

It is much more difficult for a disabled veteran to prove his case factually and technically than it is for an able-bodied veteran to prove his entitlement to benefits under the so-called GI bill of rights.

The burden of proof to establish his claim for service-connection of his disability rests upon the disabled veteran himself, if official records fail to substantiate his claim. Thus proving service connection may necessitate detailed specific fact-giving, affidavit evidence, which because of the death or disappearance of buddies and others who know the pertinent facts, may be exceedingly difficult to obtain.

Because of such technical difficulties, the DAV has long maintained the largest veteran staff of full-time, paid, expert national service officers located in all of the regional offices of the United States Veterans' Administration—where they have access to the claimant's official records—to advise and assist distressed, disabled veterans, and their dependents, how to establish service-connection and entitlement to disability compensation for their handicapping disabilities, plus needed physical and vocational rehabilitation, and finally placement into useful self-sustaining employment.

Thousands of discouraged disabled veterans are each year thus converted from community liabilities into community assets. Each claim is different from every other one, just as the problem of every handicapped person is different from every other one. In extending much needed service to disheartened, disabled veterans, the DAV not only benefits scores of thousands of disabled veterans, and their dependents, each year, but also benefits their respective communities, and, in the final analysis, our country. The extensiveness and effectiveness of their personalized, helping-hand services to America's disabled war veterans is only in part indicated by the statistical résumé of their activities for the last fiscal year, as follows:

Service connections established.....	7,231
Attendant's allowances procured.....	188
Death compensation awards.....	4,281
Burial allowances processed.....	1,571
Public Law 346 benefits obtained.....	2,601
VA claim files reviewed.....	299,096
Increased compensation obtained.....	18,193
Non-service pensions proven.....	6,860
Insurance benefit adjustments.....	1,208
Public Law 16 benefits obtained.....	2,596
Retirement benefits secured.....	63
Appearances before rating agencies.....	134,915

The nationwide service setup of the DAV is under the jurisdiction of Capt. Cicero F. Hogan. As national director of claims, he has his offices at the Disabled American Veterans national service headquarters at 1701 18th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

Also located at such national service headquarters is the DAV national legislative director, Maj. Omer W. Clark, former Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and his assistant legislative director, Elmer M. Freudenberger, former Chief of Claims of the United States Veterans' Administration. Major Clark is also chairman of the Disabled Veterans Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

A very important part of the services extended by the DAV comes under its national director of employment, John W. Burris, who is also its national civil service officer—also at the same address.

The administrative activities of its national service headquarters are coordinated by the DAV's able assistant national adjutant, Roland A. Jensen.

The overall administrative activities of the DAV come under the jurisdiction of its long-time National Adjutant, Vivian D. Colby—a wounded Marine of World War I—located at the DAV National Headquarters at 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Under his jurisdiction also comes the DAV's chief fund-raising project—sending out miniature automobile license tags to automobile owners, by reason of which about 125,000 sets of lost keys are each year returned to their owners, without regard to whether they had previously made any donation therefor.

Unfortunately, only about 20 percent of the recipients of such key-insurance Idento Tags do send back donations to the DAV, but those who do so, fortunately, have enabled the DAV to maintain its some 200 full-time National Service officers, and about 600 employees at its Idento Tag plant in Cincinnati—mostly disabled veterans, their dependents, and other handicapped persons—owned and operated entirely by the DAV itself.

Every automobile owner who receives an Idento Tag ought to attach same to his key-ring. He is assured that his keys will probably be returned to him if lost, if the finder deposits them in some Post Office box. Prior to the DAV's adoption of this Idento Tag project in 1941, it had been conducted commercially, and, on an ordered basis, a charge of at least \$1.00 was made therefor. If all the recipients of the DAV's Idento Tags were to make a \$1.00 contribution, then, together with those who are more generous, the DAV would show a profit on such project of several hundred percent, which would enable it to accomplish its long time objective of establishing full-time national contact officers in all of the some 166 hospitals maintained by the United States Veterans' Administration throughout the country. Bed patients in these hospitals are greatly in need of such personalized contacts from trained service officers, to advise, counsel, and assist them as to their rights and how to prove entitlement to same, under the some one thousand laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

No charitable donation brings greater dividend returns, from a financial and humanitarian standpoint, than those donations which make it possible for the DAV to extend its helping-hand services to scores of thousands of distressed disabled defenders, and their dependents, which they so sorely need.

Direct donations to the DAV are greatly needed if it is to be enabled to continue to maintain its invaluable, personalized services. Many Americans may wish to make more substantial donations by designation of the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation as a beneficiary in trust agreements, wills, insurance policies, assignment of stocks and bonds, and other properties.

Incidentally, I am myself a member of the DAV, and sincerely believe its service activities, locally through its some 2,000 local chapters, and nationally through its some 200 full-time national service officers, to be of paramount importance to America's disabled veterans, and to their local communities and for the future security of America itself.

Mr. Speaker, Americans who are grateful to America's disabled defenders for their sacrifices of parts of their bodies or of their health will generously support the vitally important rehabilitation service program so effectively maintained by the 36-year-old congressionally chartered Disabled American Veterans—DAV—as sponsored and supported by its incorporated trustee, the Disabled American Veterans Service Foundation.

On Every Dollar Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. BOSCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 29, 1956

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, it is well for all of us to become better acquainted with the spiritual and historical lessons left with us for guidance and inspiration by the founders of our Republic. One of many is found on the back of our \$1 bill, but I dare say, many of us have given little thought to the reasoning behind the symbols there found.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a very fine explanation from the Christopher News Notes, No. 75, of May 1956:

ON EVERY DOLLAR BILL

There's a powerful lesson on every dollar bill. Take a look at the back of one—the green side—i. e., the "greenback." The two circles represent both sides of the Great Seal of the United States.

Do you know what the circular symbol on the left means? Ask a few friends if they understand the significance of the pyramid shown there, and the eye above it.

We made many tests and found that not one person in a hundred could explain the meaning behind these symbols, even though they are on every one of the billion and a half \$1 bills now in circulation.

RAY BOLGER HELPS

So we decided to dig up the facts for one of our weekly Christopher television films. Hollywood star Ray Bolger appeared in the program and explained in a fascinating way the spiritual and historical lesson symbolized on the back of every dollar bill. We have already received so many requests from all over the country for a detailed explanation that we thought it well to summarize it here in the News Notes.

ORIGIN OF SYMBOLS

The founders of our country thought it so important to express the basic truths of our Nation in the great seal that the matter was brought before Congress on the very afternoon of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

Three great leaders, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams were appointed as a committee of three to prepare the seal. Six years later, on June 20, 1782, after exhaustive study and largely through

the efforts of William Barton and Charles Thomson, Congress passed a resolution approving the final design of the great seal.

DETAILS WITH A MEANING

Here are some of the significant details we found through our research:

1. **Pyramid:** First of all, note the pyramid in the left hand circle. It represents the material strength of our country. In the words of William Barton, who played such an important part in designing it, it stands for strength and duration.

2. **Eye:** Directly above the pyramid is the Eye of God which, though separate, completes the pyramid. It emphasizes the importance of putting the spiritual welfare of our country above its material prosperity. Our Founding Fathers¹ firmly believed that our strength was rooted in God and that our progress must always be under the watchful eye of Providence.

3. **Under God:** The words "Annuit Coepit" circling the top of the seal are once again a significant proof of the faith of the Founding Fathers and this Nation's dependence on God. These words mean: "He (God) has favored our undertakings."

4. **New order:** Now look at the three Latin words directly under the pyramid—"Novus Ordo Seclorum" which means "A new order of ages." They signify that this new republic, which had just been founded, introduced a new age in the life and freedom of the people of the world * * * that it ushered in a new era in which the people themselves would be able to exercise their God-given rights to self-government.

5. **Started in 1776:** The roman numerals—MDCCLXXVI—at the base of the pyramid add up to 1776—the beginning of the United States as an independent Nation.

THE CIRCLE AT THE RIGHT

Now take a look at the right-hand circle on the back of the dollar bill.

1. **Eagle:** It first became our national emblem in 1782 when it was chosen for the Great Seal as a symbol of strength and victory.

2. **States rights:** The shield on the eagle's breast signifies self-reliance. It contains 13 stripes as a reminder that each individual State, with its basic rights and responsibilities, was expected to help protect the freedom of all the States.

3. **The role of Congress:** The bar across the top of the shield stands for Congress—as the unifying and binding force between the States. The colors of the bar and stripes are red, white, and blue in the seal itself. Red signifies hardiness and valor; white, purity, and innocence; and blue, vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

4. **Peace comes first:** In the right talon or claw of the eagle, you will note an olive branch and if you examine it closely, you will see that it has 13 olive leaves. In the eagle's left talon is a bundle of 13 arrows. Symbolizing the power of peace and war, the olive branch and the arrows are a reminder to the 13 States of their obligation first to work for peace and against war.

5. **Ring of light:** Finally, above the eagle's head is a ring of light in gold, surrounding 13 stars of silver on a blue field. The stars

¹ (In the book, *The History of the Seal of the United States*, by Gaillard Hunt, published by the State Department in 1909, it states on page 12 that Jefferson, Franklin and Adams explicitly approved the inclusion of the eye of providence in the seal. Then on page 42, Mr. Hunt quotes: "The pyramid signifies strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause." * * * In the *Encyclopedia Britannica* under the topic, "Seal of the United States," it states that Benjamin Franklin first suggested the "eye of Providence in a radiant triangle.")

denote "a new State taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers."

So you can see how important the great seal of the United States really is. In its design our Founding Fathers drew a lesson that was meant to be handed down for generations to come.

It may interest you to know that the great seal is used on official documents, medals, currency, official stationery and publications, and in several other ways under the supervision of the Secretary of State, who is custodian of the seal.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you take a few minutes to familiarize yourself with these facts about the great seal, you'll be in a position to do a little missionary work in passing them on to others. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Take a dollar bill and explain the meaningful details to members of your own family, your friends and fellow workers.

2. Tell teachers to explain these symbols in every classroom.

3. Remind your local newspapers, radio and television stations that they can perform a public service by bringing these facts to the attention of the public as part of the great American heritage that each and all have a right to know.

IF YOU WON'T, WHO WILL?

In these days when there is widespread criticism of how little is known about the high ideals on which our Nation is founded, it is up to those who believe in God to use every opportunity to keep all Americans ever conscious of the fact that our whole concept of liberty is rooted in divine truth.

If you won't, who will?

By doing nothing, you may be aiding those who slowly but surely are striving to de-spiritualize every phase of public and private life. Their chief strength is the failure of the average good citizen to make his voice heard.

Here is an opportunity for you to spread far and wide a few simple facts. Doing something positive and constructive like this is far more effective than merely complaining about what's wrong with your country—and your world.

Don't forget for one moment what you, personally and individually, can do. If you are tempted to do nothing, recall the solemn warning of Jesus Christ: "He that is not with me, is against me" (Matt. 12: 30).

Let's Extend and Logically Terminate GI Home Loan Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 29, 1956

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 12, 1956, I introduced H. R. 10469, a bill to provide for a 3-year extension of the GI home loan program. This measure provides for a gradual termination allowing a 1-month extension for every 2 months of active service for World War II veterans. It further provides that all veterans disabled during World War II shall receive a full 3-year extension from the July 25, 1957, termination date.

Action in the United States Senate Thursday, May 24, recognizes the need for an extension of the GI home loan program. The Senate has not, however, given consideration to the need for a

gradual termination nor has it recognized the adverse effects that an abrupt termination will have upon our overall economy. Their action reminds me of the doctor who, after examining his patient—who was sorely in need of glasses—prescribed merely an aspirin.

The entire American public, particularly the veteran and American businessman who are affected by this program, are entitled to fair consideration. This consideration can be and should be extended now in the form of positive and final action in this session of the Congress.

The Washington Post and Times Herald of Friday, May 25, 1956, quoted Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks as terming the economy "very spotty today." He and Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey pointed to existing soft spots in our economy. It behooves us as Members of this Congress to enact an extension of the GI home loan program and uphold the all-important home building and related industries. An extension with a gradual termination will prevent further softening in these fields.

Since April 12, 1956, the date I introduced this measure, 32 bills calling for an extension of this program have been introduced by my colleagues in the House. Positive recognition of the need was further evidenced as I previously noted by the United States Senate in their affirmative action in calling for an extension last Thursday.

During the 6½ weeks since I introduced this legislation, endorsements have been received from DAV, AMVETS, home builders, Mortgage Bankers Association, saving and loan associations, real estate and appliance dealers, and labor organizations. In addition to this, the American Legion, VFW, and other veteran organizations have urged Congress to enact an extension of this program during this session. I have yet to receive or hear of any well-founded opposition to an extension of this worthy program.

At this time I would like to call my colleagues' attention to several more of the numerous letters of endorsement which I have received:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FASCELL: The United States Savings and Loan League, the nationwide trade association representing the savings and loan institutions of America, and its 4,300 member savings and loan associations and cooperative banks have gone on record in favor of a reasonable extension of the GI home-loan program.

In this connection the United States Savings and Loan League is pleased to endorse your bill, H. R. 10469, which extends the program and calls for an orderly and gradual termination between now and 1960. The philosophy of your measure promises a logical and equitable solution to the problem of orderly terminating a program which has been of invaluable assistance to the veterans of our country and the Nation as a whole.

In a recent survey conducted by the Department of Commerce, it was noted that the percentage of American families who own their own homes has now reached 59 percent. Undoubtedly, the GI home loan program contributed significantly toward making us a nation of which the majority of families own their own homes. The savings and loan