

**V*A FACTS

Q -- I am now receiving treatment for a service connected disability in a VA hospital I have been awarded a temporary rating of 100 percent. How long will I retain this rating?

A -- Following hospitalization the temporary total rating may be continued in monthly increments for a period not in excess of six months depending on how much time is required for convalescence before you can resume employment. Then your disabilities will be re-evaluated based on the hospital report.

Q -- What burial benefits does the VA provide?

A -- VA will pay up to \$300 toward a wartime veteran's burial expenses. Up to \$150 additional will be paid as a plot or interment allowance provided the veteran is not buried in a national cemetery. If the veteran's death is service connected VA will pay up to \$1,100 of burial expenses. Under certain circumstances, cost of transporting remains from place of death to place of burial is also payable.

VA

"Earn while you learn. Try the Veterans Administration's work-study program." That reminder from VA is for veterans enrolled in college full-time under the GI Bill. In addition to their usual education allowance, veteran-students received more than 7 million hours of pay last year by working for VA and going to school.

Students can earn a maximum \$725 per semester by agreeing to work 250 hours at \$2.90 per hour. Jobs are available for VA-related work either on campus or at a VA facility. Priority is established on the basis of service connected disability, financial need, motivation, and the nature of the work.

To help offset the early semester money crunch, VA will pay, in advance, \$290 as soon as the employment agreement is processed. The advance covers the first 100 hours of work. Subsequently, VA pays after 50 hours of work, which can be performed during or between semesters or other applicable enrollment periods.

Further information is available from campus veterans counselors, veterans service organizations, or any VA office.

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VOICE EDITORIALS

Alexander's Album

by Clifford Alexander



REMEMBER VIETNAM!

Memorial Day was the beginning of Vietnam Veterans week. How can we look at the past and forget it? What about the young men who served in Southeast Asia then returned home to face rejection?

Most of the Vietnam-era veterans have succeeded in readjusting to normal, everyday life in the community according to Bill Gearin, Deputy Commissioner of the Veterans Administration in Nevada. Most veterans, for example, have taken advantage of the GI Bill at a higher participation rate than did World War II and Korean-conflict veterans. They have a median annual family income that is 10% higher than their nonveteran peers. However, do these facts compensate for the psychological scars which account for the broken homes, rejection, bad debts, drug problems and fear?

A recent VA survey showed that almost half of the veterans disabled in Vietnam have experienced readjustment problems. Half of those veterans report that they have had problems with their families and friends. Others report an inability to get along with fellow employees and/or inability to plan for the

future. In addition, they have problems with alcohol and drugs. Another major obstacle these men face is that of fear.

Finally, the community at large has decided that the unpopular war crippled most of the young men serving in Vietnam.

Congress is nearing completion of legislation sponsored by Senator Alan Cranston (D.-Calif.) that would extend the Veterans Administration's capacity to provide outpatient readjustment counseling to troubled veterans, even if they showed no sign of problems while in the military. It is a long over-due and necessary program.

When will our well-meaning state and local officials become concerned about the Vietnam-era Veterans in Nevada?

As we look to the future and begin to do something about the long over-due problems of the Vietnam Veteran, let's remember those who didn't make it out at all, those who did and are doing well, and those who are still trying and need help.

Many veterans need jobs or need better jobs. Does the city or county advise veterans on the availability of jobs? Have you heard about the services and problems at the outpatient clinic in Henderson? Is there a listing of jobs, centrally located, for veterans?

If the Vietnam veterans have not received proper services and representation, maybe they should organize and present the problems as a group. Often times, government officials will not become concerned until a group presents a threat to their political future.

Remember how the units had to stick together to survive in the Nam? Maybe, we need to get together to remind the public that many Vietnam veterans need help.

The Hughes Report

By Thomas F. Hughes



O.I.C. BANQUET - SEARS SUIT
 YOUNG HONORED

Over 300 people attended the O.I.C. (Opportunity Industrial Centers) Banquet last Wednesday at the Frontier Hotel. Governor List did not attend but sent a Mr. Descipio to speak in his behalf. The keynote speaker Dr. Leon Sullivan O.I.C. Founder gave a magnificent speech in which he outlined the origin of O.I.C. in Philadelphia Blacks were not being hired by a number of companies including Tasty Cakes and Pepsi-Cola. Tasty Cakes was contacted by the committee from the over 400 ministerial group and asked to change their hiring practices. Tasty Officials said they would think about it. Two weeks later they were contacted and they advised they were still thinking about it. At that point the 400 ministers simultaneously asked their congregations to stop buying Tasty Cakes. They did and Tasty found out that Blacks ate more Tasty Cakes than any one else. They called and said they were opening a hiring office in the middle of the Black Ghetto and would hire any one they sent. A similar situation developed with Pepsi-Cola and they started hiring Blacks. But after getting those and many other jobs for Blacks they found out that girls who claimed they could type 60 wpm could only type 10 and most of those were misspelled. This same pattern developed on other skills so it became apparent that a training program was necessary so O.I.C. was born. It started in 1963 in an old abandoned jail house. Different business people donated typewriters, desks, drills, milling machines, electronic equipment, etc. and training people. The churches and others donated funds. Since 1964 O.I.C.'s have trained over 610,200 persons (of all races) and placed over

290,700 in meaningful jobs. Over one third of those were one welfare before coming to O.I.C.

O.I.C. is about jobs -- for the unemployed or underemployed. Where there are no jobs, O.I.C. is working to create jobs through community self help, creating new corporations owned by low-income people. It has succeeded already in Philadelphia by creating factories employing over 400 people, thriving shopping centers in the middle of ghettos, and new beautiful housing in the midst of burned-out urban areas. o.i.c. is creating revitalization programs from public service employment positions. Poor people are working to help others like themselves in training centers and in community service projects such as weatherization and renovation of poor people's homes. . .and they are learning skills while earning a wage.

O.I.C. is creating programs to reach and teach youth about jobs and working -- to pick up where traditional systems dropped off by teaching them basics like reading, writing and arithmetic. O.I.C.'s teach them survival skills, like how to start and maintain a bank account, or how to take care of a family.

Trainees learn what careers are available, which skills they need, how to get them, and what work is really about. O.I.C.'s also give educational and training services to youth, and are involved in developing entrepreneurial know-how and community ownership of productive property.

The U.S. District Court rejected Sears Suit against affirmative action.

A judge of the U.S. District Court threw out a lawsuit brought by Sears Roebuck and Co. which placed the blame for its practices of hiring discrimination on procedural requirements by federal government agencies.

In dismissing Sears suit, federal Judge June Green said the company "has failed to present a justifiable case or controversy. . ." The suit was filed in January 1979 against 10 federal agencies contending that government laws, regulations and policies made it impossible for the company to comply with affirmative action requirements.

Legal action had been initiated against Sears by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-

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