

The Jewish Veteran

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JWV Commends Shriver On Peace Corps Decision

The Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. this month publicly commended the stand of R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., the Director of the Peace Corps, in his refusal to send Peace Corps workers to countries which discriminate against Americans on the basis of race, creed, or religious affiliation.

JWV has long urged our Government that there was no legally valid or morally justifiable basis for the discrimination exercised by Arab countries against Americans of the Jewish faith.

JWV was the first to expose the fact that our own government was screening Jewish service personnel from assignment to the Dhahran Air Base in Saudi Arabia. By such action, JWV urged that the Saudi Arabian Government had forced the American Government into the position of carrying out, for the Saudi Arabians, their policy of discrimination. Now that the Saudi Arabian Government has refused to renew the lease on the Dhahran Air Base, it is apparent we sold our rights for a mess of pottage.

Other discriminatory practices of the Arab Government include the refusal to grant visas to Americans of the Jewish faith, permitting them to enter Arab countries.

Until the announcement by Mr. Shriver, no United States governmental agency has countered these practices by refusing to take steps actually enforcing the same.

National Commander I. L. Feuer, in making the announcement, pointed out that "Mr. Shriver's refusal to accede to blackmail by foreign governments, many of whom are accepting aid from this country, should be the forerunner of a long-awaited policy by our government to assure American citizens abroad the same freedoms granted to them in this country regardless of race or creed."

Make Convention Reservations Now

A few more days remain to make your reservations for the 66th Annual National Convention, which promises to be the "best yet." A combination of top speakers, provocative resolutions and controversial questions and top entertainment adds up to a Convention that will long be remembered.

Members and their families from all parts of the country have made reservations for the big confab and will participate in a most significant convention.

The National Commander's Banquet on Saturday, August 19, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel will serve as a fitting climax to Commander Feuer's year in office. Guest speaker will be General Curtis LeMay, Secretary of the Air Force, who is today one of the major headline grabbers. General LeMay is expected to make a major policy address.

The keynote speaker, who will address the opening joint service of the Convention on Wednesday, August 16 at 1:30 p.m., will be Governor Millard Tawes of Maryland. Mayor J. Harold Grady will officially welcome the more than 2,000 delegates. Other important city, state and national government and communal leaders are expected to attend.

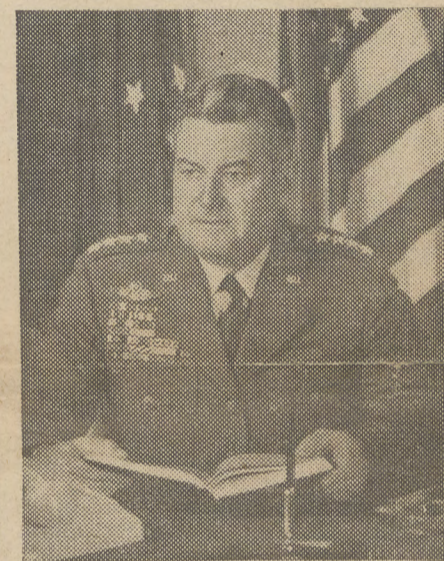
One of the most controversial issues
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Gen. LeMay To Speak On 'Crisis' At Confab

General Curtis E. LeMay, presently Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, will be the principal speaker at the National Commander's Banquet to be held on Saturday evening, August 19th, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore.

General LeMay has long been an active member of the Air Force, in a commanding position with the entire defense establishment.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, on November 15, 1906, he was appointed in October, 1928, a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, after completing flight training at Kelly Field, Texas. He was graduated from Ohio State University with a Bachelor of Engineering degree in June 1938.



General Curtis E. LeMay

The General's first tour of duty was with the 27th Pursuit Squadron at Selfridge Field, Michigan, and this was followed by such assignments as engineer, operations and intelligence officer and navigator-pilot and commander, of a B-17 airplane. He also took a three-month course in navigation at Langley Field, Virginia, and was graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

In 1937, General LeMay participated in the goodwill South American flight of B-17 Flying Fortresses, led by the late Major General Robert Olds. A second goodwill trip to South America, which he made the following year, brought the entire group the Mackay Trophy. Just prior to the United States entry into World War II, he pioneered the ferry routes to Africa via South America and the South Atlantic and to England via the North Atlantic.

General LeMay then trained the 305th Bombardment Group, which he took to England in the fall of 1942. He introduced formation pattern bombing, where all aircraft drop their bombs in synchronization with a leader who provides all data on range and deflection.

He also put into tactical use the combat formation utilizing 18 aircraft in each group. These same techniques were adapted to the B-29s of his 20th Bomber Command in the China-Burma-India theater.

In his final tour of duty with the Eighth Air Force, from June 1943 to June 1944, General LeMay was Commanding General of the Third Bombardment Division. In August 1943 he led the famous shuttle mission of Flying Fortresses from England to Africa, the

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Per Capita Increase?

By Joseph F. Barr, National Executive Director

It is unfortunate that we are running behind the receipts of last year from communities. The communities are facing unexpected demands on them from the UJA. The point is that we are not getting the amounts which we expected to get so that we are running behind.

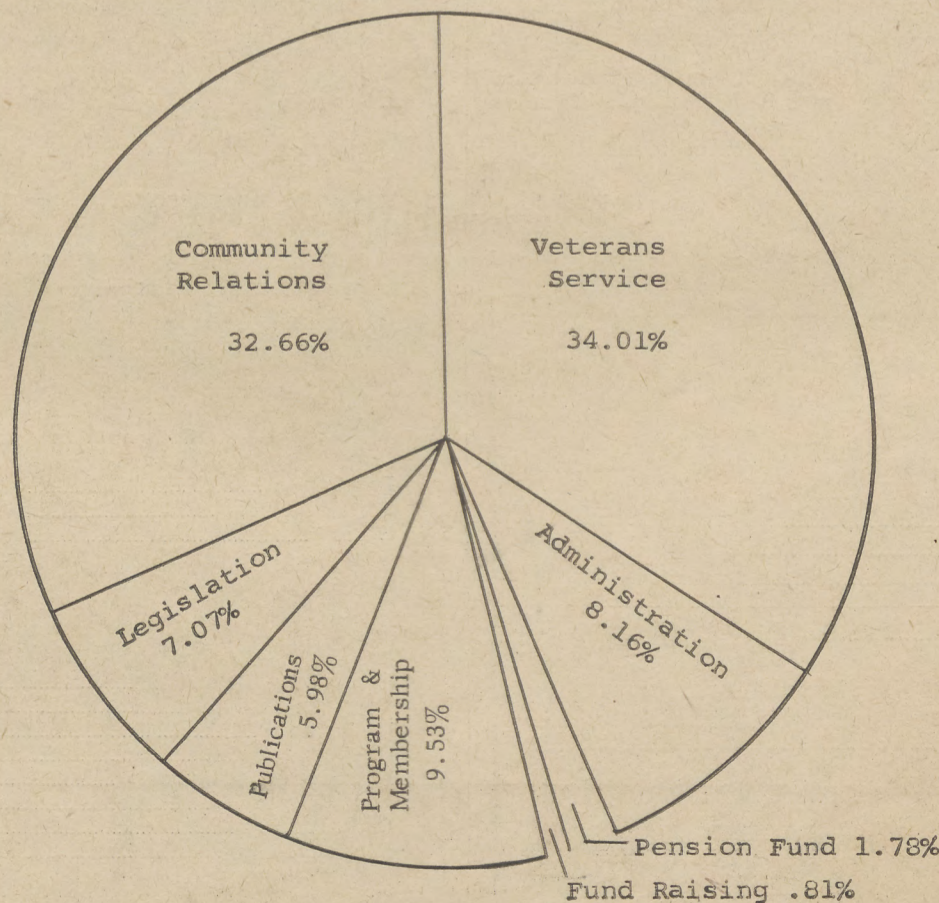
When we set up the budget last year, we anticipated a deficit of over \$30,000. So far it looks as though we were optimistic. Right now we face a deficit of \$37,000.

We run, if you take it by Departments, from a cost in individual Departments of only those expenses of normal operations, plus the expenses of the NEC man and the Department Commander. Roughly speaking, insofar as the members are concerned, perhaps \$4.00 plus per man covers the total cost of the members of the average Department. When we include operating a Veterans Service Office which is not covered by equal contributions from that state, we face the necessity of taking the money difference out of our National treasury, and the point is we have gone to that well too often.

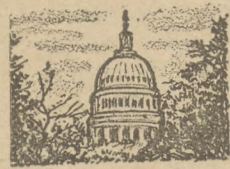
We range in receipts from Departments from over \$12.00 per man in the Department of Michigan, where we get \$7,700 from one community, Detroit, with a cost of a part-time Service Officer of \$1,000 a year, leaving \$6,700 in the way of net income coming to the National Organization plus the per capita tax and the monies we receive from other communities in the state, to a situation such as that in New York, where our receipts are \$4.25 per man and the cost of our operations is in excess of receipts by about \$2.50 per man. New York is our largest Department. Multiply its membership by \$2.50 per man and you can see our deficit, on that state alone, is near \$30,000. This is the spread which must be removed in some way. How is it to be removed? Don't ask me. I can only tell you this.

We do not have the right to go to the communities and ask the communities to give us money for our household expenses. The cost of publishing the Veteran is a household expense, the cost of the office is a

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Capitol Corridors



by Felix Putterman
National Legislative Director

On July 18th, by an 8 to 7 vote, the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives tabled three bills comprising President Kennedy's entire aid to education program. This action has placed in jeopardy the National Defense Education Act, our major reaction to Sputnik.

Unless the Administration and the Congress are able to come up with legislation that does more than go through the motions of merely recognizing the existence of a need, the country will not lightly shake off what may be a deep traumatic experience resulting from the cudgeling by cross purpose between narrow self interest and broad public purposes. The injection of the religious issue into an already controversial matter by the Roman Catholic hierarchy encourages a divisiveness the United States can all afford at a time when national unity is particularly desired.

On June 1st, after the Senate had passed its bill authorizing \$2.5 billion in grants to the states for operation, maintenance and construction of public schools and for teachers salaries, the House Education and Labor Committee reported its public school aid bill. Since that time this General Aid bill had been held in the Rules Committee pending the arrival of the two other education measures, the Higher Education bill providing sorely needed grants and loans for construction of public and private college facilities as well as scholarships, and the expanded National Defense Education Act, the chosen instrument for appeasing the demands of private school aid advocates. Then despite prior assurance that he would vote to move all three measures to the floor after arrival, Congressman Delaney deciding that public school aid is a clear discrimination against parochial school children threw the heaviest shovel full of earth on the corpse of school aid in the 87th Congress.

Why did the school bills die in the House when the Senate margin of victory for public school aid was quite ample and when surveys continually indicate public sentiment in favor of Federal aid to education? The President's overriding concern with Foreign Aid is justifiable but what priority did Secretary Ribicoff assign to education measures, especially in light of his experience as a Congressman and Governor? Does House leadership really lead when the Speaker very early in the session indicated his reluctance to go along with teachers salaries and when his assistant divorces himself from his elected responsibility as Majority Leader to devise roadblocks designed to impede the President's program for school aid?

The most immediate of all questions raised by the action of the House Rules

Committee in tabling education bills relates to the ability of the Administration to rebound with strength to move again while this Congress remains in Washington. It may mean staying in session into and through October, a sobering prospect for Senators and Congressmen. However, unless a school bill does come to the floor for consideration and vote, what was thought to be a victory in uncorking the Rules Committee bottleneck last January will have taken on a cynical and synthetic aspect. For it is when the chips are down on the most critical and controversial legislative proposals that the right of the House to exercise its will by a vote is most imperative.

What are the possibilities for salvaging school aid legislation now?

This may very well turn on how the problem of maintaining aid to federally impacted areas is handled. For about a decade, under Public Laws 815 and 874, the Congress has authorized Federal aid for the construction of public schools and their operation and maintenance for school districts in which are located Federal installations. Under these Acts, 3800 school districts, represented by 319 Congressmen, are receiving Federal aid. By and large this has been a most appealing program to Congressmen from both political parties, whether liberal or conservative. Many members of the House who would not be caught dead voting for Federal aid find little trouble rationalizing their support for the impacted aid program. To the President and Secretary Ribicoff this smacks of hypocrisy. However, hypocritical or not, a petition has already been filed by Conservative Administration opponents to discharge to the floor proposed legislation to authorize continuation of Public Laws 815 and 874.

A close personal friend of President Kennedy and Congressman Frank Thompson sponsor of the Administration aid to public schools bill into which impacted area aid is incorporated has indicated that the White House would veto any bill limiting aid to impacted areas. Undoubtedly the President means to use the 319 Congressional Districts as a lever to pry loose more generalized aid that would meet needs wherever they exist.

In the meantime Congressional leadership must exercise forceful direction in discouraging individual Administra-

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Action At Last

Editorial

It is apparently one of the characteristics of democracy that it is long in awakening to the dangers that beset it. The situation in Northern Virginia involving George Lincoln Rockwell and the American Nazi Party is a case in point.

Mr. Rockwell began his agitation in the Northern Virginia area immediately adjacent to the nation's capital, some two and a half years ago. He has been a public nuisance in this area. Last summer he had the audacity to flaunt the swastika and his hate-filled diatribe on the Mall in the shadow of the capital building.

The Jewish War Veterans at that time perhaps with the exception of one or two other Jewish organizations, were the only ones in the entire United States that dared to be outspoken against this menace.

We tried to warn the American people of the danger of having this kind of man spouting this kind of hate-filled propaganda.

Representatives from the Jewish War Veterans attended every public meeting Rockwell held in this area. They reported back on all of his activities. They pointed out that many of the things he said were, in the best interpretation of competent lawyers, actually against the law.

We protested vehemently when we noted that the police were actually abusing their power in protecting Rockwell and his followers while refusing equal protection and equal freedom to the spectators who watched his meeting. For two years we were locked in battle, not necessarily with Mr. Rockwell and his ilk, but rather with the authorities who actually had it in their power to do something about him.

You will recall that we made representations to the Attorney General to have the American Nazi Party placed on the subversive list. We made representations to the Post Office Department to look deeply into the mailing activities of the Rockwell group.

We appealed to members of Congress and every area of government to do something about it. Our units throughout the United States, at our direction, took action along the same lines that was being taken at National Headquarters.

In New York, members of the Jewish War Veterans provided legal advice and actively campaigned to do something about the Rockwell matter.

Indeed, it has been a long, up-hill, agonizing, sometimes frustrating, fight to bring to those who make policy in America the real meaning of the Rockwell group.

We are happy to say . . . at long last . . . that part of the community which has it in its power to do something has finally reacted.

We congratulate those in Northern Virginia, particularly Mr. Ralph Kaul for refusing to be intimidated by anyone and for vigorously bringing the matter to a head. We commend Northern Virginia officialdom for its actions in, at last, taking the initiative to seek ways in which Rockwell's group can be curbed. We hope that Mr. Kaul's actions will be followed by many others to once and for all, keep Rockwell and his unruly pests in their proper holes.

Per Capita Increase

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household expense, the cost of travel of the National Commander on the business of the organization, the cost of travel of employes, the cost of our releases, the cost of maintaining membership records, are all household costs. All of this takes a good deal of money, in the way of machinery, of maintenance of machinery, of people to use the machinery. All of this is your responsibility, and you must not fail to take into consideration the fact that the dollar today doesn't buy what the dollar did when we last raised the per capita tax.

The answer is in your hands. It will be the decision of the 66th Annual Convention in Baltimore, which is the supreme law making body of JWV.

TABLE I
Estimated Income—Calendar Year 1961

			audited receipts 1960
Per Capita	\$160,000	49%	\$158,948.45
Welfare Funds	155,000	46%	156,666.73
Other	15,500	5%	10,735.80
	\$330,500	100%	\$326,350.98

TABLE II

	Estimated Expenditures—Calendar Year 1961	
Community Relations	\$120,000	32.66%
Veterans Service	125,000	34.01%
Legislation	26,000	7.07%
Publications	22,000	5.98%
Program & Membership	35,000	9.53%
Administration	30,000	8.16%
Fund Raising	3,000	.81%
Pension Fund	6,500	1.78%
	\$367,500	100.00%

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