

the governor and the secretary of state, after which the very voluminous financial statement is ready for publication in the drastically condensed form as shown.

The retirement law requires that an annual financial statement be published and made available to the membership, and that at least once in every four years an actuarial survey or evaluation report be made and submitted to all participating employers. The actuaries for the system are currently engaged in making their evaluation survey which will be based on the financial statement as of June 30, 1949, and which should be available for distribution late this year.

As employees, employers, and all of us for that matter, become more familiar with our accounting procedures, it is to be expected that we may be able to get out this financial statement a little sooner than has been possible in the past, but it is doubtful if it will ever be available short of from eight to ten months after the end of the fiscal year in question.

## Veterans' Activities

By **LARRY QUINLIN**  
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Many state employees will be numbered among those scheduled for call into the armed forces as a result of the war in Korea. When that time comes they will naturally be concerned about such problems as income, the support of their families while they are in service, keeping up payments on the home and car, medical care for the wife and children, insurance, compensation in the event of disability, and a lot of other matters, not the least of which is the question of whether their jobs will await them on their return.

The Oregon State Department of Veterans' Affairs has turned its attention this month to answering some of these important questions in a special issue of the "Oregon Veterans' News Letter," which is normally de-

voted to a coverage of benefits affecting ex-servicemen of World War II and previous wars. Copies of this publication are available at the Department's offices at 305 State Library Bldg., Salem, and 415 S.W. 11th avenue, Portland. Subjects covered include:

**Today's armed forces pay scale.** A private with four months' duty, for example, draws \$80 a month basic pay but until Congress takes action will get no family allowance. Pay advances come every two years now, instead of three. A top sergeant starts at \$198.45 (less than two years' service) and goes as high as \$294 if he gets enough years in. Also, all grades but the three lowest may draw allowance for quarters for support of dependents, ranging from \$67.50 in the enlisted grades to as high as \$150 for a general. These pay scales, and payments for foreign duty and hazardous duty, are listed in the news letter.

**Disability and death compensation.** Although the United States is not officially at war, injuries received "as a direct result of armed conflict" in the Korean fighting warrant payment of wartime rates of disability compensation up to \$150 for 100 percent disability, and death incurred in action means payment of wartime rates of death compensation to the widow and children or dependent parents.

**The soldier's and sailor's civil relief act.** This law, enacted for the protection of the legal and property rights of World War II servicemen, is again in force for today's military personnel. While it does not forgive debts and other obligations, it enables the serviceman to postpone or to lessen his debt payments if his ability to meet his current obligations has been affected by reason of his service. How to obtain proper legal assistance is explained in the news letter.

**State civil service preference and reemployment.** State law does not presently grant veterans' preference in civil service examinations to men who enter service after Dec. 31, 1946,

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