G. I. SCHOOL LAW ENDS WEDNESDAY

7,800,000 Veterans Trained in World War II Plan —
Korean Benefits Go On

The world's largest educational venture comes to an end Wednesday.

The G. I. Bill of Rights for World War II veterans will bow out on that day. It has provided educational opportunities for 7,800,000 former service men at a cost to the Federal Government of $14,500,000,000.

The program, which began in 1947, the majority of students on the nation's campuses were veterans. Some colleges found that 90 percent or more of their male students had served their country in the war.

When President Roosevelt signed the bill on June 22, 1944, many educators "viewed it with alarm." Some even warned that institution of higher education would become little more than a financial "gold mine," little today, though.

The G. I. program has proved successful, far more successful than even the most optimistic supporters anticipated. In addition to the original bill, known as Public Law 346, the Seventy-eighth Congress also passed Public Law 157, which is known as Public Law 16. It created provisions for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans. Vocational training centers were created.

Some $10,000,000 veterans were helped to become self-reliant.

Korea Bill Continues

The veteran, though, will not vanish from the American campus. The Korean G. I. Bill is just beginning its career. As a result, some 750,000 Korean veterans will be attending school and college, or will receive on-the-job training.

Although the educational provisions end on Wednesday, some portions of the bill will remain for another year. Veterans will be able to get loans under the home and business provisions of the bill until July 25, 1957. However, the Senate passed a bill yesterday that would extend these loan provisions to Jan. 25, 1958.

The World War II veteran has left an imprint upon American education. Move mature, more determined than the average college student, the former service man has displayed intellectual curiosity to the classroom.

"I had to throw away my yoke," one economics professor said, somewhat ruefully. "They sent me to a university. I wanted to learn. They wanted to know why.

The G. I. received money for going to school. But when first adopted, the bill provided a

Questing for Knowledge: Veterans of World War II were quick and eager to obtain educational benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights. Colleges made special provision for them. Here, in a typical postwar scene, even offer their credentials at George Washington University.

Subsistence Fund of $50 a month with their academic blueprints for unmarried veterans and $75 a month for married veterans. Conferences were sudden for posts.

The veteran was called by school groups to solve the crisis. Veterans filled every nook and corner of the dormitories, libraries, and classrooms. Emergency measures were adopted. Quonset huts dotted the campuses, from the University of Maine to the University of California. A rush call for professors came next.

Reach Peak in '47

Under the Korean bill a change has taken place. A single veteran gets $10, a married one $15, and a married veteran with dependents receives $10 a month. But he must pay his own tuition fees out of this amount.

The first veterans began to return to school in the fall of 1944, soon after the war had been enacted. The colleges did not have the necessary institutions to get free. The veterans flocked in, selling services for veterans. The former service man was king on the campus. He was given every consideration. Veterans were taught to return to the school, but still few recognized other institutions.

The veterans were taught to return to the school. The veterans were grateful to the veterans who had been educated. And Brown found that was the best way to get free school veterans. Brown found that way to do.

Indeed, officials at the highest level in the army were treated with respect. A total of 500,000 veterans might take advantage of the bill. It Institute of College Study for not, though, before service men. Other institutions, too, opened. The Veterans Administration set the stage for a three-year period of education.

The largest number, 35 percent, went into craft, trade and industrial courses. Business administration courses accounted for a substantial number, also agriculture and related programs.

Many in Professions

But the humanities were not overlooked. Many entered upon a teaching profession; others became doctors, lawyers, or ministers. Some received training in public service.

New hope came to the handicapped. The disabled veterans could seek productive, independent life if they so desired. They got the chance to overcome their disabilities. And the V. A. gave veterans and women that opportunity.

A recent follow-up study by the Veterans Administration showed that ninety-five out of every 100 rehabilitated veterans were employed. Most of them like the work they are doing.

It was found that the salary of the veteran was double that of the average veteran. If he went to school the cost was $5,000: below college, $1,000; for farm work, $5,000 and on-the-job, $1,000.

Average Trained 19 Months

The average veteran trained for nineteen months, but he was eligible for forty. The college student attended classes for twenty-three months, and below college level, for fifteen months. This is the period of playtime training in V. A.'s appropriations in 1948. The veterans could complete their educational courses, unless the veterans could show that the courses were used in connection with their present contemplated businesses or occupations.

Congress shortly thereafter cracked down on the 1948. Those under the vocational rehabilitation act have until Jan. 31, 1964. Other veterans will have nine months before their rights within eight years after the date of discharge.

"It helped raise the average level of an entire generation," said Harvey H. Hipley, Administrator of Veteran Affairs.

"It has been a living symbol that America does not forget her veterans. And in their accomplishments, veterans have never been more than justified the remembrance."

Many illustrations could be cited that veterans started all kinds of handicaps to land on top. A blinded Korean veteran was graduated cum laude from Boston College last month. He plans to continue for his master's degree and then enter the ministry.

A paralyzed veteran took a journalism course and is editing a magazine. One veteran got a job as a lion tamer after completing his G. I. program. Another is working for women's organizations.

When he got home from the Army, he worked in a large department store as a sales clerk, learned to repair television sets and finally wandered into the V. A. vocational counseling office. He was found to be scientific minded. This encouraged he enrolled at Columbia University, where he received an M. A. and a Ph. D. in physical chemistry.

This must be balanced with the fact that the G. I. who practiced making counterfeit money as part of his vocational training. He had completed a G. I. program at the University of Chicago.

The average veteran was 27 years old when he entered the G. I. program. Ninety-eight percent of the veterans were married, and two out of three of the veterans had dependents. Cost of the average veteran was $3,000. He received an average of $3,000 in free government subsistence as a post-graduate course.

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