inevitably follows that its services and activities are many and widespread.

Like the Legion, the Red Cross must sustain and carry on its regular activities. It pledges itself never to forget the disabled veteran, never to let him down, ever to be watchful of his interests. It will carry on its varied health services of nursing, of home-nursing instruction, of nutrition; it will sustain and broaden its first-aid, water-safety, and accident-prevention program. It will be wherever disaster strikes with its prompt emergency care and its careful service of rehabilitation of those in need because of nature's catastrophes. Its 9,000,000 junior members in the schools will carry forward their citizenshp and service programs. Then, added to all of these regular activities, it will assume those responsibilities growing out of the national emergency that properly belong to it—responsibilities that include foreign war relief, that include preparedness in civilian defense, and that include services to the armed forces themselves.

The Congress of the United States has entrusted to the Red Cross the distribution of supplies in war ravaged nations abroad in the amount of $50,000,000. In addition to this sum, the American people contributed a year ago over $20,000,000 for this same foreign war-relief purpose. From these sources the Red Cross had expended over $47,000,000 in foreign war relief up to July 1, 1941. The 120,000 prisoners of war have been supplied with food packages. The 83,000 inquiries regarding the location and welfare of persons in war-affected countries have been handled. And in all this service over 1,200,000 Red Cross chapter volunteers have served in sewing rooms in producing millions of surgical dressings and garments for distribution abroad. Great Britain has been the beneficiary for more than half of this relief, while France, Iceland, China, Greece, Yugoslavia, and the British Middle East have been the other principal beneficiaries.

In connection with the Office of Civilian Defense, headed by Legionnaire Fiorello LaGuardia, the Red Cross has agreed to maintain its regular disaster service for the catastrophes arising in the national-defense program. It has been agreed that the Red Cross will continue to serve in its traditional capacity with the men of the Army and Navy and in the care of their families. It has been agreed that the Red Cross will train civilian defense workers in first aid by the thousands and that the Red Cross will train 100,000 women to become nurses' aides for civilian defense service. The other services of the Red Cross have been made available by Chairman Norman H. Davis wherever those services are needed and may usefully be applied in the civilian defense of the Nation.

The expansion of the armed forces of the Nation has been attended by a comparable expansion of Red Cross services to the armed forces. At the joint request of the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, the Red Cross and the Division of Medical Science of the National Research Council are building up national-defense blood plasma reservoirs for use by the Army and Navy. The Red Cross enrolls volunteer blood donors in many large cities, provides the necessary equipment, then rapidly transports the drawn blood to centrally located processing depots where the life-saving plasma is separated and stored.

For more than a year, at the request of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Red Cross has been enrolling a reserve of technicians to meet present and future needs. Again at the request of the Army and Navy, Red Cross chapters

are producing a reserve of 40,000,000 surgical dressings. The Red Cross stands ready to provide occupational therapy supplies and nonstandard and other medical equipment when requested by the Surgeons General. During the past year, the Red Cross made available $1,000,000 for the purchase of recreational and athletic equipment for men in the Army and Navy pending the passage of a Government appropriation.

The usual Red Cross responsibility of maintaining the enrollment of nurses for the Army and Navy has continued with an addition of 10,000 graduate nurses to its rolls during this year and with over 4,000 nurses called to duty at Army and Navy hospitals. Dietitians for the armed forces are similarly enrolled. In the camps the greatest mass training in first aid and water safety ever undertaken by the Red Cross has been under way so that the men may have the protection of knowing how to care for injuries until the doctor comes. Volunteer workers have produced millions of garments and have been ready in their canteen corps, motor corps, and hospital recreation corps for any demands that came.

But underlying all of these special services to the armed forces is that service known so well to you, the service of the Red Cross in the camps and hospitals and with the families back home. The Red Cross Congressional Charter and Army and Navy Regulations specify this responsibility. For the able-bodied man a great variety of services are rendered. When his mother or wife is critically ill, the Red Cross secures a report for the commanding officer to determine whether the man should be given an emergency furlough. When dependency arises in his family at home because of death or loss of a job, or for other reasons, the Red Cross makes a dependency discharge report on the basis of which the military authorities determine whether a dependency discharge should be made. In AWOL and desertion cases the Red Cross assists and in all those personal problems that the raw recruit or the seasoned veteran may face, the Red Cross field director is there 24 hours a day to serve.

Among the sick and convalescent in Army and Navy hospitals the Red Cross carries on this same service and in addition conducts a recreation program in Red Cross hospital recreation buildings. Standard moving-picture equipment is furnished and the best movies are shown without charge. Individual and group recreation events are put on. Books and reading material are at hand. Scores of comfort and errand services are furnished.

And then back home with the families the Red Cross home service worker meets with the problems of employment, of illness, of advising on personal matters, and in other ways stands by during the absence of the man.

These services to the armed forces go wherever the armed forces go—at induction centers, at replacement centers, at training camps, at air fields, in Alaska and Iceland, in Trinidad, in the Philippines, and even on shipboard through the service of naval radio. On the home front Red Cross chapters are in every county to give that counsel and aid that the families at home may need.

What does all this mean for the American Legion and the American Red Cross in their traditional bonds of service and comradeship? It means that here together we have the essence of that service to God and country for which we stand. It means that in the things of the spirit we have those common bonds of interest and service—those things without monetary value, yet the things that touch the lives and hearts of people, that concern their freedom, their survival, their happiness, and their human needs. It means that we together labor, and, if necessary, fight not only for America as the arsenal of democracy and the granary of the world but above all for America as the defender of the spirit. In that supreme purpose we in the Legion and the Red Cross stand courageously and confidently before the assurance of victory.

National Commander WARNER. I have a message from one of our most distinguished Americans, our leader in the last war, Gen. John J. Pershing. [Applause; cheers.] It is my privilege to read it to you now.

National Commander MILO J. WARNER,
The American Legion.

DEAR COMMANDER WARNER: It is not necessary, I am sure, for me to repeat to the members of the American Legion how I feel toward them. Men who have served together in the Nation's armed forces particularly in time of war are conscious of ties of comradeship and affection that can be severed only when

the long roll is sounded. I shall simply say therefore that on my own part I cherish the esteem of each and every one of the eleven hundred thousand Legionnaires and that your telegram bringing to me on my birthday their felicitations and good wishes has touched me deeply. Please accept for them my heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

JOHN J. PERSHING.

We are privileged to have as a guest on the platform this morning the newly elected head of another veterans' organization. This man is a member also of the American Legion and has been for 15 years. He is a member of the Boston Police Post, No. 251.

I present to you the newly elected commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Max Singer, of Boston, Mass.

ADDRESS OF MAX SINGER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Max Singer addressed the convention as follows:

National Commander Milo J. Warner, distinguished guests, ladies and comrades of the American Legion: To the twenty-third national convention of the American Legion I am happy to bring the greetings and good wishes from the forty-second national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, in annual meeting assembled in Philadelphia, during the week of August 24–29.

Your convention in Milwaukee brings to a climax one of the greatest years in the history of the American Legion. You have achieved this record because the great majority of your members are imbued with a sound doctrine of Americanism and because Legionnaires from border to border have refused to forget that the American Legion is founded "for God and country."

As one who has observed and studied the leadership of the American Legion ever since the Legion came into existence following the World War, I want to congratulate your great organization upon its good fortune in being blessed with the leadership of Milo J. Warner during the past 12 months. He has proved himself an outstanding American, a militant defender of the American way of life—an eager, two-fisted fighter against those forces which seek to undermine America's traditional loyalty to the spirit of democracy. I am happy to salute Milo J. Warner—your national commander—as a man of vision, courage, and able judgment—one who symbolizes ideals that reflect credit upon all ex-service men.

As commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I know our organization can anticipate the sympathetic support of the American Legion in a program of activities that will be keyed to the basic theme of "Unity for victory." Under the mandates of our forty-second national encampment, this objective will provide the motive power for every project we will undertake during the next 12 months. This slogan tells the world—in three short words—just where we stand on matters pertaining to the national welfare. By national encampment mandates we are committed to active support of America's established policies and the leadership of those who have been duly elected and chosen to guide our Nation during the present national crisis.

As veterans we will continue to wage a vigorous fight for the welfare of the men who have served our country with honor, in time of war, and their dependents. In this field of veteran activity we will be guided also by the ideal of "Unity for victory" and we pray for united veteran effort toward those objectives which seek justice and fair play for America's disabled veterans and the widows and orphans of those who have risked their lives in defense of the Stars and Stripes.

To the American Legion, we, who compose the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, pledge our support and cooperation in any program that will successfully combat the forces of disunity which are today creating doubt and confusion within the ranks of our people. Either consciously or unconsciously, these forces are guilty of sabotage when they spread the type of propaganda which destroys the faith and confidence of individual citizens in our form of government. They are misleading the people with half-truths and insinuations conceived primarily to shatter our unity and divide our loyalty. They are dangerous termites in our national-defense structure when they hamper America's national-defense efforts.

As veterans, we who compose the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States must demonstrate, through our own unity of effort, that the ex-service men of America are strong enough to rise above petty differences to defend the privileges we hold dear as loyal, patriotic American citizens.

To you, National Commander Warner, and to your successor and his coworkers, we extend the hand of comradeship, ready and eager to march side by side with the American Legon to uphold and defend the same ideals of human freedom and individual liberty our comrades of days gone by gave their lives to protect.

National Commander WARNER. I have the privilege to present very shortly a gentleman whom we all know and who heads such an important division in the affairs of our country in Washington. Before I present him, I think it is fitting that I refer quite briefly to that portion of my report having to do with rehabilitation, which was printed but which I didn't have the time, of course, to give orally at the opening session on Monday. In that report I said in part:

Since you were last convened in convention assembled, many problems for the care of veterans have been discussed with the Veterans' Administration. While I cannot report that everything we of the Legion have sought has been accomplished, I do feel, with a certain amount of pride, that we have made much progress.

It has been my pleasure to have had a number of conferences with Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and I have always found him attentive and sympathetic to the problems of the veterans.

And then, further on in the rehabilitation report, I called attention to the fact that—

during the past year your rehabilitation committee presented some 389 recommendations to the Veterans' Administration for the betterment of disabled men in institutions. Of these, 138 were approved and put into immediate effect, 49 were rejected, 28 were rejected in part, and the balance are still pending.

And then, on a matter of decentralization, I said:

During the past year, the work of decentralizing the work connected with death claims as recommended by the American Legion has developed more completely, on the whole, a general dissatisfaction. A different type of decentralization has been discussed in Washington. The possible decentralization of many of the Government agencies, now located there, to other points in the eastern and central United States is being considered, and the central office of the Veterans' Administration appears to be one of the agencies proposed for the purpose of ascertaining how many of its services are to be assigned to the field station.

There is some question as to whether or not any such decentralization would be beneficial to the veterans. It should be kept in mind, however, that our motive in recommending decentralization in the settlement of death claims does not apply to this type of decentralization.

It is now my privilege to present this man who has always cooperated sincerely and honestly and industriously with our work on behalf of the disabled and their dependents. He has been most understanding, a gentleman with whom you can always discuss your problems and receive an attentive hearing.

I present to you Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. General Hines.

ADDRESS OF BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines addressed the convention, as follows:

Commander Warner, distinguished guests, my comrades of the American Legion, ladies and gentlemen: Mr. Commander, I deem it a great privilege to appear again before a national convention of the American Legion. Actually this is my

nineteenth appearance before you. I am glad to come to these great conventions to greet my friends and renew comradeships, and then, too, report to the Legion the progress or changes in our mutual problem of dealing with the disabled of the World War.

The President has extended his greetings to you in writing, but I know that he would wish that I emphasize his message to you by extending his most sincere personal greetings to this splendid convention. I need not emphasize the great interest he has in the Legion and in the work that you are doing.

The first convention which I attended, 18 years ago, was at San Francisco in 1923, a few months after I had become head of the Veterans' Bureau. Your present record membership of 1,100,000 is nearly double what it was then. Your splendid auxiliary has more than doubled its membership. But although your numbers were not so great then, I found at San Francisco the same patriotic spirit which I find so evident here today.

I'm sure that many of you recall some of the incidents which occurred at San Francisco at that time.

Alvin Owsley, our recent Minister to Canada, Rumania, and Denmark, presided as national commander.

Col. Monroe Johnson, now an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, was then national executive committeeman from South Carolina. Monroe made a most eloquent address at the opening of the convention, delivering an official Legion response to the formal welcome extended by the California State and municipal officials.

Watson Miller, our Assistant Administrator of Federal Security, was then a national vice commander. That was just a short time before Watson began his distinguished 18-year career as Director of Rehabilitation.

On the whole, it was a splendid convention, and on the chief question before us, all were in accord. That was, adequate care of the disabled is a sacred obligation of the Government.

But as to the best means of accomplishing this, there was still some division of opinion.

When the deliberations at San Francisco had been concluded, you had a program. It was the most constructive program, in my opinion, of any in your long and devoted history.

I was privileged a short time later to recommend much of this program to the President and he subsequently made specific requests from it to the Congress—which agreed to a large portion of them.

No one could possibly calculate all the benefits which have resulted from that combined action.

It would be possible, of course, to add up the additional expenditures required from the Federal Government. But these would not begin to tell the story—for while the benefits are national in character, they are mostly local in application—in fact, they are so personal to those involved directly or indirectly, that they defy any general yardstick to measure them.

However, I will mention a few of the major results as they now occur to me.

To begin with, the acceptance of this program has saved many, many lives. It has brought health where there was sickness, and made productive and independent, veterans who had been unable to support themselves.

It has brought happiness to homes darkened with sorrow, reunited families, fed, clothed, and educated children.

It has definitely exposed the fallacy of the old saying that "Republics are ungrateful."

It has relieved hundreds of small communities from financial problems which they were unable to meet.

And finally, its beneficial effects are far from finished. It will continue to pay national dividends in restored health and good citizenship, for many years to come.

One of the outstanding features of that program was that Government hospitalization be provided war veterans, without limitation as to the origin of disabilities—and that sufficient modern hospitals be provided and adequately staffed, to make this request a reality.

I think that most of us realize now that this has been accomplished to a far greater degree than we were able to foresee at that time.

A few facts and figures about this, may prove to be of interest to you.

This new type of hospitalization became effective at the beginning of the fiscal year 1925. Since that time about 77 percent of all our admissions have been for the treatment of disabilities not due to service.

Here are World War admission figures from 1925 to 1941, inclusive:

Service-connected cases	375,000
Admitted for observation	105,000
Non-service-connected cases	1,340,000
Total, World War	1,820,000

Other admissions including 130,000 for the Spanish-American War, bring our grand total since 1925 to about 2,000,000.

This hospitalization has required a great increase in the number of our hospital beds. About $175,000,000 has been expended on construction since that time, and I think that all of us take great pride in the result. We have watched our hospitals grow in number and improved design, until they now constitute a very large and fine group of hospital buildings.

We now have 91 facilities in operation—which is an increase of 5 over last year. These provide in excess of 80,000 beds. If this number is added to those available to the Veterans' Administration in other Government and contract facilities, and in process of construction, we have a total of 85,000 beds.

Our 10-year construction program will increase the bed capacity to 100,000. This has been approved in principle by President Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, the schedule anticipates a somewhat advanced completion of the program to meet the changed conditions, brought about by increase in the armed forces for training purposes.

If our national-defense program should require a further increase in our bed capacity, this can be accomplished by another acceleration of the building program. We do not anticipate that our war veterans will be deprived of beds on account of the defense program.

PAYMENTS

It occurs to me that you may be interested in a few figures concerning payments.

The adjusted compensation certificates are now practically paid out. Certificates with a face value of $3,710,000,000 were issued, but only $33,000,000 worth—less than 1 percent—have not been presented for payment.

Payments for World War service-connected disability and death remained relatively the same as last year at about $225,000,000, but non-service-connected payments increased to $33,000,000, or by about 24 percent.

Disabled emergency officers received increased payments of more than a million dollars last year, due to the addition of 800 officers to rolls, through legislation enacted a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT

General conditions affecting veterans' employment are much better than a year ago.

The national-defense program has increased the employment of veterans in private industry, and this has been assisted by our Federal and State employment agencies.

Additional preference has been obtained on Work Projects Administration work projects, and the general preference in Government employment has been retained—both of which give veterans an advantage over nonveterans.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

We have been privileged to assist the national-defense program in many ways. Some of our beds are being used by sick or injured soldiers, pending completion of military construction. Our laboratories, our personnel, and our equipment have been used by the Army and the Selective Service System, and our physicians serve as members of medical advisory boards.

We are glad to cooperate, in every way possible, where this is consistent with our responsibilities under existing laws and regulations.

The personnel of our national-defense forces are potential beneficiaries. If they are discharged for line of duty disability, or if in receipt of pension for service-connected disability, they are eligible for hospitalization or outpatient treatment.

We administer the national service life insurance, which is for the protection of their families. Up to August 30, 1941—564,000 applications were received,

with an estimated face value of $1,870,000,000. The limit is $10,000 for 1 person.

Applications were reopened for a period of 120 days by the recent act extending the Federal service of those called for 1 year. Under these circumstances, such National Guard men, selectees, and Reserve officers have until December 16 to apply for this insurance without further medical examination.

We have increased our central office force by about 1,000 employees to care for this defense work. A night shift helps to relieve congested office conditions.

As to our own employees—about 540 have joined the colors. They are retained on our rolls in a nonactive status, and may return to their old positions or to similar positions. They must request this, however, within 60 days after their discharge from active service.

Every employee of the Veterans' Administration must be an American citizen, and must be loyal to our Government and the principles for which it stands. Any conduct indicating disloyalty is brought to the attention of officials for prompt, suitable action. We must be assured of genuine wholehearted allegiance and teamwork, from those who work for our Government.

* * * * * * *

Realizing the interest the Legion has in the program of national defense, and the spirit necessary to make that program a success, I am sure it will not be amiss if I depart somewhat from a strict recital of the work of the Veterans' Administration.

I think that what our countrymen need today—much more than they realize—is a frank and accurate estimate, a true understanding, of our present world situation. When we have achieved this, I think it is inevitable that a strong national unity will follow.

But time is of the greatest importance—and we cannot borrow that. Unity for defense is what is imperative now.

Speed and more speed in the production of airplanes, weapons, and ships, is absolutely essential for our protection. Delays—no matter for what reason—can only increase the dangers which confront us. Lost time cannot be made up—we will always be just that much behind the place where we might have been.

The world situation in which we find ourselves goes far beyond that of admiring the courage of one nation, and abhorring the methods of another one.

For us, the great issue involves American self-interest. It is this:

Can we, and our children, and our children's children, live happily, freely, and prosperously, in a world ordered and run on the basis of unmoral force alone?

We know that this is not possible for the American people. A world without moral values would be a sorry place indeed, for all of us.

Modern world conditions can affect rich, poor, clerk, farmer, and workman. They can cause high prices and low prices—bring work or impose unemployment.

We are a trading nation, and our ships sail the seven seas. Favorable world conditions can better the American standard of living—but it should never be forgotten that unfavorable world conditions could reduce our scale of living far below anything which the present generation endured in the depths of the depression.

When this is fully realized—when all Americans fully understand the great stake which we have in the future of the world—both moral and enconomic—Americans will abandon efforts for temporary advantages which have been hampering defense measures—they will sink their differences and unite on our number 1 problem of rapid production—and of shipments to those who are resisting the false god of force.

The sooner that all of us realize that our future as individuals does not rest upon class prosperity—but is bound up inevitably with the future of this America of ours—just that much more promptly will we be able to insure the future of this great country, upon which all of us must depend for peace, prosperity, and protection.

When this is realized, we will have achieved national unity. We will then understand that our most important duty today is to stand united, squarely behind the efforts of our President.

The Congress has decided our course of action, and has mandated the President to carry out the program. It is for us and all other patriotic citizens to uphold the President in the steps which he is taking toward this end.

When we consider solemnly the cost which the founding fathers paid to establish our freedom—and the price paid by those who have defended American democracy through the years—I am sure that the dangers which confront us become more evident.

We cannot take any chances with the freedoms we have won. I am sure that our people are fully determined to continue the progress on the road of peace, that they have made over many years of trials and sacrifices. I am sure, too, that it can safely be said that a vast majority of the people—not only within the borders of the United States but beyond them throughout the world—are eager for peace and the maintenance of peace.

Selfishness, greed, and prejudice on the part of a few who upset world conditions of peace, cannot be tolerated—and must be eliminated.

When we fully comprehend what we would be deprived of, if we lost our freedoms—and when we realize that they are now in jeopardy—there can be no question about true American patriotism, national unity, and national morale in this vast land of ours.

When we become united in thought and purpose—as we have been in the past, in defense of our ideals—there is no power outside our borders, which can take from us the freedoms we have so long enjoyed.

Commander Warner, I thank you for the privilege of addressing this splendid convention.

May I close with the slogan, "Keep 'em flying"!

National Commander WARNER. Meeting in Columbus, Ohio, at the present time in their national convention are the remaining stalwarts of the Grand Army of the Republic. They have sent to us this morning a lady who is the past president of the National Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, to bring from the G. A. R. a message to our convention.

It is my honor to present to you for that purpose Mrs. Mary J. Love, of Kentucky, past president of the National Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Love.

Mrs. Mary J. Love addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander, distinguished guests, and members of the American Legion: Meeting in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the seventy-fifth anniversary are 109 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the youngest of whom is 95 years old.

Commander Nixon would have liked to have been with you today to bring his personal greetings to Commander Warner because he comes from the State of Ohio, but both conventions meeting together, he asked me to bring his greetings to each and every member of the American Legion. And as a past president of the Woman's Relief Corps, the auxiliary to the oldest veterans' group and also a member of the youngest veterans' group, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to you, Commander Warner, as we did last year by the same national president and commander—because your meetings or rather their meeting was a week ahead of yours last year—a little token of appreciation for your desk. Because of the fact that you do represent the youngest group and Commander Nixon of Kansas represents the youngest group, and so he asked me to give you this for your desk. [Handed flag of national commander.]

Thank you.

National Commander WARNER. Thank you, Mrs. Love.

On behalf of the American Legion, I accept this flag in the spirit in which it is tendered. I am very happy and proud to receive it, for my father was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thank you.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

George Cameron, chairman, Alabama, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Seventy-one members of your committee on rehabilitation met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 503 in the courthouse and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

The chairman desires to express the sincere appreciation of the committee to Administrator Hines and his staff for their interest and assistance in our convention deliberations; and to the members of the rehabilitation and field service staffs for their help and advice.

In the interest of time and convenience a digest of the approved resolutions has been prepared and will be so reported. If additional information on any resolution is desired it will be given upon request.

The rejected resolutions will not be referred to in this report unless there is a request from the floor. They will be maintained in the files of national headquarters; and if information is desired on any of this group requests for same should be directed to the national headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

CLAIMS AND PROCEDURE

Resolution No. 3. Asks amendment of regulations to permit payment of the statutory allowance for loss of use of an eye when visual acuity is 5/200 or less.

Resolution No. 4. Expresses dissatisfaction with the growing tendency of rating agencies of Veterans' Administration to require a complete showing or continuity of a chronic disease manifested in service before granting service connection.

Resolution No. 43. Asks removal of the limitation of marriage date for widows of war veterans in those instances where a child is born of the union.

Resolution No. 81. Asks revision of Senate Document No. 131, which is a codification of veterans' laws and regulations.

Resolution No. 188. Asks payment of accrued compensation or pension to the widow, child or children, and/or dependent parent in the order named, and in the absence of such dependent, to the person defraying expense of last illness and death, even though rating action had not been completed prior to the death of the veteran.

Resolution No. 190. Asks restoration of full compensation benefit in those cases where service connection is presumptive.

Resolution No. 195. Asks decentralization of all peacetime claims to the regional offices.

Resolution No. 212. Asks that burial flags be available in each post office where there is an American Legion post, and which is more than 25 miles from a county seat.

Resolution No. 220. Endorses a proposed act of Congress known as the Voorhis bill which provides for special evidentiary consideration of cases where there was combat service by the veteran.

Resolution No. 256. Requires that the service of the American Legion be extended to the new members of all armed forces and their dependents.

Resolution No. 257. Asks amendment of law to reinstate the rights of dependent widowers as provided by prior laws.

Resolution No. 261. Requests that Government life-insurance contracts be amended to include an automatic premium loan privilege at the option of the insured.

Resolution No. 264. Calls attention to the lack of storage space in the city of Washington for World War records, and asks that additional space be provided.

Resolution No. 310. Asks decentralization of authority to apportion awards under regulation 1 (a), part III, in those cases where the veteran is considered to be mentally, but not legally, incompetent.

Resolution No. 313. Reaffirms the fourth point of the 1933 four point program, that in no event shall widows and/or dependent children of deceased World War veterans be without Government protection.

Resolution No. 314. Reaffirms the request that the allowance of $30 per month for total permanent disabilities not due to service be increased from $30 to $50 per month.

Resolution No. 317. Asks that the Veterans' Administration be required to accept the statement of relationship as established by the veteran's insurance contract as prima facie evidence of relationship.

Resolution No. 322. Requests decentralization of World War death claims now held in the central office of the Veterans' Administration.

Resolution No. 343. Recognizes the presently existing congested situation in the city of Washington with lack of suitable space for housing Government agencies and requests the decentralization of all activities relating to military service since 1903 with the exception of the strictly administrative facilities of the Veterans' Administration.

Resolution No. 347. Requests decentralization of World War death claims which have been transferred to the central office, with a review of such claims after their decentralization to the regional office.

Resolution No. 403. Requests decentralization of authority to consider and make final determination on issues involving common-law marriages.

Resolution No. 404. Requests that the Veterans' Administration accept, unless fraud is proven, any official vital statistics which meet the requirement of the respective State law.

Resolution No. 435. Requests a minimum rating of permanent partial 10 percent for wounds incurred in service during the World War.

Resolution No. 447. Asks that administrative awards of benefit for permanent total disability accorded by the Service Letter of April 2, 1940 be effective from the date such degree of disability is shown, and further requests a review of all cases heretofore allowed under this Service Letter as to effective date of awards.

Resolution No. 530. Reaffirms the traditional policy of the American Legion in providing protective benefits for veterans based upon disability be adhered to.

Resolution No. 534. Asks that permanent and total ratings for tuberculosis which have been in effect for 5 or more years, be not reduced except upon an actual showing of ability to follow continuously a substantially gainful occupation for a period of not less than 18 months.

Resolution No. 548. Asks legislation to give insurance protection in the event an insured is declared no longer totally permanently disabled after receiving 240 installments.

MEDICAL, RATING SCHEDULE, AND HOSPITAL

Resolution No. 528. Recommends reorganization and improvements in the medical service of the Veterans' Administration.

Resolution No. 5. Asks for the appointment of special rating schedule committee of the American Legion for the purpose of making a study of the 1933 rating schedule of the Veterans' Administration.

Resolution No. 13. Asks amendment of the 1933 rating schedule of the Veterans' Administration for severe types of disability such as ulcerative colitis, asthmatic bronchitis, essential hypertension, and other conditions.

Resolution No. 139. Requests that rating boards be permitted to visit Veterans' Administration hospitals and State veterans' homes and hospitals other than those classified as strictly neuropsychiatric facilities.

Resolution No. 141. Reaffirms the request that total ratings be allowed for the psychoneuroses cases where the individual is shown to be unemployable.

Resolution No. 153. Requests liberalization of existing laws and regulations with respect to the issuance of prosthetic appliances.

Resolution No. 156. Reaffirms the request that the so-called misconduct and congenital disorders be considered as ratable disabilities and that as to the so-called misconduct cases, the same consideration shall be given them as is given in the cases of veterans of other wars.

Resolution No. 161. Requests that hospitalized veterans without dependents whose pension is reduced to $6 per month be included within the class who are accorded comfort articles.

Resolution 184. Asks a total permanent rating for hospitalized veterans suffering from active tuberculosis.

Resolution No. 191. Requests establishment of a cancer clinic in each large center of population where the Veterans' Administration has a general medical hospital.

Resolution No. 221. Discusses the lack of a suitable rehabilitation program in tuberculosis hospitals and requests remedy.

Resolution No. 224. Requests a permanent and total rating regardless of the provisions of the rating schedule when it is shown that the veterans cannot in fact engage in employment because of service-connected disabilities.

Resolution No. 267. Requests that veterans applying for positions with the Veterans' Administration be not required to pay for physical examinations.

Resolution No. 324. Asks amendment of existing procedure to require a complete medical picture of the claimant, including his education and occupational background.

Resolution No. 345. Requests that authority be granted regional office rating boards and the central disability board to rate cases under regulation 1 (a), part III, which are now considered administratively in the central office of Veterans' Administration under paragraph 5 of the Service Letter of April 2, 1940, or under R. & P. R.–1142.

Resolution No. 408. Requests more liberal rating for combat wounds of hand.

Resolution No. 432. Requests a permanent and total rating when there is present any impairment or defect of mind or body which is sufficient to render it impossible for the individual to follow a substantially gainful occupation.

Resolution No. 446. Reaffirms the request for a 1-year presumption of service connection in cases of nontubercular respiratory diseases.

Resolution No. 529. Requests that the Veterans' Administration as a National Defense Agency be granted priorities to the end that the necessary building supplies and hospital equipment be made available as an emergency.

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY CONSTRUCTION

The following resolutions were referred to the standing rehabilitation committee under the terms of the Cleveland convention Resolution No. 13, which expresses the American Legion's policy as to hospital construction. That policy is hereby reaffirmed. The resolutions are listed below according to States.

Arizona	Res. Nos. 203, 204	Oklahoma	Res. No. 409
California	Res. No. 223	New Jersey	Res. No. 524
Colorado	Res. No. 25	Pennsylvania	Res. No. 90
Illinois	Res. Nos. 262, 266	Puerto Rico	Res. Nos. 421, 420
Michigan	Res. No. 332	South Dakota	Res. No. 431
Minnesota	Res. No. 498	Iowa	Res. No. 518
Missouri	Res. No. 369	Tennessee	Res. No. 443
Montana	Res. No. 28	Texas	Res. No. 461
New York	Res. No. 376	Wisconsin	Res. No. 499

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE STANDING, REHABILITATION COMMITTEE FOR STUDY, NECESSARY ACTION, AND FORMAL REPORT

Resolutions Nos. 45, 91, 367, 370, 377, 424, and 433. Which suggest increases of compensation rating on an age basis were referred for study and report to the next national rehabilitation committee conference.

Resolution No. 216. Refers to a Post Office Department order excluding dogs from post-office buildings, thus interfering with the blind who use "seeing eye" dogs to aid them in their everyday lives.

Resolution No. 353. Relating to mandates of previous national conventions on the subject of veterans' rehabilitation and care.

Resolution No. 407. Requests a general liberalization of regulations relating to service-connected disability compensation.

Resolution No. 39. Requesting an additional field secretary for area E was referred by the committee to the convention committee on internal organization, but as that committee had already completed its work, the chairman is referring this resolution to the national adjutant.

Resolution No. 15, Relating to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Memphis, Tenn.

Resolution No. 187. Requesting a full-time contact representative at the Veterans' Administration Facility, American Lake, Wash.

Resolution No. 208. Referring to the Veterans' Administration Facility at Tucson, Ariz.

Resolution No. 268. Referring to the Veterans' Administration Facility at Downey, Ill.

Resolution No. 443. Referring to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Memphis, Tenn.

Resolution No. 457. Referring to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Legion, Tex.

Resolution No. 458. Referring to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Legion, Tex.

Resolution No. 460. Referring to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Dallas, Tex.

Resolution No. 463. Referring to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Legion, Tex.

Resolution No. 14. Relating to the Ozark Sanitorium, Hot Springs, Ark.

Resolution No. 24. Relating to permanent and total ratings for service-connected disabilities.

Resolution No. 48. Relating to osteopathic therapy.

Resolution No. 49. Relating to the Hot Lake, Oreg., Sanitarium.

Resolution No. 50. Relating to quarters, subsistence, and laundry for Veterans' Administration orderlies and attendants.

Resolution No. 176. Relating to hospitals and medical care for persons in military service while on leave.

Resolution No. 193. Relating to compulsory deductions from the salary of nurses and attendants for maintenance.

Resolution No. 206. Relating to the night-work schedule of hospital personnel.

Resolution No. 219. Relating to death by suicide in service-connected cases.

Resolution No. 405. Relating to dental service for hospitalized persons.

Resolution No. 422. Relating to a contract hospital facility in Puerto Rico.

Resolution No. 497. Relating to osteopathic therapy.

Resolution No. 514. Relating to hospital privileges for retired Army and Navy men in Hawaii.

Resolution No. 525: Relating to the sale by hospital patients of articles made by them.

Resolution No. 16. Relating to contract beds at the Army-Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Resolution No. 462. Relating to contract hospital beds at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Resolution No. 465. Relating to contract beds at the Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex.

(The report was adopted.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF ORPHANS OF VETERANS

J. T. McGarry, chairman, Iowa, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, 18, 1941:

Thirty-seven members of your committee on education of orphans of veterans met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 414 in the courthouse, Milwaukee.

Gen. P. C. Harris, national director and chairman of the national committee on education of orphans of veterans, and Claude Brown, national field secretary, American Legion, organized the convention committee.

James T. McGarry, of Iowa, was elected chairman of the committee and Miss Gertrude Hutchins, of California, was elected secretary.

The committee unanimously agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The following resolutions were approved:

RESOLUTION NO. 511. MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

Whereas the Congress of the United States by act approved June 8, 1926, increased the authorized number of cadets at the United States Military Academy

and the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy by 40 at each institution and directed that the additional appointments be made by the President from among the sons of those who were killed in action or died during the World War; and

Whereas the youngest of the possible beneficiaries of the act of June 8, 1926, will be too old to enter the Naval Academy after 1941, and the Military Academy after 1943; and

Whereas the sons of veterans who have died since the World War of service-connected disabilities are entitled to special consideration along with the sons of those who died during said war: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to amend the act of June 8, 1926, so as to include as beneficiaries the sons of veterans who have died since the World War, or who may hereafter die, of service-connected disabilities, as well as the sons of those who died during the war.

RESOLUTION NO. 512. CONTINUANCE OF GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION AFTER TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY

Whereas the act of Congress approved May 29, 1928, amending the World War Veterans Act so as to authorize the continuance of compensation after the age of 18 years to children of deceased veterans pursuing courses of instruction in schools, colleges, and universities, expressly prohibits the payment of such compensation after these children reach the age of 21; and

Whereas many of these fatherless boys and girls cannot complete their college or vocational education before they reach their twenty-first birthday; and

Whereas the war orphan scholarship acts of several of the States permit the beneficiaries to remain in school or college until they complete the regular course of not exceeding 4 years entered upon before they become 21: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to amend the act of May 29, 1928, so as to authorize the continuance of the payment of compensation until the beneficiary completes the regular course of not exceeding 4 years, provided he has entered upon such course before his twenty-first birthday.

RESOLUTION NO. 510. DEPARTMENT COMMANDER SCHOLARSHIPS

Whereas the need for educational aid other than, and in addition to, that provided by the Federal Government and the States for orphans of veterans is becoming more pronounced each year; and

Whereas the national executive committee on May 2, 1941, adopted a resolution providing for the award annually of five scholarships to orphans of veterans, to be known as national commander scholarships; and

Whereas the preamble to such national executive committee resolution expresses the hope that "awarding of a few scholarships annually by the national commander would, by example, encourage the establishment of department and post scholarships:" Therefore be it

Resolved, That the attention of all departments be invited to the national executive committee resolution providing for the annual award of five national commander scholarships to orphans of veterans, and that they be requested to give consideration to the award annually of department commander scholarships to one or more orphans of veterans residing in their respective departments.

The committee adopted a resolution thanking Mrs. A. C. Schaefer, national chairman of the education of war orphans committee, American Legion Auxiliary, for participation in the educational program for war orphans.

Clyde Barnett and Frank B. Hamilton of Dearborn, Mich., reported on the vocational training project being conducted for underprivileged children of war veterans by Henry Ford, and the committee expressed its appreciation for his sponsorship of this noteworthy activity.

The report was adopted.

65691—42——6

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

Lawrence J. Fenlon, chairman, Illinois, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty-one members of your committee on employment met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 512 in the courthouse and unanimously agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Lawrence J. Fenlon of Illinois was elected chairman and Bruce Stubblefield of Oklahoma elected secretary of the committee.

Your committee considered the reports of the standing national committee on employment and the standing national committee on veterans preference and was also privileged to hear from Mr. Charles R. Anderson, chairman of board of Appeals and Review, United States Civil Service Commission; Mr. O. D. Hollenbeck, Chief of Veterans' Section, United States Employment Service Division, Bureau of Employment Security; Past National Commander James A. Drain, Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency; Paul H. Griffith, national director of employment; and James Fitzgerald, chairman of the veterans' preference committee.

The secretary of the committee was directed to send a letter of regret to Capt. Jack Crowley, chairman of the national veterans' employment committee, who is now convalescing in the Army Hospital in Louisiana.

Thirty-five resolutions were considered by your committee. Four were referred to the standing committee on employment for further investigation and consideration by that standing committee. These resolutions are Nos. 122, 372, 428, and 503. Six resolutions were referred to the standing committee on veterans' preference for further study and investigation. These resolutions are Nos. 26, 328, 330, 359, 389, and 429. One resolution, being resolution No. 1, relative to the Civilian Conservation Corps, was referred by your committee to the resolutions committee for their consideration. No action was considered necessary on 3 resolutions, being resolutions Nos. 88, 388, and 390, as the present law now covers the matters referred to in said resolutions. One resolution was rejected; this is resolution No. 387, which would affect the pension funds of certain Federal employees.

It is the responsibility of your convention committee to recommend to the convention a program to be followed by the standing national committee on employment. Four resolutions dealing with the contemplated program were approved. These resolutions are Nos. 198, 226, 254, and 329. The program is as follows:

1. Reaffirm actions taken by past national conventions that employment shall be a major program and direct national headquarters to give proper recognition to and provide adequate facilities at future national conventions for such committees.

2. Continue and increase our efforts and financial expenditures for reemployment and vocational training for workers over 40.

3. Conduct a national employment week for workers over 40 during the first week in May 1942.

4. Reaffirm our endorsement of a rigid enforcement and extension of civil service with adequate preference for veterans.

5. Utilize fully the help of field secretaries in aid of the employment program.

6. Regularly devote space in the monthly magazines and columns of the National Legionnaire to articles on employment and veterans' preference.

7. Vigorously press a program of stabilization.

8. Continue our cooperation with outstanding leaders of finance, industry, labor, Government, and agriculture, to endeavor to secure a permanent solution of the employment problem.

9. Undertake a study in cooperation with industry, labor, and Government, with a view of securing gainful employment for those who are physically disabled.

10. Study the present trends of industry and employment, including the question of priorities and national-defense orders to the end that employment shall not be lessened in any communities due to the national-defense program.

In the matter of veterans' preference in civil service, five resolutions were recommended for adoption by your committee. Resolution No. 119 requests that veterans' preference as a law be established. This is in accordance with the actions previously taken and a bill is now being prepared by the legislative com-

mittee covering the subject matter. Resolution No. 414, relative to the veterans' preference in civil service, is likewise a reiteration of the previous policy heretofore adopted and a bill covering the subject matter, we are advised, is now being prepared by the Legion committee.

Resolution No. 120 recommends a uniform age of 65 for retirement of nurses in the Government service.

Resolution No. 121 protests the contemplated transfer of the Government employees' retirement fund from the United States Civil Service Commission to the Social Security Board.

Resolution No. 371 requests 30 years' service optional retirement for veterans in civil service.

Due to the recent liberalization by law of the Work Projects Administration law as it pertains to veterans and the widows of veterans and wives of disabled veterans, only one resolution was considered necessary by your committee. This is resolution No. 89 which is recommended for adoption. This resolution recommends that disability compensation shall not be considered as income in determining eligibility for Work Projects Administration.

For the past several years the American Legion has been actively participating in a program of employment stabilization. Four resolutions dealing with this subject matter, all of them practically identical, were considered by your committee. These resolutions are Nos. 82, 308, 439, and 504. Your committee recommends the adoption of resolution No. 504 which reiterates our support of the threefold employment-stabilization program on which the American Legion has been embarked for the past 3 years.

In the matter of the reemployment of selectees and others entering the military service the national employment committee has adopted a policy of cooperation with the selective service organization and has tendered to that organization our assistance to the end that any man now serving in the armed forces upon his discharge shall be aided in securing employment. Three resolutions dealing with the subject matter of reemployment of selective-service trainees and others were considered by your committee. These resolutions are Nos. 165, 227, and 441. Your committee recommends the adoption of resolution No. 165, which advocates the guaranty to men now serving that their civilian positions will be open to them upon return to their civilian pursuits.

Resolutions 253 and 391 have to do with the opposition to the establishment of an unnecessarily low age limit in defense contracts and projects. Resolution No. 253 is recommended for adoption as covering the subject matter and requests that a provision be inserted on all national-defense contracts that no age limit shall be established and that the selection of employees shall be made on the basis of ability and qualification.

Resolution No. 47 recommends that the Wagner-Peyser Act be amended to extend the employment service to Puerto Rico to the end that an employment office for veterans may be established in the island.

Your committee, in order to assure that the program recommended for adoption to this convention may be successfully followed through after the convention, directs that a meeting of the standing committee on employment be called by the national commander immediately prior to, or at the same time as, the national executive committee meets in November at Indianapolis.

Your committee unanimously recommends the adoption of the foregoing report.

(The report was adopted.)

National Commander WARNER. Service to country, especially in time of stress and turmoil, is the creed of every Legionnaire.

Though the man whom I am about to present to you is not a Legionnaire in the sense that he served in the armed forces of our Nation, he is a Legionnaire at heart, and it was only because of the fact that he was not enlisted or inducted into the service that he is not eligible to our organization. He was, however, an extremely responsible official of our Government during the World War, and it was his duty and that of the organization which he represented, as fellows say, to "get us over there and back." I refer to the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Sr., who served as Secretary of the United States Navy during those strenuous days of 1917–18. He is the only living member of President Wilson's World War Cabinet. And looking upon him here, he cer-

tainly belies the years of great service to his country that are behind him.

Josephus Daniels did not finish his service to the country which we all love so well when he retired from the Cabinet in 1921. He did, for a time, return to his home in Raleigh, N. C., and devoted his time to the publication of his newspaper. Newspapers, you may not know, were not his first love, and he had the unique distinction of being admitted to the bar at the age of 18, but printer's ink got into his bloodstream and he turned publisher. I am sure the law profession lost an outstanding lawyer.

In 1933 our Government again called Josephus Daniels back into its services, this time as representative to our neighbor to the south, the Republic of Mexico. It is now my distinct pleasure to present to you the former Secretary of the United States Navy and present Ambassador to Mexico, the Honorable Josephus Daniels.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, and Secretary of the Navy during the World War, addressed the convention, as follows:

Mr. Commander, comrades, and shipmates, I count it a high privilege, animated by the spirit of the American Legion and devotion to the democratic principles of our country to hold fellowship again with my comrades and shipmates as you hail the coming of the unity of all America from Alaska to Argentina. This is a goal to which forward-looking men have aspired since colonialism and imperialism were driven from the New World.

You Legionnaires have been through the crucible of battle. You are the men who more than others realize that our day of need is here. You are the men who know that our concerted efforts and sacrifices are required in this hour to give us the mighty sinews of war to uphold our way of life. You are the men who know that not only concerted action on our part, but also on the part of the peoples of all the Americas, are vital to safeguarding those things which constitute our very existence. You and all patriots, therefore, celebrate with enthusiasm the advent of continental solidarity.

Your countrymen, grateful for your valor in the World War, look to you for leadership in this critical period in the history of the world. You did not fail them in 1917–18. Please, God, you will not fail them now.

In our sincere confidence in the innate good faith of mankind, the majority of us forgot after the armistice that it was only through steadfast and constant preparedness that we could preserve not only for ourselves, but also for our neighbors on this continent, those very things which mean a free way of life for the happiness of the individual. This forgetfulness was not true of the Legion. Its members returned from the armistice with a knowledge born of bitter experience that the only answer to greed is force—force to the limit. From the day visionless Senators denied the United States the high privilege of taking its seat at Geneva to cooperate with other nations in the insurance of world sanity and undergirding the plighted pledge of universal peace, the American Legion has steadfastly, persistently, and constructively urged in more quiet days the full measure of preparation for defense which is now rapidly being achieved, but achieved now in the face of world conflict and desperate need for haste, with resultant added expense and increased difficulties to the national economic structure. It must be a matter of profound satisfaction and just pride that where others failed to see the necessity of preparedness the Legion foresaw the dangers which beset us today and sought to make ready against the hour of peril.

The naval program of 1915–19 would have given the United States the most powerful navy in the world, but shortsighted men sank fighting ships nearing completion and steadily reduced naval strength to dangerous proportions.

Then the American Legion protested.

Decreased appropriations weakened the Army after the armistice to the point where military leaders warned of the loss of needed strength.

Then the American Legion protested.

Air power which the United States gained in the World War was permitted to lapse, and the essential expansion needed and urged by military strategists and civilian leaders was neglected.

Then the American Legion protested.

Isolationists from 1920 to 1933 denied the sound doctrine of Washington, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Then the American Legion protested.

The Legion declared again and again that the surest way to keep war from this continent was by such preparedness as would be an insurance against the dangers of war. The urging of the Legion, born of experience forged in the furnace of war, fell on barren ground, and it is because of that neglect in the years since 1920 that we are now feverishly bending every energy into production of weapons for our defense and to render aid to other countries fighting for their very lives. Belatedly, we, one and all, pay tribute to the prophetic warning of the Legion in all the years since members of the American Expeditionary Force in a gathering at Paris laid the foundations of your organization.

We must not feel, however, that our rearmament should be or is limited to iron and steel. We have another type of armament and one which strengthens us beyond any material weapon. It is the arsenal of full cooperation of all the people of the New World in mutual defense against the permeation of imported "isms" or alien systems of government. A common experience and a common history and a common sacrifice contribute to unified action. All these republics have felt the sting of government imposed by imperialistic foreign rule. They all won their independence through the hard road of conflict by the exhibition of a noble courage. Their descendants, proud of their heritage, are ready now as were their forebears to make any and every sacrifice to preserve for themselves and their children the freedom won by their fathers.

With three continents burning up in the fires of war and their peoples raging with hate or suffering under oppression, this convention of Legionnaires, who have been tried in the furnace of battle and come out purified, gathers in the comforting and inspiring knowledge that the heart's desire of all Americans from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego is consecrated to continental solidarity—solidarity to uphold and undergird democracy and the right of every man and peoples to self-government. Each and all have joined in the high resolve to stand together against any totalitarian invasion by propaganda, gun, or bombs, and in the solemn consecration that in mutual protection any attack upon one will call into action the combined resistance of the other 21 republics.

This achievement of oneness did not come by chance. Nothing good happens in God's world—all blessings come from forethought and sacrifice. A century before the epoch-making gathering at Panama and at Habana in 1939–40, there were prophets who envisioned the cooperation "One for all and all for one" which we celebrate today, Monroe in 1823 had the vision splendid, and we have lived to see his Doctrine move from unilateral to multilateral and become the possession of the whole hemisphere. Early in his administration President Roosevelt made it clear that the Monroe Doctrine was "for the Western Hemisphere against outside aggression; not as a weapon to be employed by one American government against another."

Bolivar, justly called The Liberator, sensed the need of a hemispheric solidarity when he summoned the Congress of Panama in 1825 to bring that blessing into being—the cooperation in this hemisphere which now gladdens our hearts and strengthens our faith in the immortality of democracy. Bolivar, who was a century in advance of his age, devised a plan by which all the republics of America would form a united front for mutual assistance against encroachment or penetration by what he called "the decadent philosophies of the Old World." Lack of communications and transportation and barrier of language, accompanied by misunderstanding of Bolivar's lofty and patriotic goal, conspired to prevent the full fruition of his shibboleth—"Union, Union, Union," in his day.

But no noble concept dies, no great dream perishes with the dreamer, no vision glorious fades permanently. A century and more after shortsightedness failed to achieve the ideals of Bolivar, in that very Panama, representatives of all the pan-American countries came together at the most appropriate of sites—the base of the monument erected to Bolivar—and doing obeisance to their immortal predecessor, to make the solemn pronouncement that enables us in these our times to celebrate the day for which past generations had waited—the day when our ideals and understanding give us shelter, sure and safe, from the destruction which befell those nations in Europe which failed to form an unbreakable league against the ruthless rule of force.

If it be given to those who have gone before to know what is transpiring in this sphere, I can imagine the thrill that came to Simon Bolivar as he sensed the fulfillment in essence of his heart's desire. God willing, the spirit of Bolivar, as manifested at Panama, will guide us through the stormy seas of this tragic era and assure the American republics the enlargement and perpetuation of the liberties for the attainment of which Washington and Bolivar and Hidalgo gave the full measure of devotion.

Before Lima, before Panama, before Habana, before continental solidarity, and long before the flames of war lit up the horizons overseas, it was certain that some day a new doctrine must possess the hearts and souls of the peoples of pan America. On March 4, 1933, in a historic inaugural address President Roosevelt enunciated a policy which has been the guiding star of this period. It was given the name of the good-neighbor policy.

He said: "In the field of world policy I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself, and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

With these words, the old slogans which had kept neighbors apart were sent into the discard and made as dead as any dinosaur. The policy of the good neighbor drove out the old slogans of the "big stick," the "big brother," "dollar diplomacy," replacing them with a brotherhood of equals, fraternizing to make a hemisphere consecrated to the defense of equal sovereignty and the preservation of the American way of life. The threats of spreading war have cemented the compact initiated at Panama and strengthened at Habana in 1940.

That declaration of President Roosevelt supplemented and implemented the voluntary pledge of Woodrow Wilson at Mobile in 1913 when he said: "The United States will never again consent to seek one additional foot of territory by conquest."

As far back as the close of the year 1933 President Roosevelt made this commitment:

"It has seemed clear to me as President that the time has come to supplement and implement the declaration of President Wilson by the further declaration that the definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention."

Skeptics abroad and imperialists at home accepted neither the Wilson nor the Roosevelt declaration at face value. "We have heard fine protestations of brotherhood before," said the unbelievers, and imperialists in the United States gave grounds for pan-American skepticism when they declared that Uncle Sam would send his marines wherever an American dollar was invested. When our President in the Platt amendment cut the strings that bound Cuba and withdrew the marines from the Caribbean and declared that never again would the United States intervene by force, the old misunderstandings disappeared and today there are no differences between the states of this hemisphere that cannot be settled by the arbitrament of reason without resort to arms.

Later, speaking to the whole hemisphere, President Roosevelt declared that no one group or race in the New World had any desire to dominate the others, saying that the only goal sought is the never-ending bond of "good, old-fashioned neighborly friendship," and he declared: "So bound together we are able to withstand any attack," and "together we will be able to ward off any infiltration of alien political and economic ideas that would destroy freedom and our democracy."

The noble conception of the good-neighbor policy of President Roosevelt likewise burned in the hearts of great men in other pan-American republics. It was voiced about at that time by Dr. Saavedra Lama, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement in which he said the good-neighbor declaration has "brought about for the first time a current of community ideas and sentiments without suspicion and without ill will."

That sentiment has been implemented by recent statements of leading statesmen and peoples of our sister republics. As you know, I have been the good-neighbor ambassador to Mexico for more than 8 years, and I think I am in a position to give you at first hand the views of Mexican statesmen on this subject.

His Excellency, ex-President Lazaro Cardenas, in an international broadcast addressed to all the nations of the Americas on June 9, 1940, said:

"Mexico has faith in the future of the democratic institutions and participates eagerly in this work for peace and well-being that is stirring the inhabitants of

this continent; and in the face of the serious problems that shake the earth as a result of the European tragedy, believes that the people of our America have the unavoidable duty of maintaining themselves in close understanding, constituting a single defensive front that will protect them against any violent and arbitrary intervention by alien forces that at any moment might attack the sovereign rights of our peoples who are united by the profound bond of their own liberty.

"Maintaining and strengthening the bonds of cooperation and friendship between the countries of America must constitute the most fervent desire of all the people of good will to whom this sincere message is addressed, in the name of the Mexican Nation."

His successor, President Avila Camacho, in his patriotic inaugural address, rang true in his well-known devotion to democracy and Pan-American unity, in his message to the Mexican Congress this month, September 1, 1941. He said:

"I consider it appropriate to reiterate that Mexico is ready to give her full support to the defense of America, thus strictly following that line of conduct which she has held from the beginning of the struggle which is afflicting the world; vigilant observation of those conflicts going on beyond the continent, but energetic collaboration in the exercise, the strengthening, and the guaranteeing of those democratic principles which serve as a basis for the union of American peoples. Aware of our limitations and pacifists by desire and tradition, we wish to keep ourselves apart from any armed struggle; but, jealous of our independence, we will not omit a single effort for the maintenance, together with the inviolability of our territory and the sovereignty of our Government (literally, institutions), of the integrity of America and sacred right of thinking and of acting as freemen in a hemisphere where there is affirmed the great ideal of liberty and of justice."

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Ezquiel Padilla, a man of wide experience in the service of his country at home and abroad, has reiterated his position and that of this country on numerous occasions. I quote for you some excerpts from statements made by him:

"The reaction against Nazi propaganda throughout the Americas is the strengthening of American solidarity. * * * Our conscience * * * is awake to the fact that nothing will save us in these days except the most compact unity."

Concerning the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting:

"In the midst of those shadows which now surround us, the noble principles expressed by the Governments of the United States and England are the principles of those conditions of equity, harmony, and civilized life that all sincere men desire for the future. * * * All these points * * * represent the will of America united now more than ever, before the threat of evil and destruction, in the democratic ideals of mutual respect between nations and equality among the peoples of the entire world.

* * * * * * *

"Mexico is on guard for any act which * * * tries to make Mexican soil a field for activities hostile to continental solidarity.

"The world is involved in shadows but * * * liberty is invincible and the dream of Morelos, who foresaw a free America, will endure throughout all evil designs for enslaving the world.

* * * * * * *

"I believe that all the governments of the continent should be on guard. We must watch against those maneuvers of invisible warfare now so well known and against that propaganda * * * whose object is to undermine the unity of nations and block the American solidarity of our continent.

* * * * * * *

"The cause of our continent against mechanized dictatorship and the motives we should preach among our people and we should plant in their hearts is * * * that the flag of democracy and of continental solidarity shall not serve as a cover to deceivers or imposition; that liberty shall be the basis of our life; that governments shall be the true expression of their peoples; that neither from within nor from without, iniquity * * * shall crush the heart of mankind of America. * * * The students and teachers * * * are the crusaders of a great cause of a free America, united and indivisible."

By actions suitable to these words the Mexican Government has not hesitated for a moment to do any and everything necessary to carry out the declaration of its President and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The view expressed by the Government is shared by the majority of the rank and file of the people and the Mexican press which are squarely alined with the cause of the democracies.

Let us now turn to the declarations and statements of those other great statesmen in our sister republics farther to the south, when they touch upon the question of inter-American solidarity.

In his report for 1941 to the National Congress of Colombia, His Excellency, Dr. Eduardo Santos, referring to the totalitarian systems set up in Europe, and the doctrines of liberty and democracy prevailing in the Americas, said:

"In the presence of these two camps the Government of the United States formally invites the peoples of the continent to keep firm, unanimous, and compact in the camp of democracy and liberty. And it, itself, prepares to fight without reserve and to the extreme limit in defense of the principles which it rightly considers as the supreme safeguard of the moral treasures of humanity."

* * * * * * *

"The Government of Colombia considers that 'the policy of American solidarity' proclaimed at the conferences of Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama, and Habana is much more than mere words; it should constitute a precious course of action and thought, a definitive orientation in our international life."

His Excellency, President Elie Lescot, of Haiti, in his inaugural address on May 15, 1941, stated:

"During the tragic hours through which all humanity is now living, it is impossible for any nation to play a hesitant role. The whole world must know that the Republic of Haiti intends to maintain a perfect union with the 20 sister republics of this continent."

On August 22, 1941, His Excellency, the President of Panama, declared with reference to the eight points set forth by President Roosevelt after his conference with Churchill:

"I am sure that the eight points arrived at by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, will radiate very wholesome influences all over America, for the prestige of republican and democratic principles and the good neighbor policy.

"I am particularly pleased that President Roosevelt should have extolled once again, in such an exalted and perfectly unequivocal manner, the sacred principles of territorial liberty and the political independence of all nations.

"In a very special manner the statement of the two Governments pleases me, with the recognition of the sovereign rights of small countries and the right which each country has of adopting that form of government most appropriate to its idiosyncrasies, its needs, and the wishes of its own people, and with the principle of not accepting any territorial change which has not been freely consented to by the countries themselves and ratified by the constitutional powers in force."

Following a Cabinet meeting held on January 15, 1941, His Excellency, President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, and his Cabinet issued a joint statement as follows:

"The Cabinet discussed Cuba's position in the international field and in the face of the world conflict. The President and the Cabinet ratified in their entirety the declarations recently made by the Prime Minister; they asserted again that Cuba would defend its principles and the democratic sentiments which are the basis of our nationality; and they also declared that we find ourselves at the side of our ally, the United States of America, to whom Cuba will always lend, to the extent that circumstances make necessary, all possible cooperation for the preservation of democracy, of liberty, and of the existence of the civilized world."

In an address before the members of the Venezuelan Congress and the visiting United States Subcommittee on Appropriations, the President of the Venezuelan Senate, Dr. Alejandro Rivas Vasquez, said:

"We understand perfectly the situation and outlook of the whole world at the present moment. We cannot and will not be misled by phrases and gestures. We wish facts and ask for facts. First, independence, liberty, recognition of our own sovereignty; and second, we are ready to give life, homes, wealth, and everything to preserve these sacred things and to contribute efficiently and proportionately to our size and means in the defense of the continent.

"We are ready here to join hands with our good neighbors and loyal freinds at all times—the American citizens—in the defense of the continent and to procure peace for all good nations in such a way as was dreamed by the master of Ameri-

can idealism—this American in the manner of a continental sentiment and view—President Woodrow Wilson."

His Excellency, President Manuel Prado, of Peru, did not hesitate to declare himself when on April 1, 1941, and again on May 2, 1941, he said as follows:

"* * * [Peru] expresses, once more, its adherence to the cause of the states which fight resolutely to maintain, together with their independence, the integrity of the principles of democracy.

"In effecting this act of national affirmation in the exercise of our sovereignty directed to the progress and well-being of new generations, I comply with the unavoidable duty, responding to the dictates of my conscience as a citizen and as an official forged in the perennial truths which proclaim the spiritual liberty of man, of declaring that I share fully in the doctrine and policy of action which the President of the United States incarnates and which translate the profound hope of peoples to maintain their institutions, their honor, and their lives."

* * * * * * *

"Thus it is that America offers in this greatest period of history the fine spectacle of the renewal of its democratic faith and of its unbreakable decision to maintain its action of solidarity in the services of the principles which will shape the epic of their emancipation and which have characterized them in the universal concert as the home of liberty and of law."

His Excellency, President Baldomir, of Uruguay, in a press interview given to La Nación of Buenos Aires, on May 18, 1941, in reply to a specific question as to what Uruguay's attitude would be in the case that war would reach the American Continent and that the sovereignty of the American states should be violated, said:

"In reply to this question I must state that Uruguay is disposed to carry out in every way and at any time, to the limit of its possibilities, and in the role which circumstances may assign, the pledges which it contracted in signing the agreements reached at the conferences of Panama and Habana; agreements which preestablish the joint and defensive action of all American countries against foreign aggression, thanks to diplomatic and armed cooperation and the practical mutual assistance of the several members of the continental community."

His Excellency, President Ubico, of Guatemala, in the early part of March of this year, stated as follows to a correspondent of one of the great Argentine newspapers:

"Guatemala cooperates in continental defense in conformity with the principles of Panama and Habana, which are corollary to the solidarity, always more effective, between the Hispano-American nations and the United States, with which Guatemala has cultivated a warm friendship, particularly since 1871.

"My government has promulgated laws which proscribe ideological influences contrary to the democratic spirit of the institutions of the country."

His Excellency, President Carias, of Honduras, on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July in Tegucigalpa, stated:

"At this solemn hour, when we feel near to us the patriotic vigor of George Washington and Simon Bolivar, we must affirm our faith and our hope in the final triumph of democracy. The magnificent effort of Great Britain cannot be futile. We have placed our confidence in your great country and its distinguished executive, a leader of just causes for his noble policy of the good neighbor."

In his message to the National Congress of Ecuador, delivered on August 10, 1941, His Excellency, President Arroya del Rio, stated:

"* * * Ecuador will not display an apathetic front toward the defense of the continent, and it will cooperate in this defense to the extent that may be necessary for it to do so, because Ecuador, which has always felt deep appreciation for the necessity of American solidarity, could not betray the demands of its people. The Government hopes that the legislature will vest it with the broadest powers in connection with the work of the defense of democracy."

The Government of El Salvador on August 14, 1941, published an official statement of which the following is an excerpt:

"For these reasons the Government of El Salvador declares before the world its faith and devotion to democratic regimes, which it sustains and is disposed to defend with all the strength of which the Salvadorian soul is capable, and all antidemocratic doctrines; formulates its unshakable intention of collaborating with the Americas using all its spiritual and material resources to annihilate such doctrines, and expresses its vehement desire for the prompt return to the world of the reign of law and justice based upon democracy, the only form of Government which satisfies the conscience of men of good will."

His Excellency, President Getulio Vargas, of the United States of Brazil, in a speech made on the anniversary of Brazilian independence on September 7, 1940, said:

"Within the American Continent we enjoy an atmosphere of confidence and continue to practice the same century-old policy of friendly cooperation, offering, with absolute loyalty, our efforts for the prompt solution of all continental problems. The participation in today's civic festivities of special delegations from our neighboring countries, apart from affording us deep and sincere satisfaction, testifies, in an eloquent manner, to the spirit of fraternization and to the identity of sentiments which inspire our relations and transform into concrete action the generous ideal of American unity. We all feel that, if necessary, the American peoples will, as they have done in the past during their struggle for emancipation, unite their soldiers and their arms in the defense of their own sovereignty and of continental integrity."

Again on September 7, 1941, Dr. Vargas in a speech broadcast on the occasion of Brazilian Independence Day, said:

"The American nations form a 'defensive alliance which is prepared to resist aggression from any side.'

" 'Brazil,' added the President, 'is a pacific nation. Our greatest desire is to remain outside the terrible contingencies of the war, but we cannot predict the future nor what may be asked of us in this violent reform of the civilized world.' "

In an address made on June 4, 1941, the Foreign Minister of Brazil, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, said:

'This pleasure, however, which is a family asset, since it springs from our solidarity and neighborliness, must be preserved and defended in these times of such grave threats to human destiny. America, as we have always affirmed, has never been a source of quarrels and war, but the perennial inspiration for peace.

"Pan Americanism is not an end, but a political community, a means for achieving wider objectives which are universal. A prosperous, peaceful, and happy humanity is the supreme aspiration of our peoples. America has helped to further the solution of the problems of the East and West because it does and always will represent in the world a happy medium between the two extremes."

His Excellency, President Somoza, of Nicaragua, on July 4, 1941, said:

"Sensible thinkers and statesmen of this continent, men who love peace and the principles of justice and order which we devotedly proclaim in the name of the heroes of our glorious independence; all peoples who feel the strangulation of force against right, and the noble spirits who suffer the weight of violence against human dignity; all of those who speak with the heart from the devastated shores of the Old World, turn their eyes toward America and all that great portion of scorned humanity realize that for us there will be no tragic hour of new slavery, because we have learned much during our life as free peoples, and, having democracy as the support of our organization and defense, forming one block of aspirations, purposes, and hopes, we are ready to fight for our liberty."

On the occasion of the opening of the Bolivian Congress on August 6, 1941, His Excellency, President Penaranda, stated:

"It would be a mistake to think that political and economic repercussions of the European conflict will not reach or affect us. The nations of the world are so close to one another—regardless of the geographical distance which may separate them—and there exists such an interdependence among them, that no one country can consider itself aloof from the problems of others. We have seen in a bloody catastrophe, such as that now going on in the Old World, that nothing is held back. Anything is possible in the times in which we are living. We have seen centuries-old nations disappear within the course of a few weeks. We have seen principles disregarded which, until today, have been considered changeless. Humanity is living through a dramatic moment perhaps unique in all history. Everything seems to change; men and institutions, ideas and principles."

On July 7, 1941, His Excellency, Dr. Castillo, Acting President of the Argentine Republic, in a speech delivered in honor of the visiting chiefs of staff of the other American republics, stated:

"In fulfilling the obligations which cannot be denied to any sovereign nation, Argentine's traditional policy of peace and harmony with all nations of the world

has suffered no change; although the clash of extracontinental powers has upset our economy and modified our balance of trade, we believe the correct course is to keep alive collaboration with the American nations in order that the atmosphere of harmony will prevail here, where peace and order make nations great and nations respected."

His Excellency, Ruiz Guinazu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, stated on June 4, 1941:

"If I were to be permitted to anticipate briefly my impressions of this journey I should say without hesitation that I have become conscious of the existence of a renewed pan-American conscience, of a real unity of aspirations and sentiments, made public in the conferences of Panama and Habana; which has become more uniform and strengthened in giving greater value to the continent, without in this manner reducing the personality of the powers which constitute it.

"Because the present pan-Americanism has deepened, the reason of its finality in public international law, more than in private international law, obeys a more realistic and positive judgment.

"There is in all this a stimulating objectivity. It is reality itself which speaks and decides in greater measure, determined by the strong comment of communities and peoples above personalities.

"In proclaiming our unbreakable faith in law and justice, we have definitively formed our political and juridical conscience.

"From another point of view the world already knows that there is no reason for suspicions or secrets in the diplomatic obligations of the American chancelleries, and that when they propose to organize peace they exclude neither the defense against dissolving tendencies toward our republican and democratic institutions, nor the reciprocal aid which they should lend each other to maintain their own existence."

Excerpts from a speech made by His Excellency, Dr. Manuel de Jesus Troncoso de la Concha, President of the Dominican Republic, on November 16, 1940:

"E pluribus unum should also and always be the motto of the Americas, to synthesize their spiritual union, cementing it in their identical love for their own sovereignty and independence and that of others, in the upholding and defense of this sentiment and of their democratic institutions by every means, and in the strengthening of their relations with all races, as a way of working together for the happiness of all and that of each one of the nations which compose the domain of the Western Hemisphere."

In an interview published in La Tribuna, of San Jose, Costa Rica, on August 22, 1941, His Excellency, President Calderon Garcia, said:

"I have not had the opportunity to refer to the eight points of President Roosevelt due to the state of my health during the last few days. I believe I am expressing the feelings of the people of Costa Rica as well as my own when I state that my Government is in complete accord with these points, in view of the European war and the threats against the world. America must remain compact and share the same ideals; she must be jealous of her liberty and her independence. While it is true that many of the republics which make up this continent are small, diminutive in fact, it is also true that solidarity makes us great and invincible. These countries are thoroughly conscious of the significance of democracy and liberty. They have lived under these ideals the greater part of their existence, and even though some governors have acted against these sacred rights of the countries, and on other occasions foreign interventions have occurred, we can safely say, without any doubts, that such happenings are a thing of the past, and that little by litle we have conquered the greatest ideals of freedom. President Roosevelt, through his policy of good neighbor and cooperation among the countries of America, has built the foundation of a new America that cannot distrust its brothers but has complete confidence in the disappearance of political or racial differences that at other times have marred our history. Evolution has been slow, but it is now a fact."

In an address on September 2, 1941, His Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, said:

"American solidarity is a combination of the moral, economic, and physical forces of these countries to conserve intact together with their own sovereignty the beneficial democratic norms which rule us. The solidarity only contemplates the employment of force for the common defense in case of extracontinental aggression. Chile is disposed to participate in the defense with serene and irrevocable decision."

In April last, His Excellency, the President of Paraguay, said:

"Continental solidarity is a doctrine which merits the most frank adherence of the Paraguayan Government."

His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, stated:

"We proclaim solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance as substantial norms of American international life together."

You have heard what our friends to the south have to say on the question of continental solidarity. Let us now turn to what the President, the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State have to say:

The President, in a speech on May 27, 1941, stated:

"* * * Now, as never before, the unity of the American republics is of supreme importance, to each and every one of us and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. Our future independence is bound up with the future and independence of all our sister republics * * *. We reassert the solidarity of the 21 American republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the hemisphere. We have pledged material support to the other democracies of the world and we will fulfill that pledge. We in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether and when, and where, our American interests are attacked or our security threatened."

In an address on May 16, 1941, the Secretary of State said:

"* * * The American nations, beyond all others, have learned to live together, to work together, to join in solving common problems. We have achieved a unity in which no nation is afraid, and no nation's voice is unheard. The strength of any one of us is at the disposition of all; the problems of any one of us are the concern of all * * * as nations and as individuals, Americans have been vouchsafed the highest honor and responsibility ever granted to a group of peoples * * *."

In an address delivered on September 28, 1940, the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, said:

"Today, the governments of all the American republics are cooperating as one in the search for remedies for their common problems and with a full and reciprocal recognition of their several needs and requirements. They are as one in their determination to preserve their domestic institutions, their ancient liberties, and their independence and integrity; but more than that, they recognize today that the strength of every one of them is vastly enhanced by the combined strength of the rest. Speaking from the standpoint of a citizen of the United States, I can conceive of no greater safeguard to the national defense of the United States than the realization on our part that we possess the sympathy, the trust, and the cooperation of our neighbors of the New World * * *."

And so it is that we find the free peoples of America banded together in one mighty purpose—the defense of freedom, tolerance, equality, opportunity, justice—not only for society as a whole, but also for each particular individual. They are things for which our fathers contended; for which we have sacrificed; and which, now, we are ready to defend. God willing, our common faith and our common tradition and our common unity will bring about a lasting triumph for the freedom we cherish and will never surrender.

My personal and political creed, and I commend it to you in this hour, when all Americans should stand shoulder to shoulder, was first enunciated by that great American sailor, Stephen Decatur, in a toast given at Norfolk, Va., April 17, 1816:

"Our country, in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country right or wrong."

It may be objected by some that no man could acquiesce in wrong under any circumstances. That was the admonition of Decatur. He had supreme faith that his countrymen would reach the right conclusion and pursue the right course. He believed all citizens should accept the decision reached in legal and constitutional ways and give wholehearted support to the will of the land. His admonition was that no man should act on his own and in opposition to the lawfully declared policy of his country.

And what Decatur was ready to do all Americans of every decade should emulate as the high duty of every man who loves his country and wishes to preserve its free institutions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Glenn Campbell, chairman, Ohio, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Thirty-one members of your committee on publications met at 2:30 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 502 in the courthouse, Milwaukee, and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The committee adopted the following resolution having reference to the sudden death of Fred W. Chambers, of Kansas City, Mo., during the convention:

"Whereas it has pleased God the Father Almighty, Creator, and Ruler of all things in heaven and on earth, to summon His servant and our comrade, Fred W. Chambers, past commander of the Department of Missouri and at the time of his death, an advisory member of the Legion publications commission, whom He has called out of His world: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the convention committee on publications in national convention assembled, That, while cherishing the memory of his service among men, we commend his spirit unto God with the hope that eternal rest be granted him; and be it further

"Resolved, That as a mark of our common sorrow, a copy of this resolution be presented to his family and that a copy be spread on the minutes of the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Legion."

No resolutions affecting the official publications of the American Legion Magazine, the National Legionnaire, and the Legion Heir, were referred to this convention committee for consideration.

Reports were received from Vilas H. Whaley, vice chairman of the Legion Publications Commission; James F. Barton, director of publications; and A. A. Gardiner, editor of the American Legion Magazine.

There was a general discussion concerning the publication and distribution of the official publications of the American Legion, and a motion was unanimously adopted stating that it is the concensus of opinion of the convention committee on publications that the name of the official publication of the Sons of the American Legion, now the Legion Heir, be changed to such name as may be desired by the proper body of the American Legion that will not conflict with the name of the other official publication of the American Legion, the National Legionnaire.

(The report was adopted.)

National Commander WARNER. From its inception the American Legion has looked to the future, that future of the land we fought for, which lies in the keeping of the generations which follow us. Believing that through universal education we may equip each generation for its tasks and preserve to each the great privileges of liberty, our American Legion has kept a watchful eye upon American education.

It has been a friendly watchfulness, designed to help in every possible way the advance of fair, honest and constructive public education. In this watchfulness we have worked closely with the National Education Association, itself a democratic group of men and women workers in the great cause of learning. The president of that fine organization this year is a woman who has kept close to the groundwork of education, the teaching in the classrooms of the public schools. No finer group of women exists anywhere than the classroom teachers of the American public schools. The choice they have made for their leadership this year is with us today, a teacher from the Hiawatha School of Minneapolis, Minn., and a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, and the president of the National Education Association, Mrs. Myrtle Dahl.

ADDRESS BY MRS. MYRTLE DAHL, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Myrtle Dahl addressed the convention as follows:

It is a great pleasure for me, as the president of the National Education Association, to bring greetings from that association to this great convention.

A number of years ago a small nephew of mine, visiting in my home, discovered a picture in a book of the American flag. He was 4 years old, and his father was a Legionnaire. He brought the flag to me with a great deal of joy and said, "Isn't this beautiful?"

Being a teacher, of course, I had to take a questioning attitude to see why he thought it was beautiful; and so I said to him, "Yes; it is beautiful, but what is it?"

He looked at me, surprised, and said, "Why, don't you know? That is the American flag."

I said, "Well, what do you do with the American flag?"

And he said, "Why, the soldiers carried it in France."

And I said, "Well, what did the soldiers do in France?"

He said, "Well, some of the soldiers died in France, but my daddy came home."

And I said, "Did your daddy come home? That's good news."

He smiled at me and said, "You see, my daddy was the best runner!"

As I watched the parade yesterday, I decided that the only thing that 25 years had done to the American Legionnaires was to slow their pace just a little, and now they are the best marchers.

To the teachers in America's schools, we feel that this great defense has a decided challenge. We have always felt that America had a challenge to American education.

A great teacher many years ago said: "The things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal." And we feel that is the background of the teaching that we, the teachers of America, must do in our schools. It is the thing that is not seen, the thing that is in the mind and the thinking of American boys and girls, that is going to be the thing that is seen in the action when they become active participants in this social order of ours.

We are taking our responsibility seriously, but we realize that we are only one organization in this great social order who must assume some of this responsibility. The home is a very decided part of this educational plan. The home, the school, the church, and the community, working together, must build this, the things that are not seen in the thinking of American youth.

It seems to us that if the principles and the fine traditions that lie back of this great democratic plank are not lived daily by the boys and girls in the public schools of America, then the things that are done are going to be poorly done. From the time they are very small boys and girls until they are adults, there should be in the thinking and the living of every minute of those boys and girls the great story of American democracy, what it means, and what it is. There must be built in their thinking a morale, a love for what we have so strongly, in the rightness of what we believe, so that when the time comes when they must defend that democracy, they will do it intelligently, because they understand the story of it.

How prone people are today to play upon the weaknesses of this democracy. That is certainly the tool of every totalitarian country. They pick out the things that are wrong with our country—the mistakes that we have made—and they play it up so broadly that the children coming up in the public schools think that that is American democracy.

Now, we feel it is the duty, and the duty of both teachers and parents, as well as that of the American Legion, to work with us very closely in emphasizing the right things in American democracy, what is right with it—for many things are right.

We in this great democratic society are bound to make mistakes because our society is made up of a free-thinking, free-speaking people. We have a right to express our opinion, and if that isn't something right with America, then I don't know what it is. And I think we should also instill in the hearts and in the minds of the boys and girls in our charge, in the home and in the school, the fact that in freedom of speech and criticism, we do not mean prejudice; we mean freedom of speech and ethical understanding. There are times, even in our own America, it seems to me, when freedom of speech is the thing we need, but ethical under-

standing and morale and respect for our freedom would make us hesitate to use it. Never should it be taken from us, but we should use judgment.

We hope in the classrooms of America to teach the boys and girls to work together, to think together, and to live together; and toward that end we have made the center of education character training. I don't mean by character training the kind that we teach from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday and Thursday; I mean the kind of character training that lives 24 hours a day, lives in the schoolroom, lives in the home; the kind of character training that is going to build courage, that is going to build the kind of morale that can stand any pressure; to build the morale that will make the respect for labor, the respect for the other person's opinion, and a willingness to die, if necessary, for the thing that we stand for.

That is the morale we need, and that is the morale that we can build if we all work together. But as regards the decisions that we find in America today, that we find in the communities, is a willingness to attribute ulterior motives to the leadership we have chosen. And so we feel that one of the things we must build in the morale of our people is a confidence in the leadership we have chosen, after we have chosen that leadership. We must not let the boys and girls think that someone whose opinion is different from ours is always wrong. His opinion may be wrong, but his motives may not be. We want the boys and girls of America to learn to think and to think things through; and when I say think, I don't mean rearrange their prejudices; I mean really think things through.

And so I am appealing to the American Legion to give us your confidence, your wisdom and your support; give us the confidence that America's million teachers are determined that the boys and girls of America are not going to be "sold short" during this catastrophe in which we find ourselves today.

Boys and girls are only boys and girls today and not tomorrow; and they have every right to the privileges and rights and training and culture of American boys and girls. And so the teachers in the classrooms and the educators in America's schools are sincere and are honest in their effort to build in the minds and the thinking of America's children the real understanding of American democracy.

It has been a very fine contact that the National Education Association has had with the Legion in our American educational activities. I know you have done a great deal of thinking and you have helped us in that way. But I hope in the years to come that we are going to keep our American education week celebration; that we can keep and are going to keep in our thinking and in our minds American education every day in the year.

Now by this I don't mean propaganda. By this I don't mean just telling them that this is the finest country in the world in which we live; we know that it is. But we know it because we have the history back of it; we have its traditions; we know what it is attempting to do; and we know that we can take a part in working out its problems.

So in every classroom we are trying to give the boys and girls that same privilege, planning problems, planning a community and appreciating the work of every one working together to do his part for American democracy. We are trying to build morale so high that no matter what our mistakes, we cannot shake that morale; that it will build a determination to go to the front and see that America does the right thing.

We want to defeat the propaganda that is being spread that the only thing good about our democracy is the false doctrine that we have. We know better. And so we must build on a society, on our strength, and on our weaknesses; and as we build high moral character, as we teach the children in our homes and in our schools to determine the difference between truth and propaganda, by applying that, if we can succeed each day, the American teacher and the American home, in teaching high moral aims and ambitions, then I can assure the American Legion that its very fine motto, which means so much, will not only be a motto in words but will be a motto in deed; and we will find the people of America, its youth and adults, after years of training in an atmosphere conducive to thinking and honest opinion—we will find then that the youth and the adults of our country are living for God and country.

Thank you.

National Commander WARNER. Thank you, Mrs. Dahl, for that fine message.

I would just like to present you with a little token of our respect and esteem for you and your great organization, the National Education Association.

(Presentation of a beautiful basket of flowers.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE

Oscar Lamp, chairman, Arizona, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Thirty-eight members of your committee on child welfare met at 8 p. m., September 16, 1941, in committee room 412 in the courthouse, and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

INTRODUCTION

Our national resources include the children of our Nation.

Every community in our country is conscious of the fact that our children of today will lead in the civic responsibilities of the future as well as participate in the manning of the defenses of our Nation tomorrow.

We fully realize that the American people are continuously having their attention focused on certain phases of national defense with the result that communities and States are apt to overlook the day-to-day routine problems as they concern the child, the family, and the community.

The American Legion reminds our country that in these days our children are the greatest asset to our national security.

We realize our responsibility in increasing the interest and activity in child welfare because it is fundamental, in any long-range planning, for our national well-being.

The welfare of the children of our Nation is one of the main objectives of our organization.

We call upon the citizenry of our beloved country to rededicate themselves for greater service to America's children.

There were presented for the committee's consideration 19 resolutions:

No. 146 from the Department of Massachusetts be rejected because the subject matter pertains to the Department of New York and should be left to the discretion of the Department of New York.

No. 416 from the Department of Puerto Rico be disapproved because the provision is already in effect and that the Department of Puerto Rico be advised how to proceed.

No. 360 from the Department of Minnesota be disapproved because a part of the subject matter contains items that are already included in the national program and the balance of the resolution pertains entirely to departmental or local activity.

No. 417 from the Department of Puerto Rico could not be acted upon because the resolution is incomplete.

No. 134 from the Department of Louisiana was withdrawn because the subject matter is fully covered in the introduction to the convention child-welfare committee report.

The following resolutions were adopted:

APRIL—OFFICIAL CHILD-WELFARE MONTH

1. No. 537:

Whereas the success of April as American Legion Child-Welfare Month having proved its worth: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion set aside and designate the month of April of each year as the official American Legion Child Welfare Month.

AREA CHILD-WELFARE SCHOOL CONFERENCES

2. No. 540:

Whereas the need and success of area child-welfare school conferences having proved essential to the program: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the holding annually the five-area child-welfare school conferences be continued and that there be adequate representation of the National

Child Welfare Commission and division at said conferences and that the departments be requested to urge attendance and send their officers and officials to participate in these conferences in their respective areas.

CHILD-WELFARE MOTION-PICTURE FILMS

3. No. 539:

Whereas for the past 3 years the National Child-Welfare Division, through cooperative agreements with several private organizations, has been able to furnish certain motion-picture films to posts of the American Legion for which the Legion expresses appreciation and those films having been of both an instructive and entertaining nature and having been favorably received by the post; and

Whereas there is a growing need for expansion of this problem in the American Legion: Be it

Resolved, That the National Child Welfare Division be instructed to provide through further cooperative arrangements with private and semiprivate organizations, and when necessary through the purchase of suitable films, a larger and more complete library of motion pictures that can be loaned to the posts of the American Legion for educational work in the child-welfare field, and it is recommended to the national finance committee that provision be made in the child welfare division budget for the purchase of such films as are found suitable and necessary.

CHILD HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS

4. No. 535:

Whereas the physical examination of Selectees having demonstrated clearly the need for more adequate medical examination and treatment to detect and take care of remedial defects found among children of school age, and present programs having no provision for treatment of these conditions on a scale sufficient for the best results to assure healthy growth and development of the children: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion appeal to all Veteran's organizations to request the local and State governments to give earnest consideration to the possibility of developing a program for the physical examination of school children and such necessary treatment of the remedial conditions.

SCHOOL NOON LUNCH

5. No. 541:

Whereas observation and study having demonstrated that a good midday meal improves the ability of school children to carry on their studies and activities during the afternoon period, and the examination of youth called into the selective service having brought to light many defects of health traceable to early malnutrition and undernourishment and study having also shown that there were 9,000,000 undernourished children in the United States, children whose family income cannot provide the food they need and many of whom will be deterred from growing up to be healthy citizens of the future unless we do something for them now; and

Whereas the United States Department of Agriculture at this time affords an opportunity to correct this condition in part through the communities by making available to local sponsors of School Lunch programs, food materials to make it possible to carry on a school lunch program through which children needing it may be provided a daily noon meal, under supervision where possible of a teacher of home economics, a well-rounded lunch of nourishing foods which can go a long way toward making up for inadequate diets at home, and the American Legion and its affiliated organization through their posts and units in cooperation with other civic and community groups and organizations already being in action in assisting in many communities in this school lunch program: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion endorses the program of school noon lunch for children in cooperation with local civil organizations and urges the posts, units and departments to give their leadership and cooperation to this school noon lunch program in behalf of the needy children of the country.

CHILD WELFARE PERSONAL SERVICES

6. No. 536 and No. 538:

Whereas there is a growing need for additional services of representatives from the national child welfare division in connection with child-welfare needs

in the Departments, both in the field of spreading information concerning the American Legion child-welfare program and in bringing about needed betterment in the State training or industrial schools in the various States: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the national child-welfare division, through established administrative channels be instructed to make available to those Departments requesting and showing the need, such personal services of qualified representatives from the national child-welfare division as will assist in accomplishing the desired result in the Department.

AID FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

7. No. 87, No. 164 and No. 133 consolidated:

Whereas it has been the experience of the various departments of the American Legion that the grants for aid to dependent children under the Federal Social Security Act are in most cases inadequate to meet the needs of American children; and

Whereas the present Social Security Act sets a maximum amount for each child on which the Federal Government participates on a matching basis of 50 percent, thereby setting a standard for State grants which are far too meager: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Legion petitions the Congress of the United States to make provision for a more liberal maximum amount on which the Federal Government participates; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to make an exhaustive study of the present status of the Social Security Act with the view of liberalizing many of the provisions applicable to children.

CHILD WELFARE FINANCIAL GRANTS TO DEPARTMENTS

8. No. 27 and No. 145 consolidated:

Whereas the child-welfare program is divided into three distinct classifications—educational, legislative, and direct material relief; and

Whereas the educational phase is essential to the advancement of the entire program; and

Whereas experience has shown that there is a continuous need for this service: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the finance committee be requested to set up in the child-welfare budget sufficient funds, from moneys other than those from the earnings of the endowment fund, for the purpose of providing financial grants to departments for educational and administrative needs in advancing the child-welfare program; and be it further

Resolved, That the national child welfare commission shall promulgate the rules and regulations concerning such financial grants.

COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

9. No. 543:

Whereas there has grown up during the past several years a most beneficial relationship between the American Legion National Child Welfare Division and the American Academy of Pediatrics, an organization of physicians specializing in childhood conditions and diseases; and

Whereas that relationship has brought to the national child welfare division helpful benefit both in advice as to procedure and in the cost for medical and surgical services for children of veterans of the World War; and

Whereas the president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Dr. Edward Clay Mitchell, of Memphis, Tenn., being also an advisory member to the American Legion National Child Welfare Committee, has broadened the relationship and cooperation between the two organizations, it is proposed that the services of a recognized pediatrician be made available, on an advisory basis, to the American Legion in every State and in the majority of cities of the United States without financial cost to the American Legion: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion approves such cooperative relationship of the American Legion National Child Welfare Division with the American Academy of Pediatrics as may be developed after complete study by the national child welfare division of all of the conditions involved and instructs the national child welfare commission, the national child welfare division, and the departments to make full use of the services offered by the American Academy, for which services there will be no financial or other obligation on the part of

the American Legion, its national, department, or post organizations, and insofar as possible the pediatrician be a member of the American Legion.

ADOPTION LAWS AND PRACTICES

10. No. 237:

Whereas there is an increasing desire on the part of citizens throughout the Nation to adopt children; and

Whereas there is a lack of uniformity in the laws of the several States affecting such adoptions and the future of both the children and the adoptive parents may be seriously handicapped through the absence of proper protecting laws; and

Whereas the United States Children's Bureau offers constructive advice and information for adoption laws, said standards resulting from observation and study of the experiences in the States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our departments that they give exhaustive study to the laws regulating adoption within their States and give early consideration to the introduction and passage of a completely protecting adoption law for both the child and the adoptive parents.

(The report was adopted.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Harry Benoit, chairman, Idaho, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty-five members of your committee on constitutional amendments met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 413 in the courthouse and agreed on the following report, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Your committee recommends the following constitutional amendments:

I. That section 3 of article VII of the constitution of the American Legion be amended by adding thereto the following clause: "Except that the vote of the national commander shall be exercised only in his capacity as chairman of the national convention." So that said section shall read:

"SEC. 3. Members of the national executive committee shall be delegates to the national convention with vote, which vote shall be exercised with their respective departments, except that the vote of the national commander shall be exercised only in his capacity as chairman of the national convention."

II. That article XVI of the constitution of the American Legion be amended by adding thereto section 2, which shall read:

"SEC. 2. That no proposed amendment shall be submitted through the national adjutant to the several departments and members of the national executive committee or considered by the national convention, as provided in section 1 of this article, unless said proposed amendment shall have been first submitted by a department convention, department executive committee, or the national executive committee."

* * * * * * *

Your committee recommends the following amendments to the national bylaws of the American Legion:

I. That section 2 of article IV of the national bylaws of the American Legion be amended by adding the words "by the post or department" immediately following the word "trial" in the last line but one in said section, so that the same shall read:

"SEC. 2. Members may be suspended or expelled from the Legion only upon a proper showing of cause. Charges shall be based upon disloyalty, neglect of duty, dishonesty, and conduct unbecoming a member of the American Legion. All charges must be made under oath in writing by the accusers, and no member in good standing shall lose his membership until given a fair trial by the post or department in such manner and form as the department bylaws and department executive committee shall prescribe."

That section 4 of article IV of the bylaws of the American Legion, which reads:

"SEC. 4. Members in arrears 4 months in payment of dues shall be classed as delinquent, and 6 months' arrearages shall automatically impose suspension from all privileges, and 1 year's arrearage shall automatically forfeit membership in the American Legion. Any member so delinquent or suspended who is not in arrears for as much as 1 year may be reinstated to active membership in good

standing by vote of the post upon payment of all amounts due by such member to the post for arrears, in addition to the dues for the current year in which the reinstatement occurs, and any member whose membership has been forfeited for nonpayment of dues for 1 year may be reinstated by vote of the post upon payment by such member of 1 year's arrears in dues in addition to the dues for the current year in which such reinstatement occurs."

be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. A member whose dues for the current year have not been paid by February 1st shall be classed as delinquent. If his dues are paid on or before April 1st, he shall be automatically reinstated. If he is still delinquent after April 1st, he shall be suspended from all privileges. If he is still under such suspension on December 31st of such year, his membership in the American Legion shall be forfeited. A member so suspended or whose membership has been so forfeited may be reinstated to active membership in good standing by vote of the post and payment of current dues for the year in which the reinstatement occurs. The post, at its option, may also require a member whose membership has been so forfeited to pay 1 year's arrears in dues, as a condition precedent to reinstatement."

III. That article VIII of the bylaws of the American Legion be amended by adding thereto section 2, which shall read:

"SEC. 2. That no proposed amendment shall be submitted through the national adjutant to the several departments and members of the national executive committee or considered by the national convention, as provided in section 1 of this article, unless said proposed amendment shall have been first submitted by a department convention, department executive committee, or the national executive committee."

* * * * * * *

Your committee recommends that the proposed constitutional amendment No. 58, relative to eligibility to membership in the Legion, and proposed constitutional amendment No. 59, relative to payment of annual dues, be referred to the standing committee on constitution and bylaws.

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Edward F. McGinnis, chairman, Illinois, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Thirty-five members of your committee on finance met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 409 in the county courthouse and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Edward F. McGinnis of Illinois was elected chairman and Robert L. Gordon of Arkansas was elected secretary.

Also present were John R. Ruddick, national treasurer, and Sam Reynolds of the national finance committee.

There were no resolutions presented for consideration.

A subcommittee consisting of A. K. Larson of Minnesota, as chairman, Paul L. Brothers of West Virginia, and Spence Eccles of Utah was appointed by the Chair to examine the annual report of the national treasurer. The subcommittee recommended acceptance of the report, which recommendation was approved.

Your committee adopted by motion that carried that the national per capita dues of the American Legion shall be $1 to be used for subscription to the publications and other purposes as may be allocated by the national finance committee, with the provision that not to exceed 75 cents be used for the cost of both publications.

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Warren H. Atherton, chairman, California, reported as follows:

Members of your committee met on Monday, September 15, at 3 p. m., in committee rooms at the Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee, Wis., and

proceeded to organize by electing Warren H. Atherton of California as chairman and Robert J. Shaw of Iowa as secretary. The national defense committee divided into four groups, representing the Army, the Navy, aeronautics, and merchant marine, and organized by electing Gen. Frank Parker, Department of the Philippines, as chairman of the Army group, and Omar J. McMackin, Department of Illinois, as secretary. The Navy group elected George F. Metcalf of Michigan as chairman and Josephus Daniels, Jr., of North Carolina, as secretary. The aeronautics group elected Roy B. Gardner of Ohio as chairman and Harry W. Berdie of Mexico as secretary. The merchant marine group elected Watt Fallis of Washington as chairman and B. E. Giesecke of Texas as secretary.

Your committee recommends the following resolutions:

1. We have confidence in and pledge our support to our Government, our President, our War Department, and our Navy Department.

2. Our present national objective is the defeat of Hitler and what he stands for, and all diverting controversies should be subordinated to the main objective. We appeal for unity on this national objective.

3. We believe the basic elements of national defense to be—

(*a*) The ability to apply any fraction or all of our manpower and war industrial resources promptly and efficiently by universal military training and Federal regulation of war-supply agencies.

(*b*) The ability to carry war, when unavoidable, to our enemy, and thus prevent him from bringing war to us. This ability will require removal of all geographic limitation on movement of forces and adequate provision for corresponding plans and material.

(*c*) Our great potential bulwarks are the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These oceans will be our greatest assets or worst liabilities, according to our strength or weakness therein. They represent the base of our world strategy.

4. We want America strong enough to meet any possible attack before it arrives and to turn the enemy back so that our homes remain intact and our families secure. If fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States.

5. Naval bases should include the Philippines in the Pacific, Iceland, and other key islands, in both the Atlantic and Pacific, as may become available. We should utilize fully the defensive value of such islands in those oceans and avail ourselves of every proper opportunity to obtain and consolidate such additional bases as will assist the action of our Navy in these waters.

6. We recommend that a sound, just, and mutually satisfactory arrangement be sought for the continuance and necessary strengthening of the military and naval defenses of the United States in the Philippines as a measure essential to the welfare of both peoples and to the preservation of stability in the Pacific.

7. We recommend universal military training and Federal regulation of war supply agencies.

8. We demand continuing production in all industry vital to national defense and compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes therein.

9. We commend those labor organizamtions which have sought to purge themselves of subversive elements.

10. We recommend the tender and acceptance of the resignation of the present Secretary of Labor.

11. We commend the men who are rendering patriotic service, gratuitously and unselfishly, in the administration of selective service.

12. Morale must be divorced from welfare and recreation. Morale is the basic responsibility of every commander, from corporal to general. Morale and discipline are synonymous.

13. National defense must be nonpolitical and nonpartisan. Military decisions of a commanding officer will not be effective if those decisions are continuously subjected to investigation, cross-examination, debate, and ridicule by those who seek to divide us.

14. National defense calls for national unity.

15. We recommend intensified development of a complete system of Federal highways in the United States, the construction of international links to Alaska and Central America, and provision for special access roads to defense industrial areas.

16. We recommend that immediate steps be taken by the Federal Government to protect hydroelectric plants, aqueducts, dams, canals, locks, docks, natural resources, mines, and other sources of defense production vital to an adequate preparedness from destruction by raiders, saboteurs, or enemies from within or without.

17. We renew the offer and tender of our services to the President of the United States through the Office of Civilian Defense in full and complete cooperation and collaboration with that Office.

We urge the members of the American Legion, through their posts, to tender their service to local councils of defense as observers, auxiliary fire fighters, air-raid wardens, and in the performance of every type of service set up by those organizations in their respective communities.

We call upon Congress to make such provisions and appropriations as are necessary and proper to accomplish full and adequate civilian protection in these United States.

18. We urge the American Legion posts to intensify their service in procuring enlistments in the armed forces, particularly enlistments in the aviation branches.

19. We favor the revision of pay schedules of armed forces so as to create an increase commensurate to the increase of the cost of living and the increased scale of pay in private industry.

20. We recommend that a standing committee of seven members be created by the American Legion, to be known as the national labor relations committee and charged with the responsibility of promoting harmony between employer and employee.

ARMY

1. National defense must be permanently organized and directed as a Federal responsibility.

2. Permanent provision must be made at this time for universal military training with Federal regulation of war-supply agencies.

3. In this time of war crisis, military manpower and industrial power should alike be increased at the greatest speed possible. No limit should be placed upon either military manpower or its war needs as our maximum effort may be required for ultimate defense.

4. We recommend removal of geographic limit on the movement of troops and the adequate provision for such military and naval forces as may be assigned now or in the future to any mission.

5. The organization and maintenance of necessary forces, always ready for prompt movement, are basic necessities of the Legion doctrine that it is better to carry war to the enemy than to have him bring war to us.

6. We are opposed to a superimposed department of national defense.

NAVY SECTION NATIONAL-DEFENSE COMMITTEE REPORT

1. Our present program to build a two-ocean Navy with its own air arm capable of defending our interests in both the Atlantic and the Pacific against any possible grouping of aggressors should be carried through to completion as speedily as possible.

2. The shipbuilding industry must be maintained in a high state of effectiveness by an orderly program of construction for the replacement of naval vessels and for the expansion of the merchant marine.

3. Naval auxiliary vessels must be provided in proportion to the increase in combatant ships.

4. Naval bases and naval air stations must be established to facilitate the operation of ships and naval aircraft in all areas where needed to meet the requirements of naval strategy. We recommend:

(*a*) That there be provided in the Philippines an adequate well-defended fleet base, the arrangements for strengthening the defenses of the Philippines being effected on a sound, just, and mutually satisfactory agreement between the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth;

(*b*) That Guam be developed as an impregnable base for naval operations.

(*c*) That the major fleet base in the Hawaiian Islands be made impregnable and the outlying island bases and Samoa be strongly held;

(*d*) That defended naval bases and naval air stations be intensively developed in Alaska;

(*e*) That the major base sites recently acquired from Great Britain, namely, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Trinidad, be completely developed as soon as possible;

(*f*) That a major fleet base with adequate defenses be established in the Puerto Rico area;

(*g*) That through the medium of joint defense agreements arrangements be made to encourage other nations of the Western Hemisphere to provide within their own territory such facilities as may be needed to increase the effectiveness of our fleet in defending the Western Hemisphere and in upholding the Monroe Doctrine;

(*h*) That sufficient outlying bases be acquired in the Panama area to make it impregnable against attack.

5. The personnel of the Navy must be maintained at a number sufficient both to provide full complements for ships and stations and men in training to man the ships, aircraft, and shore bases being built.

6. The United States Marine Corps must be maintained at a strength adequate to meet the needs of the expanded Navy.

7. The permanent line officer personnel of the Navy should continue to be drawn from all parts of the country and from all walks of life and receive, as far as practicable, preparation at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

8. The facilities of the Naval Academy should be increased as recommended by the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy in 1940 and as requested by the American Legion in convention at Boston in the same year.

9. We recommend the establishment of additional Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units in qualified universities and colleges giving preference to strictly engineering schools and the admitting of graduates of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units to the United States Naval Academy for further study after graduation and commissioning in the United States Naval Reserve.

10. The Navy must be supplemented by a merchant marine manned by reliable, well-disciplined personnel completely loyal to the United States.

11. The United States Coast Guard should be increased as necessary to meet the demands of the emergency.

12. New naval training ships should replace the obsolete ones now being used on the Great Lakes.

AERONAUTICS

1. We recommend the continued and coordinated effort of the several departments of the American Legion, through its individual posts, in securing flying cadets for both the Army and Navy.

2. We commend the action of the War Department in establishing the grade of noncommissioned pilots, and recommend continued expansion of this effort to the end that utmost utilization be made of the ability of such noncommissioned personnel.

3. We commend the attitude of the Army Air Corps in its reduction in college educational requirements and the opportunity thus being afforded men in the air service to become pilots.

4. We commend the recent reorganization of United States military aviation into the United States Army air force with increased autonomy, marking a forward step in military aviation.

5. We commend the appointment of Assistant Secretaries for Air in both the War and Navy Departments, which posts have been for many years, left unfilled.

6. We commend the revival of the Navy lighter-than-air program, and recommend increased expansion both as to units and shore facilities.

7. So that the members of the American Legion may be conversant with activities and expansion of aviation and aircraft industry, due to the increased usage of airplanes for national defense, the following figures are offered:

FLOOR SPACE OF MANUFACTURERS

The floor space of manufacturers has increased from 31,383,967 square feet on March 1, 1941, to 42,000,000 square feet on August 1, 1941 with almost 14,000,000 square feet under construction.

On March 1, 1941, 226,172 employees had expanded to 300,000 on August 1, 1941, with a peak estimate for 1942 of 505,000.

On March 1, 1941, the backlogs of production was $3,875,000,000 and on July 1, it was $5,317,000,000.

The monthly productions of airplanes in March was 1,216 and in August approximately 1,800 planes.

On March 1, 1941, we had 42,836 on order with a present objective as of July 1 of between 75,000 and 80,000 planes.

In the Army on January 1, 1941, we had 6,180 active pilots with 7,000 in training. On August 1, 1941, we had 8,427 active pilots with 7,837 in training.

On February 1, 1941, we had 3,703 active pilots in the Navy and 3,000 in training. On August 1, 1941, 4,787 active pilots were in the Navy with 4,071 in training.

On January 1, 1941, we had 63,113 active civilian pilots with approximately 20,000 in training. On July 1, 1941, we had 82,277 active civilian pilots and approximately 20,000 in training.

We recommend the continuance of the training program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the Department of Commerce and recommend that physical and educational qualifications for those receiving assistance under this program be raised so that a greater percentage of those completing such training course be available for practical service in the armed forces.

We recommend all practical aid to commercial aeronautics in the Western Hemisphere to the end that such aviation be completely controlled by the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The above report was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ray Murphy, chairman, Iowa, reported as follows:

Forty-two members of your committee on foreign relations met at 3 p. m., September 15, and 40 members at 10 a. m., September 17, 1941, in committee room 415, in the courthouse, Milwaukee, and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Your committee has carefully considered all the resolutions submitted to it by the national resolutions assignment committee, and after full deliberation, submits the following resolution designated as majority resolution No. 1. The resolution is:

"Whereas we believe in our constituted form of government and are determined that it shall be maintained as a beacon light, of freedom for all nations and peoples—especially those attacked by the forces of nazi-ism which we condemn as opposed to the rights of free men everywhere;

"Whereas the freedom of the seas has been the traditional policy of the United States since its foundation and has been so enunciated by our President; and we are opposed to any surrender of this policy or any appeasement toward the aggressor nations, Germany, Italy, and Japan—toward whom we demand a policy of stern and exact justice: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled*, That

"(*a*) We approve and endorse the foreign policy of the President and Congress and

"(*b*) We urge the immediate repeal of the so-called neutrality act;

"(*c*) We urge all Americans to join us in an united, wholehearted and unswerving support of our Government's foreign policy: To the end that the American way of life may survive in a world of free men."

(The above report was adopted.)

Only one other resolution was voted upon by the committee. The committee rejected such resolution after full debate, by a vote of 34 to 6. A minority spokesman will move the adoption of such resolution, which is designated as minority resolution A, and is as follows:

"Whereas Russia and particularly the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has consistently over a period of years, derided, ridiculed, condemned, and attempted to destroy our democratic system of government; and

"Whereas the American Legion has consistently and persistently fought such dangerous activities; and

"Whereas the present war between Germany and Russia has not in any way changed the political philosophy of the Communist Party of Russia: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the American Legion reiterate its oft stated position on communism and definitely go on record as opposing aid to Russia under the Lend-Lease Aid Act."

(After considerable debate the following roll call to table was taken:)

Department	Number of votes	Yes	No	Department	Number of votes	Yes	No
Alabama	19	19		New Hampshire	12	12	
Alaska	7		7	New Jersey	35	35	
Arizona	11	11		New Mexico	9	9	
Arkansas	20	20		New York	104	1	103
California	77		77	North Carolina	24	24	
Canada	6	6		North Dakota	14		14
Colorado	17	2	15	Ohio	58	39	18
Connecticut	19	10	3	Oklahoma	33	33	
Delaware	8	8		Oregon	19	19	
District of Columbia	14	14		Panama	6	6	
Florida	20	20		Pennsylvania	88		88
France	6	6		Philippine Islands	6	6	
Georgia	23	23		Puerto Rico	9		9
Hawaii	9	9		Rhode Island	11	10	1
Idaho	12	12		South Carolina	14	14	
Illinois	100	100		South Dakota	16	16	
Indiana	44	39	5	Tennessee	25	25	
Iowa	45	33	12	Texas	40	40	
Italy	7		7	Utah	10	10	
Kansas	26	7	19	Vermont	10	10	
Kentucky	21		21	Virginia	18	18	
Louisiana	21	21		Washington	27		27
Maine	15	15		West Virginia	21	21	
Maryland	17	17		Wisconsin	43	5	30
Massachusetts	56		56	Wyoming	11	11	
Mexico	6		6	Foreign Posts			
Michigan	46	2	44	Aruba, Esso No. 1	1		
Minnesota	36		36	Brussels, No. 1	1	1	
Mississippi	18	18		Habana, Cuba	1		
Missouri	37	31	6	Guam	1	1	
Montana	14	14					
Nebraska	26	26		Total	1,478	874	604
Nevada	8	8					

(It was voted to table the resolution by a vote of 874 to 604.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL CONVENTION LIAISON

Leo J. Duster, chairman, Iowa, reported as follows:

To the twenty-third annual national convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Your national convention liaison committee met in Milwaukee September 14 to 18 and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Concerning the 1942 convention city, your committee reports there is but one contending city, the bid of Atlantic City having been withdrawn.

In view of this fact, the following situation obtains:

New Orleans has organized a nonprofit corporation with a financial structure, as follows:

Cash and pledges	$50,000
Appropriated by the city of New Orleans	25,000
Appropriated by the State of Louisiana	30,000
Total	105,000

Your committee reports that New Orleans is excellently equipped with halls and seating facilities, conveniently located to downtown hotels.

Firm contracts for 2,554 hotel rooms have been deposited with your committee.

The invitation is extended for the period of September 21 to 25.

New Orleans can house practically every business activity for all four conventions simultaneously under one roof. The signed contract and required cash deposit have been received by the national adjutant.

In accordance with the established policy, we report that Yom Kipper occurs in 1942 on September 21.

Your committee also acknowledges receipt of invitations from San Francisco and Detroit to hold the American Legion convention in those cities in 1943.

(The report was adopted.)

(Following the above report, it was moved by Chet Derveloy, of Louisiana, that the invitation be accepted. Motion was carried, and New Orleans is the next convention city.)

(The colors were retired and Commander Warner ordered a recess until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The meeting recessed at 3 o'clock.)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1941

The third and final session of the convention met in the Milwaukee Auditorium at 9:30 a. m., National Commander Warner presiding.

(The colors were advanced, following which Lt. Col. William G. Gilks, national chaplain, pronounced the invocation.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

C. Howard Rowton, chairman, Florida, reported as follows:

To the twenty-third annual national convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty-six members of your committee on internal organization met at 3 p. m. September 15, 1941, in committee room 501 in the county courthouse and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Howard Rowton, of the Department of Florida, was elected chairman of the committee, and Homa L. Morris, of the Department of France, was elected secretary.

(The following resolutions were adopted:)

Resolution No. 551; inaugurated by internal organization committee upon the certification of delegates and alternates to national conventions: Be it

Resolved, That all delegates and alternates from the departments to national conventions must be elected at a regular department convention in the department, as outlined in the national constitution, and delegates and alternates must be certified by the department commander and department adjutant, and report must be with national headquarters not later than the opening of the credentials committee; it is further

Resolved, That the credentials of delegates and alternates from outlying posts must be certified by the post commander and the post adjutant.

Resolution No. 550; annual conference of department commanders and adjutants: Be it

Resolved, That the annual conference of department commanders and adjutants be held in the fall of 1941, at the call of the national adjutant.

Resolution No. 285: To oppose sale of pin-on objects at national conventions.

Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941. That the convention corporations hereafter shall be instructed to take the necessary steps to prevent the appearance of peddlers on the streets, and to prevent the sale of the so-called American Legion Welcome buttons, pin-on of American bow flags and other pin-on objects.

Resolution No. 509: To stagger appointments of area directors of education of orphans of veterans.

Whereas the national committee on education of orphans of veterans as provided by national convention resolution adopted September 24, 1931, consists of "the national and the five area directors and such additional members, not exceeding five, as the national commander may designate," all of whom are appointed for 1 year; and

Whereas the duties of the area directors are such as to make it desirable for them to continue in office for more than 1 year: Therefore be it

Resolved, That at the November meeting of the national executive committee two of the five area directors of education of orphans of veterans be appointed for a period of 3 years, two for a period of 2 years, and one for 1 year, and that all subsequent appointments and reappointments of such area directors be for a period of 3 years.

Resolutions Nos. 244, 287, and 502: Pertaining to national ritualistic contest referred to contest committee.

Resolution No. 280: Sons of the Legion color detail contest at national conventions, and resolution No. 281, Sons of the Legion ritual and initiation contest at national convention, referred to contest committee.

Resolution No. 279: Age restrictions in Sons of the Legion music contests, No. 282, Sons of the Legion membership basis and delinquency, referred to committee on Sons of the American Legion.

Resolution No. 283: Sons of the Legion membership cards in triplicate referred to Sons of the Legion committee.

The following resolutions were rejected:

Resolution No. 66: Legion attitude on national legislative proposals:

Resolved, by the American Legion in national convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15–18, 1941. That no representative of the American Legion record the national organization as favoring or opposing a national legislative proposal until appropriate action has been taken by either the national executive committee or a national convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the national executive committee shall not take action on proposed legislation, that is contrary to an existing mandate of a previous national convention.

Resolution No. 68: Sons and daughters of veterans now serving in armed forces to be recorded.

Whereas present-day conditions have required the enlistment and entry into service of our youth, many of whom are World-War veterans' sons and potentially eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Legion; and

Whereas there is at the present time no satisfactory clearance house for ascertaining who these persons are; and

Whereas it is desirable to have a permanent record of all those youths who are serving, whose parents served in the World War, because of their comity of interest with the American Legion and its principles: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion in national convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15–18, 1941, set up and put into operation the necessary machinery for ascertaining and recording the records of every person now serving, or who may hereafter serve in the armed forces of the United States, who is the son or daughter of a member of the American Legion; and be it further

Resolved, That such records be made permanent part of the records of the national headquarters of the American Legion; and be it further

Resolved, That this procedure be made a part of the program of the national Americanism committee.

Resolution No. 180: Appreciation cards to post service officers.

"We also recommend that a card, such as is being furnished by national headquarters to commanders and adjutants who have exceeded the last 4 years' average membership, be furnished to all post service officers who have rendered efficient service during the past year—recommendations for these cards to be furnished by department headquarters."

Resolution No. 243; Manual of Ceremonies to include two complete funeral services.

"Whereas the funeral service for veterans, as printed in the Manual of Ceremonies, is confusing, incomplete, and unimpressive where no other service is included: Therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That the American Legion National Department, in regular convention assembled, at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, inclusive, 1941, cause this condition to be called to the proper committee for correction, and that said committee be instructed to arrange two funeral services, complete in every detail and so printed in the Manual of Ceremonies that the two cannot be confused, as follows:

"First. A complete military service from funeral home to grave side, where no other organization, minister, or other persons officiate other than those connected with the performance of a military funeral.

"Second. A complete service to be used in cooperation with other organizations or where a minister officiates; be it further

"*Resolved,* That all American Legion posts be notified that they may conform to any changes to the end that military funerals be uniformly impressive."

Resolution No. 488; to amend procedure for post meetings in Manual of Ceremonies; be it

"*Resolved by the American Legion, Department of West Virginia, in annual convention duly assembled at Huntington, Cabell County, W. Va., on this 2d day*

of September 1941, That we urge the next national convention of the American Legion to take proper steps to amend the eighth section of the procedure for post meetings in the official ritual to read 'for the good of America and the American Legion'; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That all copies of this resolution be forthwith forwarded by the department adjutant to the national adjutant of the American Legion for the consideration of the next annual convention of the American Legion."

Resolution No. 288; list of all resolutions for each delegate.

Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941, That the national adjutant of the American Legion cause to be prepared and handed to each delegate at each national convention a printed or mimeographed registration or list of all resolutions to be considered by said national convention. Said registration or list to be handed to each delegate on or before the opening date of each convention and showing the number of each resolution, a brief summary or statement of its contents, by whom it was submitted, to whom it was assigned, and a blank space for action thereon.

(The report was adopted.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMERICANISM

B. A. Brooks, chairman, Arkansas, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Forty members of your committee on Americanism met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 404 in the courthouse and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Resolution No. 505 was referred with the recommendation of favorable action to the national convention legislative committee.

Resolutions Nos. 166, 413, 500, and 515 were referred to the National Americanism Commission for consideration at its next meeting.

Resolutions Nos. 31, 40, 72, 79, 132, 271, 300, 472, 476, and 477 were consolidated with other convention resolutions dealing with like subject matter.

Resolutions Nos. 33, 41, 93, 109, 124, 130, 144, 182, 201, 229, 273, 289, 299, 301, 316, 339, 342, 361, 375, 412, 442, 473, 474, 475, and 478 were rejected.

Twenty-five resolutions were adopted by your committee and are submitted here for your consideration. (Approved.)

SCHOOLS OF NATION FORMULATE LEADERSHIP COURSES

Resolution No. 479:

Resolved, That, in order for the United States to be prepared for the leadership which will be demanded at the close of the present war, we commend those schools which have leadership courses, and encourage those schools which do not have such courses to install them. (Approved.)

ENDORSE FIGHT AGAINST UN-AMERICAN TEXTBOOKS

Resolution No. 373:

Whereas Harold O. Rugg and others are authors of certain subversive and un-American textbooks and literature, some of which are now in use in public schools, and in order to combat subversive and un-American influence and activities, it is necessary that all such textbooks and literature be banished from our public schools at the earliest possible date: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend, approve, and endorse the action of the American Legion Magazine in publishing articles and editorials exposing and denouncing such literature, and that we urge upon national headquarters of the American Legion continued and vigilant attention to the question of proper textbooks and literature for use in our public schools, and that all questionable school books be closely examined and the members of the Legion kept informed of the work of the American Committee of the Legion, to the end that all such subversive and un-American textbooks and literature shall be kept out of all of our public schools; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution is not intended to be a reflection upon any of our public faculties or boards which may have used any such textbooks or literature before discovering their subversive and un-American nature. (Approved.)

CONDEMN GROUPS WHO REFUSE TO BEAR ARMS OR SHOW RESPECT FOR THE FLAG

Resolution No. 83:

Whereas certain organizations or groups who refuse to bear arms for the United States, or show proper respect for the flag of the United States, are prevalent in this Nation;

Whereas their influence among a small minority is a detriment to the welfare of the Nation during this crisis in international affairs: Therefore be it

Resolved by this convention: That we condemn the activities of such groups and call upon all loyal American citizens to eradicate these un-American activities and influences; and further we recommend that the Congress be petitioned to enact adequate legislation thereon. It is further recommended that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the national convention for consideration and action. (Approved.)

FLAG SHOULD BE DISPLAYED UPON EVERY FITTING OCCASION

Resolution No. 12:

Resolved by the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15–18, 1941, That it is the sense of this organization that the American flag should be displayed upon every fitting occasion from every proper place, so that all may be reminded and assured of the unity of the American people, and that to this end, it is proper and right that all public buildings such as courthouses, auditoriums, schoolhouses, armories, hospitals, etc., be immediately equipped with permanent flag poles and flags, that those in charge of such buildings make necessary arrangements for the display of the colors, that all courts and other deliberative bodies of National and State governments as well, display the national colors while in session, for their jurisdiction should not be exercised without a display of its sanction. (Approved.)

GOVERNMENT ADOPT THE FLAG CODE

Resolution No. 30:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to adopt appropriate legislation governing the civilian use of the flag as outlined in the American Legion Flag Code, and provide penalties for the improper use of the flag of these United States. (Approved.)

SALUTE TO FLAG WHEN NOT IN UNIFORM

Resolution No. 270:

Whereas there appears to be a misunderstanding among some of our members regarding the proper method of saluting the flag at Legion meetings, as well as on other occasions when they are not in uniform or wearing their Legion caps, and whereas the Manual of Ceremonies, on page 7, states that "a Legionnaire wearing the cap should disport himself as to salutes, etc., the same as he would if he were wearing the military uniform. If he is not wearing the Legion cap the ordinary rule of etiquette for civilian dress should be observed"; and

Whereas the Flag Code and Army and Navy Regulations state that when a man is not in uniform or wearing the Legion cap, or does not wear any civilian headdress, he stands at attention when the flag is raised, lowered, or is in a moving column, but does not give a right-hand salute: Be it

Resolved, That the national Americanism commission give this matter the fullest possible publicity through official American Legion channels that our membership may assist in correcting a contrary practice followed by many individuals. (Approved.)

EACH DRAFT BOARD DISPLAY UNITED STATES FLAG

Resolution No. 272:

Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, That the appropriate national authorities, including the Director of the Selective Service System, be, and they are hereby petitioned to furnish to each local board of the National Selective Service System for display there in the premises so occupied by said local board, the flag of our country. (Approved.)

ENDORSE S. 218, A BILL TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF UNITED STATES FLAG

Resolution No. 110:

Resolved, That the National Convention of the American Legion endorse and support S. 218, a bill to prevent desecration and mutilation of the flag of the United States.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who (1) in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America; or (2) shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or (3) shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale or to public view, or give away, or have in possession for sale, or to be given away for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representatiion of any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed; or (4) shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon or cast contempt, whether by word or act, upon such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words "flag, standard, colors, or ensign," as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts of Congress in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. (Approved.)

JUNIOR OLYMPICS

Resolution No. 42:

Whereas 2 years ago Eugene Post, No. 3, Department of Oregon, inaugurated an annual event known as Junior Olympics, whereby each post in Oregon was invited to, and did, send boys to Eugene to contest in athletic competitive feats, and to receive awards for their physical accomplishments; and

Whereas it was found by the Legionnaires conducting the Junior Olympics that this program does not conflict with any other activity of the Legion conducted in the interests of boyhood, but is a medium by which the maximum number of average boys can participate, compete and be recognized for their physical ability and improved prowess; and

Whereas with the cooperation and support of the other posts in the Department of Oregon, the Junior Olympics for the past 2 years have been of great moral and physical benefit to many hundreds of Oregon boys, and to the credit of the American Legion; and

Whereas the Junior Olympics idea has received such general commendation from the boys, their parents, school officials, Legionnaires, and the public at large: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled, That we endorse this program as another worth-while service that the American Legion can render to the future manhood of America and recommend to each department their consideration of same. (Approved.)

TOLERANCE

Resolution No. 269:

We reaffirm the American Legion's stand on tolerance set forth in resolution No. 183 of the Americanism committee at Boston, Mass., as follows:

"Whereas there is a growing attitude of intolerance on the part of certain American and resident-alien classes toward the race, religion, and political beliefs of other American citizens; and

"Whereas this attitude presents a constantly increasing danger to the rights of these citizens and to the democratic form of government under which they live in the United States; and

"Whereas the American Legion composed of all races, creeds, and political partisans is best organized to combat this intolerance: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the American Legion continue to illustrate to the communities in which the individual posts lie, the threat to America imposed by this artificial setting of class against class." (Approved.)

COOPERATION WITH AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY FOUNDATION

Resolution No. 527:

Whereas the American Legion, as a part of its program of service to the community, State, and Nation, has been active in the field of traffic safety through the promotion of activities carried on by departments and posts for many years; and

Whereas the urgency for traffic safety created by the national emergency has brought with it a greater need for more resultful action; and

Whereas the Nation has become an arsenal for defense, the highways are, in effect, the conveyor belt over which national-defense material and men must be transported efficiently and safely: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the American Legion in its twenty-third annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, That the national organization, departments, and posts be urged to further develop the work of the Legion in this field of public service to the end that the utmost safety and efficiency in highway transportation will give maximum force and effect to national defense production; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Legion continue to carry on its cooperative effort with the Automotive Safety Foundation in the promotion of its safety activities. (Approved.)

APPRECIATION FOR HEARST TROPHY

Resolution No. 545:

Whereas the American Legion has for the fourth year received the William Randolph Hearst Americanism trophy: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this twenty-third annual convention of the American Legion, assembled in Milwaukee on September 15–18, 1941, does hereby commend the Hearst newspapers for their continued support of the true Americanism principles and doctrines for which the American Legion fights. (Approved.)

APPRECIATION FOR ROSENSTIEL AWARD

Resolution No. 546:

Resolved by the twenty-third annual national convention of the American Legion, assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15–18, 1941, That appreciation be expressed to Lewis S. Rosenstiel for his contribution of $1,000 which will annually be presented to the individual legionnaire who makes the greatest, unselfish contribution to community service within his community during the Legion year. (Approved.)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

Resolution No. 487:

Whereas the preamble to our Legion constitution expresses our faith in the Constitution of the United States of America; and

Whereas the Bill of Rights is the integral part of the United States Constition giving expression to the freedoms which are our most precious inheritance from the past; and

Whereas freedom of the press is vital to the continuance of our support for the United States; and

Whereas, it appears we are in an era when the issue of the government by law is being threatened by the imposition of government by man and his regulations; and

Whereas it appears that the media for expression of free speech, notably the press and the radio are jeopardized by threatened regulatory practices of a Federal administrative agency: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe the Congress should after proper investigation, amend existing communications legislation to reaffirm by law our faith in the continued freedom of the press and radio; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the proper authority for consideration by the 1941 Milwaukee National Convention of the American Legion. (Approved.)

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS AND NEWSPAPERS

Resolution No. 228:

Whereas the National, State, county, and city governments and boards of education in all parts of the Nation and patriotic and fraternal organizations spend millions of dollars annually to convert aliens within our country into citizens of our Nation, and to instill into such aliens the spirit of true Americanism; and

Whereas the bundists, the Nazis, the Fascists, the Communists, and other subversive elements spend millions of dollars annually in propaganda in our Nation to win these aliens to their cause, or to keep them ever alive to their homelands and traditions; and

Whereas the propaganda is carried out through the medium of foreign-language broadcasts over the commercial radio stations in our country and through the foreign-language press and through propaganda material imported into our Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion at its convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, take steps to:

1. Have all foreign-language broadcasts in the United States stopped or have an English translation of every foreign-language broadcast made immediately before a foreign-language broadcast; and

2. Have all foreign-language newspapers and periodicals printed in the United States carry a parallel column with an English translation of all articles and news printed in such newspapers and periodicals. (Approved.)

ENDORSE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPIES AND SABOTEURS

Resolution No. 32:

Resolved, That we endorse and extend every assistance at our command to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, in their campaign against those who would interfere with the normal functions of our Government and any person or persons who advocate the overthrow of our Government and the conducting of a relentless campaign against spies and saboteurs in sympathy with or in employment of foreign governments; be it further

Resolved, That this convention express its appreciation to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and Congressman Martin Dies for the work they are directing to help make this country secure against our internal enemies. (Approved.)

UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINTING

Resolution No. 202:

Whereas the use of fingerprinting has become one of the chief means of identification; and

Whereas there is no good reason why an honest citizen should object to this procedure; and

Whereas those persons of less reputation and character should be compelled to submit to this process as a matter of protection to the public; and

Whereas many persons working in the national-defense program are either aliens or subversive; and

Whereas it is a matter of protection for our national defense: Be it therefore

Resolved by the Twenty-third National Convention of the American Legion in Milwaukee, Wis., assembled this 15th to 18th of September 1941, That the Congress of the United States be urged to adopt appropriate legislation to classify and fingerprint every person in the United States over the age of 18 years. (Approved.)

NO ALIEN ON NATIONAL-DEFENSE PROJECTS OR IN MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE

Resolution No. 179:

Recognizing the problems of the alien, we request all steps be taken which will prevent any alien from being employed on national-defense projects or for service in the merchant marine. (Approved.)

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT—PLACE ALIENS IN SAME CATEGORY AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Resolution No. 274:

Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, That aliens be placed in the same category as conscientious objectors, insofar as they should be compelled to render some service to the country in which they have chosen to live and earn a livelihood, by being subject to call for the building of roads, labor duties, or other nonmilitary work; be it further

Resolved, That the American Legion go on record as favoring the necessary legislative amendment to the present Selective Service Act so that the above result can be achieved. (Approved.)

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN SELECTIVE SERVICE

Resolution No. 275:

Whereas it has been brought to the attention of the American Legion that certain individuals charged with the direction of camps where work of national importance is being carried out by young men who have qualified under the Selective Training Act of 1940 as conscientious objectors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941, That national headquarters, the Selective Service System, be requested to instigate an immediate investigation of the possible subversive or un-American activities of all who may be connected in any manner, either as enrollees, employees, or uncompensated personnel at these camps; and be it further

Resolved, That national headquarters, the Selective Service System, be requested to separate from this service all those who may be found to have subscribed in any manner at any time to subversive or un-American teachings or activities. (Approved.)

RESTRICT ALL IMMIGRATION AND DEPORT UNDESIRABLES

Resolution No. 231:

Resolved, That the American Legion, in national convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, reaffirm its former action requesting legislation which will provide for the complete restriction of immigration for the period of the emergency and until our own unemployment problems are at a minimum;

That we urge Congress to pass legislation barring all immigration from any or all countries which refuse to accept their nationals ordered deported by the United States;

That we amend or enact into law a provision for the revocation of citizenship and immediate deportation of any naturalized citizens who have been duly tried by a court of law and found guilty of any kind of subversive activity under foreign control or of any treasonable act against our Government. (Approved.)

ALIENS OF DRAFT AGE MUST APPLY FOR CITIZENSHIP

Resolution No. 230:

Whereas records of the naturalization department show that today many applicants for citizenship have been living in the United States of America from 20 to 50 years. The reasons for these aliens now applying for citizenship are because they are trying to secure employment in the national-defense work or seeking old-age pensions and because of conditions now existing in Europe; and

Whereas today we are inducting into the Army our young men between the ages of 21 and 28 at a pay of $21 per month; and

Whereas we are allowing refugees of Europe to enter the United States and the aliens are securing some of the best jobs to be had; and

Whereas this is unjust to our American youths: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge Congress to take the necessary procedure to compel all aliens of draft age who have resided in the United States for 3 months or more to file their intentions to become citizens of the United States, and thus be eligible to induction into the United States Army; also that those aliens who fail to apply for declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States, or refuse to be inducted into the United States Army must, within 6 months, leave the United States of America or be deported. (Approved.)

REAFFIRM DEMAND FOR DEPORTATION OF HARRY BRIDGES

Resolution No. 544:

Resolved by the American Legion, in national convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, That we reaffirm Resolution No. 354 of the Boston National Convention of 1940, in which the deportation of Harry Bridges was demanded. (Approved.)

NATURALIZED PERSON ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Resolution No. 94:

Whereas the right of citizenship is a privilege conferred on aliens by Congress; and

Whereas the Alien Registration Act of 1940 makes it a deplorable offense for an alien to be now engaged or to have been engaged in any subversive activities or to be a member of or to have been a member of any organization fostering subversive activities; and

Whereas members of the Nazi Bund, Fascist and Communist front organizations hide behind the privilege of naturalization; and

Whereas our defense needs make concerted action imperative: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion, in twenty-third annual convention assembled September 15 to 18, 1941, request Congress to enact legislation canceling ab initio, the naturalization of naturalized persons found to be engaged in subversive activities or belonging to organizations fostering subversive activities, so that the aforementioned persons may be deported to the countries whence they came; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Member of Congress. (Approved.)

OPPOSE COMMUNISM, FASCISM, AND NAZI-ISM

Resolution No. 61:

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15–18, 1941, That the American Legion's opposition to communism remains unaltered. We regard communism, fascism, and nazi-ism as equally false and dangerous, and urge our members and all our fellow citizens to be constantly on guard to prevent these and all other types of dictatorship from creeping into our midst and undermining our American liberties founded on the Constitution. (Approved.)

COMMUNISM TO BE OUTLAWED AS A PARTY

Resolution No. 131:

Whereas our constitutional rights of freedom of the press, assembly, and speech are the panoply of democracy; and

Whereas communism invokes this provision as a mask to cover its sinister attacks and destructive campaign against both State and Federal Government and loudly proclaims its avowed objective is to destroy by violence existing democratic institutions and supplant them with a despotism patterned on that of Stalin: Be it

Resolved, That communism cannot be dignified by recognition on the part of the several States as a true political party and must be outlawed. (Approved.)

(The report was adopted.)

National Commander WARNER. I have a message that I would like to read to you at this time. It came by cable and is from Mr. Winston Churchill. This is the message:

American Legionnaires, I greet you on the occasion of your national convention.

This is the beginning of the third year in which our hard-pressed country has held at bay the powers of evil threatening to engulf the whole civilized world.

Little more than 20 years have passed since we fought side by side and now once more we speak to you from the forefront of the battle.

We thank you for the help you are bringing to our common cause, providing the weapons for our forces and bringing much-needed aid to those who toil in our great arsenals.

Our fighting men, our women, and our children have suffered and will suffer again, grievous losses; but we are upheld in our long struggle by the knowledge that it is not only our future and our children's that is at stake and that in spirit the United States is at our side.

May God preserve you and your great democracy.

National Commander WARNER. I don't know whether this has any significance, but we have here on the platform the winners of the music contest of the American Legion Auxiliary from White Sulphur Springs, Mont. I know they are going to be very delightful to listen to. They have given me the selections which they plan to sing to you, and these are the selections: Sing Me To Sleep and Pack Up Your Troubles.

During the past Legion year, 41 departments actively promoted oratorical contests in which approximately 100,000 boys and girls of high-school age throughout the country participated, all of them outstanding young men and women, those upon whom the future of the country depends.

We have on the platform the winner of that contest, the one who stood out this year, in the opinion of the judges, above all of those 100,000 boys and girls. He comes from Boise, Idaho. He is a young man of great personality and ability. I am informed that back home they say he is a real storehouse of knowledge. That is the way they refer to him there. He is 16 years of age, a senior in the high school at Boise. I have met his father and mother when I was out there, and I can well understand why this young man is such an outstanding young man, with ability and charm.

I present to you the winner of the oratorical contest this year, the American Legion oratorical contest—Frank Church, Jr., of Boise, Idaho, and we will ask him to address us.

WINNER OF NATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

Frank Church, Jr., addressed the convention, as follows:

Mr. National Commander, distinguished guests, American Legionnaires all, ladies, and gentlemen, it is both coincidental and appropriate for me that the American Legion selected Milwaukee for this year's national convention. It is coincidental because many years ago, in 1870, my own grandmother came to this city to receive and to cultivate here the manifold blessings of higher learning. It is appropriate because, again, in Milwaukee I have received an incomparable opportunity to do the same.

You know, through the oratorical contest, since my affiliation with American Legionnaires, I have often regretted the fact that my own father was not a veteran. Both of his older brothers were. That is how close I came to being eligible for the Sons of the Legion movement.

But the oratorical contest itself brought with it even more than a scholarship; it brought fellowship; it brought to more than 100,000 American high-school students knowledge, patriotism, and self-confidence. It meant to all of them opportunity worth while. But above in, in every contest, from the community through the national institutions, for every student, without exception, the friendliness and the good sportsmanship I have found shall always be a lifelong inspiration.

For these many intangible benefits, and for the vast new future you have opened, from the fullness of my heart I thank you all.

And now I should like to deliver my oration, which is entitled "The American Way of Life."

THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

During the course of the past year the American people have witnessed with apprehension the destruction of democracy in all parts of the world. We have witnessed this conquest at the hands of a brutal, alien philosophy of life, and we have determined, in unanimity, that the fate of France, the fate of Norway, of Belgium, and of Poland shall not be the fate of America. To realize this objective we are engaged in an unprecedented program of defense.

Do you believe that this effort to prepare is merely for the defense of our independence? Do you believe that it is merely to protect our farms, our industries, and our property, or do you believe with me that it is primarily to defend democracy, to defend freedom, to defend the American way of life? Our ambition to succeed in this attempt is laudable, but we will not succeed, we cannot succeed in defending the American way unless we thoroughly and completely understand it. What, then, is the American way? How can we understand it? How can we defend it?

Over 50 years ago the noted clergyman Henry Ward Beecher made this statement: "The real democratic American ideal is not that every man should be on the same level with every other but that everyone shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him." In other words, that everyone is to have the opportunity to develop according to his own wish and his own ability. This, friends, is the one way to find and enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Around this ideal we have molded our manner of living in America and have founded it upon three fundamental principles of freedom.

The first of these principles is the natural development of our history. It is that of a society, free, classless, and equal. A free and equal society was inevitable in America. Our ancestors fled from Europe to break away from a society of privilege. In the New World they established one of justice and equality. In Europe command and guidance were the result of hereditary rank. In America authority and leadership became the result of diligence, ability, and toil. In Europe opportunity was dependent upon riches and prestige. In America, dependent upon nothing but open to all. Our system of free schools and our public libraries manifest that equality of opportunity afforded to every American. And we must keep it that way. We must keep it free from all privilege in order that every citizen, unhampered by birth, or rank, or wealth, might continue to enjoy an equal chance to succeed. We must, because a free society is the first of the three principles upon which our system rests. A free society is a vital part of the American way.

The second principle in our manner of living is inseparable from the first. What value would a free society have for any one of you if you were the victims of a regimented economy? Social freedom is worthless in an economy where all industrial policy is decided and directed from above, and where every position, every advancement is dependent upon the whims of a political bureaucrat. Indeed, the inalienable truth that social freedom must always go hand in hand with economic freedom has ever been recognized in America. Because of this we have encouraged free enterprise and private initiative. We have respected the freedom of every citizen, first, to select his own occupation, and, secondly, if possible, to own his own business. The natural ambition to succeed, the natural desire for private gain, and the efficiency-making competition of free, rival enterprise has built our dynamic economy, and our free, dynamic economy has given us more luxuries, more comforts, and a higher standard of living than any other people have ever enjoyed in any other place or at any other time.

Even so, this system is not perfect, its greatest weakness is monopoly, for monopoly alone can destroy all its advantages and inevitably results in shocking abuse of power. But our Federal Government has the authority to destroy

monopoly. It must use this authority. It must wage a constant fight against abuse of power and favor justice for the common man. It must do so in a constructive defense of our free capital and our free economy; for, economic freedom, as social freedom, is a vital part of the American way!

Today, all of us are confronted with a tremendous task—that of defending our manner of life. We shall willingly defend it from without, but we are baffled and confused when we ponder how to defend it from within. Even at this moment an insidiously inspired propaganda campaign is causing that confusion. This campaign is being waged, not against social freedom, not against economic freedom, but against the third principle of the American way—political freedom. If this principle fails, the others shall perish; if it endures, the others will endure. The incomparable privilege of political freedom is more than majority rule or representative government. It is protection for the minority. It is the freedom granted to every individual to speak, to read, and to think as he pleases. It is the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is his guarantee, in emergency, of a speedy, public trial by jury, and his protection against excessive fines or cruel and unusual punishment. It is his right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure, in his person, his property, and his home.

Friends, of all our obligations to the American way, not one is more vital than a jealous defense of political freedom against any kind of limitation, for there has been no period in all the centuries of the history of man where political freedom has been limited and where democracy has survived. This does not mean that our Government should take no action against spies, saboteurs, or traitors. Such is the obligation of responsible government. But it does mean that we must respect the political freedom of every citizen and every sincere minority, for only in that manner can we protect democracy, and only in that way can a truly enlightened people discuss fairly, and adequately solve, their problems.

If, during the crisis that confronts us, today and tomorrow, we defend social, economic and political freedom, guided by the precepts of Christian faith, we shall have maintained the American way. Preserve, protect and defend these principles and, no matter how dark the future may be, a united America will move forward with unshakable courage and irresistible power toward unlimited democracy and happier times.

National Commander WARNER. Cooperation and understanding, and a free exchange of thoughts and ideas have been among the foundation stones upon which our Government was built by our ancestors more than 160 years ago this very week. That spirit of fellowship and communal understanding, I am happy to say, have formed the basis of the work of the American Legion and the organization of the speaker whom it is now my pleasure to present to you.

For nearly 20 years the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor have worked together in an effort to promote that which both groups hold dear and near to themselves—Americanism.

It has become traditional, therefore, at Legion conventions, to bring into our midst for his advice and counsel the president of the greatest organization representing the workingman. That organization is the American Federation of Labor.

This is, as I am sure every red-blooded American would have it, an understanding between labor leaders and veterans who know the price that must be paid to maintain our standards of living. The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor have the same objectives—protecting America both from within and without.

The present head of the American Federation of Labor is from my home State—Ohio. He has been a leader in labor for many years, and, although it has been at least two decades since he left the city of his birth, one cannot attend a meeting at Coshocton, Ohio, and escape, without being asked, "Have you seen Bill Green lately?"

They love him at Coshocton, and I am sure that the men he represents have the same admiration and respect for him.

It is, indeed, a great pleasure for me to present to you the Honorable William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM GREEN

(Broadcast over the Mutual System Network)

Hon. William Green addressed the convention as follows:

Commander Warner, officers and delegates in attendance at this historic convention of the American Legion: Each year, as I address your annual convention. I am encouraged to believe that the bonds of understanding, good-will, and friendship between the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor have become stronger and that our mutual regard rests upon a sound and enduring basis. I extend to you the warm and sincere greetings of the 5,000,000 working men and women who make up the American Federation of Labor. From them I bring you this message: That they are determined to stand with you and with the Government in defense of our country and the American way of life.

There should no longer be any doubt in the minds of thinking people as to the real purpose of the leaders of the totalitarian governments of Europe. It is clear and certain that the American way of life is endangered by the aggressive sweep of the Nazi-Fascist armed forces in Europe and their attempt to destroy freedom of the seas. One by one Hitler and his allies have laid waste and conquered the nations of Europe. Today they are knocking at the doors of Leningrad and Moscow. Tomorrow they may be attacking the shores of Great Britain. And, if they succeed, how can America remain safe, free, and independent?

Forewarned by this knowledge, America is now engaged in the greatest national-defense program in history. It constitutes an important step far beyond previous preparedness drives. We are building huge numbers of warplanes and warships, we are manufacturing vast quantities of guns and munitions, not only for our own future use but for immediate shipment to those nations which are resisting Nazi-Fascist aggression.

This does not necessarily mean involvement in war; it is insurance against war ever reaching the Western Hemisphere. As long as Hitler is kept busy in Europe, we know he can't come here. As long as the enemies of Hitler in Europe are powerful enough to resist his onward march, there is a possibility that he may be defeated on his own battleground.

America is still at peace—technically at least. Recent developments however awaken within us a real sense of danger. We are disturbed and apprehensive—but determined that the freedom of the seas shall be maintained and that no American right or principle shall be sacrificed or destroyed. The outstanding phase of the war in which America is participating is that of production. Our great industrial machine is engaged in a desperate race to turn out more and better implements of war than the enemies of democracy can produce. This is the objective sought in making America the arsenal of democracy.

Naturally, America is training at full speed a huge new Army, new naval personnel, and new thousands of airplane pilots. These are precautionary measures, defense policies designed to protect and safeguard our homeland. But the war of production is not being waged by men in uniform. It is being fought by men in overalls—the great army of free, American workers—workers who love their country, who are devoted to American ideals, who are giving their strength, their skill, and their genius in full measure to defend their country's democracy and to defend their own freedom.

I am proud to stand before you today and declare without reservation or qualification that America's industrial army is the greatest in the world. America's workers are unmatched anywhere in their skill, their efficiency, their patriotism, and their unconquerable spirit. These qualities were manifested during the past year in the accomplishment of production miracles in the national-defense program. I say this not only from my own knowledge but on authority from Undersecrtary of War Patterson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, and officials of the Office of Production Management. I am proud particularly of the policies adopted and the record made by the members of the American

Federation of Labor. Realizing how vital uninterrupted defense production was to the Nation, the American Federation of Labor a year ago adopted a no-strike policy. To date this policy has been carried out in practice to the extent of more than 99 percent. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the membership of the American Federation of Labor has engaged in defense strikes for any cause during the past year.

And yet we find the totalitarian dictators of Europe sneering at American labor. One of Mussolini's propagandists, named Virginio Gayda, listened in on Labor Day to the addresses made by President Roosevelt and the representatives of labor, including myself. He heard American workers praised, he heard their progressive gains extolled and he got awfully worried about the effect this news might have on the enslaved labor battalions of the Nazi-Fascist countries. So he issued a statement claiming that the workers of Italy, Germany, and the nations under their domination are much better off than the workers in America.

Well, we know better than that. American workers cannot be fooled by such ridiculous propaganda. Neither can the unfortunate slaves of Hitler and Mussolini. But just to keep the record straight and for the benefit of Mr. Gayda and his friends in case they are listening in again, let me say this. The totalitarian aggressors who have conquered by fear as well as by force in Europe might just as well realize that they are facing an entirely different proposition in America. We do not fear them, but they should and do fear us. We will match them and overmatch them—two guns for one, two planes for one, two warships for one—and we have what it takes to do it. They are starved even for bare necessities. We are rich in resources, we are mighty in industry, and our production capacity knows no limits. Theirs is already overtaxed and being systematically wrecked by bombs from American planes.

But, above all, America is strong in the free, willing, loyal, unconquerable spirit of our great army of workers, whereas the Nazi-Fascist dictators have to depend on slave labor, on unwilling hands and bewildered minds, on starved, weary, and heavy-hearted men and women kept in subjugation under the whip and waiting for the first chance to throw off and destroy their oppressors.

Is there any doubt in your minds as to the outcome of a production war waged under such conditions? There is none in mine nor in the minds of the men and women I have the honor to represent. We of the American Federation of Labor are fully confident of victory. We know our own strength and the mighty power of America. We are unshaken in our faith in American democracy and we are pitching in with everything we have to defend and preserve it.

The call of the moment is for American groups such as the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor to unite in a fixed determination to guard, protect, and preserve our form of government with its American ideals and principles. During world convulsion periods such as we are now passing through, there are those who seek to bring about the substitution of imported philosophies and foreign "isms" for the economic, social, and political form of life and living which we have developed and established here.

Revolution and revolutionary changes took place in some countries at the close of the last World War. It sprang from the misery, suffering, disappointment, and disillusionment which followed the termination of the conflict. Crushed, disheartened, and despairing people were ready to turn to any new way which was offered as a remedy for existing ills. It is reasonable to conclude that the world will face the same situation in a more aggravated form at the close of the war now raging. The dead will be counted, the destruction of life and property will be in evidence, the burdens of debts accumulated and taxation imposed, not only upon those who survive but upon generations to come, will be appraised. What a psychological effect will be created when the world takes stock of the devastating effect of this cruel, ruthless, and unjustifiable war. We cannot now foresee what the outcome of it all will be.

The time is opportune now for the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, and other like-minded groups, to determine resolutely that American traditions, democracy, freedom, and liberty must be maintained at any cost. Regardless of what others may do, we must ever remain a self-governed Nation. The entering wedge of fascism, nazi-ism, or communism must never be permitted here.

Let our two great American organizations, forming an important part in our institutional life, resolutely determine that regardless of what may come out of the salvage and wreckage of this barbaric war, we will cherish and maintain our common heritage of self-government, freedom, democracy, Americanism, and the American way of life.

I pledge the full support of the American Federation of Labor in the attainment of this praiseworthy objective and in the realization of this patriotic purpose.

National Commander WARNER. I am going to ask National Vice Commander McCrory to the chair at this time.

National Vice Commander MCCRORY. We are now to have the opportunity of meeting again that charming personality, the one whom we all have come to love, the mayor of Milwaukee, Carl Zeidler.

Mayor Zeidler addressed the convention as follows:

Honored National Vice Commander and Legionnaires, Milwaukee has been particularly honored and delighted to have been the host city to the American Legion in convention assembled in Milwaukee this week. As you know, we literally as well as figuratively turned over the city, lock, stock, and barrel, to the American Legion, and in particular our hearts and our downtown section. We hope, members of the American Legion, that you have liked our style.

When you entrain or go by automobile to your homes in the various portions of the United States of America and other jurisdictions of the American Legion, you go away firmly entrenched in our hearts, and so that suitable record might be made of the fact that we in Milwaukee entertain the most cordial relations and high affections and regards toward the American Legion, I now have the pleasure to present to National Commander Milo J. Warner, who has done such a remarkable job in the handling of this convention, and who goes away from Milwaukee enshrined in our hearts, this suitably engrossed copy of the resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee and signed by myself as mayor of this city, which I now have the pleasure to read to the national commander and to you:

"Whereas on September 15, 16, and 17, 1941, Milwaukee will be the host to one of the mightiest aggregations of men ever banded together since the birth of our Nation, the American Legion; and

"Whereas this body of red-blooded and patriotic Americans has, since its organization, been actively engaged in teaching and fostering respect and reverence for the flag and love of country and its institutions, and has vigorously combated the nefarious and treacherous machinations of enemies and traitors in our midst, who are threatening the very life of our Nation, with the sublime objective that our blessed freedom will continue and 'that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth': Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee*, That on behalf of the people of the city of Milwaukee, it hereby expresses its pride and profound satisfaction in being accorded the singular honor and given the opportunity to act as host to an organization of such national importance and magnitude as the American Legion and extends a hearty welcome to the national officers, delegates, alternates, and visiting guests.

"*Resolved further*, That the freedom of the city be and hereby is extended to the Legionnaires and their families and auxiliary organizations for the duration of the convention in the sincere hope that their sojourn in our city will be filled with pleasure and enjoyment.

"*Resolved further*, That suitably engrossed copies of this resolution be forwarded to the national commander of the American Legion and to the secretary of the local American Legion corporation committee.

"Adopted September 8, 1941.

"JOHN L. BOHN,
"*President Common Council.*
"CARL F. ZEIDLER, *Mayor.*
"STANLEY J. WITKOWSKI,
"*City Clerk.*"

I now have the pleasure to present this resolution to National Commander Milo Warner.

National Commander WARNER. Mayor Zeidler, on behalf of the thousands and thousands of Legionnaires who have thoroughly enjoyed this convention and are grateful to you and all who have had any part in making it successful, I accept this trophy.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

I. A. Jennings, chairman, Arizona, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third Annual National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

Thirty-four members of your committee on legislation met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 402 in the courthouse and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The followinging resolutions were considered and approved by the committee and are now submitted to this convention in the form of a report for its approval:

RESOLUTION 302. GOVERNMENT PROVIDE BLANK AMMUNITION FOR FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL DAY

Whereas the American Legion and other veterans' organizations are called upon to perform rites of military burial for veterans; and

Whereas these organizations perform this service out of courtesy to the departed veterans and without charge; and

Whereas the United States Government no longer has available at its ordnance depots blank ammunition which can be obtained at a reasonable cost; and

Whereas because of the fact that this ammunition cannot be obtained from the United States Government, the American Legion and other similar organizations are forced to pay exorbitant prices to private concerns for this ammunition; and

Whereas the United States Government furnishes a flag to be used upon the casket of the deceased veterans, which may be obtained at the post offices of the verious county seats: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion present a bill to be brought before the Congress of the United States of America, providing that the Government shall make available in each county seat post office blank ammunition, which may be obtained by the American Legion or other similar organizations at the time the flag for the casket is obtained; be it further

Resolved, That upon the signing of an affidavit blank ammunition may be obtained from the same source by the American Legion and other similar organizations for use for Memorial Day services.

RESOLUTION NO. 235. LEGAL RIGHTS OF MEN CALLED INTO ARMED SERVICE

Whereas the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act has afforded substantial protection of the legal rights of men called into the armed services; and

Whereas sections 301 and 302 limit the application of this relief to contracts entered into or upon which installments were paid prior to October 17, 1940; and

Whereas the consequence of this limitation is that this act is not fully effective for men now entering the service or who will enter the service under the second selective-service registration and lottery: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion, national department, in convention assembled, respectfully urge Congress to amend the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act to make sections 301 and 302 conform to section 402, wherein the only limitation is that the contract be made not less than 30 days before entry into military service.

RESOLUTION NO. 70. RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT INCLUDE TIME SPENT IN MILITARY SERVICE

Whereas the Federal Government, by act of Congress, known as the Railroad Retirement Act, has superseded any and all railroad-pension systems, heretofore set up by the railroads and their employees, but by such Federal systems it is required that any employee to be eligible for a pension must have not less than 30 years service for a railroad system, and that such men who served in the World War are not being given credit for the time they spent in the military or naval service of their country, their seniority rights and pass privileges, it is but meet and right that our Government, in whose common defense our men served, should

also allow the railroad employees these same concessions and privileges as were granted by the railroad corporations by their voluntary agreements: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the legislative committee be instructed to see that those ex-service men who were members of the National Guard when it was federalized are fully protected by said act and if not to work for the inclusion of same.

RESOLUTION NO. 547. BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION FOR THOSE IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Whereas the American Legion, throughout the years, has sponsored and urged a sound program of national defense; and

Whereas, in line with such sound program, the American Legion supported the Selective Service Act, as amended; and

Whereas thousands of American youths are being called to active duty in the armed forces of the United States, and these youths at present have no representatives in Washington, D. C., experienced in the legislative needs of service men and their dependents: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled, That our organization sponsor and support sound beneficial legislation for the benefit of those in the armed services of our Nation during the current emergency.

RESOLUTION NO. 554. FULL DEFENSE OF AMERICA AND ITS INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE PRIMARY OBJECT

Whereas the ex-service men of America's participation in the war of 1917–18 are, in this perilous hour of your Nation's history, looked to for leadership in the patriotic expression of the will and desire of the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the full defense of America and its institutions should be the primary objective of a united American people; that our national-defense effort should proceed without discrimination in employment, to the end that all citizens may avail themselves of their opportunity to contribute to and support our all-out defense effort. For more than 20 years the American Legion has had before the Congress a program for universal service in time of emergency or national danger. We reaffirm the principle of universal service as applicable equally to the armed forces, capital and labor, and we call upon those elements of capital and labor who have been parties to delay, disturbance, and strikes in essential defense industries to examine their responsibility to the Nation in the light of the common sacrifice which all have to make.

We call upon our Congress to examine all public expenditures in fields not essential to the national defense and to practice a sacrificing economy in non-defense expenditures.

We believe that if the necessity exists to peg prices, that the price and cost of labor should be covered in the same legislation which may cover the cost of food products, manufactured goods, or other essentials of our life.

RESOLUTION NO. 418. SOCIAL FEDERAL LEGISLATION APPLYING TO PUERTO RICO

Referred to Committee on Child Welfare.

Resolutions submitted by Puerto Rico department requesting to the Federal service the same treatment for the residents of Puerto Rico as is now given to those residing in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, as approved in the annual convention of the American Legion held in the city of Guayama on the 26th and 27th of July, 1941

Whereas a large percentage of veterans' families in the island of Puerto Rico are now living on a level of bare existence; and

Whereas a large part of such conditions can be traced to the fact that social Federal legislation does not in most instances apply to the island of Puerto Rico, because special acts are necessary to make such legislation effective in the island; and

Whereas the Department of Puerto Rico petitions and appeals to the area "B" Child Welfare Conference to help in securing Federal assistance which will enable it to raise the standard of living above the deplorable level which now prevails; and

Whereas, the Child Welfare Conference area "B" held at the city of Richmond, Va., last May approved resolution No. 4, with the title "Needs of Puerto Rico": Be it

Resolved, by this convention assembled, Go on record in the requesting to the Federal authorities the same treatment given to those residing in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, in trying to extend to the island those laws enacted for these purposes; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent with a strong recommendation of this convention that immediate action be taken by the Federal authorities as well as by those in the Legion organization who are in position to secure the benefits required in this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 505. AMEND NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Whereas subsection (c) of section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (H. R. 9980) provides for the loss of nationality by persons who have become nationals by naturalization through residence continuously for 5 years in any foreign state other than that of their original nationality, without making any distinction as to the qualifications of such naturalized nationals;

Whereas it is the feeling of the American Legion that naturalized citizens who have served in the armed forces of the United States of America during any of its major wars have displayed a love and devotion to the principles and institutions of this country fully comparable to that of a citizen by birth, which presumption should not be diminished by the fact that such naturalized veteran is compelled by circumstances to seek a livelihood in a foreign country other than that of his origin: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion favors the amendment of the said Nationality Act of 1940 to provide express exemption of veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and their wives, minor children, and dependent parents from the application of the aforementioned subsection (c) of section 404 of the said act and, therefore, petitions the Congress of the United States to approve the bill presented by Congressman Leon Sacks before the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, on August 13, 1941, entitled "H. R. 5569," being a bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

The following resolutions were considered by your committee and are disapproved:

Resolution 136. To amend the national charter of the American Legion to include veterans of the allies now United States citizens.

Resolution 104. To uphold the constitutional right of civilians to keep and bear arms.

Resolution 471. To oppose any disfranchisement of veterans or old-age pensioners.

Resolution 69. Pay for physicians examining registrants of selective service.

Resolution 118. To create a branch for chiropodists in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Resolution 214. To provide franking privileges for enlisted personnel.

The above report was adopted.

The following resolution, No. 358, was rejected on the convention floor and in its place resolution No. 554 was substituted:

RESOLUTION NO. 358. UNIVERSAL SERVICE ACT

Whereas for 20 years the American Legion, representative of the veterans of the World War of 1917 and 1918, has advocated the universal-service act providing for conscription in time of war or national emergency of all resources of the Nation, including property, capital, labor, and industry, as well as fighting manpower of the country in order to prevent racketeering, profiteering, inflation, and sabotage in such time; and

Whereas if this Nation is to be spared and our way of life is to continue, the sacrifices of all our citizens must be universal and equal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of the national administration and Congress immediate legislation providing for the drafting or conscription of all the resources of this Nation including property, capital, labor, and industry as well as the fighting manpower; and be it further

Resolved, That such legislation be limited to apply only to a time of war or national emergency and that the law provide for its termination when the period of war or emergency has passed; and be it further

Resolved, That the national legislative committee of the American Legion be instructed to introduce legislation into the Congress of the United States providing equal service for all and special profit for none; and be it further

Resolved, That the national commander of the American Legion be instructed to hold public meetings throughout our land in order to call to the attention of all the citizens of our Nation the principles of universal service and thereby gain the necessary support that this may be immediately enacted into law; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the 1941 national convention of the American Legion to be held in Milwaukee, Wis.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Warren H. Atherton, chairman, California, reported as follows:

MERCHANT MARINE

1. At great expense, our people have approved an unprecedented expansion of merchant shipbuilding. From the experience of the past, it is not too early to contemplate the future of our merchant marine, and we strongly recommend a national policy which will help keep these ships under the American flag, adequately protected and guaranteed for our own use in internation commerce after the present emergency ceases to exist.

2. United States citizenship requirements of personnel aboard merchant marine vessels should be rigidly enforced and further strengthened by legislation restricting employment aboard ship to native-born or completely naturalized American citizens.

3. We again urge that Congress establish by law a National Maritime Mediation Board with the same jurisdiction and powers over the maritime industry as the National Railroad Mediation Board has now in the field of railway labor relations. Such jurisdiction should cover all labor disputes affecting the entire maritime industry, including operators, personnel aboard ship, longshoremen, tow boat, barge, lighter, dock, and other employees; only native-born or completely naturalized citizens should be permitted to represent such personnel in any negotiations or proceedings.

4. The officers and crew aboard all vessels receiving Government subsidies should be required to furnish affidavits that they are not members of any subversive organizations, and adequate penalties should be provided for false statements.

5. To insure the safety of ships at sea and to prevent the use of radio for espionage by fifth columnists or other subversive organizations, we recommend legislation providing that radio communication at sea be placed under the jurisdiction of the United States Navy, and that all maritime radio operators aboard American-flag merchant ships be approved or furnished by the Navy.

(The supplementary report was adopted.)

National Commander WARNER. The Chair at this time recognizes General Harris, who has so ably and conscientiously and intensely served as chairman of one of our most important committees, the educational committee of World War orphans. General Harris has given unstintingly and patiently of his time. He is a real soldier in every sense of the word and a thorough Legionnaire.

Gen. P. C. Harris, of Georgia.

Gen. P. C. Harris addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander, comrades of the American Legion, the national executive committee on May 2, 1941, adopted a resolution authorizing the award annually of five scholarships, one for each American Legion area, to orphans of veterans, the scholarships to be known as national commander scholarships, and not to exceed $400 each, depending upon the needs of the beneficiary as determined by the national commander.

The scholarship for the eastern area has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth M. Savage of Nashua, N. H.; for the northern area, to Mr. Nelson A. Lubold, Williamstown, Pa.; for the southern area, to Charles H. Brewster, Cedartown, Ga.; and for the western area, Mr. William D. Bezdecheck, Jr., of Long Beach, Calif.

The young man selected from the central area is here with us today. His father, though a minister of the gospel, voluntarily enlisted in the Army during the World War, serving in the ranks of the Three Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry. Upon discharge from the Army, he returned to his pastorate in Nebraska. For more than 20 years he was an active and enthusiastic member of the American Legion. On June 19, 1941, the father passed away, after a protracted illness, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter.

The older son, now 21, had received his A. B. degree from the Nebraska Wesleyan University, and just completed 1 year in the Medical College of the Northwestern University. His uniformly high grades show him to be a young man of outstanding ability, energy, and ambition. Letters from heads of the departments of the Medical College attest to his excellent character and unusual aptitude in his chosen profession. One writer states that he would consider it a loss to medicine if he should be deprived of the opportunity of pursuing his studies.

The award of a national commander scholarship will make it possible for the worthy son of our departed comrade to continue his preparation for a profession that will enable him to assist in the support of his widowed mother and in the education of his younger brother and sister.

May I present, Mr. Commander, the young man recommended by your committee for the central area scholarship, Mr. Thomas William Parkin, Jr., of St. Paul, Nebr.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

John H. Walsh, chairman, Massachusetts, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-third National Convention, the American Legion, Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941:

The members of your committee on resolutions met at 3 p. m., September 15, 1941, in committee room 504 in the courthouse and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

RESOLUTION NO. 426. ENDORSE DEFENSE SAVINGS BOND PROGRAM

Whereas the defense savings bond program of the United States is an essential part of our national defense; and

Whereas the defense savings bond program will be an effective factor in developing national unity and will make a needed contribution to our economic welfare by encouraging continuous thrift; and

Whereas the national executive committee of the American Legion has endorsed the defense savings bond program and has urged definite support and cooperation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion in annual convention assembled the 15th to 18th days of September 1941, hereby urges complete cooperation with the national defense savings bond program, and that every post of the American Legion, and every individual legionnaire take a part in this important program by the generous purchase of bonds and by rendering every possible service to the defense savings committee of each State; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention recommends that every citizen participate in this constructive method of safeguarding our American values and ideals.

RESOLUTION NO. 513. RE-EXAMINE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP

Whereas the United States recently has redefined and more clearly outlined her aims and policies in the Far East which might substantially affect her relationship and interest with the Philippines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President and Congress of the United States be requested to take steps immediately to reexamine the whole Philippine-American relationship, taking into consideration the present world situation and the new devel-

opments both in the United States and the Philippines, defensive and economic, and looking to the mutual best interests of the people of both countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 553. COMMEND SUPPORT GIVEN DEFENSE PROGRAM BY MOTION-PICTURE INDUSTRY, THE PRESS, AND THE BROADCASTING COMPANIES

Resolved, That we commend the outstanding support given to the national-defense program by the motion-picture industry, the press, and the broadcasting companies, in developing the public interest and morale, in promoting graphically an appreciation of the needs of national defense, and the forceful dissemination of principles of Americanism so vital to the unity of thought among our people in this emergency.

RESOLUTION NO. 552. LEGION SUPPORTS COMPLETE UNITY OF PURPOSE IN THE PRESENT PERIL

Whereas unity of purpose in the present peril to our Nation can only be accomplished and the American way of life preserved by a full adherence to our Constitution embracing as it does freedom of discussion and informed congressional action: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That as such procedures are adopted and decisions reached the Legion stands ready to completely support them and to assist in their interpretation to and understanding by all the people. This to the end that there may be no disunity among us as we move forward to defend our Nation and its liberties.

RESOLUTION NO. 245. CITATION FOR OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

Resolved, That the American Legion in national convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 18, 1941, does hereby authorize the national commander to extend formally the appreciation of our members for the support extended to it by all outdoor advertising associations.

(The above report was adopted.)

(Following is the first telegraphic roll call "Pre-View" taken at Milwaukee, Wis., September 18, 1941:)

First telegraphic roll call "preview," Milwaukee, Wis.

Departm nt	1942 quota	Reported membership	Department	1942 quota	Reported membership
Alabama	9,984	3,500	Montana	6,495	1,200
Alaska	945		Nebraska	17,317	6,061
Arizona	5,179	1,400	Nevada	1,884	823
Arkansas	11,657	4,000	New Hampshire	5,848	
California	65,148	23,287	New Jersey	25,301	1,500
Canada	252	50	New Mexico	3,092	700
Colorado	9,791	1,675	New York	93,625	
Connecticut	11,861	5,000	North Carolina	14,811	7,000
Delaware	1,486	150	North Dakota	7,547	
District of Columbia	7,455	2,000	Ohio	48,726	
Florida	12,263	1,500	Oklahoma	24,890	7,000
France	676		Oregon	11,692	1,298
Georgia	13,841	5,000	Panama	399	
Hawaii	2,580		Pennsylvania	72,664	
Idaho	5,517		Philippine Islands	262	
Illinois	83,701	13,607	Puerto Rico	1,977	
Indiana	35,618	13,701	Rhode Island	4,672	
Iowa	35,296	7,750	South Carolina	7,597	2,000
Italy	1,923		South Dakota	9,547	587
Kansas	17,662	1,363	Tennessee	18,331	3,000
Kentucky	14,829		Texas	25,449	3,500
Louisiana	13,062		Utah	3,520	500
Maine	8,807	1,500	Vermont	3,829	1,000
Maryland	8,815	1,000	Virginia	11,373	3,036
Massachusetts	44,371		Washington	17,690	2,500
Mexico	148	200	West Virginia	12,172	4,000
Michigan	32,926	1,200	Wisconsin	34,063	3,700
Minnesota	28,290	3,076	Wyoming	3,567	1,000
Mississippi	13,356	100			
Missouri	27,693	1,500	Total		142,964

REPORT OF TROPHY AND AWARDS COMMITTEE

Assistant National Adjutant Donald G. Glascoff reported as follows:

THE HANFORD MACNIDER TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department that has the highest percentage of members for the period October 20 to December 31 of each year, as compared with the total number of members in said department on December 31 of the year just then closing.

Winner: Department of North Carolina—percentage, 102.17.

THE ALVIN M. OWSLEY TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having the highest percentage of membership on December 31 for the ensuing year, as compared with the average membership for the immediate preceding 10 years.

Winner: Department of Georgia—percentage, 115.77.

THE JOHN G. EMERY TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having the highest percentage of membership on January 31, as compared with the average membership for the 4 preceding years.

Winner: Department of Arkansas—percentage, 110.15.

THE HENRY D. LINDSLEY TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having the highest percentage of membership for the period January 1 of each year to March 1, as compared with the total number of members in said department on December 31 of the preceding year.

Winner: Department of North Carolina—percentage, 108.54.

THE GENERAL HENRI GOURAUD TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department first exceeding its membership quota as assigned by the national headquarters of the American Legion.

Winner: Department of Arkansas—(November 18, 1940).

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department thereof not included among the several State departments or the Department of District of Columbia, that has the highest percentage of members by the close of business March 31 each year, as compared with the total number of members in the department on December 31 of the preceding year.

Winner: Department of Mexico—percentage, 104.27.

THE O. L. BODENHAMER TROPHY

Awarded annually (May 1) to that department within the continental limits of the United States designated to lead the parade at the time of the ensuing national convention.

Winner: Department of Alabama—percentage, 121.17.

THE JOHN R. QUINN TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having the highest percentage of membership on June 15, as compared with the average membership for the 4 preceding years.

Winner: Department of Alabama—percentage, 121.16.

THE HENRY L. STEVENS, JR., TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department within the continental limits of the United States attaining the highest percentage of its membership quota at the time of the annual national telegraphic roll call, as finally confirmed.

Winner: Department of Arkansas—percentage, 107.09.

100-PERCENT MEMBERSHIP HONOR PLATES

Awarded annually to each department of the American Legion attaining 100 percent or over of its preceding year's membership, same to be calculated 30 days prior to the national convention.

	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
1. Alabama	12,502	118.49	22. Montana	7,570	107.12
2. Alaska	1,136	112.59	23. Nebraska	18,547	100.68
3. Arkansas	14,061	111.05	24 Nevada	2,096	106.02
4. California	69,048	101.65	25 New Hampshire	6,400	105.72
5. Colorado	10,701	100.69	26. New Jersey	28,272	105.38
6. Connecticut	12,729	104.27	27. North Carolina	17,264	115.12
7. Delaware	1,588	104.96	28. North Dakota	8,131	106.37
8. District of Columbia	8,126	105.37	29. Ohio	50,959	100.93
9. Florida	14,113	103.76	30. Oregon	12,857	105.58
10. Hawaii	2,601	100.89	31. Pennsylvania	80,695	104.77
11. Idaho	6,023	103.35	32. Puerto Rico	2,604	102.52
12. Illinois	92,149	102.68	33. Rhode Island	5,108	103.48
13. Iowa	36,560	101.55	34. South Carolina	8,185	103.41
14. Kansas	18,794	103.53	35. Tennessee	18,921	102.10
15. Kentucky	14,973	100.23	36. Texas	31,602	105.89
16. Louisiana	14,478	104.14	37. Utah	3,968	105.90
17. Maine	9,269	100.21	38. Vermont	3,896	103.64
18. Maryland	10,575	105.13	39. Virginia	11,728	104.05
19. Mexico	171	104.27	40. West Virginia	13,624	102.94
20. Michigan	37,502	101.99	41. Wisconsin	36,547	102.82
21. Minnesota	30,372	101.15	42. Wyoming	3,781	100.91

THE LOUIS J. RATCLIFFE TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having within its jurisdiction the runner-up team in the semifinals of the junior baseball program.

Winner: Department of Michigan—Fisher Body Post, No. 342, Flint, Mich.

THE DAN SOWERS JUNIOR BASEBALL TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department which has the greatest percentage of increase of junior baseball teams, as compared with the number of junior baseball teams in the same department 1 year previous.

Winner: Department of California.

DEPARTMENT HISTORY CONTEST FOR 1941

First place: Euclid Post, No. 343, Euclid, Ohio, Robert E. Parrish, historian.

Second place: Naval Post, No. 372, Chicago, Ill., Milton A. Myers, historian.

Third place: Indianapolis Memorial Post, No. 3, Indianapolis, Ind. Florence Martin, historian.

Honorable mention (without preference): La Grange Post, No. 41, La Grange, Ill., Henry M. Larsen, historian; Pueblo Post, No. 2, Pueblo, Colo., Guy E. Macy, historian; Roy L. Chopek Post, No. 17, Iowa City, Iowa, Lou E. Clark, historian; Murray-Troutt Post, No. 262, Audubon, N. J., Edgar N. Danielson, historian; Klamath Post, No. 8, Klamath Falls, Oreg., Thomas B. Young, historian.

THE RALPH T. O'NEIL EDUCATION TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department, within the continental limits of the United States, showing greatest Americanism activity in use of the American Legion school medal awards.

Winner: Department of Pennsylvania.

THE PAUL V. M'NUTT NATIONAL POSTAL RIFLE MATCH TROPHY

Awarded annually to that team winning the annual national postal rifle match.

Winner: Surface Lines Post, No. 146, Chicago, Ill.

THE A. A. MITTEN TROPHY

Awarded annually to that team winning the annual American Legion junior rifle match.

Winner: Youngstown Post, No. 15, Youngstown, Ohio.

THE JOHN R. M'QUIGG TROPHY

Awarded annually to that team winning the 50 meter post-team match.
Winner: Hollywood Post, No. 43, Hollywood, Calif.

THE HOWARD P. SAVAGE TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having within its jurisdiction the junior baseball team which becomes the champion as a result of playing in the American Legion "Little world series."
Winner: Department of California, San Diego Post, No. 6, San Diego, Calif.

THE GLEN R. HILLIS TROPHY

Awarded annually to that color guard winning first place in competition with all other color guards during the annual national convention of the American Legion.
Winner: Harvey W. Seeds Post, No. 29, Miami, Fla.

THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL CONVENTION TROPHY

Awarded annually to that Sons of American Legion Drum, Fife, and Bugle Corps winning first place in competition with all other Sons of American Legion Drum Corps during the annual national convention of the American Legion.
Winner: Square Squadron, No. 232, Chicago, Ill.

THE JAMES A. DRAIN TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department of the American Legion showing the most consistent service to the community, State, and Nation, throughout the year, providing the membership of that department shall be no less than 80 percent of the membership of the preceding year.
Winner: Department of Iowa.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department of the American Legion excelling in welfare work for World War veterans, providing the membership of that department shall be no less than 80 percent of the membership of the preceding year.
Winner: Department of Illinois.

THE LEMUEL BOLLES TROPHY

Awarded annually to that band winning first prize in competition with all other bands during the annual national convention of the American Legion.
Winner: Musicians Post, No. 662, Chicago, Ill.

THE RUSSELL G. CREVISTON TROPHY

Awarded annually to that drum corps winning first prize in competition with all other drum corps during the annual national convention of the American Legion.
Winner: Commonwealth Edison Post, No. 118, Chicago, Ill.

THE MIAMI TROPHY

Awarded annually to that drum corps winning first prize in competition with all other drum corps during the annual national convention of the American Legion.
Winner: Commonwealth Edison Post, No. 118, Chicago, Ill.

THE J. GUY GRIFFITH TROPHY

Awarded annually to that sponsored junior drum and bugle corps winning first prize in competition with all other sponsored junior drum and bugle corps during the annual national convention of the American Legion.
Winner: Nittany Post, No. 245, State College, Pa.

65691—42——9

THE FREDERICK W. GALBRAITH TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department having present and participating in the convention parade members of the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary from said department making the greatest aggregate travel or mileage to the convention city.

Winner: Department of California (841,921 miles).

LOUIS J. CANEPA TROPHY

Awarded annually to that Sons of American Legion band winning first place in competition with all other Sons of American Legion bands during the annual national convention of the American Legion.

Winner: Earl R. Stewart Squadron, No. 355, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMERICAN LEGION CHORUS CONTEST

The chorus winning first place shall be known as the Official American Legion Chorus until the following national convention.

Winner: Syracuse Post, No. 41, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE FRANK N. BELGRANO, JR., TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department which has rendered the most outstanding service during the period August 1 to August 1 to the program of the Boy Scouts of America.

Winner: Department of California.

AMERICAN LEGION RIFLE DRILL TEAM CONTEST

The rifle drill team winning first place shall be known as the Official American Legion Rifle Drill Team until the following national convention.

Winner: Beverly Hills Post, No. 407, Chicago, Ill.

THE STEPHEN F. CHADWICK EDITORIAL APPRECIATION TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department from which has come nomination for the prize-winning editorial from a daily or Sunday newspaper appraising the program of the American Legion.

In the opinion of the committee, no one editorial was of such outstanding nature as to merit the Stephen F. Chadwick award. This is not to say, however, that newspapers throughout the United States, in cities large and small, did not recognize the extent and importance of the Legion program. In fact, there were so many editorials which had warm and kind words to say for the American Legion in regard to its stand on national defense, on Americanism, and particularly upon its twenty-second birthday anniversary, that the committee felt sincerely regretful it could not make a choice. Honorable-mention citations were awarded 47 departments.

PATRICK J. HURLEY GOLF TROPHY

Awarded annually to the former soldier obtaining the best score in the interdepartmental tournament of the American Legion.

Winner: John Bird, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS GOLF TROPHY

Awarded annually to the former blue jacket or marine obtaining the best score in the interdepartmental tournament of the American Legion.

Winner: George Hausch, Wauwatosa, Wis.

SPAFFORD NATIONAL TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department of the American Legion having within its jurisdiction the winner of the national high-school oratorical contest.

Winner: Department of Idaho (Frank Church, Boise, Idaho).

NATIONAL SONS OF AMERICAN LEGION GALLERY TROPHY

Awarded annually to that team winning the annual Sons of American Legion 50-foot gallery rifle match.

Winner: Harold A. Taylor, Squadron No. 47, Chicago, Ill.

THE FRANKLIN D'OLIER TROPHY

Awarded annually to that department attaining the highest percentage of eligible ex-service men in said department for the period January 1 of each year to that day that is 30 days prior to the national convention.

Winner: Department of Alaska—percentage 56.75.

ALONZO CUDWORTH POST, NO. 23, TROPHY

Awarded annually to that American Legion chorus winning first prize in competition with all other American Legion choruses during the annual national convention of the American Legion.

Winner: Syracuse Post, No. 41, Syracuse, N. Y.

(The report was adopted.)

STAMBAUGH ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY

Roane Waring, department committeeman of Tennessee, nominated Lynn U. Stambaugh for national commander. The convention adopted a motion to make it unanimous, and elected Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, national commander.

ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE

Immediately following his election, National Commander Lynn U. Stambaugh addressed the delegates and visitors to the convention.

Legion of America: I answer the call to service as your national commander with humble appreciation of the great honor and the vast responsibilities entailed. By your pronouncements at this convention, you have proclaimed that this is your hour of greatest need; that during the months to come you do not propose to falter; but that on the contrary, true to the great tradition of service to the country in which you were born, it is your purpose to carry on to the end that your America, and all that it means to you and your fellow countrymen, shall be secure.

It is your will, Legionnaires, that in the crisis which currently confronts America, the American Legion shall take its place in the battle lines that are forming. You were a great army in 1917 and 1918—you were victorious. You have continued to be and you still are invincible. You have continued to be invincible because you stand for God and country against forces which deny both God and country. You have continued to be victorious because every Legionnaire has steadfastly remained at his post. In that same cause and with that same spirit you shall again be victorious.

I have your orders. I take my post. For the coming Legion year, for the greatest offensive to make America secure in your valiant history, all leaves are canceled.

Thank you.

ELECTION OF VICE COMMANDERS

The following were elected as national vice commanders for 1941–42: W. C. Sawyer, Gilbert, Ariz.; DeLacey Allen, Albany, Ga.; Charles E. Booth, Huntington, W. Va.; V. M. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind.; and John F. Sullivan, St. Albans, Vt.

NATIONAL CHAPLAIN

Rev. Father Frederick J. Halloran, of Trenton, N. J., was elected national chaplain.

National Commander WARNER. Now, gentlemen of the convention, it is my distinct pleasure to present that most gracious lady who has so ably led the auxiliary during the past year. She, in turn, will present the new national president.

I now give you the immediate past national president of the auxiliary, Mrs. Lemstra, of Indiana.

Mrs. LEMSTRA. Mr. National Commander, delegates, and visitors to this convention, it is a very great privilege which is mine today. I come to you to present to you the woman who has just been elected as national president to your auxiliary. That is the highest honor that can come to any woman in this country.

I give to you not only a member of our organization but also a member of the American Legion; I am proud to present to you my national president, Mrs. Mark Murrill.

ADDRESS OF MRS. MARK W. MURRILL

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill addressed the convention as follows:

My comrade commander and my comrades of the American Legion: I have had many happy hours, both in the Legion and the Auxiliary, but this stands as the supreme moment of all.

In the year that lies ahead, comrades of the American Legion, nobody may know what grave situations will arise. I can assure you that the American Legion Auxiliary will always have a very keen understanding of the Legion's side of the question, and I pledge to you, on behalf of the half million women in the American Legion Auxiliary, the devoted, loyal, understanding cooperation, no matter what the future may bring.

We of the American Legion Auxiliary possess the courage that it is necessary to stand side by side with you, even though dark days may come. And with faith in the Supreme Being, with love in our hearts for you, I pledge to you the unselfish devotion of every member of both organizations.

My thanks to you, comrades of the American Legion. I am at your service during the next year. No task will be too great to place upon these shoulders, for I know I will be backed by the confidence, the inspiration, and the help of every member of the American Legion Auxiliary.

I do have to say, as a member of the Legion, that the members of the American Legion Auxiliary conduct their convention just a little more expeditiously. We have already adjourned, and in order not to keep you here too long, I am cutting out any further remarks.

My grateful thanks to you for this reception, and you can count on your own comrade any time during the year ahead.

Thank you.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO OUTGOING AND INCOMING NATIONAL COMMANDERS

Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier addressed the convention as follows:

This is the second time I have performed this function, because as your first national commander, I established the custom by flying the colors for myself and presenting them to myself. Therefore I take particular pleasure at this time in presenting them to my good friend and your good friend, Mike Warner.

His record this past year is so outstanding in service to the Legion that that record speaks for itself. No one has more greatly served the Legion; that is all that it is necessary to say about his record this past year.

Therefore, I am sure I speak the feeling of every Legionnaire when I present these colors to him, who so richly deserves them.

The very best of love to you, Mike.

National Commander WARNER. Just a year ago in Boston I was presented with these colors as your then newly elected national commander. I said then that I would strive to the utmost of my ability to follow them true to every principle for which they stand—the colors of our country and the standard of our great organization. I have sincerely and earnestly endeavored to do that during every bit of my year as your national commander.

I shall take these colors with me, and I am very proud to receive them from the first national commander. I say the first national commander, he who first served us throughout a full year of our organization, 1919–20. Franklin D'Olier is in great part responsible for the placing of the foundation stone of this great organization of ours in such a way that it continued to grow and carry on year after year, ever bigger and better and stronger.

I shall take these colors back with me to my home in Toledo, my comrades, and carry on in the Legion, as it were, a private in the Legion, proud of these colors as we all are, remembering the fine cooperation, the help, and the support of every Legionnaire.

I wish to at this time pay my debt of gratitude by these feeble words to all of the Legionnaires, the million hundred thousand Legionnaires, particularly the department commanders, the national committeemen, and the post commanders and district commanders and the working Legionnaires—and there are thousands of them in this great land of ours. Good luck to all of you. Let's continue under the new commander, Lynn Stambaugh, to make this Legion bigger during the coming year and carry out fully every principle and purpose for which we stand, so ably stated in the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion.

My comrades, thank you.

Chairman STIRLING. The Chair now recognizes Past National Commander Ray Murphy to present the colors to the newly elected Commander Lynn Stambaugh.

(The colors were advanced.)

Past National Commander Murphy addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Commander, fellow Legionnaires: Another great convention is about to end, and new leaders will carry forward the program of the American Legion. Toward this convention, we are told, the eyes and the ears of the world have been turned. We are conscious of our responsibilities.

To you, Lynn Stambaugh, has been given the leadership of the Legion in a year the events of which cannot be foretold, but which is certain to be filled with days of concern, anxiety perhaps, for the way of life we call American.

No Legion commander has ever been charged with duties more grave and solemn.

To you, Lynn Stambaugh, a million one hundred thousand members of the American Legion, united in your support, today give two emblems: The flag of our country, the standard of the Legion. Within their folds are resting the hopes of our members, our people, and of the world. We know you will hold them high, and that when another year has passed, another year of Legion service will have commended itself to all Americans. Our hearts, our hands, go out to you.

And now, on behalf of the men and women you lead, more than a million strong, I give into your hands the Star-Spangled Banner, and the flag of the Legion. May God bless them and you, in the year ahead.

National Commander Elect STAMBAUGH. Past Commander Murphy, Legionnaires, I have a solemn realization of the sacred trust sym-

bolized by the colors presented to me at this time. The solemnity of an occasion such as this to one who has always served in the ranks of the Legion and marched behind these colors is beyond description.

I assure you that it is my present purpose, my devout intention, that these colors shall, during the coming year, be always borne aloft and carried forward to victory in the battle that you have outlined by the mandates of this convention.

I thank you.

Chairman STIRLING. The Chair now presents the Reverend Father Frederick J. Halloran, the new national chaplain.

National Chaplain HALLORAN. I thank you most sincerely for the very great honor you have conferred upon me. I rejoice in this honor because it will furnish me with a greater opportunity to do even more extensive work in rehabilitation and in child welfare.

I thank you.

(The colors were retired and the convention adjourned at 2:45 o'clock.)

REPORTS

TO THE

TWENTY-THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADJUTANT

Detailed reports of the administration, Americanism, publicity, emblem, child welfare, and Legion publications divisions, as well as the Sons of the American Legion committee, and its director, incorporated here by the national adjutant, give a complete review of the work done by the divisions or committees which have offices in the national headquarters in Indianapolis.

A new division of defense was established July 1, 1941, but the report covering the activities of that division has been incorporated in the national defense committee report, appearing elsewhere in this volume.

There is no separate report from the national finance division as such, as all pertinent facts are contained in the report of the national treasurer, found elsewhere in this volume.

Although the rehabilitation and legislative offices, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and the national field service, with headquarters in Chicago, have been definitely established as divisions, their reports are being placed in another portion of the volume of annual reports, as a matter of convenience, and for quick reference purposes.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

DONALD G. GLASCOFF, Michigan, *Director*

The administration division at national headquarters has felt the impetus of increased productive work necessitated by the emergency conditions of the Nation, which naturally are reflected in the extent and scope of activities of the American Legion.

Intensification of the efforts of the Legion to serve as completely as possible in these times can be demonstrated readily from the following tabulations listing the business for the year of the various sections and units in this division.

Particularly, one such section—that of national headquarters purchasing agency—typifies in graphic fashion the increasing pressure put on capacities of headquarters during the past 12 months.

Normally, headquarters uses about 12,000 pounds of mimeograph paper a year. During the past 12 months this was doubled, with a total of 25,282 pounds.

Likewise, the use of bond paper increased by one-third over the previous year.

Within the administration division activity are the national headquarters purchasing department, maintenance of quarters, supervision of files, archives and library, membership card section, stenographic section, mimeographing and multigraphing facilities, handling incoming and outgoing mail and telegrams, furnishing office messenger service, handling of charters and citations, supervising trophy awards, and direction of the national organization's membership activity.

The following section reports comprise the year's activity in the administration division:

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY, ARCHIVES, AND FILES ANNUAL REPORT

The library and archives section was established in 1923 to collect and preserve the records of the American Legion and its program and, secondarily, to assemble material on the World War of 1914–18. This has been expanded greatly the last 2 years by the inclusion of material on World War II, national and civilian defense, and foreign affairs.

We now have 2,742 cataloged books and 450,000 pamphlets, clippings, publications, correspondence, bulletins, etc., arranged in a subject classification; 189 books and 69,094 miscellaneous items were added last year. We have 400 feet of shelving and 400 vertical drawers of material to house the collection.

Two hundred and forty-one department and post Legion publications are regularly received. Of these, 100 are bound. Other publications are received in connection with the work in child welfare and Americanism, but such materials are for reference purposes and are not kept permanently.

Our cumulative subject card index (7 drawers) covers all subjects ever considered by the Legion officially, together with the action and references to source; 848 subjects and cross references were added to the index during the last year. We also have a file of the decisions and interpretations, both judicial and administrative, of all Legion subjects.

Following is a statistical summary of work completed in the general files during the period of August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941:

General correspondence and subject material	55,912
Bulletins	3,373
Pamphlets	1,255
Congressional bills	6,561
History material	2,733
Charter applications	1,179
Legion and other veteran publications	3,249
Miscellaneous publications	982
Resolutions filed	666
Child-welfare library	69
Questionnaires for biographical data sent out	1,019
Questionnaires for biographical data returned	342
Requests regarding library and files	13,156
1941 Legion membership cards matched	1,032,911
1940 Legion membership cards matched	51,309
1939 Legion membership cards matched	100
1941 Sons of Legion membership cards matched	31,605
1940 Sons of Legion membership cards matched	11,306
1939 Sons of Legion membership cards matched	700
Requests regarding membership cards handled	8,524

PURCHASES AND SUPPLIES

All business transactions in reference to the operation of the national organization dealing with the purchase of equipment, operating supplies, and contracting for maintenance and repair jobs undertaken by agencies, aside from the regular employees of national headquarters, are handled by the administration division. All purchases are made in the open market on a competitive basis with economy being accomplished through long-range planning for such expenditures.

SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES

The shipping and mailing department handles the supplies of all divisions at national headquarters and likewise handles all shipments of these divisions. The following membership and organization supplies were furnished to the various department headquarters for distribution to posts during the period August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941:

The American Legion:	
Manual of ceremonies	28,000
Post handbooks	21,000
Facts about the American Legion	308,000
Prospect cards	275,000
Membership campaign manuals	4,500
Program cards	395,500
5-year membership cards	8,000
10-year membership cards	6,000
15-year membership cards	5,000
20-year membership cards	6,000
Official membership cards	1,448,000
Statement of dues forms	1,496,000
National constitution and bylaws	33,000
Graves registration forms No. 1	60,000
Graves registration forms No. 2	10,000
Graves registration forms No. 3	22,000

Sons of the American Legion:	
Official membership cards	175,025
Squadron handbooks	9,000
Individual membership applications	39,000
Statement of dues forms	140,000
5-year chevron cards	2,000
National-defense material:	
Questionnaire forms (triplicate sets)	1,707,000
Civilian-defense manual No. 1	36,850
Civilian-defense manual No. 2	39,095
Civilian-defense manual No. 3	34,700
Civilian-defense manuel No. 4	40,000
National-defense packets	900

ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP

Posts existing July 31, 1940	11,675
Less charters canceled	55
New posts chartered from Aug. 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941	157
Posts existing July 31, 1941	11,777
Permanent charters existing July 31, 1940	10,511
Decrease by cancelation	29
Permanent charters issued from Aug. 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941	166
Total number of permanent charters as of July 31, 1941	10,648

NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS

United States	49
Territorial	5
Outlying	4
Total	58
Squadrons existing July 31, 1940	3,416
Less squadrons canceled	13
New charters chartered from Aug. 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941	124
Squadrons existing July 31, 1941	3,527

SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTERS

Department supplemental charters existing July 31, 1941	26
Post supplemental charters existing July 31, 1941	807

MEMBERSHIP CITATIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The year 1941 produced a new all-time membership high mark for the American Legion. As of July 31, 1941, department record cards for the year which had been received at national headquarters totaled 1,082,868, while as of the same date, the 1941 magazine subscription cards received at national headquarters totaled 1,089,280. The previous all-time membership high for the American Legion occurred in 1940 when the total was 1,078,119. The 1941 record reflects a continuance of the healthy and consistent membership increase occurring annually for the past 8 years. We anticipate the total membership for 1941 will be 1,115,000 on the basis of present figures.

Recognizing the earnest efforts expended by the 11,777 posts of the American Legion in building the membership of the organization, the following citations were issued by the national organization for such activity:

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-two posts won the special citation for most distinguished service, which we offered all posts reenrolling by November 11, 1940, their entire 1940 membership, or the equivalent thereto, for 1940. The award was in accord with resolution adopted by various national conventions calling upon all departments and posts to observe American Legion Week from November 4 to 11.

Eight hundred and seventy-eight posts won the distinguished service citation, which we offered all posts equaling or surpassing the previous 4 years' average membership by November 30.

Five hundred and sixty-six posts won the meritorious service citation, which we offered all posts equaling or surpassing the previous 4 years' average membership by December 31.

The national commander's testimonial of appreciation card was won by 10,751 department and post officials, whose membership 30 days before the national convention surpassed the average membership of the previous 4 years.

A special recognition card from National Commander Warner was presented also to each Legionnaire accredited with securing 25 or more new or renewal members for his post during 1940–41. Three thousand seven hundred and forty-four of these cards were awarded.

Five thousand and ten posts were awarded the British mission picture in connection with the twenty-second birthday program during the week of March 15.

At the time of compiling this report, the following departments have established an all-time high membership:

Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Departments attaining 1941 quotas by July 31, 1941:

Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mexico, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Panama, Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Departments exceeding 1940 membership by July 31, 1941:

Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mexico, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The twelfth annual national telegraphic roll call was conducted during the conference of department commanders and adjutants in Indianapolis last November. November 19, 1940, there was reported the largest advance enrollment for the succeeding year in the organization's history. A special citation was presented to each of the 10 high departments on this roll call, as follows:

Department	1941 quota	Reported membership Nov. 19, 1940	Actually forwarded prior to midnight Dec. 2, 1940	Final percentage
1. Arkansas	10,906	11,400	11,679	107.09
2. Alabama	9,996	10,000	10,047	100.51
3. North Carolina	14,511	14,511	14,669	101.09
4. Louisiana	12,344	12,098	12,329	99.88
5. Tennessee	17,920	16,000	16,123	89.97
6. Idaho	5,336	4,536	4,540	85.08
7. Wisconsin	32,674	27,500	28,189	86.27
8. North Dakota	7,789	6,500	6,510	83.58
9. Nevada	1,881	1,500	1,507	80.12
10. South Carolina	7,704	5,795	5,868	76.17

MEMBERSHIP TROPHY WINNERS

Since July 31, 1940, membership trophies have been won and awarded as follows:

Trophy	Date awarded	Winner
Franklin D'Olier	Sept. 26, 1940	Department of Arizona.
General Henri Gouraud	Nov. 18, 1940	Department of Arkansas.
Henry L. Stevens, Jr	Dec. 19, 1940	Do.
Hanford MacNider	Dec. 31, 1940	Department of North Carolina.
Alvin M. Owsley	do	Department of Georgia.
John G. Emery	Jan. 31, 1941	Department of Arkansas.
Henry D. Lindsley	Feb. 28, 1941	Department of North Carolina.
North Carolina	Mar. 31, 1941	Department of Mexico.
O. L. Bodenhamer	May 1, 1941	Department of Alabama.
John R. Quinn	June 15, 1941	Do.

OTHER TROPHY WINNERS

In addition to membership trophies, the following trophies have been won since July 31, 1940:

Trophy	Date awarded	Winner	How awarded
Frederic W. Galbraith	Sept. 26, 1940	Department of California	For man mileage to national convention.
James A. Drain	do	do	For community service work.
Milton J. Foreman (for boys' and girls' work).	do	Department of Pennsylvania.	Accomplished most for the boys and girls of America.
Ralph T. O'Neil	do	do	For greatest Americanism activity in use of the American Legion school medal awards.
National Service	do	Department of Illinois	For welfare services to veterans of the World War.
Frank N. Belgrano, Jr.	do	Department of California	Performed most outstanding service to program of the Boy Scouts of America.
Lemuel Bolles	do	Edward H. Monahan Post No. 64, Sioux City, Iowa.	For champion band.
Russell G. Creviston	do	Commonwealth Edison Post, No. 118, Chicago, Ill.	For champion drum and bugle corps.
Miami Colors	do	do	Do.
Cleveland	do	Baldwin Patterson Squadron, No. 274, Des Moines, Iowa.	For champion Sons of the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps.
Louis J. Canepa	do	Funkhouser Squadron No. 8, Evansville, Ind.	For champion Sons of the American Legion Band.
Glen R. Hillis	do	Commonwealth Edison Post, No. 118, Chicago, Ill.	For champion color guard.
J. Guy Griffith	do	Garfield Memorial Post No. 255, Garfield, N. J.	For champion sponsored junior drum and bugle corps.
Howard Savage	do	Department of North Carolina (Walter B. Hill Post, No. 76, Albermarle, N. C.)	For champion junior baseball team.
Louis J. Ratcliffe	do	Department of Missouri (Aubuchon-Dennison Post, No. 186, St. Louis, Mo.).	Runner-up team in semi-finals of junior baseball program.
Dan Sowers	Aug. 1, 1940	Department of New Hampshire.	Greatest percentage of increase of junior baseball teams.
Stephen F. Chadwick, editorial appreciation.	Sept. 26, 1940	Department of Tennessee (commercial appeal).	For prize-winning editorial material appraising the program of the American Legion.
Patrick J. Hurley	do	Jesse Guilford (Hocksett Post, No. 37, Hocksett, N. H.).	Interdepartmental open golf tournament for former soldiers.
Charles Francis Adams	do	E. F. Sands (New York Police Post, No. 460, New York City).	Interdepartmental open golf tournament for former Navy and Marine Corps men.
Milton J. Foreman, Rifle.	August 1940	Department of California	Interdepartmental rifle match at Camp Perry.
A. A. Mitten, Rifle	do	Youngstown Post, No. 15, Youngstown, Ohio.	American Legion junior rifle match.
Paul V. McNutt	March 1941	Surface Lines Post, No. 146, Chicago, Ill.	National postal rifle match.
S. A. L. National Gallery.	July 1941	Harold A. Taylor Squadron, No. 47, Chicago, Ill.	Sons of American Legion 50-foot rifle match.
John R. McQuigg	do	Hollywood Post, No. 43, Hollywood, Calif.	50-meter post team match.
Spaffpord National	April 1941	Department of Idaho (Frank Church, Boise, Idaho).	National high school oratorical contest.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941

The services of the administration division for other divisions at national headquarters are charged to each division on the basis of service performed for each. Following is a statistical report for the period August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941:

INCOMING

Letters	672,894
Parcels	3,205
Telegrams	3,541

OUTGOING

Letters	33,768
Parcels	29,922
Telegrams	2,850
Letters (meter mail)	408,048

MIMEOGRAPH, STENOGRAPHIC, AND MULTIGRAPH SERVICE

Number of mimeograph stencils cut	4,106
Number of mimeograph pages run	2,489,535
Number of persons interviewed	95
Number of dictated letters	9,292
Number of pages of typing	2,427
Number of form letters and form letters filled in	2,168
Number of addressograph plates cut	3,372
Number of envelopes, cards, etc., run on addressograph	243,309
Number of envelopes, cards, and labels typed	50,018
Number of envelopes addressed in longhand	4,175
Number of signatures traced	14,450
Number of multigraph pages run	795,270
Telegrams handled over teleprinter (outgoing)	2,139
Telegrams handled over teleprinter (incoming)	2,622

WORK OF NATIONAL VICE COMMANDERS

With the assignment of divisional areas to each of the five national vice commanders following their election at the 1940 Boston convention, each of them undertook enthusiastically the job of creating membership activity and interest in his area. Too much cannot be said for their contributions of time and effort during the year in behalf of the membership program. Their reports individually are carried for the first time in this annual volume of reports.

NINTH ANNUAL AERIAL ROUND-UP

The ninth annual aerial round-up, at Indianapolis, April 27, created a new high in the total of membership cards flown in, and through the enthusiasm engendered for the aeronautics program of the American Legion 76,889 membership cards for 1941 were transmitted to national headquarters for the round-up.

CONCLUSION

Our thanks go out to all the posts and departments. Their magnificent work in the field has made it possible to record a highly successful year of activity in the administrative division. Their willingness to work with us has made it a pleasure for the administrative division to conduct its program in a difficult year.

NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION

JAMES F. O'NEIL, New Hampshire, *Chairman*

ROBERT J. WEBB, Nebraska, *Vice Chairman*

MEMBERS

Robert J. Webb, Nebraska.
J. J. Twomey, Massachusetts.
Dan Sowers, Kentucky.
Leslie P. Kefgen, Michigan.
James F. O'Neil, New Hampshire.
James T. Crawley, Mississippi.
Archie M. Closson, California.
W. D. Schwartz, Jr., South Carolina.
Darrell T. Lane, Utah.
H. L. Chaillaux, California, *Director.*
C. M. Wilson, Illinois, *Assistant Director.*
C. Richard Allen, New Jersey.
Al N. Zellmer, Arizona.
Frank Estabrook, Idaho.
Arthur F. Lamey, Montana.
Joe E. Rabinovich, North Dakota.
Richard H. Howell, Maine.
R. Worth Shumaker, West Virginia, *Assistant Director.*

FOREWORD

The 1940–41 Legion year has been a most interesting one and indeed a most productive one from the standpoint of the Americanism program. The existing emergency has caused millions of our citizens to want to give material aid to many of our Americanism projects. Our Americanism accomplishments of other years have gained new recognition in the eyes of citizens of thousands of now legion-minded American communities. The continued unselfish work of so many of our American Legion members has enabled us to declare truthfully that this has been our best Americanism year.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

As a result of a resolution adopted at the twenty-second national convention at Boston and the action of the national executive committee at its November 1940 meeting, the American Legion was authorized to name a special committee to outline a program of physical education, health education, and recreation for the commission's adoption. The members of that committee, appointed by National Commander Milo J. Warner, were Frank G. McCormick, chairman; James F. O'Neil; and Samuel H. Cobb.

This committee worked in close cooperation with the office of the national Americanism commission and in close relationship with the administrator of this program for our Federal Government, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. A program was outlined similar in procedure to the one being followed in the State of Minnesota, where good community results have been accomplished. The proper legislative background to enable local communities to carry on their work of coordinating local physical education and recreation groups for better facilities for physical education, health education, and recreation, was sent to each department.

This was followed by our work in cooperation with the Athletic Institute and the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the preparation of the 16-mm. motion picture, Make the Most of Playtime. The Athletic Institute, through the direct aid of Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics of the Western Conference, and our chairman of this special committee, Frank G. McCormick, furnished the national Americanism commission with 11 prints of this picture. These have been and are now being extensively used by our Legion posts. Unquestionably this picture has developed a deeper community interest in the community's obligation to provide better facilities and supervision for physical education, health education, and recreation.

This program has done much to strengthen the National Americanism Commission's 1941 program.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

Since 1921 the American Legion has been, through the National Americanism Commission, a cosponsor with the National Education Association and the United States Office of Education of American Education Week. A few years ago a fourth sponsor, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was added.

This year the keynote and weekly theme of American Education Week is Education for a Strong America. The daily subjects under this major theme are: Sunday, November 9, Seeking World Order; Monday, November 10, Building Physical Fitness; Tuesday, November 11, Strengthening National Morale; Wednesday, November 12, Improving Economic Well-Being; Thursday, November 13, Safeguarding School Support; Friday, November 14, Learning the Ways of Democracy; and Saturday, November 15, Enriching Family Life.

As in former years, the Commission has prepared an American Education Week handbook for distribution to Legion posts to serve as a guide in helping them to better promote their own community programs as they work in cooperation with their local school officials.

CITIZENSHIP RECOGNITION DAY

Preparation to accept the full duty and responsibility of American citizenship is an all-important cog in the machinery of building active and appreciative citizens. In the past, perhaps, too much emphasis has been placed on the rights

and privileges of citizenship while the duties and responsibilities have been minimized.

Citizenship Recognition Day, May 18, sponsored annually by the American Legion in cooperation with the National Education Association, is designed to awaken in the hearts and minds of American youth just reaching their majority and the foreign-born receiving their naturalization papers, a desire to better serve America by knowing and accepting citizenship duties and responsibilities.

It is estimated that each year more than two and one-half million young men and young women reach their majority. It is hoped that each year more and more posts of the American Legion will work with local school officials in developing a complete program for Citizenship Recognition Day.

More than six thousand certificates were presented by Legion posts to as many young citizens during the Citizenship Recognition Day programs. These certificates were prepared as a result of the resolution adopted at the Boston national convention and were made available to Legion posts through the emblem division.

GUENTHER SCHOLARSHIPS TO WEST POINT

The American Legion was honored by the United States Military Academy, which requested that the American Legion act as the agency for awarding four scholarships to worthy boys to assist them in preparing for admission to West Point. By action of the national executive committee, the national Americanism commission has been charged with this duty. In turn, the various State departments have been requested to submit the names of candidates for these scholarships. The candidates will be selected in September.

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN BORN

The purpose of this activity, a part of the Americanism program since the inception of the American Legion, is to prepare immigrant petitioners for American citizenship, thus fitting them to accept the responsibilities of citizenship and helping them to solve the problems of everyday life in America.

It is estimated that approximately 2,000 American Legion posts are now sponsoring these schools.

The 1940 alien registration revealed more than 5,000,000 aliens in this country. Every alien is a potential student for the citizenship-preparation classes.

The national Americanism commission recently requested the director in charge of alien registration to prepare an application form for use of American Legion posts in applying for the names and addresses of aliens who have registered in their community. This information, it was agreed, would be used only in appealing to such aliens to enroll in the citizenship schools for foreign born. The Alien Registration Division refused flatly to assist on this project.

NATIONAL HIGH-SCHOOL ORATORICAL CONTEST

The fourth annual national high-school oratorical contest, held during the current Legion year, was an unusual success. Forty-six departments participated. It is reliably estimated more than 100,000 high-school students took part.

The national finals were held at the Citadel Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., April 18, 1941. Frank Church, 16-year-old high-school junior of Boise, Idaho, won and will, therefore, receive the $4,000 scholarship. Harris Proctor, Durham, N. C., was second, receiving a $750 scholarship. James McBath, Watertown, S. Dak., was third, receiving a $500 scholarship, and Phyllis Anderson, Moorestown, N. J., was fourth, receiving a $250 scholarship.

It will be of unusual interest to those Legionnaires who have made Boys' State a grand success to know that all three of the boys who were in the finals of the national high-school oratorical contest were products of the 1940 Boys' State within their own departments.

AMERICAN LEGION SCHOOL AWARD

The same high interest as of former years continues to prevail in the American Legion school award program. Records at national headquarters show that 13,055 medals were awarded by American Legion posts and Auxiliary units during the Legion year.

STATE ESSAY CONTESTS

As in past years, a number of departments have carried on within their respective States essay contests for high-school students based upon patriotic subjects. The national Americanism commission has again awarded national citations to department winners of these contests.

FLAG EDUCATION

The purpose of this activity is to build patriotism in our youth and adults through the development of a thorough understanding of proper flag etiquette and flag history.

The national Americanism commission distributes a suggested course of study on flag education. In the past year 3,483 copies of this course of study were distributed.

The American Legion nationally also distributes at nominal cost the Flag Code, adopted by the national flag conference in 1923 and 1924. The Code, a civilian code of flag eitquette, has been placed in thousands of schools. During the Legion year, 1,448,573 copies were distributed by the American Legion and its affiliated groups.

THE FLAG SPEAKS

The national Americanism commission worked with the Motion Picture Producers Association of Hollywood, Calif., and with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the production of the motion picture The Flag Speaks. This film is in technicolor and sound. It had its premiere Flag Day, June 14, 1940.

This picture is now being shown in the theaters throughout the country. It is a dynamic portrayal of proper flag etiquette and of the history of the sacrifices which have gone into the making of the flag and the Nation it represents.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXTBOOK ANALYSIS

As a result of the November 1940 action of the national executive committee, R. Worth Shumaker, West Virginia, was added to the staff of the national Americanism commission as an assistant director, his primary function being to analyze questionable textbooks and work generally on the educational projects of the national Americanism commission.

Through research, surveys, and analyses, valuable factual data have been compiled on the social, economic, political, and educational philosophy of Dr. Harold O. Rugg and some of his contemporaries. A study of the original and the revised editions of the Rugg Social Science Series of textbooks definitely establishes the fact that the Rugg philosophy is written into the textbooks. The textbooks are not suitable for use in our schools since they oppose the American tradition and do not teach support of our American way of life.

No "New Order" for Our Schools was written for the April issue of the American Legion Magazine by Mr. Shumaker. Ours to Reason Why, further explaining the Rugg philosophy from the layman's standpoint, written by Judge Hamilton Hicks, of New York, appeared in the May 1941 issue of the American Legion Magazine. In the July issue of the magazine another splendid article, entitled "Smearing the Minds of Kids," also appeared, from the pen of Bill Cunningham.

The first of a series of three pamphlets entitled "Rugg Philosophy Analyzed" has gone forward to the field, followed by a second pamphlet entitled "The Complete Rugg Philosophy—Its Transfer to the Textbooks." An appraisal of the Rugg textbooks has been given in answer to thousands of letters of inquiry. Numerous textbook abstracts have been requested and are being made. Analysis will continue indefinitely to the end that all un-American teachings are eliminated from the schools of the country.

LEGION SCHOOLMEN

A survey has been completed within each of the departments and from which the national Americanism commission has compiled a list of outstanding Legion schoolmen. The national Americanism commission will consult

these Legion schoolmen from time to time for advice and counsel with the intention of building a closer working relationship with the public schools of the Nation. Unquestionably, we will be able to better understand the schools and give more aid to the schools by virtue of this added liaison.

BOYS' STATE

The purpose of this activity is to educate young men in the duties, rights, and responsibilities of American citizenship.

The activity originated in the department of Illinois in 1935, and the following year was sponsored by four departments. It has grown each year, and in 1941 34 States provided an opportunity for approximately 15,000 boys of those States to take part in this school of government. They are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

In November the national executive committee established a new national boys' State committee to work with and under the supervision of the national Americanism commission. The personnel of that committee is B. A. Brooks, chairman, Arkansas; Jess G. Davis, Florida; Fred G. Fraser, District of Columbia; Hugh H. Hickey, Massachusetts; William S. Konold, Ohio; Robert B. McDougle, West Virginia; Hayes Kennedy, Illinois, advisory member.

There was a special meeting of the boys' State committee at national headquarters in early May. The committee members studied the progress of boys' State to date and affered some specific recommendations for future development of the activity in those States not yet sponsoring a State.

The annual boys' State conference customarily held at national headquarters during the month of January was an outstanding success. More than 40 department representatives were in attendance, representing 21 States. At this conference there was a complete exchange of program ideas and accomplishments. While it is not advisable to operate the boys' State programs along identical lines in all departments, much is accomplished for the program through these conferences.

JUNIOR BASEBALL

The keynote of the national Americanism commission during the year has been "Making America Strong." The American Legion junior baseball program contributes generously to this end by teaching good sportsmanship and good citizenship through fair play. It was doubly important that in 1941 this activity be made possible for more young men than had participated in any previous year in the program. With the national-defense objective in mind, as well as the added impetus for physical education, health education, and recreation, we used every possible means to enlarge the program this year.

The total number of American Legion graduates now playing in the two major leagues is 86.

The American and National Leagues of organized baseball again this year contributed $20,000 toward the expense of national tournament play. This fund is used to pay the cost of transportation of State winners into national tournament centers.

Approximately 50,000 copies of the junior baseball guide for 1941 were distributed. Numerous athletic journals have asked for and received prepared articles on junior baseball.

BOY SCOUTS

Since the beginning of the American Legion, the organization has cooperated with the national council of the Boy Scouts of America in promoting this splendid character-leadership-building youth activity. The Legion has furnished leadership for troops, for overnight hikes, and for merit-badge counselors. The number of Boy Scout troops sponsored each year by Legion posts approximates 3,000. During 1940–41 we sponsored 2,786 Boy Scout troops, 181 Cub Packs, and 123 Sea Scout ships.

Within the past year the national Americanism commission has distributed more than 15,000 copies of a pamphlet on Boy Scouting, "Looking to the Future."

Scouting continues to parallel the patriotic programs of the American Legion. The keynote of scouting this year is "Support to the Nation's Defense."

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS AND RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The national Americanism commission again has cooperated with the War Department in the promotion of these two character-building activities. We have found that departments and posts are supporting both movements more and more each year.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

During the past year interest in the general program of community service has been on the increase. All types of activities designed for the betterment of home towns have been carried on by posts. A few examples follow:

Many posts have furnished their communities with iron lungs, used for artificial respiration.

Hundreds of posts have indicated interest in activities such as the building of community swimming pools, the erection of war memorials, the building of playgrounds, the organization of community service councils, and conservation activities.

During the past year, 3,366 posts returned the annual Americanism and post-activity report and received national citations for their participation in community betterment work.

Perhaps the most extensive community service activity engaged in by posts all over the Nation has been that of the promotion of traffic safety.

SAFETY

The National Americanism Commission again is working with the Automotive Safety Foundation in the promotion of a new safety activity. Many posts are engaged. It is designed along the line of fleet contests. Suitable prizes will be awarded to all posts taking part and winning in the various classifications. The Automotive Safety Foundation has again presented a grant of $10,000 to finance the contest. The first-year response from the posts in 40 departments has been unusually good. Six thousand three hundred and twenty-five drivers are participating.

DISASTER RELIEF

The National Americanism Commission, since November 1940, published a new disaster relief handbook. The second section of this booklet contained an outline of procedure for posts planning an air-raid precautionary service or an aircraft warning service. Since the May meeting of the National Americanism Commismission, it has been agreed that the aircraft warning and air-raid precautionary services are specifically military and, therefore, should be reassigned to the national-defense division.

The disaster-relief program is still in the hands of the National Americanism Commission.

IMMIGRATION—DEPORTATION

It has been the policy of the American Legion to support and fight for such legislation to close the doors of the United States to all immigration until such time as we will be able to solve our own unemployment problems and until we will be able to assimilate and make citizens of the majority of the approximately 7,000,000 aliens, not all of whom have registered, who are now in this country.

Likewise we have been working for the deportation of alien enemies of our form of government regardless of whether their entry into the United States was legal or illegal.

Although the war emergency in Europe has drastically reduced quota immigration during the first part of this Legion year too many thousands of alien visitors were permitted to enter and remain here. Every effort must be made to eliminate or drastically reduce quotas and to refrain from accepting so-called refugees.

Another hearing has been completed in the deportation case against Harry Bridges. Ample evidence was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide for a finale to this case.

We have also supported the efforts of Congressmen who are attempting by regulation or by legislation to make possible the deportation of such undesirable residents as Fritz Kuhn.

Likewise we have opposed every move through which it was intended to bring into the United States some of the alien enemies who are in internment camps in Canada. To accomplish this and to protect our country against undesirable internees from other countries, we are supporting House Resolution 4873, reading as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no alien who has been interned in a foreign country by a nation at war shall be eligible to apply for admission to the United States until after a period of one year following the date he has been granted unconditional freedom by the country which interned him."

By Executive order the President of the United States, June 1, established new rules intended to bring about a more effective control over aliens entering the United States. The order provides that no document permitting entry will be given to "an alien whose entry would be contrary to the public safety, nor to an alien who is unable to establish a legitimate purpose or reasonable need" for the proposed entry. These regulations are a part of the general tightening up of methods of checking on what aliens will be permitted to enter this country, and it is hoped that it will prevent the entry of foreign agents and other undesirables. The effectiveness of this Executive order will depend almost entirely upon those charged with its administration. It is hoped no undue discretionary authority in the interest of the alien will be used.

Nevertheless, the American Legion will continue diligently to carry out the wishes as expressed in previous convention action for the elimination of immigration and for the deportation of undesirable aliens.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Educational exposure of subversive activities, augmented by the exposures of the House Committee to Investigate un-American Activities, aided by the authority given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has caused the average American citizen to realize that it is just as important to provide for an internal defense against fifth-column activities as to build a strong national defense. Now the public is solidly behind the American Legion's program against subversive influences.

The findings of the House Committee to Investigate un-American Activities have been instrumental in exposing the extent to which Communist organizers and agitators have participated in labor strife. It is equally true that information obtained through the same committee has led to positive action against Nazi espionage and sabotage agents. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, aided by other law enforcement agencies, has started a general round-up of Nazi agents.

More than a year ago the American Legion recommended that all foreign consulates be closed where there was evidence to show they were headquarters for the propagation of acts inimical to our Government. This advance warning of the American Legion has been proved timely. German and Italian consulates now have been closed.

At our last national convention the American Legion requested that we quit carrying through the United States mails the foreign propaganda from Russia and Germany which was shipped to us by those governments, or their agents, for our delivery to potential or prospective propaganda leaders in the United States. A few months ago the post office started destroying such propaganda as it arrived in American ports.

By our continued exposure the general public begins to understand that such organizations as the American Student Union, the American Youth Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, and many others are nothing more than Communist Party "fronts." They follow the Socialist line and not the line which will protect America.

Shifting alinements of world powers in Europe should not in anywise cause us to slacken our fight against communism. A most recent meeting of the national executive committee of the Communist Party of the United States has plainly demonstrated that the first concern of the Communists in the present world crisis is not the safety of the United States but the defense of the Soviet Union. This is readily substantiated by the following quotations from the manifesto of the national executive committee of the Communist Party, issued June 29, 1941:

"Stop all Government attacks on the Communist Party. Release Earl Browder and all working-class political prisoners.

"Build the Communist Party, the party that stands in the foremost of the people's fight against Hitlerism and for socialism. Support and build the progressive labor press.

"Forward to a world-wide people's front against Hitler fascism for the defense of the Soviet Union!"

By continuous plugging and with much aid from other sources, American Legion posts in centers of strength of the bund have done much to destroy the units and camps of the bund. The fight must be continued to destroy all effectiveness of every Nazi agent.

RECOGNITION

The national Americanism commission is especially indebted to National Commander Milo J. Warner for the constructive aid he has given in our campaign, particularly against subversive influences. His understanding and willingness have gone far in focusing the attention of the public on the American Legion's fight against our country's enemies.

Again this year the Forty and Eight has cooperated with the Americanism commission in every way possible. News items on Americanism subjects have appeared regularly in the Forty and Eighter. C. W. Ardery, correspondant nationale, lends his influence to the healthy growth of the Americanism programs at all times.

The American Legion Auxiliary continues to play an influential part in the Americanism work in every community and should be commended most highly for its aid and cooperation. While we talk, the American Legion Auxiliary works.

CONCLUSION

We have, during the past Legion year, been permitted to work with thousands of real Americans—our own Legionnaires in the field and their citizen friends. Their efforts have brought forth new understanding of unselfish service. We cannot know of the place we may carve out of the present world emergency for the United States. We only know the Legion men and women will be doing their part to preserve liberty and opportunity for future Americans.

COMMITTEE ON THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

P. N. Hiatt, Florida, *Chairman*

Elton V. Faass Massachusetts.
James F. Daniel, Jr., South Carolina.
Ferris R. Thomassen, Utah.
William T. Regan, New Jersey.
A. L. Greenwalt, Oregon.
J. Ernest Isherwood, Pennsylvania
Tom Howarton, California.
James A. Weir, Connecticut.

C. M. Wilson, Illinois, *Director.*

While the membership of the Sons of the American Legion nationally has decreased this year under 1940, in many communities where squadrons are located constructive and worth-while programs have been carried on. In such squadrons the young men are performing many helpful functions for their parent posts.

The national committee believes that the decrease in membership is partially traceable to the fact that many of the older members of the Sons of the American Legion are now away from home attending college and in the armed service of the Nation. Your committee further believes that this decrease in membership this year is also partially traceable to a lack of interest on the part of members of the American Legion in the program of the Sons organization. Too often the far greater numbers of the membership of the American Legion are unmindful of the places the Sons are to take in the affairs of the Nation and are negligent in their interest in the Sons' program to the extent that proper and interesting local programs for squadrons have not been developed, and, therefore, it has become increasingly difficult to reenroll old members each year. Your committee feels, however, that every attempt should be made to hold together the organization of the Sons of the American Legion as a nucleus around which can be built in future years an organization to carry on the purposes and principles and the unselfish program of Americanism and community service of the American Legion. The committee further urges that

all department officials of the American Legion take a renewed interest in the Sons program and utilize every opportunity to publicize it to all posts within the several departments.

Your committee at its meeting in February this year approved the membership contest plan which was used in 1940 for use again in 1941. For this contest the detachments were placed in three different classifications, with a stand of colors or other prize of equal value to be presented to the winner in each classification; the membership cards and dues at national headquarters as of December 31, 1941, to determine the winners.

Classification No. 1: For detachments with a quota of 500 or less.

Classification No. 2: For detachments with a quota of 500 to 1,000.

Classification No. 3: For detachments having a quota of over 1,000.

The winners of the membership contest, based on the same classifications, in 1940 were as follows:

Classification No. 1: Idaho, with percentage of 172.00.

Classification No. 2: New Hampshire, with percentage of 139.04.

Classification No. 3: Florida, with percentage of 112.27.

Following is a list of the number of squadrons chartered in each detachment and the total membership of each detachment as of July 31, 1941:

Detachment	Squadrons chartered	Paid members	Detachment	Squadrons chartered	Paid members
Alabama	30	256	Nebraska	28	281
Alaska	1		Nevada	15	283
Arizona	17	161	New Hampshire	36	472
Arkansas	20	256	New Jersey	102	2,152
California	242	2,790	New Mexico	9	77
Colorado	26	384	New York	428	6,482
Connecticut	67	1,366	North Carolina	42	309
Delaware	6	143	North Dakota	25	305
District of Columbia	21	318	Ohio	150	1,474
Florida	57	1,466	Oklahoma	52	886
France	1	2	Oregon	27	320
Georgia	41	262	Pennsylvania	416	7,692
Hawaii	6	25	Puerto Rico	8	33
Idaho	15	144	Rhode Island	35	111
Illinois	238	5,032	South Carolina	26	196
Indiana	122	1,874	South Dakota	33	23
Iowa	26	218	Tennessee	45	284
Kansas	68	239	Texas	112	747
Kentucky	36	184	Utah	16	225
Louisiana	31	200	Vermont	26	165
Maine	56	554	Virginia	24	155
Maryland	37	541	Washington	28	596
Massachusetts	194	2,558	West Virginia	41	194
Mexico	1	21	Wisconsin	94	976
Michigan	124	1,352	Wyoming	19	114
Minnesota	55	467	Greece	1	
Mississippi	30	11			
Missouri	100	1,080	Total	3,527	46,749
Montana	21	293			

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Your committee on the Sons of the American Legion met at the call of National Commander Milo J. Warner, in Indianapolis, February 8 and 9 and April 30, at which times the general program of the Sons of the American Legion was discussed and several new ideas for program development were advanced. Following is a review of the action taken by the committee at these meetings; all actions were approved by the national executive committee of the American Legion at its May 1941 meeting.

The committee approved an amendment to section 1, article I, of the national bylaws to read as follows:

"The national committee on the Sons of the American Legion shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the national commander of the American Legion, subject to the ratification of the national executive committee." (Approved by the national executive committee.)

During the past several years there has been considerable discussion in the several States regarding the advisability of the national executive committee of

the American Legion authorizing the organization of the Sons of the American Legion within States along district organization lines. Your committee has given serious thought and consideration to this subject, and sections 4 to 8 of article VI of the national constitution have been added by action of the committee and the national executive committee to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Departments shall have the authority to create intermediate bodies between the squadron and the headquarters detachment to be known and designated as the 'district detachment' consisting of the squadrons in each district, which district shall conform to the boundaries of each Legion district in such department.

"SEC. 5. The district detachment shall consist of at least five members of the American Legion in good standing in such district, to be appointed by the district commander of the American Legion. The chairman of this committee shall be known as the commander of the district detachment.

"SEC. 6. The headquarters detachment in each department shall have the authority to organize the Sons of the American Legion by district, each squadron to elect delegates to the district under the supervision of the district detachment in such manner as may be provided by the detachment headquarters, said district organization to be under the supervision of the district detachment and to function as a liaison between the squadrons and headquarters detachment.

"SEC. 7. The delegates so selected by said squadrons shall be further authorized, under the supervision of the district detachment, to elect a district captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, adjutant, finance officer, sergeant at arms, chaplain, and historian from the delegates selected by the squadron, to represent them in such district meetings.

"SEC. 8. In all departments where district organizations have been perfected within the Sons of the American Legion, they are hereby recognized to the extent of the powers herein granted."

The foregoing action authorizes the organization of the Sons of the American Legion within States along district lines. Your committee believes that such an organization will tend to hold the interest of the older members of the Sons of the American Legion.

The committee also voted to retain the name "The Legion Heir" for the national publication of the Sons of the American Legion, and this was approved by the national executive committee.

AREAS ASSIGNED TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

In an attempt to stimulate new interest in the Sons of the American Legion and to add to the promotional effort of the organization, certain areas were assigned to each of the nine members who are on the national committee. These members have consulted the State leaders of the Sons of the American Legion in their respective areas, as well as State officers of the American Legion, and it is believed that this plan will result in building a greater amount of new interest.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Several resolutions were referred by the Boston national convention last fall to the standing committee on the Sons of the American Legion. Resolutions Nos. 587 and 626 called for the establishment of a State organization with officers of the Sons of the American Legion and asked for State conventions of the Sons of the American Legion. Your committee disapproved these two resolutions, and this action was concurred in by the national executive committee.

Another resolution, No. 372–A, had to do with an organization known as the emergency patrol, sponsored by the Sons of the American Legion in Illinois. Your committee disapproved this resolution, believing that there was no place for such a program in the Sons of the American Legion because it called for another organization within an organization.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION RIFLE MATCHES

Following are the results of the national marksmanship competition of the Sons of the American Legion for 1941:

First place, for the Sons of the American Legion 50-foot gallery match—Harold A. Taylor Squadron 47, Chicago, Ill.

First place, for the Sons of the American Legion 50-yard outdoor match—Ontario Squadron 112, Ontario, Calif.

FIVE-STAR AWARDS

During the past year 198 members of the Sons of the American Legion were awarded the 5-star award medal of the Sons of the American Legion, indicating that they had completed their work in this particular phase of the program. Following is a listing of the number of stars awarded for presentation in the various points of the program: Patriotism, 364; citizenship, 108; discipline, 134; leadership, 103; legionism, 80.

NEW SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION TROPHIES

A new Sons of the American Legion marksmanship trophy was approved by the national executive committee at its May 1940 meeting. This new trophy has been presented to the winner this year. The trophy was provided by the national marksmanship committee.

The Forty and Eight trophy, another new award, presented by chef de chemin de fer, passe, George T. Dobson, has been approved by the national executive committee. This is a stand of colors and is to be awarded annually to that detachment of the Sons of the American Legion which reports the most outstanding ritualistic achievements.

Another new trophy, presented by Mrs. Arthur D. Houghton, of San Fernando, Calif., in memory of the late Dr. Houghton, one of the founders of the American Legion, is to be presented as an annual award to that detachment which on January 1 of each year has attained the greatest percentage of increase over the previous year's total membership.

FATHER AND SON GET-TOGETHERS

At the February 1941 meeting, the committee authorized the director to develop plans for father and son get-together meetings for squadrons and parent posts to be held some time during annual national boys' and girls' week, April 26 to May 3. Wide publicity was given to the plan and certificates of achievement were prepared and awarded to squadrons holding such get-together meetings at which time their 1940 membership was reached and surpassed for 1941. Following is a list of the squadrons receiving national recognition for participation in this activity:

Arizona: Morgan McDermitt Squadron 7.

Arkansas: Allen Hearin Squadron 32.

District of Columbia: Kenneth H. Nash Squadron 8.

Florida:
- Palm Beach Squadron 12.
- Harvey Seeds Squadron 29.
- Miami Beach Squadron 85.

Illinois:
- Dixon Squadron 12.
- Louis E. Davis Squadron 56.
- LeRoy A. McCullough Squadron 123.
- William McKinley Squadron 231.
- Westmont Squadron 338.
- Three Links Squadron 361.
- Yarmo-Devere Squadron 469.
- Clearing Squadron 600.
- Flanders Squadron 734.
- Pilsen Squadron 825.

Indiana:
- Crown Point Squadron 20.
- Charles B. Reeve Squadron 27.
- Wayne Squadron 64.
- Tolleston Squadron 270.

Maine:
- Quint-Cheney Squadron 87.
- Richard C. Owen Squadron 96.

Maryland:
- Fort Cumberland Squadron 13.
- Hamilton Squadron 20.
- Maccabean Squadron 32.
- Dundalk Squadron 38.

Massachusetts:
- Brighton Allston Squadron 17.
- Whitman Squadron 22.
- Holyoke Squadron 25.
- Chelsea Squadron 34.
- Irving Adams Squadron 36.
- Francis G. Kane Squadron 60.
- Corporal Harry E. Nelson Squadron 63.
- Old Dorchester Squadron 65.
- Michael J. O'Connell Squadron 76.
- Thomas J. Roberts Squadron 78.
- Watertown Squadron 99.
- Southern Berkshire Squadron 127.
- Lee Squadron 157.
- West Roxbury Squadron 167.
- Boston Newspapermen's Squadron 305.
- Quinsigamond Squadron 318.
- Westwood Squadron 320.

Michigan:
- Albion Squadron 55.
- Highland Park Squadron 120.
- Plainwell Squadron 250.
- East Detroit Squadron 261.

Nebraska: South Omaha Squadron 331.
New Hampshire:
Henry J. Sweeney Squadron 2.
James E. Coffey Squadron 3.
Ernest W. Young Squadron 63.
Everett J. Bourdon Squadron 73.
Frank E. Kilduff Squadron 74.
New Jersey:
Sgt. Clendennon Newell Squadron 1.
Irvington Squadron 16.
Englewood Squadron 78.
Malvern J. Nabb Squadron 82.
New York:
Richmond County Sons of the American Legion.
New York—Continued.
Greenpoint Squadron 241.
Tonawanda Squadron 264.
E. T. Ruane Squadron 476.
Oregon:
Clatsop Squadron 12.
Navy Squadron 101.
Pennsylvania:
Edwin Scott Linton Squadron 175.
Sgt. Alfred Stevenson Squadron 190.
James Farrell Squadron 330.
Oakmont Squadron 600.
Utah: Salt Lake Squadron 2.
Wisconsin: Kenosha Squadron 21.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The following statistical review gives the amount of material on the Sons of the American Legion distributed by national headquarters during the past year:

Membership cards	175,025
Squadron handbooks	9,000
Adult leaders' handbooks	12,265
Individual membership application cards	37,000
Statement of dues	44,000
5-year chevron cards	2,750
Occupational introduction for boys' bulletin	71
Questionnaire on the flag	3,497
Questionnaire on the Constitution of the United States	1,560
Questionnaire on the Declaration of Independence	1,535
Sons of the American Legion marksmanship program bulletin	420
Pocket-size Constitution of the United States	6,899
Games of personal combat for boys	55
Boys' and girls' week literature	320
Article on flying cadets, by E. V. Faass	170

The director prepares and distributes to detachment commanders periodically mimeographed bulletins setting forth current information regarding the progress of the Sons of the American Legion.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY DIVISION

EDW. MCGRAIL, West Virginia, *National Publicity Officer*

Lincoln as a public relations expert is reflected in the present national emergency. From the expressions of this great martyr of an earlier American war there comes this pat expression, so succinctly expressing the character of the job that falls to all publicity organizations:

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed."

It has become a guiding motto in the press relations branch of the War Department. It is apparent there is much to recommend it as a guide for the Legion's publicity effort.

As in previous years the plan of the national publicity division this year has been to court favorable public opinion for the actions adopted by the Boston national convention and for the actions taken by the national executive committee at its regular and special meetings.

In an unprecedented era in world affairs during the life of the Legion, the Legion maintained a favorable position in the public eye. With practically every American's daily life connected in some way with the effort to produce an all-out defense program, the Legion, better than most of the other semipublic organizations, maintained front-rank position. The character of the organization, its formation, and its long-term advocacy of a defense system in keeping with the world prominence of the United States of America, made this possible.

For the most part the national publicity division is keyed to expression of Legion policies through the office of the national commander and other national officers. To a large extent its operations are shaped to the interpretation placed

upon convention and national executive actions by the national commander, who is, in a very real sense, responsible for the public acceptance of the Legion program.

During the past Legion year, the national publicity division has continued to develop material for use of the national officers of the Legion; to prepare and distribute speech material to the field; to supply the Legion press and publications with news of the activities in the national organization; to file spot-news material with the press services; to provide factual material for encyclopedias and reference books; to report the activities of all divisions in the national organization to the public through the daily press; to prepare material for the American Legion magazine, the National Legionnaire, and the Legion Heir; to handle press relations at the national conventions; to secure time for and produce network broadcasts on the four major chains; to present radio scripts for presentation in the field; to prepare and distribute pamphlet material for the national organization.

To accomplish these and other related tasks, there is available, in addition to the national publicity officer, the following personnel:

Richard Seelye Jones, appointed December 1, as associate national publicity officer, is located in the Washington offices of the Legion. His appointment to that office is related more or less directly to a study of the Legion's publicity problems conducted in 1937.

Jack Cejnar, as assistant national publicity officer, is located in the national headquarters office in Indianapolis. A trained newspaperman, he handles relations with Indianapolis newspapers and wire services, prepares material for the Legion publications and speech material that goes to the speakers in the field, in addition to other duties.

No special secretarial help is assigned to the Washington publicity office. In Indianapolis one secretary and one stenographer are assigned.

WIDE CONVENTION COVERAGE

No Legion convention has had more thorough coverage than that afforded by the Boston newspapers. Many of the staff members assigned by the newspapers to cover the convention are active Legionnaires. Before, during, and following the convention, they went all out in their effort to give the convention complete coverage in spot news, feature stories, and in the human-interest stories that crop out wherever Legionnaires gather in national convention.

The red and blue networks of the National Broadcasting Co., the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System network were generous in their assignment of time to cover not only the national convention but later special programs throughout the year.

Probably the largest radio audience ever known in the Legion's public relations heard the 1-hour broadcast for Armistice Day in 1940. This program coming from amphitheater at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery was originally scheduled with the red network of the National Broadcasting System.

When the President joined with the Legion in the observance of this national holiday, the three other major networks joined in the radio presentation of a portion of the program. More than ever before, stations throughout the country carried the full 1-hour program.

A special list of 280 Legionnaires in the field is maintained to secure station acceptance of network broadcasts by the national commander. Effective help has been given the national program through this volunteer service.

The national publicity division conducted an informal survey to learn what local broadcast programs are being produced in the field. Incomplete reports in this survey indicate 150 regular weekly programs, 5 bi-weekly, 11 monthly, and 47 special broadcasts were being made in the spring of 1941. We have reason to believe this report is woefully incomplete and that Legion organizations in the field are conducting a much larger number of radio programs than is indicated by the reports received.

The networks gave an estimated 14½ hours to the Legion during the period under discussion. This is the time equivalent of a 15-minute weekly broadcast over networks for 58 weeks. This, of course, is in addition to all the local broadcasts. Some indication of the extent of such broadcasts is evident in the journeys of the national commander who has appeared before the microphone for more than 100 local broadcasts.

There is continued lack of response on the part of the Legionnaire in the field in patting the networks on the back for their presentation of radio programs devoted to the Legion. It seems difficult to overcome this lack of response on the part of Legionnaires in the field.

There have been some commercial programs devoted to the Legion which have not been included in the foregoing summaries. Also there have been some occasions when national Legion officials have been on sustaining programs which are not included. The national headquarters policy is to shy away from any radio program not wholly controlled by national headquarters of the Legion.

CHADWICK TROPHY AWARD

The Stephen F. Chadwick Editorial Appreciation Trophy was awarded during the Boston convention to the Department of Tennessee. The award for 1939–40 went to Tennessee for the editorial appearing in the Memphis Commercial Appeal and written by Legionnaire editorial writer Jack Carley. He was present at the national convention for the presentation by National Commander Kelly. In addition to the plaque award to Tennessee, citations were presented the winning paper and editorial writer.

Honorable mention citations in this trophy contest were awarded the editorials from different States adjudged the best in the opinion of the judges. For the 1940 contest the guest judge was Legionnaire Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher. Staff members of the judging committee were Managing Editor Boyd B. Stutler of the American Legion Magazine and the national publicity officer.

UNDER SECRETARY PATTERSON PRAISES LEGION

For the November 1940 meetings of the department commanders and adjutants in Indianapolis, the national publicity division, in consultation with staff members preparing the program, suggested the desirability of having the Under Secretary of War, Legionnaire Robert P. Patterson, deliver the featured address for the opening session.

It was during this appearance of Under Secretary of War Patterson that he made the declaration there have been times in the past when the Legion was not only the leading advocate of an adequate national defense policy, but sometimes the only national voice recognizing such a necessity.

LEGION REGISTRATION DAY RECOGNIZED

Considerable effort was devoted to the distribution of prepared story material to the daily newspapers of the country in connection with the Legion registration for civilian national defense, February 22. A great volume of space in the daily newspapers was accorded these Legion stories.

Many fine editorials resulted from the national publicity division's distribution to the daily newspapers of pamphlet material from the American Legion magazine and the national Americanism office, and stories covering such material prepared in the national publicity division.

A similar fine reaction from the newspapers was received from the annually distributed brief American Legion history, and the pamphlet on national defense. For use within the organization there was prepared an explanatory pamphlet giving the background for the Legion position on foreign relations. This pamphlet, By What Authority, was distributed during the summer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HITS THE FRONT PAGE

Aside from national convention coverage, no event in the history of the Legion was accorded wider front-page coverage than the material distributed covering the five historic resolutions adopted by the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee. Indianapolis dailies gave these stories banner headlines. New York and other metropolitan newspapers gave them extensive front-page coverage. They won wide editorial acclaim.

CLIPPINGS INDICATE ACCEPTANCE

The national publicity division subscribes to a limited press-clipping service. Editorials, stories in connection with the national commander's appearances in the field, and general coverage from New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore,

Washington, and San Francisco, in addition to the home-town papers of recent past national commanders, are the limits defined by this press-clipping service.

Even on this limited basis, 13,030 clippings were received during the period under discussion. Since the Legion is active in nearly 12,000 communities it is evident the national publicity division is getting only a small percentage of the clippings devoted to the Legion's activities.

LEGION FIELD PUBLICATIONS ACTIVE

The Legion publications in the field have continued their thorough coverage of affairs of the Legion. There are 130 publications in the field in the group designated as the Legion press. Legion publications, another group in the field, expressing the thoughts of posts, districts, and county organizations, number 501. One department has taken initial steps to establish a new department publication. This is the Illini Legionnaire, appearing for one issue, just prior to the Illinois department convention. Whether it would be continued depended on Illinois convention action.

In addition to this coverage of the Legion program through the publications, material from the national publicity division went to 2,114 publicity officers, 1,886 daily newspapers, 2,014 speakers in the field, 555 radio chairmen, and sometimes to 876 radio stations.

RESTRICTED MOVIE FIELD

In the motion-picture field, many documentary films have been produced where there is Legion interest. In deference to national-headquarters policy, the national publicity division has made no effort to secure or to approve such films. The national Americanism office, and the child welfare division have recommended certain documentary films dealing with patriotic and child-welfare problems. No authority for the national publicity division to pursue a similar course is in effect.

GOOD NEWS-REEL COVERAGE

News reels gave good coverage of the Boston convention. They were also generous in their coverage of the Legion mission to Great Britain. The four members of the commission, speaking through National Commander Milo J. Warner, were seen and heard on the screen in hundreds of theaters following their return, via clipper, from England. The news-reel presentation was filmed at the marine base, LaGuardia Airport, just following the landing of the members of the mission on their return trip.

Spot-news coverage in the daily press for the mission to England was limited to a few brief statements for public consumption, issued by National Commander Warner. This was in accordance with a preconsidered promise to make the first full report of the mission to the national executive committee at a special meeting later called and held in Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

The duties of the associate national publicity officer in Washington have covered a wide range of activities. Appointed as a part of the national publicity division, he has, since the establishment of the position, written articles for the American Legion Magazine and performed various incidental services for the magazine, and acted regularly as the Washington correspondent for the National Legionnaire.

His duties have included furnishing news to the publicity department for distribution to Legion publications in the field, preparing speech material for the use of national officers and for the use of the Legion in the field, issuing news releases for the Legion in Washington, on special occasions, working with the public relations offices of the Army, Navy, Office of Civilian Defense, and other agencies of the Government, preparation of radio material, planning publicity programs for such events as national employment week in cooperation with Government agencies, acting as an information center for Washington correspondents and news agencies seeking accurate factual material about American Legion activities.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MORGUE

During 1941 the national publicity division worked to complete a historical picture file of the American Legion. Need for such material was found to exist. The division is frequently called upon to furnish pictures of past national convention activities and of other historical American Legion events. Purchasing prints of current pictures was not enough to insure a complete morgue for the future. Negatives of all important prints were needed, so that additional copies of pictures could be made whenever needed.

Accordingly a negative file was organized. It now numbers several thousands of historic negatives.

As negatives were not kept previously it was found that both the files of the national publicity division as well as those of the American Legion Magazine and of the National Legionnaire were depleted badly in regard to past historical pictures. An effort was made to collect pictures of all past national conventions and pilgrimages, have negatives made of them, and thus insure the preservation of historical American Legion photographs.

It was necessary to write to all the national news-picture syndicates, to newspapers in all former convention cities, and to Legionnaires who were prominent in past American Legion national affairs. This involved an unexpected volume of correspondence and the expenditure of considerable money in the purchase and rephotographing of wanted pictures.

NINE CONVENTIONS COVERED

Full pictorial coverage has been obtained from one source or another on nine past national conventions, and partial coverage on nine others. Three views were sought on every convention, namely, those of the opening session, of the annual parade, and of the election of the new national commander showing him at the moment of his acceptance, surrounded by the banners of the various State delegations on the convention platform.

Complete sets of such pictures are filed on the following past national conventions: 1923, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, and 1940. Negatives have been made.

Incomplete sets of such pictures have been obtained on the national conventions of 1919, 1921, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1931, and 1938.

Pictures illustrating the Second National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1920, and of the Fourth National Convention in New Orleans, La., in 1922, have not been located.

PICTURES NEEDED

Te following photographs are needed:

1919 at Minneapolis—view of opening session and election of Franklin D'Olier as national commander; 1920 in Cleveland—view of opening session, the parade, and election of Frederic W. Galbraith as national commander; 1921 at Kansas City—election of Hanford MacNider as national commander; 1922 at New Orleans—opening session, parade, and election of Alvin M. Owsley; 1924 at St. Paul—election of James A. Drain; 1926 at Omaha—opening session and election of John R. McQuigg; 1926 at Philadelphia—opening session and election of Howard P. Savage; 1928 at San Antonio—opening session and election of Paul V. McNutt; 1930 in Boston—election of Ralph T. O'Neil; 1931 in Detroit—election of Henry L. Stevens, Jr.; 1938 at Los Angeles—opening session.

THANKS FOR COOPERATION

The national publicity division of the American Legion is under obligation to a number of firms and individuals for cooperation and assistance in collecting the historical pictures that have been assembled.

Special thanks are due:

Mrs. Ralph T. O'Neil, Topeka, Kansas.

Past National Commanders Franklin D'Olier, Morristown, N. J., and John G. Emery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Past National Chaplain John W. Inzer, of Asheville, N. C.

John E. Ferris, Milwaukee, Wis., secretary and treasurer of the American Legion Founders.

L. E. West, assistant general manager, the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.; Edw. J. Dunn, the Post, Boston, Mass.; C. Edward Holland, the Record-American, Boston, Mass.; Larry Landis, assistant city editor, the News, Cleveland, Ohio; A. D. Newton, manager, reference library, the Examiner, San Francisco, Calif.; Clint Murphy, chief of staff, photograph department, the Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.; John C. Manthrop of magazine Life; Dick Whittington, commercial photographer, Los Angeles, Calif.; Louis R. Bostwick, commercial photographer, Omaha, Nebr.; all the news picture syndicates; and many other daily newspapers and individuals.

So far as the work of the national publicity division may be reduced to a statistical summary, it is presented in the following:

Statistics for publicity report, 1941 (Aug. 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941)

	Words
Addresses distributed for national commander (34) totaling	94,800
Messages distributed for national commander (35) totaling	16,505
Statements distributed for national commander (15) totaling	11,145
Articles and letters submitted for national commander (59) totaling	27,295
National officers' biographies	3,700
National chairmen, department heads, biographies of other officials	4,000
Radio scripts distributed (8)	19,500
Speakers' bureau addresses distributed (18)	44,300
Miscellaneous addresses, messages, articles, cut lines, etc., distributed for national officers, division heads, others	47,063
National news service	326,100
National Legionnaire (articles especially prepared). This is in addition to regular news service material used	14,000
National convention publicity (Boston), miscellaneous addresses and reports, news releases, printed announcement Chadwick Editorial Appreciation Trophy, Commander Kelly's report, etc	100,180
Local newspapers (3), wire services (3), radio (3) releases	28,380
Mats and biographies:	
National commander	3,411
National officers	1,156
National chairmen, division heads, other officials	670
Mats distributed:	
Special mailings to Legion Press	5,535
Miscellaneous requests	1,216
Glossy prints:	
National commander	335
National officers	252
National chairmen, division heads, other officials	215
Past national conventions for history file, etc	206
Miscellaneous	1,602
Luce's clippings received (editorial and news stories)	13,030
Radio programs produced in the field (incomplete)	201
National broadcasts, time requests for different occasions (14½ hours—National Broadcasting Co., 6¼ hours, Columbia Broadcasting System 3¼ hours, Mutual Broadcasting System, 5 hours)	15
Publicity division mailing lists:	
Legion Press	130
With mats	72
Without mats	58
Legion publications	501
With mats	104
Without mats	397
Publicity officers	2,114
Daily newspapers	1,886
Speakers' bureau	2,014
Radio chairmen	555
Radio stations	876

Key Legionnaires, handling national hook-up network programs for national commander, representing broadcasting companies---------- 280

National Broadcasting Co.			Columbia Broadcasting System	Mutual Broadcasting System
B	R	R and B		
110	79	76	121	154

Radio programs in the field (summary of scheduled radio programs) (incomplete):

State	Weekly	Bi-weekly	Monthly	Special	State	Weekly	Bi-weekly	Monthly	Special
Arizona	3	2			Missouri	12			4
Arkansas	2				Nebraska	8			2
California	39				New Hampshire			3	
Colorado	1				New Jersey	1		1	
Connecticut	1				New York	4			1
Florida	1				North Dakota	1			
Delaware	1				Ohio	3			
Idaho	1			6	Pennsylvania	8			5
Indiana	2				Puerto Rico				2
Illinois	17				Rhode Island	1			
Iowa	3	3	2	1	Washington	10			
Kansas	4			3	West Virginia				10
Kentucky	1				Wisconsin	10		5	7
Michigan	11			1					
Massachusetts	3			3	Total	150	5	11	47
Minnesota	2			2					
Mississippi	1								

"Special" is used to cover reported broadcasts on individual requests—patriotic observances, special meetings with speaker's address broadcast to the public, etc.—but no regularly scheduled program.

EMBLEM DIVISION

CARLOS A. MORRIS, *Indiana, Acting Director*

The emblem division is the official supply department for the American Legion and in addition serves the American Legion Auxiliary and the Sons of the American Legion with appropriate regalia and emblem supplies. The annual sales program, a most conservative one, is carefully planned to perform the maximum service in giving the individual purchaser the utmost in value and at the same time provide a necessary net revenue to national headquarters.

The net earnings for the convention-to-convention period show a rather substantial decrease as the result of a new policy inaugurated in February 1940 at the direction of the national finance committee, under which certain essential items—shirts, ties, and caps—are now sold at invoice cost, plus a gross mark-up of 10 percent. This is considerably less than our overhead or actual cost of handling, and it was inevitable that there would be a decline in both gross profit and net earnings.

The entire line of regalia is priced for sale direct to the purchaser, and, accordingly, the individual buyer directly benefits from this economical, direct selling program, and, in addition, shares in the quantity purchasing power of the national organization.

The highest quality standards are maintained and nothing short of the best of merchandise obtainable is sponsored. Purchases are made on a competitive basis, with awards made primarily on price, as all bids are based on the same identical and detailed specifications.

The following sales data covers the first 7 months of 1941 and the convention-to-convention periods.

Sales data, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1941

	Actual results	Percent	Percent of quota	Percent of error
Gross sales	$246,413.21		100	
Cost of goods sold [1]	178,712.73	72.53	74	1.4
Gross profit	67,700.48	27.47	26	1
Overhead	46,575.25	18.90	17	1
Net profit	22,350.08	8.57	9	

[1] Of each dollar expended with the emblem division, the purchaser received in return 72½ cents in whole sale merchandise values. Only 27½ cents of each customer dollar was retained to pay operating expense and to provide net profit.

Sales data, August 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941

Gross sales	$464,941.85
Number of orders	74,903
Gross profit	122,193.89
Net profit	46,450.02

During the past year many trying problems have arisen. The division has had the benefit of the services and advice of the national emblem committee in meeting these conditions. The satisfactory results which have been attained thus far are, in a great measure, due to the committee's splendid help and cooperation.

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE AND DIVISION

Executive Committee

Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin, *Chairman*
L. A. Williams, Washington, *Vice Chairman*

Burton N. Sisco, Vermont.
Mrs. Julia W. Stansbury, Maryland.
Dr. J. S. Hough, Alabama.
Fenn H. Cooney, Iowa.
Leo E. Keleher, Colorado.
Stafford A. Lindsay, Massachusetts.
Edward A. Mulrooney, Delaware.
M. G. Sullivan, Kentucky.[1]
Harry C. Kehm, South Dakota.
A. H. Christiansen, Idaho.

Advisory Members

Mrs. Louis L. Lemtsra, Indiana.
Mrs. Alyce J. Gill, California.
Mrs. P. I. Dixon, Georgia.
Mrs. Ellen Louise Warren, District of Columbia.
Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, Iowa.
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., Colorado.
Ed Morgenstern, Kansas.
Dr. J. Evans Scheehle, Pennsylvania.
John J. Cronin, New York.
Leon Walt, Pennsylvania.
W. Dudley Owens, Mississippi.
Raymond F. Gates, Connecticut.
Rev. Fr. Frederick J. Halloran, New Jersey.
Sherman Child, Minnesota.
Lloyd H. Jameson, Michigan.
Dr. Edward Clay Mitchell, Tennessee.
Glen R. Hillis, Indiana.
Charles W. Ardery.
Ernest M. Polley, Alaska.
Merrill E. Henry, Colorado.

General Members

Area A

Burton N. Sisco, Vermont, *Chairman*
Stafford A. Lindsay, Massachusetts, *Vice Chairman*

Dr. Elton V. Faass, Massachusetts.
Harry E. Rowell, Maine.
Dr. Abbott L. Winograd, New Hampshire.
Arthur E. Daly, Connecticut.
Mrs. Raymond L. Murray, Rhode Island.

AREA B

Mrs. Julia W. Stansbury, Maryland, *Chairman*
Edward A. Mulrooney, Delaware, *Vice Chairman*

Edward R. Stirling, Pennsylvania.
George Ehinger, Delaware.
Levin Nock Davis, Virginia.
Dr. Samuel A. Loveman, New Jersey.
J. Alonso Colon, Puerto Rico.
G. C. Sexton, West Virginia.
Charles Stafflinger, New York.
A. E. Giegengack, District of Columbia.

AREA C

Dr. J. S. Hough, Alabama, *Chairman*
A. Reid Mann, Florida, *Vice Chairman* [1]

James F. Daniel, Jr., South Carolina.
Craig Laine, Texas.
Joe C. Jenkins, Florida.
Guy H. May, Tennessee.
Dr. H. E. Casstevens, North Carolina.
Dr. Jesse R. Farr, Georgia.
Dr. E. LeRoy Wilkins, Mississippi.
Harry G. Miller, Arkansas.
Charles M. Mitchell, Louisiana.
Bradford M. Risinger, Oklahoma.

AREA D

Fenn H. Cooney, Iowa, *Chairman*
Harry C. Kehm, South Dakota, *Vice Chairman*

O. K. Armstrong Missouri.
John H. Lasher, Wisconsin.
Arthur E. Lemmon, Indiana.
Frank J. Webb, North Dakota.
Beryl R. Johnson, Kansas.
Frank E. Morse, Minnesota.
John F. Roehl, Michigan.
Robert M. Armstrong, Nebraska.
Dr. Norman L. Sheehe, Illinois.
Ralph H. Stone, Ohio.

AREA E

Leo E. Keleher, Colorado, *Chairman*
A. H. Christiansen, Idaho, *Vice Chairman*

R. B. Jeppson, Nevada.
E. A. Littlefield, Utah.
L. A. Williams, Washington.
Dr. Lewis H. Howard, Arizona.
Anthony E. Karnes, Alaska.
Rev. Joseph W. Peterson, New Mexico.
I. Weinstein, Hawaii.
Martin G. Hoffman, Montana.
William Kletzer, Oregon.
W. H. James, Wyoming.[2]
Dr. Henry G. Watters, California.

National Child Welfare Division, Indianapolis

Emma C. Puschner, director.
Marguerite G. Seibert, assistant director.
Milt D. Campbell, assistant to the director, in charge of services for child welfare organization.
Other members of staff: Elsie M. Peschke, Rosemary Kirkhoff, Opal Evans.

Department Child Welfare Chairmen

*Alabama—Dr. J. S. Hough, Montgomery.
Alaska—Waino E. Hendrickson, Juneau.
Arizona—C. B. Orth, Phoenix.
Arkansas—J. V. Dabbs, Little Rock.
California—C. J. Anderson, Fresno.
*Colorado—Leo E. Keleher, Denver.
Connecticut—Raymond F. Gates, Rocky Hill.

[1] M. G. Sullivan, Kentucky, died June 22, 1941; replaced by A. Reid Mann, Florida.
[2] Louis R. Probst, Wyoming, died January 28, 1941; replaced by W. H. James.

65691—42——11

District of Columbia—W. A. Corley, Washington.
Delaware—Howard T. Ennis, Stockley.
Florida—A. Reid Mann, Tallahassee.
*Georgia—Dr. Jesse R. Farr, Augusta.
Guam—
Hawaii—Mrs. A. Fernald, Honolulu.
Idaho—Frank E. Chalfant, Boise.
*Illinois—Dr. Norman L. Sheehe, Rockford.
Indiana—Otto F. Walls, Knightstown.
*Iowa—Fenn H. Cooney, Carroll.
Kansas—Dr. D. O. Jackson, Clay Center.
*Kentucky—M. G. Sullivan, Frankfort (died June 22, 1941)
*Louisiana—Charles M. Mitchell, Monroe.
Maine—Mrs. Robert Hume, Millinocket.
Maryland—Bernard Cassell, Washington.
Massachusetts—Jacob Kessler, Worcester.
Michigan—Frank J. Woods, Niles.
Minnesota—Dr. Earl C. West, Mora.
*Mississippi—Dr. E. LeRoy Wilkins, Clarksdale.
Missouri—John H. Scrivner, St. Joseph.
Montana—Lucien L. Benepe, Helena.
Nebraska—Henry A. Kriz, Lincoln.
Nevada—Don C. Foster, Stewart.
New Hampshire—Dr. S. G. Davis, Nashua.
*New Jersey—Dr. Sam A. Loveman, Toms River.
*New Mexico—Rev. J. W. Peterson, Belen.
*New York—Charles N. Stafflinger, Youngstown.
*North Carolina—Dr. H. E. Casstevens, Greensboro.
*North Dakota—Frank J. Webb, Grand Forks.
Ohio—C. W. Whitemyer, Canton.
Oklahoma—Homer Breeding, Stroud.
*Oregon—William Kletzer, Portland.
Panama—
Pennsylvania—Dr. John Galbraith, Altoona.
Puerto Rico—Dr. R. Fernandez Carballo, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Dr. J. E. Clark, East Providence.
South Carolina—Felix Goudelock, Columbia.
South Dakota—J. Harris Shanard, Bridgewater.
*Tennessee—Guy H. May, Nashville.
Texas—Ben Taub, Houston.
Utah—Arthur S. Horsley, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur J. Rolin, Brattleboro.
*Virginia—Levin Nock Davis, Accomac.
Washington—Harold Wersen, Bellingham.
West Virginia—Ralph Heatherington, Clarksburg.
Wisconsin—J. A. Hollrith, Grafton.
Wyoming—W. E. Wexall, Casper.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE CHAIRMAN

LAWRENCE H. SMITH, *Wisconsin*

GENERAL STATEMENT

The attention of the Nation is focused upon national defense in the present emergency. There is danger, however, that we may think in terms of material things at the expense of the children of our Nation. Thus it appears essential that child-welfare workers and citizens generally should be conscious of the necessity of keeping this important matter to the fore. Any sound program of national defense must have in it consideration for the general welfare of our children. Some day these very children will man our defenses, so let us insure that they will be in capable hands by providing for their welfare and needs now. Make no mistake our children are the greatest asset to our national security.

During this year it has been difficult in all the communities and States to hold even the attention of interested citizens to the day-to-day routine problems as

*Indicates that the department child welfare chairman is also the member of the national child welfare committee.

they concern the child, the family, and the community, and it must be realized that during the coming year the task will be even more difficult but it is our responsibility in the American Legion to increase our interest and activity in child welfare because it is fundamental in any long-range planning for national defense and national security.

While accomplishment in our far-reaching child-welfare program cannot be measured to the credit of any one year since it is a continuous year-to-year development, it is fair to record accomplishments of the current year on the basis of such subjects and the activities pursued in their interest, as were especially emphasized and concerning which appreciable progress was made.

The emphasis has been on—

1. Maintaining and strengthening the American home for the child. Thus selection of the theme: "The Security of the Nation Depends Upon the Individual Family Homes of the Nation."
2. Increasing child-welfare interest and activity by the post membership, beyond some one officer or chairman.
3. Making April—official child-welfare month—of greater significance in the post in a coordinated program with the unit and having the Forty and Eight and Forty assist in the activity.
4. Including the spiritual needs for the child in considering the "Whole Child" or the "Whole Needs of the Child."
5. Increasing the reporting of child-welfare activities by the posts through the departments to national headquarters.

NATIONAL CONVENTION MANDATES

In charting the course for child-welfare work in any year reference is always made to national convention resolutions. The reason for this is obvious. There is, however, a slight hitch in working out the program immediately after the national convention. Under our present set-up the child welfare executive committee is required to plan and approve the program for the year and it seems impossible for this committee to meet until the early part of December more than 2 months after adjournment of the convention. Time is always of the essence and this lapse of 2 months at the start of the new year is valuable time wasted, so far as the field work is concerned. This is a problem that requires immediate study.

Three resolutions were adopted at Boston and they have had the attention of your committee and of the child welfare division. The first resolution provided for the continuance of cash grants for child welfare organization services in the departments. This resolution requires financial support and the national finance committee provided $2,000 for cash grants to departments and $2,000 for expense of personal service to the departments for 1941.

Resolution 2 provided for the inclusion of Puerto Rico in Federal social-security benefits. Proper legislation has been recommended to Congress, to this end, so we are informed.

The third and last resolution pertained to: "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment." Its purpose is to bring to the attention of the American people the fact that many children are adjudged delinquent because of conditions beyond their own control.

Several of the area conferences considered two aspects of the juvenile problem. The first was with reference to enlistment in the military service of the United States. It appears that where young men had been committed to industrial or training schools that they are ineligible for enlistment. The resolutions request that action be taken to effect changes in military regulations so that these boys shall not be barred.

The second aspect had to do with the "remaking" of juveniles committed to institutions by assuring employment for all upon discharge therefrom. It is suggested that each case be judged on its own merits.

AREA CHILD WELFARE SCHOOL CONFERENCES

Area child welfare conferences have been held annually in the American Legion since the first one was held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1928 when they were titled "Schools of Instruction." These conferences have been subject to practical changes from "instruction" to "conference" and now to "school conferences." This evolution brought with it the necessary practical changes essential to

bringing the best return on the investment of time and finances as contributed by the department and national resources.

While there has been annual review of this subject, in 1939 a special subcommittee of the national child welfare committee was appointed to study the subject. This subcommittee had as its chairman Frank E. Morse of the Department of Minnesota, who had served his department as child welfare chairman for a number of years, had served as area chairman and attended all the area conferences of his area and some in other areas to that time. The committee made a thorough study and prepared a report with recommendations which became a part of the 1939 annual report to the national convention and the recommendations therein contained were adopted to guide planning for future child welfare school conferences. It has already successfully stood the test through the school conferences held since.

Experience demonstrated that by following the plan and recommendations made in the report, interest and attendance not only by the child welfare workers but especially by the department officials of the American Legion increased greatly and this gave improved support within the departments as well as nationally to the child welfare program.

By action of the Legion national executive committee on recommendation of the 1940 national child welfare chairman, we were instructed that only one person from the national child welfare division staff was permitted to attend the 1941 area conferences. A vigorous protest was made against this action by the national child welfare executive committee when it met at national headquarters in December 1940 and this same thought was expressed at the area child welfare school conferences that followed. There was a unanimity of feeling that by this action the conferences would be handicapped in that it deprived the conferences of expert counsel. As a result of a conference with the national commander and Charles Ardery of the Forty and Eight, the latter organization agreed to underwrite the expense of Milt D. Campbell, national child welfare chairman of the Forty and Eight, who is also a member of our national child welfare division staff, to all of the area child welfare school conferences, thus assuring two members of the child welfare staff at each conference in addition to the national chairman or his representative.

At the meeting of the American Legion national executive committee May 1–2, 1941, the national child welfare chairman recommended that the action of this executive committee taken in November 1940, permitting but one staff employee to a conference, be rescinded, and that the matter of paid workers at the conferences be considered as administrative and final decision rest with the national adjutant, the national child welfare chairman, and the national child welfare director after conference thereon, and the resolution in support of this recommendation which was presented to that meeting was adopted.

Annually it has been the suggestion of the child welfare executive committee and the area groups that the area child welfare school conferences be held earlier to give opportunity for earlier dissemination of information and instruction from those conferences to the departments, but existing circumstances over which the committee and division have no control made earlier dates for the school conferences impossible.

Some of these circumstances are:

That the national child welfare executive committee cannot hold its annual meeting at national headquarters until after the American Legion national executive committee has confirmed the appointments of such members of the child welfare executive committee as have been subject to annual appointments; hence the meeting of the national child welfare executive committee cannot be held until the very end of November or the first days of December, thus having follow-up planning run too close to family and department Christmas activities to permit area conferences in December; in January the American Legion Auxiliary holds its national executive committee meeting at national headquarters on dates immediately preceding the national-defense conference at Washington, D. C., and the national chairman, as well as many department representatives who come to the area conferences, could not possibly come if the dates were in conflict with these other national meetings, hence these dates break into any schedule of area conference dates arranged for January; a further obstacle to hold the area conferences earlier is the fact that the budget being allocated on a calendar-year basis the funds for the annual area conferences are only available for expenditure during that respective year. While it is hoped that gradually the holding of these conferences may be moved forward to earlier dates, up to this year the obstacles

for accomplishing this have seemed insurmountable. It may be that with the recent reorganization of the child welfare national committee to a child welfare commission, which permits greater continuity of service by its members, and the fact that the American Legion national executive committee may meet earlier at national headquarters in November, due to the 1941 national convention dates being 1 week earlier, that the next set of area child welfare school conferences can be held somewhat earlier. That is the desire by the national headquarters, the national committee, and the national division, as well as the departments and the area groups, and with that support behind the idea it ought to be possible eventually.

The five 1941 area child welfare school conferences were held: Area D, Indianapolis, Ind., January 10–11, with 175 registered in attendance; area A, Brattleboro, Vt., January 18–19, with 179 registered in attendance; area B, Washington, D. C., January 31, February 1, with 207 registered in attendance; area C, Montgomery, Ala., February 7–8, with 119 registered in attendance; area E, San Francisco, Calif., February 20–21, with 265 registered in attendance.

Area conferences are important in projecting the child-welfare program in the various departments. Department officials and all other persons engaged and interested in the American Legion child-welfare activities attend these conferences, and here it is that ideas are advanced and problems are considered to the end that the child-welfare program will function to its highest possible degree.

It is the recommendation of the national child-welfare chairman that these area child-welfare school conferences be continued, expanded, and held on as early dates as possible to be increasingly beneficial to the departments; that opportunity be given at the conferences for joint participation during the main session and also opportunity perhaps at the luncheon period on the first day of the conference for each of the four organizations (Legion, Auxiliary, Forty and Eight, Eight and Forty) to hold a separate session; that there be at least two members of the national child-welfare division staff present at each conference; that greater urge and appeal be brought to have the department commanders, department adjutants, national executive committeemen, child-welfare chairmen, and child-welfare committee members, including district chairmen, to attend these conferences; that the matter of having the three members of the new national child-welfare commission present at their respective area conference through arrangement by the national organization be given consideration; that these members of the new commission be given increasing responsibilities in their respective areas; that consideration be given to holding a joint evening session at the end of the first day of the school conference to permit continuance of the discussion begun at the joint session on that first day.

CHILD-WELFARE COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION

For some time child-welfare workers have been thinking in terms of a reorganization of the child-welfare committee as presently constituted. With that thought in mind it was recommended to the national executive committee in May that the reorganization be effected in the interest of greater efficiency and effectiveness. The committee had the support of the national child-welfare liaison committee and the following resolution was adopted effecting such reorganization:

(1) That the present child-welfare executive committee be abolished as hereinafter provided. There shall be established a standing committee of child welfare to be known as the national child-welfare commission. This commission to consist of 15 members, 3 to be appointed from each of the 5 areas and the term of appointment to be on a 1-, 2-, and 3-year basis, and at the expiration of said terms the succeeding appointments shall be made on a 3-year basis. Within the areas the senior appointee shall be considered as the area chairman and the next in line shall be the vice chairman.

The national child-welfare chairman and vice chairman shall be members of the child-welfare commission. The national chairman and vice chairman shall be appointed from different areas. Term of appointment shall be for 1 year.

(2) The present child-welfare advisory committee shall be reduced in number to eight members. In recognition of the invaluable services for the child-welfare program by the Forty and Eight, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the Eight and Forty, each of these organizations shall have at least one representative on the advisory committee. Other members of the committee shall be appointed on

the basis of certain technical knowledge and skill important to various phases of the child-welfare program. Appointments shall be for a 1-year term.

(3) The present "general members" listing of the child-welfare committee shall be abolished and there shall be established a committee to be designated as "Department representative." The department representative committee shall consist of one member from each of the departments and in each instance the member shall be the department child-welfare chairman. Each member shall be appointed for 1 year.

(4) The reorganization hereinbefore proposed shall be effective on the date of the November 1941 American Legion national executive committee meeting: be it further

Resolved, That, in fairness to those members who are presently serving as area vice chairmen and who under the current practice automatically are to become area chairmen at the end of this year, they shall be appointed by the national commander to the proposed child-welfare commission, so that they may have the opportunity of serving out their expected terms.

It is the firm conviction of the divisional staff and the members of the national child-welfare committee that the above reorganization will go a long way to making for a permanent child-welfare program. It will insure continued interest within the areas and likewise by committee members as a whole.

APRIL—OFFICIAL CHILD-WELFARE MONTH

There is no doubt about it, the activities in the posts, departments, and nationally this year were greater than ever before in the interest of April—official child-welfare month. This can be measured to some extent by the increased press comment given to the activities in the communities and which were mailed into national headquarters as well as those compiled by the national news service through the clipping service. Also the Legion department publications carried helpful advance and follow-up information on the activities. The national headquarters publications again gave all possible space and consideration to this subject that was desired.

However, again here the appeal and request for reports from the departments which were directed to the department adjutants, with a copy to the department child-welfare chairmen, were not answered by all departments and were not so complete in some of those that were reported, as is necessary to compile a fair estimate of the occasion's activity.

Twelve simple and practical questions were prepared by the national child-welfare chairmen and furnished to department headquarters for their answers.

The following compilation of information has been prepared from the answers received:

Twenty-eight departments answered the questionnaire. Department adjutants answered 3. Auxiliary department child-welfare chairmen answered 3 (1 a duplicate of Legion chairmen). Department child-welfare committee secretaries answered 3. Legion department child-welfare chairmen answered 20.

All departments acknowledged that they received the material prepared and furnished by national headquarters.

All but one department stated the material had been distributed.

In answer to the question as to dead-line date the material should be in the department headquarters, the dates ranged from January 15 to March 15, but the majority of the departments stated the material should reach them as early as February 15 or earlier than March 1, and also the majority stated that the material must be distributed by them to the posts as early in March as possible, to be considered by the March meeting of the post for the activity that is to be carried on in April.

In answer to the question of projects advanced through the April meetings, the following were received: Child welfare, child-health clinics, correcting physical defects in children, juvenile-delinquency prevention and treatment, infant-health clinics, blood banks, mental hygiene, speech-defect correction, school lunches and milk distribution, purchasing of iron lungs, tuberculosis prevention and treatment, child-welfare legislation, dental clinics, toy and clothing distribution, and local miscellaneous child-welfare needs.

In answer to the question how many posts reported holding meetings the majority stated that they had no way of knowing the number attending the meetings; 5 departments reported that from press clippings a total of 454 meetings were held; some others reported definitely holding April child-welfare

meetings and the total compiled from these figures shows 1,204 posts holding such meetings, and that added to the 454 makes a total of 1,658 known meetings held, although that is but a very small proportion of what actually took place throughout the departments.

In answer to the question how many posts held joint meetings with the unit a total figure of 1,163 has been compiled from the partial reports received.

In answer to the question whether the Forty and Eight Voitures cooperated, 21 of the 28 departments stated they did cooperate fully, 5 did not answer the question, and 2 stated "No."

In answer to the question how many posts held meetings that were open to the public and to which other organizations and agencies were invited, the majority answered that the meetings were open to the public.

In answer to the question concerning attendance at the meetings 10 departments reported that they had no record of attendance, 13 departments reported that attendance was very good, 5 departments reported attendance was fair, and the compilation of the figures received from the departments that did report them, showed a total of 22,320 persons attending.

In answer to the question whether April—official child-welfare month—should be continued, the major answered "Yes," nine stated "positively, yes"; and others "Absolutely"; "It is the best thing we have had"; "Should be continued with increased promotion from national."

In answer to the question what subjects seemed to enlist the greatest interest the following were stated: Seven departments, formation of coordinated community councils; seven departments, child-health subjects; seven departments, administration of aid to dependent children; six departments, juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment; four departments, crippled-children services; four departments, dental aid for children; three departments each, infant health, tuberculosis, strengthening American home life, bettering conditions in the training schools; two departments each, legislation, prevention, and treatment of venereal disease, immunization against childhood diseases; and one department each, school lunches, furnishing eyeglasses, blood bank, tonsillectomies, correction of speech defects, foster-home care.

In answer to the question what is accomplished through the April child welfare activity the statements were as follows: Increased interest in the Legion child-welfare program, better understanding by the public of the Legion's whole program, securing of child-welfare legislation, better care for children in the States and the communities, formation of community councils as follow-up to the meetings, resulted in community betterment, gave increased education on child welfare to Legion members, and improved conditions in the State training schools.

To the inquiry for general comment and suggestions the following varied answers were received:

"The newspaper publicity is very helpful."

"We need more of these kinds of activities in the Legion."

"This activity will result in a coordinated community council in every town in our State."

"We should have a motion picture made showing Legion child-welfare work."

"All Legion publications should give more space to the promotion of the April month."

"This month's activities should be used to convince the Legion it can not hang on to the skirts of the Auxiliary in child welfare."

"Department commanders and the department headquarters should give greater support to this important program. When they don't do it they overlook the real program that will make America safe."

"Each year more and more posts are showing interest in this subject."

"Present visual material showing corrective work done for children."

"The formation of coordinated community councils in our State has done more for child welfare and the State than any other thing. This month makes it possible to sell that to the public. We should spend more time on this subject."

"Put more attention to helping children when the father is in the hospital."

"Next year stick to a subject that calls upon the posts to do specific things and give a little more helpful information on that subject."

"Let us use next year to create a fund from which needy children can borrow for their education."

"We need more and more aggressive child-welfare officers in the posts."

"If we can get better committee organization between the posts and units we will go further."

"The latitude of choices of projects are undesirable. Take just one, such as getting vital statistics together, and work at it."

"Dental health will be the outstanding effort in 1942 in our department."

"We need more public meetings sponsored by posts."

"We must prepare children for emergency times and teach them how to help themselves."

"Our efforts should be along the lines of teaching parents what parenthood really means."

"Before we had April—child-welfare month, the majority of the posts did not know we had a child-welfare program."

"Many post child-welfare chairmen have suggested that at least one Legion child-welfare motion picture be produced and that arrangements also be made to have a lot of other child-welfare motion pictures in national headquarters that can be made available to the posts for all year round and not just April."

And there were numbers of repetition of some of the foregoing.

PROGRESS IN THE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE CURRENT LEGION YEAR AS REPORTED BY THE LEGION DEPARTMENT CHILD WELFARE CHAIRMEN AT THE TIME OF THE 1941 AREA CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCES AND SUPPLEMENTED UP TO THE PRESENT TIME BY INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENTS AND GATHERED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES WITHIN THE STATES

AREA A

Connecticut.—Conducted a program for the transportation of children in rural areas to health and immunization clinics in cities and populated centers. Legion influence and leadership makes the State veterans relief organization benefits readily available and gives much help and assistance to children of veterans. Legion fostered and brought about passage of State law giving State-Federal assistance in aid to dependent children, passed by the 1941 legislature. Each post has carried on some child welfare activity best suited to its community.

Maine.—Accomplished the formation of a department coordinated child welfare committee that is functioning. The majority of the posts now have functioning child welfare chairmen. Legislature, at insistence of the Legion, raised the age for aid to dependent children from sixteen to eighteen.

Massachusetts.—Accomplished a coordinated child welfare committee that is functioning. Legion has made itself guardian of the Massachusetts soldiers' relief funds, used together with the aid to dependent children funds. Increased work done for children's health camps. A number of bills were presented to the legislature on subject of child delinquency; with amendments to State social security laws, measure to increase death benefits to dependents of veterans, and increase burial allowances for veterans. All have been passed by the legislature. A continuous child welfare educational program is in progress through the districts and posts.

New Hampshire.—All posts have child welfare chairmen. List of these chairmen is furnished to all welfare organizations and they cooperate with the Legion. One of the outstanding activities has been the cooperation with the police in furnishing entertainment at the Hallowe'en season. This has increased constructive community spirit and reduced local damage to property to a minimum. Legion sought changes in veterans' relief laws: also provision covering recreational facilities in summer and health camps for children. These bills were passed by the legislature.

Rhode Island.—Accomplished formation of a department coordinated child welfare committee. A great deal of work done in cooperation with the superintendents of the boys and girls training schools. Information and legislative assistance was supplied by the Legion. This work aroused greater public understanding for the needs of these schools. Legion supported legislation to raise age limit for aid to dependent children from 16 to 21 years. This measure was modified to raise the age to 18 to conform with Federal provision. Legion also fostered legislation to provide Rhode Island with a juvenile court system. This bill died in committee of the legislature. Better health organization in the State was secured, due to Legion insistence.

Vermont.—Department recognizes the need for a coordinated child-welfare committee but does not have one. Legion fosters program for constructive Hallowe'en entertainment. This has proved successful and is appreciated by the public.

Legion supervision of the State veterans' relief funds makes its administration constructively advantageous to the veterans' dependents. State legislature passed Legion-sponsored bills to raise the age limit on aid to dependent children to 18 years and amended State laws on adoption of children.

AREA B

Delaware.—Through improved child-welfare organization in the department, the first department child-welfare conference was held. This was a success, brought public attention and favorable comment and publicity on Legion's activities. American Legion influence and activity aided materially in avoiding serious reductions in the appropriations for aid to dependent children at session of legislature. The amount appropriated was same as made by previous legislatures, but efforts to reduce it were made and needed to be offset through informed citizen groups, such as the Legion and its leaders provide.

District of Columbia.—The establishment of the blood bank in the District to meet humanitarian needs was the outstanding Legion accomplishment. Legion cooperated with one of the daily papers and interested more than 15,000 in the enterprise. The Legion contributed one-third of the entire original cost. This service has been used by physicians and has saved many lives. It has brought very favorable public attention to the Legion's unselfish activities. There was a proposal to lessen the requirements of the child-labor law in the District. The Legion objected to such changes in the law and the measure was defeated. The American Legion is working in a close mutually helpful relationship with the public social agencies and reports increased benefits resulting for the children.

Maryland.—Continues to wage its efforts in child health and crippled children's needs. Service given to more than 300 crippled children and treatment given to more than 1,800 children in the clinics through increased interest of public-spirited citizens. Legion started and maintained a successful dental clinic in Baltimore. A Legion legislative measure to liberalize the Veterans' Relief Act to include care for post-war orphans was introduced by the Legion and favorably accepted by the State legislature. Legion also fostered legislation to furnish additional care for children with mental defective conditions, but this legislation failed of passage in the legislature.

New Jersey.—Greatest progress in New Jersey has been the continued work in establishing coordinated community councils and in having those community councils in the many localities organize a State-wide organization. It is paying dividends in every community and to the State. It is in readiness to take on routine and emergency activities. National and home-defense plans were put into practical operation through this Legion activity as initiated in the child-welfare program. The American Legion's effort and insistence for legislation that will enable the State to assist mothers who receive aid to dependent children for the care of their children was favorably received by the legislature, but due to the increased cost of already established needs, and some emergency demands upon the State's resources, the legislature postponed action on the measure to better help the mothers in need of care for their dependent children. The legislature in New Jersey is always in session, and it is believed at the earliest opportunity this legislation will be considered again.

New York.—Has made outstanding progress in child welfare. Increased interest has been shown in the district child-welfare school conferences. The Legion has done fine work with the State training schools by working with the superintendents and obtaining their cooperation in placing into effect recommendations made by the Legion in its booklet titled "Building Asset Citizens." The Legion has fought, and will continue to fight, any effort to transfer the administration of those institutions from the children's division of the State department of social welfare to the State department of criminology. New York State can be proud of those institutions being in the children's division and it would be a backward step to have them transferred. The Legion's proposal for changes in the laws pertaining to juvenile delinquency was adopted. In the recent recodifying of the State welfare laws the Legion was successful in having included a restatement of child welfare which the Legion aided in preparing.

Pennsylvania.—Now has a working department coordinated child-welfare committee. Progress has been made in organizing the posts and units for child-welfare work. A department child-welfare conference held during the year made it possible to obtain unified work in all parts of the department. There has been an abnormal amount of difficulty in the State regarding the administration of aid

to dependent children. The grants are too small and those in need and deserving of the aid find it practically impossible to obtain the assistance. The American Legion is active in its effort to change these conditions, and improvement must be accomplished. Through Legion action it has been possible to secure funds through the State to equip and open the new vocational training school at the Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors' children's schools at Scotland. This was badly needed.

Puerto Rico.—Has organized its child-welfare work in every post in the department. It has been forced to do this because of the lack of any other organization through which to utilize what Federal benefits are available and to develop public opinion to aid in establishing additional sorely needed facilities. Economic conditions in the islands are such as to compel those interested in the humanitarian needs to appeal to outside sources for that help, and the requests to national headquarters have been many, since it seems to be the only place from which assistance is available for children of veterans.

Through Legion action aid to dependent children with Federal assistance available to Puerto Rico has been made possible and it is hoped the island legislature will soon make this available to the people on the island.

Virginia.—The American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty of this department, realizing that only by coordinating their planning and action can child-welfare work be done, have established an active coordinated child welfare committee. Legion interest and cooperation have brought better help through the Public Assistance Act. Better appropriations have been made to help in the administration of aid to dependent children. Administration of the aid is improved. There was no session of the legislature. The acts passed with Legion help in 1940 have been put into effect.

West Virginia.—A set-back was experienced at the start of the year due to the department chairmen of both the Legion and the Forty and Eight being called into military service. However, the substitute Legion chairman immediately got into action and a working coordinated committee has been making satisfactory progress. The Legion is making advance through cooperation with the State officials handling public assistance. More aid is available for veterans' children. The Legion is interested in improvements at the boys' industrial school in the State. The Governor promised many needed changes. While those promises have not been fulfilled altogether, and the school is in need of much attention, the Legion will continue to cooperate with the Governor to bring about the necessary changes. A study now is being made by the University of West Virginia which will more completely point to the needs and support the desired changes. Through Legion influence the legislature provided a more sufficient budget for the State training schools; also provided better appropriations for aid to dependent children.

AREA C

Alabama.—A great deal has been done to meet the medical needs of families and children. The Legion works with the public welfare and health agencies to aid in improving the facilities and to help in having the service and aid reach those in need. In Alabama one-sixth of all deaths formerly were caused by conditions related to childbirth. The American Legion and its affiliated organizations joined with other agencies and aided in establishing maternity clinics. At these clinics expectant mothers are given advice and service needed. A year ago these clinics were organized; more than 5,000 parents visited them in the first year; this year more than 9,000 have visited them and 20,000 visits were made by the workers. There is the finest cooperative relation between the Legion and the State department of public welfare, and all child-welfare needs receive prompt and helpful consideration. The Legion also has fine cooperative relation with the superintendent of the boys' industrial school and is accomplishing good results in that activity.

Arkansas.—Greatest progress has been made through increased coordination of work between the Legion and the State and county departments of public welfare. This is both from the standpoint of referrals and certification of applicants for work and relief. This has worked to the advantage of veterans and their children. Applications sent to national headquarters for assistance have decreased and will continue to decrease. The child-welfare program has been sold to the posts through intensive work at conferences and by correspondence.

Aid to dependent children grants are too small, but by a campaign of education that enlists public interest and understanding, improvements are coming. The State legislature increased the appropriations for aid to dependent children this

year. Through Legion endeavor the State now has its "Well-baby" clinics and visiting nurses.

Florida.—A very complete child-welfare organization has been set up in Florida in the past year; now has an active coordinated child-welfare committee that meets and plans the program and has follow-up meetings at regular intervals during the year. There is a complete district set-up and the posts are rapidly being organized in child welfare. Through Legion activity the State legislature increased the appropriation for aid to dependent children from $400,000 to $1,150,000 and provided the necessary revenue bills to raise this money; secured an appropriation for education of orphans of World War veterans; enacted measure providing State supervision of boarding and nursery schools for children; enacted a satisfactory amendment covering child-labor laws; enacted measure prohibiting the employment of anyone under 18 years of age in any public place where intoxicating beverages are sold, or in jook joints or dance halls; secured increase in appropriation for Florida Crippled Children's Commission, sufficient to cover the purchase of braces and other appliances; through Legion influence and help the school-lunch program through the use of surplus commodities is now operating State-wide.

Georgia.—The department has an active functioning coordinated child-welfare committee. Because of several years influence and insistence by the Legion, the State legislature appropriated $2,000,000 for a building program for the State institutions for children, and this program is in action. This will permit a great number of improvements at the boys' and girls' training school, in which the Legion has been vitally interested. Also it will permit an enlargement and better facilities for the institution for feeble-minded children.

There is excellent cooperation between the Legion and the State welfare and health authorities. This has been mutually helpful and brings benefits to veterans and their dependents.

Through the Forty and Eight committee more than 20,000 children have been examined physically and at least 14,000 have been immunized against typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox. More than 1,000 have been treated for hookworm. All of this service has been furnished by these volunteers in counties that do not have public health services, and the Forty and Eight has carried on this work with the approval of the health authorities, thus demonstrating the need that will help to eventually establish the public health services in these localities. The only charge that is made is that each child is asked to pay 5 cents to inculcate a sense of individual obligation, and where it is possible, it is suggested that the child pay an additional 5 cents to help pay for some child who cannot pay. The small contribution is for the purpose of training the child in feeling a responsibility toward his associates and neighbors.

Kentucky.—A department coordinated child welfare committee is in the course of organization, but development was retarded due to the serious illness of the department chairman since early this year and his death June 22. While the department has carried on its child-welfare activities, a new chairman was not appointed, because there was always the hope that Mike Sullivan would recover, and his urge to get into action in the child-welfare program was so sincere and strong that it was held out to him as a goal to attain. This was of great comfort to him in his serious illness. The work he began will now continue as a memorial to him.

The legislature enacted an aid to dependent children law, which is included in the legal test that is in process. The American Legion is leading the battle in upholding the validity of the law, and if the court decision is adverse the American Legion will immediately sponsor a constitutional amendment to correct the points at issue and make the law constitutional. Work has been started in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment. There was no session of the legislature in Kentucky in 1941.

Louisiana.—The finest cooperative relation exists between the Legion and the State departments of public welfare and public health. The American Legion Auxiliary is working with the management of the girls' training school and the American Legion is doing the same at the boys' school. There have been beneficial changes resulting from this work.

The Legion has insisted that greater facilities be provided in the State sanitarium for tubercular children and this influence is receiving the attention of the Governor, resulting in more beds and better equipment. Convalescent service now is being established in the State domiciliary for crippled children as the result of Legion interest.

Perhaps the most important help that has been given by the Legion is in aiding the public agencies to maintain a high standard in the personnel entrusted with the administration of these public agencies.

Mississippi.—After 5 years of intense work the American Legion can credit to its accomplishment that through its efforts the State of Mississippi has enacted the aid to dependent children law and helped to put into operation the program as provided in the Social Security Act. It was put into operation through the action of the 1941 legislature. It means assistance to more than 100,000 children who have been in need. The American Legion is interested and watchful in seeing that administration for this aid is provided in the State.

There is an active coordinated child welfare committee. It meets to plan the program and has the necessary follow-up meetings at regular intervals. This committee, together with the district and county organizations, has excellent cooperation with the State departments of public welfare, public health, public instruction, and public safety. Also there is a close and helpful relationship existing with the National Youth Administration that has given aid and service to many children of veterans. A program has been developed that will bring needed changes in the State training schools and at present the Legion is conducting a campaign to inform the public.

North Carolina.—An active coordinated child welfare committee exists, with a secretary doing almost full-time service in a voluntary capacity. Good work has been done in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. A check-up has been made on all known cases of veterans' children, so that benefits available under new Federal laws can be obtained for those who are eligible. In this service the child-welfare committee is working closely with the department rehabilitation committee and the State service officers. A rather large number of cases has been found eligible to these benefits. Through Legion influence the State legislature provided an appropriation for the enlargement of the State home for feeble-minded children. Child-welfare services under the Federal security program have been expanded through Legion activity.

Oklahoma.—In Oklahoma there is a full-time child-welfare officer in department headquarters who coordinates the work of the four organizations as well as obtaining a close coordination with the rehabilitation committee and the service officers. There are 24 child-health clinics fostered by the American Legion in which service has been given to 584 persons during the past year. More than 50 percent of the posts have child-welfare chairmen who are cooperating with the American Legion Auxiliary and the public agencies. District child-welfare conferences have been held in every district, at which more than 75 percent of the posts have been represented. During 1941 a child-welfare caravan on a State-wide basis was carried out in the departments and was titled as a child-welfare clinic. Problem child-welfare cases were presented and advice and guidance were received by the local workers from the department workers. A large percentage of the posts was directly interested in this way. The American Legion is the guardian of the State emergency aid for veterans and their dependents through which $150,000 a year is provided for emergency relief for children. This fund is well administered.

South Carolina.—The lack of a coordinating committee in South Carolina handicaps child-welfare work. However, the Legion department child-welfare chairman has given his promise that such a committee for planning and action will have been formed before the 1942 area child-welfare conference. The American Legion Auxiliary has adopted the plan of a rotating child welfare committee, and has been ready for some time to join with the Legion in the step that will bring about a coordinated department committee. Few posts have child-welfare officers, as the department encourages the use of the county-paid-service officers in the child-welfare work. When there is a department child welfare coordinated committee there will be organization through which to carry on instruction and activity on a State-wide basis to reach the posts.

Tennessee.—Each year has demonstrated improvement in the amount of money, as well as the quality of service, in the aid to dependent children's program. This has resulted from the close attention and help given that program by the American Legion and the fact that the Legion works in excellent cooperation and coordination with the public agencies. A genuine friendly relation with demand for proper administration of the services and aid by public welfare and public health provisions have been of mutual benefit to the children of veterans and the agencies.

Improvements are being made in the State training and industrial schools and the Legion is watching and influencing these improvements and will continue

to aid in securing the necessary standard of facilities and service in the interest of these children.

FOR CASH GRANTS TO DEPARTMENTS

Areas	1938	1939	1940	First 6 months of 1941
A	$2,754.76	$2,507.30	$1,689.96	$276.45
B	315.00	200.00	250.00	----------
C	200.00	400.00	352.55	----------
D	300.00	700.00	500.00	----------
E	2,188.33	1,303.59	540.00	225.00
Total	5,758.09	5,110.89	3,332.51	501.45

FOR PERSONAL SERVICES TO DEPARTMENTS BY A QUALIFIED MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE DIVISION STAFF

A	$56.20	----------	----------	$18.15
B	116.37	[1] $107.27	----------	3.80
C	169.64	[2] 128.30	$55.56	242.76
D	129.66	[3] 217.58	223.06	92.59
E	70.50	51.45	327.67	68.15
Total	542.37	504.60	606.29	425.45

[1] $34 West Virginia; $73.27 Virginia; total of $107.27 was charged to the transportation account and not to child welfare organization services account.
[2] $49.93 North Carolina; $21.75 South Carolina; total $71.68 was charged to the transportation account and not the child welfare organization services account.
[3] $37.05 Missouri, was charged to the transportation account and not to child welfare organization services account.

FOR PRINTED MATERIAL SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SERVICES

Total	$3,796.46	$288.42	----------	----------
Grand total	10,096.92	[4] 5,903.91	$3,938.80	$926.90

[4] $216 of this amount was charged to the transportation account and thus accounts for the difference shown as spent from the child welfare organization account and the actual personal services given.

During 1938–39, the services to the New England departments (area A) through a child-welfare worker located in that area, continued. In the western area (area E) Colorado continued to request and receive such cash assistance; Oregon had a special need that was supplied; Wyoming and Washington requested and continued to receive this assistance. The departments in areas B, C, and D reduced their requests materially and gradually were not receiving this aid.

During 1939–40 there were further reductions in the cash grants and while the child-welfare worker in area A was discontinued, five of the six departments in that area requested and received cash grant aid, the only exception being the Department of Connecticut, which made no request. In area E. the Department of Washington did not request aid and the only department in that area that did request and receive aid was Colorado.

The period following the 1940 national convention and on through 1941 to the present time has demonstrated an even greater reduction of the cash grants to departments for this service. In area E, the Department of Colorado requested and received such cash assistance; in area A, the Department of Massachusetts requested and received such cash assistance. A total sum of $926.90 has been furnished to departments for cash and personal services since the beginning of the year 1941, the division of which has already been stated.

It is interesting to note that the Department of Washington, which for many years was beneficially aided by this service, is now financing its child-welfare program entirely through department resources and is keeping the program on a high plane, in addition to having a cash balance on hand in the amount of $300.

The Department of Georgia received some such cash aid, but is now financing its own child-welfare organization program.

The Departments of Minnesota and Florida this year are financing their own programs without requesting child-welfare organization services aid from national headquarters.

The American Legion national executive committee at its meeting at national headquarters in May 1941, adopted a resolution presented for its consideration, and which resolved: "That cash grants for services for child-welfare organization be discontinued after the fiscal year 1941."

There is no doubt about the child-welfare organization services to those departments which received the aid having materially aided those departments in building improved programs, and there is likewise no doubt that other departments, which did not request or receive this aid when it was available, would have improved their programs with such temporary assistance, but a sufficient period of years has now elapsed during which this aid was available to all departments needing it to permit the assumption that now the departments can themselves carry the expense of their respective child-welfare set-ups.

The child-welfare organization service that is made available to the departments through the personal services of a qualified member of the national child-welfare division staff, upon request of the proper department officials, and with national headquarters approval, not only is being accepted by the departments as invaluable service, but is in greater demand by the departments than national headquarters has been able to fulfill. Through this service, the departments are kept informed concerning great national and state changes that are taking place in all phases of welfare. This knowledge is essential in meeting the needs of families and children of veterans of the World War, and to give the departments the benefit of information that the national child welfare division secures and compiles and is prepared to disseminate to the Legion departments. It also informs them concerning proper development and administration of child-welfare provisions in the States that will assure keeping such facilities within the American Legion ideals. The advice and guidance available through the personal services of a qualified member of the national child welfare division staff is always adjusted to the practical conditions of the respective department seeking this service. Modifications, changes, and adjustments are made to suit the conditions and needs. Individualization, not formula, is important in the help from the national organization to the departments, and that is the kind of help that is given to the departments and is appreciated. The national child welfare chairman of the American Legion and the members of the national child welfare executive committee recommend that this personal service by a qualified member of the national child welfare division staff be expanded to meet the immediate and emergent need of departments.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

During 1937–38, the American Legion greatly expanded its program of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment. The twenty-first annual national convention of the American Legion held in Chicago added to the Legion's child welfare program the instruction for expanded endeavor along those lines, with special consideration to be given to the State training or industrial schools for children. Legionnaires whose interest could not be enlisted as readily in a program of community child-welfare conditions and needs, quickly rallied to the service that was outlined in the interest of improving the conditions for children in the State training or industrial schools. This program increased the need for making personal services through a qualified member of the national child welfare division staff available to departments that had a problem and requested help in solving it. In that year, the Departments of South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, and Illinois requested such services through the national child welfare division.

During 1938–39, the national child-welfare division edited and distributed a new booklet titled "Building Asset Citizens" that contained information and American Legion recommendations regarding conditions and needs in the State training or industrial schools. It is with pride that it is reported that this booklet is accepted by all authorities as a proper textbook for use in in-service training programs of the institutions.

During the same period the Department of Kansas had a child-welfare caravan, in which department officials and a representative of the national child-welfare division participated. Through that caravan, 56 towns were visited, 22 meetings were attended, and 10 district conferences were held.

From this activity a very fine child-welfare program has resulted in the Department of Kansas, and, through Legion effort, the State training schools were

transferred from the State penal board to the State department of welfare through a special commission of children's institutions.

Somewhat similar endeavor was carried on in modified ways in Indiana, Florida, Virginia, and Ohio, and all of these departments have reported that the personal services of the representative from the national child-welfare division materially benefited them.

It should be noted that the personal services of the national child-welfare division staff made available through the child-welfare organization services to departments, has a definite relation to the improvements that have come in attaining objectives that are set in the juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment program.

The period from 1939 to 1940 saw additional expansion in these activities, and during that fiscal period the Kansas Department and the Missouri Department requested and received personal services of the national child welfare division staff to aid them in bringing about improvements in the State training or industrial schools within their respective departments. Conferences were held with the Governors of these States and with the leaders of both the House and the Senate, who then requested that the Legion prepare measures to be considered by the next session of the legislature. Wherever the representative of the national child welfare division has gone into such institutions, he has been accompanied by department officials of the American Legion—the department commander, and the department child-welfare chairman of the Legion and sometimes also the department child-welfare chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Department of West Virginia made request and received personal service through the national child welfare division staff going into the departments to confer with the proper Legion officials and to assist them in developing plans to bring improvement in the boys' training school. Here, too, conference was held with the Governor, at which department officials and the representative of the national child welfare division were present.

During the first 6 months of 1941 there has been a great increase in the correspondence service to the departments in response to their requests for advice and guidance in all phases of child-welfare development, but especially has this been true in the work being done in the interest of the juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment program.

The personal services through the national child-welfare division to the Departments of Rhode Island, New York, Texas, South Dakota, and Oregon, were in connection with their State training or industrial school. There is still a great need for much attention being given to such schools in many States.

The American Legion can point with pride to accomplishment in Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas, but continued follow-up work must be done in those States, since the activity of the Legion has just begun and other States need to follow the example set by these States.

The good work begun in the Departments of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, will have far-reaching effect in improving conditions for the children in these States.

The national child-welfare chairman of the American Legion wishes to draw attention to the fact that during the 5 days of the child-welfare caravan held in October 1940 in the Department of Kansas, and in which the department officers of the American Legion and a representative of the national child-welfare division participated, 36 posts were visited, 5 noonday, and 5 evening meetings were attended. The evening meetings were all representative of the districts and were attended by the majority of the posts in each district. The Department of Kansas reported immediate increased interest, not only in child welfare, but in the American Legion as an organization, and it was stated that this increased the Legion membership in the departments. A similar undertaking was carried on in the Department of Mississippi in February 1941, in which a representative of the national child-welfare division participated, while en route from the area C child-welfare school conference to the area E child-welfare school conference, when he joined the Mississippi Department child-welfare caravan of the American Legion officials and attended meetings at 9 important locations. The Mississippi Department officials have reported helpful results from this assistance.

From Mississippi the national child welfare division representative went into the Department of Texas and participated in meetings planned by the Legion department for five important locations before he proceeded on to the area E child-welfare school conference at San Francisco.

In the State of Texas, it was recognized that the training schools were not functioning for the best welfare of the State nor the youth committed for care and training. Through the American Legion department commander and the national executive committeeman of the Department of Texas, official request to national headquarters for a representative of the national child welfare division to come into Texas to advise and guide them on this subject, was approved by national headquarters, and such representative went into the Department of Texas to confer with the American Legion and public officials. Inspection visits were made to both the State schools, and through the American Legion recommendations were made to the Governor and the State legislature. These recommendations were not only received with appreciation, but they are resulting already in some much-needed change. This service was given through the national child welfare division in May 1941.

Following the area E child-welfare school conference, the representative of the national child-welfare division went into the Department of Oregon, where he accompanied the Legion department commander in visits of inspection to the boys' training school of Woodburn, and the girls' training school at Salem. A report with recommendations was furnished to the department and some of the recommendations have been put into effect already.

From Oregon the national child-welfare division representative went into the Department of Washington, at Seattle, where he participated in two meetings and in a radio program which helped to disseminate child-welfare information.

En route, returning to national headquarters, the national child-welfare division representative stopped off in the Department of South Dakota to participate in a department caravan operated on a State-wide basis and participated in meetings that culminated at Mitchell, after a visit to the State training school at Plankinton. A report, with recommendations, was furnished to the Department of South Dakota, and since then the Legion department officials conferred with the Governor and have received his promise that the recommendations would be considered and put into action.

In April the national child-welfare division representative participated in a child-welfare caravan in the Department of Wisconsin, arranged by the American Legion in the interest of the April—official child-welfare-month—activities. Meetings were held in eight important locations, and while at Madison a conference was held with State officials and legislators. A great deal of interest in the State training schools has resulted according to reports from the department. The child-welfare caravans are of value to the departments.

The national child-welfare chairman of the American Legion and the members of the national child-welfare executive committee recommend that the personal services of the child welfare division staff, in assisting departments in the American Legion juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment program, be expanded to make available to the departments the necessary advice and guidance they are seeking, and which are essential. It is further recommended that such representative of the national child welfare division be afforded more opportunity to visit the State training or industrial schools and be instructed to make the result of such visits available to the departments through reports with recommendations in cooperation with the departments seeking this help.

In the field of juvenile-delinquency prevention, there is no one endeavor that brings as immediate and constructive results as do coordinated community councils established in the local communities. Such councils bring an enlivened interest by the people and in the organizations to conditions and problems that exist in the community. They also bring coordinated community action to improve conditions. Not only is juvenile delinquency reduced and to a great degree prevented, but the communities are benefited in many other ways. These councils have acted also as ready organization around which home-defense programs have been built. They afford communities places and means for public recreation and assemblage. In fact, they have filled a long-felt need.

The American Legion, through its child-welfare organization, has done much in the promotion, organization, and functioning of such coordinated councils. With the aid of a national child welfare division representative departments have stimulated posts to be active in the program. In Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, there have been outstanding results. An example is New Jersey, where, through Legion activity, more than 70 of these coordinating community councils now exist. They have proved their worth by actual results accomplished.

The 1938 and 1939 national convention instructed the national child welfare committee and division to increase their efforts in establishing such councils. It is encouraging to report that great increase has resulted and is continuing with intensified effort in the departments. Here again it is advisable for the national child welfare chairman and the national child welfare executive committee to recommend that additional and expanded effort be made in establishing councils in the interest of the general welfare of the communities and as a successful method in reducing juvenile delinquency, but also as essential in the development of unity and coordination for home and national defense.

1941 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

With the approval of the child welfare liaison committee of the American Legion national executive committee and national headquarters, this year again the American Legion national child welfare division participated in the national conference of social work, held at Atlantic City, N. J., from June 1 to 7.

With the complete support and helpful cooperation of the New Jersey Department, American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary outstanding success of this participation can be reported.

The usual American Legion national child-welfare luncheon session held on Wednesday, June 4, was a complete success with representation from 23 States and Hawaii.

The usual child-welfare consultation booth and exhibit were maintained in the convention auditorium during the conference. Hundreds of representatives of public and private child-caring agencies conferred with representatives of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary who were present at this booth.

Grateful appreciation is expressed to the department, district, and local officials of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary of New Jersey and to the Honorable Thomas D. Taggart, Jr., mayor of Atlantic City, for the generous hospitality and fine helpfulness extended in assisting national headquarters in this outstanding successful participation in the national conference of social work.

The director and the assistant director of the national child-welfare division of the American Legion and the national child-welfare chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary, were present at this conference.

CHILDREN FROM ABROAD

An additional phase of child-welfare need was injected into the program this year by action of the American Legion national executive committee.

It concerned the children of a limited number of veterans of the World War who were returned to the United States from France during this year. These families arrived in the United States with the help of the American Red Cross and the cooperation of the Travelers' Aid Society and supplementary aid from American Legion resources.

A meeting was held in New York City January 20, 1941, between the interested groups and the American Legion was represented upon instructions of the national commander, by the director of the national child-welfare division and by John J. Cronin, of New York City, advisory member to the national child welfare executive committee. The national commander designated Mr. Cronin as the liaison representative in New York City for the American Legion national headquarters in this matter. He was entrusted with a limited fund, first in the amount of $500, arranged for through the national adjutant, from disaster relief funds, at national headquarters, and which to the completion of the work amounted approximately to a $1,500 expenditure.

Much help was given this work through the Legion in New York and at Jersey City, where employment was secured for some of the men and direct assistance was given their families. The repatriation work was completed so far as was possible by July 1941. This was a difficult job. Some of the older children who were returned to the United States are from completely broken homes where the veteran has died and the mother is in an institution abroad. Some of the children had never been in the United States. In most instances they were born abroad. The staff at the national child-welfare division kept in touch with the situation and gave every service possible in cooperation with the national officials and the liaison representative.

65691—42——12

CHART.—*Direct aid and services furnished to children for 12-month period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, inclusive, as reported by the department child welfare chairmen on the department uniform report forms from information furnished by the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty, on the post and unit report forms; showing aid to children in their own homes or in some form of foster care*

List of departments	Financial assistance secured from national child-welfare division for emergency aid	Furnished by the Legion within the department	Furnished by the Auxiliary within the department	Furnished by the Forty and Eight	Furnished by the Eight and Forty	Total of columns from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive	Services for child-welfare organization furnished to departments by national child-welfare division	From all department resources as reported for child-welfare administration	Total of columns 7 and 8	Total of columns 6 and 9
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AREA A										
Connecticut		$4,186.21	$14,339.27	$647.33	$1,061.86	$20,234.67		$143.00	$143.00	$20,377.67
Maine	$105.00	3,365.50	2,834.48	25.00	575.22	6,905.20		178.00	178.00	7,083.20
Massachusetts		47,322.46	19,128.57	10,799.90	8,823.23	86,074.16	$396.80		396.80	86,470.96
New Hampshire	135.00	2,185.10	5,928.42	3,157.00	591.30	11,996.82	432.00	625.00	1,057.00	13,053.82
Rhode Island		21,169.00	4,706.30	(2)	232.00	26,107.30	186.07	365.00	551.07	26,658.37
Vermont		3,595.18	3,056.10	(2)	217.70	6,868.98		175.00	175.00	7,043.98
Total, area A	240.00	81,823.45	49,993.14	14,629.23	11,501.31	158,187.13	1,014.87	1,486.00	2,500.87	160,688.00
AREA B										
Delaware		1,263.60	860.29	1,321.00	(3)	3,444.89		100.00	100.00	3,544.89
District of Columbia	90.00	21,952.48	9,584.49	340.14	4,482.16	36,449.27		2,600.28	2,600.28	39,049.55
Maryland	55.00	9,604.48	15,709.29	1,277.00	602.71	27,248.48		308.50	308.50	27,556.98
New Jersey	105.00	2,466.07	16,500.19	(2)	3,913.59	22,984.85		118.20	118.20	23,103.05
New York	1,000.00	63,737.00	113,238.19	5,424.35	7,356.00	190,755.54	3.80	243.35	247.15	191,002.69
Pennsylvania	90.00	3,289.90	32,685.30	2,588.75	4,213.84	42,867.79		1,391.00	1,391.00	44,258.79
Puerto Rico	248.00		(4)	(3)	(3)	248.00				248.00
Virginia	2,614.45	9,437.28	8,415.43	5,888.79	767.58	27,123.53		300.05	300.05	27,423.58
West Virginia	110.00	5,300.30	7,486.00	11,474.29	1,381.76	25,752.35		94.50	94.50	25,846.85
Total, area B	4,312.45	117,051.11	204,479.18	28,314.32	22,717.64	376,874.70	3.80	5,155.88	5,159.68	382,034.38
AREA C										
Alabama	2,114.50	3,392.47	4,471.28	157.50	135.74	10,271.49		161.38	161.38	10,432.87
Arkansas	2,250.00	6,025.63	26,177.77	1,975.50	2,444.95	38,873.85		2,225.00	2,225.00	41,098.85
Florida	1,633.00	(5) 670.66	15,215.90	9,965.25	1,054.40	28,539.21		60.00	60.00	28,599.21
Georgia	4,414.35	40,869.46	52,028.24	84,999.65	(2)	182,311.70	97.20	249.17	346.37	182,658.07
Kentucky	805.00	(5) 611.39	6,811.24	9,100.00	(3)	17,327.63		50.00	50.00	17,377.63
Louisiana	1,000.00	9,340.56	23,897.47	2,317.84	316.28	36,872.15		628.32	628.32	37,500.47
Mississippi	2,838.00	55,780.36	12,871.04	(6) 15.00	101.58	71,605.98	34.10	7.03	41.13	71,647.11
North Carolina	2,956.50	10,915.35	10,051.62	412.71	(2)	24,336.18		346.29	346.29	24,682.47
Oklahoma	1,690.00	16,951.94	32,484.27	8,406.00	4,730.23	64,262.44		5,700.00	5,700.00	69,962.44

Pamnaa	60.00		441.77	(2)	(3)	501.77				501.77
South Carolina	4,487.15	5,965.00	10,756.79	(2)	(3)	21,208.94		50.00	50.00	21,258.94
Tennessee	1,925.00	17,304.00	13,800.77	[6] 150.00	954.95	34,134.72		103.60	103.60	34,238.32
Texas	3,229.00	25,440.50	42,142.17	886.50	1,889.70	73,587.87	208.66	969.75	1,178.41	74,766.28
Total area C	29,402.50	193,267.32	251,150.33	118,385.95	11,627.83	603,833.93	339.96	10,550.54	10,890.50	614,724.43
AREA D										
Illinois	2,082.50[7]	21,364.65	51,207.03	37,979.70	3,607.58	116,241.46		5,898.22	5,898.22	122,139.68
Indiana	330.00	22,929.68	41,685.79	11,793.47	3,794.23	80,533.17		120.52	120.52	80,653.69
Iowa	45.00	19,329.16	27,881.59	4,304.06	50.00	51,609.81		289.23	289.23	51,899.04
Kansas	1,005.00	111,890.52	6,639.59	(2)	387.25	119,922.36	54.83	441.39	496.22	120,418.58
Michigan	690.75	86,929.59	40,024.70	6,475.42	8,632.10	142,752.56	27.40	4,665.00	4,692.40	147,444.96
Minnesota	256.00	77,809.15	27,543.11	6,401.49	(7)	112,009.75		1,062.22	1,062.22	113,071.97
Missouri	3,947.50	4,660.44	30,478.62	(2)	3,454.36	42,540.92	39.62	350.22	389.84	42,930.76
Nebraska		55,347.58	21,425.24	647.50	217.75	77,638.07		150.00	150.00	77,788.07
North Dakota	1,343.00	4,563.89	10,686.61	[6] 15.00	(3)	16,608.50	200.00	210.96	410.96	17,019.46
Ohio	832.50	59,627.19	44,480.27	8,599.57	3,026.60	116,566.13	9.85	538.54	548.39	117,114.52
South Dakota	2,221.00	22,479.75	6,614.36	12,800.44	633.05	44,748.60	35.29	332.02	367.31	45,115.91
Wisconsin	377.50	45,083.35	20,865.62	1,287.85	(7)	67,614.32	57.30	422.21	479.51	68,093.83
Total area D	13,130.75	532,014.95	329,532.53	90,304.50	23,802.92	988,785.65	424.29	14,480.53	14,904.82	1,003,690.47
AREA E										
Alaska		433.00	1,157.52	(2)	12.50	1,603.02	277.65	76.05	353.70	1,956.72
Arizona	390.00	4,102.64	12,219.22	353.00	16,311.73	33,376.59		145.11	145.11	33,521.70
California	273.00	17,921.16	50,620.45	4,254.35	1,674.30	74,743.26		1,131.00	1,131.00	75,874.26
Colorado	1,902.50	5,132.52	75,104.61	19,615.43	10,734.86	112,489.92	495.00	3,467.06	3,962.06	116,451.98
Hawaii		72.00	3,499.05	(2)	80.00	3,651.05		10.00	10.00	3,661.05
Idaho	443.00	1,138.00	7,335.69	(2)	1,173.95	10,090.64	50.02	240.65	290.67	10,381.31
Montana		570.88	7,200.03	467.89	590.00	8,828.80		293.17	293.17	9,121.97
Nevada		(2)	1,432.89	(2)	128.50	1,561.39		38.00	38.00	1,599.39
New Mexico	150.00	251.57	3,658.28	(2)	19.32	4,079.17		70.80	70.80	4,149.97
Oregon		3,516.52	25,775.19	2,961.72	1,009.59	33,263.02	41.01	1,290.00	1,331.01	34,594.03
Utah	331.00	1,926.66	2,406.91	921.14	113.00	5,698.71		75.00	75.00	5,773.71
Washington		6,084.27	14,385.64	1,491.75	1,307.11	23,268.77	27.14	1,288.62	1,315.76	24,584.53
Wyoming	120.00	865.07	3,745.05	229.00	(3)	4,959.12		185.62	185.62	5,144.74
Total area E	3,609.50	42,014.29	208,540.53	30,294.28	33,154.86	317,613.46	890.82	8,311.08	9,201.90	326,815.36
Total, 5 areas	50,695.20	966,171.12	1,043,695.71	281,928.28	102,804.56	2,445,294.87	2,673.74	39,984.03	42,657.77	2,487,952.64
Guam	80.00					80.00				80.00
National Auxiliary [8]	10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00				10,000.00
Do.[9]	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00				1,000.00
National Forty and Eight [10]				21,550.00		21,550.00				21,550.00
National Eight and Forty [11]					1,050.00	1,050.00				1,050.00
Grand total	50,775.20	966,171.12	1,054,695.71	303,478.28	103,854.56	2,478,974.87	2,673.74	39,984.03	42,657.77	2,521,632.64

See footnotes on p. 168.

CHART.—*Direct aid and services furnished to children for 12-month period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, inclusive, as reported by the department child welfare chairmen on the department uniform report forms from information furnished by the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty, on the post and unit report forms; showing aid to children in their own homes or in some form of foster care*

List of departments	Total financial assistance from local resources outside the Legion, Auxiliary, Forty and Eight, Eight and Forty—for veterans' children as reported	Grand total of columns 10 and 11, showing amount spent from all resources for all services and assistance	Total of columns 15 and 17, showing number of all children served and assisted	Financial aid for veterans' children from all resources	Number of veterans' children served and assisted	Financial aid for children not known to be veterans' children, contributed by Legion and its affiliated organizations	Number of children served and assisted not known to be veterans' children	More permanent aid to individual children participating in group activity	Supplementary aid to individual children in form of gifts, etc.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
AREA A									
Connecticut	$23,437.74	$43,815.41	7,532	$43,247.19	7,284	$568.22	248	$826.08	$6,259.99
Maine	210.00	7,293.20	2,482	6,042.04	1,837	1,251.16	655	797.00	534.80
Massachusetts	[1] 73,300.30	159,771.26	24,491	157,982.54	23,844	1,788.72	647	8,608.30	19,572.39
New Hampshire	9,564.00	22,617.82	11,361	21,995.62	11,134	622.20	227	1,226.00	1,776.84
Rhode Island	596.00	27,254.37	2,150	24,998.83	1,939	2,255.54	211	9,974.34	5,077.23
Vermont	23,213.00	30,256.98	6,177	30,148.99	6,121	107.99	56	1,361.73	1,429.92
Total, area A	130,321.04	291,009.04	54,203	284,415.21	52,159	6,593.83	2,044	22,793.45	34,651.17
AREA B									
Delaware	30.00	3,574.89	1,227	3,467.79	1,201	107.10	26	555.25	196.80
District of Columbia	4,741.03	43,790.58	7,067	43,417.01	6,241	373.57	826	5,131.73	4,965.54
Maryland	10,145.95	37,702.93	1,887	36,471.02	1,581	1,231.91	306	7,197.66	3,230.29
New Jersey	9,265.00	32,368.05	4,188	31,391.13	3,809	976.92	379	3,307.78	4,482.02
New York	[1] 55,069.00	246,071.69	39,880	211,485.29	30,733	34,586.40	9,147	7,769.00	15,045.24
Pennsylvania	257.00	44,515.79	29,679	41,971.79	28,280	2,544.00	1,399	2,047.00	11,039.35
Puerto Rico		248.00	40	248.00	40				
Virginia	735.20	28,158.78	6,133	26,323.28	5,843	1,835.50	290	2,631.42	3,438.12
West Virginia	2,128.00	27,974.85	2,676	27,065.71	2,414	909.14	262	2,505.21	1,447.82
Total area B	82,371.18	464,405.56	92,777	421,841.02	80,142	42,564.54	12,635	31,145.05	43,845.18

AREA C									
Alabama	96.00	10,528.87	4,334	9,839.49	4,035	689.38	299	1,028.65	956.82
Arkansas	36,640.00	77,738.85	14,781	77,016.17	14,573	722.68	208	2,799.65	1,710.68
Florida		28,599.21	1,476	27,596.32	1,169	1,002.89	307	6,114.23	1,618.84
Georgia	64,243.20	246,901.27	20,079	236,867.94	14,106	10,033.33	5,973	9,940.32	20,310.21
Kentucky	1,629.78	19,007.41	1,965	18,099.30	1,365	908.11	600	1,039.90	1,523.87
Louisiana	8,838.75	46,339.22	2,478	40,279.18	1,608	6,060.04	870	5,810.38	7,050.12
Mississippi	4,897.50	76,544.61	12,286	61,263.71	9,983	15,280.90	2,303	1,549.52	1,808.57
North Carolina	11,188.00	35,870.47	15,181	34,083.52	13,970	1,786.95	1,211	1,981.25	3,687.48
Oklahoma	[1] 138,382.15	208,344.59	29,353	206,598.64	24,595	1,745.95	4,758	6,446.31	9,086.02
Panama		501.77	108	398.27	5	103.50	103	85.00	28.00
South Carolina	13,929.00	35,187.94	12,327	34,927.90	12,118	260.04	209	1,714.47	2,796.44
Tennessee	4,975.00	39,213.32	2,856	38,252.32	2,536	961.00	320	1,862.10	1,083.00
Texas	9,448.00	84,214.28	2,791	82,630.21	2,410	1,584.07	381	4,020.30	21,754.71
Total area C	294,267.38	908,991.81	120,015	867,852.97	102,473	41,138.84	17,542	44,392.08	73,414.76
AREA D									
Illinois	[1] 903,064.00	1,025,203.68	45,479	1,021,924.57	43,886	3,279.11	1,593	11,332.26	14,916.20
Indiana	18,347.79	99,001.48	15,650	96,481.46	14,427	2,520.02	1,223	9,325.24	29,382.74
Iowa	[1] 164,561.58	216,460.62	29,547	214,776.11	28,363	1,684.51	1,184	9,989.60	12,330.69
Kansas	721.88	121,140.46	2,251	41,092.04	1,063	80,048.42	1,188	3,306.00	4,173.17
Michigan	28,638.14	176,083.10	18,963	171,016.69	17,247	5,066.41	1,716	14,280.06	9,104.69
Minnesota	24,748.12	137,820.09	17,833	135,719.20	16,524	2,100.89	1,309	25,622.00	9,991.50
Missouri	7,497.91	50,428.67	4,536	48,268.27	3,275	2,160.40	1,261	2,143.39	6,838.28
Nebraska	[1] 101,137.24	178,925.31	14,591	172,253.71	11,990	6,671.60	2,601	11,236.96	9,136.52
North Dakota	55,002.41	72,021.87	3,761	71,618.11	3,646	403.76	115	1,582.83	2,479.40
Ohio	[1] 1,722,630.31	1,839,744.83	71,599	1,836,842.69	69,380	2,902.14	2,219	12,276.97	29,715.14
South Dakota	6,481.30	51,597.21	3,669	50,697.73	3,422	899.48	247	8,214.44	3,014.57
Wisconsin	44,799.34	112,893.17	9,601	109,680.42	9,240	3,212.75	361	10,966.24	10,001.77
Total area D	3,077,630.02	4,081,320.49	237,480	3,970,371.00	222,463	110,949.49	15,017	120,275.99	141,084.67
AREA E									
Alaska	36.65	1,993.37	69	1,817.12	42	176.25	27	380.06	80.35
Arizona	20,269.55	53,791.25	8,524	53,322.54	8,121	468.71	403	1,504.50	2,213.75
California	31,177.65	107,051.91	24,943	104,415.46	24,037	2,636.45	906	6,495.62	11,401.37
Colorado	59,530.08	175,982.06	5,456	175,120.88	5,032	861.18	424	1,006.10	3,171.52
Hawaii	300.00	3,961.05	830	3,954.05	829	7.00	1	623.21	862.28
Idaho	790.30	11,171.61	1,637	10,433.36	1,438	738.25	199	615.42	1,155.58
Montana	6,580.70	15,702.67	3,025	15,392.60	2,682	310.07	343	432.51	1,294.84
Nevada	29.00	1,628.39	246	1,472.05	154	156.34	92	72.05	421.31
New Mexico	205.78	4,355.75	2,645	3,941.10	2,458	414.65	187	833.41	359.78
Oregon	17,116.45	51,710.48	3,531	49,934.09	2,798	1,776.39	733	1,549.18	3,225.66
Utah	440.00	6,213.71	1,477	6,050.82	1,440	[1]62.89	37	479.00	1,489.21
Washington	34,890.41	59,474.94	4,240	57,108.34	3,468	2,366.60	772	1,933.45	4,330.69
Wyoming	1,880.84	7,025.58	1,313	6,624.39	1,229	401.19	84	763.00	678.34
Total area E	173,247.41	500,062.77	57,936	489,586.80	53,728	10,475.97	4,208	16,687.51	30,684.68
Total, 5 areas	3,757,837.03	6,245,789.67	562,411	6,034,067.00	510,965	211,722.67	51,446	[12] 235,294.08	[12] 323,680.46

See footnotes at end of table.

CHART.—*Direct aid and services furnished to children for 12-month period from July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, inclusive, as reported by the department child welfare chairmen on the department uniform report forms from information furnished by the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty, on the post and unit report forms; showing aid to children in their own homes or in some form of foster care*—Continued

List of departments	Total financial assistance from local resources outside the Legion, Auxiliary, Forty and Eight, Eight and Forty—for veterans' children as reported	Grand total of columns 10 and 11, showing amount spent from all resources for all services and assistance	Total of columns 15 and 17, showing number of all children served and assisted	Financial aid for veterans' children from all resources	Number of veterans' children served and assisted	Financial aid for children not known to be veterans' children, contributed by Legion and its affiliated organizations	Number of children served and assisted not known to be veterans' children	More permanent aid to individual children participating in group activity	Supplementary aid to individual children in form of gifts, etc.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Guam		$80.00	2	$80.00	2				
National Auxiliary [8]		10,000.00		10,000.00					
Do.[9]		1,000.00		1,000.00					
National Forty and Eight [10]		21,550.00	[13] 67,580	21,550.00					
National Eight and Forty [11]		1,050.00		1,050.00					
Grand total	$3,757,837.03	6,270,469.67	[12] 629,993	6,067,747.00	[13] 510,967	[14] $211,722.67	[13 14] 51,446		

[1] Figures as reported include soldiers and sailors relief secured.
[2] No report.
[3] Unorganized.
[5] No reports received from Legion Departments of Florida and Kentucky; the figures shown in the Legion column were reported by the Auxiliary chairman as money contributed to the Auxiliary; the Legion chairman of Kentucky died June 22, 1941.
[6] No reports were received from the Forty and Eight of Mississippi, Tennessee, and North Dakota; the figures shown in the Forty and Eight columns were reported by the Auxiliary department chairman as money contributed to the Auxiliary.
[7] Reported that all Eight and Forty child welfare work is done through American Legion Auxiliary and no separate figures kept.
[8] This $10,000 is contributed by the national American Legion Auxiliary to the national American Legion for use by the national child welfare division.
[9] This $1,000 was contributed to the Department of France for child-welfare purposes.
[10] This $21,550 is contributed by the National Forty and Eight for child welfare purposes—$20,000 to the national American Legion for use by the national child welfare division; $900 to the Crippled Children's Hospital at St. Petersburg, Fla.; $500 to Department of Alaska for eyeglasses for children; $150 to American Red Cross for children of veterans in leper colony in Louisiana.
[11] This $1,050 is contributed by the national Eight and Forty to the national American Legion for use by the national child welfare division—$1,000 for aid in special cases of need beyond the regulation eligibility; $50 for supplementary assistance in the preparation and distribution of the 1941 area child welfare school conference proceedings.
[12] The figures in columns 18 and 19 are included in columns 2 and 3.
[13] To this 510,967 children of veterans of the World War and 51,446 children not known to be veterans' children must be added the 67,580 children assisted by the Forty and Eight in order to arrive at the grand total of 629,993 children aided, since the Forty and Eight does not distinguish as between the two classifications and merely reports all children aided.
[14] These figures showing assistance to children not known to be veterans' children pertain to local funds entirely within the discretion of the post, unit, voiture, and salon.

Summarized information from the chart for 12-month period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, inclusive

	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E	Guam	From National Auxiliary Forty and Eight; Eight and Forty	Grand total
1. Financial assistance secured from national emergency aid	$240.00	$4,312.45	$29,402.50	$13,130.75	$3,609.50	$80		$50,775.20
2. Furnished within the department of the Legion	81,823.45	117,051.11	193,267.32	532,014.95	42,014.29			966,171.12
3. Furnished within the department of the Auxiliary	49,993.14	204,479.18	251,150.33	329,532.53	208,540.53		$11,000	1,054,695.71
4. Furnished by the Forty and Eight	14,629.23	28,314.32	118,385.95	90,304.50	30,294.28		21,550	303,478.28
5. Furnished by the Eight and Forty	11,501.31	22,717.64	11,627.83	23,802.92	33,154.86		1,050	103,854.56
6. Total of columns from 1 to 5, inclusive	158,187.13	376,874.70	603,833.93	988,785.65	317,613.46	80	33,600	2,478,974.87
7. Services to departments for child-welfare organization	1,014.87	3.80	339.96	424.29	890.82			2,673.74
8. From department funds for child-welfare administration	1,486.00	5,155.88	10,550.54	14,480.53	8,311.08			39,984.03
9. Total amount national organization services and department administration for child welfare	2,500.87	5,159.68	10,890.50	14,904.82	9,201.90			42,657.77
10. Total of columns 6 and 9	160,688.00	382,034.38	614,724.43	1,003,690.47	326,815.36	80	33,600	2,521,632.64
11. Total financial assistance from local resources outside Legion, Auxiliary, Forty and Eight, Eight and Forty, Forty, for veterans' children as reported	130,321.04	82,371.18	294,267.38	3,077,630.02	173,247.41			3,757,837.03
12. Total of all services and assistance (columns 10 and 11)	291,009.04	464,405.56	908,991.81	4,081,320.49	500,062.77	80	33,600	6,279,469.67
13. Total of all children assisted	54,203	92,777	120,015	237,480	57,936	2		[1] 629,993
14. Financial aid for veterans' children from all resources	$284,415.21	$421,841.02	$867,852.97	$3,970,371.00	$489,586.80	$80	$33,600	$6,067,747.00
15. Number veterans' children assisted	52,159	80,142	102,473	222,463	53,728	2		510,967
16. Financial aid for children not known to be veterans' children	$6,593.83	$42,564.54	$41,138.84	$110,949.49	$10,475.97			[2] $211,722.67
17. Number children not known to be veterans' children	2,044	12,635	17,542	15,017	4,208			[2] 51,446
18. More permanent aid to individual children in group activity	$22,793.45	$31,145.05	$44,392.08	$120,275.99	$16,687.51			$235,294.08
19. Supplementary aid to individual children, gifts, etc	$84,651.17	$43,845.18	$73,414.76	$141,084.67	$30,684.68			$323,680.46

[1] In this 629,993 children are included the 67,580 children assisted by the Forty and Eight, which organization does not distinguish between veterans' children and children not known to be veterans' children.

[2] These figures concerning assistance to children not known to be veterans' children pertain to local funds entirely within the discretion of the post, unit, voiture, and salon.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AIDED AND TYPES OF SERVICES RENDERED

The following statement shows the number of children, according to classification of care and amount spent for emergency aid, each month for the year from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941:

Month	Total financial emergency aid granted	Total number of families	Total number of children	With their mothers	With their fathers	With their relatives	In foster boarding homes	In institutions	In hospitals
July	$3,683.50	212	756	703	4	38	9	1	1
August	3,523.00	198	688	631	10	35	8	1	3
September	3,187.50	168	599	526	12	51	7	0	3
October	4,149.00	211	736	642	12	74	7	0	1
November	4,196.00	214	728	618	21	65	20	0	4
December	4,610.00	232	799	708	28	50	13	0	0
January	4,716.45	220	757	680	29	37	10	0	1
February	4,620.00	229	805	745	11	44	4	1	0
March	4,522.60	226	765	669	32	56	7	1	0
April	4,351.10	213	682	601	31	43	4	1	2
May	4,536.00	224	707	628	24	50	5	0	0
June	4,680.05	196	638	591	5	36	4	0	2

The figures above showing numbers of children should not be added to secure totals, because they include the carry-overs from previous month. They are being furnished to show the month-to-month emergency aid outlay, with the number of children receiving the aid.

The following statement shows the number of children referred, to whom service and financial assistance was given, according to months and years, since the establishment of the national child-welfare division, May 1, 1925:

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	----	44	113	163	95	113	204	305	313	205	321	485	208	465	256	403	308
February	----	44	115	134	108	106	157	313	242	213	267	300	310	388	272	277	329
March	----	47	133	203	121	111	210	312	237	141	506	313	355	450	318	463	340
April	----	53	93	148	141	115	183	168	177	219	508	345	267	370	446	459	340
May	7	53	73	200	128	80	211	177	110	109	270	180	243	293	398	369	318
June	13	48	229	106	135	184	135	183	116	177	322	172	428	209	301	309	237
July	21	53	109	142	105	99	226	187	117	104	232	104	265	203	258	174	-----
August	24	80	45	110	86	65	175	307	155	231	295	157	252	201	293	204	-----
September	34	85	23	98	59	167	126	224	171	216	169	95	156	250	311	275	-----
October	46	60	16	44	101	113	405	350	224	238	325	213	180	254	275	365	-----
November	30	89	81	120	87	145	163	248	169	215	250	178	309	231	238	253	-----
December	23	131	163	90	85	139	517	325	239	397	423	271	169	417	338	335	-----
Total	198	787	1,193	1,558	1,251	1,437	2,712	3,099	2,270	2,465	3,888	2,813	3,142	3,731	3,704	3,886	1,872

There were 40,006 children aided and served from 1925 to June 30, 1941, according to following classifications:

Children assisted with their mothers in their homes	36,151
Children with fathers in own homes	729
Children with relatives	1,855
Children in foster boarding homes	625
Children in institutions	365
Children in hospitals	281

Disbursements from national emergency aid funds

State	Disbursed to departments in 1927	Disbursed to departments in 1928	Disbursed to departments in 1929	Disbursed to departments in 1930	Disbursed to departments in 1931	Disbursed to departments in 1932	Disbursed to departments in 1933	Disbursed to departments in 1934	Disbursed to departments in 1935	Disbursed to departments in 1936	Disbursed to departments in 1937	Disbursed to departments in 1938	Disbursed to departments in 1939	Disbursed to departments in 1940	Disbursed to departments 6 months 1941
Alabama	$1,215.00	$1,035.00	$1,060.00	$1,845.00	$2,405.00	$2,571.00	$1,164.00	$1,479.65	$2,507.00	$1,354.00	$1,513.00	$1,935.25	$2,646.50	$2,587.00	$1,187.50
Alaska															
Arizona		2,859.00	301.50	220.00	2,720.00	2,155.00	2,133.00	3,500.20	3,788.70	2,096.98	2,095.00	1,055.52	891.50	465.00	340.00
Arkansas	3,295.00	2,300.00	510.00	480.00	435.00	457.00	134.00	690.00	1,544.20	1,553.00	2,935.00	2,305.00	3,122.00	2,751.00	1,135.00
California	178.50	2,060.00	4,325.00	2,305.00	3,975.00	3,320.00	3,635.00	2,060.00	2,069.68	1,189.00	840.00	1,000.00	609.97	759.00	
Colorado	4,487.50	3,563.00	827.00	939.00	2,862.50	5,306.15	4,482.48	2,965.60	1,836.00	626.00	1,841.83	1,329.80		1,560.50	922.50
Connecticut	80.00	80.00									50.00		1,644.00		
District of Columbia	570.00	295.00	160.00							210.00	210.00	25.00	175.00	20.00	70.00
Delaware	555.00	570.00	100.00			105.00	90.00	110.00	260.00	390.00	155.00		195.00	40.00	
Florida	415.00	2,025.46	1,510.00	1,878.00	3,354.00	2,515.00	1,423.50	1,229.00	2,319.00	2,165.00	2,500.00	2,166.00	2,745.00	2,998.00	440.00
Georgia	593.00	455.00	340.00	1,005.00	2,535.50	2,609.50	910.00	270.00	6,121.50	5,691.82	4,052.00	4,650.00	8,418.80	6,612.00	2,375.35
Guam													50.00	85.00	60.00
Hawaii						180.00	90.00	15.00	165.00	180.00	90.00	135.00	15.00		
Idaho		246.00	505.00	373.00	535.00	450.00	474.00	492.50	565.50	271.50	611.00	505.00	734.00	515.00	273.00
Illinois	135.00	665.00	413.00	1,185.25	2,364.00	2,115.00	2,596.00	1,985.00	545.00	420.00	2,976.04	5,595.00	3,860.00	2,445.00	1,107.50
Indiana	2,531.02	1,871.00	450.00	440.00	2,897.50	2,972.00	3,097.06	4,858.00	5,859.50	2,433.00	1,226.00	1,118.00	682.00	423.00	130.00
Iowa	1,904.58	3,015.00	1,290.00	1,520.00	1,837.50	3,457.00	1,687.50	576.00	546.00	855.50	526.00	83.00	82.50	112.50	
Kansas	2,257.00	885.00	150.00		105.00	850.00	1,465.50	2,481.00	1,359.00	715.50	2,005.00	395.00	717.50	777.50	655.00
Kentucky	390.00	680.00	485.00	1,725.00	1,225.00	1,785.00	1,350.00	3,200.00	3,082.00	2,772.50	2,330.00	780.00	760.00	970.00	465.00
Louisiana	247.00		740.00	955.00	2,455.00	2,347.00	1,125.00	1,844.00	2,921.00	715.00	915.00	2,216.00	1,669.50	1,563.00	330.00
Maine	747.50	177.44	610.00		80.00	40.00	285.00	75.00	550.00	80.00	195.00	151.00	88.00	70.00	80.00
Maryland	1,379.00	950.00	262.00		135.00		60.00	480.00	596.00	765.00	370.00	310.00	375.00	135.00	
Massachusetts	851.00	308.50		250.00	150.00	60.00	135.00	175.00	135.00		75.00	45.00			
Michigan	2,742.70	830.00	275.00	854.00	1,048.77	1,860.31	1,885.95	1,857.28	1,365.47	1,456.39	1,468.46	800.00	1,004.00	1,039.00	375.75
Minnesota	1,320.00	805.00	130.00	125.00	818.00	1,111.00	860.00	475.00	872.00	822.00	230.57	60.00	261.20	296.00	206.00
Mississippi	1,070.00	1,130.00	795.00	430.00	270.00	1,356.00	4,680.25	3,191.75	3,631.00	2,675.00	3,802.00	2,692.88	3,245.00	3,162.50	1,600.50
Missouri	1,905.00	1,330.00	521.73	318.00	2,878.00	2,266.00	3,070.15	3,064.30	2,733.90	2,658.50	2,922.00	1,625.00	2,049.00	3,957.00	1,659.50
Montana	2,569.00	2,125.25	145.00	155.00	15.00	90.00				225.00		90.00			
Nebraska	585.00	938.00	1,065.00	1,015.00	1,315.00	1,765.50	2,391.50	2,725.20	2,291.00	1,313.90	949.00	208.00	588.00	50.00	
Nevada								90.00	300.00	70.00	125.00				
New Hampshire	906.00	450.00	175.00	325.00	80.00	180.00	181.00	25.00	240.00	415.00	270.50	270.00	450.00	83.00	75.00
New Jersey	2,215.00	1,638.00	105.00	190.00	370.00	1,076.66	492.01	512.01	595.00	550.00	240.00	59.85	388.00	279.00	45.00
New Mexico	240.00	390.00	865.00	1,025.00	1,023.50	3,412.99	1,031.00	1,653.87	1,847.36	1,975.91	1,930.17	1,666.50	870.00	523.50	105.00
New York	811.97	731.55	262.95	180.00	470.00	640.00	850.00	210.00	391.50	195.00	60.00	440.00	1,018.00	621.57	650.00
North Carolina	885.00	1,678.00	370.00	752.50	1,195.50	787.50	450.00	1,778.00	4,374.00	3,700.50	3,076.00	1,946.50	5,298.00	4,231.50	1,773.00
North Dakota	1,055.00	1,605.00	1,285.00	1,675.00	1,585.00	1,725.00	775.00	2,152.19	1,362.18	745.00	1,046.50	998.00	2,355.18	1,786.50	923.50
Ohio	2,152.00	1,420.00	1,007.50	1,163.50	2,298.00	1,941.50	679.00	1,936.00	3,682.50	1,803.00	911.50	1,314.00	1,495.50	1,127.50	395.00
Oklahoma	1,075.00	1,462.00	1,210.50	1,252.55	3,897.50	2,802.00	2,919.50	4,296.50	6,039.50	1,637.50	85.00	235.00	3,188.00	3,180.50	1,180.00
Oregon	325.00	345.00	90.00					95.00		95.00	270.00	30.50			
Panama									105.00	135.00			105.00	60.00	
Pennsylvania	4,098.42	3,225.50	1,859.15	1,019.56	1,636.52	1,459.10	1,817.08	2,414.66	1,709.42	878.00	1,575.00	565.00	140.00	210.00	30.00
Puerto Rico				20.00	1,100.00	2,093.00	1,393.00	535.00	530.00	960.00	1,705.00	1,539.00	1,165.00	669.00	70.00

Disbursements from national emergency aid funds—Continued

State	Disbursed to departments in 1927	Disbursed to departments in 1928	Disbursed to departments in 1929	Disbursed to departments in 1930	Disbursed to departments in 1931	Disbursed to departments in 1932	Disbursed to departments in 1933	Disbursed to departments in 1934	Disbursed to departments in 1935	Disbursed to departments in 1936	Disbursed to departments in 1937	Disbursed to departments in 1938	Disbursed to departments in 1939	Disbursed to departments in 1940	Disbursed to departments 6 months 1941
Rhode Island				40.00	75.00	35.00	172.00	790.00	165.00		20.00	40.00			
South Carolina	3,255.00	3,645.00	1,793.00	2,890.00	2,130.00	2,893.00	3,310.00	4,142.00	5,794.20	3,603.25	4,520.00	3,565.00	4,848.00	3,812.00	2,735.15
South Dakota	4,605.00	2,895.00	315.00	956.50	2,034.09	2,013.43	2,237.60	2,257.27	2,292.00	2,725.68	3,099.90	3,218.50	3,985.80	3,112.00	965.00
Tennessee	1,401.93	1,279.03	1,505.65	1,303.43	1,685.48	1,110.00	1,410.00	1,006.00	1,510.00	1,250.00	3,510.00	2,495.75	3,027.00	2,082.00	1,280.00
Texas	935.00	2,052.50	400.00	862.00	615.00	1,330.00	1,105.00	1,570.00	2,370.00	3,595.00	5,330.00	2,915.00	2,620.00	3,395.00	1,794.00
Utah		600.00	660.00	170.00	485.00	135.00	50.00		1,335.00	1,167.50	1,136.13	1,426.40	435.00	497.00	236.00
Vermont	225.00	348.00	380.00	50.00	125.00	60.00	81.00	165.50	125.00		25.00				
Virginia	1,230.00	1,511.00	1,120.00	2,713.83	4,667.00	2,673.36	1,735.00	1,262.67	2,337.00	2,038.00	1,300.00	4,231.00	4,931.00	3,449.00	1,374.45
Washington		668.00	480.00	240.00	420.00	240.00	593.00	85.00	307.00	40.00		170.00	135.00		
West Virginia	76.00	582.00	786.85	700.00	5,393.13	5,180.00	2,412.00	2,141.00	3,071.00	1,685.00	1,675.00	1,640.00	610.00	545.00	20.00
Wisconsin	1,795.00	2,245.00	695.00	645.00	580.00	345.00	507.00	1,158.68	1,591.00	1,609.00	1,404.50	521.00	190.00	189.50	282.50
Wyoming	1,905.00	1,780.00	40.00	240.00	590.00	735.00	550.00	495.00	550.00	190.00	210.00		270.00	130.00	80.00
France						100.00	100.00								
Total	61,214.12	63,749.23	32,375.83	36,431.12	68,871.49	74,711.00	64,075.08	70,570.83	90,287.11	64,697.93	70,408.10	60,562.45	74,152.95	63,376.57	27,426.20
Checks returned		526.00			1,141.68	40.00		30.00							
Total	61,214.12	63,223.23	32,375.83	36,431.12	67,729.81	74,671.00	64,075.08	70,540.83	90,287.11	64,697.93	70,408.10	60,562.45	74,152.95	63,376.57	27,426.20

National Emergency Relief granted direct to families and children according to months from 1926 to June 30, 1941

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January		$4,633.49	$6,528.46	$2,702.72	$2,584.93	$3,928.50	$9,313.58	$6,860.93
February		4,897.31	6,930.21	2,699.34	2,966.50	4,256.48	9,975.40	6,335.46
March		4,797.37	7,754.82	3,181.14	2,847.26	4,586.15	8,897.37	5,324.57
April		4,831.25	7,987.00	3,075.00	3,211.52	5,405.55	6,518.29	4,279.36
May		4,632.92	7,520.16	3,192.56	2,827.50	4,985.86	4,582.84	3,867.12
June		4,915.82	6,584.58	3,050.28	3,617.54	4,640.94	3,710.72	3,833.34
July		4,842.26	5,073.94	2,556.41	3,173.50	5,072.86	4,213.10	3,852.84
August		5,425.93	4,427.89	2,422.28	3,200.64	5,033.90	4,261.35	5,035.64
September		5,673.35	3,452.00	2,457.14	2,551.50	5,006.04	3,670.48	5,015.31
October		5,461.15	2,642.29	2,312.06	2,520.50	7,344.92	6,055.24	6,195.78
November		5,305.47	2,445.94	2,462.96	3,111.50	7,211.33	6,347.22	6,513.45
December		5,797.80	1,875.94	2,264.00	3,818.23	10,257.28	7,125.41	6,961.28
Total	$19,509.21	61,214.12	63,223.23	32,375.83	36,431.12	67,729.81	74,671.00	64,075.08
Sources of funds:								
From national Forty and Eight fund		17,580.00	16,766.50	10,438.00	15,452.55	18,048.32	13,569.10	7,367.50
From national auxiliary fund		4,000.00	6,500.00	6,000.00			6,204.64	6,979.74
From national Eight and Forty fund			750.00	500.00		1,000.00	2,000.00	2,985.00
From national funds—allocated by Legion		39,634.12	39,206.73	15,437.83	20,978.57	48,681.49	52,897.26	46,742.94
From Wilfred Rae child welfare fund								
From national church service								
From Boston campaign relief fund								
From Mississippi-Tyson from Sulzberger fund								
Gift from Montreal, Canada, Unit No. 1								
Total	19,509.21	61,214.12	63,223.23	32,375.83	36,431.12	67,729.81	74,671.00	64,075.08

National Emergency Relief granted direct to families and children according to months from 1926 to June 30, 1941—Continued

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	6 months, 1941
January	$6,772.19	$8,077.75	$7,546.59	$5,391.10	$5,483.00	$5,607.00	$7,364.00	$4,716.45
February	6,693.54	8,367.95	6,887.82	6,358.17	5,693.30	6,060.45	7,048.50	4,620.00
March	5,831.36	8,900.76	6,921.00	6,788.90	6,505.00	7,042.12	6,834.57	4,522.60
April	5,667.36	8,934.50	7,228.75	7,398.30	6,181.10	7,021.30	7,021.00	4,351.10
May	5,120.99	8,420.40	6,547.00	6,554.00	6,115.50	6,613.00	6,492.00	4,536.00
June	5,439.50	6,751.27	5,016.50	6,175.50	4,810.50	5,889.40	5,267.50	4,680.05
July	5,044.20	5,928.50	3,904.90	5,690.97	4,180.00	4,962.58	3,683.50	
August	4,900.35	6,177.63	3,066.00	5,230.32	3,423.02	5,278.87	3,523.00	
September	5,345.51	5,834.41	3,179.58	5,007.13	3,609.00	5,745.50	3,187.50	
October	5,807.48	7,092.60	4,123.77	5,020.21	4,014.25	5,781.00	4,149.00	
November	6,169.69	7,448.92	4,875.95	5,500.50	5,133.28	6,442.50	4,196.00	
December	7,808.66	8,352.42	5,400.07	5,293.00	5,414.50	7,709.23	4,610.00	
Total	70,540.83	90,287.11	64,697.93	70,408.10	60,562.45	74,152.95	63,376.57	27,426.20
Sources of funds:								
From national Forty and Eight fund	11,230.00	7,159.69	5,000.00	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
From national auxiliary fund	6,960.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
From national Eight and Forty fund	3,030.00	3,000.00				[3] 983.50	994.50	751.00
From national funds—allocated by Legion	49,320.83	80,010.55	58,102.54	70,178.10	59,932.45	72,789.30	62,258.07	26,600.20
From Wilfred Rae child-welfare fund		75.00			200.00	270.00	124.00	75.00
From national church service		41.87						
From Boston campaign relief fund			16.12					
From Mississippi-Tyson from Sulzberger fund				230.00	415.00	100.00		
Gift from Montreal, Canada, Unit No. 1					15.00	10.15		
Total	70,540.83	90,287.11	64,697.93	70,408.10	60,562.45	74,152.95	63,376.57	27,426.20

[1] $20,000 contributed by Forty and Eight annually to child-welfare budget as a whole.
[2] $10,000 contributed by the American Legion Auxiliary annually to child-welfare budget as a whole.
[3] $1,000 contributed by Eight and Forty annually for special needs not available from emergency aid resources; $50 contributed as a supplement in the preparation and distribution of 1941 area-conference proceedings.

$78,500 allocated in 1941 in child-welfare budget for emergency aid.

A study of new, reopened and referred cases of children for whom aid and service was requested by the departments during the first 6 months of 1941

1941	Families	Number of children	With mother	With father	With relatives	In foster boarding homes	In institutions	In hospitals
January:								
New	58	197	182	10	5	0	0	0
Reopened	17	61	52	0	8	0	0	1
Referred	25	50	42	0	7	1	0	0
Total	100	308	276	10	20	1	0	1
February:								
New	48	173	170	0	3	0	0	0
Reopened	19	64	50	1	10	2	1	0
Referred	31	92	79	0	10	2	0	1
Total	98	329	299	1	23	4	1	1
March:								
New	61	194	152	10	27	5	0	0
Reopened	21	61	50	10	1	0	0	0
Referred	31	85	80	0	2	0	0	3
Total	113	340	282	20	30	5	0	3
April:								
New	57	188	174	5	8	0	0	1
Reopened	23	64	62	0	0	1	0	1
Referred	32	88	77	5	3	3	0	0
Total	112	340	313	10	11	4	0	2
May:								
New	47	144	137	0	7	0	0	0
Reopened	19	72	61	0	10	1	0	0
Referred	36	102	90	0	10	0	0	2
Total	102	318	288	0	27	1	0	2
June:								
New	103	109	103	0	4	0	0	2
Reopened	21	80	75	0	3	2	0	0
Referred	24	48	43	0	0	0	2	3
Total	148	237	221	0	7	2	2	5
Total for 6 months	673	1,872	1,679	41	118	17	3	14
Aid and service rendered previously, beginning May 1925	12,087	38,134	34,472	688	1,737	608	362	267
Grand total	12,760	40,006	36,151	729	1,855	625	365	281

NOTE.—"New" and "Reopened" are children receiving national Legion financial emergency aid; "Referred" are children receiving service only at this time but may when investigation is completed receive national financial emergency aid or adequate local financial aid may have been secured.

SERVICES FOR CHILD WELFARE ORGANIZATION, FORMERLY TITLED SPECIAL SERVICES TO DEPARTMENTS, ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENTS, FROM 1928 TO JUNE 30, 1941

Through this form of aid, it is possible to assist the departments in carrying on intensive educational and organization work under the supervision of the national child welfare division for the purpose of ascertaining facts about local child welfare conditions and improving child welfare facilities in the States and the communities. Such assistance has been furnished to departments as follows:

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	First 6 months of 1941
Alabama	$1,432.56			$600.00				$22.00						
Alaska				100.00									$277.65	
Arkansas			$1,500.00	1,500.00	$1,500.00	$1,200.00	$1,100.00	600.00						
California												$51.45		
Colorado				800.00	975.00	1,326.84	1,200.00	1,160.00	$1,044.00	$729.00	$780.00	600.00	540.00	$225.00
Connecticut				529.79	49.10			468.23	256.81	486.75	459.13	340.83		
Florida	2,005.12				850.00	715.00			200.00	300.00		234.42	155.53	
Georgia		$1,153.27					305.75		100.00	300.00	200.00	200.00	252.58	
Idaho						554.88			900.00				50.02	
Illinois				1,273.66						800.00		521.77		
Indiana			27.51	157.07	33.22	9.68								
Iowa				500.00	417.33									
Kansas												81.62	54.83	
Kentucky				1,463.89	139.95							22.20		
Louisiana			750.00		301.60		794.43							
Maine			1,452.04	585.73	361.51	206.72		468.23	256.81	486.76	459.13	751.60	458.71	
Maryland									300.00					
Massachusetts					541.66	555.98		468.23	256.81	486.76	459.13	402.13	499.25	276.45
Michigan		807.63	520.93	14.33									27.40	
Minnesota										500.00	300.00	200.00	300.00	
Mississippi					100.00	200.00		200.00						34.10
Missouri							512.31					37.05	106.48	
Montana			1,150.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	500.00	375.00	[1] 875.00		300.00			
Nevada								200.00						
New Hampshire					281.13	118.00		468.23	256.81	486.76	459.12	320.83	432.00	
New Jersey					1,902.91						315.00	200.00		
New Mexico					777.00									
New York			2,500.00											3.80
North Carolina			700.00				1,000.00					49.93		
North Dakota													200.00	
Ohio			360.38	3,492.88	12.59							22.73	34.35	
Oklahoma				2,272.64	452.50	250.00	250.00							
Oregon					12.00		500.00	500.00			400.00			41.01
Pennsylvania			250.00	2,000.00									250.00	
Rhode Island						429.94	76.80	468.23	256.83	486.76	459.12	332.98	300.00	18.15
South Carolina			1,533.63									21.75		
South Dakota			525.00	1,033.22	117.63	277.60	691.07							35.29

Tennessee				375.00				750.00							
Texas			1,427.96	1,724.45	2,464.98	469.06	779.22								208.66
Utah									180.00						
Vermont							500.00	468.23	256.83	486.76	459.13	358.93			
Virginia												73.27			
Washington			300.00	1,259.75	1,413.64	2,469.02	1,090.18	480.00	900.00	900.00	308.33	303.59			27.14
West Virginia				2,200.38	516.67							34.00			
Wisconsin				39.35	298.22							54.41			61.15
Wyoming					1,022.78	433.32	150.00				400.00	400.00			
Miscellaneous			457.87	3,406.73	845.53	1,005.20	5,742.57	906.06	1,262.25	3,316.30	4,338.83	288.42			
Total	3,437.68	1,960.90	13,455.32	26,528.87	16,586.95	11,421.24	15,292.33	[2] 8,002.44	[2] 7,302.15	[2] 9,765.85	[2] 10,096.92	[2] 5,903.91	3,938.80	930.75	

[1] Montana—$100 was returned from 1936 special service grant.
[2] 1935–38, the American Legion Auxiliary contribution was earmarked for this service; since then their contribution is to the budget as a whole.

Child-welfare material furnished in quantities to departments from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, upon request

Department	Uniform report forms		Child-welfare study course—lessons								April—child welfare month	
			No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4			
	Posts	Units	Legion	Auxiliary	Legion	Auxiliary	Legion	Auxiliary	Legion	Auxiliary	Posts	Units
Alabama	245	150	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	0	150	75
Alaska	55	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	15
Arizona	190	125	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	4	75	50
Arkansas	508	500	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	0	175	100
California	[1]	[1] 1, 258	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	18	600	450
Colorado	1, 300	600	[1]	[1] 250	[1]	[1] 250	[1]	[1] 250	[1]	[1] 250	150	125
Connecticut	255	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	125
District of Columbia	135	55	0	25	0	25	30	25	0	30	50	25
Delaware	65	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	30	20
Florida	155	455	0	150	0	35	0	115	0	35	140	115
Georgia	330	230	150	0	150	0	150	125	0	2	175	125
Hawaii	55	55	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	25	20
Idaho	82	245	50	80	50	80	50	80	50	0	100	85
Illinois	1, 005	1, 254	0	653	0	3	0	0	0	0	1, 000	700
Indiana	705	250	0	300	0	300	0	300	0	303	500	325
Iowa	2, 205	1, 065	0	650	0	650	0	650	0	450	600	500
Kansas	630	530	0	300	12	300	0	312	0	0	350	275
Kentucky	255	90	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	225	100
Louisiana	630	180	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	175	100
Maine	395	255	130	10	130	10	130	10	0	20	150	125
Maryland	250	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	75
Massachusetts	1, 030	580	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	350	300
Michigan	1, 255	921	[1]	[1] 410	[1]	[1] 410	[1]	[1] 410	[1]	[1] 400	525	225
Minnesota	1, 005	2, 000	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	500	475
Mississippi	280	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	100
Missouri	505	485	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	250	400	275
Montana	235	490	[1]	[1] 250	[1]	[1] 250	[1]	[1] 250	0	50	135	100
Nebraska	905	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	315	300
Nevada	80	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	35
New Hampshire	205	180	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	100	100	100
New Jersey	605	1, 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	325	275
New Mexico	100	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	60
New York	3, 030	2, 805	25	1	25	2	25	0	25	1	1, 100	750
North Carolina	430	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	135
North Dakota	255	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	180
Ohio	5	895	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	0	600	475
Oklahoma	250	180	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	0	275	200
Oregon	255	230	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	135	125
Panama	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Pennsylvania	1, 300	1, 105	0	400	0	400	0	400	0	150	700	575
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	[1]
Rhode Island	255	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	65
South Carolina	411	155	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	0	100	85
South Dakota	225	200	[1]	[1] 260	[1]	[1] 260	[1]	[1] 260	0	25	250	215
Tennessee	155	205	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	165	110
Texas	1, 005	1, 025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	275
Utah	100	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	85
Vermont	205	230	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	20	80	65
Virginia	355	205	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	100	100
Washington	200	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	110
West Virginia	430	180	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	125
Wisconsin	905	780	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	0	550	430
Wyoming	155	130	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	100	85
Total	25, 591	24, 029	537	4, 649	474	3, 836	492	4, 045	133	2, 196	13, 655	9, 970

[1] Joint supply for Legion and Auxiliary.

Summarized statement of material furnished to departments upon request during period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Booklets:		
Child Welfare Guides		8,026
Our Children's Future		5,272
1941 Portfolios of Information and Suggestions		1,213
Pamphlets:		
Building Asset Citizens		522
Questions and Answers—Widows' and Orphans' Provisions		4,555
Insurance of Child Health—Immunization, etc		2,586
Social Security for Children		1,873
April—Official Child Welfare Month material		23,625
Uniform Report Form		49,620
Helps in Filling Out Uniform Report Form		20,251
Child Welfare Study Course:		
Lesson No. 1	5,186	
Lesson No. 2	4,310	
Lesson No. 3	4,537	
Lesson No. 4	2,329	
		16,362
Total number of above material distributed		133,905

In addition to the above there was other mimeographed material furnished upon individual request, such as radio talks, articles, etc.

LEGION PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

MILO J. WARNER, Ohio, *Chairman*

VILAS H. WHALEY, Wisconsin, *Vice Chairman*

Phil Conley, West Virginia.
Glenn H. Campbell, Ohio.
Dr. William F. Murphy, Texas.
Dwight P. Griswold, Nebraska.
Robert W. Colflesh, Iowa.
Raymond Fields, Oklahoma.
Jerry Owen, Oregon.
Harry C. Jackson, Connecticut.
Frank C. Love, New York.
Lawrence W. Hager, Kentucky.
Theodore Cogswell, Washington, D. C.
Elmer Nelson, Massachusetts.
William E. Fischelis, Pennsylvania.
Claude S. Ramsey, North Carolina.
Vilas H. Whaley, Wisconsin.

Advisory members.—Chiles Plummer, Wyoming; Edward W. Bolt, California; Scott Candler, Georgia; Sam L. Latimer, Jr., South Carolina; George Bideaux, Arizona; Fred W. Chambers, Missouri.

The Legion publications commission, formerly the Legion publishing and publicity commission, was created by authority of a resolution adopted by the national executive committee at its meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., November 20, 1936, and is charged with the following duties: (*a*) Publishing and distributing the American Legion Magazine; (*b*) publishing and distributing the National Legionnaire; (*c*) publishing and distributing the Legion Heir, the official publication of the Sons of the American Legion.

Regular meetings of the Legion publications commission are held twice a year, usually immediately preceding the May and the November meetings of the national executive committee.

The committees of the Legion publications commission are—

Executive committee.—Prepares the annual budget and has supervision over finances and salaries. Its duties are interim in character between regular meetings of the publications commission and the members of this committee act as liaison members of the following committees: Editorial, manufacturing, and advertising.

Personnel: Glenn H. Campbell, chairman; R. W. Colflesh, Phil Conley.

Editorial committee.—Has supervision of the operations, policies, and personnel of the editorial departments of the publications.

Personnel: Jerry Owen, chairman; Theodore Cogswell, Dr. William F. Murphy, Elmer Nelson, Harry C. Jackson.

Manufacturing committee.—Has supervision of the personnel, printing, and distribution of the publications. It has charge of and is responsible for the purchase of paper and material used in the publications.

Personnel: Raymond Fields, chairman; Phil Conley, Lawrence W. Hager, Vilas H. Whaley, Glenn H. Campbell.

Advertising committee.—Has supervision of the operations, policies, and personnel of the advertising department.

Personnel: Frank C. Love, chairman; Dwight P. Griswold, William E. Fischelis, Claude Ramsey.

(NOTE.—There is appointed from the membership of the national executive committee of the American Legion a liaison committee to maintain relations between the national executive committee and the Legion publications commission.)

(Personnel: George D. Levy, chairman, South Carolina; Dr. W. J. Danforth, Texas; Thomas J. Riordan, California.)

Members of the national finance committee of the American Legion attend all meetings of the Legion publications commission.

James F. Barton is the director of publications and is charged with the responsibility of the supervision of the publications and the distribution of the American Legion magazine, the National Legionnaire, and the Legion Heir, and the performance of other duties set forth in the resolution creating the commission.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

JAMES F. BARTON, *Director of Publications*

The total operating revenue of the publications division for the year 1940 was $1,049,279.06, and the total operating expense was $806,549.23, leaving a net gain for the year of $242,729.83, which was $38,958.45 more than the net gain for the year 1939.

The revenue, expense, and net gain are subdivided as follows:

	Operating revenue
The American Legion magazine:	
Advertising	$226,142.21
Subscription revenue	701,201.72
Nonoperating revenue	4,270.19
Total	931,614.12
Operating expense	710,080.79
Net gain, American Legion magazine	221,533.33
The National Legionnaire:	
Membership revenue	107,519.19
Operating expense	89,237.23
Net gain, National Legionnaire	18,281.96
The Legion Heir:	
Membership revenue	10,145.75
Operating expense	7,231.21
Net gain, Legion Heir	2,914.54

The operating expense of the American Legion magazine for the year 1940 was $5,276.37 more than in 1939. This was due principally to the fact that there was an increase of $15,092.62 in manufacturing costs, occasioned by the fact that in 1940 12,427,300 copies of the American Legion magazine were printed, as compared to 11,935,525 copies in 1939, an increase of 491,775 copies. The increase in manufacturing costs, however, was offset to a considerable extent by the decrease of $12,340.39 in the operation of the circulation department.

The operating expense for the National Legionnaire for the year 1940 was $13,294.27 more than in 1939. This increase was due to increased circulation and the printing of additional pages during 1940.

The operating expense for the Legion Heir for the year 1940 was $931.43 less than in 1939. This was due to a decrease in circulation.

The operating expense of the American Legion Magazine for the year 1940 was $12,258.54 less than the amount authorized in the budget adopted for its operation for the year 1940.

The operating expense of the National Legionnaire for the year 1940 was $4,716.06 less than the amount authorized in the budget adopted for its operation for the year 1940.

The operating expense of the Legion Heir for the year 1940 was $1,448.79 less than the amount authorized in the budget adopted for the year 1940.

Advertising.—The net advertising for 1940 was $226,142.21, a gain of $25,735.25, as compared to 1939.

The following changes in personnel took effect during the year:

Fred L. McGuire resigned as advertising director October 31, 1940, to accept a position with Time Magazine.

Thomas O. Woolf, salesman, was appointed advertising director, effective December 1, 1940.

Ed. M. Seay, resigned as salesman, effective April 1, 1940, to accept a position with the National Association of Manufacturers.

Porter Wylie and Robert R. Feyl were appointed advertising salesmen to fill the vacancies existing in the New York office, May 1, 1940, and January 1, 1941, respectively.

Mr. Frank Lisiecki was appointed promotion manager, effective February 1, 1940, to replace Joseph Joyce, resigned.

Editorial.—The following changes in the personnel of the editorial department took effect during the year:

Alexander Gardiner, associate editor, was appointed editor, effective January 1, 1941.

Edward M. Stevenson was appointed art director, effective April 1, 1940, replacing William MacLean, resigned.

The following is a résumé of the editorial material which appeared in the American Legion Magazine from January to December 1940, inclusive:

AMERICANISM AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

And What a College!—Bill Cunningham. March—5 pages.
The Ground Crew Grows—Fred B. Barton. March—3 pages.
The Perfect Army—Harry H. Woodring. April—2⅔ pages.
Red Lights Aren't Enough—T. H. Thomas. July—3 pages.
If They Come At Us—Ray Tucker. July—3½ pages.
Ships and More Ships—Barron C. Watson. July—3½ pages.
The Navy's Right Arm—E. M. Stevenson. October—5 pages.
Here Are Your Pilots, Uncle Sam—S. T. Moore. August—4 pages.
General Pershing to the Legion. September—1 page.
South of the Border—Larry Gibbs. September—5 pages.
The Army Hops to It—Ared White. October—3½ pages.
United-Prepared—Commander Milo J. Warner. November—1 page.
Rings of Our Defense—Ray Tucker. November—3½ pages.
One Less Bottleneck—Fred B. Barton. December—3⅓ pages.
The First Million Up—Ared White. December—4 pages.
We're Not Afraid To Teach Patriotism—William H. Johnson, January—2½ pages.
Tony Earns His Vote—Karl Detzer. February—2 pages.
Democracy's Champions—J. Edgar Hoover. February—3 pages.
The Age of Improvement—Daniel Webster. February—⅔ page.
Above All, the Constitution—Anson T. McCook (preamble). July—1½ pages.
To Maintain Law and Order—Kent Hunter (preamble). October—1½ pages.
To Foster and Perpetuate—E. J. Tippett, Jr. November—1½ pages.
To Preserve the Memories (preamble)—Frank Miles. December—1½ pages.

Number of articles	23
Number of pages	65

REMINISCENCE

St. George for Zeebrugge!—Jo Chamberlin. January 1940—3⅓ pages.
When Murmansk Went Yank—John E. Wilson. February—4½ pages.
To Hold It High—Fletcher Pratt. February—3 pages.
War Horses Is Right—L. A. Merillat. February—3⅓ pages.
They Knew the Ropes—Henri Laussucq. March—1 page.
Barbs for the Memory—H. R. Dunlap. April—1 page.

U-Boats in Our Yard—Trentwell Mason White and Ivan Sandrof. April—3½ pages.
K. O. by Sailor Guns—Bill Cunningham. August—5 pages.
Concert of Death—Jess Jones. November—2 pages.

Number of articles---------- 9
Number of pages---------- 26⅔

FICTION

Right Guy—Pat McBrayer. January 1940—1½ pages.
Blind Man's Bluff—Richard Matthews Hallet. January—8 pages.
I Skulked a Little—Peter B. Kyne. January 1940—6 pages.
Code of Dishonor—Hugh Wiley. February—5⅓ pages.
The Passenger—M. M. Moodey. February—4½ pages.
Documents in the Case—Peter B. Kyne. March—5 pages.
Next to His Heart—Joseph A. Brady. March—5 pages.
Yangtze Nocturne—Gordon C. Enders and Karl Detzer. April—6½ pages.
Them As Has Gits—Frank A. Mathews, Jr. April—4 pages.
Visual Judgment—Edward Daly. April—2 pages.
High Spy—Hugh Wiley. May—6⅓ pages.
Duel in the Dark—Walter P. Mangoone. May—4⅔ pages.
The General's Hat Cord—Nason. June—7 pages.
Orchids and Onions—Elsie Wolcott. June—3½ pages.
Lies of Duty—Carey Worth Stevenson. August—6½ pages.
Bank Job—Detzer. July—6 pages.
Even as You and I—Mathews. August—3 pages.
Flight Surgeon—Roy Alexander. September—7⅓ pages.
The Affair of the 4 Pins—Arthur Base. October—7 pages.
Thank God for the Navy—Tom Sayres. October—3 pages.
Comrades of the Mist—R. H. H. Nichols. October—5⅔ pages.
Angela's Chocolate Man—Clifford W. Kennedy. November—3½ pages.
From Your Shipmates—Dan Sweeney. December—6⅓ pages.
Christmas at Grigny—S. E. Lawrence. December—5 pages.

Number of articles---------- 24
Number of pages---------- 125⅔

MISCELLANEOUS

Whom We Delight to Honor—Marquis James. January 1940—4 pages.
10 Crowded Years—Samuel Taylor Moore. January 1940—5⅓ pages.
65 Million—and More to Come—Barron C. Watson (conservation). January—3 pages.
A Place to Go—Frederick C. Painton (Bay Pines Soldiers' Home). January—3½ pages.
Take Increased Devotion—Elizabeth La Hines. January—3 pages.
Bedrock American—Walter Travis. February—1 page.
McKinley to Rowan to Garcia—A. C. M. Azoy. February—5 pages.
Father Abraham's Men—Emanuel Hertz. February—4 pages.
Dreams and Destiny—James Truslow Adams. March—3½ pages.
Let's Outlaw It—Commander Raymond J. Kelly (communism). March—2 pages.
Re-Take—Elsie Janis. March—2⅔ pages.
7 Programs in One—John Thomas Taylor. March—3 pages.
It Pays to Keep 'Em On—Jack Crowley (employment). March—2⅔ pages.
I'm Glad I'm Home—Hudson Hawley. April—5 pages.
They're on the Run—Joe Starnes (communism). April—3⅓ pages.
Committee of One—Winsor Josselyn. April—4 pages.
The Consul's Mob—A. C. M. Azoy. May—6 pages.
They'll Protect You (fingerprinting)—J. Edgar Hoover. May—3½ pages.
What Next, Tovarich?—H. L. Chaillaux (communists). May—4 pages.
Petticoats and Cold Steel—Robert Ginsburgh. May—3⅓ pages.
Let's Keep Out!—Eddie Rickenbacker. June—4 pages.
Mars Grabs the Air Waves—Allan A. Michie. June—4 pages.
Where Do I Fit?—James Truslow Adams. June—3½ pages.
One Nation Indivisible—LeRoy Boyd. June—2½ pages.
It's Nice to Be a General—LeRoy Bartlett. June—2 pages.
Broadsides of Victory—David I. Walsh. July—4½ pages.

Lampposts and Sabotage—Ared White. July—4½ pages.
To the Last Man—Fred B. Barton. July—3 pages.
Teamwork Did It—Fairfax Downey. August—3 pages.
It's Not Too Late!—Kent Hunter. August—4½ pages.
I Was There!—Frederick Palmer. August—3 pages.
Fooling the Enemy—Frederic Sondern, Jr. August—3½ pages.
Tomahawk—Legion Paradise—Watson B. Miller (rehabilitation). August—1½ pages.
Pershing at 80—T. H. Thomas. September—4 pages.
Treason in the Textbooks (un-Americanism)—O. K. Armstrong. September—5 pages.
France Loved Long Since and Lost Awhile—Hudson Hawley. September—6 pages.
Chambersburg's Aburning!—Garnett Laidlaw Eskew. September—3⅓ pages.
Sheridan's Now or Never—A. C. M. Azoy. October—4½ pages.
Spending Mercy Dollars—Don Wharton. October—3 pages.
He Gets to Know 'Em All—Donald G. Glascoff. October—3 pages.
Here Courage Dwells—Thomas J. Malone. October—3 pages.
Put Your Hidden Assets To Work—Sidney and Mary Edlund. October—2½ pages.
Sandy Americano—Albert Thurston Rich. November—7 pages.
Where Are They Now?—Sedley Peck. December—4 pages.
They Call Him Mike—Joe Deutschle. December—3 pages.
Britain's Prisoners' Base—Audrue Berding. December—2⅔ pages.

Number of articles	46
Number of pages	166⅓

SPORTS

To Nowhere and Back—Irving Wallace. January 1940—3½ pages.
So You Want To Play Ball—Joseph B. Pearman. February—5 pages.
It's Mister Umpire Now—Jim Thorpe. April—3⅔ pages.
Coming, the 4-Minute Mile—Ted Meredith. May—3½ pages.
Mattress Men—Grant Powers. June—4 pages.
Stout Fellows All—Irving Wallace. July—3½ pages.
Lo, Vanishing Athlete—Jim Hurley. August—4⅓ pages.
Go Fish in the Ocean—Barron C. Watson. September—3 pages.
Hunting Grounds Awaiting—Donald Stillman. October—3½ pages.
Those Pro's Can Point—Dr. John B. Sutherland. November—3 pages.
There Goes the Ball Game!—John R. Tunis. December—4½ pages.

Number of articles	11
Number of pages	41½

DEPARTMENT ARTICLES

To the Ladies—Leonard Roan (Georgia). April—3 pages.
Illinois: Doing a Job—Painton. May—3½ pages.
Minnesota Masters Marihuana—Painton. June—3 pages.
South Dakota's Way—Painton. July—2½ pages.
Jobs for 58,513—Herbert Gay Sisson. September—3⅓ pages.

Number of articles	5
Number of pages	15⅓

NATIONAL CONVENTION

See You in September—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. April—2½ pages.
The Bay State's Ready—Leverett Saltonstall. May—1½ pages.
There She Stands—Stewart H. Holbrook. June—3½ pages.
Come and Stay Awhile—H. Lyman Armes. August—3 pages.
Come to Boston—Bill Cunningham. September—4 pages.
America: First, Last, Always—Gardiner-Stutler. November—15 pages.
Patriotism—Practical Service—Noll. November—5½ pages.

Number of articles	7
Number of pages	23

Editorial material which appeared in the American Legion Magazine from January to December 1940, inclusive:

EDITORIALS

(By Alexander Gardiner)

Let's Look at the Record (Legion membership). January—1 page.
Two Matters of Importance (Dies Committee). February—1 page.
A Rain-Check. March—1 page.
Tolerance. April—1 page.
The Smear That Failed (communists). May—1 page.
And Take Your Own Part. June—1 page.
What's To Do. July—1 page.
To Keep America Free (national defense). August—1 page.
The Duty of the Present Hour. September—1 page.
In Service for America. October—1 page.
The Battle of the Books. November—1 page.
Americans All. December—1 page.

Number of articles	12
Number of pages	12

KEEPING STEP

(Department and post activities section)

(By Boyd Stutler)

Life Savers. January—5½ pages.
Our Hope and Pride. February—5 pages.
Legion Tele-Debut. March—5⅓ pages.
House and Home. April—4⅔ pages.
That's for Remembrance. May—4½ pages.
Youth Speaks for America. June—5½ pages.
Young Glory at Fort Stanwix. July—5½ pages.
Security for Tomorrow. August—5⅓ pages.
Old Man Terrapin's Derby. September—4⅔ pages.
There Is a Market. October—4⅔ pages.
New Life for Ship Island. November—5 pages.
Just as the Book Says. December—5⅓ pages.

Number of articles	12
Number of pages	61

THEN AND NOW

(Reminiscences of service and reunions)

(By John J. Noll)

Gentlemen of the Press. January—4⅔ pages.
When Everyday Was Washday. February—6 pages.
Cheesecloth and Baling Wire. March—6⅔ pages.
Castles on the Rocks. April—5⅓ pages.
Shrines of Memory. May—6 pages.
Streamlined Elephants. June—7 pages.
So This Was Paris. July—7⅔ pages.
Sound Recall to Yesterday. August—8 pages.
Laird O' the Stockade. September—6⅔ pages.
Buckeye Reveillers. October—6 pages.
Then—and Now Again! November—4⅔ pages.
Freshwater Flyers. December—5 pages.

Number of articles	12
Number of pages	72⅔

BURSTS AND DUDS

January—1 page.
February—1 page.
March—1 page.
April—1 page.
May—1 page.
June—1 page.
July—⅔ page.
August—1 page.
September—1 page.
October—1⅓ page.
November—1 page.
December—1 page.

Number of articles 12
Number of pages 12

CARTOONS

(By Wally)

Even as You and I. January—1 page.
Before You Leap. February—1 page.
The Wind She Blow. March—1 page.
Herman's in Bad Again. April—1 page.
Mutiny at the Banquet. May—1 page.
Can We Forget Them? June—1 page.
When We Were 21. July—1 page.
Preview of What You May Expect. September—2 pages.
You're in Again. October—1 page.
The Heat's On. November—1 page.
Xmas for "The Boys." December—1 page.

Number of cartoons 11
Number of pages 12
Number of spots 89

THE NATIONAL LEGIONNAIRE

The National Legionnaire continues to play a definite and important part in the publication set-up of the American Legion.

Its publication date is approximately 2 weeks before that of the American Legion Magazine and proper coordination exists between the editors of both publications to avoid, so far as possible, the duplication of material in the two publications.

The National Legionnaire, because of the fact that editorial material can be carried up to 1 hour prior to going to press, is a valuable medium for the speedy distribution of spot news and information of importance to Legion membership.

The demands for additional publicity made it necessary to increase the number of pages printed in 1940, and during that year there were printed and distributed two 16-page issues, seven 12-page issues, and three 8-page issues, making a total of 140 pages, as compared to one 16-page issue, seven 12-page issues, and four 8-page issues in 1939, or a total of 132 pages.

Post liaison is maintained at all times with the various divisions of the national organization, including Americanism, rehabilitation, child welfare, legislative, publicity, and employment, in order that information concerning the activities of these divisions may reach our membership without delay.

"Rehabilitation Current Notes" and "Comrades in Distress" are regular columns, devoted to the program of the national rehabilitation committee.

"Capitol Comment" on the current happenings in Washington contains up-to-the-minute news furnished by the national publicity representative in Washington.

The director of Americanism furnishes a column on Americanism entitled "Eyes Left."

Appropriate space is devoted to the child-welfare program.

The unemployment program and radio programs are given their proper share of publicity.

The national commander's messages furnish the only so-called editorial comment in the publication.

The use of cartoons and pictures has been increased, and editorial material has been shortened to make the publication read more easily.

All national programs are emphasized, and while space will not permit covering all department and post activities, their outstanding achievements and other unusual actitivies are furnished in order that other departments or posts will profit by an idea or gain inspiration and initiative to carry on a similar program.

THE LEGION HEIR

The Legion Heir, official publication of the Sons of the American Legion, is a four-page tabloid, published monthly. It is financed by an allotment of 15 cents a year from each Sons of American Legion membership.

In addition to the national news of the organization's program, space is devoted to activities of the detachments and squadrons. Regular features are Squadron Tickles and Chuckles, the joke section, and Coast-to-Coast News Flashes for timely comment.

Stress is put on the program and activities as contained in the Squadron Handbook.

To attract the readers' interest, riddles, and posers are regularly carried as well as a cartoon which gives interesting facts in regard to national history or geography. A membership table is carried regularly.

1941

The records of the national finance division of the American Legion show that the net gain for the publications division for the 6-month period ended June 30, 1941, was $110,536.86.

For the same period there was a savings in the budget adopted by the national executive committee for the operations of the pubilcations division amounting to $14,911.60.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL VICE COMMANDERS

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER E. A. FROYD

The duties of the office have been varied and interesting. While not so numerous, at times they have overtaxed my ability to give as much time as I would have liked.

Sitting with the national executive committee was a new experience to me, when first we met, immediately after the Boston convention, to ratify the commander's appointments and take care of the routine matters incident to the duties of the committee.

It was shortly apparent that there was some real work to be done when I received a communication from the national adjutant, that the commander had allotted 11 western States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands to the western division for the membership campaign. Recognizing that in some of the departments this was old business, I was reluctant to do anything except offer to be of service. During the period up to the aerial round-up graphical records were kept, plotting the progress of the various departments, and when it appeared I could be helpful, I wrote to the department commander or adjutant. When, then, the division went over the top on round-up day, I was especially gratified.

I was able to attend the three meetings of the national executive committee, two regular and one special meeting. It was not possible to be at the aerial round-up, though I had thought that highly desirable, and it was only at the last minute this Indianapolis trip was ruled out.

Many invitations to participate in Legion activities were received, some of which could not be accepted because of time and distance.

Early in the winter I participated with the Departments of Montana and Arizona in their midwinter meetings. These were enjoyable and instructive. Here I met again the leaders and also the workers right when they were organizing for their year's effort. Montana, it is to be noted, was a four-star State in membership, getting their all-time high. This also is true of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah. Idaho and Nevada were in the upper 10 at the telegraphic roll call, and had their largest membership at the time of the aerial round-up.

It was not possible to attend other meetings to which I had been invited at Salt Lake, Reno, and Denver. Also the area conferences on child welfare and rehabilitation were too distant.

At the request of the national commander, I participated as his representative at the funeral of Past National Vice Commander L. R. Probst at Laramie, Wyo., accompanying the family to Denver, where interment was made.

Upon invitation received from neighboring counties in Nebraska, I attended a district meeting at Bayard and Alliance. Within my own department I attended and spoke at several district conferences.

The national commander's visit to Wyoming was enjoyed by all who could see and hear him and it was my privilege to meet with him both at Cheyenne and Casper. I could not accept invitations to go to neighboring States at the time of his visit there.

I am leaving for an extended trip over the western division to attend as a representative of national headquarters the department conventions in Logan, Utah; Salida, Colo.; Sacramento, Calif.; Ely, Nev.; and Sheridan, Wyo. This trip of 10 days will complete the round of conventions and I will then be getting ready for the national convention.

In closing I should like to say it has been a wonderful experience to have served our great organization as national vice commander. I leave the office feeling I would like to have given more, both of time and energy, to help in our very active program.

ERWIN A. FROYD,
National Vice Commander.

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER ALCEE S. LEGENDRE

I herewith submit my report of activities during my term of office as national vice commander, ending September 19, 1941.

The departments assigned to me were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mexico, Panama, and Puerto Rico.

I responded to all calls made upon me by national headquarters. That is, I was called upon by the national commander to act in his stead in Georgia, North Carolina, and California. These assignments, I understand, were due to the national commander's mission to England, which prevented his fulfilling these engagements.

I was invited by many of the departments in my area to visit them on occasions, which I did in the following departments: Attended the area C child-welfare conference at Montgomery, Ala.; attended the midwinter conference at Bradenton, Fla.; attended the annual tourade, department of Oklahoma; attended the State conventions of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas. In my own State, Louisiana, I was invited to speak before many of the post and district meetings, also to install newly elected officers. On occasions I spoke before civic clubs on subjects of vital interest to the American Legion and the public generally.

Invitations were extended to me to attend the conventions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas. These I had accepted, but due to the fact that I was suddenly requested to go to Mexico City on company business, it was necessary for me to cancel these three engagements.

At the call of the national commander, I attended at Indianapolis two regular national executive committee meetings and one special executive committee meeting.

In the final analysis, a national vice commander's duty is primarily that of developing membership. Much can be done in this direction by the writing of letters, wires, or phone calls, all of which I did.

It was my happy privilege to have the area which in percentage of area quota of membership exceeded all other areas this year. In this connection, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the untiring and conscientious effort put forth by the department commanders, adjutants, and members of those departments of my area who made this possible.

I am further pleased that 7 of the first 10 States that will lead the parade at Milwaukee are from my area, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

In addition, a few of the States in my area, especially North Carolina, were recipients of many of the trophies awarded for outstanding work during this year.

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the national adjutant for the very efficient and prompt manner in which I was kept advised of matters of importance to all Legionnaires, thus enabling me to carry on the work in the field more effectively and efficiently.

I also wish to express my thanks to all members of national headquarters who assisted me in carrying on the work of my office.

It has been and will always be a source of great pleasure and pride to have served under such an esteemed national commander as Milo J. Warner.

The time and effort which I have given to the office of national vice commander have been repaid to me many, many times because as the result of the office I have had the opportunity of getting to know a large number of fine Legionnaires, not only in my area but throughout all the departments. Hence, I am more than pleased that my comrades saw fit to elect me a national vice commander at the convention held in Boston, September 23–26, 1940, for which I thank them.

ALCEE S. LEGENDRE,
National Vice Commander.

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER JAMES L. McCRORY

My service as national vice commander for the year 1940–1941 has been full of interest and enjoyment. It has been an unprecedented year in world affairs which were of particular interest to the Legion.

Not long after my election, I was advised that Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas had been assigned to me so far as membership was concerned. Our quota was 254,969 members, more than 25 percent of the total quota. Correspondence with the

department commanders and adjutants brought encouraging responses as to their willingness to secure the largest membership in Legion history, and the present-day result of 278,435 is ample proof of the way they carried out their promises. The Middle West area is indeed proud to have been responsible for more than 27 percent of the increase in the membership over the quota.

It has been my pleasure to have been invited to a number of the departments during my term of office. One of my most enjoyable visitations was to the midwinter conference of Wisconsin at Marinette, Wis., in January. Another was an official visit to the South Dakota department on the occasion of their celebration of Frank McCormick day during the State American Legion baseball finals. Frank McCormick, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota, is a former department commander of South Dakota, and probably is best known in the Legion as the father of American Legion junior baseball.

I am anticipating pleasurable visits at the Nebraska and Kansas department conventions at both of which I have been invited to be on the program.

It is always a pleasure as well as a privilege to attend a meeting of the national executive committee. I will be attending my fifth meeting this year of this committee when it meets in Milwaukee in September.

Naturally, my time was taken up largely in representing the Legion at numerous post meetings throughout my territory as well as civic functions, Memorial Day addresses, of which there were four, Flag Day addresses, of which there were two, the commanding generals of the seventh corps area, of which there setts) and answered considerable correspondence not only within this but other appearances, women's clubs, and others.

I am fully aware that my experience has not been unique, but that every other person in similar positions finds himself in the same situation.

I can only say that I have enjoyed it thoroughly, and trust that whatever I have said or done has been of credit to the American Legion.

I thank the American Legion for this year of service.

JAMES L. MCCRORY,
National Vice Commander.

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER HAROLD P. REDDEN

I have addressed many post meetings within my own department (Massachusetts) and answered considerable correspondence not only within this but other departments.

This correspondence was particularly heavy for about 6 weeks following the last national executive committee meeting held in May 1941.

By direction of the national adjutant I attended the midwinter conference for the Department of Vermont.

With permission of the national commander I accepted the invitation to, and attended, the good-will invasion of Canada July 3, 4, and 5.

HAROLD P. REDDEN,
National Vice Commander.

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDER EDWARD R. STIRLING

It is with a feeling of regret that I write this report of my activities as one of the national vice commanders of the American Legion; regret, in fact, that I am closing one of the most eventful years in my life; regret that I may never again have the opportunity of meeting so many active Americans.

During this past year I have represented National Commander Warner at such affairs as the annual convention of the Military Order of the World War; making the armistice address before the Legionnaires of the commander's own district in Toledo, Ohio; the breaking of ground for the Longstreet Memorial; the testimonial dinner for the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll; the presenting of a plaque to that lovable patriarch of baseball, Connie Mack; and many other affairs.

I have attended the various annual conferences of practically all of the States in the district assigned to me and shall have, by the time of the national convention, attended and spoken to the conventions of all of the States in my district with the exception of the State of Virginia. The dates of Virginia's convention conflicted with those of Ohio and Indiana, and made it impossible for me to attend.

I have also attended the two regular executive committee meetings and the special meeting when the commander reported on the trip to England.

In my own State of Pennsylvania during the past year I was the principal speaker at the Annual Allegheny County Americanism Day program in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial before a capacity crowd of some 10,000 persons; also, the principal speaker at the Fayette County Americanism services in the athletic field at Connellsville, Pa., before 15,000 persons. Both of these affairs were broadcast over the various networks. I also addressed some 50 organizations, such as the Lions Club, Kiwanis, Rotary, Business and Professional Women's Club, and made several high school commencement addresses. I also made numerous unofficial visits in Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland when I was the principal speaker of the occasion.

All of the States in my section have exceeded their membership quotas and most of them have reached an all-time high.

Space will not permit the mentioning of the activities and abilities of the department commanders and their staffs in my section, but I assure them that I have never found any more active men in the Legion with a more comprehensive understanding of the American Legion program. It was a pleasure for me to work with them during this year.

Commander Warner has given us a year of outstanding leadership, and I am sure that the average Legionnaire can look upon this year as one of achievement, excelled by none. The American public has learned much of the Legion program and, I am sure, has learned to appreciate and value the Legion program under the excellent leadership of Commander Warner.

In closing may I compliment the national office under the direction of National Adjutant Frank Samuel and Assistant National Adjutant Don Glascoff. They have been most helpful and understanding in the information and assistance they have given me this year.

EDWARD R. STIRLING,
National Vice Commander.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHAPLAIN

It was a famous Swedish king and general, Gustave Adolphus, who once said: "Battles cannot be won sitting in tents," and never a truer word was spoken as it applies to the program and activities of the American Legion.

Your national chaplain has, to the extent of his ability, responded to all calls made upon him in connection with the important office entrusted to his care. In this connection it has been my privilege to have visited the departments of Indiana, Illinois, Texas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Kansas, Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, and Canada. Time and space will not permit enumerating the cities visited or of the many addresses and activities that were involved in these visits; and the fine camaraderie and associations that were enjoyed.

Your chaplain was fortunate in having three outstanding assignments during his incumbency and without a doubt the first and foremost of the occasions was the Armistice Day ceremony under the auspices of the American Legion, held at the National Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery, Armistice Day, 1940. The solemnity of the occasion, the homage to the memory of the Unknown Soldier, and the privilege of being on the same program with the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was an inspiration never to be forgotten.

The second of these occasions was the good-will invasion of Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Corps Association of Toronto and the American Legion, Department of Canada. Three days of activity culminated in the Drumhead Memorial Service Sunday afternoon at the Riverdale Park, where more than 100,000 people were gathered for the ceremony. The friendship and camaraderie of our Canadian comrades have developed to more than "hands across the border"—into something deeper and fuller—the knitting together of soul and spirit.

March 2, 1941, the one hundred and fifth aniversary of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence was held at the "Old Washington on the Brazos" State Park. More than 10,000 people gathered on the occasion and addresses were given by Gov. Lee O'Daniel; the Honorable James V. Allred, Federal judge at Houston, Tex.; and the national chaplain.

It was my privilege to have the honor of dedicating the memorial windows at Fort Meyers Chapel, to dedicate memorial flag poles, and to have some part in the dedicatory programs of two of the new veterans' hospitals.

It was my privilege to attend all sessions of the national executive committee meetings and the commanders' and adjutants' conferences. This, in addition to post meetings and auxiliary meetings, hospital visitation, church services, and other activities.

If in a humble way I have been able to contribute to the raising of the spiritual standards of the American Legion and its membership, then I have been amply repaid for whatever effort may have been involved on my part.

May I, in closing this report, express my sincere appreciation for the personal pleasure and satisfaction in having worked with the national commander, Milo J. Warner; National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel; the division heads; the executive committeemen; department commanders and adjutants; and department chaplains. They have been extremely gracious and most helpful and cooperative at all times.

To my friends and comrades, the rank and file of the Legion, I wish to express my thanks for the greatest honor that has ever come to me—the opportunity of being of service to you and to the American Legion as your national chaplain.

May God richly bless you and yours.

Sincerely,

Brig. WILLIAM GEORGE GILKS,
National Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIAN

The twenty-third annual national convention of the American Legion will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin's largest city. To this place will come during middle September hundreds of thousands of intensely patriotic American service persons. They are vitally interested in America and how the Legion can better serve their country.

The section in which this year's convention will be held has been known to the white man since 1673 when Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, returning to the Mission of St. Francis Xavier at De Pere from their trip down the Mississippi, skirted the west shore of Lake Michigan in their canoes.

According to a brief historical statement supplied by the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, "Milwaukee Bay is distinctly marked on the map attributed to Marquette which was discovered in a convent in Montreal and is now in the Jesuit College in that city. La Salle and his party probably stopped here on their way south in 1679, and the name first appears as 'Millioke' in the Jesuit Relations of that year."

Milwaukee has had a long and interesting history. The first Englishman known to have visited the place was an adventurous trader, Alexander Henry, in 1760. Through the years the English, French, and American fur trader has followed his business with the natives and also has gone about the business of developing the country.

Space limitations prevent the presentation of detailed historical highlights, as well as the entertaining story of the adventurous careers of those men who were responsible for the joining of the three small settlements into what has become a great American city. The greater number of these facts appear in encyclopedias and will not be reviewed.

It is a far cry, however, from the wilderness of 1673 to the hustle and bustle of the modern city. It is a remarkable cycle through which life passes that from the past men are able to draw inspiration for the future.

Today, Milwaukee on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the confluence of the Milwaukee, Menominee, and Kinnickinnic Rivers, and 85 miles north of Chicago has grown from the camp of the fur trader to a city of 587,472 souls, the 13th largest city in the United States, with over 515,000 of its residents native-born.

The city has a mayor and a council of 27 aldermen, an area of 44.15 square miles, and is noted throughout the land for its business and civic advantages and activities and for its recreational facilities.

It is said that there are 163 inland lakes within an hour's ride of Milwaukee and that they afford unusual swimming, fishing, boating, and other recreational facilities.

Golfers will find that there are eight splendid public courses and numerous country clubs where excellent opportunity for this form of sport will be available during the convention period.

Milwaukee boasts of Washington Park Zoo, the sixth largest zoo in the United States, where it is related that all the polar cubs born reach maturity. Monkey island in this zoo is nationally known.

Those visiting Milwaukee during the convention will find there are several very lovely parks in which they can find comfortable places to rest and spots to eat as well as places to play.

Milwaukee has 81 motion-picture houses which, of course, will be showing films of interest to service persons, as well as those considered among the best of current attractions. There are many night clubs and other places where floor shows are featured.

Those desiring to attend the convention this year will find they have no difficulty in reaching Milwaukee for there are three large trunk-line railroads, two electric railways, six bus lines, seven steamship lines, three car ferries, and two transcontinental air lines. It is understood that numerous parking facilities for automobiles are available.

One of the first and foremost vocational schools in America claims Milwaukee as its home. This $5,000,000 plant occupies an entire city block and will be the scene of the convention sessions of the American Legion Auxiliary. In addition the city has 104 public schools, 89 parochial schools, and many universities and colleges. All of these schools are architecturally beautiful and are designed for the complete and well rounded education of those who attend.

To those who are interested in viewing civic projects, Milwaukee Harbor will offer a never-ending delight. More than $6,000,000 have been spent in improvements. The purification plant is another interesting spot. The plant serves more than 675,000 persons with pure water, and daily produces more than 91,513,205 gallons.

Milwaukee has won many national honors for its safety programs and crime prevention efforts.

The city ranks ninth in the Nation in value of products produced, with some 2,000 plants in daily operation. More than $215,000,000 is annually spent in wages.

One of the grandest memorials in America is the Court of Honor. This is a broad parked space extending three blocks on Wisconsin Avenue, past the public library and museum and a number of important buildings. It was designed to honor those who have taken part in all the wars in which America has engaged.

In the heart of the city stands the vast auditorium in which the convention sessions will be held. This is one of the most adequate auditoriums in America.

PASSING OF PROMINENT LEGIONNAIRES

During the year a number of distinguished men, who have made many and valuable contributions to the cause of this Legion of ours have crossed over "and rest under the shade of the trees." Some of them have been associated with our program since the inception of the American Legion. Others have had service in later years. Each did his part. Each was more vitally interested in the individual Legionnaire than he was in anything else. That being true he was able to serve that Legionnaire and thereby the cause for which he stood.

Here listed will be found the names of those Legionnaires and the States from which they served:

Lt. Col. L. E. Atkins, District of Columbia.
J. Miller Kenyon, District of Columbia.
Loren B. Roberts, Minnesota.
Frank H. Ritter, New York.
Harvey Marvin Payne, Nevada.
William G. Glenn, District of Columbia.
Sidney Houston, Missouri.
Thomas Amory Lee, Kansas.
Dr. B. C. MacNeil, District of Columbia.
Edward F. O'Connor, Jr., Georgia.
George H. H. Pratt, Louisiana and Arkansas.
Louis R. Probst, Wyoming.
Dr. Milton W. Robertson, Mississippi.
William Guy Wall, Indiana.
Luther J. Wilkes, Arkansas.
Lyle E. Zumwinkle, Minnesota.
Thomas J. Bannigan, Connecticut.
M. G. Sullivan, Kentucky.
Thomas Mason, Jr., District of Columbia.
Earl H. Smith, West Virginia.
Charles Becht, Ohio.
Edward H. Prell, Washington.
Rev. Thomas R. Edgerton, Illinois.

It has been a privilege to know and appreciate the greater majority of these men. They were honest and fearless and were diligent to see that the good name of this Legion was ever honored. We shall miss their counsel and the clasp of their hand.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

Few organizations have assembled such extensive collections of books, publications, pictures, clippings, files, and data about prominent members as has the

Legion. These materials are safely housed at national headquarters and are in constant use, and are daily being supplemented by valuable and useful items.

Thousands of letters have been received during the year which have necessitated a prompt and adequate answer. From the information contained in this collection answers have been supplied, thereby making friends for the Legion, and contributing to the advancement of knowledge.

During the year additions have been received to the collection of war posters, war medals and decorations, photographs, American Legion badges, publications, and other mementos. The fact that the collection is of great worth will be stressed by others in their reports.

Several groups of illustrative material have been on exhibit, and a cordial invitation is extended to all Legionnaires to aid in building this storehouse of information.

POST HISTORY CONTEST

Many successful history contests have been held in recent years by the American Legion. These contests give Legionnaires an opportunity to participate in a worthwhile activity and also to participate in handsome awards.

During 1940 a department history contest was held. This year the first of a new series of post history contests was conducted.

November 27, 1940, the following mimeographed bulletin was distributed to all national executive committeemen, department historians, commanders, and adjutants:

Three substantial cash awards will be presented winners in the 1941 annual national post history contest. The national executive committee at its November 1939 session approved the contest, and directed the national historian to conduct it. Full cooperation on the part of national, departmental, and post officials is necessary to make the contest successful. That cooperation is sought.

No history which has been awarded a first prize in any previous national post history contest may be entered in this contest. With this one exception, any post history compiled since the organization of the American Legion may be submitted. All published or unpublished volumes entered, however, in any former contest must be brought down to the close of the Legion year of 1940. A well-bound typewritten supplement bringing to the close of 1940 the post's history must accompany any published volume which may be entered. It will not be necessary for supplements to be illustrated, unless the historian wishes to include illustrations.

All manuscript histories entered in the contest must be typewritten and securely bound. No scrapbooks will be accepted for judging in this contest, unless they form a part of the history as submitted and are clearly indicated as an appendix to the history. All histories must be at national headquarters on or before the close of business May 1, 1941.

Suggestive outlines may be obtained from the national historian, national headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

STANDARDS TO BE MET

The judges, who shall be appointed by the national commander and whose decision shall be final in selecting winners in this contest, will be guided by the following standards:

1. *Comprehensiveness.*—Each history must be as complete as possible in the scope of the material which it presents. A graphic picture of the department and its activities from its inception to the close of 1940 is desired. There must be a tie-in between the department and national organizations.

2. *Arrangement.*—Systematic and logical arrangement should be sought and planned, so that the reader may follow the story without difficulty or confusion.

3. *Accuracy.*—Accuracy of detail is greatly desired and is essential. A post history should by all means give names, places, and dates correctly.

4. *Readability.*—A high degree of literary style is not essential to success, but the compiler should strive to make the history pleasing in its method of presentation and attractive to the general reader.

5. *Illustrations.*—Though not required, any illustrations which may be included will without doubt add greatly to the attractiveness of the entry.

6. *Table of contents and index.*—No index was required in early contests. In this contest, however, the compiler will be rated, among other points, upon the table of contents and index to his volume. This requirement will prove of genuine value to both compiler and general reader in locating facts which have been

presented. The compiler need not go in for too much detail in the index, but it should contain items of major importance which the work contains. The table of contents must appear at the beginning and the index at the end of the entry.

7. *Cover.*—A substantial back of some character must be used to cover the contents of the entry submitted.

Every history entered in the contest must be accompanied by a letter containing the aggrement that both the text and any illustrative matter which it may contain are to become, after the announcement of the judges, the permanent property of national headquarters, the American Legion.

At no time in any previous contest has mere size or form been sought in any compilation which has been entered. The historian of a small post may in a few pages present a story which meets all requirements as fully as a large book.

AWARDS

The author of the post history who appears to the committee of judges to best meet the conditions, regardless of the extent of the manuscript, but with all due regard to the difficulties encountered in its compilation, is to receive a cash prize of $100.

The author of the second award is to receive a cash prize of $50.

The author of the third award is to receive a cash prize of $25.

The authors of the five next best histories are to receive certificates of honorable mention, properly inscribed and ready for framing.

The committee of judges, however, reserves the right to withhold awards if it is found the entries do not adequately meet the standards outlined in this memorandum.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

A post history, to meet the requirements of this contest should include the following points:

The genesis of the American Legion and the organization of the branches which later became the department and the post.

The early history of the post, showing authorization, organization, and participation of the members, if any, in the St. Louis caucus, and in the formation of the department.

Department and district conventions and the part played by the post in the activities of those divisions of the organization.

Resolutions from posts to department conventions and if approved to national conventions.

Membership of post members on department and national committees.

Organization of all local programs, such as part played in securing a veterans' facility, if any; child welfare, Americanism, rehabilitation, and the like. The full service of a post to its community, State, and the Nation should not be overlooked.

The story of the post's home. The part it has played in the erection of war memorials and in participating in patriotic occasions must not be overlooked.

The history should also include data relative to the American Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, the Eight and Forty, Sons of the American Legion, and the highlights of the accomplishments of those bodies.

Post statistics, covering membership and finances to a sufficient extent to show the burden assumed by the organization in meeting its quotas of various sorts.

Lists of post officers, showing incumbents, personnel of important committees, and department and national officers who may have been given the Legion by the organization.

If a combined post, the units from which it was formed should be traced briefly.

Biographical sketches of those men and women who have been post officials should be included. These notices should show the record of service of the person, both in the Nation's service, the Legion, and in the community.

CONCLUSION

The prizes offered are the largest yet provided for any of our history contests.

For a number of years it has been the policy of the American Legion to encourage local post historians to make a contribution to Legion history by compiling stories detailing the history of their post.

65691—42——14

The close cooperation of all Legion officials is sought, but particularly are the department officials asked to give their support to the department historians, and the department historians are urged to encourage their local post historians to enter this contest.

It is further hoped that this contest will be given as wide publicity as possible.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AWARDS

The committee on awards for post histories of the American Legion met at national headquarters, Indianapolis, Friday, May 2, 1941; all members being present.

Thirty-three histories were submitted to the committee by Thomas M. Owen, Jr., national historian, as having complied with conditions sufficiently well to be given consideration. The committee in arriving at its decision was governed by the direction of the national historian in his memorandum of November 27, 1940, to department historians, commanders, and adjutants.

Each history was judged as to comprehensiveness, arrangement, accuracy, readability, illustrations, table of contents, index, and cover. Comprehensiveness and arrangement were given relatively the greatest importance. A number of the histories submitted were rejected, due to the fact that they had not followed the requirements.

The following awards were made with the unanimous approval of the committee:

First place: Euclid Post 343, 115 East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Euclid, Ohio, Robert E. Parrish, historian.

Second place: Naval Post 372, 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., Milton A. Myers, historian.

Third place: Indianapolis Memorial Post 3, 3255 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Ind., Florence Martin, historian.

Honorable mention without preference: La Grange Post 41, 710 North Waiola Avenue, La Grange, Ill., Henry M. Larson, historian; Pueblo Post 2, 410 West Orman, Pueblo, Colo., Guy E. Macy, historian; Roy E. Chopek Post 17, Iowa City, Iowa, Lou E. Clark, historian; Murray-Troutt Post 262, 511 Third Avenue, Audubon, N. J., Edgar M. Danielson, historian; Klamath Post 8, 725 St. Francis Street, Klamath Falls, Oreg., Thomas B. Young, historian.

Your committee desires to express its appreciation of the work done upon all histories submitted to it. In its opinion, the contest has brought out a large number of valuable and interesting histories. The choice of the winning histories was difficult and the committee would like to have given honorable mention to a larger number than its requirements permitted. The rejection of a number of the histories because they did not follow the regulations was done with the hope that the historians will be more particular in following the regulations prescribed by the national historian. There is no question that the contest is leading to general improvement in the records the various posts are keeping, to a greater appreciation of the importance of the activities of the American Legion posts.

The committee would further suggest that next year the value in points be listed in the standards to be met and noted to the post or department historians to further aid and assist the participants in the history contests.

HISTORICAL NEWS NOTES

The national historian is constantly finding information which it is felt will be of interest to the organization. To present this information in simple form an irregularly published mimeographed bulletin titled, "Legion Historical News Notes," has been published during the year. This bulletin was inaugurated in 1939. It contains facts and figures which it is believed will be of help to historians and others.

Unusual activities in the field of Legion history are here recorded and many items which could fit into a program of work are presented.

Many letters and other favorable comments have been received on this project, and it is planned to continue it until such time as the need for it ceases.

Any Legionnaire who is interested and who has a contribution to make to the bulletin or who feels that he can aid the historical program is invited to communicate with the historian, who will give his letter prompt attention.

GRAVE REGISTRATION

The national chairman of the grave registration committee will cover the activities of the committee in his annual report. The national historian is an ex officio member of this committee.

It has been the aim of the national historian to help the chairman and the committee whenever possible.

Many grave-registration officials have been aided through the furnishing of data to them from the materials in the national archives. The pension records in the charge of the national historian, who is also chief of the division of veterans' administration archives, contain much pertinent data, often most valuable. A letter to the historian asking that he aid grave-registration officials will bring a prompt reply, if the information is contained in those records in his charge in the national archives.

Post and department historians have in many instances served as grave-registration chairmen. They have given willing service in this splendid undertaking.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

It has been my privilege to appear before several meetings of Sons of the American Legion. Definite instructions have been given and are followed in connection with a historical program.

The historian feels that the time is rapidly approaching when he can be of real service to this organization, and will be glad indeed of the opportunity to counsel with any of the historians who may wish to ask his advice.

WAR MEMORIALS

Few communities in the United States do not now have a World War memorial of some sort. The story of how these memorials were developed is most interesting and is a chapter in the life story of each post and community. A large collection of material has been assembled. This collection is in no way complete, and without the expenditure of large sums of money to go out to get the story it cannot be completed.

It appears to the historian that a splendid service to the various communities would be rendered if the story of each memorial was developed locally and forwarded to national headquarters.

November 11, 1940, two very lovely memorial windows were dedicated in the Arlington Chapel at the gate to Arlington National Cemetery. This was a project of the national historian's office. It was early found that much detail would be involved in securing windows of a superior quality. To aid in bringing the project to a successful conclusion, a special committee of Legionnaires resident in Washington, D. C., of which Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, retired, was chairman, was appointed upon the recommendation of the historian. The committee was given the wholehearted support of National Commander Ray Kelly and National President Doris Corwith, of the auxiliary, during their terms of office; and National Commander Milo J. Warner and Mrs. Enid Lemstra, national president, presented the windows to Gen. George Marshall, who received them for the Government.

Beautifully lighted photographs of these windows now hang on the walls at national headquarters, the gift to our organization from the Post Mortem Club of Washington.

The Alabama World War Memorial Building was dedicated during November 1940. Others were erected and dedicated during the year and are now being used for a wide variety of purposes.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The existing national emergency has made it mandatory upon the Archivist of the United States to take into his custody a wide variety of records. Thereby he has released badly needed space to Government agencies and at the same time assumed charge of collections which under ordinary circumstances would not have been offered for transfer to The National Archives for a considerable time.

During the year just closed visitors from more than 30 countries visited the building and viewed the exhibits on display.

Since it has been receiving records there have been transferred to The National Archives Building a total of 302,185 cubic feet of archives, which are covered by 784 accessions.

Many letters from all parts of the country have reached my desk asking for information thought to be contained in those records in my charge, and it has been a pleasure to be able to help interested parties.

Numerous persons have been helped to establish citizenship through the use of information contained in the pension collection.

Legionnaires who may be interested should address their communications to the Archivist of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Visiting Legionnaires who may have time in Washington for a visit to The National Archives Building will find on exhibit many documents which have played a vital part in the history of our country.

BADGE COLLECTION

Slowly but surely our badge collection at national headquarters is being completed. This collection was begun in 1934. To date, we have a total of 556 badges of a possible total of 1,023. Interested Legionnaires have made it possible to attain this large number of badges. The cooperation which has been given is deeply appreciated.

During the year a total of 342 additions was noted to our collection of prominent Legionnaire files. Those to whom questionnaires are sent should immediately execute them and return them to national headquarters. We are grateful to those who have cooperated with us this year and have returned the forms.

It has been our experience that post charter applications contain data of value in answering questions and furnishing specific information. A number of new records of this character have been added to the collections. During the year, national headquarters has received regularly 249 publications. Every department and post should see that its publication is permanently preserved at national headquarters.

For 7 months during the past year, I have been ill in the hospital. During my illness many comrades sent me greetings. I want them to know that I am deeply appreciative of their remembrance.

Despite the fact that I was not able to attend as many conventions as in former years, I have been enabled to deliver a number of addresses before Legion posts and other patriotic organizations. In each appearance I have been mighty proud of being able to represent such a great organization as is the American Legion.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to national headquarters for its aid, to the judges in the post history contest, and to that vast host of friends who have given loyal and faithful support to our historical program.

THOMAS M. OWEN, Jr.,
National Historian.

NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Lynn U. Stambaugh, North Dakota, *Chairman*
Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois, *Vice Chairman*
T. O. Kraabel, North Dakota, *Acting Director*
Bruce Stubblefield, Oklahoma, *Executive Secretary*
Carl C. Brown, Virginia, *Chief of Claims*
Dr. H. D. Shapiro, District of Columbia, *Medical Consultant*

Area Chairmen

A. Lawrence F. Quigley, Massachusetts.
B. Samuel B. Gaskill, New Jersey.
C. G. W. Steagall, Tennessee.
D. James F. Burns, Wisconsin.
E. Eugene K. Oppenheimer, Oregon.

Area Vice Chairmen

A. William P. Shunney, Rhode Island.
B. J. Ross Foust, Pennsylvania.
C. Joe Frank, Florida.
D. W. B. Waldrip, Michigan.
E. John A. Sinclair, California.

General Members

AREA A

Dr. William P. Ryan, Massachusetts.
Robert J. Irish, New Hampshire.
Charles W. Anthony, Rhode Island.
John H. Kuhne, Connecticut.
Brooks Brown, Maine.
Harry N. Cutting, Vermont.

AREA B

Jack H. Thornton, Virginia.
Dr. George J. Lawrence, New York.
W. Guy Wiles, West Virginia.
Arthur W. Price, New York.
T. F. Lynch, Maryland.
Samuel B. Gaskill, New Jersey.
William T. Slattery, District of Columbia.
John J. Dugan, Delaware.
Ray E. Taylor, Pennsylvania.
George M. Clancy, New York.

AREA C

L. L. B. Hofer, Texas.
M. J. Fruge, Louisiana.
W. M. Weston, Alabama.
Dr. I. Thurman Mann, North Carolina.
W. Roscoe Lee, Arkansas.
J. L. Storey, Georgia.
Morton R. Harrison, Oklahoma.
J. Earl Bethea, South Carolina.
Joe Frank, Florida.
G. W. Steagall, Tennessee.
M. T. Cox, Mississippi.
C. N. Florence, Kentucky.

AREA D

James F. Burns, Wisconsin.
Russell S. Cunningham, Ohio.
H. S. Barnard, South Dakota.
Louis M. Stacy, Illinois.
Earl V. Cliff, Minnesota.
Preston Dunn, Kansas.
R. J. Laird, Iowa.
Joe W. Leedom, Nebraska.
Dr. C. R. Bird, Indiana.
Vern T. Adams, Michigan.
Lowell R. Johnson, Missouri.
R. J. Downey, North Dakota.

AREA E

Walter S. Talbott, Washington.
Charles E. Pew, Montana.
Dr. B. H. Henning, California.
Harry A. Sullivan, Colorado.
Thomas H. Adams, Arizona.
Edwin G. Hobbs, New Mexico.
Donald MacArthur, Oregon.
Dr. W. Francis Smith, Wyoming.
I. A. Lougaris, Nevada.
E. E. Hunt, Idaho.
L. J. Holther, Utah.

OUTLYING DEPARTMENTS

Sidney C. Raynor, Alaska.
Dr. George B. Storey, Canada.
Jack S. Connolly, France.
Harold C. Hill, Hawaii.
Amerigo Vitelli, Italy.
Fred V. De Sill, Canal Zone, Panama.
Courtney Whitney, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico.

ADVISORY MEMBERS

Don M. B. Adler, Alaska.
Charles G. Beck, Illinois.
Glenn Berry, Colorado.
Dr. Walter L. Bierring, Iowa.
Earle F. Bliss, Massachusetts.
Guy E. Bonney, Illinois.
E. J. Callaghan, Montana.
C. Arthur Cheatham, Georgia.
John Connors, Connecticut.
Wilkes H. Davis, Mississippi.
Dr. Kennon Dunham, Ohio.
Ed Easters, Texas.
Dr. Ray F. Guynn, District of Columbia.
Edward A. Hayes, Illinois.
Hugh H. Hickey, Massachusetts.
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., Colorado.
James P. Hindman, Pennsylvania.
Quay D. Hood, South Carolina.
Dr. Charles A. Kofoid, California.
Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, Indiana.
Hugh Marron, Montana.
John J. McGuire, Massachusetts.
Dr. W. O. McLane, Maryland.
Dr. Elmer W. Mosley, Illinois.
Edw. T. Mulkern, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, Massachusetts.
Dee Richardson, South Dakota.
Dr. Charles F. Sebastian, California.
Miss Ella H. Tomlinson, Pennsylvania.
Miss Mary Welsh, R. N., Pennsylvania.
Williard Williams, Pennsylvania.
Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Minnesota.

AMERICAN LEGION FIELD SECRETARIES

BERT L. HALLIGAN, *Director*

Area 1: Ralph H. Lavers, room 603, Post Office Building, Boston, Mass.
Area 2: Thomas V. Dowd, United States Custom house, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Area 3: Patrick E. Fox, 130 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y.
Area 4: Washington Rehabilitation Office representatives, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Area 5: Bert L. Halligan, 249 United States Courthouse, Chicago, Ill.
Area 6: Claude A. Brown, 1601 West Nineteenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Area 7: Jack M. Oakey, 101 Old Customhouse, Denver, Colo.
Area 8: James P. Mulcare, Veterans' Administration facility, Fort Miley, San Francisco, Calif.

REHABILITATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Earl V. Cliff, Minnesota.
R. W. Sisson, Arkansas.
Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois.
Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, Virginia.
John H. Walsh, Massachusetts.

LIAISON WITH NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Dr. Francis M. Inge, First National Bank Building, Mobile, Ala.
J. Guy Griffith, 970–B Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roane Waring, Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.

LYNN U. STAMBAUGH, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

This report by the chairman of the national rehabilitation committee is intended as a preface to the committee report, which latter will set forth in detail the year's activities and accomplishments.

The period since November 1940 has been an extremely busy one in the field of rehabilitation, largely because some unusual problems have arisen in addition to the problems ordinarily encountered during a year of rehabilitation service. Throughout this entire period your chairman has been grateful for the energetic assistance and wise counsel of the vice chairman, Paul G. Armstrong, of Illinois; and the other members of the rehabilitation executive committee, Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, of Virginia; Earl V. Cliff, of Minnesota; John H. Walsh, of Massachusetts; and R. W. Sisson, of Arkansas. The willing spirit with which they have served and the keen understanding of our problems which has characterized their service, is acknowledged with gratitude.

In addition, the committee has received sympathetic and understanding cooperation from the national executive committee's rehabilitation liaison committee composed of the following: Dr. Francis M. Inge, chairman, Alabama; J. Guy Griffith, Pennsylvania; Roane Waring, Tennessee.

Since one of the most important functions of the national rehabilitation committee is to work out the solution of the many problems which have a bearing upon the welfare of the veteran of the World War and his dependents, it is necessary that those in rehabilitation service have an opportunity to bring their problems in from the field and lay them before the committee.

For this reason it has been the practice for the past 18 years to hold a national rehabilitation conference in Washington where the staff and facilities of the Washington office are available and the Veterans' Administration headquarters are readily accessible.

This year has been no exception and pursuant to authority from the national commander, the eighteenth annual national rehabilitation conference was held in Washington January 29, 30, and 31, 1941. The attendance was large and represenative of the American Legion's rehabilitation service in every part of the United States.

In addition to National Commander Milo J. Warner and Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, of Massachusetts, national rehabilitation chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary, many distinguished Legionnaires and Auxiliary ladies addressed the conference and took part in its deliberations.

Director Watson B. Miller and the entire staff of the Washington office and Director Bert L. Halligan and the entire staff of the field service gave invaluable assistance in arranging and directing the conference and in throwing light upon the many problems which came up for discussion.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, also addressed the conference, and various members of his staff made notable contributions to the deliberations by their attendance and ready store of information. The interest in the conference was high and the general verdict was that it was eminently successful and constructive.

Immediately following the national conference, a meeting was held with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at the central office of the Veterans' Administration in Washington, at which certain of the proposals of the conference were taken up with the Administrator. This has resulted in the solution of many problems presented at the conference.

A detailed report concerning the national conference has been compiled and distributed. Reference will be made later in this report to some of the most outstanding questions in the form of a discussion of those questions in the light of their development up to date.

After thorough discussion of the matter, the national conference recommended that area conferences be held this year, and, as a result, such area conferences were authorized by the national commander. The time and place of each conference was fixed according to the recommendation of each area. The area A conference was held at Providence, R. I., April 5 and 6. The area B conference was held at Atlantic City, N. J., April 19 and 20. The area C conference was held at New Orleans, La., April 25 and 26. The area D conference was held at Chicago, Ill., May 4 and 5. One area E conference was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10 and 11, and another at Portland, Oreg., May 17 and 18.

All of these conferences were well attended by those interested in rehabilitation service in the various areas, and the alert interest of those present left no doubt of the value of such conferences. Each conference was attended by representatives of the Washington office and also by representatives of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and representatives of the Veterans' Administration facilities in the area. The first day of each conference was conducted by the American Legion and presided over by the area rehabilitation chairman, and the second day

of the conference was conducted by the Veterans' Administration and presided over by Maj. O. W. Clark, Assistant Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

It is worthy of note that a great many problems which are brought to the area rehabilitation conference, both by those in the rehabilitation service of the American Legion and those identified with the Veterans' Administration, find their solution upon the floor of the conference. This is due to the open-minded attitude and cooperative spirit with which everyone in attendance comes to the conference. It is also worthy of note that both the representatives of the Legion and the representatives of the Veterans' Administration leave these conferences with a better understanding of one another and their reciprocal problems.

All credit is due the area chairmen for the success of the area conferences. In their arrangements for the conferences, they demonstrated a high sense of efficient organization and their manner of conducting the conferences marked them as presiding officers of the first grade. They are Lawrence F. Quigley, of Massachusetts, chairman, area A; Samuel B. Gaskill, of New Jersey, chairman, area B; G. W. Steagall, of Tennessee, chairman, area C; James F. Burns, of Wisconsin, chairman, area D; and Eugene K. Oppenheimer, of Oregon, chairman, area E.

May 1 of this year, Watson B. Miller, who had served the American Legion as national director of rehabilitation for more than 17 years, retired from that service to accept an appointment as Assistant Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. During his 17 years of service, Director Miller not only had carried on the rehabilitation work of the American Legion according to the highest standards, but had actually built the organization which serves in the Washington office practically from the ground up.

Consequently, his departure represented a very serious loss to the American Legion and gave rise to an unusual problem of reorganization. After considerable study and survey of the Washington office, National Commander Warner established an organizational set-up, the details of which should be included in this report for the benefit of those who have occasion to do business with the Washington office and should, therefore, be familiar with the manner in which it functions.

T. O. Kraabel was appointed and is acting director. He is responsible for the general rehabilitation program as formulated down through the years by the American Legion. It is his prerogative to determine all questions of policy and to handle such matters as hospital construction needs and research in the fields of insurance, social security, and the other broader problems related to the rehabilitation service. Mr. Kraabel has had many years of experience in veterans' welfare work, having been successively with the Veterans' Administration, a service officer, and more recently executive secretary of the national rehabilitation committee. This has given him a complete knowledge of the many ramifications of the service.

Carl C. Brown is chief of claims, with full charge of all claims, appeals, and legal services. Mr. Brown is an attorney and by virtue of his many years of experience as assistant director in the Washington office in charge of claims, he is especially well grounded in the fundamental law pertaining to veterans' benefits and is, in fact, regarded as one of the best claims analysts in the country. He is assisted by a staff experienced in the handling of claims, composed of Quintus Camp, James Davis, Charles Stevens, Dr. A. A. Chenay, Fred Kochli, John F. McVicker, Ralph McKenney, Ralph Chapman, William Andresen, Mrs. Rachel Koch, and Miss Alice Whitaker.

Dr. H. D. Shapiro holds the post of medical consultant of the rehabilitation committee. Dr. Shapiro is talented in the field of medicine and a specialist in psychiatry, being a diplomate of the American Board in Neurology and Psychiatry. His services to the committee in the past have been invaluable, and on the basis of his past record, it is a safe conclusion that the medical problems of the committee are in good hands.

Bruce Stubblefield occupies the post of executive secretary, charged with the duty of handling all policy matters and field reports. Mr. Stubblefield came to the Washington office from the field service and consequently is well informed upon those problems that go over his desk at Washington.

Leonce Legendre is the chief of contact, charged with the duty of handling all personal contacts in the Washington office. This is a task at which Mr. Lengendre has had long-time experience, and he has established a reputation as a sympathetic and understanding contact man.

In addition to the above, Paul H. Griffith, manager of the Washington office and national director of employment, makes a considerable contribution to the rehabilitation service. Through his executive ability, the rehabilitation staff is spared a great many routine problems and his direction of the employment service has a direct relation to the subject of rehabilitation.

Above is the superstructure of the Washington office as now constituted, and your chairman is pleased to report that under this arrangement the work in Washington has gone forward with a minimum amount of interruption.

From the inception of the present emergency, concern has been expressed in Legion circles over the possibility that hospital requirements of the national defense forces now being organized might encroach upon the facilities available for hospitalization of World War veterans. This problem has been the subject of considerable study and discussion and such discussion has brought forth from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs a declaration of a policy of expanding the hospital construction program in advance of the anticipated increased demand. This policy is being put into effect already and your committee feels assured that under the present construction program there will be no encroachment upon the hospitalization privileges of the World War veteran.

The most pressing and acute problem in connection with veterans' hospitalization has to do with medical personnel in veterans' hospitals. For some time it has been difficult to obtain adequately qualified medical men. Under the present emergency, a great many doctors in the Veterans' Administration service have been called into service as medical officers. At the same time, the source of supply for replacements has been depleted, because doctors in private practice also have been called into the service. The acuteness of this problem is growing as the emergency progresses from stage to stage. At the May meeting of the national committees in Indianapolis, a meeting of the rehabilitation executive committee was held, at which considerable time was spent upon this problem. As a result, the American Legion's field service was requested to make a survey of the situation in each hospital and compile a report for study and submission at the national convention. It is not hoped that a complete solution or even a satisfactory partial solution of the problem can be reached, but it is the thought of the committee that with all the facts before us, we can at least meet the problem intelligently.

The national convention of the American Legion at Boston adopted 84 resolutions having to do with rehabilitation subjects. Each of these resolutions has received the necessary attention of your rehabilitation committee and a complete report upon the results of your committee's efforts will be contained in the committee report.

A general report upon observations made during a year's constant and close work with the Legion's rehabilitation service would not be complete without some mention of the valuable work of the Legion's field service. The task of obtaining just and sympathetic treatment of the veteran is one which requires constant vigilance on a Nation-wide scale and constant liaison with the service to the veteran in the field. It is not the prerogative of your rehabilitation committee to report upon the activities of the field service. However, it is appropriate to record in this report the fact that the constant field visits of that service are of inestimable value to the rehabilitation committee.

In conclusion, and in addition to the acknowledgements hereinbefore contained, your chairman desires to acknowledge with gratitude that throughout the entire year your rehabilitation committee has received most sympathetic and understanding cooperation and support from National Commander Milo J. Warner; National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel, and the entire national headquarters staff; from former Director of Rehabilitation Watson B. Miller, and his successor, T. O. Kraabel, and all members of the Washington office staff, and from Director of the National Field Service Bert L. Halligan, and all of the field secretaries. Your chairman also wishes to express appreciation to National President of the American Legion Auxiliary Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, and to the chairman of the national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Mark V. Murrill, and her entire committee for their earnest and interested work in the field of rehabilitation.

Last, but not least, most fervent thanks are due the area chairmen, the area vice chairmen, the members of the advisory board of the rehabilitation committee, and the general members of the rehabilitation committee from the various departments, for their untiring work in the field.

AUXILIARY COMMENT, MRS. MARK W. MURRILL, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

"We have not chosen this work, but were chosen for it on that day when the finger of God touched us and the seal of grief was pressed on our brow * * * on that day when we knew for a surety that our loved ones were going out over the threshold from the warmth and light and liberty of home to pass under the cold, hard yoke of Army discipline and endure the terrors of a most brutal war." Thus spoke the presiding officer of the first national convention of the Auxiliary in 1921, and down through the years her words have challenged the members of the American Legion Auxiliary to continue uninterrupted, with devotion and zeal, those tasks peculiarly fitted to womankind—the work of rehabilitation.

In every department, reports indicate progressive, intelligently conducted programs. Officers at veterans' facilities note the cooperative attitude of the hospital visitors and their cheerful acceptance of hospital regulations. The reports of the chairmen are inspiring and comforting, for the distractions and demands of the present world crisis disturb not the duties of those who accept as their precious privilege the care of the disabled.

Dissemination of helpful information through 5 area conferences sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary brought representatives from 47 of the 48 departments. The national chairman is happy for this opportunity to express to the American Legion her sincere appreciation and that of her committee for the many courtesies extended by Legionnaires in the hostess departments, and in particular to express to the national officers, the national rehabilitation committee, and the Washington rehabilitation office appreciation for the counsel, help, and active participation in each conference. The director of the national rehabilitation committee and his representatives made an invaluable contribution to each program. Their clear, concise responses to questions were a help to all in attendance.

The invitation to attend the annual national rehabilitation conference in Washington, again arranged to conform with the dates of the annual national defense conference, was accepted, and the attendance of many representatives evidenced the interest and appreciation of Auxiliary workers. Throughout the year this spirit of cooperation was manifest, and many department reports show joint Legion and Auxiliary rehabilitation conferences or the attendance of Auxiliary members at Legion invitation in post service officers schools. Education in rehabilitation is one of the major objectives of this committee, and the establishment of hospital visitors schools in facilities where a need for them exists, the aim of the national rehabilitation committee.

Innovations are rare in the Auxiliary program; effort is devoted to progressive social service work which will ultimately benefit the veteran and his family. Personal visits and follow-up service have been stressed, with the result that the veteran's family is assuming its proper place in the mind of the rehabilitation worker who in earlier years considered only the hospitalized veteran.

Occupational therapy sales, Christmas gift shops, and hobby shops are promoted in many departments; insulin and other medicines are furnished; in short, the Auxiliary workers complement in every possible way the work of the Legion, for this is a joint program of service.

Statistical records in the annual report will show approximately 100,000 unit visits to hospitals; more than 140,000 men and women aided; continued contributions to the national rehabilitation fund; a voluntary contribution of 10 cents a member; Christmas expenditures of $244,845.78.

To the national chairman, Lynn U. Stambaugh; Watson B. Miller, national director; Carl Brown, assistant to the national director; T. O. Kraabel, executive secretary of the national committee; Bert Halligan, director of the national field service; the field secretaries, and each member of their respective staffs, and to all associates in this program, the American Legion Auxiliary committee expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation for the thoughtful courtesies and assistance through the year, and to the Legion and to the disabled it reiterates its pledge to "carry on."

ANNUAL REPORT

FOREWORD

It is with strange and intermingled feelings of regret, responsibility, and gratitude that the staff of the national rehabilitation committee at 1608 K Street, Washington, D. C., launches into the annual accounting of its work and activities for the past year.

The sentiment of regret or sadness springs from the fact that for the first time in 18 years this report is being formulated without the guiding hand and the expert mind of Past National Director of Rehabilitation Watson B. Miller. It would be futile to describe the reaction of members of the staff individually or collectively to his leaving the service.

Suffice it to say that everyone in this office realizes more clearly than ever the full responsibility which belongs to the rehabilitation service; and as a consequence each employee is endeavoring to put just that much more into his or her daily work. It is hoped that through this attitude and energy the loss of the services and leadership of Mr. Miller may be partially overcome.

And a feeling of gratitude is readily acknowledged. Without the good will and support of the national commander, the national headquarters staff, department officials, post officers, and the entire membership of the Legion, as well as of the national president, officers, and members of the Auxiliary, the rehabilitation program could not go forward. Likewise, the Forty and Eight and Eight and Forty contribute their part to the success of this undertaking. The national rehabilitation chairman and vice chairman, the executive committee of this service, and the liaison committee for the national executive committee have continued their solicitation and advice to an enterprise dedicated to serve disabled and unfortunate people. Harmonious relationship with the national field service, the national employment and legislative committees, and the publicity division has existed throughout the year. The manager of the Washington office has stimulated expeditious service by his understanding interest and support. And to the past national director of rehabilitation: "Thanks, thanks to thee, most worthy friend, for the lessons thou hast taught."

The activities of the past year have not been characterized by any outstanding legislative or administrative changes except possibly the growing potentiality of great numbers of the new armed forces becoming beneficiaries in one classification or another of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Recognition of this possibility is taken later in the report. Likewise, such legislative and administrative changes as directly affect the program for disabled veterans are commented upon in detail. Generally speaking, there has been very little diminution of the daily volume of work in those categories which have been and still are referable to this office. Claims, appeals, personal contacts, requests for research, data, et cetera, come in and are handled in a volume comparable to the average for the past several years.

A detailed analysis of the work is furnished under broad classification topics, and it is felt that these will rather completely cover all phases of the program.

CONFERENCES AND TRAVEL

Chronologically, the first event after the Boston convention which might be recognized in this accounting is the report to the national executive committee given in November 1940 by the then national chairman and national director. So little time having elapsed from the convention up to this meeting, there was not much change, except certain laws which were enacted during the latter days of the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. These were explained and additional comments thereon will be found in this report.

The new national chairman of rehabilitation, Lynn U. Stambaugh, visited the offices early in December and spent 2 days in studying the actions of the Boston convention, conferring with the national director, and generally preparing himself for the chairmanship of the committee. At the November meeting of the national executive committee it was decided to hold another annual national rehabilitation conference; and this took place at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 29 to 31, 1941.

In addition to approximately 200 rehabilitation people and service officers of both the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary, this conference was

attended by every member of the executive committee of the national rehabilitation committee, and of the liaison committee of the national executive committee. Meetings were conducted by National Chairman Stambaugh, assisted by National Vice Chairman Armstrong. A detailed account of the proceedings of this gathering has been printed and distributed. As has been customary, the sessions were addressed by the national commander, the national president, and national rehabilitation chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary, the chairman of the House of Representatives' Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, Administrator Frank T. Hines, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and a number of other national figures connected with the organization or the Government.

The deliberations and real work of the conference were accomplished through the medium of subcommittees which dealt broadly in the three fields of medical and hospital, claims and adjudication, and insurance. The annual conference always has been regarded as an occasion at which recommendations for improvement in procedure and administration of matters pertaining to disabled veterans might be appropriately advanced. Since the gathering has no policy-forming or mandatory powers, resolutions are ordinarily avoided. However, the recommendations coming from experienced service officers in the field are discussed by all conferees in the presence of officials from the Veterans' Administration; with the result that when finally formulated they rest quite securely upon a solid foundation.

One of the determinations of the executive committee of the national rehabilitation committee at the conference was to hold six area conferences during the months of April and May. In accordance with that decision area conferences were held at the following places and dates:

Place	Time	Area chairman	Washington office representatives
Providence, R. I.	Apr. 5–6, 1941	Lawrence D. Quigley	C. C. Brown. Dr. H. D. Shapiro.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Apr. 19–20, 1941	Samuel B. Gaskill	C. C. Brown. Dr. H. D. Shapiro.
New Orleans, La.	Apr. 25–26, 1941	G. W. Steagall	Dr. A. A. Chenay. Leonce R. Legendre.
Chicago, Ill.	May 4–5, 1941	James F. Burns	Leonce R. Legendre. Dr. H. D. Shapiro.
Salt Lake City, Utah	May 10–11, 1941	L. J. Holther, member designated by chairman.	T. O. Kraabel. Dr. H. D. Shapiro.
Portland, Oreg.	May 17–18, 1941	Eugene K. Oppenheimer	T. O. Kraabel. Dr. H. D. Shapiro.

At each one of these gatherings Administrator Hines delegated the medical director, or one of his assistants, and the assistant administrator in charge of compensation and pensions to attend as representatives of central office. From the national organization, the national chairman, the area chairman or vice chairman, the national field secretary for the area in which the meeting was held, and two representatives from the Washington office were in attendance. In addition thereto, area and department officials of both the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary, full-time department, State, and county service officers and managers and other officials of the Veterans' Administration came together and gave of their valuable experience and knowledge in the practical application of laws and regulations on veterans claims, Government life insurance, hospitalization, and domiciliary care. A goodly portion of those in attendance at area meetings, as well as at many rehabilitation gatherings, were medical men, nurses, and other professional people who have become involved in the rehabilitation program either as members of Veterans' Administration staffs, as active workers or consultants for the Legion and Auxiliary, or as collateral to their own day-by-day jobs.

The scheme formulated last year by Chairman Cliff as to the division of each 2-day conference was continued. The first day of each meeting was under the auspices of the American Legion and the sessions were presided over by the area chairman or his representative. The second day was assigned to the Veterans' Administration, with Assistant Administrator Clark or the medical director in the chair, depending upon the subject matter of the deliberations.

Whereas the agenda and topics for the first day had a very wide range with correspondingly good results, the program for the second day was more or less confined to questions which had been sent in from the field in advance and presented, with their answers to the conferees, in mimeographed form.

This method of going over problems of mutual interest to both the Veterans' Administration and the Legion also had its worth-while results. It was not intended that the mimeographing of these questions and answers would necessarily circumscribe the questions to be propounded from the floor, and quite often the contrary was in evidence, in that the transcribed question and response thereto stimulated two or three other questions bearing upon the same or related topics.

The subject matter of the Legion portion of these conferences was more or less outlined by the resolutions adopted at the Boston convention, by the recommendations expressed at the national conference, and by questions sent in by service officers. The medical consultant and the chief of claims have incorporated the considerations on these subjects brought up at the area meetings in their portion of the report.

It has been customary for some years now to have a national rehabilitation representative at the area child welfare meetings. Accordingly, representatives from this service were invited and attended the 1941 area meetings at the following dates and places:

Place	Date	Representative
Area A, Brattleboro, Vt	Jan. 18–19, 1941	Ralph Lavers.
Area B, Washington, D. C	Jan. 13 to Feb. 1, 1941	Bruce Stubblefield.
Area C, Montgomery, Ala	Feb. 7–8, 1941	Do.
Area D, Indianapolis, Ind	Jan. 10–11, 1941	Watson B. Miller.
Area E, San Francisco, Calif	Feb. 20–21, 1941	James P. Mulcare.

Collaboration by the respective directors of child welfare and rehabilitation has been deemed essential for the reason that the gradual liberalization of compensation and pension laws in behalf of widows and dependent children of World War veterans has a direct effect upon the effort of the child welfare group to serve and alleviate the problems presented by families of men hospitalized or deceased, who have no other means of providing for themselves. The members of the rehabilitation and field services who have had the opportunity of taking part in the child welfare deliberations have gained much which is helpful to them in carrying on with the development and presentation of claims for widows and dependent children. In turn, they have endeavored to present the current situation with reference to widows' and orphans' laws, and as to just what might be expected of a monetary or economic nature from that source in the solution of the problems daily presented to the child welfare service.

At this point, it might be stated that daily there are clearances of cases referred to the child welfare office with the field secretaries and the national rehabilitation office. Such clearance reports enable the child welfare people to know exactly what, if anything, has been paid or might be paid to the families of deceased or disabled veterans for whom help has been requested. As in so many major divisions of the American Legion program, the services of rehabilitation and child welfare meet and cross at many different points. Both groups diligently endeavor to collaborate with complete understanding of the respective fields and ends sought.

The arrangement of area meetings of the national rehabilitation committee proved particularly attractive to the American Legion Auxiliary, with the result that the rehabilitation section of that organization joined the Legion in the first year or two such meetings were held. For the past few years, however, the Auxiliary has conducted its own area conferences, at which representatives from the Washington office or the national field service have taken part. There is so much to be said for the American Legion Auxiliary and the results it obtains through its rehabilitation program, that we can only refer you to the report of its national rehabilitation chairman and area chairmen. However, we wish to record here the schedule of these meetings held during the past year

with names of the representatives from the rehabilitation or field services of the Legion who were in attendance:

Area	Place	Dates	American Legion representative
A	Boston, Mass	Jan. 20–21, 1941	T. O. Kraabel.
B	New York City	Feb. 2–3, 1941	Ralph Lavers. Watson B. Miller. Patrick E. Fox.
C	Montgomery, Ala	Feb. 5–6, 1941	Bruce Stubblefield.
D	Indianapolis, Ind	Jan. 8–9, 1941	Watson B. Miller.
E	San Francisco, Calif	Feb. 18–19, 1941	James P. Mulcare.

This topic cannot be abandoned without commenting upon the very pleasant, direct, and effective participation which the Auxiliary has been wont to extend down through the years to the Legion in the field of service to disabled men and women. Rehabilitation as understood and applied by the American Legion Auxiliary is both complementary and supplementary to the more technical phase of the work discharged by the American Legion.

In addition to the assignments at national and area meetings enumerated above, members of your rehabilitation staff are called upon from time to time to attend special gatherings or events in different departments.

In this group of visits should be mentioned a number made by National Director Miller from the time of the Boston convention up to his appointment as assistant administrator of the Federal Security Agency. The most extensive of these was the Minnesota-North Dakota trip, extending from November 1 to November 11, 1940.

This assignment was for the purpose of conferring with National Chairman E. V. Cliff, National Field Director Bert L. Halligan, and visiting the facilities at Fargo, Minneapolis, and Hines. Later that same month he attended a conference of social workers and service officers at Charleston, W. Va., while en route to attend the annual department commanders' and adjutants' conference and meeting of the national executive committee at Indianapolis.

Other trips which he made following the Boston convention were those to Fayetteville and Asheville, N. C., and Hartford, Conn.

Likewise, Dr. H. D. Shapiro, Carl C. Brown, Charles W. Stevens, Leonce Legendre, Quintus E. Camp, and T. O. Kraabel were sent out on a few special missions authorized by national headquarters. It is recognized that these special assignments out in the field are of considerable value to the members of the staff. Thereby opportunity is afforded to correlate and adjust viewpoints on matters which quite naturally arise in the everyday application of laws and regulations to veterans' cases. Occasional participation of a rehabilitation representative in any given matter or problem in the field has a tendency to clarify and render more effective the cooperative effort between the practicing service officers and the Washington headquarters. However, travel on the part of members of the Washington staff is not generally contemplated except for the occasions of the national convention and the two meetings of the national executive committee each year. And then only a designated few are required to be present on an official basis. Official trips aside from these come about because of special occasions and situations which cannot always be anticipated.

NATIONAL FIELD SERVICE

In conducting visits from the national organization to the department headquarters and service officers, the national field service under the direction of Bert L. Halligan continues to perform effectively. And this despite the inroads made upon the rather limited personnel of that service. During the past year one of the long-time members of that staff, June W. Valiant, resigned to accept a position in a private enterprise. In his place the national commander appointed Past Department Commander Jack M. Oakey, of Colorado. At this writing Jack has been on the job approximately 6 months and his performance is regarded as commendable in every way. Another loss to the field service which has left its mark is that of the services of Henry H. Dudley, who served

the lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf States for the past 4 years. Hank has been appointed director of national defense activities at national headquarters and he has been on that work now, on a temporary basis and more recently a permanent basis, for approximately 5 months.

With the resignation of Watson B. Miller and the tentative arrangement in the Washington office to carry on with the work which he had performed, the former executive secretary, T. O. Kraabel, was made acting director and Bruce Stubblefield was called in from the field service to become executive secretary. This further depleted the staff of the field service, and for the time being members of the Washington office are endeavoring to serve Bruce's old territory, pending the reallotment of same or the appointment of a new field man.

Despite the above-described loss of manpower, the national field director has carried on very effectively with the accepted program of the field service of periodical visits, conferences, and interviews with department officials and at Veterans' Administration facilities in the respective area assigned to each field secretary. He himself has had one of the largest territories to cover and until the past year has served it personally. During the past several months it has been necessary to call upon others of the rehabilitation and field services to substitute on two or three different occasions when pressure of work kept him at his headquarters.

There is set forth below an accounting of the recommendations which the field service has sent in for improvement of Veterans' Administration functions and with reference to other matters touching upon the administration of benefits provided for sick, disabled, or destitute ex-service men. Consideration of these recommendations and the approvals, in toto or in part, will disclose the degree of knowledge and interest which the American Legion has in the intricate system of the Veterans' Administration and its operations. These comments and recommendations are made with only one thought in mind, and that is the maintenance of the best possible service in medicine, care, and adjudication for men who are still suffering directly or indirectly from their participation in the emergency of 1917–18, and for ex-service men of other wars and of the Regular Establishment.

The Veterans' Administration has exhibited appreciation of the efforts of the national field service of the American Legion and of the personnel of the Washington office, in bringing to their notice recommendations looking toward the general improvement in service to our disabled group as well as the general upkeep of our hospitals and equipment. During the past fiscal year, the Washington staff presented a total of 389 recommendations, touching every phase of activity of the Veterans' Administration. One hundred thirty-eight of these recommendations were approved and put into effect immediately by the Veterans' Administration, 28 were approved in part, and 49 disapproved. The remaining 174 recommendations are still pending. The majority of these pending recommendations have received the approval of the officials of the Veterans' Administration, but it has not been possible to complete action on them because there has not been sufficient money available under the current budget. It is safe to assume, however, that as fast as money can be made available practically all will be authorized.

In this connection it should be pointed out that for the past 4 years the budget requirements of the Veterans' Administration have been cut by the Director of the Budget with the thought that substitution would be made through the use of Work Projects Administration funds. Theoretically, this would be true, but actually, the work accomplished through Work Projects Administration labor amounts to less than half one can accomplish by direct appropriation. In other words, the efficiency of the Work Projects Administration does not compare with the purchase-and-hire system employed by the Veterans' Administration, where direct appropriation is made. As a result of this system there is approximately a $10,000,000 shortage in the amount needed to place our hospitals in A-1 condition, based on sound economy. If this system continues, it will result in an eventual request for a tremendous amount, or the speedy deterioration of the hospitals, paralleling the experience of the old national home service. Your Washington staff and the national field service, with the cooperation of the Veterans' Administration, are doing everything possible to prevent this.

NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941

	Washington office	Field office
Letters received	72,748	12,111
Letters written	113,791	8,898
Office interviews	11,572	5,717
Government case files reviewed	17,980	3,866
Telephone contacts, claims and procedure	12,183	----------
Hospitalization effected	141	343
Personal appearances:		
Appeal board	3,653	[1] 1,355
Other boards	3,121	
Hospital visits	118	----------
Miscellaneous conferences on claims	7,817	----------
Field trips	19	[2] 172
RECOVERIES		
Adjusted compensation	$22,066.29	$625.00
Disability compensation	286,269.78	31,010.85
Death compensation	362,564.98	
Pension	33,780.02	----------
Burial	13,868.60	----------
Insurance	1,818,264.06	2,300.00
Emergency officers' retirement	22,380.98	----------
Miscellaneous	9,184.93	1,432.00
Total	2,568,379.64	35,367.85
Washington office	$2,568,379.64	
Field office	35,367.85	
Grand total	2,603,747.49	

[1] Boards.
[2] Field trips or hospital visits, investigations, and conferences.

1940 BOSTON CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

This report covers the resolutions on rehabilitation as reported to the Boston convention by the convention rehabilitation committee.

The resolutions will be referred to by number in the order in which they appear on pages 46 to 48, inclusive, of the official Summary of Proceedings of the twenty-second national convention.

CLAIMS AND PROCEDURE

It will be understood that many of the requests made herein may be accomplished only through new or amendatory legislation. In each such instance appropriate legislation has been proposed and presented to Congress through the legislative committee. Hearings have been held and the Legion viewpoint in support of each proposal presented to the appropriate congressional committee.

As this report is being prepared (July), it is impossible to report achievement of any current legislative objective, although there was accomplishment of results during the Seventy-sixth Congress which will be noted.

In the interest of brevity this report will not include a further statement except such historical or other statements as may be needed. Rather, the number of the bill and the name of the sponsor will be given and it may be understood that the foregoing paragraphs cover the current situation.

Resolution 4, from the Department of Alabama, asks payment of the statutory allowance of $35 a month for loss or loss of use of an eye, where the visual acuity is 5/200 or less.

Under the 1933 rating schedule, which is applicable to these cases, visual acuity of 5/200 or less, bilateral, permits a rating of permanent total, but the loss of use of an eye is not admitted. H. R. 2664 introduced by Mr. Engel, January 24, 1941, covers.

Resolution 19, from the Department of Arkansas, records opposition to any reduction of compensation or any other benefits to service-connected World War veterans such as occurred under the 1933 Economy Act.

This resolution voices the often-expressed thought of the American Legion that there should be no attempt on the part of the United States to economize at the expense of the World War veteran.

Your committee knows of no present proposal on the part of the administration which might lead to a curtailment of the rights of World War veterans.

Some have expressed fear that the present expansion of the Military Establistment may lead to an early increase in requirements for hospital beds to the detriment of the World War veteran. This subject is covered in a special section of this report.

Resolution 43, from the Department of Georgia, would require the Veterains' Administration to send to the families of all deceased veterans an application for Government headstone.

In rejecting this proposal the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs points out that the furnishing of headstones is under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General's office, War Department, and that the Veterans' Administration receives notice of many deaths where eligibility for headstone is not present, thus the Administrator feels that it would be improper for the Veterans' Administration to encroach upon the authority and function of the War Department.

H. R. 3854, introduced by Mr. Rankin, Mississippi, March 6, 1941.

Resolution 45, from the Department of Georgia, requests that the Veterans' Administration be required to review all old death claims and to advise dependents of possible rights to benefits which might be available under any applicable law.

Following discussion with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, it has been agreed that a representative sample review will be made by the Veterans' Administration to determine if it seems feasible and worth while to review the entire list. It will be some time before the result of the sample review is available for analysis.

Resolution 50, from the Department of Georgia, recommends that the Veterans' Administration be required to write all veterans with service-connected disabilities rated as less than 10 percent disabling, advising them as to their rights and on the submission of evidence to show disabilities of 10 percent or more.

In rejecting this proposal the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs points to two previous reviews of such cases, the first covering all less than 10 percent cases, authorized by a service letter of May 15, 1937, and the second by service letter of August 8, 1939, covering only combat cases. It is said that the first review developed comparatively few cases in which benefit could be allowed. However, the review of combat cases produced excellent results.

To accomplish the intent of this resolution would require a third review of all cases now rated as service connected but less than 10 percent disabling. Under present conditions, with many key men of the Veterans' Administration in active military service, with the increase in work occasioned by the expansion of the military establishment, and some uncertainty as to the immediate future, it seems impossible to expect further concessions on this point.

Resolution 52, from the Department of Georgia, asks that the rating agencies of the Veterans' Administration be required to recognize and give full credence, unless properly rebutted, to all evidence relating to combat service, hazardous duty, exposure to elements, and length and type of military service.

In answer to this request the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has said: "While length and type of service may not be considered as specific and controlling factors, they are without question influential in making adjudicative determinations. It is apparent that length and type of service, if made a deciding element, would in many cases operate as a bar to service connection."

The Administrator further points out that length and particularly type of military duty are frequently controlling considerations, in connection with sound medical judgment, to the granting or denying of service connection.

It is the observation of the staff of the Washington office engaged in handling claims that strenuous military duty performed by a claimant is a material argument in his behalf and is sometimes the controlling factor in an allowance.

H. R. 2652, introduced by Mr. Voorhis, of California.

Resolution 53, from the Department of Georgia, asks that a power of attorney accorded by a veteran during life be continued in effect even after his death, although immediate issues have been disposed of, unless revoked by him or his dependents.

Current Veterans' Administration regulations provide that a power of attorney given by an individual remains in complete effect unless changed or revoked and that a power of attorney, "in the event of the death of a veteran, be

recognized for a reasonable period thereafter as to claims in the course of prosecution at the time of such death."

It will be seen that as to the first request there is no difference of opinion. As to the second request, it must be recognized that a power of attorney always dies with the grantor and that legally the grantor of a power of attorney cannot bind his dependents.

Your committee knows of no instances of embarrassment or loss of benefit to dependents through failure of courtesy in recognizing the American Legion as representative of dependents immediately after the death of a veteran.

Resolution 54, from the Department of Georgia, requests that the Veterans' Administration be required to advise claimants in greater detail as to reason for disallowance of claim and why the evidence presented is insufficient to permit award of benefits.

Veterans' Administration instructions regarding correspondence require that all letters to veterans be in simple and understandable language. Your committee believes that much difficulty could be avoided if the intent of the instructions could be carried into effect in every letter written by the Veterans' Administration. To that end continuous vigilance as to disregard of instructions should be encouraged in the hope that this will be the most effective method of securing cooperation.

Resolution 78, from the Department of Maine, asks that the national rehabilitation committee be continued "at its present highly efficient level."

Your acting director and his associates in the Washington office of the committee make reference to the report of the chairman.

Resolution 110, from the Department of Nebraska, asks amendment to section 202 (3), World War Veterans' Act, to increase allowance for loss or loss of use of an extremity, from $25 to $35.

This has been completely accomplished through passage of section 6, Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 17, 1940.

Resolution 111, from the Department of Nebraska, asks that the time limit for filing of appeals be extended from 1 to 2 years.

H. R. 2663, introduced by Mr. Engel January 24, 1941.

Resolution 145, from the Department of North Dakota, asks review of cases under the service letter of April 2, 1940, and that awards under this instruction be made effective from date of receipt of evidence establishing claim.

The service letter of April 2, 1940, was an administrative issue materially liberalizing the definition of permanent total disability, especially where claim is based on impairment not due to military service. It is also applicable to directly service-connected cases.

In denying the committee's request for review, the administrator says that this is in accord with the established policy of the Veterans' Administration "in a disallowed or terminated case that a claim must be filed as a prerequisite for consideration under a beneficial amendment to the rating schedule."

The policy of the Veterans' Administration as to the effective date of awards is, "cases in pending status when the service letter was promulgated would be rated as of the date of administrative determination, other cases from date of claim but not earlier than April 2, 1940."

Resolution 147, from the Department of North Dakota, requests amendment to laws to provide that the dependent parent or parents of two or more sons or daughters who died from service-incurred disabilities be paid the full amount of death benefits which might be payable in each case.

H. R. 1809, introduced by Mr. Claypool January 10, 1941.

Resolution 185, from the Department of Washington, requests restoration of full compensation in presumptively service-incurred cases.

H. R. 1623, introduced by Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, January 8, 1941.

Resolution 186, from the Department of Washington, asks that the year time limit in burial claims be removed.

Section 4, Public, No. 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 17, 1940, extends the time for filing such claims from 1 to 2 years, and permits payment of certain claims previously denied by the Veterans' Administration.

S. 57, introduced by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, January 6, 1941.

Resolution 189 from the Department of Washington requests payment of accrued compensation or other benefit to the estate of a veteran even though rating action had not been completed at the time of the death of the veteran.

H. R. 1066, introduced by Mr. Peterson, of Florida, January 3, 1941.

Resolution 193, from the Department of Washington, asks that death claims be adjudicated in the regional office prior to sending the files to Washington for the payment of insurance.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs reminds the committee that this procedure was tried in 1937 and resulted in pronounced delay in the settlement of a number of insurance claims, with criticism on the part of the insurance beneficiary.

Government life insurance ordinarily represents a much greater assistance to the beneficiary than any other sum which might be payable. Thus it seems reasonable that the Veterans' Administration should be permitted to make settlement of a contract before disposing of lesser claims.

Resolution 225, from the Department of Arizona, asks amendment of the service letter of April 2, 1940, to include the 1925 rating schedule for the purpose of establishing permanent and total disability.

The Veterans' Administration has held that the 1925 rating schedule, issued under authority of the World War Veterans' Act, and reinstated by Public, No. 141, Seventy-third Congress, is frozen and may be amended only by law. The American Legion has generally accepted this decision.

The principles set forth by the service letter of April 2, 1940, are applicable to directly service-connected disabilities, except as to reduction of stated rating percentages for increasing age, thus the principal benefit through accomplishment of the resolution would be to the presumptively service-connected group. So far, there has been evident no disposition on the part of Congress to enlarge the benefit payable to this group.

In some classifications the 1925 rating schedule is more liberal in according total or permanent total ratings than the 1933 rating schedule, as enlarged by the service letter of April 2, 1940.

Perhaps the best solution of any difficulties leading to this proposal could best be handled as individual claims rather than as an attempt to secure legislative enactment.

Resolution 249, from the Department of Louisiana, requests amendment of regulations:

1. To limit the Board of Veterans' Appeals to the questions appealed from.
2. That each Board member be responsible for the decisions rendered.
3. That regional office hearing in appeal cases be continued.
4. That decisions of the Board clearly dispose of the pertinent evidence involved and that in the case of denial a detailed decision supporting the denial be given the claimant.

1. Present regulations of the Veterans' Administration (Rules and Practice 9804) give the Board of Veterans' Appeals authority to correct clear and unmistakable error in any question at issue, but require that any error discovered in a question not at issue before the Board will be referred to the proper service of the Veterans' Administration for attention.

2. The members of the Board who sign a decision are individually and jointly responsible for the decision. By recent instruction of the chairman, Board of Veterans' Appeals, the names of the Board members now appear on each copy of the decision. This instruction was issued following conference between members of the Washington office staff and the chairman.

It is known to your committee that an increasing number of the Board's decisions are actually prepared by the Board rather than by consultants.

3. There is no proposal to do away with appellate hearings in the regional offices.

4. The form and content of the decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals has improved materially during the past year and this improvement has gone far toward accomplishing the long expressed wishes of the American Legion. Copies of the decisions are given to claimants wherever possible, and where impossible complete letters are written, but here the human element enters, and there is not infrequent failure to advise appellants fully.

Resolution 251, from the Department of Louisiana, asks that rating boards be authorized to order reexaminations in combat-injury cases on the request of the claimant or his representative, without submitting additional medical evidence.

In rejecting this proposal the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs suggests that it does not seem equitable to accord special privileges in such cases, that most combat injuries have reached a level as to degree of disability, and further calls

attention to present regulations with respect to claims for increase in compensation.

Rules and Practice, rule 1186 provides that a reexamination may be authorized when the claim is supported by competent evidence indicating an increase in disability or the reasonable probability thereof.

As will be noted, there is no limitation as to the type of evidence which must be submitted in order to secure reexamination.

Resolution 253, from the Department of Louisiana, asks that all issues of the Veterans' Administration be in simple and clear language and that all stations be given copies of every issue interpreting policy and procedure.

In commenting upon this resolution, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs said: "The Veterans' Administration is thoroughly in accord with the object of this resolution." It is not an easy matter to place in simple and clear language a subject so complex as interpretation of law and the many technical details continually before the Veterans' Administration. However, it is believed that there has been some improvement and this should continue.

The Administrator also says that it is his policy to distribute to all stations copies of all issues interpreting policy and procedure. As a result of this resolution the Administrator has again cautioned all services of central office to keep these points in mind.

Resolution 254, from the Department of Louisiana, requests amendment of rating schedules to permit a rating of at least 10 percent for all service-connected combat disabilities.

H. R. 2857, introduced by Mr. Allen, of Louisiana, January 29, 1941, would provide a minimum rating of 10 percent for wounds incurred in line of duty.

Resolution 262, from the Department of New Jersey, requests amendatory legislation to include a dependent widower in the definition of the term widow.

H. R. 1622, introduced by Mr. Hankins, of Mississippi, January 8, 1941.

Resolution 362, from the Department of New Jersey, insists on the issuance of a loose-leaf manual for post service officers.

A loose-leaf manual is now being prepared by the committee and should be released to the departments soon after the national convention.

Resolution 431, from the Department of California, requests issuance of more reasonable regulations to meet existing conditions which make it extremely difficult to prove marital relationship.

This subject has been considered with the Veterans' Administration both formally and informally, but as this report is being prepared (July) formal instructions have not been released. It is known to your committee that several cases involving this question have been favorably disposed of by special central office consideration.

With the rapidly changing conditions in all of Europe, the best current approach to this difficult problem is by special reference of each case to the central office of the Veterans' Administration or the national rehabilitation committee.

Resolution 488, from the Department of Iowa, reaffirms the fourth point of the 1933 four-point program—"That in no event shall widows and/or dependent children of deceased World War veterans be without Government protection."

H. R. 4, introduced by Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, January 3, 1941, is the American Legion proposal for accomplishment of this. Passed by lower House and is now before the Senate Finance Committee (July).

Resolution 490, from the Department of Iowa, requests review of all early death claims to determine if lapsed insurance may be saved by section 305.

This request has been rejected by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the reason that there is "no restriction upon the right of such persons to claim and to be awarded any benefits found due them" on a contract of insurance, and for the further reason that work incident to the National Service Life Insurance Act will require the services of the trained personnel of the Veterans' Administration to such an extent that it is presently impractical to conduct such review.

Resolution 501, from the Department of Missouri asks Government cooperation in supplying necessary tools and materials to handicapped persons who are being vocationally trained under State law.

H. R. 4960, introduced by Mr. Larrabee, June 4, 1941, covers this request.

Resolution 527, from the Department of Michigan, asks that the Veterans' Administration give full and complete information relative to social-security benefits to the various offices of the Veterans' Administration and to service officers of veterans' organizations.

This resolution has been discussed informally with the Veterans' Administration, the Federal Security Agency, and, as opportunity has presented, with our associates in the field. The Federal Security Agency maintains a completely decentralized set-up where complete information is available and where many benefits may be allowed completely. It has seemed the consensus that there should be complete cooperation between these great Government agencies, but that there should not be conflict of interest, and that each agency should be responsible for dissemination of information within its province.

Unquestionably, the American Legion will have to display more interest in social-security benefits, but it is believed best to look to that agency rather than the Veterans' Administration for correct advice and instruction.

Resolution 545, from the Department of Minnesota, asks that the Administrator of Veterans Affairs be accorded authority to amend the 1925 rating schedule.

H. R. 3098, introduced by Mr. Sheridan February 5, 1941.

Resolution 592, from the Department of Oklahoma, asks amendment of existing regulations to permit a permanent and total rating for any veteran who is unable to follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of disability of whatever origin.

Numerous bills which would accomplish this thought have been introduced by members of Congress. However, as this report is being prepared (July), it appears that the American Legion may have to concentrate on H. R. 4845, which increases the amount payable under part III, regulation 1 (a), and makes some concessions on an age basis for permanent total disability. Passed by lower House July 7, 1941.

Resolution 593, from the Department of Oklahoma, requests amendment of regulations to permit complete decision and adjudication of all common-law marriages by the regional offices.

In denying this request the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs gives as his reason "This is because of the complexity of the laws involved and the fact that the various State laws and interpretations thereof are not readily available to the personnel of the regional offices and combined facilities and that it is impossible to furnish each of these stations with a law library sufficiently comprehensive to permit complete research and authoritative decision."

Resolution 594, from the Department of Oklahoma, asks that the Veterans' Administration be required to accept, unless fraud is proved, any official record of birth or death when the filing of such record has met the requirement of the applicable State law.

Your committee has made many representations to the Veterans' Administration on this subject during recent years and those representations were repeated following passage of this resolution.

Ordinarily, birth records are accepted by the Veterans' Administration where established within a reasonable period after birth, but where the record is established many years after birth compliance with regulations is required. The committee has been informed that the Civil Service Commission, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Children's Bureau, and the Department of State, all adhere to the same policy. This is on the general theory of law that the evidentiary value of a record is impaired when the record is established on the basis of memory long after the happeing of the event recorded.

As to death certificates, regulations provide that proof of death may be made by a certified copy of the appropriate State record. The difficulty complained of is apparently directed at the stated cause of death rather than the fact of death. Mandatory acceptance of the stated cause of death would be detrimental in many cases, as it would prohibit consideration of evidence of explanatory or enlarging nature for the purpose of showing that a service-connected disability, not mentioned on the death certificate, might have been a contributing factor to death. For this reason the committee has not taken issue with the present practice of the Veterans' Administration.

Resolution 595, from the Department of Oklahoma, requests a rating of 1 percent or more for all service-connected disabilities.

The intent of this resolution is to secure a specific rating so that the veteran may secure civil-service preference.

Accomplishment of the intent of the resolution may be reported as of June 3, 1941, when the Administrator of Veterans' affairs advised the committee of an agreement between the Civil Service Commission and the Veterans' Administration that "disability preference is now being granted where the records of this Administration acceptably disclose the present existence of service-connected

disability upon medical examination. In the case of injuries in action, residuals ascertainable by medical examination will not be required."

Resolution 618, from the Department of Texas, asks increase from $30 to $50 a month for permanent and total disability not due to military service under part III, regulation 1 (a).

H. R. 4845, passed by the lower House July 7, 1941, increases the amount payable from $30 to $40 a month, and accords a permanent and total disability to any veteran 65 years or over who meets the service and income requirements of part III, veterans regulation 1 (a).

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL

Resolution 22, from the Department of Arkansas, asks for allotment of 150 beds at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. The current contract calls for 125 beds for the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase from a previous allotment of 100 beds. As in the past, savings of bed-days may be allocated so to possibly increase the number of beds for use.

Resolution 48, from the Department of Georgia, asks a 1-year presumption of service connection for the nontubercular respiratory diseases. This subject has been kept actively before the Veterans' Administration by the committee for many years but without result. H. R. 3851, introduced by Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, March 6, 1941.

Resolution 191, from the Department of Washington, asks a full-time Veteerans' Administration contact representative in each general medical hospital of the Veterans' Administration. For current status of the contact service see that portion of the report so headed. The American Legion has for years insisted upon improvement of this service. Weak spots still remain. These have been called to the attention of the Administrator, who responded that in the opinion of the Veterans' Administration "our present field contact service is sufficient to meet the needs of the patients in our hospitals." The committee regards this resolution as remaining in effect and efforts will be continued.

Resolution 287, from the Department of South Dakota, asks that the Veterans' Administration improve the standard of physical examinations for rating purposes. This subject was presented to the Administrator who agreed with the presentation and issued general instructions to the field service which have been helpful. In addition, the publication of a revised manual for medical examiners which has been emphasized by the Veterans' Administration has been helpful.

Resolution 298, from the Department of Texas, asks that the so-called misconduct and congenital disorders be recognized as ratable disabilities.

As to the misconduct conditions, Public 196 and Public 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, accord much benefit in the service-incurred cases.

The service letter of April 2, 1940, has been helpful as to the nonservice connected congenital conditions.

Further general issues on this subject may not be reported. However, through the effort of the medical consultant of this committee and the cooperation of the medical council and the neuropsychiatric service of the Veterans' Administration, cases have been considered on an individual basis, thereby affording relief to a considerable number of veterans heretofore barred because of such diagnoses.

Resolution 395, from the Department of Wisconsin, asks that date of graduation requirement for a physician be removed providing they are otherwise qualified.

H. R. 2102, introduced January 13, 1941.

Resolution 437, from the Department of California, asks increase in medical, nursing, and other professional personnel of the Veterans' Administration.

Looking toward the accomplishment of this request it may be reported—

That the Veterans' Administration is experimenting at one station to determine if professional and associated personnel may be relieved of duties other than strictly medical.

That the old ratio of medical personnel to bed capacity has been abandoned. This permits each station to be considered on the basis of its needs.

That there has been some increase in the medical and nursing personnel due largely to the opening of new facilities; the final adjustment due to the 8-hour-day arrangement; and surveys at individual facilities stimulated by recommendations of this committee and the national field service.

This is a continuing problem as to which the American Legion endeavors to be alert. Currently a survey of medical and related personnel is being conducted, the findings of which will form the basis of further recommendations to the Administrator.

Resolution 601, from the Department of Oklahoma, requests amendment of the rating schedules of the Veterans' Administration to provide total ratings for functional nervous disorders.

It is not possible to report accomplishment of this thought by any announced change of policy of the Veterans' Administration, but as reported under resolution 298, relief has been secured in many cases. The committee recognizes and reports the possibility of further relief for these cases.

Resolution 644, from the Department of Ohio, is fully covered in the medical section of this report.

RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY CONSTRUCTION

Resolutions 21, 34, 68, 86, 109, 138, 142, 160, 163, 184, 224, 228, 290, 294, 295, 296, 300, 335, 336, 337, 348, 394, 432, 523, 540, 591, 646, 648, from various departments, were referred to the committee under the policy established at the Cleveland convention.

Bills have been introduced on each of these resolutions and representations made to the Federal Board of Hospitalization.

For complete report on location of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and comment on accomplished and prospective construction, refer to that general subject in this report.

INSURANCE RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 6 from the Department of Alabama directs attention to delays in the settlement of insurance claims and asks that this be brought to the attention of the Veterans' Administration, with request for immediate remedy.

Without question, everyone engaged in handling claims for maturity of Government life insurance has met with disheartening instances of delay and confusion, but, unless justified, those instances should not color the entire picture and all of us should bear in mind that we seldom see or even hear of the many claims which are disposed of quickly and to the complete satisfaction of the insured.

This subject was called to the attention of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, who reminded the committee of two surveys conducted in recent months, one covering death claims and the other disability claims for the payment of Government (converted) life insurance.

The survey of death claims, pulled at random, "disclosed a lapse of approximately 24.5 days between date of claim and date of approval of award, of which time and an average of 12.9 days was consumed by the claimant in submitting complete evidence." After approval of the award approximately 9 days are required for the voucher to clear the finance service of the Veterans' Administration and the Treasury Department.

It can be said that, except in questionable cases, payment of death claims proceeds with reasonable facility.

As to claims for maturity based upon allegation of total and permanent disability, the survey disclosed: "The average lapsed period between date of claim and approval of award is 90.3 days, with an additional period of approximately 10.7 days from date of approval of award to the date check is mailed."

(NOTE.—In both instances the figures represent calendar days, not working days.)

In the opinion of your committee the average time required for disposition of the disability claims is too long.

In fairness, it must be said that during recent months the insurance claims council has been burdened by review, as to insurability, of applications for new insurance, both Government (converted) life and national service life. This comes about through the emergency increase in military personnel and is about cleared up.

The major source of delay appears to be in accomplishing the needed physical-mental examinations. In an attempt to cure this the Administrator in May 1941 issued instructions which should be helpful.

These instructions require that claims for maturity of insurance by permanent and total disability, by total disability, and for waiver of premiums should be filed with the central office, Veterans' Administration. Immediate physical examination will then be requested through the appropriate field station.

If there is a record of examination within 90 days preceding request it is not necessary to secure another.

In cases of severe organic disability, with reasonably current and reliable medical information available, reexamination is not necessary.

These instructions, with the slowing up of the new insurance load, should materially reduce elapsed time between filing of claim and allowance or disallowance.

Resolution 107 from the Department of Nebraska requests amendment of section 307, World War Veterans' Act, to provide that after a Government life-insurance contract has been in effect 2 years it shall be incontestable for any reason except nonpayment of premiums.

H. R. 1583 introduced by Mr. Bates of Kentucky, January 8, 1941.

Resolution 539 from the Department of Minnesota requests complete study of Government life-insurance fund.

For discussion of and report on this resolution, see that portion of this report captioned "The Government Life Insurance Fund."

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR STUDY AND NECESSARY ACTION

Resolution 33 from the Department of Colorado asks for study of the value of mineral springs in the State of Colorado.

This general subject has been before the committee for a long time; it is controversial in nature and as the curative value of mineral springs, except in a few instances, has not been accepted by the medical profession, your committee reserves opinion until further studies have been completed.

Resolution 51 from the Department of Georgia recommends appointment of 2 or more officers of the day in general medical and surgical hospitals of more than 250-bed capacity.

The medical director advises that the policy of assigning two or more officers of the day was under discussion sometime ago and it was brought out that bed capacity alone is not the important factor upon which this consideration should be based. A survey of field stations was made and this brought out that some facilities, due to the number of urgent and critical cases, as well as to the scattered arrangements of some of the wards, would need assistant officers of the day, whereas other stations of equal or larger size might not. The conclusion was that the matter should be left to the manager to determine the need for two or more officers of the day for his institution. He still has that authority.

It is understood that there has been some talk in the direction of requiring each officer of the day to occupy the room or quarters assigned to him while on tour of duty. This will serve to keep the officer nearer the patients and more readily available than if he spent the night at his own quarters on the reservation. It is hoped that an instruction on this will come out in the near future.

Resolution 145 from the Department of North Dakota requests removal from Veterans' Administration Form P–10 of questions pertaining to income and property.

The committee has had this subject before the Administrator for some years. The Administrator has agreed to revisions of the Form P–10 when the present supply is exhausted.

Resolution 161 from the Department of Pennsylvania and resolution 484 from the Department of Iowa ask that osteopathic therapy be made available to veterans through the Veterans' Administration.

This controversial subject has been before the American Legion for years. Perhaps it has not received the attention merited; in any event, the committee has undertaken a study of the question. Three members of the staff have visited osteopathic schools or hospitals, but the committee is not yet ready to make final report.

Resolutions 434 and 435 from the Department of California relate to the Sawtelle Facility of the Veterans' Administration. These resolutions are local in nature; in cooperation with the Department of California, they have been

given attention and it may be reported that a representative of the construction service of the Veterans' Administration is now making a survey at Sawtelle; studies are also under way in central office and when these studies are completed this committee will be consulted before final determination is made.

Resolution 541 from the Department of Minnesota is local in nature, having reference to physical examinations and ratings at the Veterans' Administration Facility, Fargo, N. Dak. Accomplishment on a trial basis may be reported.

Resolution 659 from the Department of Hawaii is local in nature and relates to hospital and domiciliary care in Hawaii. Complete information relative to the existing situation in Hawaii has been given to the Federal Board of Hospitalization. However, the full board has not yet had time to attack this problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

The proceedings of this conference have been printed and distributed. Report is here made of items referred to the standing committee for attention.

1. The policy of charging a person seeking civil-service employment a fee of $2.50 to cover cost of physical examination.

By law the Veterans' Administration is prohibited from using its appropriation for hospitalization or examination of any person except beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration unless reimbursement is made to the appropriation at rates fixed by the Administrator.

By an all-station letter of April 29, 1941, the Administrator says that "this prohibition is not applicable where the examination is conducted primarily to determine eligibility or continued eligibilty to benefits from the Veterans' Administration." Thus, if an examination is in order to determine need for continued hospital or domiciliary care, this may be made by Veterans' Administration physicians and a copy furnished to the Civil Service Commission or other Government agency without charge.

This gives relief to patients and domiciliary members of Veterans' Administration facilities.

2. Submission of printed instructions by the Administration to physicians who furnish affidavits for claims purposes, outlining the essentials of a statement which would give a full and complete picture of the veteran's condition at the time the examination was made.

Outline essentials of affidavits to be used in showing unemployability with a request that the Administration furnish such outline when seekng evdence of such unemployability.

After correspondence with members of the committee, these subjects were presented to the Administrator who, after consideration of the proposals, reminds that Administration form 504 is available for the assistance of physicians offering testimony and form 527 (employment affidavit) for assistance in showing unemployability.

The Administrator also suggested that it had seemed inadvisable to prepare a standard form of affidavit for lay evidence because of the variety of information that might be sought or available. The committee agrees with this conclusion. Form affidavits are frequently useful, but too often they become only forms and thus lose evidentiary value.

3. Recommendations that the Veterans' Administration be requested to place the form P–10 in the claims file.

This recommendation was submitted to the Administrator but rejected for the reason that ordinarily the form P–10 does not contain sufficient information to be of value for rating purposes. However, the Administrator concedes that where a form P–10 does contain sufficient information to be of adjudicatory value it may be placed in the claims file and used for rating purposes.

4. The last national convention referred certain resolutions proposing general pensions for World War veterans to the national executive committee. They were in turn referred to the national rehabilitation committee.

The conference suggested that this subject should not be disposed of hurriedly and left the subject "in the hands of the national executive committee and the standing rehabilitation committee for study," adding this remark: "Let's give them ample time to make a report."

This action was reported to the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee and rests there.

CHANGES IN LAW

Public, 743, Seventy-sixth Congress, July 15, 1940, is in effect an amendment of Public, 506, Seventieth Congress, May 24, 1928, the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act. It permits reinstatement on the emergency officers' retired list of officers on the rolls on March 19, 1933, but who have been unable to meet the causative factor requirement of Public, 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, providing that their disability is shown to have been incurred in or aggravated by active service, between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in fact in line of duty, without benefit of statutory or regulatory presumption.

It also extends the time for filing claim for emergency officers' retirement for those whose disability resulted from injury or disease incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States.

Public, 746, Seventy-sixth Congress, July 18, 1940, permits retirement of certain World War provisional, probationary, or temporary officers on the same as emergency officers.

Public, 747, Seventy-sixth Congress, July 18, 1940, extends benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the officers and enlisted Reserve Corps injured in line of duty while performing active duty or engaged in authorized training between February 28, 1925, and July 15, 1939.

Public, Resolution 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, August 27, 1940, provides for the mobilization for active Federal service of the National Guard, Reserve Corps, and certain retired personnel.

Public, 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, September 16, 1940, is the Selective Training and Service Act.

Public, 796, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 5, 1940, provides for burial and funeral expenses of veterans of the regular peacetime Military Establishment who were discharged for disability incurred in line of duty, or who at time of death are in receipt of pension for a service-incurred disability.

Public, 801, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 8, 1940, the National Service Life Insurance Act, provides for a new type of insurance for persons in the active military and naval service of the United States. This act is administered by the Veterans' Administration.

This act also amends the Railroad Retirement Act to permit allowance under stated circumstances for time spent in military service of the United States during a war period in computing annuity allowance under the act.

Public, 828, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 9, 1940, restricts and regulates the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States to beneficiaries living outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, in any case, where the Secretary of the Treasury determines that postal, transportation, or banking facilities in general, or local conditions in the country to which such check is to be delivered, are such that there is not reasonable assurance that the payee will actually receive such check and be able to negotiate it for full value.

Public, 846, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 14, 1940, amends the Civil Service Retirement Act so that all of a veteran's military or naval service may be counted in computing civil-service annuity where compensation or pension is based on a service-connected disability, and as to those receiving pension on account of a non-service-connected disability or age all of such service except the minimum period of service required to support the pension award. As to World War service this period is 90 days.

Public, 861, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 17, 1940, known as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, provides for the suspension of the enforcement of certain civil liabilities, such as rent, installment contracts, mortgages, and insurance while the person having such obligation is a member of the armed forces of the United States.

That portion of this act dealing with insurance is administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 17, 1940, Section 1 provides for waiver of recovery of overpayments made to widows and children of a World War veteran, under Public, 484, as amended, when in the judgment of the Administrator the payee was without fault and to make recovery would be against equity and good conscience.

Section 2 liberalizes and simplifies the laws pertaining to burial benefits and transportation of bodies and extends time for filing claim from 1 to 2 years.

Section 3 provides for a uniform method of apportioning pension, compensation and emergency officers' retired pay where there is family separation.

Section 4 liberalizes regulations with respect to hospitalization for service-connected disability to veterans who are citizens of the United States temporarily sojourning or residing abroad.

Section 5 extends further protection to exemption, from taxation and claims of creditors, of benefits payable by the Veterans' Administration, the principal effect being to limit claims of the United States against such benefits.

Section 6 increases from $25 to $35 per month the statutory allowance under the World War Veterans' Act for anatomical loss or loss of use of only one foot or one hand.

Section 7 in effect restores the provisions of section 200, World War Veterans' Act, as amended, with respect to payment of service-connected compensation to World War veterans who are suffering from paresis, paralysis, or blindness, or who are helpless or bedridden. It also extends benefits payable to dependents of such veterans.

Section 8 relates to the effective date of awards under section 7.

Section 9 liberalizes the forfeiture provisions of previously existing law to permit payment of a share of service-connected compensation or pension to the wife, child, or children or dependent parents of a veteran who has forfeited his rights. Compensation or pension is not payable to any dependent who may have participated in the fraud for which forfeiture was declared.

It also permits reimbursement of burial expense and payment of death compensation in such cases.

Section 10 liberalizes Veterans' Administration regulations relating to the disclosure of information from the records and files of the Veterans' Administration by permitting such disclosure where in the judgment of the Administrator it would serve some useful purpose.

Section 11, except as provided by section 19, World War Veterans' Act, as amended, and section 817 of the National Service Life Insurance Act, makes the decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs "on any question of law or fact concerning a claim for benefits or payments under this or any other act administered by the Veterans' Administration" final and conclusive and not reviewable by any other official or court of the United States.

Section 12 liberalizes section 31, Public, 141, Seventy-third Congress.

Public, 97, Seventy-seventh Congress, June 3, 1941, provides Government life insurance in the sum of $10,000 at Government expense, for aviation cadets of the Army Air Corps. Upon being commissioned as second lieutenants the insurance may be continued at their own expense. Similar protection was accorded naval and marine aviation cadets in 1935.

Public, 99, Seventy-seventh Congress, June 3, 1941, provides national service life insurance in the sum of $10,000 at Government expense, for men detailed as aviation students who are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights. Upon completion of training the insurance may be continued at their own expense.

Public, 140, Seventy-seventh Congress, June 30, 1941, liberalizes laws relating to the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts. Retirement for disability incurred in line of duty after 20 years' service is now permitted.

This act also liberalizes prior requirements as to election between retirement pay, disability compensation, or pension so that one may elect or reelect which benefit he is to receive. Previously there was only one right of election.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION SERVICE LETTERS

Each year the Veterans' Administration releases a comparatively large number of service letters which are sent to all stations and which usually find their way into regulations and procedure, as a permanent part of the working guide of the Veterans' Administration. A great many of these letters refer solely to interadministration procedure and will not be reported here because they do not relate to matters of general interest.

The service letter of July 10, 1940, is a statement of policy with respect to service connection of varicose veins becoming manifest at different times in the lower extremities. Where service connection is present for unilateral varicose veins and at a later date varicose veins develop in the other leg, it is said that the probability of relationship is such that service connection should be accorded for the bilateral condition.

Veterans' Administration service letter of August 26, 1940, placed into effect an Executive order of June 26, 1940, with respect to the allowance of travel expense of claimants and beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration and their attendants. This service letter is quite extensive and relates very largely to Veterans' Administration procedure. However, it may be said that it broadens and simplifies the allowance of travel expense, thus doing away with many minor and some major discouragements previously met.

Veterans' Administration service letter of September 14, 1940, reminds the adjudication service of the Administration that the general policy of the Administration contemplates that all reasonable assistance will be extended claimants and their representatives in the prosecution of claims for compensation and other benefits, but calls attention to the provisions of Veterans' Regulations 2 (a) and 2 (d) and says that "it is not intended that such assistance will include the dispatch of follow-up letters to the claimant or his representative subsequent to the first complete request for evidence to support a claim for monetary benefits."

Administration service letter of September 18, 1940, reminds the field stations of the necessity for a clear understanding of the functions of the divisions of supply, utility, and finance, in relation to the primary functions of the Veterans' Administration, which is the treatment and care of disabled veterans. The various divisions mentioned are instructed to cooperate fully with the medical division, and all other services of the Veterans' Administration so that we can achieve more readily our objective of efficient, prompt, and courteous service to our patients and members.

The service letter of November 6, 1940, placed into effect the provisions of Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 17, 1940, as to the disposition of bodies of beneficiaries dying in Veterans' Administration facilities. It will be recalled that this law permits transportation of the body to the place of burial within the continental limits of the United States or Alaska, if the veteran was a resident of Alaska and had been brought to the United States as a beneficiary of the Veterans' Administration for hospital or domiciliary care.

The service letter of November 8, 1940, warns the proper services of the Veterans' Administration of the necessity for making sure that actual incompetancy exists before recommending or securing the appointment of a guardian for a veteran who is entitled to receive benefit from the Veterans' Administration.

A service letter of November 8, 1940, relates to the dental clinics of the Veterans' Administration and the necessity for the best of professional care in dental cases.

The service letter of December 10, 1940, calls attention to Public, 663, Seventy-sixth Congress, for the protection against unlawful use of badges or emblems of veterans' organizations incorporated by act of Congress and records the fact that the national commander of the American Legion has granted authority under certain restrictions for the hobby shops in the Veterans' Administration facilities to use the emblem of the American Legion on articles manufactured therein.

The service letter of January 28, 1941, provides for a review of disallowed claims for burial allowance by reason of Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 17, 1940. These include, under certain circumstances, those cases in which a claim was not filed within 1 year from the date of burial, a claim not completed because of failure to furnish evidence within 1 year from date of request therefor, and other cases which had been denied because of contributions toward burial by a burial association, lodge, union, fraternal organization, et cetera.

The service letter of February 6, 1941, calls attention to the need for expedited action in cancer cases who may have potential entitlement to monetary benefit from the Veterans' Administration.

The service letter of February 10, 1941, provides for a review and adjudication of claims for death compensation under section 7, Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 10, 1940, which materially enlarged the possibility of securing service connection and compensation where there was present a so-called misconduct disability resulting in paralysis, paresis, or blindness, or where the veteran was helpless or bedridden.

The service letter of March 1, 1941, is an extensive service letter bringing up-to-date instructions to the field offices of the Veterans' Administration with respect to decentralized authority for adjudication of claims growing out of the death of a World War veteran.

The service letter of May 3, 1941, modifies previous instructions of the Veterans' Administration as to the release of information concerning addresses in the possession of the Administration.

It is the policy of the Veterans' Administration to refuse to furnish addresses of claimants or beneficiaries to those who desire such information to aid in the collection of debts, for canvassing purposes, or for purposes of harassing the claimant or beneficiary. Under the changed procedure, an address may be given in the following instances:

1. When an incompetent veteran has no guardian, to the next of kin, when it appears that the information is for the good of the veteran;

2. To a parent or child, but not to an estranged wife who may desire the address merely for the purpose of harassing the veteran;

3. For the purposes of advising a claimant or beneficiary of the death or serious illness of a near relative, or where the settlement of an estate is involved.

When an address is requested, complete information must be given to the Veterans' Administration as to the reason same is desired, and each request is judged on its individual merits.

The service letter of May 8, 1941, relates to the hospitalization of beneficiaries in cases where they may have potential entitlement to treatment at the expense of an insurance company, an industrial accident commission, or other agency. In brief, it is provided that hospitalization will not be refused a veteran because of possible entitlement to reimbursement of hospital expense, but that the person, firm, or agency having such responsibility to the veteran will be expected to reimburse the Veterans' Administration to the extent of the contract or legal obligation.

The service letter of May 15, 1941, reports arrangements with the Social Security Board for the furnishing of confidential information from its files for the use of the Veterans' Administration and reminds all concerned that the records of the Social Security Board are confidential without qualification and must be so treated.

The service letter of May 16, 1941, again reminds all agencies that the policy of the Veterans' Administration is that claimants and beneficiaries needing physical examination in connection with their claims shall be referred to the nearest field station that can properly render the service, and that this policy must be adhered to.

The service letter of May 22, 1941, subject Weight To Be Accorded Determinations of Service Departments on Line of Duty Questions, reminds that Public, No. 648, Seventy-fifth Congress, is the measure which must be used by the Veterans' Administration in determining probability of entitlement to benefits under Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress. The War and Navy Departments are not governed by this law, so that under these circumstances some determinations as to line-of-duty status made by the service departments may not be applied by the Veterans' Administration in adjudicating claims. It is the policy of the Veterans' Administration to accept the decisions of the War and Navy Departments on line of duty, unless prohibited by Public, No. 648. Where any agency of the Veterans' Administration reaches a determination that line-of-duty status as reported by the War or Navy Department may not be accepted, the agency must set forth fully the reason for its determination and refer the case to the assistant administrator in charge of compensation and pensions for review, and if he concurs with the agency, the case is then referred to the Administrator for final consideration.

ADMINISTRATOR'S DECISIONS

Administrator's decision 459 holds that a widow of a veteran who has no child or children by the veteran comes within the requirements of the law as to income where there is also a child of the veteran by a prior marriage, even though that child is not in her custody. Thus, if under such circumstances the widow's annual income is not in excess of $2,500, she has entitlement.

Administrator's decision 460 holds, in effect, that income is to be computed on an annual basis rather than a monthly basis, so that even though a widow's monthly income might be in excess of the proportionate part of $1,000 per annum, this fact does not destroy the possibility of entitlement.

Administrator's decision 461 discusses entitlement to compensation on the part of a remarried widow of a World War veteran who secures an annulment of such remarriage.

Administrator's decision 462 holds that a member of the National Guard mustered into Federal service prior to April 6, 1917, and mustered out after that date because of refusal to take the Federal oath, did not have active military service during the World War period and thus is not "a veteran of any war" within the meaning of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Administrator's decision 463 discusses the case of an emergency officer, an employee of the Veterans' Administration, and his rights of election as between compensation and emergency officers' retirement benefit.

Administrator's decision 464 is an interpretation of section 5, Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, as applied to a specific case, where there had been an overpayment of pension to the widow of a Spanish-American War veteran.

Administrator's decision 465 holds that an emergency officer who accepted commission without qualification prior to November 12, 1918, but who did not report for active duty until after November 11, 1918, is entitled to benefit, if otherwise eligible, under Public, 743, Seventy-sixth Congress, which law provides that emergency officers must have had active service as a commissioned officer between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

Administrator's decision 466 discusses entitlement to pension because of service during the Spanish-American War which extended into the Philippine Insurrection, and as it has no effect upon World War veterans is not reported further.

Administrator's decision 467 holds that under section 5, Public, No. 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, the Administration may be reimbursed from money in "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries" for clothing improperly furnished to a patient having credit in that fund, the point at issue being whether or not "clothing" could be considered as an overpayment.

Administrator's decision 468 holds that the minor son of a veteran is precluded from receiving an increase in pension by reason of having feloniously killed his minor sister.

Administrator's decision 469 holds that a veteran who enlisted and deserted before April 6, 1917, and who did not return to military control until after November 11, 1918, and who was then restored to duty and honorably discharged, does not have protection under section 27 or 28 of Public, 141, Seventy-third Congress.

Administrator's decision 470 holds that where a veteran was at death in receipt of disability compensation solely under authority of section 28, Public, 141, Seventy-third Congress, his widow is not entitled to benefit under Public, 484, Seventy-third Congress. This is a case of a man who was injured before April 6, 1917, and was accorded service connection under the War Risk Insurance Act and thereafter the service connection was protected by succeeding legal enactments, so that actually he did not have a disability incurred in active military service during the World War.

Administrator's decision 471 holds that the cost of maintenance provided in an employment contract is a part of salary and thus must be considered in computing income.

Administrator's decision 472 holds that a rating granting service connection for a disability rated less than 10 percent disabling under authority of the World War Veterans' Act may be corrected if the rating of service connection is obviously incorrect.

COURT DECISIONS

In accord with prior practice, the committee reports some interesting court decisions of the past year.

United States of America, Appellant, v. *Ada Kearns, Administratrix, et al.,* Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, September term 1940, holds that where a compensation rating made by the Veterans Bureau in 1931 establishes the fact of the insured's partial disability from date of discharge which rating was sufficient to save a portion of his war risk term insurance under section 305, World War Veterans' Act, the Veterans' Administration could not thereafter reexamine and rerate the claim and thus destroy the right to recover the insurance so saved.

United States of America, Appellant, v. *Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Appellee,* Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, February 10, 1940.

In 1927, Frank Taylor, a World War veteran, alleging his original adjusted-compensation certificate had been lost, applied for and received a duplicate certificate. In accordance with the requirements of the United States Veterans'

Administration, he gave bond to protect the United States against loss on the original certificate. The appellee was surety on this bond.

Thereafter the veteran secured loans and final settlements on both the original and duplicate certificates.

The bonding company by the terms of the bond became responsible to protect the United States from "any claim" and from "all damage, loss, costs, charges, and expenses" sustained "or be liable for inconsequence of any such claim" and "any and all costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith."

In holding the bonding company liable on the bond, the court said "in general the Government is not held responsible for even the mistake of its agents or officers, not to speak of their negligence or misconduct, in making unauthorized payments of public moneys, * * * . This was a business agreement made for hire by a corporate surety, which can hardly claim the benefit of unusually favorable interpretation of its contract."

Mattie Morgan, Appellant, v. *United States of America, Appellee,* Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, November 1940.

The controversy here arose out of discontinuance, January 8, 1934, of a death compensation award to the widow because of forfeiture of rights.

Action was brought under the Tucker Act on the theory that the decision of the administrator was unsupported by the evidence ,depended upon an erroneously decided question of law, and was clearly arbitrary and capricious.

The court said "let us look to the nature of the compensation claim. It arises, not out of contract, but from a statute. It is given as a token of the government's benevolence. It is a bounty which Congress has a right to give, withhold, distribute, or recall, at its discretion. It is in essence indistinguishable from a pension, and jurisdiction over suits to enforce the payment of pension against the United States is expressly withheld from the courts by the Tucker Act."

Frank Morgan, Administrator, v. *Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,* U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, July 15, 1940.

This was an action in mandamus against the administrator of veterans' affairs to compel payment of a Government (converted) life-insurance policy.

In affirming judgment of the lower court dismissing the action in mandamus, it was held that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is invested with complete authority respecting claims for insurance benefits, and though he may delegate functions he has full power to reexamine on his own motion the findings of his subordinates in the interest of proper administration of the act.

Douglas Van Horne, Appellant, v. *Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Appellee,* United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, June 30, 1941.

In this case there was for consideration interpretation of section 11, Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress "the decisions of the Administrator * * * on any question of law or fact concerning a claim for benefits or payments * * * shall be final and conclusive and no other official or any court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such decisions."

After reviewing other court decisions holding that veterans' benefits are gratuities which may be granted or withdrawn by Congress, the court said "this brings us to the single question, whether the act on its face shows that Congress meant to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the courts every final decision of the Administrator in relation to benefit payments in the nature of gratuities provided for under the act. We think this unmistakable intent is shown by the language of the act, and that the plain meaning of the words used brings us necessarily to this result, for the language is that the court shall not consider or review questions of law or fact 'concerning a claim for benefits or payments'."

MEDICAL

The committee has reported to successive national conventions on the development of medical and surgical care and clinical and basic research in medicine as these arts have advanced.

During the year the medical consultant of the committee has visited a number of Veterans' Administration facilities and hospitals, to observe medical care and treatment accorded World War veterans. In addition, the application of medicine to problems of adjudication has been discussed at combined facilities and regional offices. It may be reported that a cordial relationship was found to exist between facilities of the Veterans' Administration and the American Legion. In the majority of stations visited the entire medical staff and in some instances the adjudication staff have been called together and the medical consultant invited to address them and to discuss with them frankly the problems of medicine and

surgery as they apply to adjudication. There was free discussion of the problems encountered and good was accomplished. Items of value, both procedural and clinical, as they presented themselves in these visitations were carried forward from place to place. With the exchange of ideas as developed in this manner it is believed that improvement in both medical and adjudicatory problems followed and will continue to follow.

The observations and recommendations of the field secretaries pertaining to medicine have been cleared through the office of the medical consultant. In this way useful information so gathered is disseminated as indicated. Likewise, all matters pertaining to the medical sciences coming to the Washington office are cleared through the office of the medical consultant. Frequent consultations are held with the other divisions of the office for discussion and correlation of problems involving medicine and adjudication.

In addition to the broader medical subjects, a considerable part of the time of the medical consultant is taken up with the giving of advice on cases involving medical problems referred to the committee from the field or by other members of the staff. As a result of experience so gained, the medical consultant undertakes special studies of certain types of cases. Studies have been completed on the suicide cases, chronic nontuberculous respiratory disorders, and the so-called congenital and mental disorders such as constitutional psychopathic inferiority and mental deficiency in their relation to the problems of compensation and pension.

Representations have been made to the Veterans' Administration on these difficult subjects which have been giving service officers so much concern. The problem of the chronic alcoholic has been studied and considerable discussion was had on this subject during the area conferences held jointly with the Veterans' Administration, with the result that a more liberal and humane attitude is now being exhibited in the medical care and case adjudication of unfortunate veterans who may have their disablements overshadowed and colored by a superimposed alcoholic condition.

Frank discussion of these problems with the medical and adjudication services of the Veterans' Administration both in the central office and in the field has been most helpful.

Cases involving the proper application of the rating schedule and contemplated revisions of the rating schedule and the application of section 31 of Public, 141, that is, cases involving the question of medical skill and judgment, et cetera, as they are forwarded to Washington are cleared through the offices of the medical consultant and the chief of claims.

This committee has continued to display interest in the question of medical research. Resolution 644 of the Boston convention in part requested that "the Veterans' Administration be instructed to carry on research as to the causation of various mental diseases and that adequate funds be made available for carrying such study." Pursuant to this resolution a meeting was held in Washington during the latter part of January 1941, at which time there was a meeting of the neuropsychiatric division of the medical service of the Veterans' Administration and physicians from various Government departments interested in this problem.

The question of the organic phase of neuropsychiatric disability constituted the major point of discussion. As a result of this conference and further representations to the Veterans' Administration, it may be reported that the Veterans' Administration has arranged for the organization of a neuropsychiatric research unit at Northport, Long Island, N. Y.; this unit is to function as a section of the postgraduate instruction and research division, medical and hospital service. The object of this unit will be the conduct of clinical research in neuropsychiatric diseases and in the organic phases of neuropsychiatric problems.

Being ever mindful of the necessity for continued study and research with the vast amount of clinical material available to the Veterans' Administration, the committee has done everything possible to encourage research in all phases of medicine. At the present time more than 60 items involving research questions are under investigation in the Veterans' Administration facilities. Some of the more important items of general interest are listed:

CARDIAC PROBLEMS

1. A study of the deep Q-wave in lead III of the electrocardiogram in an effort to understand more fully its significance.
2. An etiological analysis of 815 cases of organic heart disease.
3. Myocardial changes in hyperthyroidism.

4. The heart in wasting disease.
5. Pain in coronary arteriosclerotic diesase of the heart.
6. Prodromal pain in coronary occlusion.
7. Electrocardiographic findings in men in the fourth decade of life.
8. The relation of aortic stenosis to cornorary disease.
9. The cold-pressor test and studies of deep Q-wave and inverted T-waves in the electrocardiogram.
10. Coronary arteriosclerosis and heart pain.

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS

1. Treatment of multiple sclerosis with nicotinic acid and thiamin chloride.
2. Subshock insulin therapy in 75 neuropsychiatric cases.
3. The effect of subshock doses of insulin in chronic disturbed (psychotic) patients.
4. Changes in the cardiac shadow following pharmacological "shock" therapy of schizophrenia.
5. Follow-up study of insulin shock treatment.
6. A study of malnutrition in chronic institutionalized psychotic patients.
7. A study of involutional melancholia.
8. Studies of dementia praecox blood with the spectophotometer for the purpose of elaborating a test pathogenomic of dementia praecox.
9. The use of rebellon in the treatment of Parkinson's disease (Bulgarian treatment).
10. Effect of dilantin in convulsive disorders.

GENERAL MEDICAL PROBLEMS

1. Use of cevitamic acid in the treatment of peptic ulcer.
2. Treatment of hemorrhage of gastric or duodenal ulcers by collodial aluminum hydroxide (Truesdale).
3. Treatment of chronic arthritis with chaulmoogra oil.
4. Peptic ulcers in veterans.
5. Numerous studies dealing with the employment of vitamin B, B_1, and C in various general medical and neuropsychiatric conditions.

In addition to the above research problems there are centers for postgraduate instruction and medical research in existence at the present time. Comment has been made upon the establishment of the neuropsychiatric research unit at Northport, Long Island. There is also a tumor research unit at Hines, Ill., and a cardiovascular research unit at Washington, D. C. This committee in its close association with the Medical Division of the Veterans' Administration will do everything in its power to encourage the expansion of research units as the need develops.

Moreover, several units for postgraduate instruction have been established in various centers. These are primarily for the instruction of the new associate physicians. In the past the committee has reported on the difficulty of securing through the Civil Service Commission a sufficient number of satisfactory associate physicians and on the changes in procedure being affected in the selection of these associate physicians.

It can be reported that during the past fiscal year 241 associate physicians were assigned for training in 6 selected centers, namely, Augusta, Ga.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Waco, Tex.; and Hines, Ill.

The purpose of these courses is to judge the appointees as to their professional ability, aptitude, and desirability for permanent assignment in the Veterans' Administration. The associate physicians are given didactic instruction in regulations and procedure and a general review of the major branches of medicine, including attendance at clinical-pathological conferences. Upon satisfactory completion of the preliminary period of training the associates are either reassigned to their original stations or transferred to other facilities, according to the needs of the service.

Arrangements are presently being made for the assignment of approximately 125 additional associate physicians at the training centers. It is contemplated these physicians will report for duty about August 1, 1941.

Postgraduate courses in oral surgery and malignancies; cardiology; pathology; eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases; neurology; diagnostic roentgenology; ophthalmology and otolaryngology; radiation therapy and malignancies, have been con-

ducted during the past year at Veterans' Administration facilities, Hines, Ill.; Bronx, N. Y.; and Washington, D. C.

The physicians selected for these courses had excellent training in medicine, surgery, and the specialties and possessed an aptitude for the particular specialty to which they were assigned. Approximately 50 medical officers received special training during the past fiscal year. In addition to postgraduate courses given in Veterans' Administration facilities, official leave has been granted to about 20 physicians to attend special courses in outside universities and clinics during the past year.

It is and has been the constant desire of the committee, in cooperation with the Veterans' Administration, to see that the best medical care is provided to our veteran sick. At present the postgraduate instruction and medical research division is in most capable hands. Suggestions from the committee have been welcomed and placed in the proper channels for the consideration of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

HOSPITAIZATION OF PEACETIME VETERANS

The eligibility to hospital care of an ex-service man of the Regular Establishment who has had peacetime service only rests upon whether or not he received a discharge from service because of disablement incurred in line of duty, or whether or not he, at this time, is in receipt of a pension for a service-incurred condition.

It will be noted that this restricts the number who might seek this benefit to those who actually have some impairment recognized as due to service. And yet, with the great increase in the armed forces of this country during the past year, it might be anticipated that the number of potential eligibles would increase correspondingly.

The national rehabilitation committee has endeavored to keep close watch of this tendency during the past several months, and a number of discussions have been had with the Administrator. He has gone on record to the effect that the hospital rights of World War veterans will be respected, and that he will make every effort to have sufficient beds for their care no matter what the increase of patronage from the peacetime group may be. So far, there has been no perceptible enhancement of hospitalization of peacetime veterans. For the purpose of comparison and of assessing the present situation, there is submitted herewith a statistical table showing the number and classification of those hospitalized at the close of the fiscal years 1937, 1940, and as of May 31, 1941:

Tuberculosis	Psychiatric	Other neuropsychiatric	General	Total
454	1,219	96	409	2,178
342	1,774	106	457	2,679
334	2,086	66	351	2,837

These patients are from all ages and peacetime service groups.

As to the break-down of the disabilities for which hospitalization was granted in the above record, we find that approximately two-thirds of the total number were considered as service-connected cases.

It is granted that nothing alarming as to the sudden increase of potential eligibles for hospital care is disclosed in the record. Nevertheless, the matter will be watched carefully during the ensuing months so that the Legion as an organization may be aware of any encroachment upon the system and procedure which have always been close to the hearts of World War ex-service men. Such alertness is not designed to decry or discourage required attention to the youngsters of the new armed force but rather to fortify the organization's advocacy of appropriate distribution and construction of additional beds in advance or, at least, abreast of actual needs.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Last year's report showed that there were available as of June 30, 1940, 78,134 hospital beds at the Veterans' Administration facilities. In addition thereto there were 3,379 beds under contract in other Government institutions

and in civil and State hospitals. The report presented the authorized additions to existing facilities and the estimated number of beds to be realized at the conclusion of the so-called 10-year hospital construction program.

In order that there may be complete understanding as to the location, type, and capacity of all Veterans' Administration facilities, there is submitted herewith a table showing the allocation according to States. The changes in bed capacity which have taken place during the last year and the type or class of each institution are also noted:

State and location	Type	Hospital bed capacity		Domiciliary bed capacity	
		June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Alabama:					
Montgomery	General	-------	268	-------	-------
Tuscaloosa	Neuropsychiatric	535	535	-------	-------
Tuskegee	do	1,498	1,498	-------	-------
Total		2,033	2,301	-------	-------
Arizona:					
Tucson	Tuberculosis	358	358	-------	-------
Whipple	do	401	395	-------	-------
Total		759	753	-------	-------
Arkansas:					
Fayetteville	General	258	258	-------	-------
North Little Rock	Neuropsychiatric	1,360	1,360	-------	-------
Total		1,618	1,618	-------	-------
California:					
Livermore	Tuberculosis	339	339	-------	-------
Los Angeles	General	2,429	2,431	3,032	3,346
Palo Alto	Neuropsychiatric	1,161	1,161	-------	-------
San Fernando	Tuberculosis	360	360	-------	-------
San Francisco	General	339	340	-------	-------
Total		4,628	4,631	3,032	3,346
Colorado: Fort Lyon	Neuropsychiatric	805	805	-------	-------
Connecticut: Newington	General	305	311	-------	-------
District of Columbia: Washington	do	327	327	-------	-------
Florida:					
Bay Pines	do	444	444	824	824
Lake City	do	353	353	-------	-------
Total		797	797	824	824
Georgia:					
Atlanta	General	265	312	-------	-------
Augusta	Neuropsychiatric	1,089	1,091	-------	-------
Total		1,354	1,403	-------	-------
Idaho: Boise	General	203	203	147	147
Illinois:					
Danville	Neuropsychiatric	1,798	1,868	-------	-------
Downey	do	1,475	1,475	-------	-------
Dwight	General	196	196	-------	-------
Hines	do	1,750	1,750	-------	-------
Total		5,219	5,289	-------	-------
Indiana:					
Indianapolis	General	346	346	-------	-------
Marion	Neuropsychiatric	1,509	1,509	-------	-------
Total		1,855	1,855	-------	-------
Iowa:					
Des Moines	General	300	386	-------	-------
Knoxville	Neuropsychiatric	1,320	1,268	-------	-------
Total		1,620	1,654	-------	-------

State and location	Type	Hospital bed capacity		Domiciliary bed capacity	
		June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Kansas:					
Wadsworth	General	734	742	1,613	1,620
Wichita	do	246	246		
Total		980	988	1,613	1,620
Kentucky:					
Lexington	Neuropsychiatric	559	565		
Outwood	Tuberculosis	375	375		
Total		934	940		
Louisiana: Alexandria	General	621	621		
Maine: Togus	do	294	300	1,155	1,155
Maryland:					
Fort Howard	do		51		
Perry Point	Neuropsychiatric	1,296	1,289		
Total		1,296	1,340		
Massachusetts:					
Bedford	Neuropsychiatric	1,484	1,484		
Northampton	do	773	769		
Rutland Heights	Tuberculosis	468	468		
Total		2,725	2,721		
Michigan:					
Dearborn	General	351	351		
Fort Custer	Neuropsychiatric	1,538	1,538		
Total		1,889	1,889		
Minnesota:					
Minneapolis	General	644	651		
St. Cloud	Neuropsychiatric	1,059	1,059		
Total		1,703	1,710		
Mississippi:					
Biloxi	General	207	207	793	793
Gulfport	Neuropsychiatric	788	788		
Total		995	995	793	793
Missouri:					
Excelsior Springs	General	252	252		
Jefferson Barracks	do	512	512		
Total		764	764		
Montana: Fort Harrison	General	145	148		
Nebraska: Lincoln	do	251	251		
Nevada: Reno	do	26	26		
New Jersey: Lyons	Neuropsychiatric	1,750	1,750		
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque	General	259	259		
Fort Bayard	Tuberculosis	305	305		
Total		564	564		
New York:					
Batavia	General	297	297		
Bath	do	428	428	1,482	1,482
Bronx	do	973	1,667		
Canandaigua	Neuropsychiatric	1,115	1,117		
Castle Point	Tuberculosis	479	479		
Northport, Long Island	Neuropsychiatric	2,220	2,220		
Sunmount	Tuberculosis	518	518		
Total		6,030	6,726	1,482	1,482
North Carolina:					
Fayetteville	General		310		
Oteen	Tuberculosis	850	850		
Total		850	1,160		
North Dakota: Fargo	General	181	181		

State and location	Type	Hospital bed capacity		Domiciliary bed capacity	
		June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Ohio:					
Brecksville	do		269		
Chillicothe	Neuropsychiatric	1,553	1,522		
Dayton	General	1,050	1,050	3,068	2,997
Total		2,603	2,841	3,068	2,997
Oklahoma: Muskogee	General	423	423		
Oregon:					
Portland	do	406	407		
Roseburg	Neuropsychiatric	560	560	6	6
Total		966	967	6	6
Pennsylvania:					
Coatesville	Neuropsychiatric	1,459	1,459		
Pittsburgh	General	760	760		
Total		2,219	2,219		
South Carolina: Columbia	General	618	614		
South Dakota: Hot Springs	do	281	281	551	551
Tennessee:					
Memphis	do	450	450		
Mountain Home	do	556	556	1,723	1,723
Murfreesboro	Neuropsychiatric	785	785		
Total		1,791	1,791	1,723	1,723
Texas:					
Amarillo	General	156	156		
Dallas	do		262		
Legion	Tuberculosis	420	420		
Waco	Neuropsychiatric	1,122	1,122		
Total		1,698	1,960		
Utah: Salt Lake City	General	104	158		
Vermont: White River Junction	do	188	188		
Virginia:					
Keocoughtan	do	534	534	2,111	2,111
Roanoke	Neuropsychiatric	1,008	1,171		
Total		1,542	1,705	2,111	2,111
Washington:					
American Lake	Neuropsychiatric	710	710		
Walla Walla	Tuberculosis	421	421		
Total		1,131	1,131		
West Virginia: Huntington	General	317	317		
Wisconsin:					
Mendota	Neuropsychiatric	295	295		
Wood	General	1,193	1,193	1,992	1,992
Total		1,488	1,488	1,992	1,992
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne	General	151	151		
Sheridan	Neuropsychiatric	596	594		
Total		747	745		
Grand total		59,637	61,849	18,497	18,747

The total increase in hospital beds for the year is 2,212. Of this number the new facilities, which were opened up during the past year, account for 1,160.

These stations are at Montgomery, Ala., with 268 general beds; Fayetteville, N. C., with 310 general beds; Brecksville, Ohio, with 269 general beds; and Dallas, Tex., with 262 general beds. A small unit at Fort Howard, Md., was also converted, which yielded 51 beds. The balance of the increase came about through alterations at the existing facilities in Atlanta, Ga.; Danville, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; New York City; Salt Lake City; and with a bed or so elsewhere.

A great number of resolutions asked for new hospitals and additional beds at different points throughout the country, and these have been, in accordance with the policy adopted at the Cleveland convention in 1936, referred to the Federal Board of Hospitalization for consideration. Also, individual bills covering each resolution have been introduced in Congress. Just how many of these recommended additions will eventually be authorized cannot be determined at this writing. Approval has been given, in line with the 10-year construction program, to the following projects:

Location	Project	Number of beds
Canandaigua, N. Y.	Neuropsychiatric facility	164
Chillicothe, Ohio	Alteration	90
Fort Howard, Md.	New general facility	[1] 310
Marion, Ind.	Neuropsychiatric facility	134
West Roxbury, Mass.	New general hospital	300

[1] Including 51 already listed in chart above.

Contracts on the above have not been let up to June 30, 1941, but all approved projects will be covered from funds made available to the Veterans' Administration.

At the end of the last fiscal year work was in progress at the Bronx, N. Y.; Danville, Ill.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Lake City, Fla.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Marion, Ill.; Muskogee, Okla.; Perry Point, Md.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Tuskegee, Ala.; and Wadsworth, Kans. It is contemplated that these projects will be completed during the fiscal year 1942 and will add approximately 1,260 beds. Only one of these jobs is a new facility, and that is located at Marion, Ill. The others constitute additions to existing institutions.

There is also pending the selection of a site for a new hospital in eastern Pennsylvania. As this is being written, a subcommittee of the Federal Board of Hospitalization has just completed a survey of a number of proposed locations for the new institution, but as yet no selection has been made.

DECENTRALIZATION

Since the spring of 1939 when the American Legion proposal for the decentralization of the handling of death claims in the field offices first became effective, this subject has merited a separate paragraph in the annual report. Last year the national director set forth the accomplishments of the test period and also the few months of full operation which were then recorded.

During the past year this procedure has developed more completely and, on the whole, with more general satisfaction, throughout the Veterans' Administration. Although at first glance the change in handling death claims, from the central office to the regional offices in the field, may not have appeared to involve so many intricate adjustments, the gradual evolution of the scheme has required many declarations of policy and instructions from the Administrator. The last of these on this particular subject was issued July 25, 1940. March 1 of this year a recapitulation of all instructions to the field was set forth in an Administrator's service letter. Eventually these paragraphs will find their place in the regularly printed edition of regulations and procedure.

Briefly, the present arrangement calls for the handling of claims for death compensation, death pension, burial allowance, accrued disability compensation or pension, and accrued death compensation or pension in the facilities having adjudicatory services. These claims are based upon services of men and women who served between April 6, 1917, and July 3, 1921. There are some exceptions.

The operation of this decentralized program is still being watched by the national rehabilitation committee and by the many department and State service officers throughout the country. There may still be some spots to be ironed out, and as to these the organization will give careful study and present recommended changes to the Veterans' Administration.

As this is being written, comments have been heard and brief news items have been seen referring to the possible decentralization of many of the Government agencies now located in Washington to other points in the eastern and central United States. The central office of the Veterans' Administration appears to be one of the agencies approached for the purpose of ascertaining how many of its services could be assigned to the field stations. So it may be

that by the time these paragraphs are placed before the convention, further accomplishment of relatively complete decentralization of Veterans' Administration activities to the field will have been realized. Whatever the developments in that direction may be, it must be borne in mind that the motive which impelled the American Legion to recommend decentralization is not the same as the one which may actually bring it to a point never contemplated by your organization. The lack of adequate office space for expanding facilities of the Government in the intensified national defense and emergency program is regarded as acute. And the only solution which those in charge of finding Government office space seem to hit upon, in addition to the actual construction of new buildings, is to encourage the decentralization of functions of some of the older and larger independent agencies to their branches in the field.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Although the primary purpose of the American Legion rehabilitation service is to act as advocates for disabled veterans and their dependents in the development and presentation of claims for benefits provided by Congress, there are many other considerations collateral to the main program which also add to the alleviation of distress and stabilization of conditions for the four-million-odd of the World War group. Through the channels of this office there have been sought and gained solutions of problems involving immigration and naturalization, homestead and farm loans, Military and Naval Academy appointments, service decorations, veterans laws in foreign countries, national cemeteries, General Accounting Office claims, pardons from the Department of Justice, classification and ratings of Federal employes, correction of World War record, copyright and patent information, Federal Bureau of Investigation, veterans' contingents of the Civilian Conservation Corps, issuance of checks to beneficiaries in foreign countries, vocational education and training opportunities, student aid laws, and court decisions. Not a week passes without one or more members of the staff making personal visits to Government agencies on these and other subjects. And through these interviews and consultations effort is made to get to the essential problem in each instance, to the end that whatever solution may be possible or probable will be realized with promptitude. It is interesting to note that a number of the officials seen from week to week wear the Legion emblem.

For a number of years advocacy of claims of veterans, who are or have been Federal employees in the classified civil service and in the emergency set-ups, before the Employees' Compensation Commission and the Civil Service Retirement Division has been part of the daily task. And it is noted that as those of the World War group grow older and near retirement because of infirmities or longevity, these causes are accentuated. Before the first cited agency come the claims of those injured in line of duty. And they come not only from the classified service but from other branches not wholly military. A working knowledge of the various pertinent laws entails constant attention and study on the part of the chief of claims and one or two other members of the staff.

In the retirement field, the Legion is called upon more often to represent those who feel they are still able to carry on and who resist being taken from the active rolls. Quite often it is found that a disablement may render one subject to retirement from the assignment he has been pursuing, but still is not sufficiently damaging to disqualify from a less arduous position. Accomplishing such a switch calls for adroitness, which the staff endeavors to exercise. And when retirement is finally acknowledged by all interested parties as the only solution, efforts are put forth to speed settlement. Invariably, each retirement from civil service calls for some economic adjustment, and in this advice and assistance are extended when sought.

The subject of employment and civil service is treated elsewhere in the report, but it might be apropos to comment here upon the effect retirement considerations have upon the prospect of entering the classified service. Veterans of the World War, whether they have service-incurred impairments or not, are in an age group in which careful scrutiny is made for any organic damage or defect. Certain physical standards, unless specifically excepted, must be met. These standards may vary according to the type of service into which the applicants desire to go, but, such as they are, they must be adhered to, according to the Commission. Many veterans have carried on for years in private pursuits, professional or otherwise, and quite naturally cannot submit to rejections

for conditions of which they have not been aware; or, if they were known, are regarded of minor or no significance.

In these predicaments they turn to the Legion for help and counsel on how to overcome the objections and meet the requirements. The actuarial or potential liability, over and above the normal risk, entailed in taking on an employee with a recognized physical defect which is deemed by medical experience to shorten or lessen his expectancy, is always before the Commission.

Many of these defects are correctible, and when they are reduced or eliminated the applicants may again be considered for certification to the positions sought. A few concessions are made in behalf of the service-incurred disabled veterans for a limited number of civil service assignments. All in all, this phase of rehabilitation work is most engaging, although it does not comprise such a great part of the daily program.

APPEALS

One of the major activities of the committee continues to be the presentation of appellate issues to the Board of Veterans' Appeals. This activity requires the full time of four staff members and a portion of the time of other members of the staff who specialize in medicine or legal phases and who are also available as consultants to those spending full time on appeals.

May 31, 1941, there were pending in the field and central office of the Veterans' Administration 11,354 appeals; of these 3,673 were under consideration by the Board of Veterans' Appeals, 3,470 were ready for consideration and 3,925 are waiting complete development and certification to the Board of Veterans' Appeals (286 cases could not be reported as to exact status).

The weekly report of the Board of Veterans' Appeals for July 1, 1941, shows 527 cases, in which power of attorney is to the American Legion, either set or ready to be set for hearing.

It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of pending appeals which, because of recorded power of attorney, are the responsibility of the American Legion, but it can be said that the American Legion handles more cases before the Board of Veterans' Appeals than all other organizations and individuals combined.

From July 1, 1940, through June 30, 1941, the committee received 3,363 decisions, 2,690 appeals were denied, 417 allowed, and 256 remanded for further development.

The percentage of allowances as against total number of decisions seems small, but it must be remembered that by far the majority of issues coming before the Board of Veterans' Appeals could not be allowed under any interpretation of the law or the facts of record. This situation has existed for many years and will continue to exist so long as there is a right of appeal from practically every decision rendered by the Veterans' Administration.

It is still necessary to request remand of too many cases for complete development of apparent leads. However, the staff members responsible for this activity feel that some of their most effective work on seemingly hopeless cases comes about through their discovery of undeveloped evidence.

There is further comment with respect to this subject under the heading of "Convention resolutions." See resolution 249.

EMPLOYMENT AND CIVIL SERVICE

Rehabilitation in the broader sense contemplates a program of assistance to those who are in economic distress as well as those physically disabled and in need of care and treatment. Unemployment has been a major problem of our country for many years, and only recently have the enlarged national defense program and other activities of the Government created job opportunities which have greatly reduced the ranks of the registered unemployed. Four years ago the American Legion recognized the distress among thousands of its own members and among the World War group generally, who were finding it extremely difficult to carry on a gainful pursuit. Recognition of the problem and steps toward reaching a solution were taken at the New York convention in 1937.

Although the organization has never launched into a Nation-wide job searching and placement program, it did, by the formulation of the national employment committee and national veterans' preference committee, endeavor to correlate the efforts of post, department, and the national group with the already existing

agencies dedicated to the employment service. Even before the New York convention the Legion was instrumental in bringing about the setting up of a Veterans' placement service, with at least one representative in each State and the District of Columbia. Since that time, and particularly since 1937, the Legion has striven for close coordination between these officials and individual Legionnaires, posts, and departments. Likewise, recognition is taken of the county and State employment offices, at which will be found in most instances an employee assigned to veterans' cases. When one visualizes the eleven-thousand-odd posts throughout the country and the thousands of employment offices under county, State, and Federal auspices, it is not difficult to understand the potentiality of an extensive employment program administered with reciprocal understanding of each other's function. There is no one national clearing house for all problems arising from unemployment and inability to obtain gainful occupation. The solutions for such problems, if solutions are possible, can best be realized in the locality where the difficulty is encountered.

Such channels as may be available in proceeding to the solution are close at hand rather than far away. During the past year at least three members of the rehabilitation staff have assisted the national employment director in disseminating information on procedure to be followed in overcoming the curse of unemployment. Such advice and assistance have been extended to individuals reporting in person or through the mail. It is kept in mind that each case should be cleared with department headquarters or with the veterans' employment representative in the applicant's home State. This cannot always be observed for the reason that many of the men do not reside long enough to acquire residential rights or identification.

The inquiries which reach the office through the mail and in person usually fall into two or three groups. The first has to do with efforts to qualify for, stay in, or be reinstated in the classified civil service. Although the headquarters of this system is at Washington, the country is divided into 13 districts with district offices at key cities throughout the country. Following is the number, location, and territories of these offices:

District No.	Address	Territory
1	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Boston, Mass	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
2	Federal Bldg., New York City	New York and New Jersey.
3	Customhouse, 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa	Pennsylvania and Delaware.
4	McCrory Bldg., 820 7th St. NW., Washington, D .C	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and District of Columbia.
5	New Post Office Bldg., Atlanta, Ga	South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Puerto Rico.
6	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio	Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.
7	New Post Office Bldg., Chicago, Ill	Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois.
8	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.
9	New Federal Bldg., St. Louis, Mo	Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.
10	Customhouse Bldg., New Orleans, La	Louisiana and Texas.
11	326 Post Office Bldg., Seattle, Wash	Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Alaska.
12	Federal Office Bldg., San Francisco, Calif	California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii.
13	136 New Courthouse Bldg., Denver, Colo	Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

In addition thereto, first- and second-class post offices have civil-service representatives who are available for consultation and advice on Federal jobs. It has been the purpose of your staff to acquaint veterans who write in on these matters of the proximity of these offices so that they may in person bring their problems and get helpful information. On appeal cases and involved claims, and as to examinations announced and controlled by the headquarters alone, the Washington office endeavors to represent the men and women in much the same way as claims representatives do before the various rating boards of the Veterans' Administration. Problems pertaining to civil-service employment usually involve such items as veterans' preference, transfers, efficiency ratings,

and temporary and probationary appointments. As to those endeavoring to enter the service for the first time, inquiries are received on examination dates and places, preparation therefor, relative standing on the eligible registers, prospect for early certification, and the reasons for nonselection after certification. It will be futile to recount in this report all of the intricacies which reveal themselves as these cases are received and presented. Suffice it to say that through personal interviews and exchange of ideas the Legion has attained an enviable status with the Civil Service Commission. As is well known, the chairman of the board of appeals and review meets with the organization at its annual conventions and at both of the regularly called meetings of the national executive committee.

Another group of inquiries pertain to Work Projects Administration employment. The items therein which seem to give the most trouble have to do with veterans' preference, relative needs, rights of widows of veterans, and discontinuance of service because projects are abandoned. Just at the turn of the fiscal year—July 1, 1941—Public, 143, was enacted by the Seventy-seventh Congress. This is termed the emergency relief appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. Your national director of legislation will most likely report on this in greater detail. But it is mentioned in this report for the reason that it marks a great forward step toward the goal which the Legion has tried to reach in the matter of the reasonable recognition of World War veterans and their widows when in need of assistance and emergency employment. It becomes effective August 1, 1941, and will extend a preference to veterans without consideration of relative needs; it bars discharged draftees from veterans' preference; and will permit a disabled man drawing compensation for a service incurred condition to work on Work Projects Administration and earn enough to supplement his compensation and bring the two amounts to the total which he would receive if working full time. It will also continue the exemption for veterans as to the lay-off after 18 months' continuous employment.

The management of the Work Projects Administration program has been largely decentralized to the States and counties. As a consequence, many of the problems presented to this office have been referred right back to the senders with the suggestion that they consult with the local or State directors and their representatives. Adjustments as to preference, projects, and location of work can be effected by the local and State Work Projects Administration set-up. The main office in Washington advises that it does not enter into these local difficulties except where there is a matter involved concerning policy or procedure.

As these lines are being written the office is engaged in responding to approximately 1,500 to 2,000 individual letters which were stimulated by an article in the July issue of the American Legion Magazine. The reading and analyses entailed in these individual cases, every one of which is from an unemployed veteran, had taken a great part of the time of two staff members and two stenographers during the month of July. It is sincerely hoped that the dissemination of information, although not as hopeful or favorable as may be desired, may guide each inquirer into the proper channel toward the job opportunity he seeks.

In this age of intensified preparation for national defense there is, quite naturally, a great increase in the demand for skilled labor and technically trained craftsmen. In fact, the announcements are to the effect that there is a scarcity of a certain type of machinists, tool makers, die casters, and the like. A program of providing for refresher courses and special classes for training is under way. The location of the schools and classes in any community may be obtained from the county or State employment office, or official of the vocational training activity. Likewise, the veterans' employment representative for each State is keeping abreast of last-minute information on the program by which it is hoped an adequate number of trained and skilled workers may be made available to the Government.

So far, the additional personnel required for the enlarged activities of the Government incidental to national defense and emergency considerations are enrolled from and through the civil service. Examinations for the different types of positions are announced as the appointing officers signify the need for additional help. In other words, the machinery of the civil-service procedure has been geared to a tempo commensurate with the increased demands for Federal employees. Where the Commission is not able to supply any specially trained worker, and the demands are not in sufficient number to justify a special examinaiton, permission is granted for employing on a temporary basis.

The past year has been marked by the operation of another law through which a number of Government agencies, not hitherto under the civil service, have been brought into the classified system.

Although the Washington office is not equipped or authorized to maintain a register of job opportunities and of making placements thereto, nevertheless it has sincerely endeavored to disseminate helpful information to all interested parties and will continue to do so. This procedure is considered to discharge partially the obligation toward rehabilitation to which this organization is dedicated.

CONTACT SERVICE

For many years the American Legion has gone on record recommending that the contact service in the Veterans' Administration be enlarged and improved. At times expression has been made that the classification of individuals in this service should be elevated so that the work would be more attractive to professional and highly trained people. The thought of the organization is that here is the service of the Veterans' Administration set-up which the public and the applicants meet first. In the field offices this unit is invariably the initial contact point between a prospective beneficiary, his representative, relative or interested friend, and the Government. It has been deemed important that such contact units should be manned by well-trained and professional people, if possible.

Also the Legion has favored the extension of the contact service so that there will be at least one full-time contact representative at every Veterans' Administration facility. The current status as to the distribution of these employees of the Government is as follows:

Sixteen Veterans' Administration offices at which there are adjudication activities have a contact representative on a full-time basis.

At 31 other facilities the contact service is furnished on a part-time basis by itinerant representatives under the authorization of the regional office or facility having jurisdiction over the territory. The service furnished in these instances is within the approximate limits of from 10 to 25 percent of the time of one contact representative.

At all of the other facilities one or more full-time contact representatives are assigned.

It is the observation and experience of the Legion that the contact people are most helpful to veterans, their dependents, and other prospective applicants for benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration. Although it does not maintain an employment agency, the Veterans' Administration, through the contact service, has assisted in many placements. Enrollment of veterans in Civilian Conservation Corps and certification for preference in employment under the Work Projects Administration are also responsibilities of the contact service.

The contact division in central office has been particularly cooperative and helpful in the manifold problems affecting veterans and their dependents which have confronted the national rehabilitation committee and its service officers. Certification as to the existence of a service-connected disability may be furnished the United States Civil Service Commission upon its application or that of the veteran. This is done by the contact service. Also, it will obtain evidence regarding births, deaths, and marriages, and divorces, where such evidence can be obtained without payment of fees, and the claims file reveals that such evidentiary material is required in the adjudication of the claim.

One of the functions of the chief of the contact division in central office is to pass upon nominations of individuals for recognition as accredited representatives of the organization. At the present time there are more than 600 individuals recorded as having received recognition as accredited representatives of the American Legion in the presentation of claims before the Veterans' Administration.

Section 109 of the act of March 4, 1909, title 18, United States Code, section 198 (R. S. U. S., sec. 5498) prohibits an officer of the United States or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any executive department of the Government of the United States, to aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any claim against the United States, otherwise than in discharge of his proper official duties. It is to be noted that employees of the Federal Government and

retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard come within this prohibition and may not be recognized in the presentation of claims.

The close association of department, State, county, and post service officers with the contact service in the field, and the daily opportunity and necessity for collaboration on the part of the members of the Washington staff with the contact division at central office provide sources of fundamental knowledge on the worthiness of this branch of the Veterans' Administration activity. This relationship also supports the recommendation that the contact service may be materially increased, especially in the field stations.

SOCIAL SECURITY

One of the actions still current in the American Legion program calls for the analysis and dissemination of appropriate information on the social security laws and benefit. Past National Director Miller reported last year that he had had opportunity of spending a few hours a week with the Social Security Board observing the procedure by which claims were considered, adjudicated, and settled. It is singular, indeed, that the experience he gained in those sittings added to his already enviable qualifications for the assignment which placed him in the position of Assistant Adminstrator of the agency under which the social-security program comes. With him in that position, it might be anticipated that a closer liaison between the National rehabilitation staff and the Social Security Board will be realized. It is hoped that as this relationship develops, there will be made available through the Washington office digests of decisions, opinions, and interpretations of social security matters for distribution to the department headquarters and service officers of the American Legion.

THE GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND

Boston convention resolution 539 from the Department of Minnesota, reads in part "advocating an investigation of Government insurance to determine the equity of net cost to policyholders and as to the possibility of making changes that would be of benefit to the policy holders without increasing the Government expense."

The United States Government life insurance fund belongs to the policyholders, not the Government, so any additional benefits to policyholders would be at the expense of the policyholders rather than the Government as expressed in this resolution.

The fund is in effect a mutual life insurance company for the benefit of World War veterans and other eligibles, administered by the Veterans' Administration without administrative cost to the fund. On this basis it is assumed that the policy of the "greatest good for the greatest number" is the correct policy to be followed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. This report is prepared with that thought in mind, and will be based upon exact figures furnished by the Veterans' Administration and the observations of your committee gained by years of experience and by consulation with experienced life insurance experts at every opportunity.

The investment policy of the Veterans' Administration is fixed by law. Section 17, World War Veterans' Act, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to invest and reinvest the fund in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or bonds of the Federal farm loan banks. Section 402 of Public, 90, Sixty-fifth Congress, made provision for policy loans. Public, 762, Sixty-ninth Congress, authorized loans from the fund to veterans on the security of adjusted-service (bonus) certificates.

Thus it will be noted that investments of the fund are limited to interest-bearing obligations of the United States, bonds of the Federal farm loan banks, policy loans, and loans on adjusted-service (bonus) certificates.

Since 1927 the highest average rate of interest earned on investments of the fund was in 1931 when it reached 5.17 percent. In 1940 the interest earned rate was 4.048. There has been a steady decline in earning capacity since 1935, when the rate was 4.692. This being due to the progressively lower rate of interest on treasury bonds available for investment.

A large portion of the fund is invested in special Treasury bonds maturing June 15, 1946, which bear an interest rate of 4½ percent, so that unless some provision is then made for an equally favorable investment there will be a further and material decrease in the earning power of the fund.

As of December 31, 1940, the average earning rate of the entire fund, including policy loans, was 3.81 percent and excluding the special Treasury bonds was only 2.88 percent, or materially lower than the 3½ percent required by law for the maintenance of the fund.

With these facts in mind it would seem evident, unless there is a material upward swing in the money market, that there is little hope for the possibility of making changes in the terms of the Government life insurance policies for the further benefit of policyholders.

The question then arises, What can or should be done to enhance the value of the greatest number of policies and to improve the service for all policyholders?

There are presented herewith three tables showing: (1) The percentage ratio of actual net claims presented during the year, to the net expected loss in accordance with the American experience table of mortality; (2) the ratio in money values of actual net claims presented during the year, to the net expected loss in accordance with the American experience table of mortality; (3) a schedule showing in money value the number and amount of policies in effect December 31, 1940.

The following table shows for the years indicated, by plan of insurance, the ratio of actual net total permanent disability and death claims presented during the year, to the net expected loss in accordance with the American experience table of mortality and interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum:

Plan of insurance	Ratio of actual net total permanent disability and death claims to net expected loss				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Ordinary life	77.69	82.61	79.70	77.36	74.28
20-payment life	55.30	57.74	60.25	53.42	54.82
30-payment life	46.27	45.77	50.03	57.06	51.98
20-year endowment	70.70	76.45	75.76	75.88	64.53
30-year endowment	61.00	52.16	61.50	54.90	56.89
Endowment at age 62	50.15	60.63	56.91	54.49	58.50
5-year convertible term:					
Duration less than 5 years	78.12	145.09	----------	----------	----------
Duration more than 5 years	104.02	112.12	108.07	101.54	98.92
Renewed, second period	102.19	227.80	124.33	101.04	101.78
Renewed, third period	----------	123.98	102.83	112.47	109.51
5-year level premium term:					
Duration less than 5 years	80.62	66.35	96.59	88.94	120.41
Renewed, second period	----------	----------	78.86	80.03	81.52
Extended insurance	82.44	93.13	100.06	85.76	114.69
Paid-up insurance	15.06	41.02	59.68	64.12	56.18
Total	72.17	80.11	77.72	73.69	74.49

The following table shows for the years indicated, for 5-year term insurances, the actual net amounts of total permanent disability and death claims presented during the year, and the net expected loss in accordance with the American experience table of mortality and interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum:

Plan of insurance	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
5-year convertible term:					
Duration less than 5 years:					
Net expected loss	$698,019	$250,133	----------	----------	----------
Net actual claims	545,320	362,926	----------	----------	----------
Renewed, second period:					
Net expected loss	1,803,587	789,255	$628,408	$549,223	$480,406
Net actual claims	1,843,065	1,797,885	781,302	554,915	488,960
Renewed, third period:					
Net expected loss	----------	333,346	1,332,191	1,367,139	1,442,358
Net actual claims	----------	413,292	1,369,854	1,537,580	1,579,595
5-year level premium term:					
Duration less than 5 years:					
Net expected loss	610,688	764,360	790,074	828,835	1,063,981
Net actual claims	492,323	507,178	763,133	737,150	1,281,158
Renewed, second period:					
Net expected loss	----------	----------	25,351	121,725	199,405
Net actual claims	----------	----------	19,992	97,414	162,556

Given below is a schedule showing by plan of insurance the number and amount of United States Government life insurance policies in force December 31, 1940:

Plan	Number	Amount	Plan	Number	Amount
Ordinary life	141,295	$701,103,948	5-year convertible term—Continued.		
20-payment life	225,586	789,420,064	Renewed, third period	15,926	$105,326,898
30-payment life	28,747	146,481,656	5-year level premium term:		
20-year endowment	78,843	212,102,086	Duration less than 5 years	22,872	144,736,796
30-year endowment	29,028	122,765,338	Renewed, second period	4,126	21,744,462
Endowment at age 62	30,018	141,951,624	Extended insurance	16,943	49,728,456
5-year convertible term:			Paid-up insurance	3,505	5,071,926
Duration less than 5 years	3	23,000	Total	624,542	2,606,057,390
Duration more than 5 years	22,451	130,793,641			
Renewed, second period	5,199	34,807,495			

It is doubtful if the writer of these notes for the annual report has ever before offered a conclusion to a national convention which was so difficult to make as that which follows. However, in justice to the greatest number of policyholders (both as to policies and in amount) it is felt that this report would not be fair or complete without these observations.

Reference to the ratio tables shows that the various 5-year term plans of insurance have materially exceeded in actual loss the expected actuarial loss. Thus this group of policyholders have in effect received more than they have paid for and this at the expense of a greater number of holders of other types of insurance.

Without entering into a discussion of the relative values of the various types of insurance to individuals in many walks of life, it seems only fair to suggest that the law permitting the issuance or reissuance of any type of 5-year term insurance be not extended.

The "reserve for liability on account of total permanent disability and death benefits and maturity of endowments" as of December 31, 1940, was $940,000,554.12. The reserve which would be required under the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at 3½ percent for the same date would be $664,853,382. The difference between the calculated experience table of mortality and the amount of the actual reserve is deemed necessary to care for the extra or excess hazard of protecting against total permanent disability which is included in the contract without premium charge. This extra protection is required by law and is without limitation as to age, occupation, residence, or any other qualification.

In determining the necessity for this immense excess reserve, the Veterans' Administration has not relied upon its own actuaries or upon its actual loss experience. On the contrary, the Administrator sought the advice of consulting actuaries who took recourse to all known disability loss experience tables in addition to the actual accumulated experience of the Veterans' Administration. As a result of this study the Administration has deemed it advisable to amply protect the policyholders in this manner. Whether the estimate now in use is right or wrong cannot be determined exactly, except upon the basis of future accumulated experience and, of necessity, this policy may be subject to revision either upward or downward as the years go by.

Prior reports to the conventions have dealt with this subject in more detail and have recorded the fact that your committee also sought the advice of actuaries who agreed with the policy of the Veterans' Administration. Should there be proposals for revising the present policy of the Veterans' Administration as to accumulation of reserves the committee will again endeavor to secure advice from actuaries of its own choice.

Government life-insurance policies provide for participation in dividends from gains and savings as determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. These gains and savings are based upon savings in mortality and interest on invested funds.

The present policy of the Veterans' Administration as to distribution of dividends requires that to be eligible to share the insurance policy must have accumulated sufficient reserve through payment of premiums and interest earning on its proportionate share of the reserve to warrant a return to that policy on excess of its value over its contemplated liability.

To arrive at this determination the policies are set up by plans of insurance, age at issue, and year of duration. On this basis a group composed of men at age 30 who converted to ordinary life policies in 1925 quite naturally have a larger interest in the entire reserve than a similar group who at age 40 converted to ordinary life policies in 1935. Without comment as to the difference in life expectancy, it is evident that the younger age group at conversion have contributed more to the possibility of gains and savings than has the older age group and thus have entitlement to share in dividends to a greater extent.

Under this scheme all of those in policy groups which have sufficient interest in the reserve receive dividends, while those in policy groups having lesser interest in the reserve receive no dividends and in some groups there will never be sufficient accumulation in the reserve to warrant return in dividends.

Your committee is informed that this dividend-distribution policy is in accord with sound insurance practice and certainly it seems equitable that those having the greatest interest in any partnership should have the greatest share in earnings.

There has been suggestion that it would be beneficial to the World War group of holders of Government life insurance to permit eligibility of the present expanded military establishment to participate in this insurance.

Undoubtedly, the addition of a large number of young and healthy individuals would have a favorable effect on the mortality figures for some years. But, in this connection, it is necessary to look again at present investment problems. On the basis of present interest earnings on new investments, less than 3 percent, it seems doubtful if the premiums paid by such a group would cover the ultimate cost of benefits provided by the policy. To admit this group would be to permit them to share in investments made for the benefit of the World War group and might result in further dividend reductions to the older group should it become necessary to retain all premiums in order to earn sufficient interest, at present lower rates, to cover the ultimate cost.

There has been contention that the test of insurability used by the Veterans' Administration, both as to new insurance and reinstatement of lapsed insurance, is too strict and not in accord with the policy of commercial companies.

In answer to a presentation on this subject the Administrator has said, "the test of insurability as to health is fixed by law. However, there is no discrimination made by reason of occupation or residence in the case of United States Government life insurance. The law does not permit an examination of the financial condition or character of the applicant to determine his desirability as a risk; these matters are carefully investigated by commercial insurers. The implication that the standard of insurability for normal risks in connection with Government life insurance is higher than the prevailing standard among commercial insurers is not believed to be in accordance with the facts.

"The test of insurability for both new insurance and reinstatement after lapse for a period longer than 3 months is evidence, satisfactory to the Administrator, showing the applicant to be in good health at the time of application."

Your committee cannot agree with the conclusion of the Administrator that the standard of insurability is not higher than the standard among commercial insurers. In fact, it should be some higher, if for no other reason than that the contract offers protection, without premium charge, against total permanent disability without limitation as to age or occupation and for the further reason, as pointed out by the Administrator, that the Veterans' Administration is precluded from considering the applicant's financial responsibility or character. These latter considerations are frequently controlling factors in commercial insurance applications.

Those having every day relation with the insurance service of the Veterans' Administration have a definite feeling that in many instances applications for new insurance and particularly for reinstatement of lapsed insurance are measured by an extremely strict standard and believe that there should be relaxation.

Where the extended insurance value of an endowment contract covers the entire endowment period, the policy holder who lapses is permitted reinstatement without medical examination.

Your committee believes that where there is a lapse of any type of policy which has an extended insurance value approximating the life expectancy of the insured reinstatement should be permitted without the necessity of showing

insurability. A recent and not theoretical instance illustrative of this was presented to the Veterans' Administration and denied. The insured had a good premium paying history, presently the extended insurance protection approximates his life expectancy and it is very evident that his policy will be matured by total permanent disability within the extended value period. Denial of reinstatement means that this policy will be a matured claim against the fund and that the fund will be denied the additional benefit of premiums from this individual.

The committee believes that a more liberal attitude toward applicants for new insurance and for reinstatement is warranted and that it can be placed in effect without jeopardizing the good of the greatest number.

In these days of cheap money, especially as to interest rate on Government loans, there is much adverse criticism of the interest charged for loans on the security of Government life insurance policies.

Too often those making complaint evidence a misunderstanding of the fact that the fund is not Government money but belongs to the policy holders. Comparison with the 5 percent charged on these loans as against the very low rates on Government money is not a fair comparison.

By section 7 of Public, 198, approved July 19, 1939, the rate of interest on any loan secured by a lien on a Government life insurance policy may not exceed 5 percent. The Administrator has fixed the rate at the maximum permitted by law. Whether this is right or wrong, your committee is not prepared to say, but on the basis of information available the 5-percent rate is not far out of line with the policy followed by commercial insurers.

Going on the theory that the "greatest good for the greatest number" should control, it must be remembered that the reserves belong to all of the policyholders and when an insured borrows on his policy he is not borrowing from himself alone, but from a general fund belonging to and for the benefit of all policyholders, thus it would appear that the policyholders have a right to expect a return on the money loaned to an individual.

In conclusion, your committee has a very definite feeling that the intent of the resolution, especially as to benefit for the policyholders without cost to the fund, could be served if the Veterans' Administration improved its service to policyholders, this aside from the handling of claims, by giving prompt, understandable reports to the policyholders, by the use of really explanatory rather than form letters for answering questions presented by policyholders, and by making a real business out of the administration of the fund rather than handling it as a cold trust fund.

As to the latter thought, it is repeated that the Government life-insurance fund is in effect a mutual life-insurance company, and it should be operated as such. The policyholders have no board of directors, they have no voice in the formulation of policy, they do not receive reports as to the condition of the fund, they are not informed of changes in policy and, too frequently, they do not receive understandable replies to their letters of inquiry or suggestion.

In years past your committee, because of the large number of Legionnaires who have an interest in the fund, has attempted to act for them and to be their representative before the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Suggestions coming from policyholders and from the national conventions have been given to the Administrator and in many instances accepted by him.

Included in this report is the annual statement of the fund as of December 31, 1940. As will be noted from that statement, the fund's gross assets exceed $1,000,000,000. The administration of such a responsibility is one of the major activities of the Veterans' Administration, affecting more than 600,000 individuals.

The Veterans' Administration has had for many years the assistance and guidance of a medical council and a legal council. It is suggested to the Administrator that an insurance council should be formed from among policyholders experienced in the technical field of insurance who would be permitted free access to all of the records and general business policies of the fund and whose final observations should be given careful consideration by the Administrator and published, either by distribution to the policyholders or through the press.

INSURANCE CLAIMS

This report of the insurance claims council for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, reflects one of the major activities of the Veterans' Administration and of the committee.

Claims for yearly renewable term insurance:	
Pending July 1, 1940[1]	264
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1941	656
Disposed of by decision or otherwise	776
Pending July 1, 1941	144
Claims for U. S. Government life insurance:	
Pending July 1, 1940	589
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1941	1,702
Allowed	1,032
Denied	572
Pending July 1, 1941	687
Review decisions on yearly renewable term insurance:	
Continued	2,958
Discontinued	97
Review decisions on U. S. Government life insurance:	
Continued	3,203
Discontinued	243
Claims for total disability insurance (sec. 311, World War Veterans' Act):	
Pending July 1, 1940	0
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1941	68
Allowed	54
Denied	14
Pending July 1, 1941	0
Permanent total judgments:	
Continued	3,711
Discontinued	70

[1] These figures include those that are pending in the field. The June reports have not been received; therefore, the figures from the May reports were used.

Action taken on applications for insurance under sections 310 and 311, World War Veterans' Act, and applications for reinstatement of lapsed insurance from July 1, 1940, through June 30, 1941:

	Approved	Rejected		Approved	Rejected
			Reinstatement—Continued.		
New:			Less—3 months	1,284	41
Sec. 310	2,907	2,070	Sec. 304	18	0
Sec. 311	4,569	932	Change of plan	128	15
Reinstatement:			Rerated	10	1
Sec. 311	852	131			
Reg. 15	1,092	271	Total	10,860	3,461

Action taken on applications for national service life insurance, beginning November 23, 1940, through June 30, 1941:

	Approved	Rejected
Sec. 602c	1,104	102
Sec. 602d	63,099	3,634
Reinstatement:		
Over 3 months	18	0
Less than 3 months	3	0
Total	64,224	3,736

The insurance claims council is charged with the responsibility of determining insurability both as to new insurance and reinstatement of lapsed insurance. As in recent years the percentage of rejections is large because of the age group in which the majority of eligibles fall.

During recent months the council has been burdened with considerations as to insurability of those eligible to protection under the new National Service Life Insurance Act. As will be noted, these considerations outnumbered the items generally thought of as being the function of this agency. Fortunately, this activity is now well under control and decreasing in number so that more time is available for attention to the business of the World War group.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Summary of activities as of June 30, 1941

INSURANCE CASES

	Term and automatic insurance			U. S. Government life insurance		
	Death	Disability	Total	Death	Disability	Total
Filed to date	222,527	37,172	259,699	64,053	15,825	79,878
Allowed	178,681	17,358	196,039	47,605	12,962	60,567
Active	11,227	11,870	23,097	7,945	10,626	18,571
Terminated	10,535	4,365	14,900	7	2,062	2,069
Payment of cases completed	156,919	[1] 1,123	158,042	39,653	[2] 274	39,927
Lump sum	50,461	[1] 1,123	51,584	35,157	[2] 274	35,431
Installments expired	106,380		106,380	4,494		4,494
Funds escheating to Government	78		78	2		2
Disallowed	43,820	19,807	63,627	16,125	2,822	18,947
Pending	26	7	33	323	41	[3] 364
Filed during June 1941	10	4	14	226	86	312
Estimated amount payable on account of claims awarded	$2,266,036,300.85			[4] $318,977,778.35		
Disbursements made on account of claims awarded	2,161,875,131.72			[4] 204,920,390.23		
Estimated amount of future payments on claims awarded	104,161,169.13			[4] 114,057,388.12		

[1] Insurance paid in lump sum to veteran in compromise cases.
[2] Matured endowment.
[3] Includes 20 death cases and 27 disability cases suspended from pending file awaiting further information
[4] Amounts under secs. 302 and 311 not included.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

	Death cases			Death cases	
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Filed to date	102		Payments terminated		
Original claims awarded	43	$237,500	Payments active	43	$237,500
Installments	8	52,500	Disallowed claims	2	
Annuity	35	185,000	Pending claims	57	

U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

	Number	Amount
Applications received	1,183,230	
Applications approved to date	1,115,458	$4,630,362,976.00
Premiums received monthly:		
February 1941		4,391,903.46
March 1941		4,920,356.61
April 1941		4,808,427.13
May 1941		4,308,731.30
Total received to May 31, 1941		1,173,407,893.81
Insurance in force:		
20-payment life	224,317	785,356,889.00
20-year endowment	72,927	195,862,105.00
Ordinary life	140,834	699,019,845.00
30-year endowment	28,826	121,887,605.00
Endowment at age 62	29,773	140,764,961.00
30-payment life	28,643	146,150,741.00
Extended insurance	15,971	46,955,827.00
Paid-up life	2,608	4,217,133.00
Paid-up endowment	880	926,789.00
5-year level premium term:		
First period	21,030	134,991,793.00
Renewed second period	4,513	23,834,462.00
5-year convertible term insurance:		
Duration less than 5 years, first period	3	23,000.00
Renewed:		
Second period	4,522	30,815,868.00
Third period	16,226	106,800,710.00
Duration more than 5 years (whole life, 745)	22,247	129,546,622.00
Total	613,320	2,567,154,350.00

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

	Number	Amount
Applications received	479,279	
Applications approved to date	[1] 367,923	$1,193,665,500.00
Applications disapproved to date	5,739	23,736,821.00
Insurance in force: 5-year level premium term	356,789	1,159,296,000.00

[1] Includes 1,717 naval aviation cadets and flying cadets under the Marine Corps, Public, No. 37, and extended by Public, No. 129, 76th Cong.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

	Month of June 1941		Total to date	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Applications received	1,803		10,135	
Applications approved	1,729	$4,157,402.00	6,718	$20,015,076.02
Applications rejected	229	261,145.10	1,611	3,865,239.58

BURIAL AWARDS DURING JUNE

World War	3,076	Indian wars	14
Spanish-American War	453	Other wars	51
Boxer Rebellion	1		
Philippine Insurrection	145	Total	3,794
Civil War	54		

ACTIVE PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION CASES, ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT

	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Dependents of deceased veterans				
			Widows	Children	Parents	Others [1]	Total
War of 1812 (special act)		1		1			1
Mexican War:							
Public acts		98	98				98
Special acts		9	9				9
Total, Mexican War		107	107				107
Indian wars:							
Public acts	1,916	3,779	3,751	68			3,819
Special acts	39	57	47			10	57
Total, Indian wars	1,955	3,836	3,798	68		10	3,876
Civil War:							
Public acts	1,542	39,496	38,700	922			39,622
Special acts	18	3,817	2,579	1,289			3,868
Total, Civil War	1,560	43,313	41,279	2,211			43,490
Spanish-American War:							
Service-connected	1,481	1,328	986	142	325		1,453
Non-service-connected	151,032	59,208	57,121	7,297			64,418
Special acts	78	53	41	3	3	9	56
Total, Spanish-American War	152,591	60,589	58,148	7,442	328	9	65,927
World War:							
Service-connected	349,779	96,491	29,478	31,462	77,885		138,825
Non-service-connected	72,333	21,903	18,527	32,104			50,631
Special acts	2						
Total, World War	422,114	118,394	48,005	63,566	77,885		189,456
Regular Establishment:							
Public acts	37,264	10,477	5,562	6,087	5,144		16,793
Special acts	662	434	323	39	102	8	472
Total, Regular Establishment	37,926	10,911	5,885	6,126	5,246	8	17,265
Total, pensions and compensation	616,146	237,151	157,222	79,414	83,459	27	320,122

[1] Helpless brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters.

NOTE.—Figures reported under "Living and deceased veterans of all wars prior to Spanish-American War" represent number of regular monthly payments.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT—WORLD WAR

	Public, No. 2	Public, No. 713	Provisional, probationary, or temporary officers, public, No. 746	Total
Emergency officers entitled to retirement pay	1,987	911	5	2,903
Receiving retirement pay	1,752	860	5	2,617
Retirement pay suspended:				
Under sec. 212, Public, 212, 72d Cong	10	22		32
Active duty, National Guard	3			3
Incompetent, estate over $1,500	2	6		8
Terminated by death	220	23		243

RETIRED RESERVE OFFICERS, REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT

Sec. 5, Public, No. 18, 76th Cong	4

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION, WORLD WAR

	During June		Total to date	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Applications received	11		4,161,431	
Applications acted upon:				
Veterans:				
Cash payments ($50 or less)	2	$70.00	178,062	$5,842,259.21
Certificates	7	2,614.00	3,792,509	3,709,991,577.00
Total	9	2,684.00	3,970,571	3,715,833,836.21
Dependents:				
Cash payments (less than $50)	1	44.00	12,657	344,078.53
$50 or over	20	6,514.00	138,315	46,876,472.00
Total	21	6,558.00	150,972	47,220,550.53
$60 lump-sum payments (dependents)		240.00		3,785,700.00
Grand total	30	9,482.00	4,121,153	3,766,840,086.74
Death claims paid (matured certificates)	54	49,239.00	242,414	238,871,780.00

ADJUSTED SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Number of applications certified for payment	3,513,248
Amount certified for payment	$1,922,574,961.88
Maturity value of certificates certified for payment	$3,437,770,885.00

GUARDIANSHIP

	Incompetent veterans	Other incompetents	Minors	Total
Fiduciaries:				
Guardians for	38,487	4,284	15,470	58,241
Legal custodians for	47	95	9,821	9,963
Institutional awards only	563			563
Total	39,097	4,379	25,291	68,767
Wards:				
Under guardians	38,487	4,284	24,576	67,347
Institutional awards only	563			563
Under legal custodians	47	95	15,387	15,529
Total	39,097	4,379	39,963	83,439

OUT-PATIENT MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Number of individuals receiving out-patient treatments during June	24,696
Number of individuals examined during June	29,721
Pensions and compensation	6,707
Insurance	545
Determination of need of hospitalization or domiciliary care	12,685
Out-patient treatment (veterans)	7,428
Out-patient (others)	940

Number of individuals examined during June—Continued.	
Civil Service Commission	645
Employees' Compensation Commission	106
Allied pensions	24
Civilian Conservation Corps	36
Work Projects Administration	87
Railroad retirement	280
Army	215
Navy	2
Other Government departments or agencies	21

BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

Action on appeals	From May 31, 1941, through June 28, 1941	From Dec. 1,1933, through June 28, 1941	Action on appeals	From May 31, 1941, through June 28, 1941	From Dec. 1, 1933, through June 28, 1941
Benefits allowed	54	14,424	Dismissed	5	806
Benefits denied	1,774	249,094			
Benefits allowed in part	21	6,569	Total actions	[1] 1,981	[2] 297,037
Modified		252	Number cases disposed of	1,057	166,058
Remanded	49	11,116			
Withdrawn	15	6,567			

[1] Includes 63 actions on original review cases.
[2] Includes 8,209 actions on original review cases.

NOTE.—63,752 cases had 2 actions, 16,161 had 3 actions, 9,240 had 4 actions, 1,433 had 5 actions, 208 had 6 actions, 41 had 7 actions, 18 had 8 actions, 4 had 9 actions, and 1 had 10 actions.

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING HOSPITAL TREATMENT OR DOMICILIARY CARE AUTHORIZED BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Branch of service administering facility or hospital	Facilities or hospitals in use	Beneficiaries receiving hospital treatment by type of disease							Beneficiaries receiving domiciliary care	Total
		Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medicinal and surgery	Observation for compensation, pension, or insurance	Temporary hospitalization	Non-Veterans' Administration	Total		
Veterans' Administration	91	4,343	33,562	16,200	230	43	244	54,622	13,926	68,548
Federal Security Agency:										
Marine	16	71		717	1		1	790		790
St. Elizabeths	1		80					80		80
Army	9	157	19	528			1	705		705
Navy	11	20	62	904	8		1	995		995
Civil and State	102	167	534	342			6	1,049		1,049
Total	230	4,758	34,257	18,691	239	43	253	58,241	13,926	72,167
State aid										[1] 5,355

[1] May figures used for Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING HOSPITAL TREATMENT OR DOMICILIARY CARE CLASSIFIED BY WARS

	Beneficiaries receiving hospital treatment						Beneficiaries receiving domiciliary care			Grand total
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Observation for compensation, pension, or insurance	Temporary hospitalization	Non-Veterans' Administration	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	
World War	10,829	40,731	236	42	------	51,838	697	12,134	12,831	64,669
Spanish - American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion	17	2,994	1	1	------	3,013	29	648	677	3,690
Civil War	------	16	------	------	------	16	------	------	------	16
Regular Establishment	1,968	881	------	------	------	2,849	163	228	391	3,240
Retired officers and enlisted men	7	181	2	------	------	190	------	2	2	192
Other wars	4	78	------	------	------	82	3	22	25	107
Total	12,825	44,881	239	43	253	[1] 58,241	892	13,034	13,926	[1] 72,167

[1] Includes 253 non-Veterans' Administration cases not classified by wars.

EXISTING AND AUTHORIZED BEDS IN ALL VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, JUNE 30, 1941

	Hospital					Domiciliary	Grand total
	Tuberculosis	Psychiatric	Other neuropsychiatric	General	Total		
Existing	5,102	33,350	2,540	20,857	61,849	18,747	80,596
Authorized (work in progress)	------	486	------	494	980	−41	939
Total	5,102	33,836	2,540	21,351	62,829	18,706	81,535

U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1940

Statement of income and disbursements, Jan. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1940

PART I

1. Ledger assets (as per balance) Dec. 31, 1939 ..... $1,015,136,096.59

PART II. INCOME

2. Premiums except for total disability contract	$56,391,698.06	
3. Premiums for total disability contract	471,533.04	
4. Reserve values applied for purchase of:		
5. (*a*) Paid-up insurance	295,933.96	
6. (*b*) Extended insurance	878,304.15	
7. Premiums paid as benefits under total disability contract	9,579.81	
8. Total, premium income		58,047,049.02
9. Interest received:		

10.	On bonds	$33,303,046.57	
11.	On notes secured by adjusted-service certificates	124,662.37	
12.	On policy loans	8,403,275.55	
13.	On premiums in arrears	15,789.41	
14.	Total, interest income		$41,846,773.90
15.	Paid to provide required reserve on changed contracts		265,392.37
16.	Other income:		
17.	Dividends deposited	$273,209.50	
18.	Consideration for supplementary contracts involving life contingencies	7,679,239.01	
19.	Consideration for supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies	10,555,162.93	
20.	Received from the United States on account of extra hazard of the military and naval service	2,144,171.34	
21.	Total, other income		20,651,782.78
22.	Gross income		120,810,998.07
23.	Total, part I and part II		1,135,947,094.66

PART III. DISBURSEMENTS

24.	Death claims	$15,938,021.72	
25.	Total permanent disability claims	5,183,971.06	
26.	Claims under total disability contract	72,265.00	
27.	Total paid for losses		21,194,257.78
28.	Annuities involving life contingencies		9,084,597.74
29.	Claims on supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies		4,933,798.68
30.	Matured endowments		40,745,544.41
31.	Paid as surrender values		10,989,937.36
32.	Dividends paid		8,338,212.27
33.	Regular premiums refunded		500,865.34
34.	Disability premiums refunded		2,740.02
35.	Dividend deposits withdrawn		174,948.42
36.	Payment of premiums as benefits under total disability contract		9,579.81
37.	Other disbursements:		
38.	Repaid to the United States under sec. 302, World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended	$415,781.32	
39.	Refund of overpaid policy loan interest	1,918.28	
40.	Refund of overpaid adjusted-service certificate loan interest	7.68	
41.	Refund of overpaid premium interest	17.67	
42.	Total other disbursements		417,724.95
43.	Gross disbursements		96,392,206.78
44.	Decrease by adjustment in book value of bonds		248,290.12
45.	Total		96,640,496.90
46.	Balance		1,039,306,597.76

PART IV. ASSETS

LEDGER ASSETS

47.	Book value of special Treasury bonds	$500,157,956.40	
48.	Book value of all other bonds (par value $372,182,550, market value $415,901,529.82)	377,549,517.33	
49.	Loans to policyholders on security of policies	150,644,758.84	
50.	Loans to veterans on security of adjusted-service certificates	2,907,213.52	
51.	Cash in the U. S. Treasury	8,047,151.67	
52.	Total Ledger Assets as per "Balance" under "Income and Disbursements," Item No. 46		$1,039,306,597.76

Nonledger assets

53.	Interest accrued on special Treasury bonds	$12,191,350.18	
54.	Interest accrued on all other bonds	2,768,183.04	
55.	Interest accrued on policy loans	4,570,768.91	
56.	Interest accrued on adjusted-service-certificate loans	105,568.13	
57.	Interest accrued on premiums deferred under sec. 306 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended	13,947.10	
58.	Premiums deferred under sec. 306 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended	42,109.27	
59.	Premiums due and unpaid on policies in force (grace period)	461,419.00	
60.	Service premiums due from War and Navy Departments	602,311.00	
61.	Policy liens	3,136	
62.	Total nonledger assets		20,758,792.63
63.	Gross assets		1,060,065,390.39

PART V. LIABILITIES

64.	Reserves for liability on account of total permanent disability and death benefits and maturity of endowments	$940,999,554.12
65.	Reserve on total disability contracts including $400,521.47 loss reserve on claims active Dec. 31, 1940	2,038,639.43
66.	Present value of life annuity deferred 20 years from date of award on total permanent disability claims active Dec. 31, 1940, disability not due to service	5,086,893.00
67.	Commuted value of unpaid installments on death and total permanent disability claims	80,335,797.99
68.	Commuted value of unpaid installments on matured endowments	9,253,283.10
69.	Death and total permanent disability claims in process of settlement	3,446,025.47

70.	Dividends deposited	$1,571,747.59
71.	Accrued interest on dividends deposited	37,542.75
72.	Payments made by War Department not covered by abstracts	578,455.35
73.	Remittances held in suspense pending reinstatement and overpayments in suspense	42,439.00
74.	Premiums paid in advance	8,058,515.00
75.	Unclaimed dividends	16,497.59
76.	Amount set aside for payment of dividends in 1941	8,600,000.00
77.	Gross liabilities	$1,060,065,390.39

SCHEDULE A.—*Showing all bonds owned Dec. 31, 1940*

Description	Date of maturity	Par value	Cost, excluding accrued interest	Book value
1951 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	Mar. 15, 1951	$5,300,000.00	$5,315,000.01	$5,311,668.46
1952 U. S. Treasury bonds 2½ percent	Sept. 15, 1952	24,600,000.00	24,713,205.63	24,697,222.66
1952 U. S. Treasury bonds 4¼ percent	Oct. 15, 1952	40,772,000.00	42,331,014.26	41,863,849.83
1954 U. S. Treasury bonds 4 percent	Dec. 15, 1954	14,106,000.00	15,078,333.48	14,841,519.28
1954 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	June 15, 1954	17,745,000.00	17,979,950.02	17,933,406.43
1955 U. S. Treasury bonds 3 percent	Sept. 15, 1955	5,900,000.00	6,051,109.38	6,027,312.16
1956 U. S. Treasury bonds 3¾ percent	Mar. 15, 1956	2,200,000.00	2,384,625.00	2,344,478.52
1956 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¼ percent	June 15, 1956	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
1959 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	Sept. 15, 1959	36,824,300.00	37,173,874.80	37,130,859.69
1960 U. S. Treasury bonds 2⅞ percent	Mar. 15, 1960	122,559,250.00	124,639,945.36	124,372,300.65
1963 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	June 15, 1963	8,840,000.00	9,017,455.05	9,007,025.72
1965 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	Dec. 15, 1965	25,078,000.00	26,151,381.34	26,110,562.60
1955 Cons. F. F. L. July 1 3 percent	July 1, 1955	19,280,000.00	18,894,400.00	18,977,779.88
1956 Cons. F. F. L. Jan. 1 3 percent	Jan. 1, 1956	22,719,000.00	22,662,202.50	22,672,531.45
1943 special Treasury notes 2 percent	June 30, 1943	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
1944 special Treasury notes 2 percent	June 30, 1944	4,059,000.00	4,059,000.00	4,059,000.00
1945 special Treasury notes 2 percent	June 30, 1945	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Total		372,182,550.00	378,651,496.83	377,549,517.33
1946 special Treasury bonds 4½ percent	June 15, 1946	500,157,956.40	500,157,956.40	500,157,956.40
Grand total		872,340,506.40	878,809,453.23	877,707,473.73

Description	Date of maturity	Market value	Rate to obtain market value	Decrease by adjustment in book value during year	Increase by adjustment in book value during year
1951 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	Mar. 15, 1951	$5,891,281.25	111.16	$979.64	
1952 U. S. Treasury bonds 2½ percent	Sept. 15, 1952	26,721,750.00	108.63	7,086.51	
1952 U. S. Treasury bonds 4¼ percent	Oct. 15, 1952	49,703,616.25	121.91	74,075.42	
1954 U. S. Treasury bonds 4 percent	Dec. 15, 1954	16,072,023.75	113.94	40,347.01	
1954 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	June 15, 1954	19,658,132.81	110.78	11,634.16	
1955 U. S. Treasury bonds 3 percent	Sept. 15, 1955	6,689,125.00	113.38	6,902.80	
1956 U. S. Treasury bonds 3¾ percent	Mar. 15, 1956	2,558,875.00	116.31	7,284.71	
1956 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¼ percent	June 15, 1956	21,312,500.00	106.56		
1959 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	Sept. 15, 1959	40,828,942.63	110.88	12,627.92	
1960 U. S. Treasury bonds 2⅞ percent	Mar. 15, 1960	136,653,563.75	111.50	71,065.58	
1963 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	June 15, 1963	9,795,825.00	110.81	5,402.03	
1965 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¾ percent	Dec. 15, 1965	27,860,090.63	111.09	29,542.00	
1955 Cons. F. F. L. July 1, 3 percent	July 1, 1955	20,991,100.00	108.88		$16,240.01
1956 Cons. F. F. L. Jan. 1, 3 percent	Jan. 1, 1956	24,905,703.75	109.63		2,417.65
1943 special Treasury notes 2 percent	June 30, 1943	200,000.00	100.00		
1944 special Treasury notes 2 percent	June 30, 1944	4,059,000.00	100.00		
1945 special Treasury notes 2 percent	June 30, 1945	2,000,000.00	100.00		
Total		415,901,529.82		266,947.78	18,657.66
1946 special Treasury bonds 4½ percent	June 15, 1946	500,157,956.40	100.00		
Grand total		916,059,486.22		266,947.78	18,657.66

Average effective rate (other than special Treasury bonds), 2.88 percent.
Average effective rate (all holdings), 3.81 percent.

SCHEDULE B. *Showing bonds acquired during 1940*

Month	Description	Par value	Cost, excluding accrued interest	Accrued interest paid	Yield
June	1944 special Treasury notes 2 percent.	$21,000,000	$21,000,000		$2.00
July	1956 U. S. Treasury bonds 2¼ percent.	20,000,000	20,000,000		2.25
September	1945 special Treasury notes 2 percent.	2,000,000	2,000,000		2.00
Total		43,000,000	43,000,000		

Average effective rate (purchase 1940), 2.12 percent.

SCHEDULE C. *Showing bonds disposed of during 1940*

Date	Description	Par value	Book value	Cost, excluding accrued interest	Selling price, excluding accrued interest	Accrued interest received
July	1944 special Treasury notes 2 percent.	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$24,109.59

Schedule D. Interest exhibit

Interest receipts for 1940:		
(*a*) On bonds	$33,303,046.57	
(*b*) On policy loans	8,401,357.27	
(*c*) On premiums	15,771.74	
(*d*) On adjusted-service-certificate loans	124,654.69	
		$41,844,830.27
Deduct interest accrued Dec. 31, 1939, as per items 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59 on previous year's report:		
(*a*) Accrued interest on special Treasury bonds	12,191,350.18	
(*b*) Accrued interest on all other bonds	2,703,620.55	
(*c*) Accrued policy loan interest	5,479,900.30	
(*d*) Accrued interest on adjusted-service-certificate loans	100,579.45	
(*e*) Accrued interest on section 306 liens	12,085.64	
	20,487,536.12	
Deduct decrease by adjustment in book value of bonds for 1940	248,290.12	
		20,735,826.24
Balance		21,109,004.03
Add accrued interest as of Dec. 31, 1940, as per items 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57 of this year's report:		
(*a*) Accrued interest on special Treasury bonds	$12,191,350.18	
(*b*) Accrued interest on all other bonds	2,768,183.04	
(*c*) Accrued interest on policy loans	4,570,768.91	
(*d*) Accrued interest on adjusted-service-certificate loans	105,568.13	
(*e*) Accrued interest on section 306 liens	13,947.10	
		19,649,817.36
Interest earnings for 1940		40,758,821.39

1940 interest earnings are 4.048% of the mean ledger assets for 1940.

SCHEDULE E. *Loans to policyholders on security of policies*

Outstanding policy loans on Jan. 1, 1940		$149,663,421.09
New loans issued during 1940 including renewal of old loans	$149,547,324.11	
Less:		
Repayments in cash	7,907,903.38	
Repayments by deduction:		
(*a*) From new loans	126,933,321.20	
(*b*) From surrenders	6,067,833.36	
(*c*) From claims	1,393,514.67	
(*d*) From dividend payments	111.92	
(*e*) From dividend deposits	13,333.13	
(*f*) From matured endowments	6,249,968.70	
Total collections by deduction	140,658,082.98	
Total repayments	148,565,986.36	
Net increase in outstanding loans		981,337.75
Outstanding policy loans Dec. 31, 1940		150,644,758.84

SCHEDULE F. *Loans to veterans on security of adjusted-service certificates*

Outstanding loans Jan. 1, 1940		$2,783,012.83
New amount of principal set up on account of new anniversary dates during 1940	$2,894,336.77	
Less:		
Repayments in cash	454.00	
Repayments by set-off of old loans at anniversary date	2,769,682.08	
Total repayments	2,770,136.08	
Net increase in outstanding loans		124,200.69
Outstanding loans Dec. 31, 1940		2,907,213.52

DISABILITY INSURANCE UNDER SEC. 311

	Number	Amount
Act of May 29, 1928	524	$2,257,500
Act of July 3, 1930	29,810	174,912,517
Disability insurance in force Dec. 31, 1940	30,334	177,170,017

SCHEDULE H. *Insurance exhibit as of Dec. 31, 1940*

LIFE

	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1939	596,355	$2,538,893,241		
Issued during 1940	66,800	187,008,758		
Total			663,155	$2,725,901,999
Terminations:				
Death claims awarded	3,273	15,975,110		
Disability claims awarded	1,252	6,479,720		
Matured endowments	17,719	40,540,634		
Surrendered for cash	9,291	24,953,402		
Surrendered for paid-up insurance	261	1,308,221		
Lapsed	7,473	25,943,429		
Reduced		3,456,773		
Canceled	295	862,626		
Extended insurance expired	3,310	12,667,853		
5-year term expired	226	730,520		
Canceled rerated disability claims	32	143,858		
Total terminations			43,132	133,062,146
Additions:				
Rerated disability claims	313	1,220,889		
Paid-up insurance issued	261	508,583		
Revived	601	2,510,734		
Continued under extended insurance	3,344	8,977,331		
Total additions			4,519	13,217,537
Net terminations			38,613	119,844,609
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1940			624,542	2,606,057,390

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FIELD SERVICE

BERT L. HALLIGAN, Iowa, *Director*

During the last Legion year the national field service has engaged in a greater number of more varied undertakings than at any time in the past. During all of this time complexities were encountered due to limitations of personnel.

For several months Henry H. Dudley was in active military service prior to his discharge in March 1941. Almost immediately after his return to our service he was detailed by National Commander Warner for special duty at national headquarters in the compilation and distribution of important information connected with our national defense.

July 1, 1941, he was appointed national defense director, and under his supervision three pamphlets in the American Legion Vest Pocket Series for Civilian Defense have been published and distributed, and a considerable amount of other data developed.

Director Dudley's experiences in the World War, as post adjutant in Omaha, as department adjutant of Nebraska, and as a staff officer in the Nebraska National Guard, eminently qualify him for his present work and for other specialized Legion activities.

Bruce Stubblefield, who for several years has served both as field secretary and as executive secretary of the field service in our Washington office, has been required to spend more time than usual during the past year in presenting to the Veterans' Administration, and other Government agencies, issues developed throughout the country, and in May was named executive secretary of the national rehabilitation committee, due to the taking over by T. O. Kraabel, formerly in that position, the duties of the directorship, when Watson B. Miller resigned to become assistant administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

June W. Valiant, who served as field secretary both at Portland, Oreg., and at Denver, Colo., resigned at the end of the last calendar year to engage in business activities, and he has been replaced by Jack M. Oakey, past commander of the Department of Colorado.

The director of this service was precluded from indulging in regular travel and special attendance at outstanding departmental activities because of two periods of illness, but, fortunately, has been able to carry on in administrative work and in correspondence, which during the past year has been of greater variety and larger volume than ever before.

Due to the severe illness of Gregory M. Powers, service officer of the Department of New York, P. E. Fox has found it necessary to devote a larger share of time than usual to the voluminous work carried on through the headquarters in New York City.

The work in this latter office has become both more intense and more complicated due to the large number of World War veterans and their families, forced to return from war-stricken Europe, where they have lived and earned their livelihood for years past.

Pat Fox has assisted and helped to coordinate the splendid effort of members of posts and units in these two departments in welcoming these veterans and their families, and in starting them to new homes and to new routes of endeavor.

During the period of the recent trials of Harry Bridges in San Francisco, James P. Mulcare served as the official observer for the national organization and transmitted daily reports covering the highlights of the trial and especially the issues in which our membership is vitally concerned, to national headquarters.

While this trial was in progress, Jim Mulcare's other work was done in what might have been considered his spare time.

Since the several changes were effected in our Washington office, special work in the field has been capably done by our associates located in that office, Carl C. Brown, chief of claims service; Dr. H. D. Shapiro, medical consultant; Charles W. Stevens and Quintus E. Camp, of the claims service, and Leonce Legendre, chief of the contact service.

All of these associates have creditably carried on in the emergency and have advised that they enjoyed their experiences and obtained much valuable information as the result of their close contact with Legion and Auxiliary leaders in the several departments, posts, and units.

In their Veterans' Administration activities, our field secretaries submitted to our Washington office 389 recommendations (July 1, 1940–July 1, 1941) with reference to buildings, equipment, and personnel, as well as many others pertaining to the care of veterans in hospitals and domiciliary institutions, and to the claims of veterans and dependents of veterans.

The usual statistical report covering these recommendations has been distributed to the department headquarters and to members in the different departments engaged in rehabilitation activities.

Each of the field secretaries has presented a sizable number of claims, both in the field offices of the Veterans' Administration in their areas and in the central office of the Veterans' Administration in Washington.

While most of these claims might be classed as contestable, a high percentage of favorable decisions have been obtained.

In connection with recommendations submitted and claims handled the field service has had splendid cooperation from our associates in our Washington office.

In addition to rehabilitation, which still claims about three-quarters of the time and energies of the field secretaries, major participation in Americanism, child welfare, employment, and national-defense activities by field secretaries has been acknowledged by the directors and others interested in and devoting time to these outstanding programs.

These activities have been so varied and so numerous that it is almost impossible to delineate them. Generally speaking, the efforts have been almost entirely in extending and coordinating these programs.

In connection with child welfare, especially, effort has been made to correlate the endeavors being made by and between those engaged in obtaining benefits for veterans and dependents of veterans, under the provisions of existing legislation through the Veterans' Administration and the several agencies of Federal security and State social security boards.

The members of the field force have devoted a considerable amount of time during the past year in developing interest on the part of active members of the Legion and Auxiliary in the tremendously comprehensive and widely embracing functions of social security, both under Federal legislation and laws passed by the several States.

Before this report is in print, there will be published by the director of this service, a treatise designed to bring information to all those devoting their time to service work, with reference to the provisions of, and the benefits to be derived under, the social-security legislation. This will be entitled, "A Veteran's Stake in Social Security," and will be distributed from national headquarters.

There is a great field for constructive endeavor by the members of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary in rehabilitation, child-welfare, and social-security activities.

As we grow older, both the problems and the opportunities in these fields increase.

So long as a World War veteran or a dependent of a World War veteran is living, the need for well-directed, intelligent effort will demand our best interest and service.

Temporarily, the serious problem of employment for a large number of our World War veterans is abated, but the members of the field service, department and State service officers, and members of department and post-employment committees, will always have work to do in this field.

With the demand for labor in defense activities and with the broadening of provisions of veterans' preference legislation, the lot of the veteran who has been up against it for several years has improved.

There are still many unemployed, more specifically, unemployable, veterans whose predicament, along with the plight of their families, must be considered as one of our tasks.

Field secretaries have been constantly in touch with veterans' placement representatives in their areas in behalf of the veteran who can still work, but relief for the unemployables must be found in the many activities in which a great number of our members are actively interested.

In connection with the manifold activities under the Americanism program, field secretaries have participated in numerous conferences and in meetings, both within and outside of our organization, in promoting the scope of and the benefit of these splendid undertakings.

What the Legion is doing in education, and in youth activities, such as boys' State, junior baseball, school contests and awards, Civilian Conservation Corps education, with Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, is being more highly evaluated every day.

Flag education and citizenship recognition programs are being promoted by greater numbers of American Legion members and citizens, generally, and counter-subversive movements have been fostered and extended by members of the field service.

Americanism work as exemplified by a large number of community service projects and by the promotion of safety and disaster relief units also has been featured by this service.

Several hundred schools are being held annually, and in every department of the Legion. Most of them are being participated in by members of the field service, in the advancement and coordination of these ever-growing fields of service, especially under the Americanism, rehabilitation, child welfare, employment, and other generously unselfish programs of the American Legion, designed to improve the lot of those with whom we live as well as those whom we were originally dedicated to help, when we associated ourselves together "to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Members of the field service have been participants in many conferences and in the working out of plans connected with our national defense, and in outlining methods for the improvement of care of those who suffer physical or mental impairment as the result of service in the armed forces in the present emergency.

At the national convention in Milwaukee reports will be made which will be designed to concentrate the attention of a large number of our members on the problems which are now being presented and will be met in increasing numbers in connection with this group.

The members of the field service are also vitally interested in reconstruction efforts of various kinds which members of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary must necessarily help to meet in the period after the present terrible conflict is terminated.

Ralph H. Lavers, field secretary covering the New England area, with headquarters at Boston, included the following comment in a report which he submitted recently: "It is plain to me that the average Legionnaire is not aware of the function of the field service and I can see that it is greatly appreciated by the increasing requests and inquiries which have been coming to me."

At times that thought has been in the minds or on the lips of everyone who has been, or is now, engaged in this service.

Every member of this service is earnestly and conscientiously desirous of extending the sphere of action and influence of our organization, which, today, is one of the greatest service organizations in the world without any question.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURER

This report is submitted in compliance with the following resolutions adopted at the fourteenth annual national convention of the American Legion at Portland, Oreg.; and at the twentieth annual national convention of the American Legion at Los Angeles, Calif.

"That a financial report be submitted from national headquarters annually, indicating the financial status as of July 31, and that this report be in the hands of all departments 30 days prior to the national convention and available to appointed members of the national convention finance committee.

"The finance committee recommends that each department select their member on the finance committee at national conventions as soon as the national treasurer's report is received by the respective departments so as to allow the one selected or appointed to examine report and make the necessary study of said report before sitting in the finance committee at the national convention, the name of member selected by department to be forwarded to national adjutant immediately."

The following report is a copy of the report of Geo. S. Olive & Co., certified public accountants, covering their examination of the books of account, and other related records of the American Legion national headquarters, for the year ended July 31, 1941. This report, which includes a comparative summary of income and expense for the years ended July 31, 1941, and July 31, 1940, is submitted without comment.

J. R. RUDDICK, *National Treasurer.*

GEO. S. OLIVE & CO.,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
Indianapolis, August 11, 1941.

JOHN R. RUDDICK,
National Treasurer, the American Legion, National Headquarters,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR: We have examined the statement of financial condition of the American Legion, national headquarters, as of July 31, 1941, and the statements of income and surplus for the year then ended; we have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the organization and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the organization and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Further comments and explanations with respect to our examination of specific items are presented in the following pages of this text under the appropriate headings.

The results of our examination are presented in this report, which includes: (1) Text of comments and explanatory detail; (2) statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941; (3) statement of financial condition at July 31, 1941; (4) exhibits and schedules supplementing the foregoing statements. A list of the statements and of the supplementary exhibits and schedules is presented on the sheet following the text of this report.

COMMENTS RESPECTING INCOME AND EXPENSE

The amount of the excess of income over expense for the year ended July 31, 1941, and the factors entering into its determination are presented in exhibit A.

A summary of the results of operations for the year under review and a comparison with a summary of the results of operations for the preceding year are presented as follows:

	Year ended—		Increase	Decrease
	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940		
Income:				
National dues	$276,904.50	$269,977.25	$6,927.25	
Sons of the American Legion dues	5,665.80	6,891.50		$1,225.70
Earnings, reserved fund investments	30,491.08	33,116.99		2,625.91
Earnings, general fund investments	6,999.32	7,513.98		514.66
Total	320,060.70	317,499.72	2,560.98	
Net income:				
American Legion Magazine	224,228.06	202,184.30	22,043.76	
National Legionnaire	15,127.86	20,256.18		5,128.32
Legion Heir	2,604.95	3,086.14		481.19
Emblem division	46,450.02	54,649.53		8,199.51
Total	608,471.59	597,675.87	10,795.72	
Expense:				
Administration	114,847.27	112,701.75	2,145.52	
Americanism	41,133.60	32,663.20	8,470.40	
Legislative	21,980.76	21,274.51	706.25	
Publicity	33,125.92	24,238.26	8,887.66	
Finance	22,515.28	22,470.40	44.88	
Membership cards	7,235.98	6,507.47	728.51	
Field service	13,735.11	13,527.38	207.73	
Division of defense	484.19		484.19	
Executive	142,853.72	106,549.61	36,304.11	
Total	397,911.83	339,932.58	57,979.25	
	210,559.76	257,743.29		47,183.53
Other income	3,856.04	2,700.48	1,155.56	
	214,415.80	260,443.77		46,027.97
Deductions from income	32,512.28	22,880.72	9,631.56	
Excess of income over expense	181,903.52	237,563.05		55,659.53

The increase in expense for the period under review over that of the preceding year was due principally to activities in national defense and to an increase in rehabilitation and child-welfare expenditures in excess of available funds, which is absorbed by national headquarters at the close of each year.

It should be borne in mind that the membership dues in the annual convention report represent a total of the receipts for the dues of 2 partial calendar years and will be at variance with the calendar years' membership results.

The 1941 membership at July 31, 1941, was 1,081,352, as compared with 1,049,891, 1940 membership at July 31, 1940.

The income and expense of the publications division for the years ended July 31, 1941, and July 31, 1940, is shown in detail in exhibit D, supported by exhibits E and F, and schedule D–1.

The income and expense of the emblem division for the years ended July 31, 1941, and July 31, 1940, is shown in detail in exhibit G.

The following table presents percentages, stated in comparative form for the year under review and for the preceding year, that disclose the relation to total income of each class of income and expense for the 2 years:

	Year ended—	
	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940
Income:	*Percent*	*Percent*
National dues	45.51	45.17
Sons of the American Legion dues	.93	1.15
Earnings from investments	6.16	6.80
Net income:		
American Legion Magazine	36.85	33.83
National Legionnaire	2.49	3.39
Legion Heir	.43	.52
Emblem division	7.63	9.14
Total	100.00	100.00
Expense:		
Administration	18.87	18.86
Americanism	6.76	5.47
Expense—Continued		
Legislative	3.61	3.56
Publicity	5.44	4.05
Finance	3.70	3.76
Membership cards	1.19	1.09
Field service	2.27	2.26
Division of defense	.08	
Executive	23.48	17.83
Total	65.40	56.88
	34.60	43.12
Other income	.63	.45
	35.23	43.57
Deductions from income	5.34	3.83
Excess of income over expense	29.89	39.74

COMMENTS RESPECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

The financial condition at July 31, 1941, is presented in detail in exhibit B.

A summary of the financial condition at July 31, 1941, and a comparison with a summary of the financial condition at July 31, 1940, are presented as follows:

	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940	Increase	Decrease
Assets:				
Cash on deposit and on hand	$578,584.07	$568,725.21	$9,858.86	
Notes and accounts receivable	23,266.14	25,336.78		$2,070.64
Inventories	88,878.18	109,215.22		20,337.04
Investments	2,380,105.47	2,160,336.15	219,769.32	
Irrevocable trust	211,139.43	205,902.47	5,236.96	
Real estate and equipment	168,866.36	155,152.27	13,714.09	
Prepaid insurance and expense	24,264.34	21,679.15	2,585.19	
Total	3,475,103.99	3,246,347.25	228,756.74	
Liabilities and net worth:				
Trade accounts payable	52,687.98	40,454.64	12,233.34	
Accrued social-security tax	2,583.23	2,376.52	206.71	
National Convention Corporation	21,540.21	20,399.69	1,140.52	
Other liabilities	11,713.15	9,221.35	2,491.80	
Restricted funds	40,883.49	38,491.00	2,392.49	
Revocable trust	13,940.58	11,419.24	2,521.34	
Irrevocable trust	211,139.43	205,902.47	5,236.96	
Deferred income	336,672.67	336,023.18	649.49	
	691,160.74	664,288.09	26,872.65	
Net worth:				
Restricted capital	2,380,105.47	2,160,336.15	219,769.32	
Unrestricted capital	403,837.78	421,723.01		17,885.23
	3,475,103.99	3,246,347.25	228,756.74	

The following comments are made with respect to certain items in exhibit B:

Cash on deposit and on hand, $578,584.07.—The details of cash on deposit and on hand were as follows:

Cash in banks:		
American National Bank at Indianapolis	$146,165.91	
Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis	116,021.97	
Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis	50,096.19	
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C	2,500.00	
Certificates of deposit	250,000.00	
		$564,784.07

Cash funds:		
Indianapolis cashier fund	$1,500.00	
New York magazine office	2,000.00	
Chicago magazine office	750.00	
Washington, D. C., rehabilitation office	500.00	
National commander	500.00	
Emblem division, petty cash	25.00	
		$5,275.00
Post-office deposits:		
Chicago, Ill	6,000.00	
Indianapolis, Ind	2,100.00	
		8,100.00
Other deposits: American Air Lines		425.00
Total		578,584.07

Certificates of deposit at July 31, 1941, were as follows:

American National Bank:	
Dated Feb. 7, 1939 (D3, one-half of 1 percent, 30-day demand)	50,000.00
Dated June 16, 1941 (E141, 1 percent, 6 months)	50,000.00
Indiana National Bank:	
Dated Feb. 13, 1941 (A10559, one-half of 1 percent, 30-day demand)	50,000.00
Dated Feb. 13, 1941 (A10560, one-half of 1 percent, 30-day demand)	50,000.00
Dated June 16, 1941 (B13641, 1 percent, 6 months)	50,000.00
Total	250,000.00

Accounts receivable, $22,777.74.—Accounts receivable represent accounts due from State departments of the American Legion and individuals for purchases from the emblem division and from advertisers in the American Legion Magazine.

We did not communicate with customers for the purpose of verifying outstanding balances at July 31, 1941. We did communicate with customers at June 30, 1941, and all differences brought to our attention were then checked and corrected. In number of communications sent out at June 30, 1941, we received 70.83 percent direct confirmation and verified an additional 17.59 percent through inspection of cash receipts for the month of July 1941, or a total confirmation of 88.42, and in dollar value we received direct, together with inspector of cash receipts, 93.06 percent confirmation.

The following summary presents the age classification of the accounts according to date of charges:

30 days or less	$18,300.17
31 to 60 days	2,040.01
61 to 90 days	1,540.99
91 to 120 days	159.74
Over 120 day	736.83
Total	22,777.74

Inventories, $88,878.18.—The details of inventories at July 31, 1941, were as follows:

Publications division:		
Paper	$36,646.83	
Manuscripts	9,566.75	
Arts and photos	2,579.98	
Books	1,453.95	
Binders	1,063.02	
		$51,310.53
Emblem division:		
Legion and Sons merchandise	30,996.29	
Merchandise consigned	249.20	
Auxiliary merchandise	6,322.16	
		37,567.65
Total		88,878.18

We did not take or supervise the taking of inventories at July 31, 1941. We did, however, satisfy ourselves by investigation that adequate precautions were taken to insure a proper count of items. We also made tests of items by actual count, taking into consideration purchases and sales from the time this inventory was taken to the time of the tests. References to available sources of information indicate that all inventories were valued at cost.

Investments, $2,380,105.47.—We have verified the securities at July 31, 1941, by actual examination and count, and found them to be in agreement with the security record at national headquarters.

The market value of these securities at July 31, 1941, according to the records of the statistician at national headquarters, was $2,474,407.98. We did not verify the market values.

The average yield on investments for the year ended July 31, 1941, based upon the amortized cost of securities at the beginning and at the end of the period is shown as follows:

	Reserve fund	Restricted refund
Book value of securities at—		
Aug. 1, 1940	$1,128,947.04	$943,902.67
July 31, 1941	1,169,403.12	1,165,418.68
Total	2,298,350.16	2,109,321.35
Average book value of securities held	1,149,175.08	1,054,660.67
Total earnings, year ended July 31, 1941	30,491.08	19,369.32
Average yield, year ended July 31, 1941—percent	2.65	1.84

Schedules B–1 and B–2 show the detail of investments of the reserve and restricted funds at July 31, 1941.

Irrevocable trust, $211,139.43.—The Overseas Graves Decoration Trust is an irrevocable trust, the income of which is to be used only to honor, preserve, and decorate the graves of those who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the Great War, who lie buried overseas.

The trust agreement states that the funds of this trust must be invested in securities issued by or guaranteed by the United States, or in securities which are the direct obligation of a State of the Union.

The investments of this trust at July 31, 1941, consisted of United States Treasury bonds at a book value of $206,707.29, with uninvested cash of $4,432.14. Schedule B–3 supported by schedule B–4 shows the detail of investments of the trust and the cash receipts and disbursements for the period under review.

This trust will be increased in the future, in accordance with a report to the national executive committee dated May 3, 1933, by the committee on American Overseas Memorial Day Association.

The agreement of the American Overseas Memorial Day Association reads in part as follows:

"That the Paris association shall continue to supervise the decoration of the graves of our dead in Europe.

"That our Overseas Graves Decoration Trust fund shall only be called upon to pay any deficit or overdraft until such time as our trust fund as originally raised bears the same ratio to our present fund as does the trust fund which they raised by solicitation bears to their present trust fund. Until this situation is reached, the American Overseas Memorial Day Association shall bear the full expense of the decoration.

"When the ratio of the two funds is proportionate to what they were when originally raised, then the cost of the decoration of the graves shall be prorated between the two trust funds."

In accordance with this agreement, the earnings of the Overseas Graves Decoration Trust fund will be added to the principal of the fund until the fund has been increased to $266,453.80, as shown in the following table:

Original fund raised by the American Overseas Memorial Day Association	francs	1,274,700
Present fund, May 1933	do	2,095,832
Increase in fund	do	821,132
Percentage of increase		64.4177
Original fund raised by the Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund		$162,059.07
Increase of 64.4177 percent of $162,059.07		104,394.73
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund after applying increase		266,453.80

Net earnings to date have been added to the Overseas Graves Decoration Trust fund, increasing the fund to $211,139.43.

We have verified the securities representing the investments of this trust by actual examination and count, and found them to be in agreement with the records at national headquarters.

Improved real estate, $126,637.64.—Improved real estate consists of a building located at 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., purchased to house the rehabilitation and legislative divisions of the American Legion.

The assessed valuation of the property for tax valuation at the date of purchase, in accordance with a communication from the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia, was: Land $69,286 and improvements $45,300, making a total assessed valuation of $114,586.

The original purchase price of the property was $130,000, and improvements have been added in the amount of $9,804.31, making a total cost of $139,804.31 at July 31, 1941. This property was valued for depreciation purposes at date of purchase at: Land, $80,000, and improvements, $50,000. Depreciation has been charged at the rate of 4 percent on $50,000 without provisions for depreciation on the additions of $9,804.31.

Equipment, $42,228.72.—Equipment consists of furniture and fixtures located at Indianapolis, Washington, D. C., New York City, Chicago, and Detroit. Schedule B–5 shows the detail of furniture and fixtures, together with depreciation reserve.

Deferred charges, $22,264.34.—Deferred charges consist of prepaid insurance, supplies, and expense, as follows:

Prepaid insurance and expense	$16,031.27
Traveling advances	475.48
Pay-roll advances	1,357.68
Office supplies	5,174.91
Stencils	1,225.00
Total	24,264.34

The details of prepaid insurance and expense, and traveling advances were as follows:

Prepaid insurance and expense:	
Prepaid insurance	$1,300.41
1942 membership cards	7,006.70
1941 membership cards	3,097.95
Emblem catalogs	2,432.18
Building improvements deferred	1,505.00
Postage and meter rentals	338.17
Magazine cover plate deferred	344.86
Register of copyrights	6.00
Total	16,031.27
Traveling advances:	
W. D. Brown, old	200.00
J. W. Woolrey	65.18
Edw. McGrail	70.75
F. W. Munro	61.25
Paul Matthews	50.00
Porter Wylie	25.00
T. M. Scanlon	3.30
Total	475.48

1941 American Legion National Convention Corporation, $21,540.21.—The details of credits and charges to this account were as follows:

Received from 1941 corporation	$27,050.00	
Interest added to date	201.52	
		$27,251.52
Vic MacKenzie:		
Salary to July 31, 1941	4,750.00	
Traveling and entertaining to date	961.31	
		5,711.31
Balance, July 31, 1941		21,540.21

Revocable trust, $13,940.58.—By an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled on June 28, 1935, the American Legion was named trustee of the earnings of a special fund known as the Pershing Hall memorial fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest and reinvest the corpus of the fund in interest-bearing United States Government bonds and retain custody thereof. The earnings of the funds are to be used for the maintenance and/or perpetuation of Pershing Hall, located in Paris, France.

A Treasury Department letter, under date of May 25, 1939, and signed by William H. McReynolds, administrative assistant to the Secretary, indicated there was available at that date $14,222.78, representing earnings to December 15, 1938, and that the Department would prefer to transmit vouchers for payment of earnings upon the fund to the national treasurer of the American Legion shortly after June 15 and December 15 of each year.

Pursuant to section 3 of the act of June 28, 1935, the American Legion is to transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives, on the first day of each regular session of Congress, an itemized report of expenditures made for the maintenance and/or perpetuation of Pershing Hall.

There is nothing in the act which places any restrictions upon the American Legion as to the period in which it must operate Pershing Hall and nothing in the act which requires the American Legion to supplement the earnings from its own general funds.

An operating agreement between the trustee, "party of the first part," and the Department of France of the American Legion and Paris Post No. 1, "parties of the second part," states that the parties of the second part agree to pay the taxes, insurance, repairs, and any and all other expense required in the operation, maintenance, and/or perpetuation of said Pershing Hall from the funds received from the party of the first part, and if said funds are not sufficient for said purpose, said parties of the second part further agree to provide sufficient additional funds to meet any deficit.

Due to the present European situation, no vouchers have been received for the maintenance of Pershing Hall since May 8, 1940, covering expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1939.

The trust fund at July 31, 1941, was as follows:

Balance, Aug. 1, 1940	$11,419.24
Jan. 13, 1941, received from U. S. Treasury	2,521.34
Balance, July 31, 1941	13,940.58

Irrevocable trust, $211,139.43.—This trust has been explained in prior comments in the text of this report. Schedule B–3, supported by schedule B–4, shows the investments and cash receipts and disbursements of this trust for the year ended July 31, 1941.

Restricted capital, $2,380,105.47.—This represents capital of the organization that has been restricted as to use by action of the national finance committee and the national executive committee, and designated on the records of the organization as follows:

Reserve fund	$1,186,649.99
Restricted fund	1,193,455.48
Total	2,380,105.47

The earnings of the reserve fund are used in the general operations of national headquarters, while the principal can be expended either (1) by action of the

Legion in convention assembled; (2) by vote of two-thirds of the national executive committee of the American Legion in two successive meetings of said committee, between which said meetings not less than 60 days shall intervene.

The earnings of the restricted fund, as well as the principal of the fund, can be expended either (1) by action of the Legion in convention assembled; (2) by vote of two-thirds of the national executive committee at two successive meetings.

It is further provided that the national finance committee as of December 31 of each year shall increase the restricted fund by an amount not less than 50 percent of the excess of income over expense for the current year.

Unrestricted surplus, $403,837.78.—This represents unrestricted surplus at July 31, 1941. Exhibit C shows the detail of unrestricted surplus for the year ended July 31, 1941, and schedule 1 shows an analysis of unrestricted surplus from September 16, 1919, to date.

ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

With respect to organization and history, it may be noted that the American Legion was declared to be a body corporate by an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled on September 16, 1919.

The corporation acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of the unincorporated national organization known as the American Legion.

The activities of the organization are indicated by the following statistics:

	Year ended—		
	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940	July 31, 1939
Excess of income over expense	$181,903.52	$237,563.05	$188,760.96
Restricted capital at end of year	2,380,105.47	2,160,336.15	1,920,833.54
Unrestricted capital at end of year	403,837.78	421,723.01	409,653.75

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial condition and related statements of income and surplus present fairly the position of the American Legion, national headquarters, at July 31, 1941, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. OLIVE & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

LIST OF STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL RECORDS, YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1941

Exhibit A. Statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941.
Exhibit B. Statement of financial condition at July 31, 1941.
Exhibit C. Analysis of surplus, year ended July 31, 1941.
Exhibit D. Statement of income and expense, publications division, year ended July 31, 1941.
Exhibit E. Statement of income and expense, National Legionnaire, year ended July 31, 1941.
Exhibit F. Statement of income and expense, Legion Heir, year ended July 31, 1941.
Exhibit G. Statement of profit and loss, emblem division, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule A–1. Analysis of expense, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–1. Reserve fund investments at July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–2. Restricted fund investments at July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–3. Irrevocable trust investments at July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–4. Irrevocable trust cash receipts and disbursements, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–5. Analysis of furniture and equipment, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–6. Funds restricted for rehabilitation and child welfare, year ended July 31, 1941.

Schedule D–1. Analysis of expense, publications division, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule 1. Analysis of surplus, September 16, 1919, to July 31, 1941.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941*

Income:		
National dues	$276,904.50	
Sons of the American Legion, dues	5,665.80	
Earnings:		
Reserve-fund investments	30,491.08	
General fund	6,999.32	
		$320,060.70
Net earnings:		
The American Legion Magazine (exhibit D)	224,228.06	
National Legionnaire (exhibit E)	15,127.86	
Legion Heir (exhibit F)	2,604.95	
Emblem division (exhibit G)	46,450.02	
		288,410.89
Total		608,471.59
Expense (schedule A–1):		
Administration	$114,847.27	
Americanism	41,133.60	
Legislative	21,980.76	
Publicity	33,125.92	
Finance	22,515.28	
Membership cards	7,235.98	
Field service	13,735.11	
Division of defense (1 month only)	484.19	
Executive	142,853.72	
		397,911.83
Total		210,559.76
Other income:		
Cash discounts	$555.58	
Interdivisional interest—emblem inventory	1,542.54	
Miscellaneous income	736.66	
Checks canceled	170.45	
Recovery on France convention note	75.00	
Foreign department credits canceled	175.81	
Profit on sale of equipment	600.00	
		3,856.04
Total		214,415.80
Deductions from income:		
Rehabilitation and child welfare in excess of available funds	$31,253.91	
1940 expense of J. H. Woolrey reported in 1941	224.69	
Magazine advertising note uncollectible	860.00	
Washington office theft	71.68	
Reimbursement to G. D. Crawford for worthless check made good by him	100.00	
Old checks returned	2.00	
		32,512.28
Excess of income over expense (exhibit C)		181,903.52

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement of financial condition at July 31, 1941*

ASSETS

Cash on deposit and on hand:		
American National Bank at Indianapolis	$146,165.91	
Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis	116,021.97	
Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis	50,096.19	
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C	2,500.00	
Certificates of deposit	250,000.00	
Cash funds and deposits	13,800.00	
		$578,584.07
Accounts receivable:		
Accounts receivable	22,777.74	
Checks returned by banks	35.10	
Accrued earnings (invested funds)	453.30	
		23,266.14
Inventories:		
Paper and manuscript inventories	51,310.53	
Emblem merchandise	37,318.45	
Emblem merchandise (consigned)	249.20	
		88,878.18
Investments:		
Reserve fund investments at amortized cost:		
Schedule B–1	1,186,649.99	
Schedule B–2	1,193,455.48	
		2,380,105.47
Irrevocable trust:		
Overseas graves decoration trust investments at amortized cost (schedule B–3)	206,707.29	
Cash in special deposit (schedule B–4)	4,432.14	
		211,139.43
Improved real estate:		
Office building, rehabilitation division (at cost)	139,804.31	
Deduct: Reserve for depreciation	13,166.67	
		126,637.64
Equipment (schedule B–5):		
Furniture and fixtures	148,571.49	
Deduct: Reserve for depreciation	106,342.77	
		42,228.72
Prepaid insurance, supplies, and expense		24,264.34
Total		3,475,103.99

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Accounts payable:		
Trade accounts payable	$52,687.98	
Accrued social-security taxes	2,583.23	
		$55,271.21
Other liabilities:		
1941 American Legion National Convention Corporation	21,540.21	
Department credits	1,034.57	
Emblem merchandise undelivered	7,770.34	
Auxiliary commissions payable	2,908.24	
		33,253.36

Restricted funds:		
Oratorical-contest prizes	$7,806.75	
Relief fund	5,134.90	
Junior baseball	3,844.13	
Arthur H. Sulzberger (child-welfare fund)	269.00	
Wilfred Rae (child-welfare fund)	188.77	
Funds restricted for rehabilitation and child welfare (schedule B-6)	23,639.94	
		$40,883.49
Revocable trust: Pershing Hall memorial trust fund		13,940.58
Irrevocable trust: Overseas graves decoration trust (contra)		211,139.43
Deferred income:		
Allocated dues unearned:		
The American Legion Magazine	$288,811.99	
The National Legionnaire	44,959.05	
Legion Heir	2,901.63	
		336,672.67
Net worth:		
Restricted capital:		
Reserve fund $1,186,649.99		
Restricted fund 1,193,455.48		
	2,380,105.47	
Unrestricted capital: Unrestricted surplus (exhibit C)	403,837.78	
		2,783,943.25
Total		3,475,103.99

EXHIBIT C.—*Analysis of surplus, year ended July 31, 1941*

Balance, Aug. 1, 1940		$421,723.01
Additions:		
Excess of income over expense, year ended July 31, 1941 (exhibit A)	$181,903.52	
Department payments on committee room furniture	211.25	
		182,114.77
Total		603,837.78
Deductions: Transfer to restricted fund by action of national finance committee		200,000.00
Balance, July 31, 1941 (exhibit B)		403,837.78

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement of income and expense publications division, year ended July 31, 1941*

	Year ended—			
	July 31, 1941		July 31, 1940	
	Amount	Percent	Percent	Amount
Income:				
Membership dues allocated	$712,412.77	74.90	76.43	$687,857.55
Nonmember subscriptions	1,393.00	.15	.16	1,476.88
Advertising	237,350.32	24.95	23.41	210,651.12
Total	951,156.09	100.00	100.00	899,985.55
Operating expense (schedule D-1):				
Manufacturing	410,506.25	43.16	42.33	380,944.84
Distribution	90,243.63	9.49	9.58	86,229.85
Editorial	80,393.94	8.45	9.10	81,931.12
Advertising	71,786.80	7.55	8.05	72,403.84
Circulation	40,534.12	4.26	5.36	48,242.20
Administration	31,974.64	3.36	3.25	29,267.40
Total	725,439.38	76.27	77.67	699,019.25
	225,716.71	23.73	22.33	200,966.30
Other income:				
Cash discounts on purchases	3,857.27	.41	.50	4,527.09
Legion book service	20.26		.01	24.17
Single copy sales	110.52	.01	.01	50.19
Miscellaneous	443.02	.05	.07	670.47
Total	4,431.07	.47	.59	5,271.92
	230,147.78	24.20	22.92	206,238.22
Deductions from income:				
Cash discounts on advertising	4,560.52	.48	.45	4,053.92
Obsolete manuscripts, arts, and photos	1,359.20	.14		
Total	5,919.72	.62	.45	4,053.92
Net earnings of magazine (exhibit A)	224,228.06	23.58	22.47	202,184.30
Add: Net earnings:				
National Legionnaire (exhibit E)	15,127.86			20,256.18
Legion Heir (exhibit F)	2,604.95			3,086.14
Total net earnings	241,960.87			225,526.62

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement of income and expense, National Legionnaire, year ended July 31, 1941*

	Year ended—			
	July 31, 1941		July 31, 1940	
	Amount	Percent	Percent	Amount
Income:				
Membership dues allocated	$109,388.93	99.96	99.97	$105,902.87
Nonmember subscriptions	38.47	.04	.03	31.80
Total	109,427.40	100.00	100.00	105,934.67
Expense:				
Pay roll	10,233.97	9.35	7.93	8,402.94
Traveling	367.03	.34	.05	54.35
Telephone and telegraph	113.41	.10	.06	58.28
Stationery and supplies	134.51	.12	.09	96.71
Post office notices	1,631.28	1.49	1.70	1,794.15
Arts and engravings	2,792.23	2.55	2.74	2,909.02
Second-class postage	18,083.91	16.53	15.12	16,015.61
Paper	30,113.31	27.52	26.05	27,597.01
Printing	29,591.95	27.04	26.36	27,929.52
Repairs and maintenance	80.14	.07	.06	63.15
Stencils	259.75	.24	.26	272.13
Subscription expense	898.05	.82	.46	485.62
Total	94,299.54	86.17	80.88	85,678.49
Net earnings (exhibit A)	15,127.86	13.83	19.12	20,256.18

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement of income and expense, Legion Heir, year ended July 31, 1941*

	Year ended—			
	July 31, 1941		July 31, 1940	
	Amount	Percent	Percent	Amount
Income:				
Membership dues allocated	$9,186.66	99.98	99.93	$10,628.26
Subscription service	1.80	.02	.07	7.85
Total	9,188.46	100.00	100.00	10,636.11
Expense:				
Pay roll	1,919.58	20.89	17.91	1,905.22
Stationery and supplies	18.11	.20		.25
Post-office notices	283.12	3.08	3.41	362.56
Office postage			.03	3.40
Arts and engravings	712.78	7.76	5.93	630.34
Second-class postage	368.39	4.01	3.33	354.42
Paper, printing, folding, and mailing	2,539.37	27.64	32.00	3,403.62
Stencils	241.80	2.63	2.89	307.00
Subscription expense	500.36	5.44	5.48	583.16
Total	6,583.51	71.65	70.98	7,549.97
Net earnings (exhibit A)	2,604.95	28.35	29.02	3,086.14

EXHIBIT G.—*Statement of profit and loss, emblem division, year ended July 31, 1941*

	Year ended—			
	July 31, 1941		July 31, 1940	
	Amount	Percent	Percent	Amount
Sales:				
Legion sales	$361,808.76	77.79	68.08	$306,144.60
Auxiliary sales	88,525.06	19.04	27.17	122,183.71
Sons of the Legion sales	14,754.78	3.17	4.75	21,380.26
Total	465,088.60	100.00	100.00	449,708.57
Cost of goods sold:				
Inventory at beginning	37,877.27			39,315.85
Purchases	342,438.34			319,595.15
Total	380,315.61			358,911.00
Inventory at end	37,567.65			37,877.27
Total	342,747.96	73.70	71.39	321,033.73
Gross profit on sales	122,340.64	26.30	28.61	128,674.84
Expense:				
Direct charges:				
Pay roll	28,874.15	6.21	6.34	28,502.46
Traveling	1,541.69	.33	.39	1,762.62
Telephone and telegraph	893.31	.19	.18	802.40
Stationery and supplies	2,195.38	.47	.51	2,298.30
Postage and express	10,284.30	2.21	2.39	10,740.93
Legal	3,760.62	.81	.10	447.60
Advertising	13,391.45	2.88	3.55	15,966.34
Building maintenance	1,748.86	.38	.40	1,796.28
Shipping supplies	1,003.03	.21	.25	1,101.90
Gross income tax	259.95	.05	.06	259.98
Insurance	73.96	.02	.01	65.60
Depreciation	500.00	.11	.11	500.00
Bad accounts and checks	34.89	.01	.02	76.46
Commissions to national Auxiliary	7,524.78	1.62	1.40	6,337.62
Total	72,086.37	15.50	15.71	70,658.49
Interdivisional charges:				
Accounting	3,000.00	.65	.67	3,000.00
Cashier, messenger, and janitor	1,500.00	.32	.33	1,500.00
Interest on inventory	1,542.54	.33	.33	1,498.39
Legal	300.00	.06	.07	300.00
Total	6,342.54	1.36	1.40	6,298.39
Total expense	78,428.91	16.86	17.11	76,956.88
Net profit on sales	43,911.73	9.44	11.50	51,717.96
Other income:				
Cash discounts on purchases	2,479.59	.53	.52	2,340.05
Uniform promotion refunds	58.70	.01	.13	591.52
Total	2,538.29	.54	.65	2,931.57
Net income (exhibit A)	46,450.02	9.98	12.15	54,649.53

SCHEDULE A–1.—*Analysis of expense, year ended July 31, 1941*

Administration:		
Pay roll	$56,872.81	
Traveling	1,488.61	
Telephone and telegraph	4,305.64	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	15,394.63	
Postage and express	5,765.72	
Special membership	5,333.44	
Building maintenance	7,053.19	
Depreciation	2,133.59	
Social-security tax	15,024.09	
Miscellaneous	1,423.00	
Archives	417.60	
Gross income tax	19.02	
Group life insurance	1,115.93	
Total	116,347.27	
Deduct interdivisional charge to emblem division	1,500.00	
		$114,847.27
Americanism:		
Pay roll	15,721.76	
Traveling	3,200.76	
Telephone and telegraph	955.82	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	9,441.11	
Postage and express	2,020.76	
Special meetings	2,740.30	
Building maintenance	444.41	
Oratorial contests	5,977.78	
Miscellaneous	630.90	
		41,133.60
Legislative:		
Pay roll	15,610.00	
Traveling	2,424.04	
Telephone and telegraph	786.68	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	990.30	
Postage and express	588.40	
Photos, clippings, etc	165.40	
Building maintenance	462.94	
Depreciation	200.00	
Interest	528.00	
Miscellaneous	225.00	
		21,980.76
Publicity:		
Pay roll	15,336.39	
Traveling	2,046.99	
Telephone and telegraph	1,550.59	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	2,184.16	
Postage and express	3,796.21	
Publicity promotion	6,017.41	
Building maintenance	474.18	
Radio	1,719.99	
		33,125.92
Finance:		
Pay roll	20,070.63	
Traveling	116.87	
Telephone and telegraph	295.61	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	1,593.15	
Postage and express	621.09	
Interest	227.81	
Building maintenance	661.98	
Insurance and surety bond premiums	2,101.94	
Professional services	1,996.20	
Total	27,685.28	

Deduct interdivisional charges:			
Emblem division	$3,000.00		
Publications division	2,170.00		
		$5,170.00	
			$22,515.28
Membership cards:			
Pay roll		5,820.20	
Telephone and telegraph		90.36	
Stationery, printing, and supplies		7,592.26	
Postage and express		969.12	
Total		14,471.94	
Deduct charge to publications division		7,235.96	
			7,235.98
Field service:			
Pay roll		30,804.62	
Traveling and office expense		10,400.71	
		41,205.33	
Two-thirds charged to rehabilitation		27,470.22	
			13,735.11
Executive:			
National Commander Raymond J. Kelly:			
Salary	$1,570.51		
Traveling (including aide)	2,320.42		
		3,890.93	
National Commander Milo J. Warner:			
Salary	$8,429.50		
Traveling (including aide)	14,245.85		
		22,675.35	
National adjutant (salary)		8,100.00	
National treasurer (salary)		1,800.00	
National judge advocate (salary)		3,000.00	
National commander's secretary (salary)		3,300.00	
National historian (retainer)		600.00	
Executive traveling (other than commander)		5,614.00	
Department commanders' and adjutants' conference		10,488.20	
Administrative expense of national vice commanders		828.55	
Mission to England		7,226.39	
National committees:			
Executive		31,918.15	
Finance		848.35	
Defense		19,701.48	
Investment policy		508.55	
Trophies and awards		440.50	
Foreign relations		850.95	
Resolutions assignment		985.56	
Education of war orphans		2,048.67	
Graves registration		350.42	
Marksmanship		350.19	
Aeronautics		1,221.01	
Law and order		1,853.06	
Post history award		209.75	
Veterans preference		437.65	
Veterans employment		2,831.25	
National convention liaison		926.01	
Sons of the American Legion		2,723.70	
Rehabilitation liaison		178.35	
National contest supervisory		2,587.62	
National coordinating		2,290.89	
Corps area		365.35	
Miscellaneous committees		4,002.84	
		145,153.72	
Deduct national judge advocate interdivisional charges		2,300.00	
			142,853.72

Defense:		
Pay roll	$400.00	
Telephone and telegraph	8.85	
Stationery and supplies	6.84	
Postage and express	68.50	
		$484.19
Total (exhibit A)		397,911.83

SCHEDULE B–1.—*Summary of reserve fund investments, at July 31, 1941*

	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value	Defaulted	
					Principal	Interest
U. S. Government obligations	$553,300.00	$14,891.97	$93.00	$568,098.97		
Territorial bonds	12,000.00	41.22		12,041.22		
Municipal bonds	445,278.77	36,468.24	351.84	481,395.17	$5,278.77	$2,352.04
Railroad bonds	70,000.00		3,905.34	66,094.66		
Industrial bonds	10,000.00	297.78		10,297.78		
Fletcher American Co., first-mortgage real-estate certificates	9,832.00	69.10		9,901.10	9,832.00	2,687.64
	1,100,410.77	51,768.31	4,350.18	1,147,828.90	15,110.77	5,039.68
Investment trust shares:						
United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc. (series B) 450 shares				5,568.75		
Corporate Trust Shares (M. Q. 1301) 500 shares				4,973.60		
North American Trust Shares, 570 shares				5,406.87		
Diversified Trust Shares (series C) 600 shares				5,625.00		
				1,169,403.12		
Add: Principal cash on deposit				17,246.87		
Total reserve fund (exhibit B)				1,186,649.99		
NOTE.—Defaulted principal and interest in municipal bonds were as follows: Hammond, Ind., Barrett Law bonds due June 1, 1936, and June 1, 1937					5,278.77	2,352.04

65691—42——19

SCHEDULE B–1.—*Summary of reserve fund investments of July 31, 1941*—Continued

RESERVE FUND INVESTMENTS AT JULY 31, 1941

State, obligation of—	Description	Rate	Yield	Maturity	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value
		Percent	*Percent*					
U. S. Government bonds:								
U. S. Treasury bonds	1947–52	4¼	3.27	Oct. 15, 1952	$200,000.00	$7,674.42		$207,674.42
Do	1946–56	3¾	3.81	Mar. 15, 1956	3,400.00		$46.75	3,353.25
Do	1951–55	3	3.07	Sept. 15, 1955	3,700.00		46.25	3,653.75
Do	1944–46	3¼	2.89	Apr. 15, 1946	6,000.00	57.68		6,057.68
Do	1944–46	3¼	2.23	do	20,000.00	551.88		20,551.88
Do	1943–45	3¼	3¼	Oct. 15, 1945	43,500.00			43,500.00
Do	1947	2	1.40	Dec. 15, 1947	80,000.00	2,904.27		82,904.27
Do	1946–48	3	2.65	June 15, 1948	7,000.00	108.50		7,108.50
Do	1946–48	3	2.61	do	25,000.00	423.60		25,423.60
Do	1946–48	3	2.58	do	5,700.00	97.40		5,797.40
Do	1946–48	3	2.62	do	9,000.00	135.40		9,135.40
Do	1949–53	2½	2½	Dec. 15, 1953	100,000.00			100,000.00
Do	1948	2½	1.65	Sept. 15, 1948	50,000.00	2,938.82		52,938.82
Total					553,300.00	14,891.97	93.00	568,098.97
Territorial bonds:								
Territory of Hawaii	Public improvement	4½	4	June 1, 1952	5,000.00			5,000.00
Do	do	4½	4	Oct. 1, 1956	7,000.00	41.22		7,041.22
Total					12,000.00	41.22		12,041.22
Municipal bonds:								
California:								
State of California	Veterans' welfare	4¼	3¾	Feb. 1, 1948	10,000.00	276.36		10,276.36
City and county of San Francisco	Memorial hall	4½	2¾	July 1, 1945	5,000.00	302.96		5,302.96
Do	Spring Valley serial	4½	2¾	do	5,000.00	302.96		5,302.96
Do	do	4½	4.20	July 1, 1961	10,000.00	362.80		10,362.80
Colorado:								
City and county of Denver	School district	4½	2.05	Dec. 1, 1944	5,000.00	395.89		5,395.89
Do	do	4½	2.05	Jan. 1, 1944	4,000.00	1,026.92		15,026.92
Do	do	4½	2.05	Jan. 1, 1945	10,000.00			
Do	do	4½	2.05	do	1,000.00	79.02		1,079.02
Do	Municipal water	4½	3.875	Aug. 1, 1946	5,000.00	136.78		5,136.78
Do	do	4½	3.875	Aug. 1, 1944	5,000.00	91.01		5,091.01
Connecticut:								
City of Bridgeport	School (series F)	4¼	2.30	Oct. 1, 1949	10,000.00	1,429.27		11,429.27
Do	Relief	1¾	2.20	Nov. 1, 1946	5,000.00		167.74	4,832.26
Illinois:								S
City of Chicago	Illinois—47th St. subway approach	4	2.70	Jan. 1, 1950	5,000.00	472.04		5,472.04
Do	Ashland Ave. improvement	4	2½	Jan. 1, 1949	20,000.00	1,972.38		21,972.38
State of Illinois	State highway	4	3¾	Mar. 1, 1944	10,000.00	63.74		10,063.74

Indiana: City of Hammond (Barrett Law bonds).	Improvement resolution 1420	6	5	June 1, 1936	500.00	15.00	----------	515.00
		6	5	June 1, 1937	4,778.77	200.00	----------	4,978.77
Kentucky: City of Louisville	Public hospital	4½	2¼	Mar. 1, 1951	5,000.00	837.80	----------	5,837.80
Maine:								
State of Maine	State highway and bridge	3½	3.68	Sept. 1, 1948	8,000.00	----------	148.41	7,851.59
Do	do	4	4.10	Sept. 1, 1947	2,000.00	----------	15.52	1,984.48
Maryland:								
City of Baltimore	Third and Bridge serial loan	4	4.02	Aug. 1, 1947	10,000.00	----------	20.17	9,979.83
Do	Stock Harbor serial loan	4	2.20	Oct. 1, 1947	15,000.00	1,563.57	----------	16,563.57
Massachusetts:								
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Metropolitan additional water loan	4	3¾	Jan. 1, 1953	10,000.00	208.84	----------	10,208.84
City of Boston	City loan for making of highways	4	2	Oct. 1, 1942	14,000.00	394.68	----------	14,394.68
City of Brockton	Relief loan	1½	1	Apr. 1, 1946	5,000.00	121.60	----------	5,121.60
Do	Water loan	4	1.15	Mar. 1, 1946	10,000.00	1,203.20	----------	11,203.20
City of Medford	School	2¼	1.65	Sept. 1, 1944	6,000.00	119.58	----------	6,119.58
Minnesota:								
City of Minneapolis	Storm drains	2	1.80	Apr. 1, 1941	5,000.00	27.96	----------	5,027.96
Do	High school	4	1.10	do	5,000.00	425.46	----------	5,425.46
Do	School and refuse destruction	4½	1.90	Mar. 1, 1944	15,000.00	1,086.37	----------	16,086.37
Missouri:								
City of Kansas City	Park and boulevard	2½	1.10	June 1, 1945	10,000.00	520.74	----------	10,520.74
City of St. Louis	Public buildings and improvement	4½	1.15	Feb. 1, 1943	5,000.00	325.48	----------	5,325.48
New Jersey: State of New Jersey	State highway, series B	4	2.40	Jan. 1, 1950	7,000.00	860.76	----------	7,860.76
New York:								
City of New York City	Various municipal purposes	3¼	1.00	Aug. 1, 1943	10,000.00	554.35	----------	10,554.35
State of New York	Emergency construction and improvement.	4	3.60	Sept. 15, 1942	10,000.00	51.33	----------	10,051.33
City of Buffalo	Refunding	4.20	2.60	Sept. 1, 1941	7,000.00	51.24	----------	7,051.24
Do	Work and/or home relief	4¼	2.30	Mar. 15, 1944	17,000.00	910.80	----------	17,910.80
County of Nassau	Land purchase, series C	4¾	2.20	Mar. 15, 1952	5,000.00	1,232.88	----------	6,232.88
County of Suffolk	Highway	4½	1.30	Dec. 1, 1948	5,000.00	1,136.25	----------	6,136.25
City of Syracuse	Intercepting sewer	4	1.10	Aug. 1, 1941	5,000.00	70.98	----------	5,070.98
City of Utica	Public improvement	4	1	July 15, 1946	3,000.00	436.70	----------	3,436.70
North Carolina: City of Asheville	General refunding	1¼	1¼	July 1, 1976	3,000.00	----------	----------	3,000.00
Oregon:								
State of Oregon	Oregon district interest bonds	4¾	2.15	July 1, 1950	16,000.00	3,296.10	----------	19,296.10
City of Portland	Street widening	4½	4.10	Sept. 2, 1953	10,000.00	346.25	----------	10,346.25
Pennsylvania:								
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Series I	3¼	2.80	Mar. 1, 1950	10,000.00	325.57	----------	10,325.57
City of Philadelphia	Loan of Mar. 21, 1928	4	4	July 1, 1980	10,000.00	----------	----------	10,000.00
City of Pittsburgh	2d Ave. improvement	5	1.70	Feb. 1, 1947	20,000.00	3,749.16	----------	23,749.16
Rhode Island:								
City of Newport	Rogers High School, series C	5	2.35	[1]	8,000.00	2,405.94	----------	10,405.94
City of Warwick	School department	2	1.30	Sept. 1, 1942	4,000.00	40.83	----------	4,040.83
Do	Aldrich school land	2¼	1.50	July 1, 1942	1,000.00	7.28	----------	1,007.68
Texas: City of San Antonio	Funding series, 1931	4½	1.82	July 1, 1949	15,000.00	2,925.60	----------	17,925.02
Virginia: City of Richmond	Public improvement, series 0–15	3	2	July 1, 1946	10,000.00	456.48	----------	10,456.48

SCHEDULE B-1.—*Summary of reserve fund investments of July 31, 1941*—Continued

RESERVE FUND INVESTMENTS AT JULY 31, 1941—Continued

State, obligation of—	Description	Rate	Yield	Maturity	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value
Muni ipal bonds—Continue .								
West Virginia:		*Percent*	*Percent*					
State of West Virginia	Road	4½	2½	Jan. 1, 1951	$9,000.00	$1,426.40		$10,436.40
Do	do	3¾	2.20	Mar. 1, 1949	10,000.00	1,079.81		11,079.81
Do	do	3¼	2¼	Mar. 1, 1950	8,000.00	929.34		8,929.34
Do	do	3½	2.20	June 1, 1950	2,000.00	201.78		2,201.78
Total					455,278.77	36,468.24	$351.84	481,395.17
Railroad bonds:								
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	First-mortgage 50-year	4	4.18	July 1, 1958	10,000.00		229.52	9,770.48
Baltimore & Ohio	do	4	4.18	July 1, 1948	10,000.00		137.73	9,862.27
Northern Pacific	Prior lien railway and land grant	4	4.19	Jan. 1, 1997	10,000 00		418.87	9,581 13
Pennsylvania	General mortgage, series A	4½	4.52	June 1, 1965	10,000.00		1,459.25	8.540.75
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	General mortgage, series C	4½	5.125	July 1, 1977	10,000.00		1.046.32	8.953.68
Southern Pacific	First refunding mortgage	4	4.42	Jan. 1, 1955	10,000.00		538 65	9,461 35
Toledo-Ohio Central	Refunding and improvement, series A	3¾	3.80	June 1, 1960	10.000.00		75.00	9,925.00
Total					70,000 00		3,905.34	66.094.66
Industrial bonds: Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co	5-percent gold bonds	5	4.56	Aug. 1, 1951	10,000.00	297.78		10,297.78
Miscellaneous: Fletcher American Co., trustee receipts.	First-mortgage real-estate certificates:							
Do	Series A. G. 2			Aug. 1, 1935	112.00			112.00
Do	Series A. H. 2			Oct. 1, 1934	360.00			360.00
Do	Series A. L			May 1, 1933	3,480.00			3,480.00
Do	Series A. T			Aug. 1, 1935	2,360.00			2,360.00
Do	Series A. V			Nov. 1, 1935	3,520.00	69.10		3,589.10
Total					9,832.00	69.10		9,901.10

[1] Various.

SCHEDULE 2.—*Summary of restricted fund investments at July 31, 1941*

	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value
U. S. Government obligations	$347,600.00	$2,726.40	$562.50	$349,763.90
Municipal bonds	724,500.00	81,533.61		806,033.61
Railroad bonds	10,000.00		378.83	9,621.17
	1,082,100.00	84,260.01	941.33	1,165,418.68
Add:				
Certificate of beneficial interest				806.10
Principal cash on deposit				26,990.70
Accrued interest purchased				240.00
Total fund (exhibit B)				1,193,455.48

SCHEDULE 2.—*Summary of restricted fund investments of July 31, 1941*—Continued

RESTRICTED FUND INVESTMENTS AT JULY 31, 1941

State, obligation of—	Description	Rate	Yield	Maturity	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value
		Percent	*Percent*					
U. S. Government Bonds:								
U. S. Treasury bonds	1956-58	2½	2½	Mar. 15, 1958	$10,000.00			$10,000.00
Do	1952-54	2½	2.35	Mar. 15, 1954	92,000.00	$1,782.50		93,782.50
Do	1952-54	2½	2½	Mar. 15, 1954	8,000.00			8,000.00
Do	1955-60	2⅞	2.85	Mar. 15, 1960	30,000.00	87.64		30,087.64
Do	1955-60	2⅞	2.87	do	30,000.00	14.64		30,014.64
Do	1956-59	2¾	2.82	Sept. 15, 1959	50,000.00		$562.50	49,437.50
Do	1944-46	3¼	2.89	Apr. 15, 1946	20,000.00	192.12		20,192.12
Do	1944-46	3¼	2.23	do	2,000.00	55.10		2,055.10
Do	1946-48	3	2.65	June 15, 1948	20,000.00	283.30		20,283.30
Do	1946-48	3	2.65	do	20,000.00	311.10		20,311.10
U. S. Savings Defense bonds	1953, series G	2½	2½	May 1, 1953	50,000.00			50,000.00
U. S. Savings bonds	1950, series D			Jan. 1, 1950	7,700.00			7,700.00
Do	1949, series D			Mar. 1, 1949	7,900.00			7,900.00
Total					347,600.00	2,726.40	562.50	349,763.90
Municipal bonds:								
California:								
City of Pasadena	Central school district	4¾	2½	Apr. 1, 1954	10,000.00	2,454.88		12,454.88
Do	City high school district	4¾	2.20	Jan. 1, 1950	10,000.00	1,946.16		11,946.16
Do	San Gabriel water project, series D	4¾	2.20	July 15, 1948	5,000.00	804.86		5,804.86
City of Sacramento	Refunding bonds of 1934, series A	3¾	2.35	July 1, 1952	15,000.00	1,978.24		16,978.24
Do	Fourth filtration bonds of 1931	4½	2.05	July 1, 1949	10,000.00	1,763.80		11,763.80
City and county of San Francisco	Hospital bonds of 1929	4½	2.25	Jan. 1, 1948	5,000.00	618.02		5,618.02
State of California	State highway	5	2.20	July 3, 1948	5,000.00	900.94		5,900.94
Do	Unemployment relief	4½	1.70	July 1, 1943	5,000.00	270.99		5,270.99
Do	Veterans' welfare	4	2.15	Feb. 1, 1948	5,000.00	595.00		5,595.00
Colorado: City and county of Denver	High school district No. 1	4½	2.05	Dec. 1, 1945	5,000.00	505.34		5,505.34
Connecticut:								
City of Bridgeport	Bridge and city hall site	4¾	1.35	Nov. 1, 1946	5,000.00	892.21		5,892.21
Do	Bridge and sewer construction	4½	2.40	Oct. 1, 1950	10,000.00	1,694.41		11,694.41
City of Waterbury	City hall, police, and fire station	4¼	2.70	July 1, 1951	5,000.00	642.40		5,642.40
Do	Funding bonds, series 1933	5½	2.80	May 15, 1950	5,000.00	1,019.88		6,019.88
Do	do	5½	1¾	May 15, 1942	10,000.00	360.00		10,360.00
Illinois:								
City of Chicago	Refunding	4½	2.35	July 1, 1954	4,000.00	947.70		4,947.70
State of Illinois	Highway	4	2¼	Mar. 1, 1949	10,000.00	1,248.16		11,248.16
Do	Relief	3¼	2.30	Dec. 15, 1949	5,000.00	368.30		5,368.30

Massachusetts:								
City of Brockton	Surface drainage and sewer	1¼	1.20	Feb. 1, 1947	4,000.00	11.09		4,011.09
City of Cambridge	Charles River bridge	4½	1.45	Nov. 1, 1947	10,000.00	1,878.34		11,878.34
Do	Separate system of sewers and playgrounds.	4	1.80	(1)	5,000.00	529.56		5,529.56
Do	Separate system of sewers	4	2.15	(1)	13,500.00	2,411.28		15,911.28
City of Medford	Sewer construction	4¼	2	Mar. 1, 1946	3,000.00	314.91		3,314.91
Do	High school	2¼	1.55	Aug. 1, 1948	4,000.00	196.65		4,196.65
Do	Street construction	2	1.55	Nov. 1, 1948	5,000.00	158.00		5,158.00
Minnesota:								
County of Ramsey	City hall and courthouse	3¾	2.10	June 1, 1950	15,000.00	1,910.46		16,910.46
Do	Road and bridge, series M	2½	2.20	Feb. 1, 1945	5,000.00	55.33		5,055.33
Do	Public welfare, series R	1½	1¼	Aug. 1, 1948	5,000.00	83.99		5,083.99
City of St. Paul	General improvement	5	2.20	Jan. 1, 1950	1,000.00	213.70		1,213.70
Do	School	4½	2¼	Nov. 1, 1952	3,000.00	673.47		3,673.47
Do	Sewer	4½	1.80	May 2, 1947	2,000.00	303.00		2,303.00
Do	Fire department, refunding	4½	1.80	Jan. 1, 1946	2,000.00	231.03		2,231.03
Do	Water works	4	2¼	Jan. 1, 1953	1,000.00	174.80		1,174.80
Do	Wharves and levee	4	1¾	Aug. 1, 1946	1,000.00	117.44		1,117.44
Do	General improvement	3.60	2.40	May 1, 1947	5,000.00	321.72		5,321.72
Do	Public welfare	2.20	1½	Feb. 1, 1942	10,000.00	67.76		10,067.76
State of Minnesota	Rural credit	4¼	1.35	Feb. 15, 1944	7,000.00	588.78		7,588.78
Do	do	4¾	1.35	do	4,000.00	393.78		4,393.78
Do	do	4¾	1.40	do	10,000.00	970.26		10,970.26
Missouri:								
City of Kansas City	Public auditorium	4	2	Sept. 1, 1953	5,000.00	1,097.50		6,097.50
Do	Water works refunding, series 5B	4½	1.35	Jan. 1, 1947	5,000.00	831.93		5,831.93
Do	River bridge	4¼	1.20	Apr. 1, 1946	5,000.00	737.90		5,737.90
City of St. Louis	Public buildings and improvement	4	1½	May 1, 1948	7,000.00	1,139.68		8,139.68
Do	do	4	1.40	Oct. 1, 1942	10,000.00	376.47		10,376.47
State of Missouri	Road, series M	4	2	Sept. 1, 1943	17,000.00	797.25		17,797.25
Nebraska: City of Omaha	Street improvement	4	1½	July 1, 1946	4,000.00	476.30		4,476.30
New Jersey:								
State of New Jersey	Highway, series A	4½	2¼	July 1, 1944	2,000.00	111.24		2,111.24
Do	Highway improvement, series B	4½	2.15	July 1, 1952	1,000.00	225.40		1,225.40
Do	Highway, series B	4½	2.60	July 1, 1949	1,000.00	130.40		1,130.40
Do	do	4	2.40	July 1, 1950	1,000.00	123.48		1,123.48
New Mexico: State of New Mexico	Highway	4	2	July 1, 1942	8,000.00	151.72		8,151.72
New York:								
City of Albany	River-front improvement	4½	2½	Jan. 1, 1955	5,000.00	1,132.11		6,132.11
Do	Public improvement	4¼	1.60	Mar. 1, 1947	5,000.00	757.90		5,757.90
Do	River-front improvement	4¼	2¼	June 1, 1955	4,000.00	812.84		4,812.84
Do	Public improvement and water, series A and B.	4	1¼	May 1, 1944	5,000.00	398.64		5,398.64
Do	Debt equalization, series 1938	2½	2.15	Sept. 1, 1947	5,000.00	103.07		5,103.07
City of Buffalo	Work and/or home relief	4¼	2.30	Mar. 15, 1944	2,000.00	107.16		2,107.16
County of Nassau	Land purchase	3¾	2.35	July 1, 1953	15,000.00	2,163.84		17,163.84
Do	Land purchase, series B	3¾	2.40	Oct. 15, 1953	6,000.00	857.76		6,857.76
City of New York	Corporate stock bonds	4	3.94	May 1, 1957	10,000.00	67.20		10,067.20
Do	Rapid transit, subway serial	4	1.90	July 1, 1942	5,000.00	99.92		5,099.92
Do	Various municipal purposes	3	2.70	May 1, 1957	12,000.00	455.10		12,455.10

SCHEDULE 2.—*Summary of restricted fund investments of July 31, 1941*—Continued

RESTRICTED FUND AT INVESTMENT AT JULY 31,1941—Continued

State, obligation of—	Description	Rate	Yield	Maturity	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value
New York—Continued.		*Percent*	*Percent*					
County of Onondaga	Penitentiary	3.70	1.30	Apr. 1, 1949	10,000.00	1,667.60		11,667.60
City of Rochester	School construction	4½	2½	Jan. 1, 1952	3,000.00	547.71		3,547.71
Do	Municipal land purchase	4¼	2½	Mar. 1, 1954	3,000.00	577.80		3,577.80
Do	Bridge	4	1.15	Mar. 1, 1945	10,000.00	1,104.72		11,104.72
Do	School construction	4	1	Feb. 1, 1947	10,000.00	1,743.00		11,743.00
City of Schenectady	Boulevard, isolation hospital, and water.	4	1	Oct. 15, 1944	10,000.00	963.34		10,963.34
County of Suffolk	Highway	4	1.40	Aug. 1, 1948	5,000.00	894.17		5,894.17
Do	Highway, series of 1929	4½	1.45	Dec. 1, 1948	4,000.00	805.14		4,805.14
City of Syracuse	Debt equalization, 1937 series	2.10	2.10	Aug. 15, 1947	20,000.00			20,000.00
City of Troy	Harbor and docks	4¼	2.15	July 1, 1952	9,000.00	1,906.84		10,906.84
Do	do	4¼	2¼	July 1, 1954	16,000.00	3,419.00		19,419.00
Ohio: City of Columbus	North High St., widening	4½	1.20	Mar. 1, 1945	5,000.00	642.40		5,642.40
Pennsylvania:								
City of Pittsburgh	Refunding of 1940, series A	2	1.40	Mar. 1, 1947	5,000.00	158.97		5,158.97
City of Reading	General improvement, series D	4¼	0¾	May 1, 1943	10,000.00	725.31		10,725.31
Rhode Island:								
City of Central Falls	Refunding	2½	1.40	June 1, 1946	5,000.00	262.80		5,262.80
Do	do	3	2.20	Mar. 1, 1953	15,000.00	1,245.51		16,245.51
Do	do	3¼	1½	May 1, 1947	5,000.00	496.44		5,496.44
City of Cranston	Sewer Loan Act of 1939, series C	2½	1.65	Nov. 15, 1947	5,000.00	258.70		5,258.70
Do	Fire station	4	2.30	(1)	20,000.00	2,944.06		22,944.06
City of Providence	Highway loan	4	1½	Jan. 1, 1945	15,000.00	1,217.93		16,217.93
Do	School loan	4	1.85	Jan. 1, 1947	6,000.00	674.30		6,674.30
City of Warwick	Serial school	4	2.10	Apr. 1, 1946	3,000.00	265.00		3,265.00
Do	Rehabilitation and public works	1¾	1¼	Mar. 1, 1944	5,000.00	72.67		5,072.67
Do	Relief loan, 1937 issue	2¼	2.05	Dec. 1, 1945	10,000.00	82.71		10,082.71
Do	Public works	2½	1.30	Mar. 1, 1945	5,000.00	232.80		5,232.80
Do	Serial school	2¾	2.45	June 1, 1946	2,000.00	24.00		2,024.00
Tennessee:								
State of Tennessee	Highway refunding, series A	3.90	2.40	Sept. 1, 1955	5,000.00	902.77		5,902.77
Do	Smoky Mountain Park	4¼	2.30	Feb. 1, 1947	6,000.00	641.28		6,641.28
Do	Highway	6	2.40	Apr. 1, 1946	6,000.00	985.60		6,985.60
Do	Refunding	4	1.85	July 1, 1944	3,000.00	178.35		3,178.35
Do	do	3	2.40	July 1, 1948	5,000.00	647.64		5,647.64
Texas:								
City of Dallas	Institute of Fine Arts	4½	1.35	Feb. 1, 1946	4,000.00	316.92		4,316.92
Do	School improvement	4½	1.40	July 1, 1944	10,000.00	984.78		10,894.78
Do	Sanitary sewer	5	2.30	(1)	2,000.00	358.01		2,358.01
Do	Water-works improvement	5	2.30	May 1, 1950	10,000.00	2,135.17		12,135.17

City of Houston	Bridge	5	2.30	July 1, 1945	10,000.00	988.32		10,988.32
Do	Independent school district	4¾	2.20	Dec. 1, 1951	5,000.00	1,170.94		6,170.94
Do	Sanitary sewer and storm drainage	4½	2.30	July 1, 1952	5,000.00	1,041.70		6,041.70
Do	Street improvement	4½	1.65	July 1, 1947	5,000.00	812.80		5,812.80
City of San Antonio	Independent school district	5	2.40	Aug. 1, 1953	5,000.00	1,332.36		6,332.36
Vermont:								
City of Barre	Refunding	3¼	1.72	Oct. 1, 1948	5,000.00	526.80		5,526.80
Do	Auditorium	2¼	1.80	Jan. 1, 1947	8,000.00	176.25		8,176.25
Virginia: City of Richmond	Public improvement	3	2	July 1, 1946	10,000.00	456.20		10,456.20
West Virginia: State of West Virginia	Road	4½	2½	Jan. 1, 1951	1,000.00	159.60		1,159.60
Wisconsin:								
City of Milwaukee	Grade-crossing abolition	4½	2½	July 1, 1944	5,000.00	235.30		5,235.30
County of Milwaukee	Metropolitan sewerage	4¾	2.60	Apr. 1, 1944	4,000.00	228.90		4,228.90
Do	do	4½	1.80	Oct. 1, 1943	10,000.00	639.55		10,639.55
Total					724,500.00	81,533.61		806,033.61
Railroad bonds: Delaware & Hudson Co	First and refunding mortgage	4	4.60	May 1, 1943	10,000.00		378.83	9,621.17

[1] Various.

SCHEDULE B-3.—*Irrevocable trust investments, at July 31, 1941*

	Rate	Yield	Maturity	Par value	Unamortized premium	Book value
U. S. Government bonds:						
U. S. Treasury bonds:	*Percent*	*Percent*				
1949–52	3⅛	3⅛	Dec. 15, 1952	$152,000		$152,000.00
1943–45	3¼	3¼	Oct. 15, 1945	11,000		11,000.00
1946–48	3	2.36	June 15, 1948	2,500	$66.70	2,566.70
Do	3	2.87	do	15,500	117.05	15,617.05
Do	3	2.55	do	3,000	67.59	3,067.59
1949–53	2½	2.38	Dec. 15, 1953	2,600	26.72	2,626.72
1945–47	2¾	2.71	Sept. 15, 1947	5,000	9.15	5,009.15
1955–60	2⅞	2.20	Mar. 15, 1960	7,000	544.96	7,544.96
Do	2⅞	2.53	do	7,000	275.12	7,275.12
Total securities				205,600	1,107.29	206,707.29
Add: Cash in special deposit not invested						4,432.14
Total fund (exhibit B)						211,139.43

SCHEDULE B–4.—*Irrevocable trust cash receipts and disbursements, year end July 31, 1941*

Balance, Aug. 1, 1940		$597.34
Receipts: Interest on bonds		6,342.50
		6,939.84
Disbursements:		
Aug. 22, 1940: Fidelity bond on trustees of $2,000	$5.00	
Sept. 14, 1940: Collection charges on coupons	.20	
Oct. 22, 1940: Partial payment on $1,500 due national headquarters	1,000.00	
Dec. 16, 1940: Final payment on $1,500 due national headquarters	500.00	
Mar. 21, 1941: American Overseas Memorial Day Association, decoration of graves in London	1,002.50	
		2,507.70
Balance, July 31, 1941 (exhibit B)		4,432.14

SCHEDULE B–5.—*Analysis of furniture, fixtures, and equipment, year ended July 31, 1941*

Description	Cost or appraised value			
	Balance, Aug. 1, 1940	Changes during year		Balance, July 31, 1941
		Additions	Reductions	
National headquarters:				
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment: Indianapolis and Washington, D. C.	$102,157.73	$9,904.91	$2,169.40	$109,893.24
Special fixtures: Indianapolis	3,012.81	19.11		3,031.92
	105,170.54	9,924.02	2,169.40	112,925.16
Publications division:				
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment:				
Indianapolis	13,681.19	49.05	404.99	13,325.25
New York	6,993.71	8.70		7,002.41
Chicago	984.18			984.18
Detroit	128.21			128.21
Pollard-Alling equipment: Indianapolis	19,252.34	1,403.94	6,450.00	14,206.28
	41,039.63	1,461.69	6,854.99	35,646.33
	146,210.17	11,385.71	9,024.39	
Total (exhibit B)				148,571.49

Description	Reserve for depreciation				Depreciated value July 31, 1941
	Balance, Aug. 1, 1940	Changes during year		Balance, July 31, 1941	
		Depreciation taken	Reductions		
National headquarters:					
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment: Indianapolis and Washington, D. C.	$76,173.67	$2,633.59	$2,823.07	$75,984.19	$33,909.05
Special fixtures: Indianapolis					3,031.92
	76,173.67	2,633.59	2,823.07	75,984.19	36,940.97
Publications division:					
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment:					
Indianapolis	11,724.48	235.85	342.49	11,617.84	1,707.41
New York	4,761.96	267.17		5,029.13	1,973.28
Chicago	827.43	19.54		846.97	137.21
Detroit	38.22	16.08		54.30	73.91
Pollard-Alling equipment: Indianapolis	19,129.78	55.56	6,375.00	12,810.34	1,395.94
	36,481.87	594.20	6,717.49	30,358.58	5,287.75
	112,655.54	3,227.79	9,540.56		
Total (exhibit B)				106,342.77	42,228.72

SCHEDULE B-6.—*Funds restricted for rehabilitation and child welfare, year ended July 31, 1941*

Receipts:		
Balance, Aug. 1, 1940, representing excess of funds available over expenditures	$6,751.67	
American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation	156,264.45	
American Legion Auxiliary for rehabilitation	25,000.00	
American Legion Auxiliary for child welfare	10,000.00	
Forty and Eight for child welfare	20,000.00	
Eight and Forty for child welfare	1,050.00	
		$219,066.12
Expenditures:		
Rehabilitation:		
Washington office:		
Pay roll	$89,429.21	
Traveling	3,729.39	
Travel of area chairman	857.20	
Executive committee	2,309.98	
Telephone and telegraph	1,133.00	
Stationery, printing and supplies	4,182.53	
Postage and express	2,428.28	
Building maintenance, interest and depreciation	10,718.44	
Medical council	64.70	
Special allowances to departments	3,816.44	
Miscellaneous	58.52	
	118,727.69	
Field service:		
Pay roll	30,804.62	
Travel and office expense	10,400.71	
	41,205.33	
Less: One-third charged to general revenue	13,735.11	
	27,470.22	
Child welfare:		
Pay roll	16,507.41	
Traveling	2,166.07	
Telephone and telegraph	384.61	
Stationery, printing and supplies	4,405.89	
Postage and express	1,624.35	
Building maintenance	657.14	
Emergency aid	49,511.58	
Area conferences	1,410.34	
Organization services	2,626.79	
Miscellaneous	1,188.00	
	80,482.18	
		226,680.09
		7,613.97
Excess of expenditures over available funds, absorbed by national headquarters, Dec. 31, 1940		31,253.91
Balance, July 31, 1941 (exhibit B)		23,639.94

SCHEDULE D–1.—*Analysis of expense, publications division, year ended July 31, 1941*

Manufacturing:		
Cover plates	$3,480.16	
Engravings	9,302.31	
Paper	211,083.17	
Printing	174,472.95	
Composition	12,167.66	
		$410,506.25
Editorial:		
Pay roll	28,115.01	
Traveling	1,557.60	
Telephone and telegraph	1,017.89	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	745.51	
Office postage and express	546.56	
Rent	3,699.84	
Depreciation	144.31	
Equipment maintenance	2.80	
Light and power	223.41	
Arts and photos	22,904.38	
Manuscripts	21,258.94	
Newspapers and periodicals	55.16	
Copyright fee	24.00	
		80,393.94
Distribution:		
Wrappers and mailing strips	763.78	
Mailing	17,765.93	
Second class postage	71,713.92	
		90,243.63
Advertising, Chicago office:		
Pay roll	8,907.49	
Traveling	1,554.31	
Telephone and telegraph	265.89	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	238.93	
Office postage	107.64	
Rent	900.00	
Depreciation	35.62	
Light and power	71.74	
Sales expense	706.19	
	12,887.81	
Advertising, New York office:		
Pay roll	26,087.68	
Traveling	2,472.30	
Telephone and telegraph	1,052.30	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	866.58	
Office postage and express	464.68	
Rent	2,600.16	
Depreciation	122.86	
Light and power	223.47	
Sales expense	2,956.90	
Commissions	499.49	
Service fees	938.78	
Equipment maintenance	4.80	
Bad accounts and checks	98.80	
	38,389.10	
Advertising promotion:		
Pay roll	5,195.00	
Research survey and publicity	15,314.89	
	20,509.89	
		71,786.80

SCHEDULE D–1.—*Analysis of expense, publications division, year ended July 31, 1941*—Continued

Circulation:			
Pay roll		$26,330.96	
Traveling		12.75	
Telephone and telegraph		126.94	
Stationery, printing and supplies		833.86	
Post-office notices, office, postage, and express		3,346.33	
Building maintenance		1,585.51	
Depreciation		201.80	
Equipment maintenance		520.72	
Expiration notices		49.25	
Stencils		1,688.45	
Subscription expense		5,837.55	
			$40,534.12
Administration:			
Pay roll		15,269.39	
Traveling		1,601.57	
Telephone and telegraph		924.41	
Stationery, printing, and supplies		674.03	
Office postage and express		131.43	
Building maintenance		792.76	
Depreciation		89.61	
Commission meetings		8,581.30	
Professional services—outside		313.24	
Insurance		91.72	
Association dues		296.12	
Gross income tax		16.80	
Equipment maintenance		22.26	
Interdivisional charges:			
Professional services of national judge advocate	$1,000.00		
Accounting services of finance division	2,170.00		
		3,170.00	
			31,974.64
Total (exhibit D)			725,439.38

SCHEDULE 1.—*Analysis of surplus, Sept. 16, 1919, to July 31, 1941*

Date	Balance beginning of period	Current excess of income over expense	Other credits to surplus		Charges to surplus		Balance before transfer to restricted fund	Transfers to restricted fund	Balance at end of period	Date
			Description	Amount	Description	Amount				
Sept. 16, 1919		$19,083.74					$19,083.74		$19,083.74	Aug. 28, 1920.
Aug. 29, 1920	$19,083.74				Excess of expense over income.	$7,848.79				
					1920 convention expense	5,862.13				
					Auxiliary dues to reserve account.	2,837.85				
					Miscellaneous charges	2,464.89				
						19,013.66	70.08		70.08	Sept. 30, 1921
Oct. 1, 1921	70.08	10,493.95					10,564.03		10,564.03	Dec. 31, 1921.
Jan. 1, 1922	10,564.03		Refund excise tax	$9,228.83	Excess of expense over income.	11,584.21				
			National dues 1920 and 1921	571.92	Official Legion tour expense	2,660.87				
			Miscellaneous credits	163.43	Prior years' expense	861.38				
					Miscellaneous charges	287.61				
				9,964.18		15,394.07	5,134.14		5,134.14	Dec. 31, 1922.
Jan. 1, 1923	5,134.14	13,917.43	Refund excise tax	1,961.80	Miscellaneous charges	165.38	20,847.99		20,847.99	Dec. 31, 1923.
Jan. 1, 1924	20,847.99	11,644.62	Remodeling expense paid by Indiana War Memorial Association.	5,401.36	Allowance, Legion Publishing Corporation—card section.	5,746.01				
					Essay contest prizes	1,500.00				
			Miscellaneous credits	115.33	Miscellaneous charges	1,170.53				
				5,516.69		8,416.54	29,592.76		29,592.76	Dec. 31, 1924.
Jan. 1, 1925	29,592.76	4,636.46	Department payments on executive committee-room furniture.	3,685.00	¼ cost of membership card system.	4,736.95				
			Miscellaneous credits	872.40	Otter Lake billet, 1924	18,773.69				
					Boynton notes charged off	8,330.45				
					Essay contest prizes	1,500.00				
					Miscellaneous charges	1,865.39				
				4,557.40		35,206.48	3,580.14		3,580.14	Dec. 31, 1925.

SCHEDULE 1.—*Analysis of surplus, Sept. 16, 1919, to July 31, 1941*—Continued

Date	Balance beginning of period	Current excess of income over expense	Other credits to surplus		Charges to surplus		Balance before transfer to restricted fund	Transfers to restricted fund	Balance at end of period	Date
			Description	Amount	Description	Amount				
Jan. 1, 1926	$3,580.14	$10,474.61	Refund Omaha convention	$1,750.00	New Orleans convention expense adjustment.	$11,979.66				
			Donated surplus	1,825.00	Legal services, Ohio lawsuit	500.00				
			Miscellaneous credits	220.07	Monogram Pictures, Inc	374.28				
					Miscellaneous charges	385.20				
				3,795.07		13,239.14	$4,610.68		$4,610.68	Dec. 31, 1926.
Jan. 1, 1927	4,610.68	58,359.95	Department of Colorado notes collected.	1,389.00	Junior baseball league	500.00				
			Executive committee room furniture.	750.00	Bad accounts charged off	341.30				
			Miscellaneous credits	251.09	Miscellaneous charges	99.70				
				2,390.09		941.00	$64,419.72		64,419.72	Dec. 31, 19
Jan. 1, 1928	64,419.72	19,338.54	Adjustment Fidac account	342.02	Tabulation of unpaid members.	3,081.10				
			Miscellaneous credits	207.98	Colorado notes canceled	1,001.62				
					Reporting commanders and adjutants meeting.	512.44				
					Miscellaneous charges	720.77				
				550.00		5,315.93	78,992.33		78,992.33	Dec. 31, 1928
Jan. 1, 1929	78,992.33	37,792.43	Miscellaneous credits	227.78	Band, drum, and bugle corps, and drill teams prizes not paid by San Antonio convention committee.	5,350.00				
					Expense of Eldorado, Kans., ball team attending junior world series, 1926.	978.34				
					Uncollected balance Red Cross memorial column.	683.84				
					Miscellaneous charges	521.51				
				227.78		7,533.69	109,479.85	$10,000.00	99,479.85	Dec. 31, 1929

Jan.	1, 1930	99, 479. 85	59, 462. 69	do	219. 66	Payment on bond in connection with loan of Government equipment at San Antonio convention.	1, 750. 00				
						Bad accounts charged off	657. 35				
						Christmas greetings sent out by national commander in 1929.	364. 50				
						Miscellaneous charges	468. 60				
					219. 66		3, 240. 45	155, 921. 75	20, 000. 00	135, 921. 75	Dec. 31, 1930
Jan.	1, 1931	135, 921. 75	$57, 076. 94	do	148. 94	Fidac expense in excess of appropriation.	4, 133. 64				
						Advance on expenses uncollected.	500. 84				
						Contribution for Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C.	1, 000. 00				
						Miscellaneous charges	233. 56				
					148. 94		5, 868. 04	$187, 279. 59	$31, 027. 00	$156, 252. 59	Dec. 31, 1931
Jan.	1, 1932	156, 252. 59		do	5. 30	Excess of expense over income.	42, 546. 97				
						Revolving funds uncollectible.	433. 78				
						Account of San Antonio convention committee.	1, 476. 96				
						Medals given to 14 mayors of past convention cities.	969. 30				
						Miscellaneous charges	904. 57				
					5. 30		46, 331. 58	109, 926. 31	30, 000. 00	79, 926. 31	Dec. 31, 1932
Jan.	1, 1933	79, 926. 31		do	350. 76	Excess of expense over income.	70, 864. 88				
						Employment commission bills paid.	4, 994. 26				
						Marksmanship expense, 1932.	300. 00				
						Miscellaneous charges	191. 36				
					350. 76		76, 350. 50	3, 926. 57		3, 926. 57	Dec. 31, 1933
Jan.	1, 1934	3, 926. 57	38, 688. 10	Transfer from reserve fund for investment in real estate in Washington, D. C., to house the rehabilitation division.	130, 000. 00	Expense of Vice Commander Esterwood at Department of Italy.	423. 17				
						Miscellaneous charges	293. 64				
				Miscellaneous credits	19. 55						
					130, 019. 55		716. 80	171, 917. 42		171, 917. 42	Dec. 31, 1934

SCHEDULE 1.—*Analysis of surplus, Sept. 16, 1919, to July 31, 1941*—Continued

Date	Balance beginning of period	Current excess of income over expense	Other credits to surplus		Charges to surplus		Balance before transfer to restricted fund	Transfers to restricted fund	Balance at end of period	Date
			Description	Amount	Description	Amount				
Jan. 1, 1935	$171,917.42	$14,503.54					$186,420.96	$20,000.00	$166,420.96	Dec. 31, 1935
Jan. 1, 1936	166,420.96	227,960.68					394,381.64	7,500.00	386,881.64	Dec. 31, 1936
Jan. 1, 1937	386,881.64	172,335.94			Social security tax for 1936	$4,531.71	554,685.87	223,428.97	331,256.90	Dec. 31, 1937
Jan. 1, 1938	331,256.90	157,353.83	Contingent reserve for Indiana gross income tax on interstate sales set up during 1937.	$3,676.72			492,287.45	147,335.94	344,951.51	Dec. 31, 1938
Jan. 1, 1939	344,951.51	224,992.54	Department payments on executive committee room furniture.	942.50			570,886.55	189,951.51	380,935.04	Dec. 31, 1939
Jan. 1, 1940	380,935.04	222,631.97	do	217.50			603,784.51	225,935.04	377,849.47	Dec. 31, 1940
Jan. 1, 1941	377,849.47	225,988.31					603,837.78	200,000.00	403,837.78	July 31, 1941

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ENDOWMENT FUND CORPORATION

OFFICERS

Harry W. Colmery, president, Topeka, Kans.
Louis Johnson, vice president, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Robert H. Tyndall, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Carleton B. McCulloch, treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.

DIRECTORS

Until January 1942

E. M. Stayton, Independence, Mo.
Edgar B. Dunlap, Gainesville, Ga.
Harry W. Colmery, Topeka, Kans.

Until January 1943

Carleton B. McCulloch, Indianapolis, Ind.
John W. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
Howard P. Savage, Chicago, Ill.

Until January 1944

James A. Drain, Washington, D. C.
Robert H. Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind.
Louis Johnson, Clarksburg, W. Va.

MEMBERS

Until January 1942

E. M. Stayton, Independence, Mo.
Clarence E. Cross, Chicago, Ill.
S. J. Thompson, Rustburg, Va.

Until January 1943

Carleton B. McCulloch, Indianapolis, Ind.
Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio.
Chas. E. McKenzie, Monroe, La.

Until January 1944

Mike Callas, Owensboro, Ky.
James A. Drain, Washington, D. C.
Louis Johnson, Clarksburg, W. Va.

GEO. S. OLIVE & CO.,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
Indianapolis, August 19, 1941.

HARRY W. COLMERY,
President, American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR: We have examined the statement of financial condition of the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation as of July 31, 1941, and the statements of income and surplus for the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the corporation, and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the corporation and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Further comments and ex-

planations with respect to our examination of specific items are presented in the following pages of this text under the proper headings.

The results of our examination are presented in this report, which includes: (1) text of comments and explanatory detail; (2) statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941; (3) statement of financial condition at July 31, 1941; (4) exhibit and schedules supplementing the foregoing statements. A list of the statements and of the supplementary exhibit and schedules is presented on the sheet following the text of this report.

COMMENTS RESPECTING INCOME AND EXPENSE

The amount of the excess of income over expense for the year ended July 31, 1941, and the factors entering into its determination are presented in exhibit A.

The average yield on securities for the period under review, based upon the cost of securities at the beginning and at the end of the period, was 3.29 percent.

The computation of the yield for the period under review and for the two preceding periods is presented as follows:

	Year ended—		
	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940	July 31, 1939
Securities at beginning of period:			
Par value	$4,691,295.30	$4,720,145.30	$4,756,689.30
Unamortized premium on bonds	170,606.86	150,591.27	94,291.19
	4,861,902.16	4,870,736.57	4,850,980.49
Deduct: Discount on bonds	5,767.25	6,017.25	6,036.00
Cost of securities at beginning of period	4,856,134.91	4,864,719.32	4,844,944.49
Securities at end of period:			
Par value	4,688,902.90	4,691,295.30	4,720,145.30
Unamortized premium	186,978.21	170,606.86	150,591.27
	4,875,881.11	4,861,902.16	4,870,736.57
Deduct: Discount on bonds	5,767.25	5,767.25	6,017.25
Cost of securities at end of period	4,870,113.86	4,856,134.91	4,864,719.32
Average cost of securities held during period	4,863,124.38	4,860,427.11	4,854,831.90
Net interest received	159,805.94	164,454.04	174,408.03
Average yield—percent	3.29	3.38	3.59

Defaulted interest at July 31, 1941, was $20,069.25, as compared with $17,203.75 at July 31, 1940.

We have examined the vouchers at national headquarters representing expenditures of funds for rehabilitation and child-welfare work. All vouchers have been approved by the comptroller or acting comptroller, and the funds appear to have been properly disbursed. Schedule 1 supported by schedule 2 shows the detail of funds received and expenditures.

COMMENTS RESPECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

The financial condition at July 31, 1941, is presented in detail in exhibit B.

A summary of the financial condition at July 31, 1941, and a comparison with a summary of the financial condition at July 31, 1940, are presented in the following table:

	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940	Increase	Decrease
Assets:				
Cash on deposit	$31,015.01	$24,693.83	$6,321.18	
Cash in hands of Paul R. Matthews, agent	1,411.76	1,166.21	245.55	
Bonds received in payment of defaulted interest	5,185.41	5,947.91		$762.50
Securities on which no defaulted interest appears	4,583,802.90	4,580,195.30	3,607.60	
Securities on which interest is in default	105,100.00	111,100.00		6,000.00
Unamortized premium on bonds	186,978.21	170,606.86	16,371.35	
Accrued interest purchased	891.13	193.68	697.45	
Certificate of beneficial interest	2,223.88	2,859.30		635.42
Suburban property	100,810.98	100,810.98		
Deferred charges	1,806.58	2,986.15		1,179.57
Total	5,019,225.86	5,000,560.22	18,665.64	
Liabilities: Accounts payable	184.22	196.54		12.32
Trust fund: Kate Scott bequest	2,904.70	2,904.70		
Lena A. Tucker bequest	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Deferred income: Discount on securities	5,767.25	5,767.25		
Capital and surplus:				
Capital account	4,970,244.50	4,968,544.96	1,699.54	
Bonds received for interest	5,185.41	5,947.91		762.50
Net gain on securities sold or called	23,431.78	9,883.74	13,548.04	
Surplus	6,508.00	7,315.12		807.12
Total	5,019,225.86	5,000,560.22	18,665.64	

The following comments are made with respect to certain items in exhibit B:

Cash on deposit, $31,015.01.—The details of cash on deposit were as follows:

American National Bank at Indianapolis:	
Principal cash, trust department	$29,765.01
Petty cash, checking account	500.00
Income cash not transferred	750.00
Total	31,015.01

Principal cash on deposit represents uninvested capital and is available for reinvestment only.

The checking account represents a petty cash account maintained from income cash to pay current expense items of the corporation. All checks written against this account are signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the president or vice president of the corporation.

Income cash not transferred represents income cash credited to principal cash in error during July 1941. This was not discovered until after July 31, 1941; it will be transferred to income cash in August when it will become available for transfer to national headquarters.

Cash in hands of Paul R. Matthews, agent, $1,411.76.—This represents the cash balance on deposit in the Indiana National Bank, in the name of Paul R. Matthews, agent, appointed to supervise the operations of Laurel Stock Farm. Schedule B–1 shows the detail of the operations of the farm and the agent's balance.

Bonds in payment of defaulted interest, $5,185.41.—The corporation has accepted certain securities in payment of defaulted interest, which are carried on the books of the corporation as an asset separate from regular investments, in accordance with a motion adopted by the board of directors on May 4, 1936, which reads as follows:

"It was moved by Mr. Dunlap, seconded by General Tyndall, that bonds received in payment of defaulted interest and any part of current interest be retained by the corporation as memorandum assets and that same be placed in the capital account at the market value thereof when and if any impairment develops in the capital account of the fund."

In May 1937 all bonds received and carried as memorandum assets at that time were taken into capital, not at market value but at par value, by action of the board of directors in a meeting held in May 1937.

Since May 1937 bonds in payment of defaulted interest in the amount of $5,947.91 have been received and accepted by the corporation. During the period under review, bonds of the State of Arkansas were sold and the par value of

$762.50 has been credited to the capital account, leaving a balance in the memorandum account of $5,185.41 represented by bonds as follows:

Morgan County, Tenn	$2,000.00
Brunswick County, N. C	1,753.12
Carteret County, N. C	1,432.29
Total	5,185.41

Bonds of municipalities and governments, $4,688,902.90.—We have verified securities in collaboration with the national bank examiners as at January 31 and July 31, 1941, by actual examination and count, and found them to be in agreement with the record of securities as kept by the corporation.

We have also been assured by the national bank examiners that they found the securities to be in agreement with the bank records which agree with the records of the corporation.

All interest due to July 31, 1941, had been received or settled for by the corporation at that time, with the exception of $20,069.25 representing defaulted interest on securities as shown in detail in schedule B–2.

All securities are kept in safety deposit boxes at the American National Bank at Indianapolis. The safekeeping agreement between the corporation and the bank makes it necessary for one officer representing the bank and one officer of the corporation to be present at any time a safety box is opened.

Unamortized premium, $186,978.21.—The unamortized premium on securities at July 31, 1941, in the amount of $186,978.21 is shown in detail in schedule B–2.

Accrued interest purchased, $891.13.—Accrued interest purchased represents the interest accrued on securities at the time of acquisition and will be deducted from interest received at coupon-clipping periods. Purchased interest is a part of the original capital and will be available for reinvestment when collected.

Certificate of beneficial interest, $2,223.88.—After the national bank holiday in March 1933, the Fletcher American National Bank was opened on a restricted basis, and the corporation's restricted balance was $12,708.22. Since the reorganization of the bank on August 23, 1933, the corporation has received $10,484.34, or 82½ percent of the original restricted balance, leaving a balance of $2,223.88 at July 31, 1941, represented by a certificate of beneficial interest in assets held for liquidation by trustees.

Suburban property, $100,810.98.—This property, known as Laurel Stock Farm, was acquired by deed in lieu of the defaulted mortgage held by the corporation, and is located northeast of Indianapolis. The mortgage balance at the time of acquisition was $96,000, and taxes and other expenditures have resulted in a charge balance to the account at July 31, 1941, of $100,810.98. The details of the charges and credits to the account are shown in schedule B–3.

Deferred charges, $1,806.58.—Deferred charges in the amount of $1,806.58 represent expense of Laurel Stock Farm advanced from income cash as follows:

Settlement of suit filed by Remster A. Bingham; for legal fees; original claim was $4,674	$1,000.00	
Court cost of Bingham suit	17.00	
Insurance paid prior to Aug. 1, 1940	2,192.58	
Salary paid to Paul R. Matthews, agent, prior to Sept. 1, 1936	265.38	
Paul R. Brown, survey fee	217.50	
Union Title Co., abstract brought down to May 9, 1938	169.55	
Indianapolis Real Estate Board, appraisal fee	100.00	
Court costs of suit brought by trustees of Fletcher American National Bank	92.85	
Liability insurance premium paid during period	65.98	
		$4,120.84
Deduct:		
Excess of farm income over expenditures to date—schedule B–1	2,161.76	
Cost of wiring new house shown in expenditures of farm when paid	152.50	
		2,314.26
Net amount		1,806.58

Trust fund, $2,904.70.—The corporation was named beneficiary under the will of Kate Scott, late of New Preston, in the town of Washington, State of Connecticut, who died on August 27, 1930.

Under the terms of the will, a special bequest was made of one-half of her estate to the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation, to be held in trust for a period of 20 years from the date of her death, August 27, 1930.

The net income on the special bequest is to be applied to the relief, assistance, comfort, and cheer of disabled veterans of the World War.

At the expiration of the 20-year period, namely, August 27, 1950, the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation shall turn over to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, or its successor, the residuary legatee designated to receive same, the principal amount of said special bequest, which amounts to $2,904.70.

Lena A. Tucker bequest, $5,000.—The corporation was named beneficiary under the will of Lena A. Tucker, late of Springfield, Mass., and the bequest has been set up in a separate account, identified as the Lena A. Tucker Bequest for Needy Children of Veterans, in accordance with a resolution by the board of directors, which reads as follows:

"On motion of Dr. McCulloch, seconded by Mr. Tyndall, the following resolution was adopted:

" 'Whereas Lena A. Tucker, of Springfield, Mass., executed her last will and testament under date of May 3, 1930, under item 12 of which she bequeathed to the American Legion endowment fund the sum of $5,000 to be used for children of needy veterans; and

" 'Whereas said testator has since died and the Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Co., of Springfield, Mass., as executor of said last will and testament, is now ready to distribute said legacy, but before doing so has requested that the board of directors of the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation by resolution accept said bequest for and on behalf of said endowment fund: Now, therefore, be it

" '*Resolved, on this the 20th day of November 1940, by the board of directors of the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation,* That the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation be and it is hereby authorized to and does accept said bequest to be used for the purpose as expressed in said last will and testament: And be it further

" '*Resolved,* That the secretary of said American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation, Robert H. Tyndall, be directed to send copies of this resolution to said executor so that it may be authorized to pay said bequest.'

"It was moved by Mr. Colmery, seconded by Mr. Coyne, that the treasurer be instructed to set the Tucker bequest up in a separate account, identified as the Lena A. Tucker Bequest for Needy Children of Veterans. Motion carried."

Surplus, $6,508.—Exhibit C shows the details of the changes during the period under review and the accounts representing the surplus at July 31, 1941.

ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY OF CORPORATION

With respect to organization and history, it may be noted that the corporation was formed under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 19, 1925.

The principal office in the State of Delaware is located at No. 100 West Tenth St., in the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle. The name and address of its resident agent is the Corporation Trust Co. of America, No. 100 West Tenth St., Wilmington, Del.

The American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation is a charitable organization, not organized for the purpose of profit and without capital stock, and is to have perpetual existence.

The private property of the members shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatever.

When the American Legion shall cease to function, or when the rehabilitation and child-welfare work of the American Legion shall have been completed, the directors shall then request, by written petition, the person then acting as President of the United States, that he appoint the successors to the persons then acting as members, who shall then and thereafter be the members of the corporation with all rights and duties as now and/or then devolve upon the members of the corporation, and who shall select in such manner as they may determine their own perpetual successors in office.

The annual meeting of the corporation is to be held on the third Monday of January, if not a legal holiday; and if a legal holiday, then on the day following.

The activities of the corporation are indicated by the following statistics:

	Year ended—		
	July 31, 1941	July 31, 1940	July 31, 1939
Net interest received	$159,805.94	$164,454.04	$174,408.03
Expense	4,348.61	4,285.01	4,972.03
Net income	155,457.33	160,169.03	169,436.00
Earnings transferred to the American Legion	156,264.45	160,731.91	169,387.06
Capital at end of period	4,970,244.50	4,968,544.96	4,968,541.96
Surplus at end of period	6,508.00	7,315.12	7,878.00

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial condition and related statements of income and surplus present fairly the position of the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation at July 31, 1941, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Yours very truly,

GEO. S. OLIVE & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

LIST OF STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL RECORDS, YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1941

Exhibit A. Statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941.
Exhibit B. Statement of financial condition at July 31, 1941.
Exhibit C. Analysis of surplus, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule A–1. Analysis of traveling expense, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–1. Cash in hands of Paul R. Matthews, agent, at July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–2. Record of securities at July 31, 1941.
Schedule B–3. Suburban property at July 31, 1941.
Schedule 1. Report of expenditure of funds transferred to the American Legion, year ended July 31, 1941.
Schedule 2. Analysis of expenditures for rehabilitation and child welfare, year ended July 31, 1941.

EXHIBIT A. *Statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941*

Income:		
Interest on securities	$185,441.85	
Deduct: Amortization of premium	25,635.91	
		$159,805.94
Expense:		
American National Bank, custodian fees	1,593.19	
Professional services, auditing for periods July 31, 1940, and Jan. 31, 1941	676.40	
Collection charges on maturing bonds and interest coupons	423.53	
Safety box rental, Dec. 1, 1940, to Dec. 1, 1941	$300	
Government excise tax and defense tax	33	
	333.00	
Traveling, schedule A–1	601.44	
Hadley-Mahoney Co., treasurer's bond premium, Mar. 30, 1941, to Mar. 30, 1942	250.00	
Printing 1940 convention report	160.00	
Corporation Trust Co. fee, Mar. 13, 1941, to Mar. 13, 1942	100.00	
Moody's Bond Service, Mar. 4, 1941, to Mar. 4, 1942	100.00	

EXHIBIT A. *Statement of income and expense, year ended July 31, 1941*—Con.

Expense—Continued.		
Telephone and telegraph	40.56	
Accounting supplies	20.49	
Moody's service on governments	36.00	
The American Bond Quotation Service, Inc., Oct. 1, 1940, to Oct. 1, 1941	12.00	
State of Delaware, filing fee	2.00	
		4,348.61
Excess of income over expense (exhibit C)		155,457.33

EXHIBIT B. *Statement of financial condition at July 31, 1941*

ASSETS

Cash on deposit:		
Funds for reinvestment	$29,765.01	
Income cash	1,250.00	
		$31,015.01
Cash in hands of Paul R. Matthews, agent (schedule B–1)		1,411.76
Bonds received in payment of defaulted interest		5,185.41
Bonds of municipalities and governments on which no defaulted interest appears, par value	$4,583,802.90	
Municipal and real-estate mortgage bonds on which interest is in default: Principal not due	105.100.00	
Total (schedule B–2)		4,688,902.90
Unamortized premium (schedule B–2)		186,978.21
Accrued interest purchased		891.13
Certificate of beneficial interest		2,223.88
Suburban property (schedule B–3)	$106,650.98	
Deduct: Reserve for defaulted interest	5,840.00	
		100,810.98
Deferred charges: Laurel Stock Farm expenses advanced		1,806.58
Total		5,019,225.86

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL, AND SURPLUS

Accounts payable: American National Bank, custodian fees		$184.22
Trust fund: Kate Scott bequest		2,904.70
Lena A. Tucker bequest: Lena A. Tucker, bequest for needy children of veterans		5,000.00
Deferred income: Discount on bonds (schedule B–2)		5,767.25
Capital and surplus:		
Net proceeds transferred from the American Legion, national headquarters, to date	$4,970,244.50	
Bonds received in payment of defaulted interest	5,185.41	
Net gain on securities sold or called to date	23,431.78	
Total	4,998,861.69	
Surplus (exhibit C)	6,508.00	
		5,005,369.69
Total		5,019,225.86

INDIANAPOIS, IND., August 19, 1941.

EXHIBIT C. *Analysis of surplus, year ended July 31, 1941*

Balance Aug. 1, 1940		$7,315.12
Addition: Excess of income over expense, year ended July 31, 1941 (exhibit A)		155,457.33
		162,772.45
Deductions:		
Transferred to the American Legion:		
August 1940	$4,131.38	
September 1940	14,898.81	
October 1940	13,226.50	
November 1940	7,631.34	
December 1940	18,063.60	
January 1941	20,327.48	
February 1941	4,407.20	
March 1941	16,242.36	
April 1941	11,122.25	
May 1941	9,095.61	
June 1941	18,518.84	
July 1941	18,599.08	
		156,264.45
Balance July 31, 1941 (exhibit B)		6,508.00
Represented by assets as follows:		
Certificate of beneficial interest	$2,223.88	
Laurel Stock Farm expense advanced	1,806.58	
Cash in hands of Paul R. Matthews, agent (schedule B–1)	1,411.76	
Income cash on deposit	1,250.00	
Total	6,692.22	
Deduct: Accounts payable	184.22	
		6,508.00

SCHEDULE A–1. *Analysis of traveling expense, year ended July 31, 1941*

Expense attending directors and members meetings:		
E. M. Stayton	$111.49	
J. W. Jennings	122.60	
L. S. Coyne	74.00	
C. E. McKenzie	73.60	
S. J. Thompson	65.40	
Mike Callas	31.00	
C. E. Cross	25.55	
		$503.64
Traveling expense of statistician:		
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1940	24.05	
Asheville, N. C., Aug. 11, 1940		
Johnson City, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1940	73.75	
Morristown, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1940		
Whitesburg, Ky., Aug. 11, 1940		
		97.80
Total (exhibit A)		601.44

SCHEDULE B–1. *Cash in hands of Paul R. Matthews, agent, at July 31, 1941*

Income from Laurel Stock Farm:		
Rents received	$1,416.05	
Sale of corn	811.73	
Sale of wheat	605.88	
Sale of hay and straw	190.75	
		$3,024.41
Expenditures:		
Cost of fencing—labor, material, and painting	840.41	
General repairs	248.07	
Labor	85.90	
Seed, wheat, and fertilzer	220.83	
Indianapolis Power & Light Co	47.86	
Supplies	32.69	
Paul R. Matthews, gasoline, trips to farm	51.20	
Advertising	20.01	
Telephone	2.64	
Combining wheat and oats	112.00	
Advance to A. W. Riley on fall corn crop	117.25	
		1,778.86
Exess of income over expenditures for period		1,245.55
Add:		
Excess of income over expenditures, prior periods	916.21	
Cash advanced for operations	250.00	
		1,166.21
		2,411.76
Deduct:		
Repayment of cash advanced	250.00	
Part of farm earnings transmitted to American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation earnings	750.00	
		1,000.00
Balance, July 31, 1941 (exhibit B)		1,411.76

SCHEDULE B–2.—*Record of securities at July 31, 1941*

State	Obligation of—	Kind	Rate	Income basis	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value	Defaulted	
									Principal	Interest
			Percent	*Percent*						
Arizona	Phoenix Union High School District	School	5	4½	$15,000.00			$15,000.00		
Do	City of Phoenix	Water-works extension	3½	2.20	11,000.00	$1,789.20		12,789.20		
Arkansas	City of Hot Springs	Funding	4½	4.32½	10,000.00			10,000.00		
Do	do	do	4½	4.32½	10,000.00			10,000.00		
California	City of Fresno	Water works	4½	2.40	10,000.00	2,503.28		12,503.28		
Do	City of Los Angeles	Water works, class A	4½	3.10	25,000.00	3,756.78		28,756.78		
Do	do	Electric plant	5	4.40	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	City of Pasadena	High school district	4¾	2.35	15,000.00	2,956.03		17,956.03		
Do	do	Municipal improvement	4¾	2.40	10,000.00	2,220.58		12,220.58		
Do	City of Sacramento	do	4½	2¼	10,000.00	1,874.05		11,874.05		
Do	City of San Diego	Barrett Dam fund	5	2.90	5,000.00	1,092.78		6,092.78		
Do	do	Municipal improvement	5	2.90	10,000.00	2,383.22		12,383.22		
Do	City and county of San Francisco	Water	4½	4.30	50,000.00	178.48		50,178.48		
Do	do	do	4½	4.29	15,000.00			15,000.00		
Do	do	Hetch Hetchy	4½	4.10	10,000.00	187.86		10,187.86		
Do	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.	Colorado River water-works refunding.	4	3.05	19,000.00	1,677.54		20,677.54		
Do	State of California	State highway	4½	2.70	10,000.00	1,659.01		11,659.01		
Connecticut	City of Bridgeport	Park, series B	4½	2.30	2,000.00	37.76		2,037.76		
Do	do	City hall site	4½	2.30	3,000.00	61.88		3,061.88		
Do	do	School, series F	4½	2.40	1,000.00	37.96		1,037.96		
Do	do	Construction	4¼	2.65	4,000.00	112.68		4,112.68		
Do	do	Park	5	3.05	18,000.00	1,219.69		19,219.69		
Do	City of Waterbury	School bonds of 1935	2¾	2¼	10,000.00	46.04		10,046.04		
Do	do	Central school district	4	2.97	20,000.00	631.44		20,631.44		
Florida	City of Lakeland	1936 general refunding	3	3	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	City of Miami Beach	Public improvement	5½	5	4,000.00			4,000.00		
Do	City of St. Petersburg	Refunding	3	3	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	City of West Palm Beach	Refunding bonds of 1936	2	2	37,500.00			37,500.00		
Idaho	County of Power	Courthouse	5	4.70	6,000.00			6,000.00		
Illinois	City of Chicago	Refunding	4½	2.35	15,000.00	3,574.48		18,574.48		
Do	do	District yard and street improvement.	4	4⅛	25,000.00		431.33	24,568.67		
Do	do	River straightening	4	3	10,000.00	410.50		10,410.50		
Do	State of Illinois	Highway	4	4.15	50,000.00		1,050.00	48,950.00		
Do	City of LaSalle	Sewer	4¼	3	20,000.00	1,049.58		21,049.58		
Do	Momence Township School District No. 158 of Kankakee County.	High School	4	3	5,000.00	189.24		5,189.24		

Indiana	Concord Township of Elkhart County.	Road	5	5	200.00			200.00		
Do	do	do	4½	4	9,000.00	26.80		9,026.80		
Do	City of Gary	Park	4¼	4	20,000.00			20,000.00		
Do	do	Park land and equipment	4¾	3	10,000.00	1,560.90		11,560.90		
Do	City of Hammond	School improvement of 1938	3	2¾	5,000.00	85.83		5,085.83		
Do	City of Indianapolis	Sanitary district	4½	4	10,000.00	81.46		10,081.46		
Do	do	School	4½	3.90	50,000.00			50,000.00		
Do	do	Park	4½	3.90	13,000.00	130.41		13,130.41		
Do	County of Parke	Highway aid	4½	3.90	23,000.00	22.94		23,022.94		
Do	County of Posey	Memorial Coliseum	4¾	3.90	14,000.00	61.21		14,061.21		
Do	County of Vanderburgh	Road	5	2.20	24,206.00	3,401.45		27,607.45		
Do	do	do	5	4⅛	6,000.00			6,000.00		
Iowa	City of Des Moines	School	4½	4.20	50,000.00			50,000.00		
Do	County of Mahaska	Refunding	4¼	4.15	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Kentucky	County of Breckenridge	Road and bridge	4¾	4½	25,000.00	157.54		25,157.54		593.75
Do	County of Letcher	do	5	4½	25,000.00	95.49		25,095.49		4,375.00
Do	do	do	5	4.517	25,000.00	292.55		25,292.55		4,375.00
Do	do	Refunding of 1940	4¼	4.44	6,000.00	81.34		6,081.34		
Louisiana	State of Louisiana	Highway	4½	4.40	25,000.00	119.58		25,119.58		
Do	City of New Orleans	Series of 1917	4½	4.35	14,000.00			14,000.00		
Maine	City of Waterville	Refunding	4	2.80	20,000.00	2,376.18		22,376.18		
Maryland	City of Baltimore	Water serial loan	5	1.30	4,000.00	986.14		4,986.14		
Do	City of Hagerstown	Sewage system	5	2.90	5,000.00	187.36		5,187.36		
Massachusetts	City of Boston	Dorchester tunnel	4	2.90	15,000.00	2,242.08		17,242.08		
Do	do	Jail improvement	4	2¾	5,000.00	549.35		5,549.35		
Do	do	Making of highway	4	3¼	5,000.00	49.26		5,049.26		
Do	do	Sewage loan	4¼	3.30	5,000.00	62.31		5,062.31		
Do	do	Funding Loan Act of 1938	2¾	2¾	20,000.00		.33	19,999.67		
Do	City of Chelsea	Loan Act of 1908	4	2½	5,000.00	1,050.35		6,050.35		
Do	do	do	3½	2.45	5,000.00	759.24		5,759.24		
Do	do	do	3½	2½	15,000.00	2,163.24		17,163.24		
Do	City of New Bedford	Sewer Loan Act of 1922	4	2¼	8,000.00	770.28		8,770.28		
Do	do	Water and sewer loans	4	2.60	12,000.00	1,620.24		13,620.24		
Do	do	Municipal relief loan 1938	2½	1.60	5,000.00	294.42		5,294.42		
Do	City of Revere	Municipal relief loan	3	2.55	10,000.00	260.65		10,260.65		
Do	do	do	3	2.65	7,000.00	161.10		7,161.10		
Do	do	do	2½	2.10	10,000.00	287.52		10,287.52		
Michigan	City of Detroit	Public sewer refunding—series A	4½	4.28	30,000.00	1,255.77		31,255.77		
Do	do	Refunding—series B	3¼	3¼	1,800.00			1,800.00		
Do	do	Refunding—series C	3¼	3¼	2,400.00			2,400.00		
Minnesota	City of Duluth	Board of education refunding	1.40	1.30	25,000.00	164.85		25,164.85		
Do	City of Minneapolis	Sewer—series B	3.40	2.35	5,000.00	631.33		5,631.33		
Do	do	Library	5	2¼	20,000.00	4,385.96		24,385.96		
Do	City of St. Paul	Sewer	4	4.02	25,000.00		62.50	24,937.50		
Do	do	Bridge	4	4.05	25,000.00		250.00	24,750.00		
Do	do	General improvement	4¼	4.05	15,000.00	6.00		15,006.00		
Mississippi	State of Mississippi	Refunding	4¾	4.45	25,000.00	218.74		25,218.74		

SCHEDULE B–2.—*Record of securities at July 31, 1941*—Continued

State	Obligation of—	Kind	Rate	Income basis	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value	Defaulted	
									Principal	Interest
			Percent	*Percent*						
Missouri	County of Jackson	Courthouse and jail	4½	2¾	5,000.00	634.78		5,634.78		
Do	do	Road and bridge	4½	3.20	4,000.00	68.71		4,068.71		
Do	do	do	4¼	3¼	5,000.00	87.94		5,087.94		
Do	City of Kansas City	Park and boulevard—fourth issue.	3½	2.90	1,000.00	18.41		1,018.41		
Do	do	Park and boulevard improvement.	3½	3	5,000.00	116.71		5,116.71		
Do	do	Traffic way improvement	3½	3.10	6,000.00	147.60		6,147.60		
Do	do	Waterworks refunding	3	1.30	13,000.00	1,373.19		14,373.19		
Do	City of Maplewood	School	5	4¼	13,000.00			13,000.00		
Nebraska	City of Omaha	Street improvement	4½	4.20	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	do	Land appropriation	4½	4.26	20,000.00			20,000.00		
New Jersey	County of Bergen	Public improvement	4½	2¾	25,000.00	4,742.79		29,742.79		
Do	County of Essex	Park	4¼	3	10,000.00	1,534.02		11,534.02		
Do	do	General obligation	4¼	2.70	15,000.00	2,602.04		17,602.04		
Do	County of Hudson	County building	4	5	25,000.00		2,225.08	22,774.92		
Do	do	Park and hospital	3¾	3.20	5,000.00	182.40		5,182.40		
Do	do	Maternity hospital	3	2.65	10,000.00	337.41		10,337.41		
Do	Town of Kearny	Improvement	4½	1.80	5,000.00	1,111.86		6,111.86		
Do	do	Refunding	3¾	3.10	15,000.00	550.06		15,550.06		
Do	do	do	3¾	1¾	5,000.00	586.80		5,586.80		
Do	County of Middlesex	Road improvement—series 36	4¼	2.10	5,000.00	779.68		5,779.68		
Do	do	Road improvement—series 35	4¼	2.05	5,000.00	800.40		5,800.40		
Do	do	Bridge—series 17	4½	2.10	5,000.00	772.68		5,772.68		
Do	do	Road improvement—series 36	4¼	2¾	5,000.00	396.48		5,396.48		
Do	Pennsauken Township of Camden County.	School	4¾	4.40	10,000.00	51.25		10,051.25		
New Mexico	City of Albuquerque	Storm sewer and sewage disposal	5¼	4.65	10,000.00			10,000.00		
New York	City of Babylon	Real property acquisition	4¾	1.35	10,000.00	2,049.43		12,049.43		
Do	Village of Boonville	Water	4¼	3¼	7,500.00	223.41		7,723.41		
Do	Fire District of Brentwood		4¾	4.10	7,000.00	94.49		7,094.49		
Do	City of Buffalo	Refunding	3.40	2.35	15,000.00	1,811.43		16,811.43		
Do	do	Public market	4¼	3	5,000.00	221.28		5,221.28		
Do	do	General improvement	4.10	1.80	5,000.00	874.33		5,874.33		
Do	do	General improvement—series C	4	3	1,000.00	30.71		1,030.71		
Do	City of Cedarhurst	Sewer	4	3.15	20,000.00	625.41		20,625.41		
Do	County of Columbia	Highway—series A 1932	4½	2¾	11,000.00	1,163.15		12,163.15		

New York	Town of Corning	Gibson water district	2.90	2.82	13,500.00	102.37		13,602.37		
Do	Town of Eastchester	Union Free School District No. 1	4.30	3¾	13,000.00	307.40		13,307.40		
Do	do	do	4	3.15	10,000.00	393.80		10,393.80		
Do	do	do	4	3.15	2,000.00	91.78		2,091.78		
Do	East Rockaway	Street drainage	4¾	4½	9,000.00	55.07		9,055.07		
Do	County of Erie	Parkway and improvement	2.90	2.90	15,000.00		.23	14,999.77		
Do	City of Glen Cove	School	4¼	3	5,000.00	305.32		5,305.32		
Do	do	do	4¼	2.60	7,000.00	516.42		7,516.42		
Do	Town of Haverstraw	Union Free School District No. 1	3½	3.30	13,000.00	264.96		13,264.96		
Do	do	Sewer—Series A and B	3.20	2.65	6,000.00	439.60		6,439.60		
Do	do	do	3.20	2¾	18,000.00	763.91		18,763.91		
Do	Town of Hempstead	Union Free School District No. 25.	4	3.18	15,000.00	273.38		15,273.38		
Do	Hyde Park	Common School District No. 5	4.70	2.36	7,750.00	39.70		7,789.70		
Do	Village of Larchmont	Sewer	2.60	2½	4,500.00	28.00		4,528.00		
Do	Village of Liberty	do	2.90	2¾	16,000.00	120.41		16,120.41		
Do	Village of Mount Morris	Water—series of 1935	4	3.20	8,000.00	177.86		8,177.86		
Do	City of Mount Vernon	Highway improvement	4½	2.70	10,000.00	1,650.60		11,650.60		
Do	County of Nassau	Emergency relief—series I	2¾	2¾	10,000.00			10,000.00		
Do	do	Land purchase—series A	4½	3	10,000.00	1,215.60		11,215.60		
Do	do	Bridge and land purchase	3¼	3¼	10,000.00		.03	9,999.97		
Do	City of New York	Rapid Transit Railroad R26	4¼	4.05	15,000.00	357.40		15,357.40		
Do	do	Various municipal purposes	4	2¾	10,000.00	1,289.71		11,289.71		
Do	do	do	4	3.10	8,000.00	511.03		8,511.03		
Do	do	Construction of schools—series E	4¼	3.40	5,000.00	514.01		5,514.01		
Do	do	School—series S. R. 10-E	4¼	3.15	5,000.00	450.73		5,450.73		
Do	do	Various municipal purposes	4¼	3.20	3,000.00	278.95		3,278.95		
Do	do	Corporate stock bonds for paving of streets.	3½	3.20	10,000.00	275.08		10,275.08		
Do	do	Corporate stock bonds for improvement parks.	3½	3	20,000.00	1,054.56		21,054.56		
Do	Town of North Hempstead	Port Washington Sewer District.	4¼	2¾	20,000.00	5,015.42		25,015.42		
Do	do	Union Free School District No. 1	4¼	3	3,000.00	77.99		3,077.99		
Do	Town of Onondaga	Water	3.70	3½	4,000.00	22.78		4,022.78		
Do	Peekskill Free School District of Cortland.	School	4.20	3.60	4,000.00	14.45		4,014.45		
Do	Village of Peekskill	Sewer—series of 1927	4.20	3¼	10,000.00	303.92		10,303.92		
Do	do	do	4.20	2¾	4,000.00	397.28		4,397.28		
Do	Towns of Persia, Collins, and Perrysburg.	Union Free School District No. 1	3.30	3	10,000.00	112.80		10,112.80		
Do	Village of Riverside	Waterworks	5½	3.35	4,500.00	412.34		4,912.34		
Do	Town of Rye	Central High School District No. 1.	4.40	2.65	5,000.00	1,057.20		6,057.20		
Do	County of Schenectady	Registered	4½	3	6,000.00	285.24		6,285.24		

SCHEDULE B–2.—*Record of securities at July 31, 1941*—Continued

State	Obligation of—	Kind	Rate	Income basis	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value	Defaulted	
									Principal	Interest
			Percent	*Percent*						
New York	Village of Scotia	Water	4.60	3	25,000.00	1,168.71		26,168.71		
Do	Village of South Nyack	Sewer	2.70	2.68	10,000.00	18.25		10,018.25		
Do	City of Syracuse	Welfare of 1936	2	1.85	6,000.00	16.84		6,016.84		
Do	City of Troy	Welfare, water works and refunding.	2	1.60	24,000.00	571.44		24,571.44		
Do	Town of Union	Union Free School District No. 1.	4½	3	6,000.00	571.36		6,571.36		
Do	County of Westchester	North Yonkers sanitary sewer	6	3.10	10,000.00	257.84		10,257.84		
Do	do	Park	4½	2	15,000.00	3,964.17		18,964.17		
Do	Town of Western	School	4½	4.32	7,000.00	50.42		7,050.42		
Do	City of White Plains	Public works—series of 1939	2.40	1½	5,000.00	276.11		5,276.11		
Do	do	Refunding	4.90	4.15	15,000.00	320.81		15,320.81		
North Carolina	County of Brunswick	Road and bridge refunding—series 1936.	2		15,000.00			15,000.00		
Do	do	Funding—series 1936	2		1,753.12			1,753.12		
Do	Town of Canton	Funding	6	5½	2,000.00			2,000.00		
Do	County of Carteret	Funding—series 1937	1½		1,432.29			1,432.29		
Do	do	Refunding—series 1937	1½	1.46	25,000.00	1,073.33		26,073.33		
Do	City of Gastonia	Municipal building	5	4.60	16,000.00			16,000.00		
Do	County of Henderson	Road and bridge refunding	2½		10,000.00	96.14		10,096.14		250.00
Do	City of Hendersonville	Refunding	2		25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	County of Swain	do	5½	4¾	20,000.00	1,383.95		21,383.95		10,450.00
Do	County of Wilkes	Refunding interest	4	4	1,896.90			1,896.90		
Do	do	Road and bridge	5	4½	10,000.00	29.11		10,029.11		
Do	do	Refunding	5	4.95	7,000.00	64.60		7,064.60		
Do	City of Winston-Salem	Sewer, water, and improvement	4½	4.40	25,000.00			25,000.00		
North Dakota	State of North Dakota	Real estate—series D	5	4.30	15,000.00			15,000.00		
Ohio	Cleveland Troop A Armory	Second mortgage	3		100.00			100.00		25.50
Do	City of Cleveland	Water works	4½	2¾	10,000.00	1,206.03		11,206.03		
Do	do	do	4½	2.70	14,000.00	1,741.57		15,741.57		
Do	City of Columbus	Relief, sanitary, and storm sewer	4	3.15	12,000.00	264.50		12,264.50		
Do	do	do	4	3.10	3,000.00	47.41		3,047.41		
Do	Mahoning Valley Sanitary District	Sanitary improvements	4½	4.80	15,000.00		517.50	14,482.50		
Oregon	County of Clackamas	Road	4½	4.35	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	County of Marion	School District No. 24	3¼	3	28,000.00	213.43		28,213.43		
Do	County of Multnomah	Bridge	4½	4.30	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	do	School District No. 1	4	4.30	25,000.00		967.50	24,032.50		
Do	State of Oregon	Oregon District—series 9 H	4½	2.15	6,000.00	1,361.05		7,361.05		
Do	do	Oregon District—series 12 H	4½	2.15	12,000.00	2,390.06		14,390.06		
Do	do	Oregon District—series 2 C	5½	2¼	5,000.00	1,114.05		6,114.05		
Do	City of Oswego	Sewage system	3	2.95	5,000.00	5.39		5,005.39		

Pennsylvania	City of Pittsburgh	Various municipal purposes	4¼	1.70	20,000.00	3,324.16		23,324.16	
Do	County of Allegheny	Bridge—series 19 C	4¼	2.10	10,000.00	1,905.40		11,905.40	
Do	do	School—series F	4½	2.45	20,000.00	3,709.44		23,709.44	
Do	do	Tunnel—series I	4½	2.80	10,000.00	659.84		10,659.84	
Do	do	Bridge—series 19 F	4¾	2¾	5,000.00	178.40		5,178.40	
Do	County of Cambria	Road and bridge issue of 1924	4¼	3.10	10,000.00	500.50		10,500.50	
Do	do	Improvement and funding	4¼	3	10,000.00	689.13		10,689.13	
Do	City of Philadelphia	Loan of June 29, 1916	4½	4.20	50,000.00			50,000.00	
Do	City of Scranton	Judgment funding and municipal improvement.	2¼	1½	25,000.00	988.07		25,988.07	
Rhode Island	City of Central Falls	Municipal	4¼	4.20	25,000.00			25,000.00	
Do	City of Cranston	Sewerage loan act of 1939—series C.	2½	1¾	10,000.00	520.65		10,520.65	
Do	do	do	2½	1.65	10,000.00	517.53		10,517.53	
Do	do	School act of 1929	4½	1.70	4,000.00	971.60		4,971.60	
Do	East Smithfield Water District	Water	3¾	3.30	18,000.00	624.58		18,624.58	
Do	City of Pawtucket	Sewer	3	2¾	5,000.00	128.38		5,128.38	
Do	do	High school	3	2¾	15,000.00	364.67		15,364.67	
Do	do	School	4½	2.65	5,000.00	787.80		5,787.80	
Do	City of Providence	School loan	4½	2.15	5,000.00	1,127.94		6,127.94	
Do	do	Sewer loan	4¼	2½	5,000.00	949.22		5,949.22	
Do	do	School loan	4¼	1.60	5,000.00	809.12		5,809.12	
Do	do	Sewer loan	4¼	1.60	10,000.00	1,618.24		11,618.24	
Do	City of Warwick	Public works	2¼	1.40	5,000.00	273.42		5,273.42	
Do	City of Woonsocket	Junior high school	4¼	2.55	14,000.00	3,030.69		17,030.69	
South Carolina	State of South Carolina	State highway certificates of indebtedness.	4¾	4¼	20,000.00	421.38		20,421.38	
Do	do	do	4¾	4¼	15,000.00	318.04		15,318.04	
Do	County of Cherokee	Highway	4¾	4.40	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Do	do	do	4¾	4.40	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Tennessee	City of Knoxville	General obligation	5	4½	22,000.00	110.02		22,110.02	
Do	City of Memphis	Improvement	5	2.30	10,000.00	2,731.46		12,731.46	
Do	do	General hospital	4	2.10	9,000.00	1,316.65		10,316.65	
Do	do	Public works	2¾	1.65	5,000.00	334.88		5,334.88	
Do	County of Morgan	Refunding—series of 1935	4½	4.04	25,000.00	1,653.00		26,653.00	
Do	do	General refunding	4½	4½	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Do	State of Tennessee	Consolidated	3¼	2.80	8,000.00	338.79		8,338.79	
Do	do	Refunding	4	2.90	17,000.00	1,455.10		18,455.10	
Texas	City of Galveston	Waterworks	5	4½	25,000.00	288.72		25,288.72	
Do	City of Houston	Auditorium	5	4.30	9,000.00	20.10		9,020.10	
Do	do	Refunding	4¾	1¼	5,000.00	1,008.24		6,008.24	
Do	City of Port Arthur	Waterworks—series 7	5	4.62	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Do	City of San Antonio	Waterworks	5½	4½	10,000.00	83.94		10,083.94	
Do	do	do	5½	4.45	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Do	do	Various municipal buildings and bridges.	4½	2¼	10,000.00	2,930.12		12,930.12	

65691—42——21

SCHEDULE B–2.—*Record of securities at July 31, 1941*—Continued

State	Obligation of—	Kind	Rate	Income basis	Par value	Unamortized premium	Discount	Book value	Defaulted	
									Principal	Interest
			Percent	*Percent*						
Vermont	City of St. Albans	Sewage disposal	3½	3.20	5,000.00	44.66		5,044.66		
Virginia	County of Augusta	Refunding	4¾	4¼	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	do	do	4¾	4¼	25,000.00			25.000.00		
Do	City of Newport News	Harbor	4½	2.60	10,000.00	1,912.32		11.912.32		
Do	do	Improvement and sanitary sewer.	5	2.65	5,000.00	1,136.52		6,136.52		
Do	do	Military highway refunding	5	3.20	4,000.00	633.48		4,633.48		
Do	do	Improvement and sanitary sewer.	5	3.20	5,000.00	850.32		5,850.32		
Do	County of Norfolk	Road and bridge improvement	5	4.40	15,000.00			15,000.00		
Do	do	Road and bridge	4¾	4½	25,000.00			25,000.00		
Do	City of Portsmouth	School and improvement	4½	4.40	13,000.00			13,000.00		
Washington	City of Seattle	Municipal improvement	4½	4¼	25,000.00			25,000.00		
West Virginia	State of West Virginia	State highway	3¾	2¾	10,000.00	429.63		10,429.63		
Do	do	Road	3	2.40	15,000.00	123.75		15,123.75		
Do	Crook Magisterial District of Boone County.	do	5	4.70	25,000.00	41.05		25,041.05		
Do	City of Huntington	General improvement	4½	2.80	5,000.00	1,042.68		6,042.68		
Do	Lincoln Magisterial District of Marion County.	Road	5½	4.80	11,500.00			11,500.00		
Wisconsin	City of Kenosha	High school—series 1926	4½	1¾	6,000.00	801.40		6,801.40		
Do	City of Racine	Sewage disposal	4½	2.80	18,000.00	2,500.00		20,500.00		
Do	do	City hall	4½	2.80	10,000.00	1,011.08		11,011.08		
Total municipal bonds and real estate mortgage bonds					3,201,538.31	164,838.53	5,504.50	3,360,872.34		20,069.25
Hawaii	Territorial	Public improvement—series B	4½	4	13,000.00	76.51		13,076.51		
Do	City and county of Honolulu	Public improvement of 1925	5	4.35	50,000.00			50,000.00		
Puerto Rico	Territorial	Public improvement—series D	5	4.20	10,000.00			10,000.00		
Do	do	Public improvement—series B	5	4.20	5,000.00			5,000.00		
United States	Government obligations	Treasury bonds, Oct. 15, 1943–45	3¼	3.17	$131,000.00	244.61		$131,244.61		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Apr. 15, 1944–46	3¼	2.93	40,000.00	345.72		40,345.72		
Do	do	do	3¼	2.935	40,000.00	343.02		40,343.02		
Do	do	do	3¼	3¼	100,000.00			100,000.00		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, June 15, 1946–49	3⅛	2.51	20,000.00	554.00		20,554.00		
Do	do	do	3⅛	2.30	35,000.00	1,185.84		36,185.84		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Sept. 15, 1951–55	3	1.69	30,000.00	3,775.80		33,775.80		
Do	do	do	3		5,000.00		46.87	4,953.13		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, June 15, 1946–48	3	2.37	25,000.00	699.20		25,699.20		
Do	do	do	3	2.36	25,000.00	710.20		25,710.20		
Do	do	do	3	2.38	23,000.00	636.10		23,636.10		
Do	do	do	3	3	37,000.00			37,000.00		
Do	do	do	3	2.39	20,000.00	545.10		20,545.10		

Do	do	Treasury bonds, Mar. 15, 1955–60	2⅞		124,250.00		45.77	124,204.23		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Sept. 15, 1956–59	2¾	2.28	34,000.00	2,339.25		36,339.25		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Sept. 15, 1945–47	2¾		108,200.00		158.55	108,041.45		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.33	22,000.00	418.32		22,418.32		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Mar. 15, 1948–51	2¾	2¾	8,000.00			8,000.00		
Do	do	do	2¾		37,000.00		11.56	36,988.44		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, June 15, 1951–54	2¾	1.79	10,000.00	885.50		10,885.50		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.65	17,500.00	138.80		17,638.80		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.65	15,000.00	121.80		15,121.80		
Do	do	do	2¾	2¾	17,500.00			17,500.00		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.66	10,000.00	67.42		10,067.42		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.59	10,000.00	133.68		10,133.68		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Sept. 15, 1956–59	2¾	2¾	17,500.00			17,500.00		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.69	7,500.00	71.18		7,571.18		
Do	do	do	2¾	2.69	50,000.00	497.86		50,497.86		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, June 15, 1958–63	2¾	2¾	35,000.00			35,000.00		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Mar. 15, 1952–54	2½	1.9	50,000.00	2,937.50		52,937.50		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Mar. 15, 1956–58	2½	2.14	26,000.00	1,178.13		27,178.13		
Do	do	do	2½	2½	24,000.00			24,000.00		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Dec. 15, 1949–53	2½	2½	45,000.00			45,000.00		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Dec. 15, 1960–65	2¾	2.63	102,100.00	1,951.08		104,051.08		
Do	do	Treasury bonds, Dec. 15, 1947	2	1.40	63,000.00	2,283.06		65,283.06		
Do	do	Defense, series G, May 1, 1953	2½	2½	50,000.00			50,000.00		
Total					4,694,088.31	186,978.21	5,767.25	4,875,299.27		20,069.25
Deduct: Bonds accepted in payment of defaulted interest not taken into capital at July 31, 1941					5,185.41			5,185.41		
Total (exhibit B)					4,688,902.90	186,978.21	5,767.25	4,870,113.86		20,069.25

SCHEDULE B–3. *Suburban property, at July 31, 1941*

Charges:			
Feb. 28, 1934:			
Mortgage balance			$96,000.00
By credit to reserve: Defaulted interest at Feb. 28, 1934			5,840.00
Total			101,840.00
Delinquent taxes paid		$6,593.57	
Insurance premiums	$263.44		
Less: Refunds on insurance premiums	88.59		
		174.85	
Cost of new house in 1937		2,635.81	
			9,404.23
Total			111,244.23
Credits:			
Insurance recovered on fire loss—			
March 1934		$1,500.00	
September 1934		1,993.25	
April 1937		1,100.00	
			4,593.25
Balance, July 31, 1941			106,650.98
Deduct: Reserve for defaulted interest			5,840.00
Cost of property (exhibit B)			100,810.98

SCHEDULE 1.—*Report of expenditures of funds transferred to the American Legion, year ended July 31, 1941*

Funds transferred to the American Legion (exhibit C)			$156,264.45
Expenditures:			
Rehabilitation (schedule 2)		$146,197.91	
Less: Contribution by American Legion Auxiliary		25,000.00	
		121,197.91	
Child welfare (schedule 2)	$80,482.18		
Less: Contributions by—			
Forty and Eight	20,000.00		
American Legion Auxiliary	10,000.00		
Eight and Forty	1,650.00		
	31,050.00		
		49,432.18	
			170,630.09
			14,365.64
Excess of expenditures for rehabilitation and child welfare over available funds for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, absorbed by the American Legion, national headquarters			31,253.91
			16,888.27
Unexpended balance, Aug. 1, 1940			6,751.67
Unexpended funds at July 31, 1941			23,639.94

SCHEDULE 2. *Analysis of expenditures of rehabilitation and child-welfare fund, year ended July 31, 1941*

Rehabilitation:		
Washington office:		
Pay roll	$89,429.21	
Traveling	4,586.59	
Executive committee	2,309.98	
Telephone and telegraph	1,133.00	
Stationery, printing, and supplies	4,182.53	
Postage and express	2,428.28	
Building maintenance	10,718.44	
Medical council	64.70	
Special allowances to departments	3,816.44	
Miscellaneous	58.52	
		$118,727.69
Field service:		
Pay roll	30,804.62	
Traveling and office expense	10,400.71	
	41,205.33	
One-third charged to the American Legion	13,735.11	
		27,470.22
Total (schedule 1)		146,197.91
Child welfare:		
Pay roll		16,507.41
Traveling		2,166.07
Telephone and telegraph		384.61
Stationery, printing, and supplies		4,405.89
Postage and express		1,624.35
Building maintenance		657.14
Emergency aid		49,511.58
Area conferences		1,410.34
Organization services		2,626.79
Miscellaneous		1,188.00
Total (schedule 1)		80,482.18

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

IRVING A. JENNINGS, *Chairman*, Arizona

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, *Director*, District of Columbia.
RAY S. PIERSON, *Vice Chairman*, Kansas.
ED SCHEIBERLING, New York.
WALTER R. KRESS, Pennsylvania.
EDWARD H. ZIEGLER, Rhode Island.

FOREWORD

As in the last session of Congress, legislation pertaining to national defense has occupied the attention of Congress almost exclusively during the present session. Appropriations by Congress for defense purposes during this session have been the largest in history. They include appropriations for the improvement and construction of naval and air bases not only in continental United States but on islands in the Pacific, Alaska, bases secured from England, Greenland, Iceland, improvement of the defenses of the Panama Canal, defense housing, not included in the direct appropriations for the Army and Navy.

The legislative committee has taken an active part in this defense legislation. A meeting of the full committee was held in Washington January 28 to 30, inclusive, and again in Indianapolis April 30 and May 1. The chairman of the committee met with National Commander Warner in Washington June 25 to 27, inclusive.

Director Taylor has had an unusually busy year. His advice as representative of the Legion on matters of national defense has been sought, and freely given, by Members of Congress, the Senate, the War Department, and other Government officials.

National Commander Warner has taken a most active part in our legislative program, working with important civic committees of the Nation, in which no publicity has been given.

As usual, the American Legion Auxiliary from the national president, the chairman of the national legislative committee of the auxiliary; to individual units, has been most cooperative with the legislative committee. When action is called for, the response of the auxiliary is prompt and most effective.

A detailed discussion of each of the bills introduced in Congress in which the Legion is interested will be found in the following pages of the annual report of Legislative Director John Thomas Taylor.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING A. JENNINGS,
Chairman, National Legislative Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

With increased tempo, moves of great magnitude were continually and rapidly being made by this Nation in its gigantic effort to rearm and thus more securely face a warring world. This effort is foremost in the minds of all of our officials and of our citizens, and so national defense was the dominant note in the deliberations of officials of the Federal Government. By July 15, 1941, 145 general laws had been passed by the Congress, and the great majority of these pertained to our rearmament and preparedness program. By the first week of July a total of 51¼ billions of dollars had been reached in appropriations, contract authorizations, and recommendations for all phases of the defense program.

From the Chief Executive came moves of vast importance. On the morning of July 7, 1941, the American flag was raised over Iceland in place of the British union jack and American sailors occupied that Atlantic outpost. By the week of July 21 the Congress had received the recommendation of Gen. George Marshall, Army's chief of staff, that selectees must be kept in service for longer than

1 year and Marshall was strongly supported in this by the President, who warned of German threats in Europe and South America. Other recommendations were that the restriction against use of selectees outside the Western Hemisphere and the 900,000 annual limitation on selectees be lifted. Considerable controversy arose in Congress, and it was decided in the interest of the best strategy to drop the recommendation concerning the use of selectees outside the Western Hemisphere.

Of course, the President already has the power to hold over the Reservists and National Guard men, so the fight centered on the proposal as it affected the selectees.

Other matters submitted to the Congress by the President, indicating the gravity of the times, was the proposal to conscript property for national-defense purposes. The bill, S. 1579, was passed by the Senate July 21, providing that the President could requisition private property necessary for national defense at a fair compensation, after he had exhausted other means of obtaining such property. This measure, also, was opposed in Congress, and S. 1579 was the third draft of the proposal that had been submitted.

For the home front the President (May 20, 1941), by Executive order, created the office of civilian defense and appointed Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as director. June 6, before a conference of mayors meeting in Baltimore, Md., LaGuardia pointed out that there is now a new branch of defense by reason of changes in warfare and it is civilian defense. He called upon American civilians—men and women, young and old—to join in this effort.

While almost unpredictable gains were made in the field of national defense, forward steps were also made in Congress on the Legion's huge legislative program. From the House committee on World War veterans' legislation came H. R. 4, the widows-and-orphans bill, and H. R. 4845, the so-called disability-allowance bill, both of which were passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The judiciary committees reported bills having to do with Americanism, espionage, and sabotage. The House immigration and naturalization committee reported a bill to deport Harry Bridges.

Following passage by the House of the widows-and-orphans and the disability allowance bills, the American Veterans Association came to light once more, calling for "economy," criticizing the disability-allowance bill, and saying it will "cost the American people, already loaded with the staggering tax burden to pay for the defense program, at least $5,000,000,000 before the last veteran dies."

This report, as in the case of last year's, is prepared while Congress is still in session. This first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress has been in session since noon, Friday, January 3, 1941. Some of the matters mentioned herein will occupy a different status when the report is read, but the report must necessarily be prepared in time for publication in the reports to the twenty-third annual national convention. This report covers the period from the making of the last annual report up to July 31, 1941.

LEGION'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

As a result of resolutions adopted at the Boston and prior national conventions and at various meetings of the national executive committee, the national legislative committee of the American Legion was compelled to carry a huge load—a program comprised of nearly 250 resolutions pertaining to legislation. Bills to carry each one of these to fulfillment were introduced during the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

As is natural, the major part of the session's deliberations were devoted to national defense and to an allied subject, Americanism, and real progress was made on our disabled program. At the November 1940 meeting of the national executive committee there was formulated the major legislative program, as follows:

1. National defense.
2. Widows and orphans.
3. Civil service—veterans' preference and employment.
4. Americanism, with emphasis on (*a*) immigration restriction, (*b*) continuation of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, (*c*) increase of personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(1) NATIONAL DEFENSE

A few years ago when the Army was reaching 165,000 men and the National Guard was nearing its goal of nearly 210,000 officers and men, when appropriations for the Army reached a total of $41,263,154 (1937–38), and the Navy's appropriation for $516,258,808, and when an act was passed providing for "educational orders," the American Legion reported "accomplishments." At the end of the fiscal year 1940 a little more than a year's defense effort had resulted in a greatly expanded Army, a fast start toward a two-ocean Navy, the building of a record merchant marine, and a movement toward building an air army for each of the armed services in an attempt to make ours the finest air force in the world.

Between May 1940 and July 1, 1941, over fifty-one and one-quarter billions of dollars was the total reached in national-defense appropriations, contract authoriations, and recommendations. This sum includes $7,000,000,000 lease-lend money and the $6,000,000,000 estimated as necessary to build a two-ocean Navy.

During the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress there was enacted the War Department appropriation bill, carrying $10,900,655,187, and this brought the total to $43,115,051,142. However, the President (July 10) informed Congress that $4,770,000,000 additional was needed for the Army, and the next day he sent another message to Congress asking $3,323,000,000 for the Navy and the United States Maritime Commission.

As is to be expected, the greatest part of the deliberations of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress was devoted to national defense. As of July 1, 1941, there were 145 general laws enacted and the great majority of these directly pertain to national defense. A short digest of the laws concerning national defense will be found at the end of this heading "National defense."

Legion's program.—There were 62 resolutions on the national-defense program, 19 of which came from various meetings of the national executive committee during 1941, and the balance are from the Boston national convention. The latter are given first under their proper subtitles Army, Navy, etc., and are followed by the national executive committee resolutions.

Boston convention general defense resolutions.—

"1. No more costly mistake in statecraft can be made than a program which envisages initial fighting upon our continental frontiers, thus bringing a war to our own homes. What happens in such a case is all too patent in the situation of the British Isles today.

"2. The two great natural bulwarks of our country are the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but their value depends upon our physical influence therein.

"3. We want America strong enough to meet any possible invasion before it arrives and to turn the invader back so that our homes remain intact and our families secure.

"If fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States."

Since May 1940, Congress has been appropriating large sums to prepare for any eventuality and including aid to Great Britain, a two-ocean Navy, an unprecedented merchant marine, "clouds and clouds" of airplanes, the building of an Army which has now passed the July 1, 1941, goal of 1,418,000 men, vast construction to provide for the expanded Army, and the procurement of sorely needed equipment. Factories have passed through the preparatory stage, are now in the transition period, but much time is still needed to properly equip and supply our armed forces.

"4. We approve the recommendation made in 1919 by the joint Army and Navy Board and repeated in 1938 by the Naval (Hepburn) Board, 'that Guam be fortified and garrisoned adequate to its defense against any force that could be brought against it.'

"We recommend that a sound, just, and mutually satisfactory arrangement be sought for the continuance and necessary strengthening of the military and naval defenses of the United States in the Philippines, as a measure essential to the welfare of both peoples and to the preservation of stability in the Pacific."

Work on Guam has been commenced and is being pushed by the Navy Department. Public, 13, approved March 17, 1941, the fourth supplemental national defense appropriation act, 1941, carried a total of $1,533,000,000, within which are funds for a chain of naval and air bases in the Atlantic and Pacific. Funds were carried for Guam ($4,700,000), and among other places, Samoa ($8,100,000), Midway ($4,115,000 for a submarine base and $5,592,000 for a naval air station), and Wake Island, $2,954,500.

"5. We reiterate our demand as expressed in Chicago in 1939 that the Panama Canal and its approaches be forthwith made impregnable against attack by land, sea, or air."

Work on the Panama Canal is being carried on as rapidly as possible with one of the big projects underway there being a third set of locks. Personnel of the armed forces is being added rapidly.

"6. We reaffirm our endorsement of the Alaska international highway and recommend other means of communication and transportation be also established."

The latter part of May 1941, Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Washington, chairman of the Alaska International Highway Commission, in his report to Secretary of State Hull, stressed the current importance of a highway to Alaska. This Commission has obtained data on the projected route from Fairbanks through western Canada and into the United States. One of the obstacles, thus far, has been Canada's objections to the proportion of the cost of the highway (within Canada) which she would have to bear. However, advocates are pointing out that funds might be available under the Lease-Lend Act; or, under the President's recommendation to Congress that sums be appropriated for construction of highways and bridges in areas deemed vital to national defense. His first request (June 2, 1941) was for $125,000,000.

"7. We believe that a sound national defense policy for this country requires that we should at this time give all practicable aid to Great Britain and those alined with her in their fight for freedom."

Public 11, approved March 11, 1941, is the so-called Lease-Lend Act which authorized aid to Great Britain and other victims of nazi-ism. This was followed by Public 23, approved March 27, 1941, known as the defense aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, and carried a total of $7,000,000,000 to carry Public 11 into effect.

"8. Personal and political influences must not be allowed to interfere with the efforts of our defense agencies to provide for the protection of the Nation."

A national executive committee resolution (May 1941) urged that the President and "his officers" immediately make available to the Congress and to the people of this country a full and complete statement of the facts which constitute immediate danger to this Nation as they see it "in order that speedy and effective action may be taken for the complete protection of the country and to insure that singleness and unity of purpose among our people which is so necessary to national safety."

In connection with these, there are now two insistent demands being made: (*a*) That the duplication of defense agencies be replaced by a more simple method and particularly with a single head, as was the case in World War I with the war industries board; and (*b*) That the President furnish Congress and the people with more detailed information on the international and defense programs. A special committee known as the Truman committee has been established to investigate national defense matters and several congressional critics of the administration, including Representative Joseph Martin, minority leader in the House, are asking that more detailed information be made available.

"9. Warfare today, more than ever, requires vigorous trained leadership of the highest order in all branches of our armed forces. The mediocre must be removed from important positions and the incompetent eliminated. Practical, intensive training alone can produce the high standard of discipline, teamwork, and technique of weapons necessary to modern war and appropriate to the high qualities of the men in service."

The War Department, through Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, requested the Senate Military Affairs Committee to approve legislation to authorize the Department to eliminate officers whose records demonstrate that their services will not be useful in the present defense effort. July 9, therefore, the Senate committee unanimously reported Senate Joint Resolution 88, to strengthen the common defense by suspending section 24b of the National Defense Act and authorizing a more expeditious procedure to vitalize the active list of the Army.

"10. Adequate housing should be provided to care for increased personnel appropriate to the enlarged national-defense program."

The expanding Army imposed upon the Quartermaster Corps the tremendous task of housing approximately 1,400,000 men, and, as time was the major factor, construction was pushed through the winter months of 1940–41. Construction necessary to house the men has now been accomplished and some 45 communities,

with populations ranging from 10,000 to 63,000, have been constructed. More than one-half of these communities have been erected at new camp sites. Hospitalization has been provided at posts and camps and the capacity of general hospitals was increased by 10,000 beds by the construction of 9 new general hospitals and by additions to existing hospitals.

"11. We commend the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the armed forces of the United States for their faithful, loyal, and untiring efforts to make an adequate defense a reality.

"12. An adequate stock of war reserves of critical and strategic supplies and materials should be accumulated sufficient to serve all defense needs."

The importance of this latter Legion recommendation is being recognized more and more each day. Today, with the huge demands being made by the defense effort, alarming disclosures are made of dangerous conditions in aluminum, steel, rubber, manganese, chromium, tungsten, and other materials of most critical importance. The Legion has recommended this for a number of years and had it been heeded the present situation would not have been so acute.

Aid to Britain.—A resolution from the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee reads:

"Whereas the American Legion in convention assembled at Boston, Mass., September 23–26, 1940, adopted a resolution whereby it urged the Government of the United States to exercise all lawful means to prevent the shipment of raw materials to aggressor nations and that it continue to extend to all peoples who are resisting aggression the fullest cooperation consistent with our obligations, our security, and our peace; and

"Whereas thereafter the Congress of the United States, after full debate and proper deliberation, passed House bill 1776, known as the lend-lease bill, whereby the President of the United States is authorized to extend aid to Great Britain and her allies in their efforts to preserve to the world the priceless right of freedom; and

"Whereas we believe that practical and necessary aid to Great Britain and her allies requires that war material, food, and medical supplies be delivered to them: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the national executive committee of the American Legion*, That we earnestly urge the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the Nation to employ such units of the United States Navy and auxiliary forces in such manner as in his judgment may be required to insure the safety of American vessels and their crews by guarding them against attack from any source: And be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States."

This resolution was adopted when the subject of "convoying" shipments of material to Britain was foremost but the more modern version of this is "patrolling." Our Navy is now engaged in the latter and with the occupation of Iceland by American troops, such patrolling exists from the shores of continental United States to Iceland, thus bringing our Navy's protection of British-consigned goods much closer to the shores of Great Britain. Further, American occupation of Iceland is a military strategic move for the reason that if Germany were in possession of it German planes, surface raiders, and submarines would be in an effective position to prey on British shipping.

An interesting observation has been made that air patrol might also be an answer to the convoy problem. The idea is to use the four-motored bombers as constant aerial watchdogs from Newfoundland to England, these to be piloted by Canadian or British airmen and to carry full bomb loads of from four to six bombs. Col. John H. Jouett, president of the aeronautical chamber of commerce, has outlined the plan to the National Aeronautical Association. He stated bombers could patrol a zigzag course over a convoy route, say 200 miles wide, all the way to England, with a fair chance of spotting and destroying surface or subsurface raiders. The plan would call for the use of about 100 planes, 50 of which could be used to fly across the Atlantic at regular intervals and the others to be held in reserve. Thus the convoy route would be guarded constantly from the air. Bombers, having a cruising range of around 4,000 miles, could easily cover the 2,000-mile route to the British Isles.

Army.—

"1. The American Legion has for the past 20 years consistently advocated selective service, now legislated by the Congress, as sound in democratic principle and essential to the adequate defense of this Nation and we believe it is logical that our military manpower should be assured its proper supply by the appropriate Federal control of supply agencies.

"We also commend the United States Congress for its adoption of the selective service bill, and urge that this legislation be extended to provide a permanent system of universal military training.

"2. In addition to the 1,400,000 men in the two field armies already authorized, there is needed an increase of 45,000 men in the authorized strength of the Regular Army, to supply personnel for outlying bases, harbor defenses, and the zone of the interior and an increase of 50,000 in the enlisted strength of the Army Air Corps to man authorized air equipment, bring the total strength of the Regular Army to 475,000.

"3. We recommend acquisition of critical items of munitions, tanks, and planes, to implement an army of 2,200,000."

As of July 3, the Army's strength was estimated at 1,448,500 comprised of 91,500 officers and 1,357,000 enlisted men. The total combined strength was: Regular Army, 508,700; National Guard, 287,800; Reserve officers, 55,000; Selective Service trainees, 597,000. The gain in strength has been rapid. In July 1939, the Regular Army consisted of 174,000 soldiers scattered among 130 Army posts in the continental United States and in 5 overseas garrisons.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, Congress authorized an increase in the Army of 210,000 men and, by Executive order of September 8, 1939, the strength was increased to 227,000 men. June 13, 1940, the Regular Army was authorized to increase to 280,000, this being the number contemplated by the National Defense Act of 1920. Later in the same month, June 1940, the Regular Army was increased to 375,000. The Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, provided a total enlisted strength for the Regular Army and the National Guard, including selective service trainees, of 1,418,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1941.

Plans for a substantial increase in the size of the Army to about double its present strength, were indicated (July 4) by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, in his request for legislative power to hold the National Guard men and selectees in service for more than 1 year and to use them, if necessary, outside the Western Hemisphere. If the greater part of these were held in service and new trainees to the number of 900,000 called during the next fiscal year, the expanded Army would be about 2,800,000. Naturally, equipment and supplies would have to be acquired for this Army as rapidly as possible. Refusing to discuss compromise, though warned that strong opposition existed, the President (July 14) asked congressional leaders for prompt enactment of legislation extending indefinitely the Army service of guardsmen, reservists, and selectees. The Senate Military Affairs Committee held hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 91 and Senate Joint Resolution 93, introduced by the committee chairman, Senator Robert R. Reynolds. The necessary legislation was favorably reported July 28, and it was taken up July 30.

"4. In order to retain the services of key enlisted men of the National Guard, we recommend that full credit for pay purposes be allowed for prior service in the National Guard in like manner as now obtains in the Regular Service; such credit to be effective when the National Guard is inducted into Federal service.

"5. When commissioned officers of the National Guard are inducted into Federal service their rank should date from the date of Federal recognition in the Guard."

These were accomplished shortly after the federalization of the Guard.

"6. Active duty training of all Reserve officers on the active eligible list, but not on extended active duty, should be provided for annually for training periods of 28 days."

An attempt was made in the House to have deleted from the regular War Department appropriation bill, 1942, the sum of $100,000 which was to provide for the correspondence courses of the Reserve officers, but your national director and others interested in proper national defense appeared before the Senate committee which restored it and the conferees on the bill accepted the Senate's version. As of July 3, 1941, there were 55,000 Reserve officers on active duty and the House committee on appropriations was informed by War Department officials (May 19, 1941) the Department expected by the end of fiscal year 1942 to have approximately 73,235 Reserve officers on active duty. The committee was informed that approximately 106,000 of the Reserve officers were assignable; about 30 percent of the total number being unassignable. These figures would indicate, therefore, that all assignable Reserve officers are expected by the War Department to be on active duty by July 1, 1942.

"7. All present senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units should be continued and expanded as necessary to meet procurement requirements of the War Department.

"8. Additional junior- and high-school units should be created in all institutions which have applied for the same and which can meet the requirements of the War Department.

"9. Federal aid for military training under the provisions of the National Defense Act should be extended to institutions unable to obtain Reserve Officers' Training Corps units.

"10. Federal aid should be withdrawn from land-grant colleges that do not make the 2 years' basic course in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps a requirement for a degree."

The funds requested for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for 1942 are approximately $800,000 in excess of funds appropriated for the previous year. This provides for no new items but it is estimated the increase will provide for 215,000 students, an increase of approximately 20 percent over 1941 with 179,000. A small unit was established in the University of Alaska by special act of Congress; there is to be one new colored unit at the Tuskegee Military Institute, and there has been established a small advance course at Harvard School of Business.

It was pointed out that interest in military training in civilian educational institutions has been intensified by national-defense conditions and that there is increased enrollment. War Department officials pointed out the reasons for not establishing more new units are (1) shortage of instructors; and (2) the number of reserve officers required—it being reported that out of the estimated 20,000 advanced students it is expected to produce 9,000 or 9,500 reserve officers which is what the War Department considers sufficient for its probable needs.

"11. Citizens military training camps as at present provided for should be continued with a minimum of 50,000 trainees annually."

On recommendation of the War Department, there will be no citizens' military training camps training during 1942.

"12. Congress is again urged to enact legislation making it mandatory for military training in all Civilian Conservation Corps camps."

Representative LeRoy Downs, Connecticut, introduced H. R. 3156 to accomplish this.

"13. The American Legion reiterates its complete readiness to aid in the provision of home security by endeavoring to secure necessary legal authorization therefor, by continued activity in the organization and provision of personnel for units lawfully authorized and by classifying, enrolling, and indexing Legionnaires for possible service."

The American Legion is cooperating in every possible way with the constituted authorities, both in national defense and in civilian defense.

Army commissions.—A resolution from the March 1941 national executive committee expressed the thought that "personal and political influences" must not be allowed to interfere with the efforts of our defense agencies to provide for the protection of the Nation and that commissions in the Army "issued on and after August 27, 1940, to meet the present emergency, should be issued in the Army of the United States for the period of the emergency, plus 6 months thereafter."

At the request of the War Department, Senator Robert Reynolds, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, introduced Senate Joint Resolution 88, and this was unanimously reported by the committee July 9, 1941. It would provide for elimination of Army officers unfit for further active duty.

Chapels and recreational centers.—A resolution from the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee requested "suitable nonsectarian chapels be erected by the Federal Government in all Army posts" and that the War Department and other officials be interviewed concerning the advisability of operating, under the auspices of the American Legion, recreation centers at Army posts. These were taken up with the War Department and with the Federal Security Agency. Of course, since the adoption of this resolution there came into existence the United Service Organizations, Inc., which conducted a Nation-wide drive for funds and one of its purposes is to provide recreation for service men.

The War Department advises that there are 604 chapels built or building which, in addition to those already built during preemergency days, will furnish a chapel for each regiment.

Concerning the recreational centers, the War Department intends to provide for recreation inside the camps itself and the United Service Organizations is the designated agency to provide recreational centers near but outside the camps. The Army expects to get a share of a large appropriation for welfare and recreation for the Army camps and its morale branch has already completed nine so-called recreation camps, while 15 additional ones are authorized. These are to be open to service men in the Army from Friday noon until Sunday

evening and are to provide rest and recreation for the men from camps within 100–150-mile radius.

Navy.—Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, and 3 read as follows:

"1. Our present program to build a Navy with its own air arm capable of defending our interest in both the Atlantic and Pacific, against any possible grouping of aggressors, should be carried through to completion as speedily as possible.

"2. The shipyards rehabilitated to serve the United States Navy and the Maritime Commission as recommended by previous conventions of the American Legion should be maintained in a high state of effectiveness to serve our defense needs.

"3. Naval auxiliary vessels should be constructed in proportion to the increase in bases and combat ships."

According to Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Ships, the Navy's ship-construction program is running far ahead of schedule with the prospect that the Nation's two-ocean Navy will be completed well in advance of the 1947 goal originally set.

Since June 14, 1940, the Navy has let approximately $7,000,000,000 in contracts for new ships, according to Admiral Robinson. He adds that this is twice the total sum spent by the Navy for new ship construction during the previous 30 years, including the World War period.

The program embraces construction at 10 navy yards, the Guam naval station, and 125 private shipyards in this country, with a total current employment of 345,000 men as against 167,274 a year ago.

For every $9 the Navy is spending on actual construction of new ships, according to Admiral Robinson, $1 is being spent on provision of new facilities for ship construction.

A total of $800,000,000 has been laid out under this heading, $600,000,000 of it going into shipyard facilities and the rest into industries supplying the yards.

Of the $600,000,000 being spent largely on new ways and supplementary yard facilities, approximately $360,000,000 has been allotted to navy yards and the rest to private yards, according to Admiral Robinson, who testified on such matters before the Senate's special defense-investigating committee.

The Navy's total authorized strength in combat ships was 1,557,480 tons prior to June 14 last year, when Congress authorized an 11-percent increase, which it followed July 19, 1940, with a further authorization for a 70-percent increase. As a result of these two congressional enactments, the Navy is now authorized to build up to a 3,049,470-ton total.

Its expansion program includes construction of 267 combat ships, 52 auxiliary vessels, and 400 small vessels, the latter authorized by Congress January 31. To date, according to Admiral Robinson, contracts have been let for approximately 300 of the 400 small vessels.

The Navy is scheduled to take delivery during the current year on 28 combat ships, including 2 battleships, 17 destroyers, and 9 submarines.

Schedules call for delivery during 1942 of an additional 74 combat ships, including 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 7 light cruisers, 46 destroyers, and 19 submarines.

"4. We urge that additional bases be acquired for our naval expansion and we endorse the principle of exchanging obsolete equipment for needed air and naval bases."

This Nation now controls, or has access to, key points scattered over much of the surface of the world. Besides the strategic points of continental United States, we can base planes on our outlying possessions such as Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Midway Island, Panama, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Wake Island. There are also the new bases acquired, through lease, from Great Britain including the Bahamas, Bermuda, Greenland, Jamaica, Newfoundland, St. Lucia, and Trinidad. Then, too, there was added Iceland by Presidential action in ordering our troops there to relieve British forces.

"5. Authority and appropriations should be provided to maintain the personnel of the Navy at 115 percent of the normal complements of bases and ships until the completion of the expanded program.

"6. That the initial enlistment for naval personnel should be kept 6 years."

In personnel matters, the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress has been busy. One of the outstanding acts is Public, 39, approved April 22, 1941, which authorizes an increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy to 232,000, with further authorization in the President to increase the number to 300,000 "when a sufficient national emergency exists"; authorizes a commissioned officer strength of the active list of the line, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers,

equal to 5½ percent of the authorized enlisted strength; and also authorizes an enlisted strength for the Marine Corps equal to 20 percent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy.

Despite a plea by high-ranking naval officers (June 27) the Senate Naval Affairs Committee refused to accept a proposal under which sailors and marines could be held in service beyond the term of enlistment. Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, chairman, explained that members of the committee felt this would be a breach of contract with the men in the service. The committee did approve, however, a bill under which future volunteers would be placed on notice that they could be held in service after the enlistment period expired if Congress so decided.

Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had told the committee that because of the rapid expansion of the Navy its experienced men were being spread out very thin.

No. 7 asks that the strength of the United States Naval Reserve Corps establishment should be increased to keep pace with the greater Navy program. The value of the Naval Reserve officer became more apparent to the Navy Department during the past year and the lack of officer personnel for the fast-growing Navy necessitated the shortening of the Naval Academy course from 4 to 3 years; the sending of a huge class of Reserve officers to the Naval Academy for a short, intensive training; and the calling to duty of various classes of Naval Reserve officers to such an extent that by July 1, 1941, there were 15,272 on active duty.

No. 8 points out that the United States Coast Guard should be increased as necessary to meet the demands of the emergency, and this has been done during the past year with increased appropriations so that it might properly function during these trying times.

Public, 8, approved February 19, 1941, provided for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve and, under it, yacht and other small-craft owners are being organized into an efficient Reserve, these reservists to use both their craft and crews when on active duty with such Reserve.

No. 9 reads:

"The facilities of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis should be increased and improved as recommended by the report of the board of visitors, United States Naval Academy 1940."

This also is being accomplished through the increased appropriations granted the Navy.

"10. Junior Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps units should be established in qualified junior colleges requesting them."

With respect to Junior Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps units a similar feeling exists at the Navy Department as exists at the War Department on citizen's military training camps. The Secretary of the Navy believes the Department "would be hard pressed to find sufficient personnel to staff such units." However, this was called to the attention of the Navy Department officials and to the attention of members of appropriate appropriation subcommittees in Congress.

"11. New naval training ships should replace the obsolete ones now being used on the Great Lakes."

Replacement of obsolete ships at the Great Lakes is still dependent upon revision of the treaty between this country, Great Britain, and Canada with regard to the use of armed vessels on the Great Lakes. However, there was passed by the Senate, in amended form, the House-approved House Joint Resolution 139, which is designed to encourage the establishment of, and greater enrollment in, State nautical schools. At present there are four operating under the act of March 4, 1911, in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California. This act gave jurisdiction of the schools to the Navy Department but under the terms of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940, the functions of the Secretary of the Navy with respect to furnishing vessels for use of State marine schools and with respect to administering grants of funds for the support of such schools were transferred to the Maritime Commission.

Aeronautics.—There are two resolutions under this subtitle as follows:

"1. We recommend the continuance of the training program of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Commerce, and that this program be coordinated with the training programs of the Army Air Corps and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy in order that as many as possible of the trainees of the Civil Aeronautics Board may be able to qualify for basic military or naval training.

"2. We urge the continuance and expansion of the present program of the Army and Navy as to the training of pilots, mechanics, and other maintenance personnel, and the procurement of planes."

Air Corps and pilot training.—In July 1939, the Air Corps consisted of 17,000 men and the planes on hand amounted to 1,450 tactical planes and 375 training planes. The corps was turning out 800 pilots a year. At present the Air Corps has 167,600 in its enlisted strength and has increased its rate of pilot training to 30,000 a year. In addition, technical training schools will produce 100,000 qualified mechanics every 12 months.

The Civilian Aeronautics Authority civilian pilot trainees, as of the first week in May, were volunteering for the Army and Navy air services at the rate of over 100 a week. One-fifth of all flying cadets entering the Air Corps in March 1941, and more than one-fourth of the nominees accepted for naval aviation training during April were Civilian Aeronautics Authority pilot trainees. As of May 8, 1941, the Army schools had drawn 3,728 graduates of the Civilian Aeronautics Authority training and the Navy 1,803. The Civilian Aeronautics Authority's program is now coordinated with those of the Army and Navy. Summer classes of 1941 were started at more than 800 training centers, with a total of 16,000 applicants. These were divided into 10,020 in the private course (college) at 579 training centers; 1,000 in the private course (noncollege) at 135 training centers; 3,010 in the secondary course at 221 centers; 2,000 in the instructor course at 164 centers.

All agencies concerned with pilot training are encouraging youths to enter this branch of the service through offering better inducement such as pay, allowances, and insurance and the Army has made changes in its written examination so that enlisted men now may be eligible.

The following comparative tables show requirements, pay, and allowances of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps aviation cadets as they now exist, compared with the old flying-cadet plan under which the Army has heretofore operated:

Army Air Corps, Navy and Marine Corps

Flying cadets (old) (30-week training)	Aviation cadets (new) (30-week training)	Aviation cadets (old) (30-week training)
1. 20 to 26 years, inclusive.	1. 20 to 26 years, inclusive.	1. 20 to 26 years, inclusive.
2. Required in application to serve 3 years on active duty as Reserve officer.	2. Must serve continuous period of 3 years on active duty as second lieutenant Reserve.	2. Agree to remain on active duty 4 years, inclusive, of training period.
3. Commissioned second lieutenant Air Reserve, on completion of course.	3. Same.	3. Commissioned Reserve naval ensign on completion of course.
4. Promoted to first lieutenant, Air Reserve, on completion of 3 years' service.	4. Same.	4. Promoted to Reserve lieutenant (junior grade) on completion of 3 years' service.
5. Pay $75 a month while undergoing training.	5. Same.	5. Same.
6. $1 a day subsistence.	6. Same.	6. Same.
7. No uniform allowance authorized.	7. Authorized $150 uniform allowance when commissioned.	7. Authorized $150 uniform allowance when commissioned.
8. Insurance premiums paid by individual.	8. $10,000 insurance premium paid by Government while cadets, paid by individual when commissioned second lieutenant.	8. $10,000 insurance premium paid by Government while in training.
9. $500 bonus payment for 3 continuous years of service. That is all.	9. $500 bonus payment for each continuous year or fractional part of year of active duty. 7-year limit to July 1, 1949, 5-year limit thereafter.	9. $500 bonus payment for each continuous year of service. 7 year limit in time of peace.
10. Pay as second lieutenant. 125.00 base pay. 62.50 flying pay. 18.00 subsistence. 40.00 rental. 245.50 Pay as first lieutenant. $175.00 base pay. 87.50 flying pay. 36.00 subsistence. 40.00 rental. 338.50	10. Same.	10. Same.

Aircraft procurement.—Exact figures on the number of planes, and types of machines, now in the hands of our armed forces are not possible of ascertainment. While the monthly production figures are available, these are of little assistance because one is not able to determine how many and which types are being shipped to Great Britain but generally it may be said the greatest proportion of our bombers, pursuits, fighters, and other combat planes are being sent to aid Britain.

At the beginning of 1939, events ocurring in Europe had so clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of our air strength that Congress authorized an Army air force of 6,000 airplanes, and appropriated funds for the procurement of 3,032 of these 6,000. These, together with the planes already on hand or in process of manufacture would, by July 1, 1941, provide a total of 5,500 airplanes, of which 3,300 would be combat airplanes.

The expansion program, also known as the 50,000-airplane program, was based upon the President's demand for a total United States air strength of 50,000 planes. The first increment of the Army's portion of the program called for 18,000 airplanes. All of this first increment is now in process.

With the aircraft industry hard pressed to meet the production schedules of the 5,500 program, the announcement of the change to an 18,000-airplane program created a pressing need for additional airplane-production capacity. It also became clear that the existing plants which were manufacturing accessories, engines, propellers, and other parts, would have to be expanded.

In September 1940 funds were provided by Congress to be used to accelerate production of then existing contracts, as well as to expedite production on contracts then being negotiated. The Air Corps has provided 45,000,000 square feet of floor space to a hundred manufacturers, subcontractors, suppliers, vendors, and producers; $721,000,000 has been expended for plants and machine tools under this program. From single-shift production the aircraft industry moved into a two-shift and three-shift schedule as quickly as trained personnel could be made available.

At the start of 1940 the direct-manufacturing industry had 12,000,000 square feet of working space, and 60,000 productive employees. Today the industry has doubled the square feet of plant space and trebled its number of employees. This acceleration of production is resulting in an inescapable increased cost of equipment, due to the added cost of overtime, loss of efficiency in second and third-shift production, and limited efficiency of new and inexperienced personnel. These conditions occur in the plants of subcontractors as well as in the main factories.

In spite of difficulties attending the expansion, the industry turned out deliveries totaling $625,000,000 for 1940, against $225,000,000 for 1939—a 250-percent increase. During the first few months of 1941, 22 manufacturers of military airplanes increased their deliveries 300 percent over the first few months of 1940.

April 1941 saw the aircraft industry with a backlog of orders for 40,000 military airplanes, but currently we are embarked on a still bigger program. In the fifth supplemental appropriation act Congress appropriated funds for about 11,000 planes, 3,600 of which are to be built in Government-owned plants. The lease-lend law provides for 10,000 additional planes. The Army also had in its 1942 appropriations an estimate for 13,000. These add up to 34,000 airplanes, in addition to the 40,000 backlog.

Airports.—Seventy-five new airports were approved for this Nation's system of defense and civil landing fields between January 1 and July 15, 1941, as compared with only 51 added during the entire year of 1940. This brings the total number of airports approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration throughout continental United States to 2,277. Six States have more than 100 fields and airports each, as follows:

California	182	Florida	113
Texas	181	Ohio	109
Michigan	119	Pennsylvania	107

Lighter-than-air program.—Two resolutions from the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee recommended that Congress appropriate adequate funds for the rigid and the nonrigid airship program. February 24, 1941, Representative Carl Vinson, Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, had introduced H. R. 3537, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to "establish, develop, or increase naval aviation facilities, designed primarily for lighter-than-air purposes with which shall be included the authority to acquire

land." Immediately after the executive committee meeting our resolutions were called to Mr. Vinson's attention, who assured your national director he would submit them to the members of his committee. Subsequently, H. R. 3537 was reported to the House, passed by that body June 20; passed the Senate in amended form June 30; and sent to conference.

The Senate (July 28, 1941) approved its conferees' report on this proposal. As approved by that body, there is authorization for a $16,000,000 program for developing aviation facilities primarily for lighter-than-air craft. Besides the latter, it would authorize expenditures of $100,000 for experimentation with other than conventional types of aircraft, including rotary-winged planes, gliders, and metal-hulled craft.

Merchant marine.—

"1. We recommend that the United States Maritime Commission's new ship construction program be speeded up and expanded to provide sufficient vessels for our two-ocean navy."

The expanding defense effort and our aid to Great Britain have taxed American shipbuilding facilities to their capacity, and the situation is made more acute by the German sinkings of British ships. British shipping losses in May 1941, the first month that the United States Navy operated an extended Atlantic patrol, were more than double the number of new ships launched in the United States and in Great Britain. During that month, 461,000 tons of British, Allied, and neutral shipping was sunk by German ships and planes and to offset this loss American and British shipyards were able to produce only 200,000 tons of new ships.

It had reached such a condition that the President (July 11, 1941) requested from Congress 566 additional ships of more than 5,500,000 deadweight tons, at an estimated cost of $1,246,650,000. All of the ships in this expansion are scheduled to be completed and in service by the end of 1943. The new program, combined with construction already contracted for by the Commission, and those being built for other account, contemplates delivery into service of nearly 14,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships from United States shipyards by that time. Vessels already under order by the Commission and others total approximately 8,160,000 deadweight tons.

The entire combined Maritime Commission program contemplates future construction of approximately 1,200 vessels, of which 730 are of the emergency-cargo type, known as the EC–2. In addition, nearly 100 ships already have been built under the Commission's long-range program in 1938.

"2. We recommend that sizable proportion of the officers and crews of all vessels subsidized by the Government shall be graduates of the United States Maritime Commission's training program.

"3. The United States citizenship requirements as to personnel aboard ship should be rigidly enforced and further strengthened by legislation restricting employment aboard ship to native-born or completely naturalized citizens."

In addition to these convention resolutions, there were three from two meetings of the national executive committee during 1941. Two urged that wherever possible the operators of the 1,800 ships now in the American merchant marine give opportunity to trainees, students, and graduates of the United States Maritime Commission schools to put in sea time aboard these American vessels. The third urged legislation to restore discipline on American ships to increase the safety and continuity of the ships' operation.

There were two bills introduced, among others, during the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress with relation to the manning of vessels with American citizens. The first is H. R. 558, by Representative Bland, Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and H. R. 2662, by Representative Everett Dirksen, Illinois, and hearings were held on the latter. Considerable opposition developed on the Dirksen bill, however, and it was not reported. The Bland bill would provide that 75 percent of the crew of all United States vessels shall be American citizens and of the other 25 percent the crew members must be citizens of a United States insular possession or aliens lawfully admitted to this country prior to July 1, 1930, who have resided continuously in the United States or aliens admitted since July 1, 1925, "who are acceptable to the Secretary of Commerce."

The Dirksen bill provided for the establishment of employment centers for seamen at all ports (thus doing away with "hiring halls"); would establish a

65691—42——22

maritime labor advisory board, appointed by the labor unions to advise on the availability of seamen; provided that seamen must have a "discharge book" properly filled out at all times; and that officers and 75 percent of the seamen must be citizens.

The national executive committee resolutions pertaining to the training of seamen, by carrying an extra man in each department of the ship, was brought to the attention of the United States Maritime Commission and, through it to the attention of shipowners.

However, since these resolutions were adopted the situation changed rapidly and a shortage of competent seamen has developed; in fact, this shortage caused such concern that maritime unions requested a deferment under the draft for men engaged in this line of endeavor. While having no bearing on the resolutions, it might be pointed out that the "party line" of the Communist Party in the United States, since the German-Russian war begin, has changed considerably and Communists in the maritime unions are cooperating rather than reciting that the European war, prior to Russia's entry therein, was an "imperialistic war." Despite Russia's entry into the war on the side of the Allies, it still remains a Legion policy to fight communism and any other subversive ism.

In connection with the convention resolutions, the Legion's bill, H. R. 1644, by Representative Allen, Louisiana, calling for the deportation of Harry Bridges, alien west coast maritime labor leader, was favorably reported; and your national director appeared before the House Committee on the Judiciary in support of H. R. 1842, a bill by Representative Leland Ford, California, making it unlawful for any alien to represent employees in employer-employee relationships. This latter would bar such persons as Bridges.

"4. We again urge that Congress establish by law a national maritime mediation board with the same jurisdiction and powers over the maritime industry as the National Railroad Mediation Board has now in the field of railway labor relations. Such jurisdiction should cover all labor disputes affecting the entire maritime industry, including operations, personnel aboard ship, longshoremen, towboat, barge, lighter, dock, and other employees; only native-born or completely naturalized citizens should be permitted to represent such personnel in all negotiations and proceedings."

Public, 124, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 23, 1941, extends for 1 additional year the life of the Maritime Labor Board and limited the activities and functions of the Board to those other than mediation. As passed by the House, the bill extended for 2 years the life and all the activities of the Board but, in conference, the House conferees accepted the Senate version. In effect, the Board would be limited by the Senate to an agency with no more power than the Labor Department's Conciliation Service. The act, creating this Board, provided that it should "encourage" collective bargaining, but henceforth maritime labor disputes are to be sent to the National Defense Mediation Board.

Our resolution of some years' standing, requesting that Congress establish a national maritime mediation board with the same jurisdiction and powers over the maritime industry as the National Railroad Mediation Board exercises in the railway labor field, was not possible of accomplishment while the Maritime Labor Board is in existence.

"5. The officers and crew aboard all vessels receiving Government subsidies should be required to furnish affidavit that they are not members of any subversive organizations and adequate penalties should be provided for false statements."

H. R. 2662, the Dirksen bill mentioned above, would have carried this resolution to accomplishment.

"6. To insure the safety of ships at sea and to prevent the use of radio for espionage by "fifth columnists" or other subversive organizations, we recommend legislation providing that radio communication at sea be placed under the jurisdiction of the United States Navy and that all maritime radio operators aboard American flag merchant ships be licensed by or furnished by the Navy."

June 23 the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries favorably reported H. R. 5074, to provide additional safeguards to the radio-communications service of ships of the United States. It defines the terms "subversive individual" and "subversive propaganda" and is designed to rid the radio-communications service of ships of subversive individuals and subversive propaganda and of individuals with respect to whom there is a reasonable probability of subversive inclinations.

The main provisions of the bill are:

"Subversive individual" is defined as any individual who, among other things, advocates or has advocated the duty, necessity, or propriety of controlling, con-

ducting, influencing, seizing, or overthrowing the Government of the United States by force, or of making or participating in any combination to resist the lawful authority of the United States or the execution of any law of the United States. It also includes an individual who is or has been a member of, or who solicits or advocates or has solicited or advocated membership in the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, the Young Communists League, or any organization successor to any of the foregoing, or any organization which, among other things, advocates the duty, necessity, or propriety of controlling, conducting, influencing, seizing, or overthrowing the Government of the United States by force, or of making or participating in any combination to resist the lawful authority of the United States or the execution of any law of the United States.

There is abundant evidence before Congress to justify it in finding as a fact that the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, and the Young Communists League either advocate the overthrow of the Government by force or are subject to the direction and control of a foreign government or a political party in a foreign country to such an extent as to make their activities in the United States during the present emergency extremely dangerous to the security of the United States. For this reason these organizations are specifically named. By thus naming them the time consumed and the difficulty in proving in every case that these organizations are of the character described will be dispensed with.

"Subversive individual" also includes an individual who disseminates and distributes or has disseminated and distributed subversive propaganda. The definition of "subversive propaganda" is stated in virtually the same terms as the definition of "subversive individual."

With respect to all applicants for licenses as radio station operators, it is provided that the Commission issue licenses only to those otherwise qualified whose capacity, experience, habits of life, and character are such as to warrant the belief that they can be safely entrusted with the duties and responsibilities connected with the license for which they make application. Second, it is provided, with respect to applicants for licenses valid for service at a station authorized to communicate with any ship station, that no such license shall in any case be issued to any such applicant if the Commission, after investigation either by itself or through another appropriate agency of the United States and after due notice to the applicant and affording him opportunity for a hearing, finds that there is a reasonable probability that he is a subversive individual.

The powers of the Commission are extended so it may suspend the license of an operator on the ground he has violated any provision of any act, treaty, or convention. Under existing law the Commission has this power only for violations of acts, treaties, or conventions which the Commission is authorized to administer.

"7. We recommend the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to strengthen the American merchant marine on the Pacific and to insure experienced and well-disciplined crews and the maintenance of discipline."

The Dirksen bill, mentioned previously, would have carried this resolution into effect.

Selective Service Act to be made permanent.—During the opening days of the Seventy-seventh Congress there was introduced a companion bill, S. 243 and H. R. 1411, known as the Sheppard-May bill and proposing two amendments to the Selective Service Act (1) to make the act permanent, and (2) to reduce the ages of the selectees from 21 to 36 to 18 to 21.

This action was taken by the national legislative committee under the resolution on this subject adopted both at the Boston national convention and at the November meeting of the national executive committee. The former commended the United States Congress for its adoption of the Selective Service Act and urged "this legislation be extended to provide a permanent system of universal military training."

The national executive committee resolution directed the national legislative committee of the American Legion "to make every effort to secure legislation requiring service and training of every American youth as he becomes of military age."

The latter was adopted on recommendation of the national-defense commission and Chairman Warren H. Atherton, California, in presenting the matter to the national executive committee, pointed out that the ideal age for training young Americans for national defense was when they came out of high school or reached college age.

Age brackets.—A resolution from the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee recommended that the Draft Act be amended to give discretion to

the President to reduce the maximum age for selectees as rapidly as the national emergency will permit. S. 1524 has been passed by both branches of Congress but inasmuch as it left the House in amended form it was necessary for it to go to conference. This is designed to defer from active military duty under the Selective Service Act all men who have attained their twenty-eighth birthday July 1, 1941. Selective Service System's officials had requested Congress to leave discretion in the hands of the President as to deferment by age groups, but the Senate decided to fix the maximum age at 27. The bill is now in conference, the House Members instructed to insist the age be still further lowered.

Health safeguards.—From the November 1940 meeting of the national executive committee there came a resolution pointing to the fact the Selective Service Act, approved September 16, 1940, did not contain provisions designed to protect the health of troops and urged legislation to provide health safeguards around the membership of the present-day Army "similar to those provided by the 1917 act."

H. R. 2475 was passed by both branches of Congress and prohibits prostitution within such reasonable distance of Military and Naval Establishments as the Secretaries of War and Navy will determine.

Strikes in defense plants.—There are three national executive committee resolutions on this subject. From the March 1941 meeting there was one recommending that Congress enact laws for the settlement of differences between employers and employees to prevent stoppage of work on defense orders. From the May 1941 meeting there is one asking Congress to enact legislation forbidding strikes and lock-outs in national-defense industries during the present emergency and another one asking the cooperation of organized labor, the citizens of this country, and the authorities to (1) "voluntarily, but not compulsorily, foregoing strikes which impede the defense of the Nation," and (2) "removing both voluntarily and by legislation all individuals and elements which seek to overthrow the Constitution of the United States, from employment in defense industries, or contact with employees engaged therein."

Several bills were before Congress on the subject of strikes in defense plants. One of the more outstanding ones of these is H. R. 4139 which, despite heavy opposition, was reported by the House Naval Affairs Committee April 21, 1941. It provided for an investigation of labor disputes. The President (March 19) had issued an Executive order establishing an 11-man National Defense Mediation Board and its function is to settle defense strikes. The weakness is that the Board does not have the power to compel mediation and acceptance of its decisions. The disposition of numerous Members of Congress on the Vinson bill, H. R. 4139, therefore, was to give this board a chance to show what it could do.

Strikes caused so much concern by June 1941, that some drastic action seemed necessary and it was forthcoming June 9, when, to the plaudits of the majority of our citizens, the President ordered the Army to take over and operate the strike-bound plant of the North American Aviation Corporation at Inglewood, Calif. The Chief Executive had warned the workers that unless they returned to work by the 9th he would take such action and the strikers failed to respond. Several Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders had termed this strike unauthorized, but on Sunday, the 8th, the strikers voted not to return. Monday morning some 2,500 armed troops passed through the picket lines and operations were resumed. On the 10th, it was announced by Secretary of War Stimson, Army officers at the plant had reported the strike "broken." Lt. Col. Charles E. Branshaw, commanding the plant, stated returning workers had been threatened and that he had given notice anyone interfering with resumption of operations at the plant would be arrested. The President's forthright manner in handling the strike attracted favorable comment in the press throughout the Nation.

The matter of requisitioning plants as a strike-control plan was also included in S. 1524, the bill to lower the upper age brackets for draftees. The Senate passed the bill with an amendment giving the President wide authority to seize strike-bound defense plants. The House rejected this provision. The bill went to conference where the Senate conferees insisted on their body's version. However, when the House conferees reported to the House (July 30, 1941) by a vote of 255 to 114, they sent the measure back to conference with instructions to its conferees to insist upon a bill with no plant seizure or strike-control provisions therein.

National-defense legislation.—As of July 1, 1941, 145 general laws had been enacted by the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, the great majority of these directly affecting national defense. A brief digest follows:

Public, No. 1, approved January 29, 1941, authorized $300,000,000 for alterations and improving antiaircraft defenses of combatant and auxiliary vessels of the United States.

Public, No. 2, approved January 30, 1941, removed limitations on appropriations for the pay of midshipmen (while Members of Congress have been entitled to five appointments to the Naval Academy the full number could not be appointed heretofore because the Congress did not appropriate sufficient money for pay of midshipmen to allow the five to be appointed by each Member of Congress).

Public, No. 3, approved January 31, 1941, extended the time for certification of national-defense facilities and contract for plant amortization purposes.

Public, No. 4, approved January 31, 1941, authorized $400,000,000 to construct not to exceed 400 small craft for the Navy; $315,000,000 for additional shipbuilding and ordnance; and $194,000,000 for facilities to produce the latter.

Public, No. 5, approved February 6, 1941, appropriated $313,500,000 for the United States Maritime Commission's 200 emergency cargo ship construction;

Public, No. 6, approved February 13, 1941, appropriated $175,000,000 for additional clothing and equipage for the Army;

Public, No. 7, approved February 19, 1941, increased the debt limit of the United States to $65,000,000,000;

Public, No. 8, approved February 19, 1941, provided for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve;

Public, No. 9, approved March 1, 1941, is the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, makes additional appropriations for the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year 1941, and the direct national defense funds are included in the measure;

Public, No. 11, approved March 11, 1941, is the so-called Lease-Lend Act, which authorizes aid to Great Britain and other victims of nazi-ism;

Public, No. 13, approved March 17, 1941, is the Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, and carries a total of $1,533,000,000 in which are the funds for a chain of protective naval and air bases at sites in the Atlantic and Pacific. Funds are carried for a naval station at Guam ($4,700,000), Samoa ($8,100,000), Midway receives $4,115,000 for submarine base and $5,592,000 for a naval air station, Wake Island receives $2,954,500; and funds are also included for Alaska and commencing work on several of the sites acquired from Great Britain. The total for bases is $169,415,000. Within the Army's funds is included $695,118,000 to complete its huge cantonment construction program, the original estimates for which proved too low:

Public, No. 14, approved March 17, 1941, authorizes the President to appoint 100 additional acting assistant surgeons in the Navy in time of national emergency;

Public, No. 16, approved March 17, 1941, provides that dependents of Naval and Marine Corps aviation officers, created pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1940, are made eligible to receive regular Navy and Marine Corps death allowances;

Public, No. 20, approved March 19, 1941, amends the Federal Communications Act of 1934 to provide overtime compensation for inspectors in charge and radio inspectors of the field division of the engineering department of the Federal Communications Commission;

Public, No. 21, approved March 23, 1941, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works including $741,783 for a seaplane hangar at Midway Island and additional aviation facilities at Johnston Island, as well as at points in Alaska;

Public, No. 22, approved March 23, 1941, also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of public works including Guam, Samoa, and Midway for which funds were included in Public, No. 13;

Public, No. 23, approved March 27, 1941, the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, carrying a total of $7,000,000,000, is the British-aid measure and supplies the funds to carry Public, No. 11 into effect;

Public, No. 24, approved March 28, 1941, amends the National Housing Act to provide a defense housing insurance fund (not to exceed $10,000,000) to insure defense housing mortgages. New and somewhat more liberal terms are provided for such housing;

Public, No. 25, approved April 1, 1941, as the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, carrying a total of $188,863,693 in direct appropriations and $5,794,000 in contract authorizations. About 80 percent of the bill's total is for purposes directly connected with preparation for national defense or for activities which

indirectly have felt the impact of such preparation or the effect of the war abroad.

Public, No. 29, is a deficiency and supplemental appropriation act for national defense (also known as the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act) carries a total of $4,393,221,174, intended to build 3,600 bombing planes; 1,425 aircraft for the Army; for continuation of construction of outlying bases; coast defense guns; and for many other defense purposes;

Public, No. 32, approved April 10, 1931, affirms and approves the nonrecognition of the transfer of any geographic region in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power and providing for consultation with other American republics in the event such a transfer is made;

Public, No. 36, approved April 11, 1941, is for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department;

Public, No. 39, approved April 22, 1941, is for the purpose of increasing the authorized enlisted strength of the United States Navy to 232,000 and further authorizes the President, when "a sufficient national emergency exists," to increase the number to 300,000; authorizes a commissioned officer's strength of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, equal to 5½ percent of the authorized enlisted strength; and authorizes an authorized enlisted strength fo rthe Marine Corps equal to 20 percent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy;

Public, No. 42, approved April 29, 1941, authorizes an additional appropriation of $150,000,000 for defense housing;

Public, No. 43, approved April 29, 1941, provides that contracts for manufacturing, producing, repair, etc., of aircraft, munitions, material, or supplies for the Army need not be accompanied by performance bonds as formerly required by law, regardless of the terms of such contract as to payment or title;

Public, No. 46, approved May 2, 1941, provides the United States Maritime Commission may determine foreign construction costs; it may contract for acquisition, construction, repairing, etc., of vessels or parts thereof without advertising or competitive bidding; it may charter vessels for operation in foreign commerce to private citizen operators on a time or bareboat basis without advertising or competitive bidding; and the foregoing powers are to expire upon expiration of the national emergency or June 30, 1942, whichever is first;

Public, No. 47, approved May 5, 1941, permits Members of Congress, officers, and ex-officers of the United States to serve on various boards set up under the Selective Service Act, thus limiting the provisions of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code;

Public, No. 48, approved May 6, 1941, is the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1942, carries a record peacetime total of $3,446,990,644;

Public, No. 66, approved May 12, 1941, repeals provisions of the act of February 25, 1929, which prohibited construction on a certain section of Governor's Island;

Public, No. 67, approved May 13, 1941, provides for a decrease in the restriction on the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army who may be detailed as students at educational institutions by increasing the restriction from one-half of 1 to 2 percent of the number of enlisted men in the Regular Army;

Public, No. 70, approved May 15, 1941, provides for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Navy;

Public, No. 71, approved May 23, 1941, is the War Department Civil Functions Act, 1942;

Public, No. 72, approved May 24, 1941, authorizes such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition or construction of 58 naval auxiliaries such as mine sweepers and layers, submarine and seaplane tenders, and similar craft;

Public, No. 73, approved May 24, 1941, is another urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act and carries within its total $15,000,000 for defense housing;

Public, No. 75, approved May 28, 1941, provides that a section of the act of July 2, 1940, permitting the reemployment of employees retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act for national defense shall be extended to all territories, dependencies, and possessions of the United States;

Public, No. 76, approved May 28, 1941, provides that proceeds from sales or other dispositions of strategic and critical materials shall be deposited to the credit of that account in the Treasury for further purchases of strategic and critical materials;

Public, No. 87, approved May 29, 1941, amends the Selective Service Act to relieve men who have served in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for 3 years or more from selective-service training;

Public, No. 88, approved May 31, 1941, is the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, and carries funds for the Coast Guard;

Public, No. 89, approved May 31, 1941, amends the act of June 28, 1940, to extend the power to establish priorities and allocate material;

Public, No. 94, approved June 3, 1941, authorizes a reduction in the course of instruction at the Naval Academy;

Public, No. 95, approved June 3, 1941, provides for a right-of-way across Camp Wallace military reservation, Philippine Islands; Public, No. 96, approved June 3, 1941, is also for the same purpose;

Public, No. 97, approved June 3, 1941, creates the grade of aviation cadet in the Air Corps, Regular Army, and prescribes more liberal pay and allowances;

Public, No. 98, approved June 3, 1941, provides for increased pay for military personnel while engaged on parachute duty;

Public, No. 99, approved June 3, 1941, authorizes the training of enlisted men of the Army as aviation students;

Public, No. 100, approved June 3, 1941, authorizes overtime rates of compensation for certain per annum employees of the War Department, Panama Canal, Navy Department, and the Coast Guard, and provides additional pay for employees who forego their vacations;

Public, No. 101, approved June 6, 1941, authorizes the acquisition by the United States of domestic and foreign merchant vessels (ship-seizure bill);

Public, No. 102, approved June 6, 1941, amends the act of February 27, 1936, so that the Secretary of the Navy in making his 20 annual appointments to the Naval Academy may appoint honor graduates of educational institutions designated as honor schools by the Navy Department, as well as such schools designated by the War Department, and from members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps;

Public, No. 103, approved June 6, 1941, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to sell equipment and supplies to, and perform work for, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands;

Public, No. 104, approved June 6, 1941, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain equipment in part payment for new equipment of the same or similar character;

Public, No. 106, approved June 6, 1941, provides that a nautical school for the port of San Francisco may be located at any city, town, municipality, or other locality on the San Francisco Bay or the San Pablo Bay, or waters tributary thereto;

Public, No. 108, approved June 10, 1941, increases the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

Public, No. 113, approved June 20, 1941, authorizes the refusal of visas to aliens whose admission into the United States would endanger the public safety;

Public, No. 114, approved June 21, 1941, amends the act of May 22, 1918, authorizes the President to restrict or prohibit the departure and entry of aliens;

Public, No. 124, approved June 23, 1941, extends the life of the Maritime Labor Board 1 year and restricts its activities;

Public, No. 126, approved June 26, 1941, authorizes the President to use for experimental purposes vessels of the United States Navy which have been stricken from the Navy register;

Public, No. 127, approved June 24, 1941, amends sections of the revised statutes of the United States to include captures of aircraft as prizes of war;

Public, No. 128, approved June 24, 1941, pertains to the grade of aviation cadet in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve;

Public, No. 129, approved June 24, 1941, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of public works, mainly section bases for the support of small craft;

Public, No. 132, approved June 25, 1941, amends the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, to provide retired officers and enlisted men shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances;

Public, No. 135, approved June 28, 1941, is the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, including funds for Federal Bureau of Investigation (espionage and sabotage);

Public, No. 143, approved July 1, 1941, is the Work Projects Administration Appropriation Act, 1942, containing funds for various defense projects.

2. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

At an executive session of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation held April 3, 1941, H. R. 4, the widows and orphans bill, was favorably reported to the House. This measure is identical with H. R. 9000 passed by the House in the Seventy-sixth Congress. It failed of action in the Senate. During the opening days of the current session there was introduced for the Legion the bill, H. R. 1622, by Representative John Rankin, Mississippi, chairman of the committee, which is a much more extensive and liberal bill than H. R. 4. It was designed to carry into effect our resolution on this subject, which reads:

"*Be it resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled*, That previously adopted resolutions be reaffirmed and that in no event shall widow and/or dependent children of deceased World War veterans be without Government protection."

However, the majority of the House committee favored reporting a bill similar to H. R. 9000 of the last session and this was done April 3, 1941. It came up on the so-called Unanimous Consent Calendar May 5, but on objection of Representative Clarence E. Kilburn, New York, it went over for 2 weeks. At that time Representative Rankin explained to Kilburn that a similar measure, H. R. 9000, had passed the House unanimously the previous year, but Kilburn insisted upon his objection, stating the proposal was too important and involved too much money to pass on a Consent Calendar. H. R. 4 came up again May 19, at which time three members objected. They were Representatives John Costello, of California, and Robert W. Kean and Donald McLean, both of New Jersey. As a result it was stricken from the calendar. Kilburn and Kean are World War veterans. Under suspension of the rules, H. R. 4 was taken up and passed by the House June 16, by a vote of 144 to 4.

A break-down of the bill follows:

Twenty dollars monthly to a childless widow of a World War veteran when the marriage took place prior to July 3, 1921, the official closing date of the World War;

Twenty dollars monthly to a widow, $8 for the first child, $6 for the second, and $4 for other children (with a maximum of $56 monthly) where the widow and the World War veteran were married prior to May 13, 1938;

An income limitation would be effective in these cases, in that benefits would not be paid to an unmarried person whose annual income exceeds $1,000, or to a person with minor children whose annual income exceeds $2,500. The veteran must have served 90 days;

And, there would be payable to a dependent parent of a deceased veteran $20 monthly; if both parents survived and were dependent, each would receive $15.

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance and at a meeting of the World War Veterans' Subcommittee thereof, held August 1, 1941, it was decided not to hold hearings on the widows and orphans bill until after completion of the tax bill then pending in the House which, after passage by the House, would be referred to the Senate Finance Committee. Members of the veterans' subcommittee are: Senator Bennett Clark, Missouri, chairman; George, Georgia; Walsh, Massachusetts; Connally, Texas; Herring, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Capper, Kansas; and Danaher, Connecticut.

3. CIVIL SERVICE, VETERANS PREFERENCE, AND EMPLOYMENT

This year we have a large and varied program on these subjects, the outstanding resolutions being as follows:

1. Reaffirm our endorsement of a rigid enforcement and extension of civil service with adequate preference for veterans;
2. Requests that civil service certify war veterans prior to peacetime veterans;
3. Requests Work Projects Administration employment for veterans without requiring liquidation of adjusted-service bonds;
4. Requests veterans' preference in Work Projects Administration and all training programs;

5. Requests that Work Projects Administration employment for war veterans not be restricted by Executive order or regulation;

6. Requests veterans preference on all Work Projects Administration projects;

7. Requests that compensable veterans be given class A rating for Work Projects Administration purposes;

8. Requests that veterans be given preference in national defense training course;

9. Requests that State employment offices be used in engaging help on private contracts for Government construction;

10. Requests civil-service protection of veterans in removal, reduction, separation, etc.;

11. Requests release from age limits for veterans in all civil-service examinations;

12. Requests the privilege of waiving disability retirement rights by disabled veterans seeking civil-service status;

13. Requests veterans preference in reorganization of office of the Register of the Treasury;

14. Requests "training and placement of veterans in 'refresher courses' for the national-defense program;"

15. Requests "guidance, training, and placement of veterans in the Civilian Conservation Corps;"

16. Requests the retention of the 5- and 10-point veterans' preference;

17. Is a hold-over, requesting Post Office Department to withdraw its administrative order limiting post-office inspectorships to men of 25 to 35 years of age;

18. A resolution from the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee pointed out that there are many Presidential Executive orders and many rules and regulations that cover the question of veterans preference, and asking that Congress enact legislation under which all existing Presidential Executive orders and civil-service rules and regulations that pertain to veterans preference existing as of January 1, 1941, be made a part of the Civil Service Act.

Legion's bill.—February 7, 1941, Representative Joe Starnes, Alabama, introduced for us H. R. 3161 and immediately a request was made upon Representative Robert Ramspeck, Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on the Civil Service, that hearings be held at the earliest practicable date. This measure is similar to the Legion's veterans-preference bill of the last Congress, with one exception. In accordance with Boston national convention action, H. R. 3161 provides that the existing 5 and 10 points shall be added to any mark attained in a civil-service examination by a veteran.

H. R. 3161 provides that veterans preference shall be limited only to war veterans rather than include peacetime veterans as at present; it gives veterans a preference in all Government positions rather than only under civil service; it provides that where experience is an element of qualification, time spent in the military or naval service of the United States shall be credited in a rating, where the employment is in a similar vocation to that for which he or she is examined and it was temporarily interrupted by the military or naval service; provides a waiver in all requirements; provides that apportionment in appointments shall not apply to preference eligibles; provides preference eligibles shall be entered on the appropriate registers ahead of all others having the same rating; and provides for the manner of appointment, including among other matters that the nominating or appointing officer "shall make selection for the first vacancy from not more than the highest three names certified, unless objection shall be made and sustained by the Civil Service Commission to one or more of the names certified" (thus eliminating a practice of reaching down on an eligible list to appoint some other eligible); and provides that an appointing officer when passing over a preference eligible for a nonpreference eligible shall file a statement in writing with the Commission and shall furnish each preference eligible so passed over with a copy of the statement, or in the discretion of the Commission to an authorized representative; also provides that if a preference eligible is to be discharged or reduced in compensation, the preference eligible must be furnished with a written copy of the reasons therefor, and shall have opportunity to answer same in writing and shall have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

Work Projects Administration Appropriation Act.—With the approval of Public, 143, Seventy-seventh Congress, July 1, 1941, the new Work Projects Administration Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942, a real veterans' preference is accorded and five Legion resolutions are carried into effect thereunder, as follows:

(1) The "relative needs" clause as it applies to veterans is eliminated in the

new act (previously under this "relative needs" clause it was possible to circumvent the veterans' preference that existed under the act);

(2) War veterans, widows, and wives of disabled men are granted a preference in employment;

(3) Discharged draftees are eliminated from the preference under the new act;

(4) Compensated disabled men are to be permitted to work on Work Projects Administration projects to such an extent that their disability compensation added to the Work Projects Administration pay will give them approximately the amount they would receive is not disabled and able to work full time on Work Projects Administration; and

(5) Veterans' widows and wives of disabled are excluded from the provision that there must be a lay-off from Work Projects Administration work after 18 months employment.

Making Executive orders, rules, and regulations law.—James B. Fitzgerald, chairman of the national veterans preference committee, and your national director have conferred on the introduction of a bill which will carry the national executive committee resolution into effect, asking that veterans preference Executive orders, rules, and regulations as of January 1, 1941, be enacted into law, and two preliminary drafts have been submitted to the proposed congressional sponsor of the proposal. As soon as the bill has been introduced a real effort is to be made to have hearings held. The request for the hearings and for enactment of this bill into law will be based on the theory that these veterans-preference matters have already been established through Executive orders or civil-service rules and regulations, and therefore there should be no objection to writing them into law.

Executive order.—Inquiries are still reaching this office concerning an Executive order issued April 23, 1941, which makes the Ramspeck Act effective and brings under the civil service more than 125,000 Federal employees. Persons appoint to noncivil-service jobs before July 1 can benefit by the order.

Between July 1 and January 1, all vacancies must be filled from civil-service registers or the Civil Service Commission must approve the appointments. During that 6-month period the Civil Service Commission will consult with each agency and exempt from its requirement "some positions of a policy-making character." The President explained that there would be very few positions exempted.

The only controversial provision in the President's order was a new method set forth for bringing lawyers under civil service. The Executive order makes effective the so-called Frankfurter plan or plan A, which has been under fire by civil-service advocates as one that would lead to favoritism and discrimination. This provision destroys veterans preference in the selection of lawyers. Briefly, the plan calls for the creation of a board of legal examiners made up of five Government general counsels, two law professors, and two private attorneys appointed by the President but without compensation. This board, after consultation with the Civil Service Commission, would recruit and examine, promote, and transfer Federal attorneys. Examinations for lawyers would be given annually and eligible lists would be kept only a year. Registers would be "unranked" and thus permit an agency to select any attorney on the register. As will be readily seen, this method of selection makes null and void veterans preference in the selection of attorneys.

Immediately after study of this new Executive order your national director consulted Civil Service Commission officials and requested information as to whether this might not be the opening wedge for the destruction of such veterans preference as now exists, and further pointed out that the Ramspeck Act, Public, 880, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved November 26, 1940, upon which the President's Executive Order is based, specifically provided in the second sentence of section 6:

"Nor shall anything in this act be construed to prevent the application of the existing veteran-preference provisions in civil-service laws, executive orders, and rules."

Civil-service officials assured your national director there was nothing in the Executive order of April 23, 1941, which could be construed as taking away from existing veterans preference in any way with the one exception of appointment of Federal attorneys. No satisfactory explanation could be obtained as to how the Executive order could authorize the appointment of attorneys without regard to veterans preference, in view of the language in the Ramspeck Act, and in fact, how the recognized merit system could be destroyed in allowing the selection of an attorney regardless of his standing on the eligible list.

4. AMERICANISM

The fourth point on the Legion's major legislative program is Americanism with emphasis on (*a*) immigration restriction, (*b*) continuation of the House committee investigation un-American activities, (*c*) increase of personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under Americanism, too, we have a huge program. Already your national legislative committee has made several moves to carry resolutions to accomplishment, as follows:

(1) *Immigration restriction.*—(*a*) Alaskan colonization: March 5, your national legislative director appeared before the House committee on immigration and naturalization in opposition to H. R. 2791, which had been introduced by the chairman, Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York, and which provided for the colonization of Alaska with refugees.

The author of this measure advocated it on three grounds: First, that it would aid in the national defense of this country; second, that it would aid in the development of Alaska; and third, that the refugees would bring "great wealth" to Alaska. All three points received such a hammering from committee members and witnesses that at the conclusion of the hearings Chairman Dickstein appointed a subcommittee of eight members to confer with officials of the Department of the Interior to redraft an Alaskan colonization measure for reintroduction.

During the last session of Congress, the Department of the Interior was responsible for the introduction of a bill in the Senate which would provide for the colonization of Alaska, but no action was taken upon it.

The chairman's three points of contention were met, in effect, with the following arguments: First, that this Nation could expect little aid in the protection of Alaska from people fleeing their own homeland when they would be foreigners in a strange land; second, that unemployed Americans could very well be used for the development of Alaska; and third, that no "great wealth" is allowed to be taken out of any country by refugees, and that refugees settling in Alaska would have to be supported with American money.

Anthony Dimond, Alaskan Delegate to Congress, is already on record as having asserted that proposal to set Alaska apart as a haven for large numbers of European refugees will be opposed vigorously by the people of the Territory.

(*b*) Hobbs bill: The House Committee on the Judiciary (March 19) favorably reported H. R. 3, the Hobbs bill, which the Legion previously had endorsed but now opposes. The reason for our organization's change in attitude on this measure is that practically all of the original Hobbs bill was deleted and language substituted to meet recommendations by the then Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, which provide for broad revisions of the Federal laws dealing with deportation of aliens, admission of immigrants, and membership by aliens in the Communist Party and similar organizations.

While there are provisions in the measure which might be supported by the Legion if they stood alone, the proposed changes in deportation constitute a radical departure from present law. One of the Attorney General's recommendations is that legal authority be granted to validate the entry of aliens, who are in this country illegally and thus subject to deportation. It is estimated there are more than 150,000.

Members of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, at the request of the Legion, drafted the bill, H. R. 4861, and this was introduced by Representative A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana, a nonmember on behalf of some of the members of the committee. This measure is comprehensive, particularly pertaining to deportation of radicals and undesirable aliens, upon which subjects we have resolutions. The Legion has a resolution advocating the denial of admission into this country of the nationals of any country which refuses to accept its nationals who are subject to deportation by this country. If such a recommendation were enacted into law, many of the nations now refusing to accept their nationls subject to deportation by this country would soon change their policy.

The proposed changes in H. R. 3 were made as a result of a hearing before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, at which no one was present except the proponents. The altered bill was reported by the full committee June 2, and immediately a request was made of the Rules Committee for a special rule for its speedy consideration. Representative Starnes, Representative Allen, and your national director appeared before the Rules Committee Friday, March 28, and opposed the granting of any such rule.

(*c*) Internees and prisoners: To close a loophole in the immigration laws of the United States through which German or other aliens interned in Canada or elsewhere could legally apply for admission to the United States and secure passport visas from American consuls, Representative A. Leonard Allen, Louisiana, at the request of the Legion, has introduced H. R. 4873, a bill to exclude such aliens for at least 1 year after being set at liberty.

James F. O'Neill, chairman of the national Americanism commission of the Legion, made specific inquiry of Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the legal possibilities of such internees coming to the United States after the effort of Herman Bondi, an internee in Canada who secured a visa from the American consul at Montreal, had been stopped by the United States immigration authorities. Secretary Hull replied that the Attorney General had upheld the exclusion of Bondi under the "contiguous territory" clause of the Immigration Act of 1924, but that internees or prisoners not coming from contiguous territory would be under no such hindrance. Prisoners in Canada, in fact, by proceeding to some noncontiguous area, can apply and have passport visas considered in the ordinary course.

Pointing out that if aliens who are prisoners of war or internees in other countries can be admitted as immigrants to the United States, there is no way of knowing what numbers of spies, "fifth columnists," or saboteurs might be so admitted, your national legislative director requested Mr. Allen to present a bill which would definitely close the door to such immigration and relieve the State Department and its consuls of the well nigh impossible task of hunting out the past records and character of any such applicant for a visa.

Further hearings were commenced by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on the new Allen bill, H. R. 4873, a measure to promote the national defense by prohibiting the entry of internees into the United States. The new bill reads:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no alien who has been interned in a foreign country by a nation at war shall be eligible to apply for admission to the United States until after a period of one year following the date he has been granted unconditional freedom by the country which interned him."

It was planned originally that the hearing would be held all day but due to the sudden death of Representative Edelstein, New York, the hearing was continued at the call of the chairman.

Your national director, the first witness, again presented testimony on behalf of the American Legion, advocating passage of the bill. May 7 a hearing was held on H. R. 4215, the first measure introduced for the American Legion, designed to prevent the immigration into this country of enemy aliens interned in Canada by Great Britain. It will be recalled an attempt was made to bring in one internee but after proper steps were taken he was stopped at the border.

At the hearing May 7, some of the committee members went far afield to find objection to it. Representative William Schulte, Indiana, stated in his opinion H. R. 4215 would prevent persons imprisoned because of religion from entering this country. At that time your national director pointed out that every committee member knew just what was sought by the bill, and that it was a simple matter for the committee to present a bill which would accomplish the purpose. At the conclusion of the first hearing, Chairman Dickstein appointed a subcommittee to draft a bill and appointed Schulte the chairman. He, however, attended no meetings of the subcommittee, but H. R. 4873 was introduced by Mr. Allen on behalf of the other members. Again at the meeting June 4, Representative Schulte, while stating he was for the purpose of the bill, raised objections to it; and Representative Noah Mason, Illinois, also seemed to go far afield to find some objection to the measure.

H. R. 4873 was favorably reported to the House June 26, 1941.

(2) *Continuation of the House committee investigating Un-American activities.*—February 11 the House of Representatives voted 353 to 6 to continue the House committee investigating un-American activities for 15 months. On the same day the House adopted House Resolution 91 by Representative Joe Starnes, Alabama, providing $150,000 for expenses of the committee, "in addition to the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated" during the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Representative Martin Dies, Texas, chairman of the committee, collapsed at his office after a denial on the floor of the House that his committee had shown more zeal in investigating Communists than in investigating Fascist forces. The House action on the resolution to continue the committee came after turbulent

debate, during which Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York, had made a charge that more than 100 Fascist organizations "have the key to the back door of the Dies committee." Speaker Sam Rayburn, Texas, ruled that the statement "impugned the motives" of the Dies committee, and the House then by a unanimous vote expunged Dickstein's speech from the Record.

(3) *Federal Bureau of Investigation.*—With the commencement of the new fiscal year July 1, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is adding 330 special agents, thus bringing the total strength to approximately 2,800. There will be added another 1,300 fingerprint classifiers, clerks, typists, and others to process the large amount of material being collected by the agency.

Public, 25, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved April 1, 1941, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, carried $975,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This sum provided for the employment of 700 additional agents, 500 on national-defense matters, and 200 on violations of the Selective Service and Training Act, as well as a total of 603 other additional employees.

Public, 135, approved June 28, 1941, the State, Commerce, Justice Appropriation Act for 1942, includes within its total the sum of $50,000 to enforce the Voorhis Act, requiring foreign-controlled political organizations to register with the State Department and to file detailed statements of their policies, membership, and affairs.

Elimination of radicals from Federal Government.—All appropriation acts of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress contained a provision barring the payment of any of the funds thereunder to Communists, Fascists, and Nazis. In specific instances Congress went so far as to name persons suspected of subversive activities. The House by amendment to the Interior Department Appropriation Act would have barred payment of any salary to Dr. Ruth Gruber, appointed by Secretary of Interior Ickes to make a survey of Alaska, but Ickes appeared before the Senate committee and saved her from being removed from the Federal pay roll.

In the Work Projects Administration Appropriation Act, however, there is a provision barring payment of any of its funds to David Lasser, who had been appointed to a $4,400-a-year job by Work Projects Administration officials and who at one time was head of the Work Projects Administration Employees Union. Congress, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Federal Bureau of Identification, and the Dies committee have apparently reached the determination to rid the Federal pay roll of those of subversive activities and are continually conducting investigations of Federal employees suspected of such tendencies.

Espionage and sabotage.—The House (April 21, 1941) passed the bill, H. R. 3752, which had been favorably reported from the Committee on the Judciary. This would amend the act to punish willful injury or destruction of war materials. The original law was effective only "when the United States is at war" and defined "war materials," "war premises," "war utilities." By Public, 886 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, the Congress amended the original law and made it effective to protect the defense efforts of the United States and this amendment defined the words "national-defense material," "national-defense premises," and "national-defense utilities."

Under existing law "national-defense material" is defined to include articles of whatever description and any part or ingredient thereof intended for use of the United States in connection with the national defense. The bill, H. R. 3752, would carry the definition a step further by extending it to cover articles for use in or in connection with the producing, manufacturing, repairing, storing, mining, extracting, distributing, loading, unloading, or transporting of any of such materials or articles.

The penalty provided by existing law for willful injury or destruction of any "national-defense material" is a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

The House, June 3, passed the bill, H. R. 4868. This measure provided that whoever shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies; whoever shall cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces; or whoever shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlisting service of the United States shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.

Other bills supported by the American Legion on the subjects of espionage and sabotage are: H. R. 2 by Representative Hendricks, H. R. 1054 by Representative Voorhis, H. R. 1080 by Representative Carlson, H. R. 1436 by Representative Starnes, H. R. 2600 by Representative Poage, and S. 373 by Senator Walsh.

Various other resolutions.—Aliens, control of: At Boston, a six-point program was adopted to control the activities of aliens within the United States, as follows:

"1. That rigid limitations granting visas to European applicants for visits to the United States be effected.

"2. That the Immigration Department of our Federal Government enforce strictly the laws that would exclude from the United States undesirable aliens."

Public, 113, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 20, 1941, authorizes the refusal of visas to certain aliens. This law reads:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever any American diplomatic or consular officer knows or has reason to believe that any alien seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in activities which will endanger the public safety of the United States, he shall refuse to issue to such alien any immigration visa, passport visa, transit certificate, or other document entitling such alien to present himself for admission into the United States; but in any case in which a diplomatic or consular officer denies a visa or other travel document under the provisions of this act, he shall promptly refer the case to the Secretary of State for such further action as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

"SEC. 2. The President is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

Public, 114, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 21, 1941, authorizes the President to control the entry and departure of aliens.

This legislation is necessary in view of the unlimited national emergency now existing. It has been found that in some cases aliens whose admission or departure would be contrary to the interest of public safety could not be excluded nor prevented from departing, under any provision of existing law, and the necessary measures to provide a sufficient control at the present time will be authorized by this bill.

This amends the first paragraph of section 1 of the act of May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559), entitled, "An act to prevent in time of war departure from or entry into the United States contrary to the public safety," so as to permit the President in a time of national emergency to prescribe rules and regulations governing the entry into and departure from the United States of all persons, if he shall deem that the interests of the United States so require.

This also modifies section 3 of the act of May 22, 1918, by reducing the penalties and including aircraft as among other vehicles of transportation which may be forfeited to the United States if concerned in any violation of the provisions of this bill.

Section 4 has been amended specifically to include the Philippine Islands within the term "United States."

Sections 5 and 6 are additions proposed to the act of May 22, 1918. Section 5 has been added to remove any possibility of doubt that, if a permit to enter the United States is issued abroad to an alien under authority of the proposed legislation, such alien may nevertheless be prevented from entering the United States if upon arrival he is found to be inadmissible under any law relating to entry of aliens into the United States, including any proclamation, rule, regulation, or order issued in pursuance of this bill. Section 6 has been added to make it clear that the revocation of any proclamation, rule, regulation, or order issued under the act of May 22, 1918, as amended by this bill, shall not prevent prosecution for any offense committed or the imposition of any penalties or forfeitures, liability for which was incurred before such revocation.

The State and Justice Departments are discouraging aliens seeking entry into the United States from engaging legal counsel, it was reported July 12. This action was taken as a part of a broad program to halt activities of some persons in this country, including lawyers, who have charged large fees in obtaining admission for aliens into this country. The State Department now refers all applications to the Justice Department to determine whether aliens involved have records with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Immigration Service. Also, there is now a notation on the form the alien must fill out to the effect it is not necessary to employ counsel.

"3. That we offer such assistance as we may be able to give in the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens."

This, of course, was accomplished by the work of Legionnaires in the field when all aliens in this country were being registered under the Alien Registration Act last fall.

"4. That we ask Congress to pass legislation which will cause rigid supervision of the movements of the registered aliens who are now in this country."

Section 35 of Public, 670, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 28, 1940, provides the following:

"Any alien required to be registered under this title who is a resident of the United States shall notify the Commissioner in writing of each change of residence and new address within 5 days from the date of such change. Any other alien required to be registered under this title shall notify the Commissioner in writing of his address at the expiration of each 3-month period of residence in the United States. In the case of an alien for whom a parent or legal guardian is required to apply for registration, the notices required by this section shall be given by such parent or legal guardian."

S. 1512 was passed by the Senate June 16, 1941. This measure would make it a criminal offense to reproduce alien registration receipt cards and provides a fine of $5,000 or a sentence of 5 years' imprisonment, or both.

"5. That Congress enact legislation which will prevent aliens from being employed by the Federal Government and receive thereby public funds, so long as there are unemployed Americans available for such jobs."

As previously stated, all the appropriation acts carry a provision prohibiting the payment of any of the funds thereunder to persons with subversive tendencies and some of these provisions apply to aliens. There is also pending a bill, H. R. 1636, by Representative Joe Starnes, Alabama, to effect this resolution.

"6. That no alien illegally in the United States be given a social security card."

This is covered in a bill introduced by Representative Hugh Peterson, Georgia, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

American flag.—A hold-over resolution asks for the prohibition of importation of American flags manufactured in foreign countries. This is covered in H. R. 1593 by Representative Eberharter, Pennsylvania; and H. R. 1773, by Representative Jenkins, Ohio.

Antilynching.—Another hold-over resolution condemns mob violence and lynching in this country. H. R. 871 was introduced by Representative Gavagan, New York. It was his bill which passed the House last Congress but failed of action in the Senate.

Bridges, Harry R.—A Boston resolution asks for the immediate deportation of Harry R. Bridges, alien west coast labor leader. During the opening days there was introduced H. R. 1644 by Representative Allen, Louisiana, whose similar bill passed the House last Congress. The new bill, H. R. 1644, was favorably reported to the House.

In the meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted an investigation of Bridges under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, and Hoover submitted a report on Bridges to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, but this report was not made public. Subsequently, another warrant of deportaton was issued and served upon Bridges and a hearing set for March 31.

Charles H. Sears, retired judge of New York State, was selected as special examiner in the case. Bridges then applied for a 30-day postponement of his hearing, but this was denied March 8 by Judge Sears. At the hearing for postponement, Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Special Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, asserted "the Government will be prejudiced if this case is delayed."

March 17, Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, asserted that his national organization and all its affiliates should give full support to Harry Bridges against the deportation charges which have been brought. Murray, who has generally been regarded as an opponent of Communist influence within the Congress of Industrial Organizations, vigorously criticized the Justice Department for instituting the proceedings against Bridges.

Further indicating that the Congress of Industrial Organizations intended to make a major issue of the Bridges case, Murray stated that he had designated Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, and David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, to

act as the Congress of Industrial Organizations' official committee for the publicizing of information and literature on the case and "the furnishing of other assistance" to the west coast labor leader.

Browder.—Earl Russell Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States (March 26), was sent to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., to serve a 4-year term for use of a fraudulently obtained passport. Browder's conviction is a direct result of revelations by the Dies committee.

Consular officers in the United States.—June 16, the United States Government ordered the closing of all German consulates in the United States and suspended the activities of the Transocean News Service and German Library of Information, and ordered the expulsion of all attachés and employes by July 15. This was followed (June 23) by an order to the Italian Ambassador requesting the closing of all Italian consulates in the United States by July 15, and the expulsion of all persons of Italian nationality connection with those offices.

This administration move was the exercise of wartime control over the movements of aliens within the United States, and was a step further toward weakening the already restricted diplomatic representation between Washington, Berlin, and Rome.

Admiral Allerto Lais, Italian naval attaché to this country, was ordered (April 3) by the President to leave the United States immediately. He was charged with complicity in sabotage aboard 26 of 28 Italian ships that were seized by the Coast Guard. The ouster of the admiral, first action of its kind here since the World War, subjected United States-Axis relations to their severest strain. The President's demand was contained in a blunt note from Secretary of State Hull to Italian Ambassador Prince Colonna.

Though the note did not mention the acts of sabotage, it left no doubt that the State Department has evidence that Lais issued orders to the captains of Italian vessels to wreck their machinery. The diplomatic phrasing of the note said that "various facts and circumstances have come to the attention of the Government of the United States connecting Admiral Alberto Lais, naval attaché of the Royal Italian Embassy, with the commission by certain persons of acts in violation of the laws of the United States."

January 21, Representative Ed Izac, California, introduced H. R. 2506. This measure provides that no foreign country may have more diplomatic representatives accredited to this country than the United States has accredited to the foreign nation.

Another measure is H. R. 3977, by Representative Samuel Weiss, Pennsylvania, which provides for the abolishment of diplomatic immunity of any diplomatic representative, member of his staff, domestics, or any other person connected with his force and that hereafter any of them may be prosecuted for offenses against the laws of the United States, any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia. The State Department has not expressed an official opinion on this Weiss proposal, but it has been pointed out that if such a law were enacted in this country all other countries could enact similar legislation pertaining to our representatives in foreign countries.

United States Flag.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary (March 20) favorably reported S. 218, a bill to prevent desecration and mutilation of the flag of the United States, and it was passed by the Senate April 4, 1941. Excerpts from a report of the Attorney General to the chairman of the Senate committee follow:

"There is at present no Federal statute of general application making it a criminal offense to desecrate or mutilate the flag of the United States. There is such a statute applicable to the District of Columbia which forbids the public mutilation or defacement of the flag and which also prohibits the use of the flag for advertising purposes (U. S. C., title 4, sec. 3).

"Legislation on the subject appears to be desirable. The bill under consideration, however, would not sufficiently protect the flag against use for advertising purposes. It is suggested that perhaps the best approach to the matter would be to extend the existing law relating to the District of Columbia to the rest of the United States. This may be accomplished by amending the District of Columbia statute * * *.

"It appears that 46 of the States have legislation on the subject, and in this connection the case of *Walter* v. *Nebraska* (205 U. S. 34), in which the Supreme Court considered and upheld the validity of the Nebraska flag desecration law, may be of interest."

Isms.—There is also a six-point program from the Boston national convention, aimed at combatting subversive activities, as follows:

"1. Broaden the Federal Sabotage Act; and, Point No.

"5. Increasing the penalty for sabotage and criminal conspiracy acts."

There are a number of measures pending in the Seventy-seventh Congress on these two proposals, including H. R. 2, by Representative Hendricks, Florida, to provide for a discretionary penalty of punishment by death on conviction of willful sabotage against the national defense; H. R. 1054, by Representative Voorhis, California, to extend the provisions of the act of June 15, 1917, to national-defense materials made in this country for victims of aggression; H. R. 1080, by Representative Carlson, Kansas, to provide for the deportation of aliens engaging in espionage or sabotage; H. R. 1436, by Representative Starnes, Alabama, also providing for the deportation of aliens engaging in espionage or sabotage; H. R. 2600, by Representative Poage, Texas, also to provide for the deportation of aliens engaging in espionage or sabotage and of undesirable aliens; and S. 373, by Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, to provide a fine of $500, or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, for any person who shall go upon any military or naval reservation, public vessel, Army post, etc., for any purpose "prohibited by law or military or naval regulation made in pursuance of law."

"2. Expand the registration of agents of foreign nations."

The Boston convention was held in September 1940. The following month there was approved Public, No. 870, Seventy-sixth Congress, October 17, 1940, which provided that organizations carrying on activities within the United States must register with the Attorney General, such organization being: (1) Every organization subject to foreign control which engages in political activity; (2) Every organization which engages both in civilian military activity and in political activity; (3) Every organization subject to foreign control which engages in civilian military activity; and (4) Every organization, the purpose or aim of which, or one of the purposes or aims of which, is the establishment, control, conduct, seizure, or overthrow of a government or subdivision thereof by the use of force, violence, military measures, or threats of any one or more of the foregoing.

The registration statement must contain the following:

The name and post-office address of the organization in the United States, and the names and addresses of all branches, chapters, and affiliates of such organization:

The name, address, and nationality of each officer, and of each person who performs the functions of an officer, of the organization, and of each branch, chapter, and affiliate of the organization;

The qualifications for membership in the organization;

The existing and proposed aims and purposes of the organization, and all the means by which these aims or purposes are being attained or are to be attained;

The address or addresses of meeting places of the organization, and of each branch, chapter, or affiliate of the organization, and the times of meetings;

The name and address of each person who has contributed any money, dues, property, or other thing of value to the organization or to any branch, chapter, or affiliate of the organization;

A detailed statement of the assets of the organization, and of each branch, chapter, and affiliate of the organization, the manner in which such assets were acquired, and a detailed statement of the liabilities and income of the organization and of each branch, chapter, and affiliate of the organization;

A detailed description of the activities of the organization, and of each chapter, branch, and affiliate of the organization;

A description of the uniforms, badges, insignia, or other means of identification prescribed by the organization, and worn or carried by its officers or members, or any of such officers or members;

A copy of each book, pamphlet, leaflet, or other publication or item of written, printed, or graphic matter issued or distributed directly or indirectly by the organization, or by any chapter, branch, or affiliate of the organization, or by any of the members of the organization under its authority or within its knowledge, together with the name of its author or authors and the name and address of the publisher;

A description of all firearms or other weapons owned by the organization, or by any chapter, branch, or affiliate of the organization, identified by the manufacturer's number thereon;

In case the organization is subject to foreign control, the manner in which it is so subject;

A copy of the charter, articles of association, constitution, by-laws, rules, regulations, agreements, resolutions, and all other instruments relating to the organi-

zation, powers, and purposes of the organization and to the powers of the officers of the organization and of each chapter, branch, and affiliate of the organization; and such other information and documents pertinent to the purposes of this act as the Attorney General may from time to time require.

"3. To prohibit propaganda, directed against the welfare of our Nation."

There is the bill, H. R. 1398, by Representative Edwin A. Hall, New York, to prohibit the dissemination of subversive propaganda; and H. R. 1426, by Representative Rich, Pennsylvania, providing for the control and regulation of alien-published periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, and other publications in this country. The Hall bill (H. R. 1398) covers the Legion resolution.

"4. To require subversive propaganda to bear on its face its source of origin."

This is covered by S. 313, introduced by Senator Wiley, Wisconsin.

"5. See Nos. 1 and 3 above.

"6. Require registration of members of the bund, Communist Party, etc."

Public, No. 870, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 17, 1940, provides in section 2 (c) (6) the filing of the name and address of each person who has contributed any money, dues, property, etc., to any organization required to register with the Attorney General.

Faculty members.—Another Boston resolution asks that Communists, bundists, etc., now employed as faculty members at educational institutions be dismissed and unemployed Americans replace them. This, of course, can be accomplished by Legion department officers through legislation in the State legislatures for State universities and by education at the private educational institutions.

Foreign language on radios—subversive groups.—Two Boston resolutions requested (1) that there be careful censorship by radio stations of all foreign language programs originating in the United States, and (2) that the use of broadcasting facilities be denied to groups known to be subservient to a foreign country. Certified copies of these were filed first with the Federal Communications Commission and then with the National Association of Broadcasters.

With regard to the second resolution the Federal Communications Commission stated that under existing law broadcast stations have the responsibility of accepting or rejecting program material offered; and that with reference to the first the Federal Communications Commission recently addressed a questionnaire to broadcast stations for the purpose of obtaining information as to the "nature, volume, and sponsorship of foreign language broadcasts and upon receipt of replies * * * the Commission would give further study to this subject." It was on the recommendation of the Federal Communications Commission that copies of the Legion's resolutions were filed with the National Association of Broadcasters. The latter, however, failed to commit itself on either subject but invited "expressions" from the Legion on such matters "as time goes on."

Foreign parties on ballot.—Another Boston resolution requested that Communists, bundists, and other foreign subversive forces be denied the right to become political parties. Representative Shafer, Michigan, has introduced House Concurrent Resolution 5 on this subject.

Mails to be barred to Communists, etc.—Still another Boston resolution seeks the passage of legislation which will ban the use of the mails for propaganda material to subversive organizations. This would be accomplished by passage of S. 313 by Senator Wiley, Wisconsin, previously mentioned.

Communists, Bundists, etc., outlawed.—Two Boston resolutions ask for the outlawing of Communists, Fascists, and Bundists. There is the bill, H. R. 1841, by Representative Leland M. Ford, California, which would provide for the deportation of any alien of such tendency, while the Legion has drawn a bill and placed it in the hands of a Member of Congress for introduction which would provide a heavy jail sentence for any person of such tendencies.

No Communists, etc., to hold Government position.—There are two Boston resolutions pertaining to Communists, Nazis, and Fascists holding Government positions, the first asking their immediate dismissal and the second commending the Work Projects Administration ban of such persons. Today the Civil Service Commission is thoroughly investigating applicants for Government positions in ascertain if the applicants are of subversive tendencies and is refusing to certify any such applicant. Investigations are also going forward to determine the attitude of persons already employed. If H. R. 1636 introduced by Congressman Starnes is enacted, it would ban the payment of any alien from Government funds.

Counterespionage school.—A Boston resolution requests "passage of legislation creating a Federal school for the training of personnel and the establishment of

a counterespionage system as a part of the permanent defense system of the United States." At the present time there is personnel under the War, Navy, and State Departments and in the Federal Bureau of Investigation engaged in counterespionage. The Legion resolution is now undergoing study to ascertain to what lengths the proposed legislation should go, who should be trained, how United States present methods would be kept secret, and many other considerations.

Government employees to speak English.—Another resolution requests that Government employees be compelled to speak the English language while on duty except when otherwise duly authorized. A copy of this resolution was filed with the heads of the various Government agencies.

Federal aid to education.—This comes from the Chicago national convention and provides that Federal aid to the States for education shall be "without Federal control." In recent Congresses there have been proposals to appropriate large sums as aid to education but in each instance there was considerable Federal control specified in the measure.

Fingerprinting.—A Boston resolution reiterates our stand in requesting Federal legislation requiring universal fingerprinting. This would be effected by passage of H. R. 3157, introduced by Representative Downs, Connecticut, for us.

Flag code.—Another resolution asks for the adoption of a flag code. There is a bill, S. 481, by Senator Caraway, Arkansas, which would provide such a code.

Forestry.—This Boston resolution directs the Americanism commission to study anticipated proposals by the joint congressional committee on forestry "and recommend to the national legislative committee that they support such proposals as will be in keeping with established American policy."

Government service—citizens.—This calls for employment of American citizens in Government service. As previously stated, there is a bill, H. R. 1636, by Representative Starnes, Alabama, which would carry this to accomplishment.

Immigration—deportables.—This hold-over resolution requests that this Nation deny admission of nationals of countries refusing to accept aliens deported from the United States. Of course if H. R. 3163 by Representative Pace is enacted it would include these aliens. H. R. 3163 calls for total restriction.

Immigration—restriction.—A Boston resolution requests total restriction of immigration "from every country until such time as the unemployment problem in the United States shall be solved or brought down below the 1,000,000 mark." This would be accomplished by the Legion bill, H. R. 3163, introduced by Representative Pace, Georgia.

Naturalization—Filipino.—The House (March 3) passed H. R. 590, which provides for the naturalization of alien veterans of an ineligible race and this, of course, would include Filipino World War veterans.

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (March 19) held hearings on H. R. 3373 by Representative James Van Zandt, Pennsylvania, and other bills providing for the extension of time within which alien World War veterans may be naturalized.

Naturalization.—A Boston resolution requests legislation to provide that aliens who have resided in this country for a period of 5 years, or more, without filing a declaration to become a citizen, or, any alien who has filed such declaration but does not complete it within the time required by law, shall not thereafter be entitled to make such application. Representative Allen, Louisiana, is to introduce a bill on this subject. In the meantime, there is a bill, H. R., 1001 by Representative Jennings Randolph, West Virginia, to provide for the deportation of aliens who do not make declaration of intention to become citizens.

Publications—subversive and indecent.—A hold-over resolution requests that the Congress pass legislation to regulate the distribution of un-American propaganda and indency in publications. Such control would be exercised under H. R. 2262, introduced by Representative Gillie, Indiana.

Bills opposed by the Legion.—The American Legion is opposed to H. R. 1061, favorably reported to the House February 3, 1941, which provides that aliens admitted for permanent residence prior to February 5, 1917, may, if over 50 years of age, be naturalized without regard to the 70-year limit on validity of declarations of intention and without being required to speak or write English, or to meet other educational requirements. We are also opposed to H. R. 591, favorably reported and passed by the House March 3, 1941, which authorizes admission of any person ineligible to citizenship who is "the Chinese wife of an

American citizen" married before May 26, 1924, and by making this applicable to any alien wife so married to an American citizen.

SECONDARY PROGRAM

ABSENTEE BALLOT

A Boston national convention resolution recommends "that laws be enacted permitting men and women on active service with any or all of the armed forces to vote by absentee ballot."

This, of course, is a matter for the various departments of the Legion to accomplish through their State legislatures, in the event absentee voting is not allowed in their respective States. An analysis of voting rights of persons in the active service from the several States was furnished in the report of your national legislative director to the national executive committee in November 1940.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION

Under this heading we have three resolutions, one of which comprises two different phases. This latter was adopted at the Boston national convention and requests legislation: "To extend the time for filing applications for adjusted compensation and to grant adjusted compensation to temporary, probationary, and provisional officers of the armed forces."

As has been reported to you in the past, we have had bills on both these subjects passed by Congress but they were vetoed.

Extension of time.—There is now pending the bill, H. R. 1006, by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts, which provides for an extension of time within which applications for adjusted compensation may be filed until January 2, 1945. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and hearings were requested upon it. It will be recalled that during the Seventy-sixth Congress the bill, S. 1910, by Senator Bennett Clark, Missouri, which was introduced at our request, was passed by the Senate May 28, 1940, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee but no action was taken on it by the latter body.

Provisional officers.—At our request there was introduced by the late Senator Morris Sheppard, Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the bill, S. 240, which provides for the payment of adjusted compensation to temporary, provisional, and probationary officers who served with the armed forces during the World War. During the Seventy-sixth Congress there was passed by the Senate the bill S. 457, and it was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. No action was taken in that body.

Lump-sum payments.—A carry-over resolution requests that payments to beneficiaries of deceased veterans be made in a lump sum instead of by quarterly installments. March 6, there was introduced for us by Representative "Bud" Gearhart, California, the bill H. R. 3845. This also was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Payment to estates.—Another resolution is that which requests that where a veteran did not make application for his adjusted-compensation certificate before death and did not have a dependent widow, child, mother, or father, then the amount due shall be payable to his estate. Under existing law any amount found to be due on an adjusted-service certificate, if the veteran dies intestate without heirs at law or next of kin, escheats to the United States. A bill covering our resolution was introduced by Representative John Rankin, chairman of the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation, and is H. R. 1620. This bill also has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

AID TO LEGIONNAIRES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

At the November 1940 meeting of the national executive committee a resolution was adopted which requested that aid be provided those comrades arriving in this country from France and such other countries affected by the war through the regular emergency-aid program of the American Legion organization as now dispensed through the various departments. A previous resolution had requested aid in returning American veterans to these shores.

February 11, State Department officials announced that repatriation of Americans from France with Government assistance was practically completed. The Government's offer of financial aid under the repatriation program expired February 15. The State Department reported that 100 Americans left unoccu-

pied France during the week of February 11 and about 50 more were scheduled to leave Paris. The Government's offer of aid in repatriation to those living in France extended from January 31 to February 15.

ALASKA

Alaskan fisheries.—We have a hold-over resolution from the Los Angeles national convention which requested that the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to "introduce and press for passage" Federal laws that will preserve our Alaskan fisheries for the citizens of the United States. Since adoption of that resolution a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries has conducted an investigation of the Alaskan fisheries and a number of bills have been introduced on the subject.

Secretary of War Stimson announced February 1 that, acting upon a request from the Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and in the interest of the Alaskan salmon fishing industry, particularly during the present emergency, the War Department would continue for another year its former method of regulating the construction of fish traps in navigable waters of Alaska begun in 1935, as a result of an agreement entered into between the two Departments. Mr. Stimson stated that this further extension of 1 year is for the purpose of enabling the Department of the Interior to secure better legislation for the administration of the salmon-fishing industry.

Alaskan defenses.—The whole system of defenses in the Pacific is being pushed as rapidly as possible ahead of schedule. This is particularly true of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, which at their westernmost point lie within 30 miles of Russian soil. While there is no feeling among military officials that Germany will or can conquor the Soviet Union so completely as to make probable the establishment of a German force on the Asiatic Continent facing the United States, at the same time it is conceded that Alaska represents a military problem in which much needs to be anticipated.

Enlarged plans for the rapid development of Alaskan defenses were confirmed in military quarters on June 30, 1941, when Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced that the new naval air station at Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands, would be commissioned September 1. The President's formal designation of Kodiak Island as a naval defensive area is an indication of the progress being made. This results in barring civilian shipping in the area. Kodiak is the site for the Navy's principal air base in Alaskan waters, and it is expected to be in partial operation by the middle of 1941.

AMERICAN LEGION

Public 134, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 26, 1941, authorizes one ship of Canadian registry to travel from Cleveland, Ohio, to Milwaukee, Wis., to the national convention. The bill had been introduced in the Senate by Senator Harold Burton and in the House by Frances Bolton both from Ohio.

Legionnaires in and around Cleveland plan to use the boat as a means of transportation, also for housing at Milwaukee. The legislation was necessitated because of a restriction against a ship of foreign registry carrying passengers between two American ports without the consent of Congress.

ARMISTICE DAY—THANKSGIVING DAY

May 20, 1941, President Roosevelt informed newspaper men that the advancement of Thanksgiving Day one week before the traditional day had been a mistake, and commencing in 1942 the festival inaugurated by the Pilgrim Fathers is to be returned to the last Thursday in November. The Chief Executive said Thanksgiving Day this year would be proclaimed for the next to the last Thursday in November because it is too late to revise previous commitments. The President also said that the changing of Thanksgiving Day had been an experiment but had fallen flat in the considered opinion of retailers who first requested him to lengthen the shopping days between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The American Legion, by resolution, protested the action on the ground the new Thanksgiving Day date brought it too close to Armistice Day, and thus detracted from proper observance of the latter.

AWARDS FOR VALOR

The Boston national convention adopted a resolution as follows:

"Whereas, because of date limitations in the law governing applications and recommendations for awards for acts of valor performed during the World War, the War Department has not accepted applications for such awards since 1928: Therefore be it

Resolved by this twenty-second national convention of the American Legion, That we favor a revival of and an extension indefinitely of the law governing such applications and recommendations for awards."

Present law governing the award of decorations and citations for World War service permits consideration only if those recommendations were pending before the War Department May 26, 1928, the date the act of Congress was approved. The national legislative committee, acting on authority of resolutions adopted at prior national conventions, has urged the passage of necessary legislation for an extension of time but such legislative proposals have always been strenously opposed by the War and Navy Departments.

There is now pending the bill, H. R. 579, by Representative Fitzpatrick, New York, which is before the House committee on military affairs.

Good-conduct medal.—A good-conduct medal, the first of its kind ever to be adopted by the Army, has been established by the War Department under authority granted in an executive order, the War Department announced June 30. The medal will be awarded to enlisted men of the Army for 3 years of service.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Under this title there are three resolutions, two of which are carried over from previous conventions. One requests that the quota for World War veterans in the corps be increased from 25,000 to 50,000; another requests establishment of a veterans Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Puerto Rico, and the third requests military training within the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Appropriations.—Our first two resolutions pertaining to increase of the veterans' quota and to establish a veterans' Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Puerto Rico were brought to the attention of Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Federal Security Agency also to members of the two appropriate subcommittees of the Senate and House appropriations committees.

Civilian Conservation Corps reduction.—James J. McEntee, Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, announced March 31, that the Civilian Conservation Corps' maximum enrollment of 300,000 would be cut to 273,000 between April 1 and July 1, and that 135 camps would be closed. This action is necessary, McEntee claims, to bring Civilian Conservation Corps operations into line with the appropriations which provide 1,365 camps during the 1942 fiscal year. This number of camps compares with 1,500 previously.

When the Civilian Conservation Corps was established 8 years ago, April 1, to provide jobs for unemployed youths and veterans, the demand for places in the camps was so great it was necessary to refuse admission to hundreds of thousands of applicants. In the past year, however, with private employment increasing so rapidly, the Civilian Conservation Corps might encounter difficulty in securing replacements for enrollees who leave the corps to take jobs in defense industries, or in the armed forces.

Civilian Conservation Corps military training.—Army circles are confident that partial militarization is finally in prospect for the Civilian Conservation Corps as a result of a remark uttered by President Roosevelt at his regular press conference May 16. Without prompting from newspaper men, the Chief Executive asserted that something should be done to integrate the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees into the defense program. Bills to this end are pending in Congress.

CHILD WELFARE

Under this title there are two resolutions from the Boston national convention, the first of which pertains to juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment. Thereunder it is pointed out that the American Legion is vitally interested in the rehabilitation of youths who are so unfortunate as to be adjudged delinquent by the courts and in some instances committed to State training or industrial schools and it seeks the cooperation of the citizens of

the United States in assisting them. The resolution outlines a six-point program of rehabilitation, including one point asking a change in War Department regulations so that a junior Reserve Officers Training Corps unit may be set up for boys committed to the institutions, also urges a modification in other governmental agencies' rules and regulations (including civil service) so that previous commitment to the institutions will not bar the youths from consideration for Federal service. This Boston resolution is an enlargement of a previous resolution on modification of such rules and regulations which was urged upon appropriate Federal officials.

The resolution pertaining to juvenile delinquency was again called to the attention of the heads of various Federal agencies, including the Civilian Conservation Corps, United States Civil Service Commission, United States Coast Guard, United States Marine Corps, and the War and Navy Departments.

Of all the agencies, the United States Coast Guard seems to be the most liberal and progressive on the question of rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents who in some instances have been committed to State training or industrial schools. The Coast Guard has committed itself to a plan whereby a limited number of juvenile delinquents committed to an industrial school will be enlisted in the Coast Guard and at present four such young men have enlisted and others are to be enlisted in the near future. Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, commandant, reports that the progress of the young men now in the service is average and their conduct good.

The United States Civil Service Commission has a standard requirement and claims that in individual meritorious cases requirement is waived; this is that the Commission will not ordinarily accept an application for any person for 2 years after his release from custody or probation upon conviction for an offense, but at the end of the 2-year period will consider an application for such a person. If it is established he has rehabilitated himself, then application will be accepted.

The Army and Navy are not so liberal in the matter of assisting in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. However, the selective service system during 1941 became more liberal on this subject as to draftees.

Puerto Rico.—Another Boston resolution asks for the inclusion of Puerto Rico in Federal social security benefits. It points to the fact that a large percentage of veterans' families in the island are now living on a level of bare existence and a large part of such conditions can be traced to the fact that social security benefits, in many instances, do not apply to the people of the island. This resolution will be submitted to the Social Security Board officials, also to appropriate Members of Congress for necessary legislation.

Dependent children.—A carry-over resolution points to the fact that the Federal Social Security Act, and related State provisions, do not include dependent children who are being maintained by public or private agencies in selected and supervised foster family homes with nonrelatives, thus depriving many children of the care and protection necessary to prevent neglect and delinquency.

The Social Security Board is recommending to the Congress the enactment of an amendment to the Social Security Act under which liberalized benefits will be granted under various phases of social security and particularly for dependent children.

Crippled children.—A resolution adopted at Los Angeles and amended at Chicago asks for an extension of the definition of "crippled children" so that it will be more inclusive. This has been submitted to the United States Children's Bureau, the Social Security Board, and to Congress.

CONGRESS

It will be recalled that for some time we have had a resolution asking that Congress remain in session because of the grave international situation. There is pending in this Congress House Concurrent Resolution 4 by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts, requesting that Congress remain in continuous session because of the international situation. The third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress did remain in session right up until the opening of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

DECATUR HOUSE

There is a hold-over national executive committee resolution which was referred to the national legislative committee and which endorsed companion bills of the

Seventy-sixth Congress, introduced by Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland, and Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts, which provided for the acquisition and preservation as a museum of the Stephen Decatur House in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Rogers has reintroduced her bill as H. R. 1005.

DISABLED

Appropriations.—Public, No. 28, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved April 5, 1941, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending 1942, carries a total of $1,404,275,838, of which the sum of $608,693,162, an increase of $27,701,178 over 1941, is for the Veterans' Administration. Included in the latter for the payment of compensations, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, is the sum of $453,597,000. For military and naval insurance there is the sum of $16,240,000. A new item appearing in Veterans' Administration funds is that for national service life insurance in the amount of $20,000,000.

Two sums are carried in the act for hospitalization: $2,500,000 for repair, alteration, improvement of existing facilities; and $3,500,000 for construction of new facilities or additions to existing facilities. The sum of $1,500,000 is included in the latter for commencing the new hospital in Massachusetts; and, the sum of $1,500,000 is to be asked for the new hospital in Pennsylvania for the fiscal year 1942.

Disability allowance.—The House (July 7) passed H. R. 4845, the so-called disability-allowance bill. It increases the monthly award for totally and permanently non-service-connected disabled men from $30 to $40. (The Legion resolution requested an increase to $50.) The measure also provides that World War veterans 65 years of age or over, shall be entitled to the award. These awards, of course, are subject to income limitations of $1,000 a year for a single man, $2,500 a year for the head of a family.

The proposal had come up on the House floor 2 weeks previously but was passed over upon objection. When it came up again on the 7th, Representative Robert Kean, New Jersey, World War veteran, objected, but inasmuch as two additional objections were not forthcoming the measure was voted upon and passed. Kean requested permission to insert in the Record a letter and table he had obtained from the Veterans' Administration. The table shows that the number of veterans estimated to be drawing disability allowance will reach its peak in 1962 when 1,084,300 veterans at a cost of $520,464,000 are expected to be on the rolls.

The table follows:

Year	Annual cost		Year	Annual cost	
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
1942	14,600	$7,008,000	1959	816,900	$392,112,000
1943	17,500	8,400,000	1960	941,500	451,920,000
1944	21,000	10,080,000	1961	1,079,800	518,304,000
1945	25,200	12,096,000	1962	1,084,300	520,464,000
1946	28,400	13,632,000	1963	966,800	464,064,000
1947	32,800	15,744,000	1964	816,100	391,728,000
1948	37,600	18,048,000	1965	610,700	293,136,000
1949	43,300	20,784,000	1966	354,700	170,256,000
1950	50,400	24,192,000	1967	187,700	90,096,000
1951	64,900	31,152,000	1968	106,500	51,120,000
1952	133,100	63,888,000	1969	39,500	18,960,000
1953	213,300	102,384,000	1970	4,700	2,256,000
1954	309,100	148,268,000	1971	600	288,000
1955	414,100	198,768,000	1972	100	48,000
1956	521,200	250,176,000	1973	23	11,040
1957	607,000	291,360,000	1974	1	480
1958	706,600	339,168,000			

As in the case of the widows and orphans bills, this measure was also referred to the Senate Finance Committee, and, as stated previously, it was decided at a meeting of the Finance Committee's Subcommittee on World War Veterans, held August 1, 1941, not to hold hearings until after the tax bill was enacted.

Other veterans' legislation.—The House (July 7, 1941) passed the bill H. R. 4692, which relates to the disposition of personal property of certain deceased patients or members of Veterans' Administration facilities. This measure would eliminate the present lack of uniformity between veterans receiving hospital

care and those receiving domiciliary care. It would also allow for the sale of personal effects of a deceased veteran who dies intestate without heirs or next of kin. The funds therefrom would be placed in the post general fund.

Two public laws were enacted at the request of the Veterans' Administration. Public, No. 122, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 21, 1941, authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer title to certain land of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Dayton, Ohio, to the county of Montgomery, Ohio, for highway widening purposes. Public, No. 123, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 21, 1941, authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer by quitclaim deed to the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. a small piece of land at the Veterans' Administration facility, Roanoke, Va.

Legion's program.—The opening gun was fired in Congress for enactment of our disabled legislative program January 30 when National Commander Milo J. Warner appeared before the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and presented the legislative program of the Legion. Introduced to the committee by your national director, the national commander was accompanied by outstanding members of the American Legion and of the American Legion Auxiliary. Irving Jennings, Arizona, chairman of the national legislative committee, and Lynn Stambaugh, chairman of the national rehabilitation committee, made splendid presentations on our legislative program to the congressional committee.

After submission of the Legion's legislative program, the national commander, on behalf of the Department of Mississippi, presented a painting of the chairman, Congressman John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, a Legionnaire. This is the second painting presented by the Legion to the committee—the other being that of the first chairman, the late Royal Johnson, who died shortly after the presentation to the committee was made.

National Commander Warner, in submitting our program to the committee, stressed the great need for Government protection of all World War widows and orphans; an increase in the monthly award of disability allowance from the present $30 to $50; and the restoration of the so-called presumptives to their full compensation. He congratulated the members of the committee on their intelligent handling of their burden and expressed the gratitude of the Legion and of the Auxiliary for the consideration it has shown.

Your national director submitted the various resolutions, bill numbers, authors, and subject matter to the committee, in part, as follows:

Appeals.—"Therefore:

Be it resolved by the American Legion, that this organization request legislative amendment of Veterans Regulation No. 2 (c) extending the time limit for appeal to 2 years."

This is covered by H. R. 2663 by Representative Albert Engel, Michigan.

Compensation accrued.—

"That payment of accrued compensation or pensions be paid to the estate of the veteran from the date of filing claim until the date of the veteran's death, regardless of the fact that rating action was not taken prior to the veteran's death."

This is covered by H. R. 1066 by Representative J. Hardin Peterson, Florida.

Compensation—oppose any reduction.—

"Be it resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled in Boston, Mass., September 23–26, 1940, That the convention go on record as being opposed to any reduction of compensation or any other benefits to service-connected World War veterans such as occurred under the 1933 Economy Act."

This as it will be noted, states a general policy and requires no affirmative legislation to carry it into effect.

Compensation—parents.—

Be it resolved, That existing laws be amended to provide that the dependent parent or parents of two or more sons (or daughters) who died in service or from service-incurred disablements shall receive the full amount of death compensation payable in each case. (See sec. 3, Public, No. 304, 75th Cong.)"

This is covered by H. R. 1809 by Representative Harold K. Claypool, Ohio.

Date of graduation.—

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the American Legion in national convention assembled at Boston, Mass., September 23–26, 1940, That the national legislative committee and the national rehabilitation committee be directed to take such action as would be necessary in endeavoring to have the regulations changed or legislation enacted as would permit veterans who are graduated from approved schools of medicine and dentistry to be employed by the Veterans'

Administration regardless of the date of graduation, providing they are otherwise qualified."

This is fully covered by H. R. 2102 by Representative James Van Zandt, Pennsylvania.

Disabilities—combat—service-connected.—There are two resolutions on this subject, as follows:

"*Be it resolved by the Louisiana Department convention, the American Legion, in session at Shreveport, La., June 7, 8, and 9, 1940,* That we request that a change in the rating schedule be made in order that a rating of not less than 10 percent be assigned for all service-connected combat disabilities.

"Reaffirm request for legislation (if necessary) to require a rating by the Veterans' Administration of 1 percent or more on all service-connected disabilities."

These are covered in one bill H. R. 2857 by Representative Allen, Louisiana.

Functional nervous disorders.—

"Reaffirm requests for amendment to the rating schedule of the Veterans' Administration so as to provide total ratings for functional nervous disorders."

This is covered by H. R. 2105 by Representative James Van Zandt, Pennsylvania.

Headstones.—We have a resolution asking that the Veterans' Administration be required to mail to families of all deceased veterans, applications for Government headstones. This subject is undergoing study, also discussion with officials of the appropriate departments, and is to be presented at a later date.

Hospitalized veterans.—We have two hold-over resolutions, as follows:

"Requests amendatory legislation to allow payment of full compensation to hospitalized veterans whether or not they have dependents."

These are covered by H. R. 1068 by Representative J. Hardin Peterson, Florida.

Judicial review.—We have a resolution asking for the right of judicial review of decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. This is covered by H. R. 1439 by Representative Jerry Voorhis, California.

On June 30, 1941, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia handed down a decision in the case of *Douglas Van Horne, appellant,* v. *Frank T. Hines, as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,* and specifically stated that the United States in this case relied upon section 11, Public 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session (which the Legion opposed), the pertinent portion of which reads: " * * * the decisions of the Administrator * * * on any question of law or fact concerning a claim for benefits or payments * * * shall be final and conclusive and no other official or any court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such decisions."

The court points out that Public, 866, Seventy-sixth Congress, was approved October 17, 1940, approximately a year and a half after the court's decision in *Hines* v. *United States,* which held in favor of the claimant, and the court further said that the action "was sponsored by the Veterans' Administration, and clearly was intended to stop up the gaps created by that decision." The court said: "The Administrator insists that it has the effect of depriving the courts of jurisdiction to review decisions of the Administrator in all cases and notwithstanding the appeal, as in the present case, was perfected prior to the time of its enactment. The Administrator tells us that the act was passed in supplement to section 5 of the Economy Act to reach all classes of benefit claims, including those to which in *Hines* v. *United States* we had held section 5 not applicable."

Misconduct.—Again this year we are asking the Congress to provide for the so-called misconduct cases in a resolution as follows:

"*Be it resolved,* That we seek through legislative effort to make available benefits to those World War veterans suffering with so-called misconduct and congenital disorders amounting to total and permanent disability—which is just as total and permanent as if the disability was nonvenereal or noncongenital—who are at the present time excluded from such benefits."

The bill on this is H. R. 3853 by Representative Rankin.

Official record.—We have another resolution requesting legislation to provide that it shall be mandatory on the Veterans' Administration to accept, unless fraud is proven by the Government, any official record of birth or death when the filing of such vital record has met all requirements of the respective State laws.

This is covered by H. R. 3100 by Representative Walters, Pennsylvania.

Definitions—parent—child.—We have a resolution requesting legislation so that there will be a uniform definition of the term "parent" and of "child." This resolution is covered by two bills, H. R. 632 and H. R. 634, introduced for us by Mrs. Rogers.

Presumptives.—Once again we are requesting that restoration of full compensation be made in presumptively service connected cases. This subject matter is incorporated in H. R. 1623 by Chairman Rankin.

Psychopathic inferiority.—A hold-over resolution from the Chicago national convention reaffirms previous convention action, requesting that the condition termed constitutional psychopathic inferiority be considered as a disability for compensation and pension purposes.

This subject matter is covered in H. R. 2858 by Representative Allen, Louisiana.

Rating—eyes.—

"*Therefore, be it resolved*, That the American Legion, department of Alabama, in convention assembled at Birmingham, Ala., this the 30th day of July 1940 does hereby urge the Veterans' Administration to so amend its regulations and instructions so as to permit the payment of this extra compensation for the loss of use of an eye in any case where the visual acuity in that eye is 5/200 or less."

Representative Albert Engel, Michigan, has introduced H. R. 2664 on this subject for us.

Ratings—permanency.—

"Requests legislation to prohibit reduction in disability compensation ratings which have been in effect for a period of 10 years or more."

Representative Jerry Voorhis, California, has introduced H. R. 1441 to carry this to accomplishment.

Ratings—tuberculosis cases.—The following is a hold-over resolution from the Los Angeles convention, 1938:

"*Be it resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled at Los Angeles, September 19–22, 1938*, That we request legislation that in all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis where it is shown that active tuberculosis exists, the claimant be granted a total and permanent rating when hospitalized."

This is covered in H. R. 633 by Mrs. Rogers.

Rating schedule.—"Restoration to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the authority to amend the 1925 rating schedule."

This subject matter is covered in a bill, H. R. 3098, by Representative Sheridan, Pennsylvania.

Respiratory diseases.—

"*Be it resolved*, That the American Legion, department of Georgia, in convention assembled at Augusta, Ga., on this 19th day of June 1940, go on record as requesting the national director and legislative chairman to carry out the mandate of the national convention requiring the Veterans' Administration to recognize and grant service connection for chronic bronchitis, chronic asthma, and other respiratory disabilities: provided they are shown to have existed to a disabling degree within the first year subsequent to the veteran's military service in the World War; and provided no other intervening sickness is proven to be a factor responsible for the disability."

A bill to cover this is H. R. 3851 by Representative Rankin.

Tools—vocational training.—

"*Resolved*, That we urge the passage of a bill to be presented to Congress for the Federal Government to establish a fund, to be equaled by the State fund, to provide tools, materials, etc., to partially disabled veterans."

This is now under study.

Widows and orphans—widowers.—We have a resolution asking that the definition of "widower" be included within widows' and orphans' legislation. The Legion's widows' and orphans bill, H. R. 1622, as introduced by Chairman Rankin, made such provision, but the widows' and orphans' bill, H. R. 4, which was favorably reported by the committee, does not contain this language.

Insurance.—Included in our legislative program are six resolutions pertaining to insurance, as follows:

Compromise.—

"*Therefore, be it resolved*, That provision be made by statute authorizing the United States to compromise claims arising on converted Government insurance."

Congressman Joe Bates, Kentucky, has introduced H. R. 1582 to carry this to effect.

Court cost.—

"*Be it resolved,* That the American Legion, through proper agencies, endeavor to bring about the enactment by Congress of appropriate legislation awarding to successful veterans his court costs arising from suit for recovery of insurance."

This is covered by H. R. 1584, introduced by Congressman Joe Bates, Kentucky.

Discontinuance of insurance only by court order.—

"That we recommend continuance of insurance benefits awarded as a result of judgment except on action by a court of competent jurisdiction."

This is covered by H. R. 1438, introduced by Mr. Voorhis.

Incontestability.—

"*Therefore, be it resolved by the American Legion,* That we hereby go on record as requesting an amendment to section 307 of the World War Veterans' Act, as amended, which would provide:

"1. That after any Government contract of insurance has been in force for a period of 2 years or more, it shall be incontestable for any reason except nonpayment of premiums;

"2. *Provided further* That such amendment shall not become effective until 1 year after its passage."

This is covered by H. R. 1583, introduced by Congressman Joe Bates, Kentucky.

Specific-loss clause.—Resolution requests that Congress reinstate the specific-loss clause in all Government insurance policies.

This is covered in H. R. 2859 by Representative Allen, Louisiana.

Statute of limitations.—"That the American Legion, in convention assembled at Chicago September 25 to 28, 1939, ask Congress to amend section 19 of the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, as amended, so that all statutes of limitation as to suits on automatic insurance be removed or at least extended to 1 year from the passage of the amendment."

Representative Peterson, Florida, has introduced H. R. 1057 for us on this.

Possible removal of Veterans' Administration.—There is a movement afoot in Washington to transfer so-called nondefense agencies out of Washington to make more office space available to purely defense agencies. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been transferred to New York City and the Grazing Service to Salt Lake City.

The middle of July reports were to the effect that the Veterans' Administration was being considered as one of the large agencies that might be further decentralized, leaving at the headquarters only a few divisions. This Administration has nearly 43,000 employees, and of these approximately 6,400 are in Washington. Its staff has been increased more than 1,000 in Washington recently, largely in the insurance section which deals with policies on draftees.

The Administration now occupies all of the Arlington Building at Vermont Avenue and I Street NW., and the temptation to defense agencies to obtain the greater part of this building for their own purposes is natural.

DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS

We have a resolution requesting the extension of the time limit now fixed by law for filing claims for benefits under the Disabled Emergency Officers' Act. There is a bill, H. R. 2260, by Representative Andrew Edmiston, West Virginia, which would accomplish this purpose. It is pending before the House World War Veterans' Committee rather than before the House Military Affairs Committee.

DISCHARGES

The Boston national convention reaffirmed a previous resolution requesting legislation to create boards to review the records of veterans who received certificates of discharge other than honorable. At the start of this session of Congress there was introduced for us by Representative J. Joseph Smith, Connecticut, two bills, H. R. 2841 and H. R. 2842. The former applies to the Army and was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, and the latter to the Navy and Marine Corps and was referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

As is customary, the House committee calls upon the Federal agency concerned to give a report on bills pending before it. The Navy Department has already submitted an adverse report to the Naval Affairs Committee on our bill, H. R. 2842. The Navy Department's adverse report reads, in part, as follows:

"It has been the experience of the Navy Department that with a very few exceptions the requests for relief from the consequences of discharge under other

than honorable conditions are without merit, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that future requests will be similar. Such petitions would be certain to be disapproved by the Navy Department, or any board created therein, and, although there is no specific provision in the bill, it is presumed that the petitioners would retain the right to appeal to Congress from such disapproval.

"The Navy Department is opposed to the bill in principle. Furthermore, there are a number of features of the bill which appear undesirable, and one—the provision covering the appointment of boards by the Secretary of the Navy, with no power of approval of the proceedings—extremely so. At the present time an honorable discharge is not only a requirement for eligibility to receive certain legal benefits resulting from service in the Navy; it is also a testimonial to the character of this service, and as such can be obtained, except in most unusual cases, only by actually performing this service in compliance with the terms of the oath of enlistment. The Navy Department can see no reason for lowering this standard and in all justice cannot approve extending the benefits of an honorable discharge to men who have not earned them.

"The Navy Department recommends against enactment of the bill H. R. 2842."

EDUCATION OF WAR ORPHANS

The Boston national convention also reaffirmed two previous resolutions pertaining to war orphans. One requested amendment of the World War Veterans' Act to authorize the continuance of compensation after the age of 18 years to children of deceased veterans pursuing courses of instruction in schools, colleges, and universities until the beneficiary completes the regular course of not exceeding 4 years, provided he has entered upon such course before his twenty-first birthday. This was included in our widows and orphans bill, as introduced, and has been called to the attention of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. The same action will be taken again.

Military and Naval Academy appointments.—This resolution requests an amendment to the act of June 8, 1926, to include within its provisions the sons of World War veterans who died or have died since the World War of service-connected disabilities. The act itself limited appointments to Annapolis and West Point to the sons of those killed during the World War and allows for the appointment of 40 each annually to the Military and to the Naval Academies. Bills to carry this resolution into effect were introduced for us as S. 658 in the Senate by Senator Richard Russell, Georgia, and H. R. 2794 by Representative James Shanley, Connecticut. The Senate (April 4) passed the Legion's bill and in the House it was referred to the Military Affairs Committee. Representative Shanley then commenced pressing for hearings on the House side and as of the writing of this report was hopeful such hearings would be held in the near future.

Compensation payments after 21 years of age.—This resolution is a reiteration and asks for the continuance of compensation to children of deceased World War veterans after the age of 18, so that such children pursuing courses of instruction in schools, colleges, and universities may complete the regular course of not exceeding 4 years, provided they have entered upon such course before their twenty-first birthday. During the opening days of the session there was introduced for us by Representative Gathings, Arkansas, the bill H. R. 2497, which would carry this into effect.

FIREARMS CONTROL

We have a hold-over resolution from the Los Angeles national convention which points to the fact that a heavy proportion of crimes of violence are committed in America with the aid of firearms; that the national law and order committee of the American Legion had for several years studied the best way to "separate the crook from his gun"; commended the committee on its action in attempting to modernize the Uniform State Firearms Act to accord with present-day conditions; and asked that the Federal and State governments be urged to cooperate in the control of firearms throughout the United States. Public, No. 121, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 13, 1939, provided for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and for the disposition of such firearms.

Our resolution on firearms control has been called to the attention of Congress again.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO SMALL DEMOCRACIES

At the special meeting of the national executive committee, March 14–15, 1941, a resolution was adopted urging that an international commission be set up for distribution of food to small democracies and that the President and the Secretary of State "use all possible means to obtain the friendly cooperation of Great Britain" to such plan.

There is pending a bill, H. R. 3868, by Representative Louis Rabaut which provides for the establishment of a European food-distribution commission to acquire food and distribute such food among needy individuals and needy families in Europe. Thus far, however, there is considerable opposition to the proposal; mainly on the ground that the Germans would acquire this food or at least be helped in not being compelled to feed the people of the conquered nations.

May 20, the President announced an offer to furnish two American ships to transport food supplies to Eire, already purchased by Irish funds. An offer by Ireland to purchase arms and war materials was refused. The announcement was to the effect the American Red Cross would ship $500,000 worth of food on the ships. The Irish Minister announced that most of this food must be used to feed a huge number of refugees in Ireland.

GRAVE MARKERS

The Boston national convention adopted a resolution reading as follows:

"*Resolved*, By the American Legion, in convention assembled at Boston, Mass., September 23–26, 1940, that the national legislative committee be directed to take such action as may be necessary to have legislation enacted so that headstones for graves may be issued to deceased veterans who were honorably discharged from wartime military or naval service, but who reentered the peacetime service and were separated therefrom under discharges less than "honorable" but not to the extent of "dishonorable."

After several years of effort the American Legion's bill was enacted and became Public, No. 461, approved April 18, 1940. This authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish, upon application, for use on graves in cemeteries where headstones are not acceptable a headstone or marker of such standard design and material as may be approved by him. The purpose of this, of course, is to enable the Secretary of War to furnish a bronze marker for use in the new memorial and garden-type cemeteries, which have adopted regulations prohibiting anything but the flat bronze marker.

This Boston national convention resolution was called to the attention of the Secretary of War in the belief that it may be possible to have something worked out administratively.

Choice of marker.—The national executive committee at its November 1940 meeting adopted a resolution, recommended by the national grave registration committee, requesting that existing law be amended so as to permit the selection of any of the authorized types of grave markers. At the present time, the law specifically limits the cost of any and all headstones to the price that is fixed for white marble markers. Last year application was made for 125 of the bronze markers, and it is estimated 200 applications will be made next year out of 39,000 that will be issued. The price of installation of the bronze marker, under the present cost, must be borne by the relatives or estate of the deceased veteran and this cost runs from $5 to $40. Many of the memorial-park type of cemeteries have refused to accept the bronze markers issued by the War Department. Considerable controversy has already arisen due to the fact many of those who have obtained the bronze markers have submitted bills to the War Department for the installation of the bronze markers.

Mancel Talcott, chairman of the national graves registration committee, and your national legislative director have conferred with War Department officials a number of times and it was finally decided during July that the resolution could not be accomplished administratively. So Senator Robert La Follette, Wisconsin, sponsor of the bill in the Seventy-sixth Congress, which became Public, No. 461, was requested to introduce amendatory legislation, which he has promised to do.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

We have a carry-over resolution from the November 1938 meeting of the national executive committee. which pointed to the fact that the cataloging and

editing for publication of military documents pertinent to America's participation in the World War by the historical section, Army War College, is under way, and requesting that the national legislative committee be directed to secure the enactment of such legislation as will insure the completion of work preparatory to publication by 1941.

Your national director has been in frequent contact with the chief of the historical section regarding this matter and will cooperate fully in supporting a request for additional funds to complete this important project.

HOMESTEADS

The Boston national convention adopted a resolution requesting legislation to extend the act of June 12, 1920, to grant preference to veterans in filing on homesteads up to and including June 12, 1950. At the request of your national director, Senator Burton Wheeler, Montana, introduced in the last session S. 2989, the purpose of which was to extend the time for 10 years under which veterans would be given a preference on homestead entries. Senator Wheeler intends to reintroduce the measure in this Congress.

However, the Department of the Interior is opposed to this bill. In a report to Senator Alva Adams, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, it is pointed out that since 1930 thousands of farmers have been forced out of the Dust Bowl and other drought-stricken areas and they are in need of opportunities to homestead and that "they are now in as difficult circumstances as were the veterans when the preference law was first enacted." The Department also stated that "it is in the national interest, in these times of extraordinary dislocations in the farm life of the country, that so far as practicable there be afforded an equality of opportunity for entry on public lands in reclamation projects."

The Department also stated that its view "does not in any way disparage veterans as entrymen on reclamation projects."

MEMORIAL STAMP

A resolution was adopted at the November 1940 meeting of the national executive committee asking that a memorial stamp be issued in 1943 commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Legion. Your national legislative director has taken this up with Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who has promised to consult with postal officials on the subject. The Postmaster General's attitude indicates he is favorably inclined.

GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL

A Boston national convention resolution asks that Congress restore the rank of brigadier general to William Mitchell, deceased. This resolution brings back memories from the middle 1920's when the then Col. Billy Mitchell criticized the Army and Navy Departments for their attitudes toward bombing planes. One of his assertions, particularly that the bombing plane would make the battleship useless, especially roused the ire of the Navy's ranking officials. The late General Mitchell aroused the sympathy of the general public, but eventually he was court-martialed January 26, 1926. With the present high development of bombing planes, there are thousands that believe Billy Mitchell is vindicated and are asking that he be exonerated of all charges on account of which the judgment of court martial was entered against him in January 1926. The American Legion's bill on this subject is H. R. 2756, by Representatives James Van Zandt, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Under this head we have three resolutions, one from the Boston national convention and two hold-overs. The former asks that all national cemeteries continue to be administered by the War Department and voicing vigorous opposition to the transfer of any national cemetery from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, and urging that all such cemeteries which have already been transferred be returned to the jurisdiction of the War Department.

The two hold-over resolutions are (1) placing the American Legion on record as suggesting to the Federal Government that consideration be given the matter

of acquiring such additional lands at Arlington as may be available and of the proper nature while the same may be available; and (2) asking for the enlargement of the national cemetery at Grafton, W. Va.

National cemetery jurisdiction.—Our resolution opposing transfer of any national cemetery from the War Department to the Department of the Interior was called to the attention of the Secretary of War, because the transfer of such jurisdiction was affected by Executive order and to return all national cemeteries to the jurisdiction of the War Department could be accomplished by Executive order. In the discussion of this subject between War Department officials and Legion representatives, the former are without authority to initiate any action to have returned to the War Department the control of national cemeteries. The Department of the Interior is opposed to any such transfer.

Arlington Cemetery.—The House Appropriations Committee last year rejected a proposal submitted by the War Department for $33,800 to begin a program of developing vacant acreage in Arlington National Cemetery and this action was subsequently upheld by the Congress. In its report to the House on H. R. 8668, making appropriations for the nonmilitary functions of the War Department, 1941 (in which the cemetery funds were requested), the Appropriations Committee said it considered the item "not justified at this time." The War Department estimated it would take at least 15 years to exhaust available space in Arlington, this estimate based upon both developed and undeveloped acreage. Not counting the undeveloped section of 125 acres, present acreage is sufficient to last about 5 years, Department officials said. Approximately 1,200 to 1,300 burials are held in Arlington annually.

Grafton, W. Va.—During the Seventy-sixth Congress, and at the request of the American Legion, there was introduced H. R. 7618 by Representative A. C. Schiffler and S. 3058 by Senator M. M. Neely, providing for an enlargement of the national cemetery at Grafton, W. Va. An adverse report was submitted by the War Department during the last session on this proposal. A request has been made upon members of the West Virginia delegation to reintroduce this measure.

Portland, Oreg.—The bill S. 793 has been passed by both branches of Congress but, inasmuch as it was passed by the House in amended form June 16, 1941, it was necessary that the bill go to conference. This measure authorizes the Secretary of War to establish and maintain a national cemetery at Portland, Oreg.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The Boston national convention went on record in support of the American Legion's bill, S. 306, introduced for us by Senator Clark, Missouri, the purpose of which was to include in the computation toward railroad retirement all World War service of the applicant for retirement. When the excess-profits tax, which later became Public, No. 801, approved October 8, 1940, was under consideration in the Senate there was added a section as part II, which provides for the crediting of military service for annuity purposes under the railroad retirement acts.

This section provides that all military service, "voluntary or involuntary, of an individual, rendered prior to January 1, 1937, shall be computed in determining eligibility for an annuity and in computing an annuity. One exception in the law to this general provision, however, is that if an individual entered the military service "prior to a war-service period" such service shall not be included. In other words, if a veteran left his railroad employment to make the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps a career during peacetime, and while so doing this country engaged in a war, then such service would not be counted. Another qualification is that in order that the military service may be included in the computation then the claimant for annuity must have been employed by an employer under the railroad retirement acts at the time of his enlistment for a "war period."

SECRETARY OF LABOR

At the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee, a resolution was adopted requesting the resignation of Secretary of Labor Perkins, and reading as follows:

"Whereas it is essential at this time of grave emergency that there should be no lack of complete confidence in any officer of the Government if we are to attain full unity of purpose in this Nation; and

"Whereas it is becoming increasingly obvious that there is a growing lack of confidence on the part of the American people in the abilities of the present Secretary of Labor to fully exercise the high responsibilities of that office; and

"Whereas it appears that as long as the present Secretary of Labor is in office there will continue to be trouble in defense industries; Now, therefore, be it:

"*Resolved by the national executive committee of the American Legion*, That it is the opinion of this organization that the cause of national unity in national defense will be best served by the tender and acceptance of the resignation of the present Secrtary of Labor."

This resolution was called to the attention of the President and subsequently it was quoted in Congress on several occasions. Senator Harry Byrd, Virginia, inserted a copy of it in the Congressional Record.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Another Boston resolution asks that the national legislative committee confer with the proper committee of Congress for the purpose of seeing that appropriate legislation is enacted to the end that the rights of all veterans under local pension laws are fully protected. Some State and many municipal employees, particularly policemen and firemen, have their own pension systems, either State or municipal, and our resolution is in opposition to any of these being absorbed by the social-security system. This resolution has been discussed with members of the House Ways and Means Committee to record the Legion's opposition to any suggestion that may be proposed which would affect the rights of veterans under local pension laws or systems.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Our resolution on this reads:

"Whereas the elimination of the profit motive will lessen the cause of war, and since universal service with war profit to none has always been a fundamental principle of the American Legion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the twenty-first national convention of the American Legion, assembled at Chicago, Ill., That for the promotion of peace it reaffirms the prior resolutions heretofore adopted calling for universal service with war profit to none in the event of a national emergency declared to be such by the Congress of the United States, and calls upon the Congress forthwith to adopt appropriate legislation eliminating all profits from war."

We also have a resolution from the national executive committee meeting of March 1941 concerning profiteering, reading as follows:

"Whereas the American Legion has for 20 years urged the need for a system of universal service in time of national crisis, to prevent profiteering, racketeering, and inflation; and

"Whereas it appears that at this time of national danger, excessive profits are being demanded in many lines of defense endeavor: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the American Legion condemns profiteering and racketeering in connection with national defense, and urges Congress to enact laws stabilizing costs in accordance with the principles of universal service as heretofore advocated by the American Legion."

The Legion's universal-service proposal which has been advocated throughout the past 21 years is now practically enacted into law. During the Seventy-sixth Congress War Department officials suggested that introduction of our specific bill might jeopardize the national-defense program, so, in the interest of the latter program, our bill was withheld.

However, the Legion may now take full credit for having laid the ground work for the universal-service plan that has been thrown together hastily in a hodgepodge of Executive orders and piecemeal legislation. The Legion, throughout its existence, called upon the Congress and upon the public to make certain such a plan was enacted and ready for the time when it would be needed. Unfortunately, however, time passed and it was not until the emergency was upon us that officials hurriedly tried to throw the plan together. But the fact that it is now adopted in practically every phase displays the wisdom of the Legion in having advocated it and in attempting to have it enacted into law years ago.

65691—42——24

Sheppard-May bill.—Our most recent universal-service bill in Congress was the Sheppard-Hill bill, which later became the Sheppard-May bill. This measure, setting forth our plan, proposed to—

1. Authorize the President to determine and publicly proclaim prices.
2. Authorize the President to make adjustments, when necessary, by public proclamation.
3. Authorize the drafting of the Nation's manpower between the ages of 21 and 31, subject to such conditions, exemptions, rules, and regulations as the President may prescribe.
4. Authorize the taking into the Military Establishment as civilians any persons engaged in the management or control of industrial or manufacturing establishments designated by the President.
5. Authorize the licensing of those classes determined by the President as necessary for the successful prosecution of war.
6. Authorize the fixing of priority in which orders may be filled by any manufacturer, dealer, producer, exporter, importer, or public service in the United States.
7. Fix a tax for the duration of the emergency of 95 percent of all income above the previous 3-year average, with proper adjustments for capital expenditures for war purposes by existing or new industries.
8. Fix a penalty of $100,000 or 1 year in jail, or both, in the discretion of the court, for violation.
9. Give the President power to create agencies, boards, and commissions and to employ necessary personnel to carry the purposes of the act into effect.

Price control.—As noted above in Nos. 1 and 2 of the Sheppard-May bill, our universal-service program advocated authorization in the President to control prices so that there would not again, during a war period, be that vicious spiraling which sent the cost of even the barest necessities to such ridiculous heights during the World War. With the setting up of the National Defense Advisory Committee, there was included a section therein to deal with control of prices—largely retail costs. This has proved ineffective, however, because prices and wages in many commodities have advanced rapidly and legislation now has been requested.

July 30, 1941, the President sent a message to Congress asking legislative authority to curb prices and he warned that inflationary price rises and the cost of living increases are threatening to undermine the defense effort. He stated: "We face inflation unless we act decisively and without delay." In general terms, the Chief Executive informed Congress as to what he believed should be the form of the legislative action and the manner of his application. He explained it should include authority to establish ceilings for prices and rents, to purchase materials and commodities when necessary, and to deal more extensively with excesses in the field of installment credit; and that to be effective, such authority must be flexible and subject to exercise through license or regulations "under expeditious and workable administrative procedures."

It will be observed, however, that no provision or recommendation has yet been made for the control over wages, which is absolutely necessary in any price-control plan and which the American Legion recommended for a number of years as part of such a control plan. Obviously, if wages are not controlled within a price-control program, when it is well known such wages are a vital part of manufacture, production, etc., then any such price-control plan does not seem feasible. However, many Members of Congress are convinced that wages must be included in a price-control plan and attention will be paid to this phase of such a plan.

Man draft.—No. 3 of the Sheppard-May bill provides for the drafting of the Nation's manpower between the ages of 21 and 31 during an emergency. Public, No. 783, approved September 16, 1940 (the Selective Service and Training Act), went beyond the Legion's recommendation and provided for the first peacetime draft of manpower for the Army in this Nation's history with age brackets now fixed at 21 to 28 years.

Factory control or requisition.—Another one of our plan's provisions is control over the management of factories producing war supplies. Such a section will be found in the Selective Service Act. It provides that upon the refusal of the officials of any plant, needed for national-defense purposes, to cooperate fully then the Government may take over such plant on a rental basis. Although the North American plant at Inglewood, Calif., was taken over by the Federal Government when that plant became strike-bound, the provision in the Selective Service Act was believed to be too restrictive. Thereupon, during the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, legislation was requested.

The request was made by the administration, through the War Department, and met with bitter opposition; so much so, that the War Department offered the original draft and two substitutes. Finally (July 21, 1941) the Senate passed a plant-requisitioning bill. Your national director had testified on the proposal and pointed out to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the final draft, as offered by the War Department, contained almost identical language with the Legion's proposal of past year and urged the committee to act expeditiously on the needed legislation. This proposes that the Government may requisition property upon payment of the "fair market value" and it is contended under this language the owner of property requisitioned would not be entitled to "consequential damages." The proposal also places a time limit on the operation of the property-conscription plan. The provisions as to "fair market value" and the time limit constitute the principal difference between S. 1579, as passed by the Senate, and the original bill, introduced at the request of the War Department.

June 23, 3 weeks after the original bill was introduced, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, presented to the committee a substitute measure materially limiting the powers originally requested.

The July 16 bill—the second substitute to be proposed by the administration—presents a return to the broad powers originally requested.

The original bill would have given the President power to requisition for defense use "property of any kind or character, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, or any part thereof."

Administration substitute No. 1 would have limited the President's requisitioning powers to "military or naval equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for manufacture of such equipment or munitions, or any patents, plans, designs, or rights controlling the production of such materials or supplies."

The Senate (July 21) passed the bill, S. 1579, providing for requisition of private property for defense purposes and sent it to the House.

Requisitioning of plants was also made part of the bill, S. 1524, to lower the draft ages. By a 345 to 17 vote, the House (July 10) approved reduction of the selective draft age limit from 35 to 27 but it amended the measure, as passed by the Senate, to eliminate a provision recommended by the House Committee on Military Affairs providing for the seizure of plants which were closed because of strikes. The House, by a vote of 119 to 86, also refused to assert in the bill that:

"Congress hereby declares that strikes or lock-outs in industries that impede or delay the national-defense effort are contrary to sound public policy, and that strikes or lock-outs in such industry in which either side refuses to recognize arbitration or mediation and to abide by the decisions thereof are hereby condemned."

This declaration, in identical language, had been adopted by the Senate. The Senate version also contained a strike-control program, giving more sweeping general powers to the President to act in strikes but much less drastic in statutory provisions than those recommended to the House by its own Military Affairs Committee. The Congress of Industrial Organizations brought heavy pressure to bear in the House to beat all strike-control provisions (through plant seizure) and some of the Members declared that they had been visited by labor representatives who "threatened" them in the next election in the event they supported these provisions.

The conference report on S. 1524 was made to the House July 29, with the Senate insisting on its version of the bill, but the House, by a vote of 255 to 114, rejected the conference report, and the bill was sent back to conference with instructions to the House conferees to insist upon a bill containing no plant seizure or antistrike amendments.

Licensing and priorities.—The Legion's universal service plan, as will be noted in Nos. 5 and 6 of the Sheppard-May bill, would authorize licensing and priorities. These are needed for the proper equipment of the armed forces during a war period and to properly provide for the civilian population.

October 22, 1940, the President established by Executive order a new board with sweeping powers to require production and delivery of all national-defense materials ahead of goods previously ordered by private industry. This Board was established within the National Defense Advisory Committee and consists of William S. Knudsen, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Leon Henderson, and Donald M. Nelson.

Legislation enacted on the subject of priorities include section 2 (a) of Public, 671, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 28, 1940, which authorizes the Presi-

dent to negotiate contracts for defense material with or without advertising or competitive bidding and all such defense contracts "shall, in the discretion of the President, take priority over all deliveries for private account or for export."

During the Seventy-seventh Congress there was enacted Public, 89, approved May 31, 1941, which authorizes priorities for lend-lease and defense contracts, subcontracts, or suborders; authorizes the President to allocate material for defense; and relieves persons, firms, and corporations of liability for default resulting from compliance with these provisions.

Excess-profits tax.—The Sheppard-May bill (No. 7 above) envisaged an excess-profit tax so that there would be no "war profiteers." This provision will be found in Public, 801, approved October 8, 1940, which is directed at taxing excess profits.

In addition, there has been reported to the House a tax bill designed to raise 3½ billions of dollars, and this is to be followed by other tax bills. There is no doubt but the tax bill will have been enacted into law by the time this report is read.

The President, in his press conference of July 15, 1941, commented that he looked for taxes to go higher each year from now on, indefinitely. As a result, both normal and war profits will be absorbed.

Penalties and Presidential power to enforce.—As noted above, No. 8 of the Sheppard-May bill would fix a penalty while No. 9 would give the President power to create necessary agencies, boards, and commissions. The President now has the latter power and exercised it to create various national-defense agencies prior to passage of needed legislation.

Practically all of the measures, such as the Selective Service Act, provide penalties for violation of the provisions.

Legion's plan.—From the foregoing, it will be seen that the universal service plan of the American Legion, advocated throughout the years of our existence but opposed in many quarters, is practically completed and in operation. Our organization's only regret is that the plan had not been adopted during the pre-emergency days, ready for effective operation at the start of the present national emergency.

WAR REFERENDUM

During the first, second, and the first part of the third sessions of the Seventy-sixth Congress various war referendum proposals seemed to be popular with Members of Congress. Practically all of the proposals pending in the Seventy-sixth Congress provided for an amendment to the Constitution under which it would be necessary to decide the question of declaring war, now vested in Congress by a national referendum. The best-known and most widely publicized one in the House was that introduced by Representative Louis Ludlow, Indiana, author of a similar resolution of the Seventy-fifth Congress, which was narrowly defeated. Again, in the Seventy-seventh Congress, Representative Ludlow introduced House Joint Resolution 1.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, by Senators Nye, Wheeler, Capper, La Follette, Clark of Idaho, and Shipstead, a proposal to require a national referendum before Congress could authorize or appropriate money for use of the armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere was offered to the Senate March 27. The Senators introduced their resolution a few hours after the President had signed the $7,000,000,000 British-aid appropriation bill. The proposal would require only a majority vote of the House and Senate and would not call for any action by the President.

It would direct Congress to call a "national advisory election" when and if it was faced with the question of sending land, naval, or air forces outside this hemisphere.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

National president: Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, Clinton, Ind.
National vice presidents: Mrs. R. Elton Warman, Morgantown, W. Va.; Mrs. Eben P. Keen, Honesdale, Pa.; Mrs. Harold Diers, Omaha, Nebr.; Mrs. George C. Burton, Louisville, Ky.; and Mrs. Roy L. Cook, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
National secretary: Mrs. Gwendolyn Wiggin MacDowell, Story City, Iowa.
National treasurer: Mrs. Cecilia Wenz, Indianapolis, Ind.
National chaplain: Mrs. Albert Greenlaw, Augusta, Maine.
National historian: Mrs. Carl H. Goetz, Detroit, Mich.

During this year of national emergency, the American Legion Auxiliary has put forth its fullest efforts to aid the American Legion in the Legion's program of service to America. All of its established activities have been carried forward with undiminished vigor and new activities initiated to meet emergency needs. Membershp increase has continued, another new high record being established.

First interest of the Auxiliary this year, of course, has been directed by events toward the security of the Nation. The national-defense program, by which the Auxiliary has worked for adequate defenses for many years, was continued and expanded. The annual women's patriotic conference on national defense was held in Washington, D. C., with the Auxiliary's national president serving as chairman, and with Auxiliary delegates from every department attending. Joint defense meetings with the Legion were held in three-fourths of the departments. Vigorous support was given to the Legion's program of national-defense legislation.

A national-defense essay contest was held among the high-school children of the Nation, and a window-display contest resulted in national-defense window displays in hundreds of cities. Auxiliary units throughout the country worked with their Legion posts in the United Service Organizations and aluminum drives.

Registration of Auxiliary members for emergency voluntary service was carried out by the Auxiliary as a special national project. Approximately one-fourth of the Auxiliary's half-million members registered, filling out a questionnaire listing the type of work they would be able to do in an emergency. Classified lists of these volunteers have been supplied to the Legion posts, Red Cross, and civil authorities of the communities where they live.

In hundreds of communities Auxiliary units took over the entire responsibility for local Red Cross work, inviting other organizations to participate. Hundreds of thousands of garments and articles were made for the Red Cross. Five thousand members took first-aid courses from the Red Cross, and others took courses such as nurse's aid, home nursing, motor mechanics, radio and ambulance corps, to better prepare themselves for emergency service.

Auxiliary members aided in the registration for selective service and in the work of the selective-service boards. Units located near training camps have sponsored dances, card parties, and other entertainments for the men in camp. Magazines, books, and phonograph records have been contributed to the camps.

This year's conditions also have placed great emphasis on Americanism activities, and a three-part program has been carried out with great energy and enthusiasm. Adult education, youth activities, and conservation comprised the three parts of the program.

Adult education was stressed during the first part of the year. Thousands of Americanism meetings, public rallies, citizenship classes, and naturalization ceremonies were held. One or more Americanism meetings were held by 5,743 local units, 26 departments conducted State-wide Americanism conferences, and more than 6,000 public rallies of every type were sponsored. Fifteen hundred units sponsored citizenship classes for aliens, and 887 naturalization ceremonies were conducted.

The two major Americanism youth activities were an essay contest and girls' states. The essay contest was conducted in 46 departments with well over 45,000 children contesting. Twenty-four departments conducted a girls' state, giving practical experience in governmental processes to approximately 3,000 young women.

Girl Scout troops sponsored numbered 4,038; Campfire Girl groups, 339; and 4–H Clubs, 204. A flag survey to determine how many public buildings and schoolrooms were without flags was conducted by 40 departments, and 7,008 flags were presented. Wide use of patriotic films was reported, with 423 units having them exhibited in local theaters.

In the conservation part of the Americanism program, planting of forests and groups of trees was stressed. Reports show 21,960 acres of forest planted, with 2,026,022 additional single trees planted through the efforts of auxiliary members.

In its desire to help make America more secure against today's dangers, the Auxiliary has not forgotten the men who gave health and strength to protect America 23 years ago. Its program for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans has been carried on as a sacred trust. Again every veteran confined to a hospital at Christmas received a gift from the Auxiliary, a total of 104,751 being remembered. Visits were made to the homes of 17,001 hospitalized veterans at Christmas time. Christmas-gift shops maintained at many hospitals enabled disabled veterans to send home Christmas gifts.

Contributions of 10 cents a member for the special national rehabilitation fund were again requested, and up to July 25, $47,994.24 had been contributed, from which a donation of $25,000 was made to the American Legion. Rehabilitation conferences were sponsored by the Auxiliary in each of the 5 areas of the country. Hospital-visitors schools were conducted to train Auxiliary members for their work with the disabled in the hospitals, approximately 100,000 visits to hospitals being made during the year. The Auxiliary has continued to sell occupational therapy articles for the veterans, to promote hobby shops, and to furnish insulin and other medicines. Personal contact with the veteran and follow-up service after he leaves the hospital have been stressed.

Welfare of America's children continued to absorb much of the Auxiliary's energies during the year. Working in close cooperation with the American Legion, with the theme "The security of a nation depends upon the individual family homes of the nation," the Auxiliary developed three definite points to support this theme, as follows:

1. Preservation of the American home as the first and greatest need for our children.

2. A project through which every post, unit, voiture, and salon can demonstrate some special accomplishment in the interest of a specific child or child welfare generally that might not otherwise have been accomplished without the April activities.

3. The needs of the child as exemplified in the American Legion's "whole-child" program—the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual well-being of the child.

The Auxiliary again contributed $10,000 to the Legion's child-welfare funds. Auxiliary workers participated in the area conferences with the Legion child-welfare workers. The vast number of children aided and the large amount of money expended in child-welfare activities is shown in the joint Legion and Auxiliary tabulations included in the report of the Legion's national child-welfare division.

Work of providing opportunities for higher education for orphans of veterans was continued, with increased interest in this activity being shown. In several departments new student-loan funds were created and in others existing loan funds increased. Approximately 450 war and post-war orphans were assisted by these loan funds. The Auxiliary cooperated actively with the Legion in securing scholarships and other educational aids and in bringing knowledge of the opportunities available to the orphans.

Full support of the Auxiliary's half million members has been given to the Legion's legislative program, the Auxiliary cooperating with the Legion to win public support for legislative measures endorsed by the Legion. Reports from the departments show full efforts to aid the Legion in both State and national legislative work.

Auxiliary units throughout the Nation have endeavored to improve conditions in the communities in which they are located through a wide variety of community-service projects. Excellent health programs were carried out, including the purchase of 22 iron lungs and other special equipment for hospitals. Many thousands of books were collected for libraries and camps, and a number of traveling libraries were put into operation in nearly every department. Safety programs were another prominent part of the Auxiliary's community-service work.

The Auxiliary also gave active cooperation to the Legion's efforts to improve employment conditions for World War veterans. In nearly every department extensive educational programs on the value of veterans as employees were conducted by means of speakers, radio, and the press. National and State legislation relating to veterans' employment was supported.

Through study of colonial America the Auxiliary has endeavored to acquaint its members more closely with the inspiring history of the country and to stimulate patriotism by spreading knowledge of the heroic deeds of the Nation's founders. Colonial-study programs have been widely carried out by units, and a national contest conducted for stories of pioneers written by junior members.

Under a new program begun this year, the Auxiliary promoted better understanding of the Latin American republics by Nation-wide pan-American study. The program developed wide interest and awakened Auxiliary members to the need for solidarity among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Study groups, talks, pageants, Spanish language classes, reading circles, book reviews, stamp collections, scrap books, and friendship quilts were means used by Auxiliary units to foster interest in pan-American countries.

More than 11½ millions of memorial poppies were distributed by the Auxiliary this year, to be worn in honor of the World War dead and to raise funds for the welfare of the disabled veterans and dependent families of veterans. This figure

was an increase of more than 1,000,000 over last year. The poppies were made in Government hospital and Auxiliary work rooms in 40 departments, giving employment to many hundreds of disabled veterans. Eighty thousand Auxiliary members took part in the distribution of the flowers. As the largest part of the money raised remained in the local communities to finance local Legion and Auxiliary welfare activities, no accurate report of the total funds raised is possible.

Music has played a prominent part in Auxiliary activities this year, with many Auxiliary glee clubs, quartettes, trios, and other musical groups active in all parts of the country. The music program will have its grand finale at the national music contest to be conducted at the national convention in Milwaukee.

In all parts of the Auxiliary program junior members have taken an active and effective part. Approximately 50,000 of these members, daughters of World War veterans under 18 years of age, were enrolled this year, and they conducted activities suitable to their ages.

Publication of a national magazine, the National News of the American Legion Auxiliary, has been continued this year to carry information about the national program and news of activities to the units and members throughout the country.

The Auxiliary has enjoyed continued growth this year, again establishing a new all-time high membership record. July 31, 515,888 members were enrolled, an increase of 18,777 over the same date last year, and a gain of 11,589 over the previous high record. All except 9 of the 52 departments had exceeded their quotas. Approximately 200 new units were organized during the year. Reports from departments show that 39,689 new members joined the organization, while 22,834 members were lost through delinquency of dues.

Due to increased membership, income of the Auxiliary has increased during the years, and as budget provisions have been kept closely, reserves have been strengthened. The national organization invested $40,000 in national-defense bonds.

The organization year will close with the twenty-first national convention, to be held in Milwaukee, September 15 to 18. The year has seen the Auxiliary expand its undertakings to meet the demands of emergency conditions, and to carry out its full responsibilities as America's largest patriotic organization of women. The beginning of the new year will find it stronger than ever before in numbers, inspired by the past year's achievements, and ready for every call for service which may come to it during the year ahead.

ENID LEMSTRA,
(Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra),
National President, American Legion Auxiliary.

REPORT OF THE FORTY AND EIGHT

Chef de Chemin de Fer: Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., Denver, Colo.
Sous Chefs de Chemin de Fer: Dr. A. H. Wittmann, Philadelphia, Pa.; John A. Johnson, Brentwood, Md.; Dr. L. J. Kosminsky, Texarkana, Ark.; Oscar C. Lamp, Tucson, Ariz.; Harry Weatherill, Brockton, Mass.; and Harry W. Jesperson, Lincoln, Nebr.
Commissaire Intendant National: N. Carl Nielsen, Gig Harbor, Wash.
Correspondant National: Charles W. Ardery, Indianapolis, Ind.
Avocat National: Frank L. Hagaman, Kansas City, Kans.
Conducteur National: Emil Wingad, Eau Claire, Wis.
Historien National: Phil E. Clements, Indianapolis, Ind.
Aumonier National: Rev. William G. Quick, Puyallup, Wash.
Gardes de la Porte National: Anthony J. Corcoran, Detroit, Mich.; Jack J. Keegan, Portland, Oreg.
Drapeau National: Andrew W. Lull, Greensboro, N. C.
Finance Committee: L. A. Wilkerson, Vincennes, Ind.; Spence S. Eccles, Ogden, Utah, and N. Carl Nielsen, Gig Harbor, Wash.
Executive Committee of Cheminots Nationaux: Percy N. Gash, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Fortier, Kankakee, Ill.; and Roscoe Murray, Upton, Ky.

La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, the Forty and Eight, has made strong progress throughout the year of 1940–41. Its membership has increased to a new high record and all of its activities have been carried forward with increased energy and effectiveness. Full strength of the organization has been devoted to aiding the American Legion serve America during this year of emergency.

Again the Forty and Eight made the enrollment of members for the Legion one of its foremost activities. Members of the Forty and Eight throughout the country were urged to enroll new and renewal members for the Legion and were given

special awards for success in this work. Up to July 31, a total of 195,603 Legion members enrolled through the efforts of voyageurs of the Forty and Eight had been reported to voiture nationale.

Welfare of unfortunate children of veterans continued to be a major interest of the Forty and Eight. Again each voyageur contributed 50 cents with his annual dues to the national child-welfare fund, from which emergency aid was extended to many children through the Legion's national child-welfare program. Projects of many kinds for improving the health and opportunities of underprivileged children were carried out by voitures locaux in all parts of the country, and thousands of individual voyageurs worked effectively in the child-welfare projects of the Legion.

The Forty and Eight's child health work was continued and expanded this year. The campaign against diphtheria, begun in 1932 as a special Forty and Eight project, was carried forward, a vast number of children being made immune to the disease. Work was advanced against other diseases which claim the lives of both children and adults. Many voitures purchased iron lungs, baby incubators, respirators, and other special equipment for their local hospitals.

The Legion's efforts to combat subversive activities and to build better American citizenship received most enthusiastic support from the Forty and Eight. Hundreds of voyageurs were among the leaders and workers in the Legion's fight against un-American activities. Others took important part in Legion Boys' States, junior baseball, and similar citizenship work. Many voyageurs sponsored one or more boys at the Boys' States.

The national-defense activities of the Legion also received most vigorous Forty and Eight support. Voyageurs were among the leaders in organizing State guard units, air-raid warning service, aluminum drives, and defense-bond sales. They also joined in the activities by which the Legion help stimulate America's patriotic spirit.

Not forgetting the men who gave health and strength for America in the last war, the Forty and Eight has been active for the welfare and happiness of the veterans in Government hospitals and other disabled men. Many visits to hospitals have been made, entertainment provided, parties given, and gifts presented.

The primary purpose of the Forty and Eight, to serve as a playground for the Legion, where hard-working Legionnaires can get together in a spirit of good fellowship and fun, has not been overlooked this year. Promenades and wrecks have been frequent in all parts of the Nation, bringing members of different Legion posts and departments together, and giving them an opportunity to become closer friends, thus promoting closer cooperation in Legion work.

By inviting into its membership Legionnaires who have distinguished themselves in the ranks of the Legion, the Forty and Eight continues its sound, steady growth this year. July 31 there were 43,665 members in good standing, compared with an enrollment of 42,115 on the same date last year.

The Twenty-second Promenade Nationale, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., September 14 to 17, will bring this highly successful year to a close, and will find the Forty and Eight in better position than ever before to go forward in support of the American Legion's program of service to America.

REPORT OF THE EIGHT AND FORTY

With undaunted courage in meeting situations arising to face every organization in these unusual days, the members of La Boutique des Huit Chapeau et Quarante Femmes (the Eight and Forty) have again given a year of untiring effort to their parent organization, the American Legion Auxiliary, and to their own salons, petit and departemental.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are designated as a fun and fellowship organization, we are most mindful of our term "Honor Society of the American Legion Auxiliary" and endeavor to live up to this name to the utmost. To this end our program for this past year was outlined and accepted wholeheartedly by the membership with the following results:

1. A continuance of the special assignment, "Tuberculosis control, primary type among children." In furtherance of this objective, $1,000 was presented to the National Jewish Hospital in Denver to endow one bed for children of war veterans.

2. Continued child-welfare relief by the local petit salons. Hundreds of hours of service and contributions totaling a monetary value of some $70,000 have been

given in this activity, which covers every phase of social service in connection with children.

3. Ten percent increase in membership. Approximately 700 new names have been added to our rolls and every indication is given that our national goal of 10 percent increase will be reached. Eight new petit salons have been chartered this year.

4. Vigorous efforts to be made in securing Legion and auxiliary memberships. Ninety percent of the salons reporting show through their personal efforts in excess of 60,000 new and renewal members have been secured for the auxiliary.

5. Present national program. The personal program of salon national, that of donations to various worth-while institutions, has been carried out as mandated by the Boston convention. The Departement of Arizona was presented a check for the Eight and Forty health center in Tucson. The annual donation to the Legion's national child-welfare division was given so that it could be administered as a separate fund used for unusual cases for which no other aid is available. The Carol Marks Memorial, established 2 years ago, has cared for more than 200 children this year. Donations have been made to equip a new surgery at the St. Petersburg Hospital for crippled children, sponsored by the American Legion of Florida.

Scholarships. For the past 2 years scholarships have been given in each of the five child-welfare areas, $1,000 a year being used. Seven children are being awarded scholarships this year and are planning to start to college in the fall with this aid.

It is our hope as the year closes thatd our organization will have proved itself so worth while that it will be the wish and desire of every eligible auxiliary member to join our ranks, and that it may truthfully be said of us: "You are an asset to the community, State, and Nation, and to the American Legion and Auxiliary."

ALYCE J. GILL,
(Mrs. Alyce J. Gill),
Chapeau National.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MILO J. WARNER, Ohio, *National Commander*
Brigadier WILLIAM G. GILKS, Texas, *National Chaplain*

PAST NATIONAL COMMANDERS

Bennett C. Clark, Missouri.
Franklin D'Olier, New Jersey.
John G. Emery, Michigan.
Hanford MacNider, Iowa.
Alvin M. Owsley, Texas.
John R. Quinn, California.
James A. Drain, District of Columbia.
Howard P. Savage, Illinois.
Edward E. Spafford, New York.
Paul V. McNutt, Indiana.
Henry L. Stevens, Jr., North Carolina.
Louis A. Johnson, West Virginia.
Edward A. Hayes, Illinois.
Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., California.
Ray Murphy, Iowa.
Harry W. Colmery, Kansas.
Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts.
Stephen F. Chadwick, Washington.
Raymond J. Kelly, Michigan.

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDERS

Erwin A. Froyd, Wyoming.
James L. McCrory, Nebraska.
Harold P. Redden, Massachusetts.
Edward R. Stirling, Pennsylvania.
Alcee S. Legendre, Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT COMMITTEEMEN

Alabama, Dr. F. M. Inge.
Alaska, Roland H. Stock.
Arizona, William R. Bourdon.
Arkansas, Sam Rorex.
California, Thomas J. Riordan.
Canada, Clarence Simpson.
Colorado, James P. Logan.
Connecticut, J. Fred Collins.
Delaware, George D. Hill.
District of Columbia, J. J. Malloy.
Florida, Joe S. Clark.
France, James L. McCann.
Georgia, J. P. Kelly.
Hawaii, Harry F. Cooper.
Idaho, Alfred W. Shepherd.
Illinois, Karl Nash.
Indiana, Isadore Levine.
Iowa, R. O. Garber.
Italy, Mrs. Julia Wheelock.
Kansas, Sam Brolund.
Kentucky, Frank D. Rash.
Louisiana, J. A. Partridge.
Maine, Edward J. Quinn.
Maryland, J. Bryan Hobbs.
Massachusetts, Stephen C. Garrity.
Mexico, W. S. Sollenberger.
Michigan, David V. Addy.
Minnesota, Michael F. Murray.
Mississippi, Adrian H. Boyd.
Missouri, Charles L. Brown.
Montana, Ory J. Armstrong.
Nebraska, Clinton Brome.
Nevada, I. A. Lougaris.
New Hampshire, Maurice F. Devine.
New Jersey, William G. McKinley.
New Mexico, Edwin G. Hobbs.
New York, Jeremiah F. Cross.
North Carolina, W. Bryan Booe.
North Dakota, William Stern.
Ohio, Eli A. Jensen.
Oklahoma, Lt. Col. Hugh Askew.
Oregon, W. J. Chamberlin.
Panama, O. E. McKay.
Pennsylvania, J. Guy Griffith.
Philippine Islands, Gen. Frank Parker.
Puerto Rico, Dr. J. H. Font.
Rhode Island, Frank E. McCaffrey.
South Carolina, George D. Levy.
South Dakota, R. A. Schenkenberger.
Tennessee, Col. Roane Waring.
Texas, Dr. W. J. Danforth.
Utah, Spence S. Eccles.
Vermont, H. Nelson Jackson.
Virginia, Gates R. Richardson.
Washington, E. C. Knoebel.
West Virginia, W. Elliott Neffien.
Wisconsin, Frank L. Greenya.
Wyoming, George Johns.

The functions of the national executive committee are explained in article VII of the constitution of the American Legion, as follows:

"SECTION 1. Between national conventions, the administrative power shall be vested in the national executive committee, which shall be composed of the

national commander, the national vice commanders, and the national chaplain in office, and one national executive committeeman and one alternate from each department to be elected as such department shall determine, the alternate to act only in the absence of the committeeman.

"SEC. 2. The term of office of such national executive committeemen and alternates shall be 2 years. The term of office of each national executive committeeman and alternate shall commence immediately upon the adjournment of the national convention next ensuing after their election and shall end at the adjournment of the second next succeeding annual convention.

"SEC. 3. Members of the national executive committee shall be delegates to the national convention, with vote, which votes shall be exercised with their respective departments."

Section 5, article VI, of the national constitution, provides that—

"All past national commanders, while in good standing in their respective posts, shall be members for life of the national executive committee, without vote, and shall also be life delegates to all national conventions of the American Legion, with vote, to be exercised by them with their respective departments."

The bylaws of the Legion provide, in article I, as follows:

"SECTION 1. In case of death, resignation, or removal by his respective department of any national committeeman or alternate to the national executive committee, the successor shall be selected as such department shall determine and shall serve for the remainder of such unexpired term.

"SEC. 2. The national executive committee shall meet within 24 hours after the adjournment of the national convention and shall also meet in November and May and immediately preceding the holding of the succeeding national convention. Special meetings may be held upon reasonable notice at the call of the national commander. The national commander shall call a meeting of the national executive committee upon the written request of national executive committeemen from 15 or more departments.

"SEC. 3. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum of the national executive committee.

"SEC. 4. The national commander shall name such committees as he shall deem advisable, subject to ratification by the national executive committee at its next meeting succeeding the appointment.

"SEC. 5. The national commander shall appoint, subject to ratification by the national executive committee, a national finance committee, to be composed of three members. Of the three members appointed following the national convention of 1922, one shall serve for 1 year, one for 2 years, and one for 3 years; thereafter each succeeding appointee shall serve for the full 3-year term, or until removed by the majority vote of the national executive committee. The national commander and the national treasurer shall be ex officio members of said committee and the national adjutant shall be ex officio secretary of the said committee. The national finance committee shall be charged with the preparation of the yearly budget and the handling of funds under that budget, and such other duties as shall be prescribed by the national executive committee, subject to the approval of the national executive committee.

"SEC. 6. There shall be the following standing committees: National rehabilitation committee, national Americanism commission, national child welfare committee, and national legislative committee. The committees shall consist of such number of members of the American Legion as the national executive committee may, from time to time, determine. Appointments to such committees shall be made by the national executive committee. The term of office of each member of such committees shall be 3 years, one-third thereof to be chosen each year under such initial regulations as the national executive committee shall prescribe.

"SEC. 7. The national executive committee shall provide for the appointment and employment of such subordinate officers and employees as may be needed for the administration of the affairs of the American Legion, and prescribe their duties and emoluments.

"SEC. 8. All questions affecting the election, eligibility, and conduct of national officers shall be referred to and determined by the national executive committee. All questions affecting the election, eligibility, and conduct of the national committeeman from any department, or of department officers, or members of department executive committees, shall be referred to and determined by the executive committee of the department involved, which shall be the final authority thereon, except and provided that no candidate for nomination or election to, or no

incumbent of, any remunerative elective public office shall be eligible to serve as national executive committeeman or as alternate national executive committeeman from any department, and the question of eligibility in such case shall be determined by the national executive committee as the final authority thereon."

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

NORMAN M. LYON, California, *Chairman*
H. WEIR COOK, Indiana, *Vice Chairman*

Carlyle Godske, Wisconsin.
Sumter P. Smith, Alabama.
George E. Broome, Texas.
R. G. Carr, Texas.
David S. Ingalls, Ohio.
John Dwight Sullivan, New York.
Harry W. Berdie, Mexico.

Immediately upon the appointment of the commission an examination of the broad objectives of this commission, whose mission assumes increasing importance in the light of continuing military and civil developments in the field of aviation, was made.

These are:

(*a*) The establishment and maintenance of a sound national policy with respect to military aeronautics.

(*b*) The promotion of civil aeronautics as a necessary adjunct of the national defense, national development, and community welfare.

(*c*) The furtherance of the interest of the American Legion through areonautics.

Due to budgetary limitations a meeting of the commission could not be scheduled before May 1941. Rather than remain quiescent in the interim the chairman consulted with the immediate past chairman, the vice chairman, the national commander, the national adjutant, and the assistant national adjutant in December 1940, with the result that specific action to achieve the objectives of the commission noted above, during the current year, were instituted.

Among these were the furtherance of recruitment in the Army and Navy flight courses, the furtherance of the program to complete the 250 strategically located large airports throughout the country, and the effort to promote greater interest in and results from the national air round-up in 1941, by tying in department round-ups, by the awarding of trophies to departments for excellent results, and by the dedication of the round-up to Legionnaires who have returned to the service.

At the beginning of the Legion year there was considerable confusion regarding the situation in military and commercial aviation with rumors to the effect that the productive activities and military efforts were variously in excellent, good, indifferent, or bad condition. Suggestion was made and consideration given to a possible trip of inspection throughout the country by the chairman. Decision against this was made on the basis that, first, time should be given for the industry to adjust itself and go into high gear, that any investigation to be worth while would consume a considerable amount of time and expense and entail the expert advice of industrial and production engineers, and that such a project might only add to the vocal confusion at the time. The judgment has been borne out by the fact that while the aviation manufacturing industry and the military organizations of the Army and Navy aviation services have not performed some of the impossibilities hysterically expected of them by certain groups, they have built and organized at a rapid rate, the results achieved have been commendable, and the situation in general is clarifying favorably.

To quote a few figures with regard to the situation at the time even of the aeronautics commission meeting:

(*a*) *Army.*—There were approximately 5,000 student pilots in training; since the beginning of the expansion program July 1940, 13,758 mechanics had been trained; aircraft of all types on hand aggregated 4,500; 5,000 Regular and Reserve pilots were on active duty; the Air Corps had over 100,000 enlisted men.

(*b*) *Navy.*—There were over 2,000 student pilots in training; there were 3,500 mechanics in training; aircraft of all types of serviceable quality totaled about 3,000; about 4,000 Regular and Reserve pilots were on active duty.

(*c*) *Lighter-than-air.*—A program for 48 nonrigid airships, each with a capacity of 400,000 cubic feet, 250 feet long, were authorized, with 6 under construction; a bill had been introduced to establish shore facilities for these nonrigid airships in the Boston, Hatteras, and San Francisco areas at a cost of approximately

$17,000,000; there is authorization for a rigid airship of 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity; the Navy had 22 pilots and 200 enlisted men, with the Army having slightly fewer in this branch.

(*d*) *Manufacturing.*—Productive floor space had been increased in 1 year from 10,000,000 to 24,000,000 square feet; total employees had been increased from 120,000 to 226,000. The 1939 estimate of production for all types was 5,856 planes; for 1940, 12,548; and for 1941, 26,000 planes; the military production had jumped from 351 in January 1940 to about 1,300 in April 1941; the annual dollar output of the industry increased from $225,000,000 in 1939 to $544,000,000 in 1940.

(*e*) *Miscellaneous.*—There were nearly 2,500 airports, about 800 partially or fully lighted; there were over 300 seaplane bases or anchorages, 15 lighted; there were 200 approved Civil Aeronautics Authority training schools; there were over 12,500 civil planes; the civilian pilot-training program had furnished nearly 1,500 students for the Army and 250 for the Navy.

As further bearing out the fact that the situation is growing better continuously, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce (July 31, 1941) announced the production of 7,423 military planes for the first 6 months of 1941, which was more than 1,000 more than the entire output for 1940. It was further stated that 11,647 planes had been produced in the year July 1940 to July 1941. Indicating an ascending schedule was the fact that June was the record month, with 1,476 military aircraft produced. As of date of writing of this report, August 1, the chamber expects to reach close to 20,000 planes for 1941, tripling the 1940 record. While this indicates real progress, the industry must be spurred on to even greater efforts and the commission and the Legion should support that effort with its entire energy.

The ninth aerial round-up, in spite of the fact that many service planes previously participating could not do so this year, broke all records regarding membership cards carried, with 76,889 delivered to national headquarters, bringing the total of members to 1,009,524, the first time it has gone over the million mark at the air round-up. Trophies were awarded the Department of Georgia for bringing in the greatest percentage of its quota at the round-up and two trophies to the Department of Illinois for the most planes participating and for the most member air-miles of Legionnaires participating. These trophies were presented as the National Commander Milo J. Warner Aerial Round-up Trophy, National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel Aerial Round-up Trophy, and Assistant National Adjutant Donald G. Glascoff Aerial Round-up Trophy. The aeronautics commission extends its thanks to the membership director for his untiring efforts and enthusiasm, which resulted so successfully at this round-up.

With the approval of the national commander, the chairman obtained from the proper authorities in the War and Navy Departments authentic information on the requirements, training facts, and needs of the flying cadet branch of both services. This information was sent out in the form of a personal letter from the national commander, countersigned by the chairman of the aeronautics commission, requesting the cooperation of all posts in the furtherance of recruitment in those branches. This letter went to every post commander in the Legion. The results have been most favorable. At the air round-up banquet, the speakers, Brig. Gen. Davenport Johnson, United States Army, in charge of training for the Army Air Corps, and Commander A. K. Doyle, United States Navy, in charge of training of flight cadets for the Navy, both paid frank tribute to the Legion's assistance on this most important work.

The aeronautics commission met at national headquarters, Indianapolis, May 1. The commission in its meeting approved the interim activities with the exception of the airport matter, but in view of the fact that that goal has been reached by the Civil Areonautics Authority, it was thought best to take no further steps regarding the completion of the 250 strategically located, large, all-year, usable auxiliary airport projects of the Authority.

The commission made a number of recommendations which were approved by the executive committee and put into effect. It recommended that Congress appropriate adequate funds to speedily implement the Navy's program for nonrigid airships and for shore facilities for them. Representation was made to the President, Secretary of Navy, congressional committees, chiefs of bureaus, with the result that the appropriation for shore facilities was made as requested.

Recommendation for authorization and appropriation for rigid airship program was handled in the same way, but as yet has not been adopted by the Government.

The commission felt that the coordination of national round-ups with State round-ups was desirable and that plans for an airplane relay system be set up

for the advancement of membership cards from the various departments to Indianapolis for the next air round-up. A committee of the commission is working out plans.

The commission's recommendation that the civilian pilot training program of the Department of Commerce be integrated with the training programs of the Army and Navy with special attention to calling for like physical examinations and requirements, and prerequiring trainees to bind themselves by oath or commitment for further use in the Army or Navy air services has been called to the attention of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Steps seem to have been taken toward ends requested.

In line with the recommendation that our program of aid to the recruitment of Army and Navy flight students be continued and that through the national organization of the American Legion quotas for the procurement of flight student candidates for the Army and Navy be set up, the assistant national adjutant worked out the quotas, and the national commander in August sent out to every department a strong letter outlining assistance to recruitment in general, and to Army and Navy flight schools candidates in particular, noting the quotas of the departments.

A recommendation regarding a separate striking air arm which had engendered considerable debate in the commission was not approved by the national executive committee.

A recommendation to increase appropriation for the commission by $1,000 for the year following the Milwaukee convention, in addition to its present annual appropriation, so that the intent of the Legion that two meetings of the aeronautics commission can be carried out in the next Legion year, was referred to the national finance committee.

There will be some funds remaining unused in the budget of the commission, but not sufficient to permit of the calling of a meeting, with defraying of expenses of the commission, before the Milwaukee convention. The $1,000 additional appropriation will permit meetings which the commission feels will be sufficient during the coming year, unless special ones are required on call of the national commander or for other exceptional reasons.

Many departments have had active aeronautics commissions. The national commission has advised with and assisted these commissions in every way possible. The departments of District of Columbia, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California were particularly active. All departments have given their sincere efforts to the projects of this commission.

The commission wishes to express its thanks to the national commander and staff for the fullest cooperation which it has at all times received. Particular expressions are likewise rendered to National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel and Assistant National Adjutant Donald G. Glascoff for their advice, counsel, and particularly for assistance in handling of the details for the aerial round-up.

BOYS' STATE COMMITTEE

B. A. Brooks, Arkansas, *Chairman*

Jess G. Davis, Florida.
Fred G. Fraser, District of Columbia.
Hugh H. Hickey, Massachusetts.
William S. Konold, Ohio.
Robert B. McDougle, West Virginia.
Hayes Kennedy, Advisory Member, Illinois.
James F. O'Neil, New Hampshire, Chairman Americanism Commission.
H. L. Chaillaux, California, Director.
C. M. Wilson, Illinois, Assistant Director.
R. Worth Shumaker, West Virginia, Assistant Director.

In November 1940 the national executive committee established a new Boys' State commitete by passage of the following resolution:

"Resolution 31: Whereas, Boys' State is a vital part of the Americanism program of the American Legion and becoming more important year by year: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved, by the national executive committee of the American Legion in regular meeting assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., on this, the 21st day of November 1940*, That a special committee on Boys' State be created, to be composed of six members, to serve as follows: Two members for 1 year, two members for 2 years, and two members for 3 years, and their successors to be appointed for a period of 3 years each, which committee is to work under the supervision and direction of the national Americanism commission, with the chairman to be elected by the

committee, and the members of the committee to be designated by the national commander, the said committee to coordinate and unify the work of Boys' State in the several departments of the American Legion."

The chairman of this national committee and the advisory member came to national headquarters of the American Legion January 25–26, 1941, to attend the annual Boys' State Conference. More than 40 department representatives were in attendance, representing 21 departments. During this 2-day Boys' State discussion there was a complete exchange of programs, ideas, and accomplishments. It was agreed there that while it was not possible or advisable to operate the Boys' State program on identical lines in all departments, much good can be accomplished through this annual meeting.

There was a special meeting of the Boys' State committee held at national headquarters the first week of May 1941. The committee members who were in attendance studied the progress of Boys' State to date and offered some specific suggestions for the future development of the activity and recommended the adoption of the Boys' State program by the 14 departments not yet sponsoring a State.

The following recommendations were submitted by the Boys' State committee to the National Americanism Commission:

"It was recommended that a prepared list of outstanding speakers be made available to Boys' State directors.

"It was further recommended that the State winners of the national oratorical contest be invited to give a talk to Boys' State.

"It was also recommended that the various Boys' State committees attempt to get speakers who will talk on subjects of particular interest to the boys.

"It was further suggested that directors should attempt to prevent speakers from making purely partisan speeches before Boys' States.

"It was also suggested that every assistance possible should be given to States not now having Boys' State to get them started in this splendid program.

"It was further recommended that the national Americanism director invite the attendance of the department commanders and department adjutants where there is no Boys' State, to nearby States to stimulate their interest in establishing this program in their own State.

"This committee further recommends to the Americanism commission that a permanent badge for Boys' State be made available on which shall be inscribed the year and the State and that the emblem division be requested to go into the matter as to cost and advisability of such an emblem.

"It is also suggested that the emblem division be requested to ascertain the advisability of securing sweat shirts for the various department Boys' States at a minimum cost.

"It is further suggested that the Americanism commission secure data from each department where a Boys' State is held as to the cost per capita, what they give for that cost, and the length of time the boy is in Boys' State, as well as the program of Boys' State, number of boys in each Boys' State, and number of counselors for each Boys' State.

"This committee recommends to any department that now has a Boys' State the pamphlet, The Flag of the United States. They may be purchased from the emblem division at $4.50 a thousand. This should be done in order that these pamphlets may be given to each boy during his stay with Boys' State.

"It is also recommended that the various departments should not overlook the possibility of obtaining as a speaker for their Boys' State a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

This year 34 States operated Boys' States. Approximately 15,000 young Americans participated in these citizenship training schools.

The following departments took part: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

It is hoped that several new States will find it possible to take part in the Boys' State program in 1942. The special Boys' State committee will work diligently with the national Americanism commission to that end.

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

HARRY BENOIT, Idaho, *Chairman*

Carl H. Smith, Michigan — Thomas W. McCaw, Ohio

This committee held a meeting at national headquarters in Indianapolis April 30. All of the members of the committee were present. Several proposed amendments to both the constitution and bylaws were considered. A report was made to the national executive committee recommending the approval of two proposed amendments to the constitution and three proposed amendments to the bylaws. These were approved by the national executive committee and appear on pages 39 and 40 of digest of minutes of the May 1941 meeting of the national executive committee. These proposed amendments will be submitted to the convention constitutional amendments committee for consideration and recommendation to the national convention.

Various other proposed amendments were taken under advisement. Since its meeting in April, proposed amendments were referred to this committee by the resolutions subcommittee of the national executive committee for study and report. These, together with other proposed amendments now before this committee, will receive the attention and consideration of the committee at its next meeting and a report will be made to the national executive committee.

CONTESTS SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

MATTY B. BAIN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

Arch M. Cantrall, West Virginia.
Harry B. Henderson, Jr., Wyoming.
Raymond R. McEvoy, Massachusetts.
J. M. Henry, Minnesota.
Chester D. Fuller, New York.
Raymond B. Townsley, Indiana.
Thomas W. Miller, Nevada.
Vesey Walker, California.

The national executive committee of the American Legion, at its meeting, November 21–22, 1940, approved the holding of the following national contests at the Milwaukee convention: American Legion Band, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, American Legion Rifle Drill Team, American Legion Color Guard, American Legion Chorus, American Legion golf, Sons of American Legion Band, Sons of American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, and sponsored junior drum and bugle corps.

All contests, with the exception of the American Legion chorus and golf contests, are to be held the first day of the convention, Monday, September 15. The American Legion chorus contest is to be held Sunday afternoon, September 14. The golf contest will be held at the discretion of the local contests committee of the Milwaukee convention corporation.

Rules and regulations for the above contests were all printed and distributed to all departments and to all known musical organizations. No basic changes from previous years were made in rules and regulations as previously established for the American Legion color guard, American Legian rifle drill team, Sons of the American Legion drum and bugle corps, or the sponsored junior drum and bugle corps contests. No basic changes were made for Sons of the American Legion band contest or American Legion chorus contest with the exception of the contest selections.

The only basic change made in the rules and regulations for the American Legion band contest affected the eligibility for membership requirement. The membership must be bona fide residents of the departments to which the contesting unit is accredited. The only other changes in the Legion band rules were in the contest selections.

The only major change made in the rules for the American Legion drum and bugle corps contest pertains to the use of colors during the contest.

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

LOUIS J. CANEPA, California, *Chairman*

WILLIAM J. CONIFF, Washington, *Secretary*

John D. Ewing, Louisiana. Robert W. Lyons, Indiana.
Joseph Gillis, Michigan. E. P. Scrivener, Kansas.
Dave Harsh, Tennessee.

Since its appointment at the November 1940, meeting of the national executive committee, your national coordinating committee has been actively engaged in the work and effort necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the committee was originally appointed.

Owing to the difficulty of arranging meetings where a relatively large number of cooperating organizations might be present, the committee decided, for the present, and until a permanent foundation could be built upon which to firmly base our future efforts and work, to confine the representation at such meetings to four organizations, one representing agriculture, one representing labor, one representing industry, and the American Legion.

After adopting this policy your committee experienced little difficulty in arranging meetings which representatives from all four mentioned groups attended.

A subcommittee of your committee, composed of the chairman and secretary of the committee, met in New York during the week of March 17, 1941. At that time exploratory conversations were had with representatives of the other groups referred to. As a result of this we arrived at a tentative agreement as to fundamental principles and as to methods of procedure. Thereupon, it was the desire of all four cooperating groups that a meeting be held at an early date to consider further, and possibly adopt, the tentative agreement above referred to. The date agreed upon for such a meeting was April 29, 1941, to be held at the Lexington Hotel, New York City.

The national commander was present in New York during the week of March 17, 1941, and we were in consultation with him concerning the matters above referred to. His attendance was appreciated, as it was necessary for him to change his itinerary in order to be present at the April 29 meeting.

April 29 the meeting was held as scheduled, and the tentative agreement as to fundamentals and procedure was adopted unanimously. Thereupon a number of matters pertinent to the work and purposes of our committee were thoroughly discussed and it gradually developed that all four groups were completely like-minded and in position to cooperate and coordinate their efforts along the lines planned.

To be most effective, however, the following general policy was adopted unanimously: The four cooperating organizations were to meet at least four times a year, and oftener if conditions demanded. At such meetings Americanism, national defense, and other common problems were to be discussed. When agreement was reached as to the solution of these problems, or as to the manner of attacking such problems, it was further agreed that no publicity would be given out. Action, however, was to be immediately taken by each cooperating organization, all working simultaneously along parallel lines. This included any efforts necessary to translate our common policies into national legislation. All of the cooperating organizations maintain legislative committees or agencies at the National Capital. It was the considered opinion of all four groups that acting simultaneously along parallel lines instead of jointly in a public manner, with the accompanying newspaper and other publicity, would not only prove more effective, but would render our coordinated movement less subject to criticism and attack by subversive groups or other enemies.

At the April 29 meeting it was unanimously decided that the permanent chairman of the coordinated groups would be the national commander of the American Legion.

Before adjournment of the April 29 meeting it was unanimously decided to hold the next meeting at Washington, D. C., on June 24 1941, in order that technical advisers of the respective groups might be available for consultation and advice.

However, between the April 29 meeting and the June 24 meeting, the national and international situation changed so rapidly and so radically that some of

the questions placed on the agenda for the June 24 meeting either had been solved or had ceased to be current questions. In addition to this, other very important questions had presented themselves, which the cooperating organizations were anxious to discuss and possibly act upon, but some of them were in some respects controversial, and the representatives of the cooperating organizations were of the opinion that they would require authority from their respective organizations before they would be in position to bind their organizations as to such questions. Thereupon the meeting adjourned to meet in New York, at the Lexington Hotel, on June 27, 1941.

The organizations met again on June 27 in New York. Owing to the short time elapsing between the Washington meeting and the New York meeting, the respective representatives had not been able to get the necessary authority to act on the posed questions, so an adjournment was had until October 14, 1941. The place for the October meeting has not been determined.

Your full committee met at Indianapolis April 30, 1941, ratified the actions of the subcommittee, and submitted a report to the national executive committee at its May 1941 meeting. That report is in the printed record.

CORPS AREA COORDINATING COMMITTEE

IRWIN HERTZMAN, Kentucky, *Chairman*

Corps Area 1. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, New Hampshire.
Corps Area 2. John P. LeFevre, Delaware.
Corps Area 3. E. Brooke Lee, Maryland.
Corps Area 4. Erle Cocke, Georgia.
Corps Area 5. R. B. Gardner, Ohio.
Corps Area 6. Omar J. McMackin, Illinois.
Corps Area 8. George A. Davis, Oklahoma.
Corps Area 9. Niel R. Allen, Oregon.

Broadly, the purpose of the corps area coordinating committee is for each individual member to act as information man for the national organization of the American Legion and the national defense committee with Army corps area headquarters. The committee should keep itself apprised individually of the developments in regard to home defense in the States within their respective corps areas. Also they should apprise themselves of developments in the corps area affecting the regular military establishment or the expanding defense forces which they consider would be of interest to the American Legion.

This committee reports directly to the chairman of the national defense committee, but coordinates the work, insofar as possible, of the law and order committee and the Americanism commission on all details pertaining to defense. Chairmen have kept in touch with the various departments in their corps area with regard to the five Legion sponsored bills and in those States in which they have not yet been passed have urged that proper legislation be passed as soon as possible. They have also kept in touch with the various departments as to aiding selectees both before and after induction. They have been in close touch with the department activities for home defense and protection. They have assisted their departments with regard to plans for entertainment and other activities for the soldiers in nearby military establishments.

Members of the committee have established liaison between the respective corps area headquarters and the American Legion.

To emphasize their duties I am quoting from one letter sent them:

"In order that the American Legion can formulate a general plan of assistance, a complete plan of cooperation between the national defense committee, the law and order committee, and the Americanism commission, I will appreciate that just as soon as possible you do the following:

"1. Consult your corps area commander for suggestions as to how the American Legion can assist him in his corps area.

"2. Consult the corps area morale officer as to how we can assist him.

"3. Find out the location of forts, camps, and cantonments within your corps area.

"4. Consult each department commander and have him consult the morale officers of each military installation in his department to find out how the Legion can assist him either in the camp or in the nearby communities.

"5. Get an outline immediately of what each department in your corps area is doing or contemplates with regard to assisting in the preservation of peace and good order; aiding in the protection of vital installations and public works;

assisting in the supervision of activities of aliens or others who may be suspected of being engaged in subversive activities.

"6. Have each department commander consult the adjutant general of his State and get a complete copy of the State defense plans.

"I will appreciate greatly your sending this information either in full or in fragmentary form at the earliest opportunity.

"I hope to have your full report by the end of January."

We find there appears to be some duplication in the work of various national committees concerned with defense activities and recommend that an effort be made to eliminate this duplication and to simplify the policies and details of carrying them out.

We feel that a check list of national headquarters' recommendations to the departments should be furnished each department, and as each item is completed by the department, a form letter, together with any notations the department wishes to add, be sent to national headquarters.

In this way a double check can be kept by both at all times, and if anything is overlooked by the department it will be apparent at national headquarters and they can then urge completion of the unfinished items. In addition, whenever the departments are called upon for a report the data will be available immediately.

I wish to thank Commander Warner and Chairman Atherton for the unstinting aid they have given to me and my committee and to the members of my committee for their fine cooperation.

ADDENDA

MINUTES OF MEETING OF CORPS AREA COORDINATING COMMITTEE, GOLD ROOM, ANTLERS HOTEL, APRIL 30, 1941

The committee convened at 9 a. m. and was called to order by Chairman Irwin Hertzman, Kentucky, with the following members present: John P. LeFevre, Delaware, corps area 2; Erle Cocke, Georgia, corps area 4; Omar J. McMackin, Illinois, corps area 6; George A. Davis, Oklahoma, corps area 8; and Niel R. Allen, Oregon, corps area 9.

The chairman requested Mr. Allen to act as secretary of the meeting, and handed the secretary for filing with the minutes the wire received from Charles Bowen, New Hampshire, representative of corps area 1, stating his inability to be present.

Chairman Hertzman proceeded first to outline the broad general purposes of this committee, as indicated in the report to the national commander and to the national executive committee.

The detailed verbal report of each corps area representative present, as to developments within the respective corps areas, with reported results, follows:

(*a*) That the War Department has expressed the highest regard and appreciation for the desire of the American Legion to cooperate in all phases of the national-defense program;

(*b*) That instructions have gone from the War Department to all corps-area commanders requesting cooperation by them with the Legion's program and efforts;

(*c*) The general committee discussion opened far-reaching possibilities of constructive functional cooperation through the Legion program now established and projected, with encouragement by the Legion itself of further calls upon it for help in coordinating internal national-defense efforts. (Special note was made of calls on the Legion in connection with aircraft warning, air-raid precaution service, and other special activities in the various corps areas.)

Discussion was devoted to ways and means of bettering coordination with and from the corps area commands in the interest of efficiency and of expediting a complete internal defense as contemplated by the American Legion program; status of State guard or Reserve militia organizations throughout the corps areas; application of the various model acts in attaining uniformity in developing a comprehensive defense set-up; and considering various State-wide plans by Legion departments, and as suggested by national headquarters, for arousing public interest in a constructive internal-defense plan and for eliminating public apathy toward the need therefor, and considering means of aiding to make such plans uniform through the activities of this committee.

In connection with the above-mentioned general discussion, Chairman Hertzman requested committee members to express their judgment as to the value and function of this committee, asking:

(*a*) Is it performing a justifiable service?

(*b*) Would such work as has been reported be done or have been done without this committee?

(*c*) Does it appear that future services which it appears the committee might perform will justify the existence and continuance of this committee?

General discussion followed upon these points in connection with the further progress reports.

The committee proceeded to consider further detailed reports and discussion as to progress toward a complete and comprehensive defense program in individual States of the corps areas represented, with results as indicated below:

(*a*) General lack of uniformity in defense status in States within respective corps areas.

(*b*) Legislative action providing various defense agencies generally slow; progress spotty; but in general progressing in the right direction.

(*c*) Attitude of governors of States spotty, with an apparent hesitance in assuming an aggressive attitude for a definite or affirmative plan, probably resulting from considerable public apathy.

(*d*) Participation in furthering such program by Legion organizations and Legionnaires not entirely free from similar spotty condition throughout the States and departments within the respective corps areas; need for aggressive educational work through the Legion, having a due regard for public psychology with respect to Legion activity.

(*e*) No apparent definite American Legion current of action throughout the corps area yet, but such current appears clearly to be forming and will be important in attaining uniformity, not as a Legion program as such, but in the form of American Legion leadership in helping formulate a definite program in each State.

(*f*) That an important function in this regard will be the coordination of military preparedness within the States, on the one hand, and civil protection within States and communities on the other. Under the military function will be included the State guards or other form of reserve militia, Aircraft Warning Service, and Air Raid Precaution Service. Within the scope of civil protection will fall the organization of State defense councils, preferably under proper enabling acts, but in any event under appropriate State and local authorities, to provide complete coordination of function in all phases of the internal defense of each State.

It was the consensus of the committee that the report of the committee members upon their observations and experience to date indicates a definite constructive place in the American Legion's national program for a coordinating agency, such as is attempted by this committee, to provide an effective liaison between the various executive agencies set up in the Legion's organization itself and to cooperate in making them effective in aiding the State and local agencies for defense purposes.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

It is the sense of this committee in summing up its discussions that the first phase of the committee's activity has been that of cooperating, with considerable success with other agencies in the enactment of legislation providing for an adequate internal defense program within each State and the creation of the necessary machinery therefor. The committee feels that there is a need for continuation of this activity. The second phase of this committee's activity now lies in active participation in helping create and in assisting to coordnate all of the factors and elements concerned in attaining an all-embracing and fully comprehensive internal defese program within each State, with such uniformity throughout the corps areas as shall be desirable.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

WARREN H. ATHERTON, California, *Chairman*
Gen. FRANK E. LOWE, Maine, *Vice Chairman*

Robert T. Ellis, Alabama.
Thomas A. Thornton, Pennsylvania.
Michael T. Kelleher, Massachusetts.
Oscar O. Renn, Kansas.
S. Perry Brown, Texas.
Lt. Col. Clarence H. Olson, Montana.
J. O'Connor Roberts, District of Columbia.
Kenneth F. Cramer, Connecticut.
Joseph H. Leyden, Colorado.
Leo A. Temmey, South Dakota.
Roland Cocreham, Louisiana.
Gen. Frank Parker, Philippine Islands.
E. J. Zoble, Wyoming.

National defense continues to be the most vital program in our daily existence. Aid to Britain, appropriations, the convoy of supplies, establishment of bases, production of defense material, aid to Axis opponents, and preparation for civil defense are among the most pressing problems. While progress is being made with our gigantic preparedness effort, there still remains much to be done. Congress is now furnishing ample funds. Unfortunately, time is required for the manufacture of airplanes, guns, tanks, ships, and the thousands of other needed items.

The time factor is so elementary it seems almost unnecessary to refer to it in this report. However, the warnings of the President and John D. Biggers, of the Office of Production Management, show in a striking manner the time factor's place in this country's preparedness program.

President Roosevelt, at his press conference April 8, announced he would ask Congress for specific authority to take over the 39 Danish ships seized by this Government and then called for more speed in arms-production drive, saying he is not satisfied with the present rate. The Chief Executive stated he agreed with a statement previously made by Mr. Biggers that the next 100 days of production may be crucial, but, he added, so may the second and third 100 days.

The solemn warning given April 7 by Mr. Biggers, director of the Production Division of the Office of Production Management, when testifying before the House Military Affairs Committee, was to the effect that this Nation's safety depends entirely upon the next 100 days. He said:

"Every industrial manager, every worker, every citizen, should realize that the safety of the Nation and the future of all things that are so precious to Americans may depend on what we all do in the next 100 days."

The current effort to make this country "the arsenal of democracies" has been impeded by unthinking action on the part of workers and employers alike, he charged, and then pointed out that some manufacturers are hoarding unwarranted stocks of strategic materials through selfishness, thereby creating a defense shortage, while, on the other hand, some union leaders, also prompted by selfishness, are sponsoring unnecessary strikes.

During the year past your committee has tried to inform itself as accurately as possible as to the progress being made in obtaining efficient national defense. There have been delays and disappointments in our preparedness program. There has also been amazing progress.

Though some delays can be attributed to short-sighted leadership, most of the fall-downs can be laid at the door of a complacent people who neglected defense for 20 years.

The amazing progress can be attributed in part to advance planning by our Army and Navy Establishments as recommended by the American Legion and in part made possible by Legion-supported legislation.

The greatest part of preparedness progress can be accredited to the teamwork of American business and the intelligent cooperation of free American labor.

The United States, under a democratic form of government, has made more progress in a century and a half than have all other nations in all time. Science, education, medicine, invention, transportation, have made their longest steps forward here. We would be as simple as sheep if we opened the doors of this Utopia to totalitarian wolves, and failure to prepare to defend would be leaving those doors open. So the American Legion has made and is making the closing of those doors its prime business.

When international gangsters are dividing up the world, democracy is only as safe as the strength of her arms. France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, China, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and the rest of the raped nations of our day bear witness to this.

Our committee is pleased to report the following progress in carrying out the mandates of the Boston convention:

Resolutions	Accomplishment
1. No more costly mistake in statecraft can be made than a program which envisages initial fighting upon our continental frontiers, thus bringing a war to our own homes. What happens in such a case is all too patent in the situation of the British Isles today.	Hemispheric defense is being planned and carried into effect with the objective of keeping invaders out of the Western Hemisphere.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued	ACCOMPLISHMENT—Continued
2. The two great natural bulwarks of our country are the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but their value depends upon our physical influence therein.	Advance bases are being established in Iceland, Guam, the Philippines, and many other vital points in both oceans.
3. We want America strong enough to meet any possible invasion before it arrives and to turn the invader back so that our homes remain intact and our families secure.	A two-ocean Navy, the strongest fighting force in years, and an Army trained for attack as well as defense are being completed with the greatest speed possible.
If fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States.	
4. We approve the recommendations made in 1919 by the Joint Army and Navy Board and repeated in 1938 by the Naval (Hepburn) Board, "that Guam be fortified and garrisoned adequate to its defense against any force that could be brought against it."	Funds have been appropriated for bases in Guam, Samoa, Midway, Wake Island, the Philippines, and for many other important sites.
We recommend that a sound, just, and mutually satisfactory arrangement be sought for the continuance and necessary strengthening of the military and naval defenses of the United States in the Philippines, as a measure essential to the welfare of both peoples and to the preservation of stability in the Pacific.	
5. We reiterate our demand as expressed in Chicago in 1939 that the Panama Canal and its approaches forthwith be made impregnable against attack by land, sea, or air.	A third set of locks is being constructed and all defenses have been strengthened greatly.
6. We reaffirm our endorsement of the Alaska international highway and recommend other means of communication and transportation be established also.	Alaska international highway commission is working on this assignment; has not made appreciable progress.
7. We believe that a sound national-defense policy for this country requires that we should at this time give all practicable aid to Great Britain and those alined with her in their fight for freedom.	Seven billion dollars has been appropriated under Lend-Lease Act. It is probable this appropriation will be doubled before convention meets.
8. Personal and political influences must not be allowed to interfere with the efforts of our defense agencies to provide for the protection of the Nation.	
9. Warfare today, more than ever, requires vigorous trained leadership of the highest order in all branches of our armed forces. The mediocre must be removed from important positions and the incompetent eliminated. Practical intensive training alone can produce the high standard of discipline, teamwork, and technique of weapons necessary to modern war and appropriate to the high qualities of the men in service.	The Senate committee has unanimously supported Senate Joint Resolution 88 to strengthen common defense by suspending section 24 B of the National Defense Act and authorizing more expeditious procedure to vitalize the active list of the Army.
10. Adequate housing should be provided to care for increased personnel appropriate to the enlarged national-defense program.	Huge housing construction program continues at top speed.

Resolutions—Continued	Accomplishment—Continued
11. We commend the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the armed forces of the United States for their faithful, loyal, and untiring efforts to make an adequate defense a reality.	
12. An adequate stock of war reserves of critical and strategic supplies and materials should be accumulated sufficient to serve all defense needs.	Stock piles of rubber and several other strategic and critical materials have been established, but because the Legion's advise was not sooner accepted, such stock piles are wholly inadequate.
ARMY	
1. The Amerian Legion for the past 20 years has consistently advocated selective service, now legislated by Congress, as sound in democratic principle and essential to the adequate defense of this Nation asd we believe it is logical that our military manpower should be assured its proper supply by the appropriate Federal control of supply agencies. We also commend Congress for its adoption of the selective-service bill, and urge that this legislation be extended to provide a permanent system of universal military training.	Army increased to 1,448,500 officers and men by July 3, 1941, through selective service; increased Federal control of sources of supply being asserted. Selective service heads have expressed desire for universal service system when emergency ends.
2. In addition to the 1,400,000 men in the two field armies already authorized, there is needed an increase of 45,000 men in the authorized strength of the Regular Army, to supply personnel for outlying bases, harbor defenses, and the zone of the interior and an increase of 50,000 enlisted strength of the Army Air Corps to man authorized air equipment, and bring the total strength of the Regular Army to 475,000.	Increase in Regular Army allowed.
3. We recommend acquisition of critical items of munitions, tanks, and planes, to implement an army of 2,200,000.	Orders are being placed with view to supply greatly increased Army.
4. In order to retain the services of key enlisted men of the National Guard, we recommend that full credit for pay purposes be allowed for prior service in the National Guard in like manner as now obtains in the Regular Service; such credit to be effective when the National Guard is inducted into Federal service.	National Guard being put on same basis as Regular Service.
5. When commissioned officers of the National Guard are inducted into Federal service their rank should date from the date of Federal recognition in the Guard.	National Guard being put on same basis as Regular Service.
6. Active-duty training of all Reserve officers on the active eligible list, but not an extended active duty, should be provided for annually for training periods of 28 days.	All assignable Reserve officers to be called to extended active duty by 1942.
7. All present senior Reserve Officers Training Corps units should be continued and expanded as necessary to	Appropriation increased by $800,000 to train 20 percent additional.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued	ACCOMPLISHMENT—Continued
meet procurement requirements of the War Department.	
8. Additional junior and high-school units should be created in all institutions which have applied for the same and which can meet the requirements of the War Department.	Increased appropriation will permit expansion.
9. Federal aid for military training under the provisions of the National Defense Act should be extended to institutions unable to obtain Reserve Officers Training Corps units.	Army heads advise lack of men for training groups prevents creation of new units.
10. Federal aid should be withdrawn from land-grant colleges that do not make the 2 years' basic course in the Reserve Officers Training Corps a requirement for a degree.	
11. Citizens' military training camps as at present provided for should be continued with a minimum of 50,000 trainees annually.	War Department recommends no citizens' military training camps training in 1942 on account of lack of officers and facilities.
12. Congress is again urged to enact legislation making it mandatory for military training in all Civilian Conservation Corps camps.	H. R. 3156 to accomplish this result pending.
13. The American Legion reiterates its complete readiness to aid in the provision of home security by endeavoring to secure necessary legal authorization therefor by continued activity in the organization and provision of personnel for units lawfully authorized and by classifying, enrolling, and indexing Legionnaires for possible service.	American Legion cooperating with Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of Civilian Defense, State Guards, United Service Organizations, and has made repeated tender of services to the President.
NAVY	
1. Our present program to build a Navy with its own air arm capable of defending our interest in both the Atlantic and Pacific, against any possible grouping of aggressors should be carried through to completion as speedily as possible.	Two-ocean building program far ahead of schedule and may be completed by 1945.
2. The shipyards rehabilitated to serve the Navy and the Maritime Commission, as recommended by previous conventions of the American Legion, should be maintained in a high state of effectiveness to serve our defense needs.	Shipyards operating at top capacity in all seaboard States.
3. Naval auxiliary vessels should be constructed in proportion to the increase in bases and combat ships.	These vessels under construction.
4. We urge that additional bases be acquired for our naval expansion and we endorse the principle of exchanging obsolete equipment for needed air and naval bases.	Bases under construction from Iceland to Trinidad to the Philippines to Alaska.
5. Authority and appropriations should be provided to maintain the personnel of the Navy at 115 percent of the normal complements of bases and ships until the completion of the expanded program.	Public Law 39 increases Navy personnel to 232,000 with authority to President to increase to 300,000.

ACCOMPLISHMENT—Continued	RESOLUTIONS—Continued
6. That the initial enlistment for naval personnel should be kept 6 years.	Six-year enlistments being continued.
7. The strength of the United States Naval Reserve Corps—establishment should be increased to keep pace with the greater navy program.	All assignable Reserve officers being called to duty and training of additional officers greatly expanded.
8. The Coast Guard should be increased as necessary to meet the demands of the emergency.	Personnel being increased.
9. The facilities of the United States Naval Academy should be increased and improved as recommended by the report of the Board of Visitors, United States Naval Academy, 1940.	Increased appropriations granted for expansion and course cut to 3 years to increase number of graduates.
10. Junior naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps units should be established in qualified junior colleges requesting them.	Navy Department says increase impossible until after emergency.
11. New naval training ships would replace the obsolete ones now being used on the Great Lakes.	Awaiting revision of treaty with Canada.

AERONAUTICS

1. We recommend the continuance of the training program of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Commerce, and that this program be coordinated with the training programs of the Army Air Corps and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy in order that as many as possible of the trainees of the Civil Aeronautics Board may be able to qualify for basic military or naval training.	Civil Aeronautics Board program has been coordinated with training program of Army and Navy and high percentage of graduates is being accepted for Army and Navy training.
2. We urge the continuance and expansion of the present program of the Army and Navy as to the training of pilots, mechanics, and other maintenance personnel, and the procurement of planes.	Pilot training increased to 30,000 a year. Enlisted personnel in Army increased to 167,000 and technical schools provided to train 100,000 mechanics a year.

MERCHANT MARINE

1. We recommend that the Maritime Commission's new ship-construction program be speeded up and expanded to provide sufficient vessels for our two-ocean Navy.	All shipyards working to capacity on production of both naval and Maritime Commission vessels.
2. We recommend that a sizable proportion of the officers and crew of all vessels subsidized by the Government shall be graduates of the Maritime Commission's training program.	Shortage of crews has resulted in demand for men from every source.
3. The citizenship requirements as to personnel aboard ship should be rigidly enforced and further strengthened by legislation restricting employment aboard ship to native-born or completely naturalized citizens.	H. R. 558 by Representative Bland pending.

MERCHANT MARINE—Continued

4. We again ask that Congress establish by law a national maritime mediation board with the same jurisdiction and powers over the maritime industry as the National Railroad Mediation Board has now in the field of railway labor relations. Such jurisdiction should cover all labor disputes affecting the entire maritime industry, including operators, personnel aboard ship, longshoremen, towboat, barge, lighter, dock, and other employees; only native-born or completely naturalized citizens should be permitted to represent such personnel in all negotiations and proceedings.	Maritime labor board extended for 1 year without getting jurisdiction for mediation.
5. The officers and crew aboard all vessels receiving Government subsidies should be required to furnish affidavits that they are not members of any subversive organizations and adequate penalties should be provided for false statements.	H. R. 2662, the Dirksen bill, supported by the Legion would accomplish this but opposition has prevented it being reported out.
6. To insure the safety of ships at sea and to prevent the use of radio for espionage by fifth columnists or other subversive organizations, we recommend legislation providing that radio communication at sea be placed under the jurisdiction of the Navy and that all maritime radio operators aboard American-flag merchant ships be licensed by, or furnished by, the Navy.	H. R. 5074 to provide safeguards for radio communications service on United States ships now pending.
7. We recommend the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to strengthen the merchant marine on the Pacific and to insure experienced and well-disciplined crews and the maintenance of discipline.	The Dirksen bill, thus far unreported, would accomplish the objectives of this resolution.

The national-defense committee has met three times since the last convention. The national chairman of defense has met with the national executive committee at all of its sessions and has twice conferred with defense authorities at Washington.

The national executive committee has approved a number of recommendations of the national-defense committee, antedating action by the National Government.

The American Legion was first to urge: Reduction of the selective-service age bracket, increased training for men to man the expanded merchant marine, the creation of aircraft warning service, preparation for civilian defense, increased discipline aboard American ships, the establishment of State guards, adoption of antisabotage legislation, prevention of work stoppage in defense industries, collection of scrap metals, curbs on profiteering and hoarding, and protection of American shipments to Britain.

The national legislative committee and Director Taylor have performed yeoman service in securing adoption of most of the above recommendations adopted by the national executive committee.

In the field of civilian defense the American Legion has been far ahead. In May 1940 Commander Kelly pointed the way when he sent the chairmen of Americanism, national defense, and foreign relations to Washington to tender the services of the American Legion to the National Government for civilian defense.

Since May 1940 National Commanders Kelly and Warner and the national defense committee have continuously pointed out the need of preparation for civilian defense and have continuously offered the cooperation of the American Legion to the President.

Preparing an adequate program of civilian defense has become the most rapidly expanding function of the committee. Heretofore the national defense committee had largely involved itself in the effort to secure regular and reserve adequate defense establishments, with the influence of the Legion being used consistently to support increased Federal appropriations for defense purposes.

Because of the exigencies of the present emergency, we find ourselves now, during these days of national crisis, playing a leading part in a program which conceivably will affect the daily round of activities of each of 1,100,000 Legionnaires, as well as the more than half-million women of the American Legion auxiliary.

Since early in 1940, the national organization of the Legion has been well aware of the necessity to plan and prepare for civilian-defense protective measures. The steps we took last year in badgering, bedeviling, and beseeching officials of the Federal Government to initiate a Nation-wide civilian defense program, which should be uniform in character throughout the several States, eventually has been productive of needed Federal direction. In May 1941 the President's Executive order created the Office of Civilian Defense, with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City, as director.

To present the unfolding picture of civilian defense as it developed in the latter part of 1940 and through the Legion administrative year of 1941, the following brief chronological summary is presented:

May 1940 meeting at the Capital resulted in Federal Bureau of Investigation accepting the cooperation of Legion men.

August conferences in Washington resulted in appointments of Legion corps area liaison representatives to cooperate with Army corps area and Navy district officials.

President Roosevelt, in August, informed National Commander Kelly that an important contribution to defense effort would be for the American Legion to index and classify its membership for possible home defense duty (enabling authority given to this suggestion by action of Boston convention later in September).

November 1940 action of the national executive committee provided means of conducting general home defense registration of Legionnaires; also provided that national Americanism commission should undertake immediate production of material covering the fields of aircraft warning and air raid precaution service.

The national commander, in December, transmitted general home defense findings and recommendations to key Legionnaires throughout the country, consisting of the following material: Plans for health and physical education and recreation, the Legion program of five model State defense acts, means of supporting organization of State guards, plans for Nation-wide defense questionnaire program, promotion and support of selective service, and Legion activities in training areas.

Again in January, supplemental home defense material was distributed to the same general list of department leaders, including: Samples of defense questionnaires and instruction sheets; additional air raid precaution data, including initial manual on this subject as prepared by national Americanism commission; completed program on youth physical training and health program; comprehensive chart showing Legion defense activities: selective service suggestions: and restrictions on use of Legion name and emblem in civilian defense activities.

In January, National Commander Warner officially proclaimed February 22 as American Legion civilian-defense registration day. As a result of the registration period and effort centering around that particular day, a total of 1,707,000 registration forms in triplicate were distributed to departments and posts. Returns of the completed third copies of the questionnaires to national headquarters in the spring months indicates a total registration of more than 800,000 individual members of the Legion or unaffiliated World War veterans. This statistical material, it is expected, will prove of particular value to posts and departments in the securing of needed volunteer personnel to operate civilian-defense establishments.

Keynoting the entire 1941 effort in the field of civilian defense was the American Legion mission to England to study at first-hand the proven home defense tactics of the British people.

Immediately upon the completion of the special meeting of the national executive committee in March, which received the mission's report and acted upon its findings, National Commander Warner directed the production of American Legion civilian defense manuals.

There developed soon thereafter the necessity of full-time specialization in this research field, due to the great amount of material brought back to this country by the mission to England.

In April, Henry H. Dudley, national field secretary, was temporarily assigned to national headquarters to oversee the production of the civilian defense manuals and to handle other details as they developed, of the broadening field of civilian defense.

As of August 1 civilian defense manuals 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been produced at national headquarters and distributed to the department headquarters in bulk quantities for redistribution to posts. Represented in this original distribution were 150,000 of the manuals. Three more manuals of the scheduled series will be in the field prior to the national convention, resulting in further distribution of 100,000 manuals, making a grand total of the original distribution of 250,000.

These manuals have met with wide favor and approbation on the part of not only the Legion but of civilian defense authorities generally. They are serving the purpose of pioneering this uncharted sea of an all-out defense effort on the part of the American people. Plans are being made to reprint in still greater quantities as the demand may warrant, with arrangements being made to take care of purchase requests in quantity lots.

Priority was given to the printing of manual 2, Aircraft Warning Service, due to the fact that the General Headquarters Command of the Army Air Corps in April informed the American Legion, together with other public and nongovernmental agencies involved in this activity, that there existed urgent necessity for the Nation to be completely organized for aircraft warning service by August 1, 1941.

Reports now indicate excellent jobs have been done in most of the coastal States in proceeding with plans for the warning service, but that the bulk of the interior area of the country has done little in the way of actual organizational detail.

In evaluating the development of an adequate aircraft warning service, it must be kept in mind always that civilian groups cannot move faster than the necessary instructions and charts are received by them from the interceptor commands of the Air Corps who are solely responsible for the actual operation of the warning service, including the location of observation posts.

Coincidental with the effort to get an aircraft warning service under way, the regular May meeting of the national executive committee was held and authorized additional phases of civilian defense efforts, such as support of United Service Organizations, encouragement of the purchase of defense bonds, and looking forward to possible civilian participation in aluminum and other essential scrap metal collections.

Meanwhile during the late spring and early summer months, National Commander Warner was in frequent consultation with the President and Government officials at the Capital, keeping abreast of possible civilian defense developments.

As a result the instituting of the Office of Civilian Defense, and the commander's conferences with Director LaGuardia were at least partially responsible for the selection for key corps area positions in the defense structure of such Legionnaires as Past National Commanders Kelly and D'Olier, Past Louisiana Department Commander Semmes Walmsley, Department Commander Joseph Carson, of Oregon, Major Reed Landis, of Chicago.

Still further strengthening of the liaison between the American Legion and the Office of Civilian Defense is under way, and the influence of the organization in the policies of the Office of Civilian Defense is certain to be extensive.

July 1, following approval by the national finance and national executive committees, a division of defense was established, with Henry H. Dudley, who earlier had been temporarily assigned to such duties in headquarters, becoming the director. This new division will concern itself primarily with problems of civilian defense, as it relates to the entire field of national defense.

What the future may hold in the way of enlarging civilian defense activities for individual members, posts, districts, and departments is difficult to evaluate at this time. Much of the work being done currently falls in the planning classification. Whether or not such plans are put into active effect is only answerable by what the future brings in the way of a possible actual war status for this country, bringing with it the threat of aerial attack and invasion. Meanwhile there is more than sufficient seriousness to the situation

for all responsible Legion officers and leaders to give all possible attention to the problems which are arising in each community as it attempts to provide the potential machinery for an adequate home defense establishment which, when perfected, will meet all possible demands which may be made upon it.

Remarkable contributions to preparedness have been made and are being made by our Army and Navy, by industry, by labor, and by citizens everywhere. However, our sons who are wearing the uniform of their country's armed forces today are not yet equipped or trained for service.

The people of the United States of America must be brought to the realization that all-out sacrifice is needed now to give effective aid to Britain and her allies and to create an Army and Navy capable of defending our Nation.

If enough tanks and planes and ships and food are furnished to those who fight dictators, our country may never be attacked.

If our forces are attacked every American mother's son and daughter in uniform will be more certain of winning and more certain of living if we, the American people, have given them the best weapons that can be made and the most efficient protection that can be devised.

The American Legion must lead the way in sacrifice and service. No matter what the personal cost, we must support every Government agency for protection and every agency for production and form the nucleus of an all-American team which will play the game as one man to down dictatorship and save democracy.

EMBLEM COMMITTEE

ROY L. COOK, New Mexico, *Chairman*

HAROLD P. REDDEN, Massachusetts BEN F. DORRIS, Oregon

The year 1940 was a very successful one, particularly from the standpoint of gross sales. The net earnings, however, were considerably less than those of the preceding year as a result of price reductions on certain essential items put into effect by the national finance committee.

The first 7 months of 1941 have been satisfactory and every indication points to another successful year.

The net earnings of the emblem division are paid into the general fund and are expended by national headquarters under the direct supervision of the national finance committee. This essential additional revenue has made possible many activities which otherwise would have been curtailed if not entirely eliminated. Accordingly, each individual purchaser buying through the emblem division contributes directly to the progress of the organization and at the same time benefits directly by receiving in return the maximum value for each dollar expended.

The national-emblem committee has met once during the current year. At that time it gave special consideration and study to the general operating problems and progress. In addition the committee has continued its exhaustive study of the division's operating problems and general procedure, in order that they may be continued on the same sound, conservative basis, in keeping with the original objective of service to the organization.

EDUCATION OF ORPHANS OF VETERANS

P. C. HARRIS, Georgia, *National Director*

AREA DIRECTORS

Dr. Walter Cronin, Massachusetts.
Henry Hilbun, Mississippi.
Thomas W. McManus, California.
Reverend Paul Leduc, New York.
J. G. Allen, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL MEMBERS

Charles N. Barber, Vermont.
Frank Kelly, Massachusetts.
Dr. L. E. Thompson, Colorado.
Sam H. Cobb, Ohio.
Arthur H. Petts, Connecticut.

ADVISORY MEMBERS

General Frank T. Hines, Utah.
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., Colorado.
P. N. Hiatt, Florida.
Mrs. A. C. Schaefer, Minnesota.
Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, Indiana.
Mrs. Alice Gill, California.
Mrs. George F. Cassidy, Illinois.
Louis Allwine, District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION

The act of May 29, 1928, passed by Congress in response to appeals of the American Legion, authorizes the continuance of payments of compensation after the eighteenth birthday, provided the child is actually "pursuing a course of instruction at a school, college, academy, seminary, technical institute, or university."

Originally this act was limited to those whose fathers died of World War service-connected disabilities, that is, to war and post-war orphans. However, it has since been extended by Executive order to orphans of veterans who were disabled as a result of war service but died from some other cause.

The compensation for children of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities averages about $200 a year. For others the average is about $120.

STATE AID

There has been no change during the year in the number of States (38) that provide aid in the education of war orphans, or for those whose fathers were killed or died during the World War. The names of the States and the amounts authorized for each child are shown in section IV of the handbook. In general the scholarships range from $150 to $300 a year, the average being about $200.

During the past year 5 States—Florida, Indiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania—have extended the provisions of their scholarship acts to post-war orphans, or those whose fathers have died since the war of service-connected disabilities. These 5, added to the 9 named in the report for 1940, increase the number of States that provide aid for both war and post-war orphans to 14.

AID FROM SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Educational institutions throughout the country continue to cooperate most cordially, and through remission of tuition and other concessions furnish substantial aid, particularly to war orphans. The names of the institutions and the concessions granted are shown in section V of the handbook. There has been no material change since the handbook was published in 1938.

AID FROM DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS

As this educational program developed it became evident that in many cases aid other than, and in addition to, that provided by the Federal Government, the State, and the college authorities would be needed. To meet this situation the Auxiliary has created loan funds in 32 of the departments, but little progress has been made by the American Legion along this line. To emphasize the importance of this phase of our educational program, the national convention in Boston last year adopted a resolution requesting all of the departments "to give consideration to the establishment of scholarship or scholarship loan funds for the benefit of war and post-war orphans and other needy and ambitious children of veterans."

The aid contemplated by the Boston convention resolution is intended primarily for orphans of veterans who are not eligible for Government compensation or State aid, numbering 189,000 according to the estimate of the Veterans' Administration.

NATIONAL COMMANDER SCHOLARSHIPS

The national executive committee (May 2, 1941) adopted a resolution providing "that five scholarships, one for each American Legion area, be awarded annually by the American Legion to orphans of veterans, the scholarships to be known as national-commander scholarships, and not to exceed $400 each, depending upon the needs of the beneficiary as determined by the national commander."

Aside from direct assistance to five needy and ambitious orphans of veterans, it is felt and so expressed in the preamble to the resolution that "the awarding of a few scholarships annually by the national commander would, by example, en-

courage the establishment of department and post scholarships," the need for which is stressed in the Boston national convention resolution referred to in the preceding section headed "Aid from departments and posts."

Under the procedure adopted for the award of the five national commander scholarships each department director of education of orphans of veterans, after consultation with his department commander and national executive committeeman, nominates one or two candidates. From the department candidates, each of the five area directors of education of orphans of veterans selects two nominees for submission to the national scholarship committee. This committee will meet August 10, 1941, and select the five nominees (one from each area) who will receive the national commander scholarships for the ensuing year.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

Congress by the act approved June 8, 1926, increased the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy by 40 at each institution, and provided that the additional appointments should be made by the President from among the sons of those who were killed in action or died during the World War.

Realizing that the youngest of the possible beneficiaries would in a few years pass the maximum age for admission to either of these two Government academies, the 1937 national convention adopted a resolution, reiterated by the Chicago convention in 1939 and the Boston convention in 1940, calling upon Congress to extend the provisions of the act of June 8, 1926, to sons of veterans who have died of service-connected disabilities since the war.

Identical bills to carry out the national convention resolutions were introduced January 29, 1941, by Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia, and Representative James A. Shanley, of Connecticut, at the request of the director of the American Legion national legislative committee. The bill passed the Senate April 4 and is now under consideration by the House Committee on Military Affairs. Since both the War and Navy Departments have made favorable reports on this bill, it is not believed that any serious opposition to its passage by the House will be encountered.

REVISED LISTS OF WAR AND POST-WAR ORPHANS

Revised lists of war orphans have been distributed to a number of departments during the year. Other departments will receive their revised lists as soon as they can be typed.

For more than a year the office of the national director, with the cooperation and assistance of the Veterans' Administration, has been engaged in bringing the records of post-war orphans up to date, and it will soon be possible to begin the preparation of revised lists of post-war orphans. In distributing these lists, precedence will be given to those 14 States that have extended the provisions of their scholarship acts to post-war orphans.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of the wholehearted cooperation of Mrs. A. C. Schaefer, national chairman, education of orphans of veterans committee, American Legion Auxiliary. The work of the national committee has been greatly facilitated by the active interest and assistance of Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, through whose courtesy an office for your national director has been provided in the Veterans' Administration building.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

SAM W. REYNOLDS, Nebraska, *Chairman*

Edgar B. Dunlap, Georgia — John Lewis Smith, District of Columbia

The national finance committee held its regular scheduled meetings in Indianapolis, Ind., at the time of the national executive committee meetings in November 1940 and in May 1941. All members were present, as were the national commander, the national treasurer, and the national adjutant.

At the November meeting the committee prepared an annual budget for the ensuing year and submitted it to the national executive committee November 1940. The budget as submitted was adopted by the national executive committee.

At the meeting of the national executive committee in May 1940 the finance committee reported as to the operations of the various divisions under the budget as adopted in November.

Between meetings the committee has kept in close touch with the financial situation of the national organization and with items of income and outgo under the budget. It has from time to time, in accordance with national convention action, published the budget, financial statements, etc.

Complete details of the financial condition of the national organization of the American Legion, together with its financial operations in the various divisions, will be found in the national treasurer's report. That report is a part of the annual reports.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

HARRY A. SULLIVAN, Colorado, *Chairman*

Adrian L. Bushman, Missouri.
Anson T. McCook, Connecticut.
Drury M. Phillips, Texas.
Robin S. Kirby, North Carolina.

The foreign relations committee of the American Legion met at national headquarters, in Indianapolis, Ind., May 1 and 2, 1941, for the purpose of reviewing world developments since the last national convention, considering the report of the preceding foreign relations committee, and drafting a report for submission to the national executive committee, then in session. The report, as accepted by the national executive committee, follows:

I. We of the American Legion renew our pledge of complete loyalty to the United States of America, to our Constitution, and to our Government, and pledge to them our unwavering support. We reiterate our undying faith in the American form of democratic constitutional government as the most desirable, most free, and most representative of all the people yet devised by men.

We voice again, with renewed emphasis, our determined opposition to nazi-ism, fascism, communism, and all other governmental ideologies inimical to our American form of democracy, and urge upon all members vigorous resistance to any and all attempts to transplant these noxious growths to American soil.

We utter the deepest and most sincere admiration for the heroic courage of Great Britain in its epic resistance of invasion by Nazi Germany and in its mighty fight for the principles of democracy to which we have dedicated our lives. In the same tone of profound sincerity, we voice our unbounded admiration, likewise, for China, and all other nations which are braving unprovoked and willful aggression.

The totalitarian powers, having proved their attitude toward neutral nations, are, in essence, no better than international bandits, uninfluenced by the customary rules of honor and fairness recognized by nonaggressor nationalities, as evidenced by their unprovoked invasion of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece, and other unoffending countries, and we strongly disapprove of any policy of compromise or so-called appeasement in American dealings with the Axis Powers and approve only a policy of stern and unrelenting justice.

To advance these ends and to hasten the victory of the democratic ideals desired by all independent, freedom-loving nations, we plead especially for Nation-wide unity in the upbuilding of our own national defense.

As war veterans, conversant alike with wartime and post-war problems, we gladly offer our counsel, as well as our physical strength, to the leaders of our National Government as they may desire in any emergency.

We are convinced that, at the moment, unity of opinion on the momentous question of American armed intervention in the present European conflict is lacking, and we believe that greater unity can be achieved by a fuller knowledge of the facts. We are equally convinced that our people of the United States, from coast to coast, are virtually one in wishing for Great Britain's triumph and Germany's defeat.

The committee believes that we, as American Legionnaires, and that American citizens generally are looking to our national leaders for information on this issue. We stand ready at all times to render instantly whatever support is called for by our Government.

In reaffirming our full agreement with the statement of the foreign relations committee of our national convention in regard to subjugated countries, we repeat it here verbatim:

"To those countries which have been ruthlessly and without just cause invaded and particularly to our former comrades in arms in the invaded countries, we express our sympathy and the confident hope that soon they will break the chains of their present servitude. To the people of the great British Commonwealth, who are so heroically defending their shores and their freedom, and to the gallant Republic of China, we extend our friendship and the assurance of our sympathy. We urge that the Government of the United States exercise all lawful means to prevent the shipment of war materials to the aggressor nations and that it continue to extend to all peoples who are resisting aggression the fullest cooperation consistent with our obligations, our security, our liberties, and our peace."

II. In regard to our good-neighbor policy toward all nations on our hemisphere, the committee urges thorough study by all Legionnaires of the results of the recent conferences on pan-Americanism. We feel confident that the rapid advancement of the new spirit of mutual help and friendliness can be furthered immeasurably by an appreciation of the economic, political, and cultural attainments of these neighbor nations.

Knowing that the triumph of tyranny elsewhere in the world would immediately challenge the entire economic policy now so carefully planned for the independence and prosperity of the Americas, we urge that the United States proceed as speedily as possible with the program of making these nations friends in fact, as well as in name, and of carrying out policies which will inure to the best economic, political, and cultural benefit of all, without harmful dislocation of existing markets.

The committee also commends the effort of the United States Government and the Government of our good friends of Canada to assist these nations in the program of exchanging cultural benefits among all the Americas.

Informed by press and radio of the inroads even now of Nazi-German colonization and propaganda, especially in Latin-American countries, the committee urges assistance wherever possible to counteracting such inroads. In this connection we recommend to our national officers of the American Legion a study of possible ways and means of giving aid to counterbalancing influences against such propaganda, as suggested recently by our Legion comrades in Central America. Among other proposals, these comrades have suggested that the American Legion might assist materially and effectively by broadcasting radio programs dedicated to Latin America designed to promote even friendlier relations with the pan-American nations.

This committee suggests to the national organization of the American Legion the desirability of encouraging the departments of the American Legion, and particularly those of the border States, and the Departments of Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Panama, to increase the activities of their posts with regard to enhancing their friendly relations with the Latin-American countries.

We further suggest that the national organization of the American Legion make a survey of the possibilities in Latin America for the strengthening of existing posts of the Legion and the extension of their friendly relations with the countries where they are located.

In conclusion, we bespeak the united effort of all members of the American Legion and all citizens of our great land to strive patriotically and loyally, now as ever, to uphold our American traditions, preserve our American democracy, and be on instant call for the service of our Nation.

Since the above-mentioned meeting, in May 1941, your committee has continued to watch the swiftly changing international scene and has witnessed, with growing anxiety, the impact of events of steadily increasing and more far-reaching import to the United States of America, and its position in world affairs. Rapid and cataclysmic as these events have proved, your committee finds no occasion to alter its previously expressed views.

Your committee has kept in mind the clear-cut statement of its predecessor committee for continued peace for America—"the adoption of a foreign-relations policy which will avert involvement in international disturbances and leave our Nation in its continued enjoyment of peace, with its sovereignty and independence secure."

At the same time it is equally aware that the belligerency of the Axis Powers (especially Germany, Italy, and Japan), and American aid to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act and through occupation of strategic bases in the Atlantic, may at any moment produce changes which may alter the entire outlook overnight.

Therefore, your committee believes it is doubly important for all members of the American Legion to watch developments closely, "to do our own thinking and

to analyze propaganda, whether it emanates from abroad or at home" (as stated by our worthy predecessor committee), and to reaffirm our readiness to assist the national cause as our national leaders may demand.

The year has brought forth innumerable evidences in every community of the continued loyal cooperation of the American Legion with our Government and of the Legion's promptness in answering every call for national assistance.

We urge continuance of that spirit and again bespeak the united effort of all our members and of all other citizens of our great land to uphold our American traditions and preserve our American democracy.

Your committee would be sadly remiss if it failed to acknowledge the helpful counsel of National Commander Milo J. Warner and other national officers through its year in office and the friendly suggestions from its associates in the local posts. To them, for this hearty cooperation, we express our warmest appreciation.

GRAVE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

MANCEL TALCOTT, Illinois, *Chairman*

Charles B. Wagner, New York.
Glenn W. Nolle, Oklahoma.
Thomas M. Owen, Jr., Alabama, *Ex officio.*
Raymond L. Hemerly, Pennsylvania.
Raleigh M. Felton, Virginia.

One year ago the grave-registration committee reported the most successful year in our 10 years of service. In some branches of this important activity and in some sections of the country, our record of accomplishment has been kept up. But in checking up and after having made a personal investigation, your chairman must report "There's plenty of work to be done yet" if we are to fulfill this one obligation to our departed comrades.

With the air full of war hysteria abroad and our own national defense actually shaping up, it can be expected that some let-up would occur. Your committee, therefore, anticipating this, has spent considerable time and effort trying to impress upon department, county, and post grave-registration officers the importance of this worth-while activity. In this regard we have had some success.

In February 1941, your committee was advised by the Quartermaster General, Memorial Branch of the War Department, that it had "recently become the policy of the Department that the regulation governing upright marble headstone will be the only type furnished when permitted by the cemetery and the flat marble or granite marker the only type furnished, when the cemetery does not permit the upright headstone."

Numerous complaints received against this ruling necessitated a personal appeal, with the result that another ruling was made by the Quartermaster General, which will now permit the applicant to have his choice of the upright headstone or the flat marker in either marble or granite.

With respect to the bronze marker, Congress in April 1940 passed a law which provided that bronze markers could not be furnished for use on graves in cemeteries where stone markers were acceptable. We found that many veterans were being discriminated against because of this law as well as the price limitation attached. As a result, we have taken steps to have the law amended to permit a choice of any stone or bronze marker without any strings attached. This matter should receive action this session.

Your committee also has taken definite action toward having the War Department design an upright and flat headstone to designate the deceased as a veteran of the World War. The bronze marker now provides W. W. for World War service. Stone markers now being furnished for graves of World War veterans are the same markers in every respect that have been furnished for all peacetime honorably discharged veterans since the Spanish-American War and will be available for graves of selective-service veterans in the future. We feel some distinctive marking should be included on stone markers.

During the past year, national headquarters of the Work Projects Administration advised that national-defense needs would have to be given priority in the employment of Work Projects Administration workers and no assurance could be given that our grave registration projects could be concluded. A personal appeal was made in behalf of some of our partially completed projects with the result that much depended on Congress granting a sufficient appropriation. However, we were practically assured that although some curtailment would be made in the

projects, approximately 75 percent of the program would be continued to completion. Sponsors are urged to deal with their State administrators and impress the importance of the projects which also provide employment for many needy veterans.

Posts, counties, and departments taking advantage of the Work Projects Administration grave-registration projects are far ahead of those not engaged in this activity so far as compilation of records is concerned. The work should be on a permanent basis.

Your committee, during the past 2 years, has made a study of various grave-registration plans with a view of revising the national grave-registration-plan pamphlet to meet present conditions. Several changes were suggested and a revised pamphlet will be ready for distribution at the Milwaukee convention. All department headquarters will be furnished with a supply sufficient for all posts.

Reports from department grave-registration officers indicate progress and continued interest. These reports will be forwarded with this report to national headquarters and become part of the permanent files.

Your chairman wishes to express deep appreciation to all Legionnaires for their loyal cooperation during the year and urges continuation of efforts, to the end that we can always report that we are fulfilling this obligation to our departed comrades.

LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE

RICHARD HARTSHORNE, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

George R. Howill, Wisconsin.
Hayes Kennedy, Illinois.
John D. Howe, California.
Benjamin L. Wolfson, Maryland.

MEMBERS

H. Frost Bailey, Florida.
Sam Green, Delaware.
David Jamieson, Pennsylvania.
William A. Kite, Colorado.
Albin B. Salmonson, Connecticut.
Walter Shea, Massachusetts.
John J. O'Brien, Washington.
Lynn G. Adams, Pennsylvania.
B. Marvin Casteel, Missouri.
J. M. Clark, Georgia.
Judge Wm. E. Handley, Ohio.
O. D. Hollenbeck, Ohio.
Horace W. Lineberg, District of Columbia.
Mike Maher, Wyoming.
P. O. Parks, Oklahoma.
George A. Rice, South Dakota.
W. H. Schwinn, Kansas.
Chester S. Wilson, Minnesota.
W. R. Blalock, Texas.
Joe L. Hearne, Arkansas.
M. L. Kinne, Iowa.
Herman Lewkowitz, Arizona.
W. C. (Tom) Sawyer, Arizona.
Donald Wakefield Smith, District of Columbia.
O. C. Wilson, Idaho.
George Andrews, Rhode Island.
Adna G. Clarke, Hawaii.
Charles Davidson, Montana.
Paul H. Higinbothom, Maryland.
Peabody Howard, Tennessee.
Lue C. Lozier, Missouri.
Jerome J. Munie, Illinois.
Frazier Reams, Ohio.
Clarence Roby, West Virginia.
Harold Smith, New Hampshire.
George L. Taylor, South Carolina.

FACTS

The present danger to America from the world conflict arises not alone from an armed invasion from without, but also from disorder and turmoil caused by subversive influences from within. The maintenance of law and order throughout the country is necessary to nullify these subversive actions.

As yet the sabotage of violence has been largely lacking, perchance because our international saboteurs do not desire to enrage the American people and thus insure our active entry into the war militarily. A further and perhaps more compelling reason, for the change from the technique of violent sabotage to that of the economic sabotage of industrial dislocation, is because the latter is in fact much more effective in America. Accordingly we have seen repeated attempts by Nazi, Fascist, and, at least until recently, Communist groups, to sabotage the activities in national defense of industry, labor, and officialdom.

In our report to the 1940 Boston convention, specific instances of these attempts upon our industrial leaders, upon labor, upon our officialdom, were given, all emanating from officials acting on behalf of the Nazi Government. During the past year, several strikes occurred in defense industries so crucial

that work in a host of others was badly hampered. These bottleneck strikes were traced to subversive sources. As this report is being written the press of the Nation is full of two such recent developments.

1. The Acting Attorney General of the United States is instituting criminal proceedings against the members of a labor union in Minneapolis for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence, the leaders of this union being members of the Socialist Workers' Party.

Mr. Biddle says in this regard:

"This prosecution is brought under the Criminal Code of the United States against persons who have been engaged in criminal seditious activities, and who are leaders of the Socialist Workers' Party, and have gained control of a legitimate labor union in order to use it for illegitimate purposes.

"The prosecution is not in any sense an attack upon organized labor organizations. It represents only the determination of the Department of Justice to prosecute criminal subversive activity wherever it occurs."

Patriotic labor itself should, and doubtless will be glad to, purge from its ranks, and punish, those who are both its own enemies and the enemies of our country.

2. Thirty-two spies, mostly of Nazi origin, have been arrested in various parts of the country by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Their activity largely has been that of spying out this country's national-defense secrets.

DEFENSE LEGISLATIVE ACTION

This situation of internal disorder, whose signs were so evident even a year ago, calls for action both by our official leaders and our people themselves. Such was the cause of the Federal-State conference on law-enforcement problems of national defense, jointly sponsored by the Governor's Conference, the Council of State Governments, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on Crime, held at the Federal Department of Justice, Washington, August 5 and 6, 1940. In attendance were a host of governors, attorneys general, and other outstanding law-enforcement officials, both Federal and State.

This conference speedily agreed on a series of principles essential to maintain law and order in the emergency, and immediately set skilled draftsmen to work to whip these principles into legislative shape. As a result a series of model acts was drafted, including provisions protecting the rights of labor, incorporated at labor's own suggestion. These acts include the Sabotage Prevention Act, Explosives Act, Interstate Public Property Act, State Guard Act, and the act providing for fresh pursuit by military forces.

The principles of these acts were approved by the national executive committee of the American Legion at its November meeting, and the acts themselves were incorporated in a Legion handbook, To Maintain Law and Order in the National Emergency, sent from national headquarters to all departments. These acts were thereafter introduced throughout all the State legislatures by the legislators representing the above drafting organizations and, due in large part to the active backing of the Legion, were enacted in substantial numbers. The total enactments to date are as follows: Sabotage, 14; explosives, 12; public property, 2; State guard, 26; and fresh pursuit by military forces, 2. A chart of such enactments in each State is appended, including the enactments of the act setting up State defense councils, drafted somewhat later by the above drafting bodies as part of this uniform State legislative defense program.

This total of 56 enactments constitutes a substantial contribution to the maintenance of law and order in the United States in the emergency, in which the Legion has been an active participant.

DEFENSE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Your committee last year called the Legion's attention to Nazi efforts to interfere with this country's defense by working upon its officials, its industrial leaders, and its labor. In such report your committee specifically named the Nazi consul general at San Francisco, Captain Weidemann, Hitler's former commanding officer; the Nazi consul general at New Orleans, Baron Von Spiegel; Dr. Westrick, the commercial consul to the Nazi embassy in Washington; Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg; and the German library of information with headquarters in New York City. It is interesting to note that the President of the United States has just closed these consulates, directing these officials to leave the country, and has ordered the German library of information closed as

well. Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has placed Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg under arrest for deportation, and Dr. Westrick has left the country under a cloud of unfavorable publicity. Here again, on the administrative side, the Legion was found doing helpful work in the defense of the Nation.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Entirely outside this legislative and administrative action on the part of our officials, this committee further recommended last fall that the citizens themselves "should be utilized to the full in the national defense," setting forth in its report a series of methods whereby this civic action, otherwise known as passive defense, could be effectively instituted.

May 20, 1941, the President, by Executive order, established the Office of Civilian Defense, now operating actively throughout the entire country, and in which Legion personnel is very widely engaged from top to bottom. We hardly need allude to the fact it is headed by Legionnaire LaGuardia of New York, and that it has among its regional directors, Past National Commanders D'Olier of New Jersey and Kelly of Michigan.

INTERSTATE CRIME CONTROL

Meanwhile the Legion has continued its aid to complete more effective cooperation in crime control among the various States under the four-point program drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and endorsed by the Legion. While this strictly crime-control program to some extent has been overshadowed by the defense program, it is interesting to note that Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, New Hampshire, and New Jersey have this past year enacted the interstate fresh pursuit act. In addition Alabama, Idaho, and Wyoming have enacted the interstate fresh pursuit act and Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, and North Dakota have enacted the probation and parole compact act.

This committee is happy to present the above report as some evidence of accomplishments by the American Legion in the past in the defense of the American people.

Adoption of State defense legislation as of Apr. 14, 1941

	Model sabotage-prevention act	Model explosives act	Model interstate public property act	Model State Guard act	Model act providing for fresh pursuit by military forces	State defense council
Alabama						
Arizona						
Arkansas	X					
California	X		X			X
Colorado	X			X		X
Connecticut						X
Delaware		X		X		X
Florida	X	X		X		X
Georgia		X				
Idaho						
Illinois						X
Indiana				X		X
Iowa				X		X
Kansas				X		X
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine	X			X		X
Maryland	X	X	X	X		X
Massachusetts				X		
Michigan						X
Minnesota		X				
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						X
Nebraska				X		X
Nevada						
New Hampshire	X	X		X		X
New Jersey		X		X	X	X
New Mexico	X			X		
New York	X	X				X
North Carolina				X		
North Dakota				X		
Ohio				X		X
Oklahoma	X	X				X
Oregon				X		
Pennsylvania				X		X
Rhode Island		X			X	X
South Carolina	X			X		X
South Dakota				X		
Tennessee	X			X		
Texas				X		
Utah						
Vermont	X	X		X		
Virginia						
Washington		X				X
West Virginia				X		X
Wisconsin	X			X		
Wyoming				X		X
Total	14	12	2	26	2	25

Adoption of model legislation

	Intrastate fresh pursuit	Interstate fresh pursuit	Extradition	Witnesses	Parole and probation		Intrastate fresh pursuit	Interstate fresh pursuit	Extradition	Witnesses	Parole and probation
Alabama		(X)	X		(X)	New Hampshire	(X)	X	X	X	X
Arizona	(X)	X	X	X	X	New Jersey	(X)	X	X	X	X
Arkansas			X	X	X	New Mexico		X	X	X	X
California		X	X	X	X	New York		X	X	X	X
Colorado		X		X	X	North Carolina			X	X	
Connecticut		X		X		North Dakota		X		X	(X)
Delaware	(X)	X	X	X	X	Ohio		X	X	X	X
Florida						Oklahoma					
Georgia						Oregon		X	X	X	X
Idaho	(X)	(X)	X	X	(X)	Pennsylvania		X	X	X	X
Illinois					X	Rhode Island		X		X	X
Indiana			X	X	X	South Carolina					
Iowa					X	South Dakota		X	X	X	
Kansas		X	X	X	(X)	Tennessee		X		X	X
Kentucky						Texas					
Louisiana		X		X	X	Utah		X	X	X	X
Maine		X	X	X	X	Vermont		X	X	X	X
Maryland		X	X	X	X	Virginia		X	X	X	X
Massachusetts		X	X	X	X	Washington					X
Michigan		X	X	X	X	West Virginia		X	X	X	X
Minnesota		X	X	X	X	Wisconsin		X	X	X	X
Mississippi				X		Wyoming		(X)	X	X	X
Missouri						District of Columbia		X			
Montana		X	X	X	X						
Nebraska		X	X	X	X	Total	5	34	30	37	36
Nevada				X							

(X) Enacted in 1940–41.

LIAISON WITH LEGION PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION COMMITTEE

GEORGE D. LEVY, *Chairman*, South Carolina

Dr. W. J. DANFORTH, Texas — THOMAS J. RIORDAN, California

The liaison committee with the Legion publications commission is composed of three members of the national executive committee of the American Legion. It was authorized by the national executive committee at its November 1940 meeting.

The liaison committee was appointed for the purpose of maintaining close cooperation between the Legion publications commission, under whose supervision the American Legion magazine, the National Legionnaire, and the Legion Heir are printed and distributed, and the national executive committee, and to keep the latter committee thoroughly informed concerning the finances, policies, and other affairs of the publications division, the largest business department of the American Legion.

This committee attends all of the regular meetings of the Legion publications commission and each month receives from Director of Publications James F. Barton detailed reports of budget and operating statements, editorial costs, advertising secured and published, analysis of revenue and expenses, and other information relative to the operations of the publications division.

This volume of reports to the twenty-third annual national convention of the American Legion contains a lengthy and detailed report by the director of publications of the operations and activities of the publications division.

LIAISON WITH CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

D. V. ADDY, Michigan, *Chairman*

MICHAEL F. MURRAY, Minnesota — CHARLES L. BROWN, Missouri

This committee serves as a coordinating body between the child-welfare division and the national executive committee, with the specific idea of keeping the latter body informed of the program and activities of the child-welfare division.

In such capacity your committee met with the child-welfare executive committee and took an active part in planning the current year's program. The committee also has kept in touch constantly with the national chairman and the child-welfare division.

With the aid of the national child-welfare division your committee finally completed its study of conflicting and obsolete convention mandates, and after consultation with national officers recommended the adoption by the national executive committee of the following:

RESTATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Principles.—1. To insure that any child of a World War veteran in need of care and protection will receive that care and protection through public or private resources.

2. To organize the American Legion strength in the interest of children, thereby insuring care and protection to children of World War veterans.

Objectives.—1. To provide temporary emergency material relief from the American Legion endowment fund or other Legion resources, for children of World War veterans.

2. To encourage governmental units and communities to provide adequate means and resources for the care and protection of children.

3. To assist the departments of the American Legion in the organization of child welfare work to the end that the children of World War veterans in need will receive the necessary service and aid from existing public or private resources.

The national executive committee, at its November 1940 meeting, also adopted the recommendations of your committee—

Repealing 11 convention actions for the reason they deal with administrative matters.

Thirteen convention actions were repealed for the reason that the objectives either had been definitely accomplished or precedent well established.

Three convention actions were repealed for the reason that they were now contrary to Legion policy or they were included in other convention mandates.

Eleven convention actions have been restated for the purpose of clarity and simplification and combining the actions of various conventions relating to the same subject.

The adoption of these resolutions, by the national executive committee, in addition to clarifying the principles and objectives of the child welfare activity, as now constituted, has eliminated the necessity of numerous references to various convention actions for proper authority of present activities and procedure.

The national executive committee at its May 1941 meeting adopted the following recommendations of your liaison committee which were arrived at through conferences with the national child welfare division and the national child welfare chairman. These were also included in the department child welfare chairman's report and recommendations.

1. After the fiscal year of 1941 that cash grants for organizational expense to department be discontinued.

2. That the child welfare national committee reorganization, as recommended by the national child welfare chairman, be adopted.

Your committee has under consideration the resolution, adopted at several child-welfare area conferences, requesting the possibility of a "greater flexibility in the administration of the emergency aid."

This resolution was referred to your committee by the national executive committee, upon recommendation of the national child-welfare chairman, and we find that this question involves a possible departure from past interpretation of the trust fund agreement. This question has been referred to the national judge advocate to determine whether the apparent inflexibility of the trust agreement will permit a different interpretation or whether it will be necessary to go into court and obtain a declaratory judgment in order that everyone might be protected.

Upon proper legal advice your committee will give serious consideration to the advisability of recommending the amendment of the trust fund agreement, in order to enlarge upon eligibility for emergency aid which is now limited "to carry on the administrative and relief work for the care, education, and training of orphan children of all ex-service persons."

Your committee wishes to acknowledge and thank the national child welfare chairman, the national director, and the entire headquarters staff for splendid cooperation and assistance.

NATIONAL MARKSMANSHIP COMMITTEE

JAMES W. WOOLREY, Colorado, *Director*

William B. Beach, Nevada.
Howard Campbell, New Hampshire.
Beale H. Cromer, South Carolina.
Carl J. Ekenberg, Illinois.
William L. Fagan, Jr., New Jersey.
Lee S. Gray, Idaho.
George P. Hurst, South Dakota.
Joseph Kemmerer, New York.
Albert H. Leigh, New Jersey.
Capt. Robert E. Moore, Missouri.
C. R. Ripley, Ohio.
Carl Schwarz, Wyoming.
Al Taylor, Texas.
Maynard Turner, California.
R. L. Vogt, Arkansas.
Harry M. Wheat, Kentucky.
Ernest F. Wojahn, Wisconsin.
T. F. Bridgland, Florida.
Fred Craig, Idaho.
John P. Duffy, New York.
H. J. Erickson, Oregon.
Thomas J. Gorham, Massachusetts.
Howard Hudgins, Texas.
Major Allan Johnson, Washington.
Louis A. Landreville, California.
A. D. McCombs, Pennsylvania.
A. R. Reeves, Oklahoma.
Willard W. Smith, Nevada.
Arthur G. Snyder, West Virginia.
A. M. Tenney, Arizona.
Francis H. Vincent, Jr., Maryland.
Jerome A. Webb, New York.
Roy J. Witschy, Nebraska.

Individual awards were divided in two classes, those firing with metallic sights and those using telescopic sights.

In the metallic sight division:

	Points
First. Guy D. Jones, Gresham, Oreg	296
Second. James C. Andersen, Racine, Wis	294
Third. Jans Neilsen, Chicago, Ill	293

In the telescopic sights:

	Points
First. Guy D. Jones, Gresham, Oreg	295
Second. Roy Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa	294
Third. Lee A. Swem, Gresham, Oreg	293

Besides these individuals listed, 10 additional medals were awarded in the metallic sight division and 4 additional in the scope sight class.

The second event, fired in March, was the individual pistol match. There were no team units in this. It was all individual competition, 20 shots slow fire at 50 feet and the top three were:

	Points
First. Leonard P. Yelg, Milwaukee, Wis	191
Second. Col. D. P. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif	188
Third. Hosmer G. Wilkerson, Canon City, Colo	187

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 50-FOOT RIFLE MATCH

Sixth year for this, and this year the trophy and awards committee approved a trophy that was secured. Names of previous winning squadrons will be engraved on it and each year the winners keep it until the next match. This year, with approval of the committee, the course was changed to include 5 shots standing and 5 shots sitting in addition to the usual 20 prone.

This is all at 50 feet with .22 rifles, metallic sights.

The scores:

	Points
First. Illinois, Chicago Post 47	1,438
Second. Ohio, Akron Post 209	1,428
Third. Pennsylvania, Waynesburg Post 330	1,428
Fourth. Colorado, Pueblo Post 2	1,425
Fifth. Missouri, St. Louis Post 35	1,421

Additional scores in order:

Ontario 112, California; Tucson 7, Arizona; Portland 35, Oregon; Floral Park 334, New York; Milford 34, Connecticut; Omaha 112, Nebraska; Mercedes 172, Texas; Spokane 9, Washington; West Palm Beach 12, Florida; Provo 13, Utah; Memphis 1, Tennessee; East Weymouth 79, Massachusetts; Superior 65, Wisconsin; Portsmouth 6, New Hampshire; Detroit 113, Michigan.

Individual awards for the first three places follow:

	Points
First. Jack Seavy, Pueblo, Colo	293
Second. Hjalmer Erickson, Jr., Portland, Oreg	293
Third. Frank Jones, Jr., Waynesburg, Pa	292

Ten additional medals to the next 10 high were given.

Everything considered this may be marked down as one of the best years of our program. To start the year our commander appointed to the national marksmanship committee a well distributed group. The majority of them have been active in our work. This resulted in exactly half of them coming to the front with suggestions and individual efforts in their own districts.

The work done and the interest shown by Messrs. Ekenberg, Erickson, Fagan, Gray, Landreville, Turner, Wheat, Witschy, and Wojahn is greatly appreciated and of real value. Many other Legonnaires, not on this committee, did more than their share in assisting with our direct program and building their own departmental programs as a great aid in our present national defense efforts.

Many of our Legionnaires are now engaged in the defense program and were forced, in some instances, to give up their shooting this year. Also, a large number of our sons are now in the service, and could not fire, although reports indicate many of them are now instructing others in marksmanship, passing on what they learned while enjoying a sport.

While we were sorry to learn there would be no national .30 caliber teams at Camp Perry this year, due to the War Department cancelation of the matches, our members have taken it in a sportsmanlike manner and have been spending their time helping the other fellow on the home ranges. In like manner taking away from us the right to purchase service rifles and ammunition has crippled the game, but we are more than willing to accept the change as a necessity during this emergency.

The national pistol matches have been carried on as usual, with some addition in a few matches to take care of requests.

THE PAUL V. McNUTT RIFLE MATCH

Ten shots standing, 10 sitting, 10 prone at 50 feet, .22 rifles, each department permitted to enter one 8-man team, all from one post, high 5 count for score.

	Points
First. Illinois, Chicago Post 146	[1] 1,441
Second. Montana, Butte Post 1	[2] 1,434
Third. California, San Francisco Post 429	[2] 1,431
Fourth. Wisconsin, Racine Post 76	1,430
Fifth. Iowa, Des Moines Post 60	1,400

[1] Trophy. [2] Medal.

And the following in order:

Ridgewood 53, New Jersey; Denver 101, Colorado; Dodge City 47, Kansas; St. Petersburg 14, Florida; Gatun 10, Canal Zone; Akron 209, Ohio; Little Neck 103, New York; Provo 13, Utah; Detroit 187, Michigan; Portsmouth 6, New Hampshire; Oakmont 600, Pennsylvania.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 50-YARD RIFLE MATCH

Twenty shots each, prone, 50 yards, .22 rifles, metallic sights, five men to each team, one team allowed from each department, all members of one squadron:

	Points
First. California, Ontario Post 112	[1] 988
Second. Ohio, Youngstown Post 15	[1] 979
Third. Arizona, Tucson Post 7	[1] 969
Fourth. Colorado, Denver Post 1	968
Fifth. Oregon, Portland Post 35	967

[1] Medal.

And in order, as shown, were these in addition:

Floral Park 334, New York; Chicago 47, Illinois; Waynesburg 330, Pennsylvania; Asheville 2, North Carolina; West Palm Beach 12, Florida; Mercedes 172, Texas; St. Louis 35, Missouri; Provo 13, Utah; Scottsbluff 5, Nebraska; Spokane 9, Washington; Milford 34, Connecticut; Albion 55, Michigan; Superior 65, Wisconsin.

The first three individual awards were:

First. Bill LeMaster, West Palm Beach, Fla---------- 200— 8x
Second. Charles Mann, Ontario, Calif---------- 199—15x
Third. Kent Darrow, Tucson, Ariz---------- 199—13x

Medals were awarded to the 10 next high on medal winning teams.

There still is no trophy for this 50-yard Sons of the American Legion match. Permission has been requested to secure one, similar to the one just furnished for the Sons of the American Legion 50-foot match, which has not yet been considered by the trophy and awards committee.

We hope that next year many of our Sons of the American Legion will be returning from the service. When they do, any post supporting a squadron should attempt to form a rifle club for these seasoned sons to manage. They can instruct others in marksmanship and safety in handling firearms, enter teams in competition with other nearby squadrons, and thus give those returning something to occupy their spare time benefiting them and their community.

McQUIGG TROPHY MATCH

The 1941 annual national McQuigg trophy match, fired at 50 meters, 20 shots prone, per man, 5-man team from each department and as many individuals as wished to fire, was as follows:

TEAMS—ALL METALLIC SIGHTS

1. California, Hollywood Post 43---------- [1] 989
2. Ohio, Akron Post 209---------- [2] 974
3. Iowa, Waterloo Post 138---------- [2] 973
4. Oregon, Gresham Post 30---------- 971
5. New York, Douglastown Post 103---------- 967
6. Idaho, Orofino Post 53---------- 957
7. Arizona, Prescott Post 6---------- 956
8. Montana, Butte Post 1---------- 955
9. Wisconsin, LaCrosse Post 52---------- 955
10. Illinois, Chicago Post 48---------- 955
11. Utah, Provo Post 13---------- 953
12. Colorado, Denver Post 101---------- 951
13. Canal Zone, Gatun Post 3---------- 942
14. Pennsylvania, Oakmont Post 600---------- 939
15. New Hampshire, Portsmouth Post 6---------- 916
16. North Daktota, Beach Post 5---------- 895
17. Michigan, Detroit Post 187---------- 869

[1] Trophy and medal.
[2] Medal.

INDIVIDUALS—METALLIC SIGHTS

	Points
1. Guy D. Jones, Gresham, Oreg----------	[1] 200
2. Thomas Girkout, Gatun, C. Z----------	[1] 200
3. Ralph William Travis, Waterloo, Iowa----------	[1] 200

[1] Medal.

A bronze medal to the next 10 not members of medal-winning teams:

	Points
Harry Kinder, Missoula, Mont----------	200
Sam B. Bolling, Birmingham, Ala----------	199
William McDonald, San Francisco, Calif----------	199
R. A. Flanders, Pratt, Kans----------	199
Floyd Gudgel, Denver, Colo----------	199
Richard Leiterman, Chaumont, N. Y----------	199
Mark Cooper, Atlanta, Ga----------	199
R. H. Sim, Edgar, Mont----------	198
C. A. Carlson, Fairplay, Colo----------	198
George J. Miles, Centerville, Utah----------	198

INDIVIDUALS—TELESCOPE SIGHTS

	Points
1. Ralph William Travis, Waterloo, Iowa	[1] 200
2. L. V. Easterday, San Francisco, Calif	[1] 200
3. P. Stoltz, San Francisco, Calif	[1] 200
4. J. Giblin, San Francisco, Calif	[1] 200
5. R. W. E. Weers, Chicago, Ill	[1] 199

[1] Medal.

INDIVIDUALS—MEMBERS OF AUXILIARY AND THEIR DAUGHTERS

SPECIAL ADDED EVENT

	Points
1. Edith Hancock, Akron, Ohio	[1] 198
2. Dorothea Kelly, Akron, Ohio	[1] 196
3. Jean Brewbaker, Akron, Ohio	[1] 196

[1] Medal.

The annual east–west match this year, 20 shots each at 50 meters, prone, slow fire, metallic sights. The Mississippi River used as dividing line, 10 men to a team, chosen from scores fired in the McQuigg, the prone scores in the McNutt used in cases where a tie existed in the selection:

THE WEST TEAM

	Points		Points
Jones, Oregon	200–12x	Blackmer, California	199– 8x
McDonald, California	199–17x	Miller, California	196–13x
Flanders, Kansas	199–14x	Sim, Montana	196–10x
Girkout, Canal Zone	199–13x	Gudgel, Colorado	195–12x
Ritter, Oregon	199–10x	Miles, Utah	194– 3x

Team total: 1,976–112x coat brassards.
Alternates: Kinder, Idaho, and Pope, California.

THE EAST TEAM

	Points		Points
Bolling, Alabama	200–12x	Slade, Iowa	197– 9x
Putnam, Illinois	189–17x	Brewbaker, Ohio	195–12x
Rider, Pennsylvania	199–10x	Leiterman, New York	194–10x
Travis, Iowa	198–15x	Brothers, Ohio	192– 7x
Ferguson, Iowa	197–10x	Schreiber, Wisconsin	187– 7x

Team total: 1,958–109x.
Alternates: Weers, Illinois; Young, Maine; and Bauman, Wisconsin.

We have listed names of members of posts and squadrons who are speakers, shooters, instructors, or supporters of our sport. Many departments do nothing for their membership to keep it advised of our matches or the assistance we can give. If you have a few in mind who would fit into this file, their names and addresses will be appreciated. This committee will consult them and see what time they can devote to this work.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM P. KERSCHNER, *Chairman*, District of Columbia

ARMISTICE DAY

Your committee, being a hold-over committee until the November meeting of the national executive committee, has the duty of assisting the Armistice Day committee of the national organization and the Department of the District of Columbia.

On this occasion the President, National Commander Warner, National President Lemstra, and many distinguished guests were present at Arlington. Your pilgrimage committee was on duty on the plaza before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier when the President laid his wreath. Your committee then took position on either side of the rostrum as honor guards to the President.

The guard of honor of the District of Columbia, as in past years, officially represented the American Legion as a uniformed body of men. There are now approximately 100 members of this guard of honor.

Wreaths were received by your committee from all national veteran organizations and many patriotic organizations, also from most of the departments. Your committee reports that 59 wreaths were laid with a beautiful ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier immediately following the services in the amphitheater.

Your committee further reports that many pilgrimages occur during the year, and, when your committee is notified, they make all arrangements for entrance into Arlington, military guard, Legion guard of honor, and permission for ceremonies at the tomb. It is here reported that some departments are not aware of the duties of the national pilgrimage committee, and it is suggested all departments have these duties called to their attention. The War Department prefers to work with the committee rather than individuals or separate departments.

Your committee, during the year, has served the Gold Star Mothers, American War Mothers, Department of France, Department of New York, Department of Ohio, Department of New Jersey, Public Service Post of New Jersey, and Unknown Soldiers Post of New York.

The committee assisted in Memorial Day and Mother's Day services at Arlington.

Your entire committee has been active and answered all calls of the chairman.

Particularly, the chairman wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. Williams, of the Arlington National Cemetery; Colonel Smith, of the Washington Provisional Brigade; and the office of the Quartermaster General, United States Army, for their cooperation and assistance during the year.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

F. H. BAIRD, *Chairman*, Illinois

Ralph A. L. Bogan, Arkansas.
C. L. Burpee, Florida.
Will T. Cheek, Tennessee.
Harold Crary, Illinois.
Jack Frye, Missouri.
Robert E. Henry, District of Columbia.
Edgar R. Vaughan, Florida.
Croil Hunter, Minnesota.
Arthur L. Jackson, Arkansas.
Charles McCullough, Illinois.
Percy McDonald, Tennessee.
Arthur Murphy, California.
Frederick H. Myers, Pennsylvania.

The work of the transportation committee has been simplified due to the well-established procedure and efficient functioning of the national headquarters organization.

Since the Boston convention we have checked with all the transportation agencies and find that they had no difficulties in transporting Legionnaires and their friends to and from that convention, and in addition handled with dispatch the increased traffic caused by parade day.

Subsequent checks with the several chairmen of the various railroad passenger associations, air-line, and bus organizations in various parts of the country indicate their ability to furnish dependable and reasonably priced transportation to Milwaukee, Wis., for the national convention September 15–18.

Detailed information as to transportation charges has been broadcast by these agencies to the various departments and the individual posts so that Legionnaires are properly advised, and special trains have been organized from all parts of the country to facilitate the movement in comfort and at the least possible expense. Steamships have been chartered in the Great Lakes to facilitate the handling of the convention movement, as well as the housing feature.

With the continued large attendance at American Legion conventions, it is more important than ever for the various departments to give early consideration to their transportation needs as soon as the convention city has been selected, in order that the carriers may be able to anticipate their equipment requirements.

This is especially important during the current defense emergency whereby much of the equipment is and will be required by the Government.

TRUSTEES OF THE OVERSEAS GRAVES DECORATION TRUST

MILO J. WARNER, *Chairman*, Ohio

RAYMOND J. KELLY, *Vice Chairman*, Michigan

Stephen F. Chadwick, Washington. Sam W. Reynolds, Nebraska.

JOHN R. RUDDICK, *Treasurer*, Indiana

FRANK E. SAMUEL, *Secretary*, Kansas

The trustees of the overseas graves decoration trust of the American Legion met in the office of the national adjutant at national headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., at 8 p. m., Wednesday, April 30, 1941.

The following members were present: Milo J. Warner, chairman; Raymond J. Kelly; Stephen F. Chadwick; John R. Ruddick, treasurer; Sam W. Reynolds, chairman, national finance committee; and Frank E. Samuel, secretary.

Immediately upon being called to order the trustees began the consideration of the agenda, which had been prepared by the secretary.

It was noted that the forms of acceptance of the trust already had been executed in duplicate, as required, and are on file, in accordance with the agreement, in behalf of all current trustees.

Since the trust agreement itself provides for the national commander, the American Legion, to be chairman, the national treasurer to be treasurer, and the national adjutant to be secretary of the trust, and since the trust agreement permits the trustees to designate other officers, it was determined that it would be necessary only to name a vice chairman additionally. Accordingly the trustees confirmed the nomination of the national commander in November 1940, wherein he had filed with the national executive committee the name of Raymond J. Kelly to be vice chairman of the trust.

It was determined that no additional rules and regulations would be necessary at this time, although it is within the province of the trustees to adopt such should it be deemed advisable.

The trustees reaffirmed their selection of a year ago of the American National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., as depository.

The trustees noted the stipulation of the amended trust agreement wherein the income from this fund can only be used for the purpose of honoring, preserving, and decorating overseas American graves and for the purpose of removing remains of American veterans from overseas graves, estimated to be 200 graves, in small private cemeteries on which the original concession has expired and transferring same to a permanent resting place. In view of the permissive court decree under the Declaratory Judgment Act of Indiana and in view of the amended trust agreement authorized by the national executive committee under this favorable decree, the trustees in May 1939 had agreed to consider financial commitments in this respect on only a year-to-year basis, it having been understood originally that no more than $2,000 would be expended the first year (1937) and no more than $1,000 during each of the next 13 years, or a maximum total of $15,000 during the 14-year period. Having allowed the maximum amount of $1,000 for the year running from May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, and having noted that nothing has been expended from this fund for this purpose during the period of May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, it was determined that no new commitment need be made, but that the amount of $1,000 set up a year ago should be considered available throughout the year running from April 30, 1941, to the date of the next meeting of the trustees in early May 1942.

The trustees made note of the requirement that a report be rendered at least yearly to the national executive committee . Accordingly, the trustees requested the treasurer to present this report to the national executive committee May 1 and 2, 1941.

The trust agreement requires the keeping of accurate books of account. It was noted that this is being done in the national finance division in the national headquarters, under the supervision of the national treasurer and the comptroller.

It was noted by the trustees that the yearly audit by certified public accountants, covering all accounts of the national organization of the American Legion, has regularly and automatically included an audit of the overseas graves decoration trust. Accordingly, we will look to the external auditors for the audit of the overseas graves decoration trust, as of July 31, 1941, copies of which will be filed with the finance committee of the Milwaukee national convention in September 1941, with all national executive committeemen, and with all departments of the American Legion.

The report of the treasurer of the trust was received by the trustees, ordered filed with the official minutes, and made available as a part of the report to the national executive committee, as appended hereto.

The treasurer was authorized to invest available cash in this fund in governments of as nearly the same type as are now found in the portfolio.

Since the regulations of the national executive committee provide that the report of the trustees of the overseas graves decoration trust must be approved by the national executive committee before the retiring trustees can be relieved of any and all liability by reason of their acts as such trustees, it was voted to ask for the approval of this report as a part of the rendering of same.

Since the American Overseas Memorial Day Association in Paris cannot transact its normal business of expending its funds and decorating the American graves this year because of war conditions, the branch of the American Overseas Memorial Day Association in London, through its former treasurer, A. F. Patterson, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York City, recently requested us to transmit the amount of $1,000 from our fund to the London office in order that there might be no interruption of the many years' procedure wherein the American World War soldiers' graves throughout England have been decorated. Upon consultation with the chairman and treasurer of the trust, it was determined to cable $1,000 to London for this purpose—such procedure being ratified by the trustees. In transmitting this amount, it was understood that the Overseas Memorial Day Association in Paris will be expected to reimburse us when conditions make it possible to resume normal business transactions.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, May 1, 1940, to Apr. 30, 1941

Balance on deposit May 1, 1940		$462.19
Receipts:		
Interest on investments	$6,245.02	
Amortization of premium	97.28	
		6,342.30
		6,804.49
Disbursements:		
Hadley-Mahoney Co., fidelity bond premium for bond of commander and treasurer of the department of France	5.00	
To reimburse national headquarters, the American Legion, for funds advanced to purchase Paris draft to American Overseas Memorial Day Association, reimbursement for deficit in decoration of graves in 1939	2,250.71	
American Overseas Memorial Day Association anticipated deficit for 1940	1,836.64	
American Overseas Memorial Day Association of London for decoration of graves in 1941	1,000.00	
Exchange on London draft	2.50	
		5,094.85
		1,709.64

Statement of assets and liabilities of overseas graves decoration trust fund of the American Legion, Apr. 30, 1941

	Interest rate	Approximate yield	Dated	Due	Par value	Premium	Book value
Assets:	*Percent*	*Percent*					
U. S. Treasury—							
1952-49 registered	3⅛	3⅛	Dec. 15, 1934	Dec. 15, 1952	$152,000	-------	$152,000.00
1945-43 registered	3¼	3¼	Oct. 15, 1933	Oct. 15, 1945	11,000	-------	11,000.00
1948-46 coupon	3	2.36	June 15, 1934	June 15, 1948	2,500	$73.82	2,573.82
1948-46 registered	3	2.87	----do----	----do----	15,500	125.32	15,625.32
1948-46 coupon	3	2.55	----do----	----do----	3,000	73.40	3,073.40
1953-49 coupon	2½	2.38	Dec. 15, 1936	Dec. 15, 1953	2,600	27.95	2,627.95
1947-45 registered	2¾	2.71	Sept. 15, 1935	Sept. 15, 1947	5,000	9.15	5,009.15
1960-55 coupon	2⅞	2.20	Mar. 15, 1935	Mar. 15, 1960	7,000	544.96	7,544.96
Do	2⅞	2.53	----do----	----do----	7,000	275.12	7,275.12
Total	------	------	----------	----------	205,600	1,129.72	206,729.72
Cash on deposit	------	------	----------	----------	-------	-------	1,709.64
Total assets	------	------	----------	----------	-------	-------	208,439.36
Liabilities	------	------	----------	----------	-------	-------	None

TROPHIES AND AWARDS COMMITTEE

JOHN E. CASH, *Chairman*, New Jersey

Stephen A. Manning, Massachusetts. John Kennelly, North Dakota.
John J. Burkhard, Wisconsin. Sedley Peck, France.
George M. Gosman, Montana.

This committee met at national headquarters of the American Legion in Indianapolis April 30, 1941, and there reviewed reports of previous committees as well as the basis of award of existing national trophies. Thereafter, a report was prepared for presentation to the national executive committee May 2, 1941. The report was accepted. The recommendations in the report follow:

With the approval of the national executive committee May 3, 1940, the marksmanship committee procured a trophy suitable for annual award in connection with the annual Sons of the American Legion 50-foot gallery rifle match, said trophy consisting of inlaid wood with silver work, which can be used either as a pedestal or table decoration, or may be hung from the wall. This trophy was accepted by the national executive committee.

The John R. McQuigg international rifle trophy, formerly awarded annually to the team winning the Fidac post team match, upon the recommendation of the national director of marksmanship and concurred in by this committee, will be awarded annually to that team winning the McQuigg rifle match. This action, approved by the national executive committee, insures the continued circulation of this national trophy.

At the meeting of the national executive committee, held May 3, 1940, the offer of George Dobson, Chief de Chemin de Fer, Passe, of a permanent trophy for annual award, consisting of a stand of Sons of the American Legion colors, to be known as the Forty and Eight Award, was accepted. The national executive committee, in view of the fact that the donor specified that the trophy was to be used in stimulating competition among squadrons of the Sons of the American Legion, referred the matter to the national Sons of the American Legion committee for study and recommendation. The latter committee recommended that the trophy be awarded for ritualistic achievement. That recommendation was concurred in by this committee. Regulations governing the award were prepared and submitted to the national executive committee, which approved the same.

May 3, 1940, the national executive committee accepted a trophy offered by Mrs. Arthur D. Houghton, of San Fernando, Calif., in memory of the late Dr. Houghton, one of the founders of the American Legion, for annual award for an undesignated Sons of American Legion activity. The matter was referred to the national Sons of the American Legion committee for study and recommendation. The latter committee recommended that this trophy be used for annual award to that detachment which on January 1 of each year has attained the greatest percentage of increase over the previous year's total membership. This committee concurred in this recommendation, and the approval of the national executive committee was given May 2, 1941.

The Department of Vermont submitted a suggestion that a change be made in the basis of award of the Franklin D'Olier trophy. Under present regulations, this trophy is awarded annually to that department which has attained the highest percentage of eligible ex-servicemen, as shown by the records in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, as having entered the service from said State * * * for the period January 1 of each year to 30 days prior to the national convention. After careful consideration of the suggestion made, this committee recommended that this matter be tabled until such time as the 1940 census figures are available for study, to ascertain if the use of these latter figures would in any way improve the fairness of the award.

Past National Commander Edward E. Spafford submitted the proposal that he be permitted to give a permanent trophy to be known as the Spafford national trophy for annual award of that department of the American Legion where the winner of the national high school oratorical contest is resident. This is to be a permanent trophy with the name of the winner of the contest engraved thereon each year. The recommendation of this committee that the trophy be accepted was approved by the national executive committee, subject to the customary procedure governing the establishment of regulations covering the award.

The national emblem division requested this committee to designate officially the colors other than those used in the official colors of the national organization of the American Legion, departments, counties, districts, posts, and squadrons of Sons

of the American Legion, for all official banners for national Sons of the American Legion championship drum and bugle corps and bands.

Samples of available colors were submitted. After careful consideration, it was recommended that blue be used as the base color for the Sons of the American Legion drum and bugle corps championship banner and buff be used as the base color for the banners of national championship Sons of the American Legion bands. The inscription on each banner to read National Championship Sons of American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps or Band as the case may be, with the insignia of the Sons of the American Legion. This recommendation was approved by the national executive committee.

This committee gave consideration to the offer of a banner for annual award to the Sons of the American Legion drum and bugle corps winning the national championship, made by Voiture Locale 71, of Des Moines, Iowa. The offer contained the stipulation that the banner shall remain the property of Voiture 71. Since this restriction is contrary to national policy in that the title of the trophy would not be in the name of the national organization, no action was taken.

May 6, 1941, Alonzo Cudworth Post, No. 23, Milwaukee, Wis., offered a national trophy for annual award to the American Legion chorus winning first prize in competition during national conventions. A mail vote of the trophies and awards committee was taken July 9, 1941. The result of this vote was favorable and regulations were prepared governing the award of this trophy.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

JACK CROWLEY, *chairman*, Vermont

Jay C. Hormel, Minnesota.
Elbert S. Rawls, Idaho.
Lawrence J. Fenlon, Illinois.
James W. Hammond, Kentucky.
Harry M. Moses, West Virginia.
Spence S. Boise, North Dakota.
Irwin H. Jones, Washington.
Marion A. O'Connor, Georgia.

Since this committee reported to the 1940 Boston convention, the employment picture has changed entirely. When our report to the Boston convention was written, the present national-defense program had just begun. In the elapsed 12 months since, the national-defense program has gained speed fast. At this writing it is driving almost "full speed ahead."

When the present national-defense program began to get under way a year ago, our problem was to find jobs for unemployed veterans who were skilled or semiskilled, as well as those who were entirely unskilled. With the quickening of the national-defense program, those with skills have been absorbed rapidly in defense industries; the semiskilled, through the training and refresher courses inaugurated in a great number of cities, have profited likewise; and the problem before this committee has boiled down to one of finding employment for the unskilled veteran worker now well past 40.

There were—May 31, 1941—237,500 World War veterans looking for jobs. These primarily were men who had no training in industrial skills, and men whose problems will have to be solved before the employment program of the American Legion can be considered a complete success. Their problem merits the attention of each and every department and post.

Following custom the chairman and national director of employment addressed the annual conference of commanders and adjutants in Indianapolis in November 1940, and also addressed the November 1940, and May 1941, meetings of the national executive committee.

A gradually increased interest has been shown by commanders, adjutants, and committeemen each succeeding year. This added interest has helped the program in the departments.

THE EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

An employment conference was held at the Ambassador Hotel in Washington, D. C., January 29 and 30, 1941. Representatives of a number of Government departments interested in the subject of employment appeared. At the close of the public sessions of the conference, and after listening to the various Government representatives who addressed it, the committee went into executive session.

The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTION 1

Whereas the American Legion national employment committee is aware of the great expansion of employment because of the national-defense program and the problem of the migration of unemployed to great concentration centers;

Whereas it is impossible for men to migrate themselves and families because of years of unemployment and the lack of proper facilities in the proximity of the concentration areas: Now be it

Resolved, By the national employment committee of the American Legion in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January 1941, that we urge the national-defense committee to instruct contractors or subcontractors to be located over as great an area as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That wherever practicable factories and other adjuncts of the national-defense program be allotted to communities as far from such centers as possible, thereby aiding in the problem of unemployment by bringing the work to those areas now having a load of unemployed.

RESOLUTION 2

Whereas there are a large number of unemployed veterans with a definite farming background, who, because of their lack of skill in a special craft or trade, are at present unable to be satisfactorily established in business or industry; and

Whereas throughout the entire Nation the service, advice, and financial assistance of the Farm Security Administration are available to persons of character and farming experience: Now be it

Resolved, By the national employment committee of the American Legion in meeting assembled in Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January 1941, that the department, district, and post employment officers are instructed and directed to acquaint themselves with the facilities of the Farm Security Administration and to assist those unemployed veterans with a definite farming background in becoming rehabilitated on the farms; and be it further

Resolved, That this national employment committee requests the cooperation of the State employment services and veterans' placement and farm placement services, and urges these various Government agencies to grant full and necessary cooperation between unemployed veterans with farming experience and the Farm Security Administration.

RESOLUTION 3

Whereas it has come to the attention of the national employment committee of the American Legion that action is contemplated by the bureau of employment security of the Social Security Board to place in the hands of respective directors of State employment services all responsibilities for the operation and administration of the veterans' placement service within the State; and

Whereas the American Legion was responsible for initiating in Congress legislation for a Federal veterans' placement service within the framework of the Wagner-Peyser Act, which provides for the United States Employment Service; and

Whereas national conventions of the American Legion have since mandated employment as a major activity; and

Whereas this national employment committee of the American Legion does not feel that these mandates of the American Legion conventions can be carried out successfully unless there is a Federal channel between Washington headquarters of the veterans' placement service and the respective veterans' placement representatives within the States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this national employment committee of the American Legion, in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January 1941, record its vigorous opposition toward any move or any contemplated change which would prevent the veterans' placement representative from operating as a Federal official and having direct lines into the administrative headquarters of the veterans' placement service in Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That the national director of employment for the American Legion, Maj. Paul H. Griffith, be instructed to confer with the director of the bureau of employment security, so that he and his staff may be acquainted with this action taken by the national employment committee of the American Legion, and that this committee be advised of the action taken by the national director of employment, the American Legion, and officials of the Social Security Board.

65691—42——27

(In the event the administrative officials enact this program despite our protest, the national legislative director be instructed to present measures to Congress as will prevent such action being taken and require the transfer back.)

RESOLUTION 4

Resolved, By the national employment committee of the American Legion in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., this 29th and 30th day of January 1941, that we urge the Congress to provide in the Work Projects Administration appropriations for such funds in addition to those funds which are required for national-defense projects, whatever sums may be necessary to continue the existing or necessary work projects which are now being carried on in the respective communities, and that we protest against the restriction of such Work Projects Administration appropriations solely to national-defense projects inasmuch as there are many areas in the United States where no such defense projects are being undertaken, and it is essential that such of our fellow citizens as are presently employed on Work Projects Administration and are unable to secure employment in private industry be provided the necessary means of securing the necessities of life; and be it further

Resolved, That the national legislative committee be directed to present such measures to the Congress as will effectuate this resolution.

RESOLUTION 5

Whereas the national employment committee of the American Legion sincerely believes in rendering all-out aid to national defense and a solution of our national unemployment problem as it affects all citizens; and

Whereas many of the youth of our Nation are being admitted to military service under the Selective Service system, and it is imperative that such selectees shall be assured that upon completion of their training period that the positions originally retained by them, or if unemployed at the time of admittance into the military service, employment shall be available to them upon completion of such service; and

Whereas the 12,000 posts of the American Legion spread throughout the Nation are vitally interested in, and are cooperating with, the administration of Selective Service, and it is essential in order to sustain the morale of the trainees that they be assured an opportunity will be available for them upon their return to reenter private employment: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the national employment committee of the American Legion in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., this 29th and 30th day of January 1941, that we do hereby pledge, in the interest of national defense and of community service, to the Selective Service Administration, the complete cooperation of each and every post of the American Legion in a program that will be designed to assure Selective Service trainees that upon completion of their period of service, job opportunities will be available to them; and be it further

Resolved, That the national director of employment of the American Legion be directed to acquaint the Selective Service organization with this offer, and upon its acceptance by the Selective Service organization, that detailed plans be presented to the respective posts of the American Legion in order to assure complete cooperation in this necessary measure.

RESOLUTION 6

Resolved, By the national employment committee of the American Legion, in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January 1941, that the chairman be authorized to call regional employment conferences and that the proper funds be authorized.

RESOLUTION 7

Whereas the national employment committee of the American Legion, as a result of its intensive study of the national employment problem, 2 years ago advocated the vocational training of the unemployed so as to reemploy them in private industry; and

Whereas as a result of such initiatory action on the part of the American Legion, the Congress made available, through appropriations for Work Projects Administration and the various other governmental agencies, funds whereby such

vocational training courses could be established, in cooperation with the respective States, industry, and labor, in order to provide the anticipated required skills on the national-defense program; and

Whereas as a result of such limited vocational training courses as have heretofore been established pursuant to such appropriations, many have been trained in the limited courses made available to such trainees, and it is apparent that a great many more could be placed in private employment, particularly in the various national-defense activities if they were trained in additional skilled or semiskilled crafts; and

Whereas there is a lack of necessary school or factory facilities, machines, and capable instructors so vitally necessary to put any training program into its full possibilities; and

Whereas those participating in the present courses, except in Work Projects Administration, in the main, have been restricted to the younger worker, and the older worker has been denied the opportunity of taking such courses due to various limitations; and

Whereas it is difficult in many instances, except where the trainee is employed on Work Projects Administration, to participate in such training courses due to the immediate necessity of maintaining and supporting their families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the national employment committee of the American Legion, in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January 1941, in order to adequately meet the needs of our national-defense program, that we urge that the vocational training courses be extended to provide additional courses in addition to the refresher and reemployment courses now available, and that industry be urged to participate to a greater degree than they have heretofore participated, and that industry and Government provide additional facilities, including additional school or factory space and the necessary machines and capable practical instructors; and be it further

Resolved, That such courses be broadened so as to permit the older worker to participate in said courses instead of restricting them as at present solely to the refresher courses; and be it further

Resolved, That a study be made and assistance provided in all cases where unemployeed trainees may be provided with maintenance for himself and his family during the period of training.

RESOLUTION 8

Whereas the national employment committee of the American Legion has for years urged the adoption of a program of retraining and vocational training by the various governmental organizations, private industry, and organized labor; and

Whereas enrollees in various Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the Nation are now offered certain vocational courses on their own time; and

Whereas it is physically impossible for men of the Civilian Conservation Corps engaged in manual daily labor, in addition thereto, to be expected to take a course to refresh or train them on their own time in some vocation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national employment committee of the American Legion, in meeting assembled in Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January 1941, request the director of Civilian Conservation Corps to allot or permit enrollees to use such of their regular time as is necessary to take such courses, toward the end that they may be returned to private industry; and be it further

Resolved, That if legislation is required to this end that we urge our national legislative committee to prepare such measures as may be necessary.

RESOLUTION 9

Resolved, by the national employment committee of the American Legion in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., these 29th and 30th days of January 1941, That we urge the local units of organized labor, particularly those in localities where construction work is being performed on cantonments, munition works, and other national-defense construction projects, that such local units omit or substantially reduce the customary required initiation fee, but retain their regular requirements as to dues so as to permit available skilled craftsmen from other localities to secure immediate employment on these essential national-defense projects, which work is of a temporary nature.

The committee met at Indianapolis, April 30, 1941. At that time the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the national-defense program is in need of trained workers; and

Whereas veterans of the World War have the qualifications that would make them excellent trainees; and

Whereas at the present time many veterans are financially unable to take training courses unless they can be certified on the basis of need to Work Projects Administration; and

Whereas there are many veterans who cannot be certified on the basis of need but who could take these training courses provided by vocational training schools if they could secure remuneration to provide for their families during the period of training: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the national employment committee of the American Legion urges that veterans be certified to Work Projects Administration without the necessity of need, in order that they may receive remuneration while undertaking these training courses for the national-defense program, and such certification to Work Projects Administration be entirely on the basis of qualifications established by the employment service officers of the United States Employment Service.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT WEEK

National Employment Week, conducted May 4–10, 1941, proved the most successful yet sponsored by the national employment committee.

The President's appeal for the hiring of mature workers in business and industry formed the keynote. The American Legion, as in other years, stressed the hiring of all workers over 40, and not only veterans over 40. That this is a sound policy has been well established, due to the interest shown by practically all employers who have been consulted.

Facilities of the newspapers and radio stations were utilized; numerous bulletins and letters were issued; and through these and by personal visits and public addresses, the value of older workers was stressed.

The same appeal was made as in years past; namely, that older workers should, under no circumstances, be hired through sympathy, but that their employment should be based on the fact that they are more experienced, more reliable, more cooperative, more loyal, and therefore better qualified workers.

The clergy were most cooperative this year, and the President's proclamation was called to the attention of a large number of members of church congregations whose members were urged to participate in the program. The heads of State and local governments, in a great number of instances, issued proclamations for their States, cities, and towns.

Additional media for getting the program to the public were signs, store-window displays, automobile stickers, placards, and handbills.

The committee feels that a great share of the credit for the success of National Employment Week this year—as in other years—was due to the splendid cooperation shown by veterans' placement representatives and the employees of the United States Employment Service.

That National Employment Week is a worth-while activity for sponsorship by the American Legion is evidenced by the fact that total placements during the month of May 1941, numbered 500,121, an increase of 12.8 percent over the figures for the month of April 1941, and an increase of 43.1 percent over the placements made in May of the previous year.

The replacements of veterans during May 1941 reached an all-time high of 18,075; this being an increase of 18.6 percent over April 1941, and an increase of 23.4 percent over May 1940.

The following table of veteran placements shows convincingly that National Employment Week, first sponsored by the American Legion in 1938, has justified the time and effort put into it:

Year	Total placements		
	March	April	May
1938	9,995	12,706	13,919
1939	11,745	12,813	15,812
1940	8,011	11,055	13,546
1941	12,074	15,225	18,075

VETERANS' PLACEMENT CONFERENCE

The annual conference of veterans' placement representatives was held in Washington on May 11–13, 1941, and was attended by Paul H. Griffith, national director of employment, and Bruce Stubblefield, of the Washington office.

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE ARTICLE

The article, "Speed Up Those Weapons," in the July issue of the American Legion Magazine, brought responses from almost 2,000 veterans. This placed a heavy burden on the Washington office since each letter required an individual response. It was found necessary to employ extra help to get out these responses. The article demonstrated that the great majority of unemployed veterans are keenly anxious to find a place for themselves in the national-defense program.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BULLETINS

At the request of the national employment committee, the United States Civil Service Commission has to date issued three bulletins; one in January 1941, one in February 1941, and one in June 1941. These bulletins call attention to the opportunities for emloyment in the civil service, and a copy of each has gone to every post of the Legion and every unit of the Auxiliary.

At long last the fight of the American Legion to obtain a real veterans' preference in Work Projects Administration employment seems won. Public 143, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved July 1, 1941, is the new Work Projects Administration Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1942, carrying a total of $875,000,000; becomes effective on August 1; and will furnish a preference to veterans without reference to any "relative needs" clause; bars discharged draftees from such preference; permits a disabled man, drawing compensation, to work on Work Projects Administration and earn sufficient there so that it, combined with compensation, will give him approximately an amount equal to that he would receive if he were able to work full time on Work Projects Administration. It also exempts veterans from the provision that after 18 months' employment the person must be removed from the Work Projects Administration rolls. The preference includes widows and wives of men so disabled they themselves are unable to take advantage of the preference.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, may we respectfully call to the attention of all posts of the American Legion the fact that the employment problem is still with us, and in no way has been disposed of by the great national-defense effort. We urge each and every department and post commander to give most serious consideration to the appointment of his employment committee. The membership of this committee should consist of outstanding Legionnaires who are actively interested in the subject of the employment of veterans. Only by the continued and united effort of all Legionnaires will the problem still confronting the more than 200,000 World War veterans still unemployed be solved to their benefit.

Once again the committee wishes to express its appreciation to Paul H. Griffith, national director of employment, the various field secretaries, the department commanders, adjutants, and national executive committeemen, and all employment committee members who have contributed in any way to make the employment program a worth-while one during the current year.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE COMMITTEE

JAMES B. FITZGERALD, *Chairman*, Maryland

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ed. L. Blake, West Virginia.
James F. Carens, Massachusetts.
William T. Comer, Florida.
Harry M. Johnson, Montana.
Clarence W. Lambert, Rhode Island.

MEMBERS

Neil D. Armstrong, Texas.
Joseph P. Bransfield, Connecticut.
Thomas A. Casey, Missouri.
Henry E. Clemans, California.
Ernest W. Dwyer, District of Columbia.
John R. Fawcett, Georgia.
Tobias A. Gambino, Pennsylvania.
R. V. Gay, Michigan.
Felix W. Goudelock, South Carolina.
C. J. Haggerty, California.
James S. Haley, Florida.
A. C. Hancock, Kansas.
Judge H. Lawrence Hinkley, Colorado.
Howard Lieber, Oklahoma.
Edward L. Marthell, District of Columbia.
Charles J. McCarty, Massachusetts.
Louis J. McCormick, Louisiana.
Terry Prater, Idaho.
Clifford Ragan, Wyoming.
Horace J. H. Sears, Massachusetts.
Dr. N. E. Sellers, South Dakota.
William H. Siemering, Wisconsin.
Charles E. Sims, Mississippi.
Leonard Sisk, Tennessee.
Roy S. Stockton, California.
Lisle W. Smith, Florida.
James V. Suhr, Ohio.
Jerome Thompson, Arkansas.
James Townsend, New Hampshire.
Frank A. Weber, Pennsylvania.

Your veterans' preference committee hereby submits its report covering the period from its appointment at the close of the national executive committee meeting in November 1940 to August 1, 1941.

Inasmuch as your committee was not scheduled to meet until May 1941, your chairman necessarily carried out the matters that came to his attention. Immediately upon being officially notified of his appointment as chairman, arrangements were made for a conference with your national legislative director, and the subject of veterans' preference was discussed and plans made, looking forward to the required legislation.

January 17, 1941, a meeting was held in the United States Veterans' Administration office, for the purpose of discussing informally a modification of the existing executive orders granting preference to veterans.

Your national legislative director suggested that your chairman attend the meeting and listen to what those in attendance had to offer but not to make any commitments on the part of the American Legion. Your chairman carried out the above suggestion. There were present at the meeting a representative from the Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Civil Service Commission, Veterans Administration, and the executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League.

Six points were discussed but, following the advice of your national legislative director, no commitments were made, but your chairman requested that a copy of the minutes be mailed to him, and the request was granted.

During the rehabilitation conference in Washington, D. C., your chairman attended two sessions of the veterans' employment committee; also a meeting of the national legislative committee, at which time your chairman explained what occurred during the meeting January 17, 1941, at the United States Veterans' Administration office, and also turned over to your national legislative director the copy of the minutes of such meeting.

Your national legislative director arranged with Congressman Starnes for the introduction of a bill to give effect to the resolutions of the Boston convention as to veterans' preference, and a bill (H. R. 3161) was introduced and referred to the House Committee on the Civil Service. Request has been made for a hearing on this bill but, due to world conditions, the Congress has been devoting its time to matters pertaining to national defense, and it is now expected that a hearing will be held after January 1.

The executive committee of the veterans' preference committee met May 1, 1941, and considered two resolutions referred to it. For the sake of brevity, only the resolving clause is quoted. From the department of Illinois:

"*Resolved*, That positions of service in the United States Postal Service in Army and military cantonments, camps, etc., be first offered to veterans of the American armed forces who are now in service for the Postal Department, said veterans to have first choice as to said service."

Your committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the director of veterans' preference.

From the Department of the District of Columbia:

"*Resolved by the American Legion*, That the national organization instruct the national director of legislation of the American Legion to introduce in the Congress an amendment to the United States Civil Service Act as amended, making all existing Presidential Executive orders and civil-service rules and regulations that pertain to veterans' preference, existing as of January 1, 1941, a part of the Civil Service Act."

Your committee favorably recommended this resolution, and the recommendation was accepted by the national executive committee.

Your chairman has made inquiry about the varous Presidential Executive orders and civil-service rules and regulations and learned that a compilation was being made and a revised edition soon would be released. Arrangements were made to have a bill drafted as soon as the above revised edition was released, and it is expected the bill will have been introduced in Congress before September 15 to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Your chairman has received during the past 8 months inquiries from Legionnaires regarding their veterans'-preference problems and referred them to Paul H. Griffith, national director of veterans' preference, and prompt, efficient service was given under his supervision.

The veterans have fared quite well so far in this session of Congress, and a complete report of favorable legislation enacted as of this date may be found in the report of your national legislative director; likewise, report as to veterans' preference in employment will be found in the report of Mr. Jack Crowley, chairman, national employment committee.

Your chairman has received copies of resolutions from several departments since the May meeting, and they will be called to the attention of the executive committee of the veterans'-preference committee at the meeting prior to the national convention.

INDEX

	Page
Addresses:	
Belgrano, Frank N., Jr	5
Bondy, Robert E	54
Bricker, Hon. John S	16
Burton, Hon. Harold H	18
Dahl, Mrs. Myrtle	80
Daniels, Hon. Josephus	70
Green, William	104
Greenya, Frank L	4
Heil, Hon. Julius	2
Hines, Brig. Gen. Frank T	58
Knox, Hon. Frank	42
LaGuardia, Mayor Fiorello H	48
Murrill, Mrs. Mark W	118
Singer, Max	57
Stambaugh, Lynn U	117
Tobin, Mayor Maurice J	8
Weber, George A	5
Zanuck, Darryl F	51
Zeidler, Mayor Carl	2
Adjutant, report of national	123
Administration division	123
Aeronautics commission	366
Americanism commission, national	128
Auxiliary, The American Legion	358
Boys' State committee	368
Chaplain, report of national	191
Child welfare committee and division	146
Constitution and bylaws committee	370
Contests supervisory committee	370
Corps area coordinating committee	372
Defense committee, national	374
Education of orphans of veterans committee	383
Eight and Forty	362
Election of national chaplain	118
Election of national commander	117
Election of national vice commanders	117
Emblem committee, national	383
Emblem division	145
Endowment Fund Corporation, report of	293
Executive committee, national	364
Finance committee	385
First telegraphic roll call "Pre-View"	112
Foreign relations committee	386
Forty and Eight	361
Grave registration committee	388
Greetings by Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr	11
Greetings from Gen. John J. Pershing	56
Greetings from Mr. Winston Churchill	101
Greetings by Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra	9
Greetings from President Franklin D. Roosevelt	41
Historian, report of national	192
Law and order committee	389
Legion Publications Commission	179
Legion publications division	180

	Page
Legislative committee, report of national—	
Forward	312
Annual report	312
Legion's legislative program	313
(1) National defense	314
(2) Widows and orphans	330
(3) Civil Service, veterans' preference and employment	330
(4) Americanism	333
Secondary legislative program	342
Absentee ballot	342
Adjusted compensation	342
Aid to Legionnaires in foreign countries	342
Alaska	343
American Legion	343
Armistice Day—Thanksgiving Day	343
Awards for valor	344
Civilian Conservation Corps	344
Child welfare	344
Congress	345
Decatur House	345
Disabled	346
Disabled emergency officers	350
Discharges	350
Education of war orphans	351
Firearms control	351
Food distribution to small democracies	352
Grave markers	352
Historical documents	352
Homesteads	353
Memorial stamp	353
Gen. William Mitchell	353
National cemeteries	353
Railroad retirement	354
Secretary of Labor	354
Social security	355
Universal service	355
War referendum	358
Liaison with national child welfare committee	392
Liaison with Legion publications commission committee	392
Marksmanship committee	394
Memorial services	12
National commander scholarship awards	110
National Commander Warner's report	23
National conventions and officers, 1919–41	VII
National coordinating committee	371
National field service	255
National vice commanders	187
Overseas graves decoration trust	399
Pilgrimage committee	397
Preamble to the constitution	VI
Presentation of colors	118
Presentation of medallion	7
Publicity division	139
Rehabilitation committee, report of national	199
Active pensions and compensation cases	246
Adjusted compensation	247
Adjusted service certificates	247
Administrator's decisions	223
Annual report, foreword	205
Annual statement, United States Government life insurance fund	249
Appeals	234
Auxiliary comment, Mrs. Mark W. Murrill	204
Beneficiaries receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care	248
Board of veterans' appeals	248
Burial awards	245
Cardiac problems	226
Changes in law	220

Page

Rehabilitation committee—Continued.
Conferences and travel 205
Contact service 237
Court decisions 224
Decentralization 232
Emergency officers' retirement 246
Employment and civil service 234
Existing and authorized beds in all Veterans' Administration Facilities 249
General medical problems 227
Guardianship 247
Hospital construction 228
Hospitalization of peacetime veterans 228
Insurance claims 243
1940 Boston convention resolutions 210
Claims and procedure 210
Medical and hospital 216
Insurance 217
Resolutions referred to the standing committee 218
Medical 225
Miscellaneous services 233
National field service 208
National rehabilitation committee, report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941 210
National Service Life Insurance policies 245
Neuropsychiatric problems 227
Outpatient—Medical activities 247
Recommendations of eighteenth annual conference national rehabilitation committee 219
Report of Lynn U. Stambaugh, chairman 200
Retired Reserve officers 246
Social security 238
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 245
The Government life insurance fund 238
Veterans' Administration:
Insurance cases 244
National Service Life Insurance 244
United States Government Life Insurance policies 245
Veterans' Administration Service Letters 221
Report of Committees:
Americanism committee 94
Child Welfare committee 82
Constitutional amendments committee 85
Credentials committee 21
Education of orphans of veterans committee 66
Employment committee 68
Finance committee 86
Foreign relations committee 90
Internal organization committee 92
Legislation committee 107
National convention liaison committee 91
National defense committee 86
National defense supplementary report 110
Permanent organization 14
Publications committee 79
Rehabilitation committee 63
Resolutions committee 111
Rules committee 20
Trophy and awards committee 113
Sons of the American Legion committee 135
Transportation committee 398
Treasurer, report of national 258
Trophies and awards committee 401
Veterans' employment committee 402
Veterans' preference committee 408
Winner of national oratorical contest 101

○