The Educational and Training Provisions of the So-called "G. I. Bill"

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IT WOULD seem opportune to call attention to some provisions of the "G.I." bill as veterans from the Veterinary Corps are manifesting interest in certain portions which may relate to refresher and other courses.

The so-called "G.I." bill, Servicemen's Adjustment Act of 1944, Title II, Public 346, 78th Congress:

"Eligibility: The bill carries the following provisions for eligibility requirements:

A. Veterans not over 25 years of age at time of entrance into service:

1. That the person served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war;
2. That the person has been discharged or released from the active military or naval service under conditions other than dishonorable;
3. That the person shall have served ninety days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation at his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or the time he was assigned as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or, if less than ninety days, that he shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability. The ninety days-or-less-service need not all be within the period of September 16, 1940, to end of the war, but may include service extending into or beyond such period. (This last provision requires determination of service incurrence without applying presumptive provisions of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, as amended.)
4. Any person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with;

B. Veterans over 25 years of age at time of entrance into service:

1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, if conditions of A1, 2 and 3 above are met, may receive one year of education or a refresher or retraining course at an approved educational or training institution.
2. A person over 25 years of age at the time of entrance into service must submit satisfactory evidence to show that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with, in order to receive training beyond one year."

Veterans who wish further information in regard to eligibility under Part VIII of Veterans Regulation may get it from the regional manager of the Veterans Administration where their claims' files are located.

Benefits: The provision is very clear in regard to the benefits accruing to discharged servicemen who meet the eligibility requirements. There does seem, however, to be a distinction between the status of the persons who elect training or refresher courses and those who enroll for regular course work offered by an approved institution. For those in the latter group who have satisfactorily completed one year's work, further educational training may be provided but the entire period may not exceed four years. For those who elect refresher and training courses the benefits are limited to one year or less, depending upon the length of the refresher course.

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Application for Benefits: The veteran who believes he may qualify for educational or refresher or retraining may make application for same by using Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Form 1950. There is a choice of three methods to follow in filing application: (1) with the regional office of the Veterans Administration where the case file of the applicant is located, (2) with the regional office in the state in which the approved educational or training institution chosen is located, (3) with the approved educational training institution selected. This institution will forward the application to the office of the regional director of the Veterans Administration in the area in which the institution is located. Since the number of Veterinary Colleges is small probably the handling of the application would be facilitated by sending it to the institution chosen.

Time Limit

Time Limit: The law specifically states: “An application filed before June 22, 1944, the date of approval of Public No. 346, 78th Congress, may not be accepted as a claim under the Act. Educational or training courses shall be initiated not later than two years after either the date of the person’s discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later. No education or training under this Act shall be afforded beyond seven years after the termination of the present war.”

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

The Vocational Rehabilitation Program of the Veterans Administration through provisions of Public 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended (Part VII of Veterans Regulation numbered 1(a), as amended) offers also certain types of educational training.

“Eligible veterans are those who meet the four following requirements:

1. That the person must have been in the active military or naval service any time after September 16, 1940, and during the present war.
2. That he or she has been discharged or released from the active service under conditions other than dishonorable.
3. That he or she must have a disability incurred in or aggregated by such service of which pension is payable under law administered by the Veterans Administration, or would be but for the receipt of retirement pay, and
4. That he or she must be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability.

A veteran who meets the above eligibility requirements of Part VII, “who served less than 90 days but was discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability, or who served 90 days or more, is also eligible for the benefits of Part VIII, Title II, Public 346, 78th Congress and may elect which benefit he desires provided that in the event of such election, subsistence allowance under Part VII shall not exceed the amount of additional pension payable for training under Part VII.” For those desiring to avail themselves of the training or education offered under Part VIII, there is opportunity to apply to the Veterans Administration using Form 1950 and following the procedure discussed in the paragraph above entitled “Application for Benefits.”

The source of material upon which the above was based was (1) a circular entitled “Public Law 246—78th Congress, Chapter 268—2d session, S. 1767, An Act to provide Federal Government aid for readjustment in civilian life of returning

The following interpretation has been given by one of the State Directors concerning refresher and retraining courses:

“A veteran, to receive the fullest benefits of refresher training, should have a complete program before beginning the refresher work. If such a program has been prepared it may extend over the maximum time available to the veteran. It is not necessary that the quarters, semesters, or periods be consecutive, that is, it would appear that considerable time might elapse between refresher training courses but it must be borne in mind that the program of courses for the trainee must have been prepared in all details previous to his entrance upon the refresher courses, provided that all of the work in the program be completed within the specified time permitted by the law. Furthermore, if a program is made out previous to the veteran’s entrance upon his work, he may take work in different institutions.”

In response to recent inquiries most Colleges of Veterinary Medicine have indicated they have tentative programs of retraining or refresher courses for veterans of the Veterinary Corps. These programs may only become effective when numbers sufficient to warrant forming separate groups for instruction are available. Such programs vary in length and in content with various colleges.

In the event that but a few wish to take refresher courses they may enter the classes of regular students for the work they desire. This arrangement is being followed by some colleges at the present time.

There may be those who may qualify under either Public Laws 346 or 16 for more formal training which may lead to credit toward graduate courses and degrees.

Prospective applicants for the work which may be offered by the various colleges should direct inquiries for further information to the colleges in which they desire to do refresher, retraining, or graduate work. The procedure for application to the Veterans Administration is given in the first portion of this discussion.

REFERENCES

8. Elder, Cecil and Uren, A. W., University of Missouri, Bull. 412. 1940.

Pregnancy disease in ewes

(Continued from page 227)

up to 1931, when the article was published, the disease had vanished.

Acetycholine Bromide was used by Hall on seven cases of pregnancy disease and good results were obtained. The pharmacological action, according to the Merck Index\(^5\), results in vasoconstriction. It decreases the heart beat, lowers the blood pressure, and increases intestinal peristalsis.

In general, all workers agree should be fed a balanced ration and receive adequate exercise. A ration should be of a quality to meet the demands of the body and in a sufficient quantity for the ewe and fetus. There should be a gradual improvement in the general condition of the ewe as well as a gain in weight throughout the period of pregnancy.

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