

MEMORANDUM

TO: File
FROM: Ann Callison
DATE: October 25, 1993
SUBJ: January 1994 AOCC Agenda Item

An agenda Item for January 1994 meeting will be the Vietnam Veterans' Reference Guide put out by the New Jersey Agent Orange Commission.

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VIETNAM VETERANS REFERENCE GUIDE

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Bill Lewis

**NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 1717
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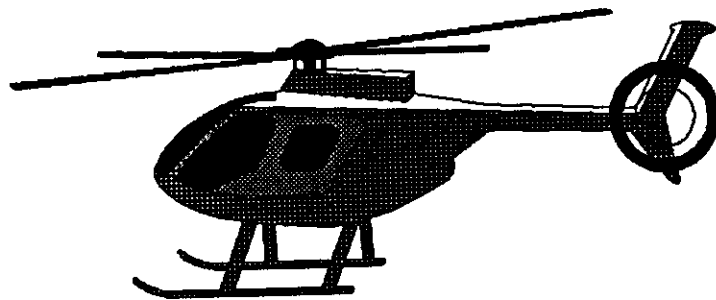
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SECTION A: INTRODUCTION



OVERVIEW OF AGENT ORANGE
HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION
POINTMAN I AND II

OVERVIEW

This guide has been designed to assist veterans and their significant others in recognizing problems associated with herbicide exposure during the Vietnam war.

Much of the very dense jungle vegetation in South Vietnam was used as cover by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army. A means of counteracting this tactic was the use of herbicides to kill and defoliate this dense vegetation. In addition, herbicides were also used to kill crops (the enemy's food supply), and to clear the perimeters around military installations, landing zones, fire base camps, river banks and trails.

The primary herbicide used for this defoliation was Agent Orange (named for the orange band encircling the 50 gallon drum containing the herbicide). Agent Orange was a 50:50 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. The latter component, 2,4,5-T was formed to contain the contaminant TCDD or 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (i.e. dioxin). Also, unlike civilian applications which are diluted with oil and water, Agent Orange was sprayed undiluted in Vietnam. The concentrations were 6 to 25 times the manufacturer's suggested rate even though they were aware of the toxicity of the herbicide. Why? The best answer is Agent Orange was considered a life-saving weapon and any subsequent harm done was either viewed as directed at the enemy or in the case of "friendly" exposure, worth the price.

From 1962 to 1971 the United States military sprayed the herbicide Agent Orange by various means: fixed-wing aircraft (Operation Ranch Hand), helicopters, trucks, riverboats and individual backpacks. The fixed-wing and helicopter spray missions are contained in computer records (known as Herbs and Service Herbs tapes) and are readily accessible. However, a significant portion of the other spraying (trucks, riverboats and individual backpacks,) if recorded, are much harder to find and therefore document.

Widespread use of Agent Orange coincided with the massive build-up of United States Military personnel in Vietnam, reaching a peak in 1969 and eventually stopping in 1971. Thus, according to official Veterans Administration statistics is was theoretically possible that about 4.2 million American soldiers could have made contact with herbicides including, "Agents" such as "Blue" & "White" that were also sprayed extensively in Vietnam.

The active components of Agent Blue, a clear yellow liquid were primarily cacodylic acid and the sodium salt of cacodylic acid. Agent White, a dark brown liquid was a formulation of picloram and 2,4-D. (See Appendix)

HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION

In 1980 the New Jersey legislature created the first state Agent Orange Commission in the United States. The mandate for the new Commission was broad: Study the effects of the herbicide Agent Orange on veterans and their children, collect data, provide information and coordinate a variety of services to these veterans.

Agent Orange was the code name used for a herbicide used extensively in Vietnam to deny the enemy concealment and food supplies. Over 17 million gallons were sprayed during the period 1965-1971. Veterans were exposed to this herbicide through direct contact and possible exposures through water and food chain contamination. The contaminants in the Agent Orange used in Vietnam were highly toxic - substances which have shown to be cancer causing in laboratory animals and have also caused birth defects in laboratory studies.

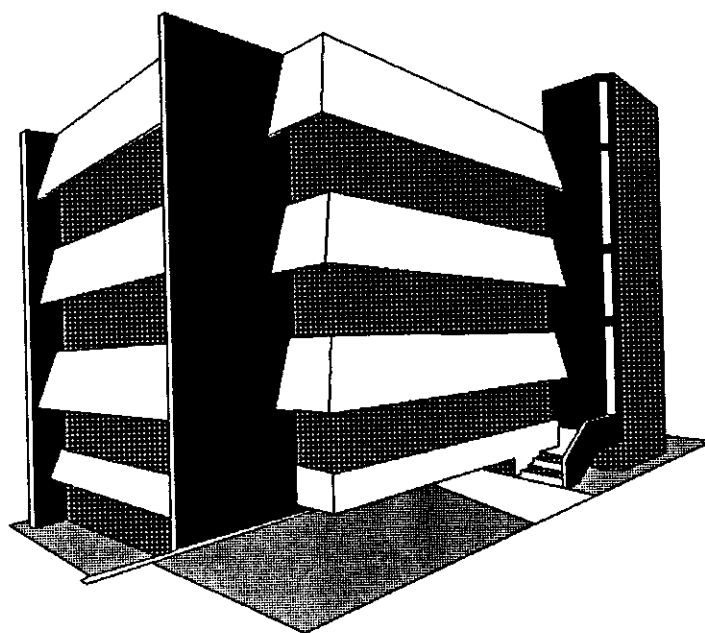
Agent Orange (AO) is one of several herbicide mixtures used in Vietnam. Other included Agents Blue, Green, Orange II, Purple and White - all named for the color band encircling their containers. Agent Orange has received the most attention due to its wide application and relatively great contamination with dioxins.

Agent Orange is a 50/50 mixture of the n-butyl esters of 2,4,5-T (trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and 2,4-D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid). During its manufacture, Agent Orange was contaminated with polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins in varying amounts. The amount of contamination differed with the reaction conditions and purity of the reagents used in the synthesis. Of the many dioxins, 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or simply dioxin) has been implicated as the most hazardous component of Agent Orange (United States Department of Health and Human Services 1984).

The heaviest dioxin contamination of 2,4,5-T occurred during manufacture of the Agent Orange that was used early in the conflict during the height of American troop involvement in Vietnam. Despite the focus on dioxin, phenoxy herbicides (2,4-D and 2,4,5-T) themselves have been identified as chemicals with significant potential for causing serious illness.

Vietnam veterans, rightfully concerned about their health and the health of their children, found no solace with the federal government. Their concern for their children grew as increasing numbers of veterans' children were born with birth defects. Others, worried about the possibility of bringing children with birth defects into the world, deliberately had no children. For years, the government not only denied that veteran's health problems were related to herbicide exposure, but challenged veteran's claims that they were even exposed to Agent Orange.

SECTION B:
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
(VETERANS ADMINISTRATION)



PUBLIC LOAW 102-4
FILING A CLAIM
COURT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (COVA)

POINTMAN I

Dioxin research is among the most complicated in the Biosciences. In 1984 when the Commission began its research effort critics said that low levels of dioxin could not even be detected in human beings years after exposure. Before any effort to understand the health effects of dioxin exposure could be undertaken, a research effort must first determine whether or not any detectable levels of dioxin could be found in Vietnam veterans believed to have been exposed to Agent Orange.

The Commission called this initial research effort "POINTMAN". The primary reason for selecting this name was a battlefield recognition to service in Vietnam. The infantryman who led his patrol through the bush was the "Pointman" - out front, often the first to confront the enemy.

Similarly, in dioxin research, Vietnam veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange and other herbicides were "Pointmen" for the rest of society. Dioxin and other related compounds are found in the manufacture of many chemicals in industry with the waste product often ending up in toxic waste sites. These Vietnam veteran "Pointmen" who were exposed to Agent Orange may be the first to teach us the effects of chronic dioxin and related herbicide exposures among the general public.

Indeed, this research could also be used to further substantiate animal studies. As stated by Admiral Elmo Zumwalt in his statement before Congress in June, 1990 "There is now clear consensus among epidemiologist, toxicologist and immunologists that 2,4-D, 2,4,5-~~6~~ and 2,3,7,8-TCDD (the dioxin contaminant) found in Agent Orange, are extremely toxic to animals. Numerous laboratory experiments confirm that dioxin causes a variety of cancers, birth defects, neurological, immunological and other disorders in animals" (Statement of Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr. before the Human Resources and Intergovernmental relations subcommittee of committee on government operations United States House of Representatives June 26, 1990).

Under the direction of original Commission members and the principal investigator, Dr. Peter C. Kahn of Rutgers University, the Pointman I project officially kicked off in December 1984. This first phase was a pilot project to determine if low levels of dioxin could be detected in the adipose tissue and blood of veterans 15 to 20 years after exposure.

Tissue and blood samples were taken from a selected group of veterans and were shipped to the University of UMEA in Sweden where they were analyzed using state-of-the-art analytical techniques developed by Dr. Christofer Rappe at that university.

The results of Pointman I were spectacular. The analysis done in Sweden found dioxin levels in the exposed veterans as much as ten times higher than in matching controls. The veterans studied in Pointman I were men who had direct contact with Agent Orange:

The new Commission in New Jersey faced a formidable challenge: little information existed about human effects of herbicide exposure, and the federal government and industry were steadfast in denying that a problem existed. The New Jersey Agent Orange Commission became the only government entity to advocate for these veterans.

During the early years of the Commission's existence, Commission members and staff "reached out" to veterans where ever they could be found, sharing information and listening to the problems of these veterans, trying to learn the depth and breadth of these problems as they traveled around the state.

The New Jersey Agent Orange Commission soon became a focal point for Vietnam veterans, first from New Jersey and later from other states as the word spread that there was an agency that cared.

When an agency interfaces with people, it gets the whole person, not one particular part. The Commission soon found itself dealing with all aspects of the Vietnam Veteran: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Employment, Unemployment, Underemployment, Substance Abuse, Bad Discharges, Marital Problems, Family Problems, and incarcerated veterans. Many veterans were expressing growing concerns about their children's health problems. There was no state of federal "clearinghouse" to deal with these problems. so veterans called and wrote the Commission seeking help. The Commission became a "seat of the pants" social service agency by default.

Over the years the Commission has worked with literally thousands of veterans offering assistance in all of the above mentioned areas through referrals, advice, and direct intervention. By word-of-mouth the Commission began hearing from veterans needing help from virtually every state in the union.

Becoming aware of the magnitude of the problems of Vietnam veterans, the Commission began to lobby the federal government. Commission members and staff were among the first state agencies to testify for the need for increased federal assistance at Congressional hearings. Working closely with New Jersey Congressmen and Senators, the Commission was highly instrumental in focusing federal attention on the problems of Vietnam veterans.

The Commission realized that advocacy, no matter how effective, was not the sole answer to the Agent Orange question. The federal government would not accept the health claims of veterans based on opinion alone. Scientific proof that dioxin exposure was related to these problems was demanded. In 1984 the Commission boldly stepped into the world of research.

spray handlers from the Air Force "Ranch Hand" program and members of the Army Chemical Corps. The manuscript for this phase of the project was published in the prestigious Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) in its March 1988 edition.

For the first time, - it could be proven - not only were veterans exposed to dioxin, but residual levels could still be detected in their bodies, as much as 20 years after exposure.

POINTMAN II

An important next phase of the research was to determine whether or not elevated dioxin levels could be found in veterans who did not handle the chemicals but had been exposed in other ways. This next phase was appropriately named Pointman II.

In 1987, the Commission received a \$675,000 appropriation to begin "POINTMAN II". The principal thrust of this appropriated money was to expand on the results of Pointman I and also, to study Army and Marine ground forces and men who served in the Navy river patrol boats. In addition to dioxin analysis of the blood, medical, psychological and neurobehavioral test batteries were added to the testing protocol to begin looking for health anomalies in the veterans tested. These testing protocols were designed as pilot studies - to test this feasibility of large scale testing of veterans by the federal government in the future.

Pointman II proved to be an arduous and complicated project. Approximately 20 veterans were carefully screened for each one finally selected. Testing protocols were evaluated, re-evaluated and modified. The project was expanded from its original design and in 1989 the New Jersey Legislature appropriated an additional \$800,000 to complete this phase of the project.

In September 1990 the Commission held a press conference to announce preliminary results of Pointman II. As with Pointman I, elevated dioxin levels were found in two of the groups tested, the Navy River Boat Personnel and the Marines. In many ways these results were even more dramatic than in the original

Pointman, because they proved that veterans in the field were exposed to the herbicide and continued to have residual levels of dioxin in their bodies.

The non-dioxin testing of Pointman II is still being evaluated. We expect to release the results of additional isomers in the blood, semen analysis and neurobehavioral data during 1993.

PUBLIC LAW 102-4

In February 1991, President Bush signed Public Law 102-4, commonly known as the "Agent Orange Act of 1991". This law came about as the result of a protracted battle in the Congress, with veteran's advocates working to provide benefits to veterans.

MAJOR PROVISION OF THE LAW: A major portion of this law is that it grants presumption of service-connected disability for certain diseases. These conditions include two cancers (Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma, Soft Tissue Sarcoma), Peripheral Neuropathy, and a skin condition known as Chloracne.

The provisions of this law provide that in addition to treatment for these disease, veterans are entitled to monetary compensation, based upon a rating scale which evaluates the severity of their condition.

The law also provides that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (VA) can determine that additional disease are compensable if he finds, based on sound scientific and medical evidence, an association between these diseases and herbicide exposure.

NOTE: AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: The law instructs the VA to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to review and assess all existing scientific evidence of disease associated with herbicide exposure. If the NAS finds such evidence, it is to make recommendations to the VA for additional diseases to be compensated. This contract was signed between the VA and NAS on January 31, 1992. The NAS is to transmit its first report to the VA in July 1993.

FILING A CLAIM

A veteran can file a service-connected claim with the Veterans Administration in a number of ways:

- 1) As an individual.
- 2) Through a Service Officer with a veteran's organization (giving them Power of Attorney on Form 23-22. See Appendix) or
- 3) In New Jersey, the veteran's community has the good fortune to have the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs providing Veteran's Service Officers (VSO) in every county to assist veterans in filing a claim (some counties have their own VSO, also).

If the veteran chooses to file his claim with a VSO he will need to give them Power of Attorney (See form 23-22, Appendix).

The New Jersey Agent Orange Commission strongly advises the veteran to seek the able services of a VSO in filing a claim. However, the Commission also has a history of providing assistance to the individual, who, for whatever reason, chooses not to select assistance from a VSO.

It is in that spirit the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The forms need not be pretty or typed, only readable. If you do not remember something, write that.
- 2) All claims should be sent to the following address:

VA		c/o The Veterans Organization
20 Washington Place	or	you entered on the 23-22
Newark, NJ 07102		Example: VFW Representative
		VARO
		20 Washington Place
		Newark, NJ 07102
- 3) You should always retain copies for personal records.
- 4) You should always have Representation/ You can use either a Service Organization of the State of New Jersey.
- 5) All forms and letters should reflect either the SSN or VA claim number, always.
- 6) A veteran need not belong to a Service Organization to be represented.
- 7) No one should comment on what "is a good claim versus not a chance."
- 8) Stress: PATIENCE - it takes time.

- 9) Call a State or Service Organization Officer if you have not received any contact from the VA in a REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME.
- 10) The instruction sheet on the VA form 21-526 is highly informative....read it. (See Appendix)
- 11) You can add as much evidence as you can provide. Statements, letters are importance and can be submitted at any time. The key to a claim is EVIDENCE.
- 12) An SF 180 (See Appendix) has been included for the veteran who wants to obtain his records before filing a claim. The scenario would be as follows:
 - 1) Obtain records, make copies
 - 2) File claim
 - a) Substantiate cause of harm during service (with records)
 - b) Ideally, substantiate follow-up care within a year of discharge.
 - c) Send proof of resultant harm today (present problem).
 - d) Be patient - wait for "stonewalling" - make copies for appeal.
 - e) Don't give up. That's what they want you to do.

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS (COVA)

The Veteran's Judicial Review Act (VJRA), enacted November 18, 1988, established two important legal benefits available to all veterans.

First, the attorney's fee limit was raised. In the case of attorney's fees, since 1862, attorneys had been prohibited by status from charging more than \$10 as a fee to prosecute a claim for benefits before the VA.

Secondly, and probably more importantly, the United States Court of Veterans Appeals (COVA), with exclusive jurisdiction to review Veterans Administration (VA) benefit decisions, was created.

One needs to momentarily ponder the historical context of veteran's advocacy to realize the importance of these two benefits.

Also, prior to the VJRA enactment and the creation of COVA, there had been no judicial review since 1933 when Congress enacted the judicial review preclusion statute (38 U.S.C & 211(a)).

It truly is; about time. The Court of Veterans Appeals has exclusive jurisdiction to review the Board of Veteran's Appeal (BVA) decisions, but only claimants who do not prevail at the BVA can appeal. Also, it should be noted the VA cannot appeal a BVA decision to COVA.

There are 2 jurisdictional requirements for appealing a BVA decision to COVA and they are:

- a.) The claimant must have filed a notice of disagreement in the case on or after November 18, 1988; and
- b.) A notice of appeal must be filed with COVA within 120 days of the date on which BVA properly mails its final decision. The decision of a BVA panel is a final decision, but a remand is not a final decision.

COVA is a new Article I Court based on Washington, DC with between 3 and 7 judges to serve 15 year terms.

One of the more significant legal standards to the "Benefits of the Doubt Doctrine."

According to the Court, the "benefit of the doubt" standard mandated by U.S.C. & 3007 (b) for VA claims is at "the farthest end of the spectrum, beyond even the "fair preponderance of the evidence must be against the claim for benefits to be denied". The court described this standard of proof as a debt society owes to its veterans.

"This... is in keeping with the high esteem in which our nation hold those who have served in the Armed services. It is in recognition of our debt to our veterans that society has through legislation taken upon itself the risk of error when, in determining whether a veteran is entitled to benefits, there is an "approximate balance of positive and negative evidence. By tradition and by statute, the benefit of the doubt belongs to the veteran."

The address of the Court is 625 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, DC, 20024. The telephone number of the court is (202) 501-5970.

Note: cases citing a COVA decision should use the following format: Gilbert vs. Derwinski U.S. vet, App. no. 89-53 (October 12, 1990).

HODGKIN'S DISEASE AND NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA

Lymphomas are cancers of the network of specialized organs and cells that defend the body against infection. The organs of the immune system are often referred to as "lymphatic" organs because they are concerned with the growth and development of the white blood cells that are the key operative of the immune system.

In all forms of lymphomas, the cells in the lymph tissue begin growing abnormally and, if left untreated, spread to other organs. There are a number of different forms of lymphoma, whose symptoms, rate and pattern of spread, as well a treatment vary, depending in the type.

The symptoms of lymphatic cancer vary from person to person and may easily be confused with noncancerous conditions. In most cases, the first sign of lymphoma is a painless swelling in the neck, armpit, or groin caused by enlarged lymph glands. In non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, the swelling may arise in the abdomen. Some lymphoma patients complain of persistent or recurrent fever, night sweats, fatigue, and weight loss. Sometimes, itching of the skin marks the early stages of Hodgkins disease and other lymphomas.

Hodgkin's disease, the most common lymphoma, has special characteristics that distinguish it from the others. Hodgkin's disease tends to follow a more predictable pattern of spread, and its spread is generally more limited than that of the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. The unique features of each lymphoma arise from the structure and growth pattern, or histology, of the cancer cells involved.

Hodgkin's disease begins in a lymph nodes, often in the neck, and spreads through the lymphatic system to nearby nodes. In advanced Hodgkin's disease, the lungs, spleen, liver and bone marrow may also be affected.

Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas like other cancers, are diseases of the body's cells. When cell division is not orderly and controlled, abnormal growth occurs and masses of called tumors build up. Benign tumors do not spread. They usually can be removed completely by surgery. Malignant tumors or cancers invade surrounding normal tissues and often spread to other parts of the body forming new cancers. In some cases, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is found in a single lymph node or a single patch of lymphoid tissue in an organ. But in most cases, it has begun to spread before being detected.

The most common symptoms of Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma are painless swelling of lymph nodes in the neck, groin or armpit. This is not an uncommon occurrence and is not a definite sign of cancer. Lymph nodes often swell when a person has an infection. Small

lumps in the skin, skin rash, enlarged tonsils or a swelling in some part of the abdomen may be the first sign. Other symptoms that sometimes occur are fever, a feeling of weakness, bone pain and loss of appetite.

Once a diagnosis of lymphoma had been confirmed by a pathologist, other clinical laboratory test are used to determine how far the cancer cells have spread. This step, known as staging, helps the physician select the best treatment for each patient.

PORPHYRIA CUTANEA TARDA (PCT)

This disease is more common in men than in women and produces cutaneous lesions on exposed portions of the body. It is frequently associated with alcoholism or hepatic disease and toxic agents have been implicated. Genetic predisposition may play a role in some cases. Iron metabolism may be abnormal in this disorder, since most patients have hepatic siderosis.

The cutaneous manifestations begin as areas of erythema with vesicles or bullae that occur on exposed portions of the body, usually following minor trauma. Crusts and scabs develop, followed by scarring. The vesicles and bullae are usually most evident in sunny weather, particularly in late summer and autumn. Acute photosensitivity reactions are not common in this disease. In severe untreated cases, disfiguring changes can occur in the ears, nose and fingers.

Liver disease is present in many patients with porphyria cutanea tarda. Histologically, the most frequent findings are siderosis and evidence of recurring liver damage. Some patients have frank cirrhosis. Liver fluorescence may be demonstrable. Chloroquine produces a reaction in this disease that can include fever, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and red urine.

SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

The term "soft tissue" is used to describe the body's connective tissue. Soft tissue connect, support and surround other structure and organs. They make up about half of the body's total weight. Muscles, tendons, fat, blood vessels, nerves fibrous tissues and tissues around joints are included in this category.

Soft tissues are made up of individual cells. When cell division is uncontrolled, too many cells are produced and abnormal growth occurs. Hence, they double repeatedly until the large number of cells form an abnormal mass of tissue known as a tumor.

Tumors may be benign (noncancerous or malignant (cancerous).

Malignant tumors of soft tissue are called sarcomas. Soft tissue sarcoma are identified according to the tissue from which they originate.

About 40% soft tissue sarcomas occur in the legs, but sometimes they occur in the feet. 15% develop in the arms and hands, another 15% in areas of the head and neck and the remaining 30% in tissue of the trunk. Fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous, synovial sarcoma, and liposarcomas are more common malignant tumors.

Soft tissue sarcomas rarely invade bone or spread to regional lymph nodes. They do tend to spread outward from the original tumor along tissue of muscles, blood vessels, and nerves. When sarcomas metastasize, the cancer cells generally travel through the bloodstream to the lungs.

About 4,500 cases of all types of soft tissue sarcomas are diagnose in both adults and children each year in the United States. Even the most common individual types of sarcoma are rare. There are no racial or gender differences in the overall incidence of soft tissue sarcomas, although differences do exist for specific types.

The first noticeable sign of soft tissue sarcomas is usually a painless lump. As the tumor grows, other symptoms are caused by pressure against nearby nerves and muscles. Surgical biopsy is the only reliable way to tell whether a soft tissue tumor is benin or malignant.

Therapies and treatment currently in general use are surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy and clinical trials, a form of new chemotherapeutic drugs and new ways of giving drugs.

CHLORACNE

Chloracne is the one human effect universally linked to dioxin exposure. The presence of chloracne is considered a clinical sign of exposure.

The severity and abrupt onset of chloracne follows a dose response curve. The lesions are remarkably persistent, and resistant to usual acne treatment regimens. One study of workers in an industrial accident revealed the mean duration of residual chloracne to be 26 years. Chloracne was still present in some workers 30 years after the original exposure (Moses 1984)

Chloracne is an acne-like eruption of comedones, cysts and postules that usually involved the malar area of the face. Cysts are frequently coalescent, and filled with straw colored fluid.

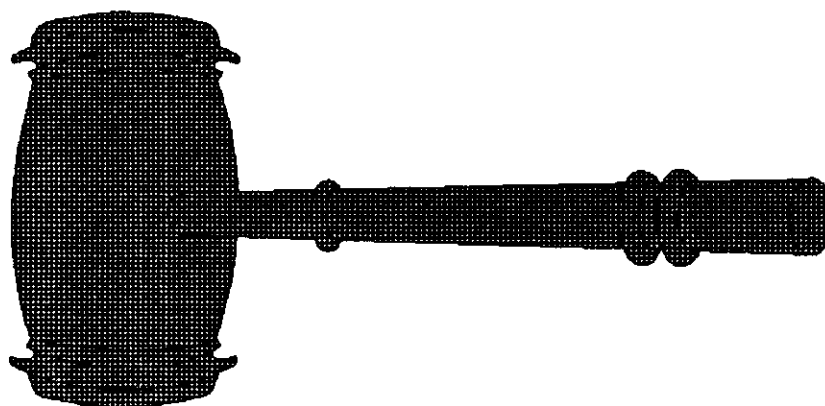
PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY

Peripheral Neuropathy or Neuritis (PN) is a deterioration in the functioning of the nerves that carry messages between the central nervous system and the extremities. It is caused by damage or irritation to the myelin sheaths that protect most nerves, or damage to the axons themselves (the conducting fibers of the nerve). Quite often, even after thorough diagnostic evaluations, a specific cause cannot be found. PN can result in numbness, tingling, pain, the loss of muscle strength and reflexes and muscle atrophy.

Those with PN may have a history of clumsiness or other vague sensations. Because the onset is usually gradual, people affected by PN will often try to compensate by overusing other muscles.

If the cause of the disorder can be identified and eliminated before irreversible damage has been done to nerve cells, further progression of the nerve can be prevented. Once significant nerve damage has occurred, no specific therapeutic measures can repair the damage or eliminate the symptoms.

**SECTION D:
CLASS ACTION LITIGATION
AGAINST THE MANUFACTURERS OF
AGENT ORANGE**



**MULTIPLE DISTRICT LITIGATION (MDL-381)
NATIONAL VETERANS LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT (NVLSP)
IVY VERSUS DIAMOND SHAMROCK**

CLASS ACTION SUIT (MDL-381)

In the spring of 1984, a private class action lawsuit in the Eastern District Court of New York was settled out of court in favor of Agent Orange exposed veterans. This suit resulted in the creation of a \$180 million settlement fund by the major manufacturers of Agent Orange, who were the respondents in the litigation. However, culpability was not assigned. (simply put, this means as part of the plea bargain arrangement, the defendants (chemical companys) cannot (ever) be viewed as "GUILTY". If, as a veteran, you have trouble comprehending this, do not feel alone; Why would the defendants be willing to pay 180 million - if there was no Guilt?..)

On February 8, 1985, Judge Jack B. Weinstein of the Eastern District Court on New York in lieu of the class action settlement (where he was the presiding judge), dismissed all individual lawsuits filed by veterans and their spouses. He left open the possibility of claims by children of veterans if future scientific evidence indicates a valid claim against the government. Accordingly, before final plans for distribution of the money were made, presiding Judge Weinstein approved the assignment of a small portion of the funds for the March of Dimes to develop specific programs for genetic counseling, and diagnosis and treatment of birth defects.

Individual Vietnam veterans having diseases associated with exposure to Agent Orange are encouraged to apply to the payment program. A survivor benefit is also available if a veteran died as the result of diseases associated with exposure.

The payment program can be contacted at the following address:

Agent Orange Payment Program
P.O. box 100
Hartford, CT 06104
Phone number: 1-800-225-4712

Also, 50 million dollars of the settlement fund has been set for programs to assist veterans and their children. Agencies are encourage to apply for a grant.

Referred to as AOCAP, they can be contacted at the following address:

Agent Orange Class Assistance Program - P.O. Box 26413
Washington, DC 20038-7413 - Phone number: 1-202-289-6173

Currently, the only AOCAP grantee in New Jersey is:

The Occupational Center - 391 Lakeside Avenue
Orange, NJ 07050 - Phone number: 1-201-672-5800

This agency's program is called "Vietnam Veterans Children's Services", they assist all disabled children of Vietnam veterans, including any physical, developmental, learning or behavioral handicap.

NATIONAL VETERANS LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT (NVLSP)

The National Veterans Legal Services Project (NVLSP), is a non-profit law firm which serves as a national support center in the area of veterans law. The services of NVLSP enhance the work of the existing network of veterans service advocates through training and other support services.

More importantly, they also assist this network of advocates in taking advantage of the new opportunities created by the Veterans Judicial Review Act of 1988 and to advocate for the Vietnam veterans and their families who are members of the Agent Orange Class Action Settlement.

On a grant funded by the Agent Orange Class Assistance Program (AOCAP) NVLSP also puts out a very informative monthly newsletter (10 issues) called "The Veterans Advocate".

"The Veterans Advocate" is free of charge to state and county veteran service representatives, National Veterans Service Organization claims representatives, Legal Service Corporation-funded law offices, VA Vet Centers, veterans employment representatives, all AOCAP-funded programs, homeless program directors and other professionals who are operating programs that service Vietnam veterans or their families. All others the price is \$30 for 10 issues.

Those requesting information or assistance from the NVLSP can contact them at:

National Veterans Legal Service Project, Inc.
2001 S. Street, NW Suite 610
Washington, DC 20009
Phone number: 1-202-265-8305

IVY CASE

I have attached, for the reader's perusal, copies of briefs associated with the Ivy Case.

At the risk of over simplifying the issues at hand, I offer the following brief description:

Shirley Ivy, the wife of a deceased Vietnam veteran, considered the paltry sum she was to receive from the Class Action settlement as insult to her husband's memory - particularly since he wasn't even sick at the time of the settlement so how could he be a member of the "Class"?

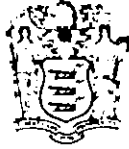
She proceeded to sue on that very issue (among others) in a Texas Court. (See attached: Shirley Ivy vs. Diamond Shamrock Chemicals, et. al.).

In a move unprecedented in the history of American Jurisprudence, the case was then "moved" from Texas to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, where the original class action case was decided. With the same judge presiding (Weinstein) the case was subsequently dismissed.

As the reader will note, the attached memo and legal brief indicats the New Jersey Agent Orange Commission and the Sate of New Jersey joined 22 other states in writing a amicus brief (friend of the Court) in support of Shirley Ivy and against Judge Weinstein the Federal Court System that collaborated to "move" the case from Texas.

As this guide goes to press the current status is: "awaiting a decision" - oral arguments along with the amicus brief were submitted in November of 1992. Current status on the case can be obtained by contacting the attorney for Ivy in Washington, D.C.

Robert M. Hager
Public Interest Legal
2020 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 331-9831



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF LAW

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(609) 984-3221

September 23, 1992

William Lewis
New Jersey Agent Orange Commission
P.O. Box 1717
Trenton, NJ 08607

Re: Ivy v. Diamond Shamrock Chemical Co.

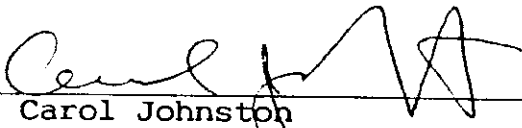
Dear Mr. Lewis:

Enclosed please find a copy of the amici curiae brief that was filed on September 16, 1992. If there is anything else you may need, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT J. DEL TUFO
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY

By:



Carol Johnston
Deputy Attorney General

RECEIVED

SEP 30 1992

N.J. AGENT ORANGE
COMMISSION

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SHIRLEY IVY, Individually and as Representative
of the Estate of DONALD IVY, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

DIAMOND SHAMROCK CHEMICALS COMPANY, *et al.*,

Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of New York

BRIEF AMICI CURIAE of the STATES of ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS,
INDIANA, KANSAS, LOUISIANA, MINNESOTA, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO,
NEW YORK, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, WEST VIRGINIA,
VERMONT; and the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in Support of Appellants

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SHIRLEY IVY, Individually and []
as Representative of the Estate []
of DONALD IVY, et al. []
Plaintiffs, []
CV-89-03361 (E.D.N.Y.) (JBW)
vs. []
[B-89-00559-CA (E.D.TEX.)]
DIAMOND SHAMROCK CHEMICALS []
COMPANY, et al. []
Defendants. []

AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF STATE OF ALABAMA REQUESTING
ABSTENTION BY FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FROM INTERFERENCE
WITH PENDING TEXAS STATE COURT PROCEEDING

The State of Alabama by and through its Attorney
General submits this brief to support plaintiffs' motion to
remand the Ivy case to Texas state Court.

BACKGROUND

Mrs. Shirley Ivy, a Texas citizen, has brought a class
action in Texas state court, exclusively under state law,
against a Texas corporation and other private corporations for
injuries allegedly suffered by her husband, and herself, due to
his exposure to Agent Orange in Vietnam while serving with the
United States Armed Forces as a Marine Captain. This suit has
been brought as a potential nationwide class action on behalf
of thousands of other similarly situated persons, who are
citizens of Alabama and other states, and thereby includes

claims by Alabama citizens that cancers and other health effects, which are alleged to have been caused by Agent Orange, occurred after the settlement of a New York class action in 1984 of claims for similar injuries to other veterans and their families. Mrs. Ivy, and other similarly situated persons, including Alabama citizens involved in this lawsuit as class members, allege that they did not participate, or even know about the settled federal action, which was dismissed before their state law claims arose.

Thousands of Alabamians who served in Vietnam, and were allegedly exposed to dioxin contaminants in defendants' products there could be affected by Mrs. Ivy's lawsuit.

On June 19, 1989, the defendant chemical companies, who manufactured Agent Orange, removed Ivy from state court under 28 U.S.C. § 1441, without any apparent basis for doing so. Defendant chemical companies have also sought in this Court an injunction of, or removal of the case from, the state court under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), in apparent violation of the Anti-Injunction Act, general principles of equity and the federal abstention doctrine. See Defendants' Memorandum of Law in Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand, December 14, 1990, at 15-16; Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendants' Motion for a Permanent Injunction, December 18, 1990, at 1.

contested issues of fact expressly or implicitly relied upon in the Order ("Discovery Ruling") contain errors of fact and law which can and should be remedied by the post-trial relief requested herein.

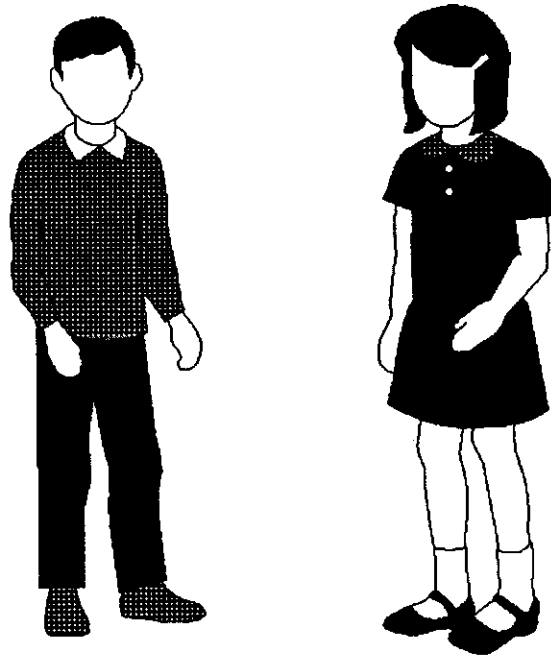
1. NO PRECEDENT SUPPORTS THE COURT'S CONCLUSION OF LAW THAT A HYPOTHETICAL CLAIM AGAINST A SOLVENT DEFENDANT MAY BE LITIGATED AND SETTLED BEFORE IT EXISTS AND WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR REPRESENTATION OF THE ANONYMOUS PLAINTIFF.

"No, no" said the Queen "Sentence first - verdict afterwards"
- Lewis Carroll

The Order holds that the claims of Vietnam veterans for Agent Orange injuries that did not arise until after 1984 were, without the knowledge or consent of those veterans, settled in 1984 and then dismissed by the Court as anonymous potential future claims.

Throughout the long history of Anglo-American tort law it has been necessary for a person to actually suffer an injury before seeking damages from a wrongdoer to compensate for the injury, or for any probable consequences of the injury. The Order now alters the course of legal history by ruling that the previous Agent Orange litigation, in which this Court held any injury by Vietnam veterans from their exposure to Agent Orange to be improbable, also adjudicated claims for such injuries that were not then even alleged to exist and were, according to this Court's rulings on then available scientific evidence, unlikely to ever occur.

SECTION E: CHILDREN'S SECTION



ASSOCIATION OF BIRTH DEFECT CHILDREN (ABDC)
NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION CHILDREN'S REGISTRY
NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIS)

ASSOCIATION OF BIRTH DEFECT CHILDREN

Mission

To provide information and support, locally, regionally and nationwide to families and others working with birth defected populations.

To prevent environmental associated birth defects by making consumers, health professionals and educators aware of the latest research on environmental agents which have been associated with birth defects and by the collection of data on environmental exposures during pregnancies resulting in children with birth defects through Association of Birth Defect Children's (ABDC) National Birth Defects Registry.

History

The Association of Birth Defect Children, Inc. is an international non-profit organization established in 1982 to provide information and support to families of children with birth defects believes to have been cause by the mother's or father's exposure to drugs, chemicals, radiation and other environmental agents. Families of children with genetically determined syndromes are also beneficiaries of the organization's information support services. ABDC disseminates information through a quarterly newsletter and inquiry response service which reaches parents, educators, public and medical libraries and professionals in the medical and handicapped service fields.

ABCD's founder and director, Mrs. Betty Mekdeci of Orlanda, Florida, is the parent of a child with a birth defect. Her efforts to find the cause of her son's birth defects, facilitated by her background in writing and research and her contact with other parents of children with similar birth defects, led to the worldwide investigation of Benedectin, a drug use to relieve morning sickness in pregnancy, as a cause of birth defects.

At its inception, ABDC was an outgrowth of families coming together to discover whether Benedectin was the common cause of their children's birth defects. As the organization grew, however, families who had birth tragedies associated with other drugs, chemicals and environmental exposures also began to contact ABDC for information and assistance.

By working together and offering each other support and encouragement, the families in the ABDC have been able to make a difference. Volunteers in 20 states helped to conduct a survey of pharmacies which revealed that Patient Package Inserts were not being given to customers by pharmacists. Families were also able to meet and share information about the possibilities cause(s) and care of their children's birth defects at national meetings and events sponsored by ABDC in Washington, DC., Cincinnati, OH and Orlando, FL and through the Parent-to-Parent column and video exchange service in the ABDC newsletter.

Worldwide manufacture of Benedectin has been stopped partially through the efforts of members of ABDC. Awareness of environmentally caused birth defects has increased every day through coverage in the media originally generated by the Benedectin controversy. Health care professionals have been far more cautious about prescribing drugs for pregnant women. New pregnancy warnings have been required for all over-the-counter drugs. ABDC has also been able to educate parents-to-be about the potential dangers of exposure to drugs, chemicals, radiation and other environmental agents during pregnancy, thus helping to insure that their children will have the best chance possible of being born healthy and normal.



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 (609) 530-8162

ESTABLISHED: 1 FEBRUARY 1980

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* Richard Ventola
 West Caldwell, N.J.

* Vietnam Veterans

SPECIAL RESEARCH ALERT
BIRTH DEFECT/LEARNING DISABILITY
REGISTRY-DATA BASE

The New Jersey Agent Orange Commission in cooperation with the Association of Birth Defect Children is compiling a birth defect/learning disabilities registry and data base of the children of Vietnam veterans.

The data collected in this project will be used to determine patterns of these disabilities in the children of Vietnam veterans. All identifying information will be kept confidential.

If you are interested in participating in this registry, please fill in the information below. You will be sent a detailed questionnaire. Since each questionnaire is designed for one child, please indicate the number of questionnaires you need.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____

NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES _____

THE NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION IS ENTIRELY FUNDED BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND IS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (VETERANS ADMINISTRATION).

NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR VIETNAM VETERANS
AND THEIR CHILDREN

The National Information System (NIS) for Vietnam veterans and their children is a nationwide computer-based information and referral system that is designed to help: 1) veterans' children with special health needs; 2) veterans' families in need of counseling and other support services related to Agent Orange Class Assistance Program by providing support and outreach services.

This system uses counselors trained to assist veterans' families who have children with disabilities or other special health needs. The Vietnam veteran can get information and guidance about available child and family services by calling a counselor on a toll free telephone line from anywhere in the country. The counselor helps the caller to sort out the problem and to understand the types of services needed, then the counselor locates the information on a computer-based system to answer the caller's question(s). Callers can either be veterans, members of veterans families or a professional working on behalf of a veteran.

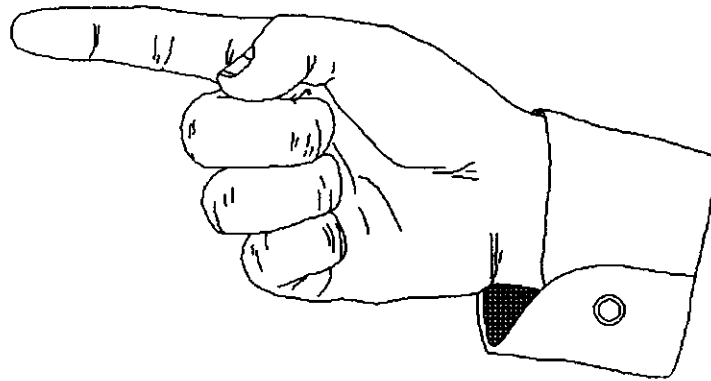
Counselors will also provide information and referral assistance by giving basic information on the subject of Agent Orange including issue of concern to veterans, the history and general provisions of lawsuit and settlement, eligibility requirements and class assistance program services, and details on Veteran Administration entitlements in health care and compensation relating to Agent Orange exposure.

Another service the counselors provide is information and referral; for genetic counseling and genetic testing for Vietnam veterans and their partners who are concerned about the effects of exposure to Agent Orange on the health of their unborn children.

The depth of information required to adequately respond to both professionals and consumers is critical and a major feature of the NIS. There are over 13,000 agencies with more than 114,000 services located in 50 states currently listed on the database. This number keeps growing as the NIS searches out new programs and the Agent Orange Class Assistance Program family of services grows.

The NIS is a service that welcomes your questions and the staff wants to help veterans find solution to their problems. To use this system simply call toll free 1-800-922-9234 ext. 401 or if you live in South Carolina call 1-800-922-1107 ext. 401.

APPENDIX A:
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (VA)
FORMS



INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION OR PENSION

PRIVACY ACT INFORMATION: No allowance of compensation or pension may be granted unless this form is completed fully as required by existing law (38 U.S.C. Chapters 11 and 15). The information requested by this form is considered relevant and necessary to determine maximum benefits provided under law. The information submitted may be disclosed outside the Veterans Administration only as permitted by law, including the routine uses identified in VA system of records 58 VA 21/22/28, Compensation, Pension, Education and Rehabilitation Records - VA, published in the Federal Register.

Disclosure of Social Security number(s) of those for whom benefits are claimed is requested under the authority of Title 38, U.S.C. and is mandatory as a condition to receipt of pension (38 C.F.R. 1.575). Social Security numbers will be used in the administration of veterans' benefits, in the identification of veterans or persons claiming or receiving Veterans Administration benefits and their records and may be used to verify Social Security benefit entitlement (including amounts payable) with the Social Security Administration and, for other purposes where authorized by both Title 38, U.S.C. and the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) or, where required by another statute.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: PLEASE READ VERY CAREFULLY

If you need information about the meaning of any question, contact your nearest Veterans Administration Regional Office. If additional space is needed for any item, use Item 40, "Remarks," page 4 or number a separate sheet of paper to correspond to the items you are answering and attach the sheet to the application.

A. DISABILITY COMPENSATION is paid for disability resulting from service in the armed forces. An additional amount of compensation may be payable for a spouse, child, and/or dependent parent when a veteran is entitled to compensation based on disability(ies) evaluated as 30 percent or more disabling. The additional benefit for a spouse is payable in a higher amount when he/she is a patient in a nursing home or is so disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person.

DISABILITY PENSION is paid for permanent and total disability not resulting from service in the armed forces. If the veteran is 65 years of age or older and is not substantially gainfully employed, permanent and total disability is presumed. Pension is paid only to veterans of wartime service, or, of service on or after June 27, 1950 and prior to February 1, 1955, or, during the period between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

Benefits may only be paid from the date of receipt of your application in the VA unless you were incapacitated because of a disability which prevented you from filing a claim for a period of at least 30 days beginning with the date you became permanently and totally disabled. If you want this claim considered as a claim for retroactive payment, indicate so in Item 40, "Remarks", and identify the specific disability which prevented you from filing.

B. REPRESENTATION. You may be represented, without charge, by an accredited representative of a veterans organization or other service organization, recognized by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or you may employ an attorney to assist you with your claim. Typical examples of counsel who may be available include attorneys in private practice or legal aid services. If you desire representation, let us know and we will send you the necessary forms. If you have already designated a representative, no further action is required on your part.

C. HEARINGS

You have the right to a personal hearing at any stage of claims processing, either before or after a decision is made. This right may be exercised with regard to an original claim, supplemental claim or with regard to any subsequent action affecting your entitlement. All you need do is inform the nearest VA office as to your desires, and we will arrange a time and place for the hearing. You may bring witnesses if you desire and their testimony will be entered in the record. The VA will furnish the hearing room, provide hearing officials, and prepare the transcript of the proceedings. The VA cannot pay any of your expenses in connection with the hearing.

D. EVIDENCE - GENERAL

If you have not previously filed claim, furnish the separation forms you received from the armed forces. If you are a

pension applicant, 65 years of age or older, no medical evidence is necessary. A statement from your doctor showing the extent of your disabilities should be furnished with your application if you are under 65; if you are housebound or if you require the aid and attendance of another person and are not a patient in a nursing home. If you are a nursing home patient, you should furnish a statement signed by an official of the nursing home showing the date of your admission and patient status. Also, indicate in Item 40, "Remarks," that you are a nursing home patient and give the name and address of the nursing home.

E. REPORTING NET WORTH FOR PENSION FOR DISABILITY NOT RESULTING FROM SERVICE

NET WORTH - Pension cannot be paid if net worth is sizeable. Net worth is the market value of all interest or rights in any kind of property except ordinary personal effects necessary for daily living such as automobile, clothing or furniture and the dwelling (single family unit) used as your principal residence. Therefore, all other assets must be reported so that we may determine whether net worth prevents you from receiving pension benefits.

F. INCOME LIMITS AND RATES OF PENSION. The rate of pension paid to a veteran depends upon the amount of family income and the number of dependents, according to a formula provided by law. Because benefit rates and income limits are frequently changed, it is not feasible to keep such information current in these instructions. Information regarding current income limitations and rates of benefits may be obtained by contacting your nearest VA office.

(1) A higher rate of pension is payable to a veteran who is a patient in a nursing home or otherwise determined to be in need of regular aid and attendance or who is permanently housebound due to disability.

(2) Pension rates are also increased for a veteran who served during the Mexican Border Period or World War I.

IMPORTANT

THERE ARE CERTAIN TYPES OF INCOME WHICH MAY BE EXCLUDED IN DETERMINING THE INCOME COUNTABLE FOR VA PURPOSES. HOWEVER, YOU MUST REPORT THE SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF ALL INCOME BEFORE DEDUCTIONS FOR YOURSELF, SPOUSE, AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN. WE WILL DETERMINE ANY AMOUNT WHICH DOES NOT COUNT. INCLUDE ALL SEVERANCE PAY OR OTHER ACCRUED PAYMENTS OF ANY KIND OR FROM ANY SOURCE. WHEN NO INCOME IS RECEIVED OR EXPECTED FROM A SPECIFIED SOURCE, WRITE "NONE" IN THE APPROPRIATE BLOCK (ITEMS 36A THROUGH 39A). IF INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE IS ANTICIPATED BUT THE AMOUNT IS NOT YET DETERMINED WRITE "UNKNOWN" IN THE APPROPRIATE BLOCK. ATTACH SEPARATE SHEETS IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED.

G. FAMILY UNUSUAL MEDICAL EXPENSES are amounts actually paid by you during the calendar year for unusual medical expenses for which you are not reimbursed by insurance or otherwise. You should report the total unreimbursed amount you paid for medical expenses for yourself or for relatives you are under an obligation to support. You may include premiums paid for health, sickness or hospitalization insurance. In computing your income for pension purposes, the VA will deduct the amount you paid for medical expenses if they qualify for exclusion under the formula provided by law.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

H. LAST ILLNESS AND BURIAL EXPENSES

Your countable income may be reduced by the amount of expenses of the last illness and burial of a spouse or child paid by you at any time prior to the end of the year following the year of death for which you were not reimbursed. Use Item 40, "Remarks", to report such expenses.

I. EDUCATIONAL OR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION EXPENSES are amounts paid for courses of education, including tuition, fees, and materials and may be deducted from the respective incomes of a veteran and the earned income of a child if the child is pursuing a course of postsecondary education or vocational rehabilitation or training. If you or your school child(ren) paid these expenses, report the total amounts paid, dates of payment, and state to whom the expenses apply.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT: These instructions are numbered to correspond with the items on the application. If additional space is required, attach a separate sheet and identify your statements by their item numbers.

ITEMS 3A and 3B - The number entered in 3A, Veteran's Social Security Number, should be your own social security number. In Item 3B enter your spouse's social security number. These social security numbers are necessary for identification purposes.

ITEMS 14A and 14D inclusive - Retired Pay - A veteran may not receive full service retired pay and VA compensation at the same time. In the absence of a request to the contrary, filing of this application will constitute an election to receive VA compensation in lieu of the total amount of retired pay, or a waiver of that portion of retired pay equal in amount to the VA compensation. No special action will be required of you, as we will notify the retired pay division of your waiver if entitlement to VA benefits is established. A claim should be filed regardless of whether you will elect to waive retired pay. Under existing law a military retiree must establish entitlement to VA compensation so that survivors may be entitled to certain VA death benefits.

ITEMS 15A and 15B - Disability Severance Pay - The full amount of disability severance pay received for the disability or disabilities for which VA compensation is payable will be recouped from that benefit.

ITEMS 16A and 16B - Lump Sum Readjustment Pay or Separation Pay - Recoupment of 75 percent of readjustment pay you received will be made from any VA compensation payable. The full amount of separation pay will be recouped from the gross disability compensation payable for all disability(ies).

ITEMS 17A to 21D inclusive - Marital Information - Complete information concerning all marriages entered into by either you or your spouse and the termination of such marriages must be furnished. Specific details as to the date, place and manner of dissolution of marriage must be included. If your spouse is also a veteran, include his/her VA file number (if known) in Item 17F.

ITEMS 31C and 32C - Months Worked - The time actually worked should be stated. For example: If you worked full time for 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 months, you should so state. If you did not work full time each month you should state the months or parts of months you actually worked. For example: 2 months, 1 week, 2 days.

ITEM 33A - Include market value of stocks, checking accounts, bank deposits, savings accounts and cash. If such assets are held jointly by you and your spouse, one half of the total value of these holdings should be reported for each of you.

ITEM 33B - Do not include the value of the single dwelling unit or that portion of real property used solely as your principal residence. On all other real estate reduce the market value by amount of the indebtedness thereon and further report only one-half of the net value when the real estate is held jointly between husband and wife.

ITEM 33C - Report the total market value of your rights and interest in all other property not included in Items 33A and 33B. Do not include value of ordinary personal effects necessary for your daily living such as an automobile, clothing and furniture. Include gifts, bequests and inheritances of all property other than cash.

ITEM 33D - Report all debts except mortgage(s) on real estate.

ITEM 33E - Report the total of Items 33A through 33C less 33D. This should be your NET WORTH.

ITEMS 34A to 35E - If you or your spouse have applied for social security, unemployment or workmen's compensation or any disability benefit, show the expected payment in the appropriate column. If the amount or date of payment is not yet determined, enter the word "unknown."

ITEMS 36, 37 and 38 inclusive - You should report under these items your expected total income for the periods covered. You must report total income of yourself and your dependents from all sources. When reporting income, report the total amount to which you are entitled before any deductions, not the amount you actually receive. Include as income all amounts received or expected as severance pay or accrued payments of any kind or from any source. If you and your spouse receive income from dividends, interest, rents, investments or operation of a business, profession or farm, which you own jointly, report one-half of the income as yours and one-half as your spouse's. Report Social Security Benefits (Green Check) on Line B, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits (Gold Check) on Line E.

ITEMS 39A and 39B - You should report under these items the total amount of your final pay at termination of employment, not the amount you actually received, and the date you received this pay.

NOTE: If you furnish a copy of your latest award letter from Social Security stating the type and gross amount of your benefit, it will help us in our initial determination of the amount of VA benefits to be paid.



VETERAN'S APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION OR PENSION

IMPORTANT: Read attached General and Specific Instructions before completing this form. Type, print or write plainly.

(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)
VA DATE STAMP

1A. FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - LAST NAME OF VETERAN			1B. TELEPHONE NO. (Incl. Area Code)	
2. MAILING ADDRESS OF VETERAN (Number and street or rural route, city or P.O., State and ZIP Code)			3A. VETERAN'S SOC. SECURITY NO.	
			3B. SPOUSE'S SOC. SECURITY NO.	
4. DATE OF BIRTH	5. PLACE OF BIRTH	6. SEX	7. RAILROAD RETIREMENT NO.	

8. HAVE YOU EVER FILED A CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FROM THE OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS? (Formerly the U.S. Bureau of Employees Compensation)

YES NO

9A. VA FILE NUMBER

C--

9B. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED A CLAIM FOR ANY BENEFIT WITH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?

<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (Chapter 31)	<input type="checkbox"/> DENTAL OR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITALIZATION OR MEDICAL CARE	<input type="checkbox"/> VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Chapter 33 or 34)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> WAIVER OF NSLI PREMIUMS	<input type="checkbox"/> WAR ORPHANS OR DEPENDENTS EDUCATIONAL ASSIST. (Chap. 35)	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSION		

9C. VA OFFICE HAVING YOUR RECORDS (If known)

SERVICE INFORMATION

NOTE: Enter complete information for each period of active duty including Reservist or National Guard Status. Attach Form DD 214 or other separation papers for all periods of active duty to expedite processing of your claim. If you do NOT have your DD 214 or other separation papers check (✓) here

10A. ENTERED ACTIVE SERVICE		10B. SERVICE NO.	10C. SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE		10D. GRADE, RANK OR RATING, ORGANIZATION OR BRANCH OF SERVICE
DATE	PLACE		DATE	PLACE	

10E. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PRISONER OF WAR? (If "Yes," complete Items 10F and 10G)

YES NO

10F. NAME OF COUNTRY

10G. DATES OF CONFINEMENT

11. IF YOU SERVED UNDER ANOTHER NAME, GIVE NAME AND PERIOD DURING WHICH YOU SERVED AND SERVICE NO.

12. IF RESERVIST OR NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, GIVE BRANCH OF SERVICE AND PERIOD OF ACTIVE OR INACTIVE TRAINING DUTY DURING WHICH DISABILITY OCCURRED

13A. IF YOU ARE NOW A MEMBER OF THE RESERVE FORCES OR NATIONAL GUARD GIVE THE BRANCH OF SERVICE

13B. RESERVE STATUS

ACTIVE RESERVE OBLIGATION

INACTIVE

13C. RESERVE OR NATIONAL GUARD UNIT ADDRESS

14A. ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING OR WILL YOU RECEIVE RETIREMENT OR RETAINER PAY FROM THE ARMED FORCES?

YES NO (If "Yes," complete Item 14B, 14C, and 14D)

14B. BRANCH OF SERVICE

14C. MONTHLY AMOUNT

\$

14D. RETIRED STATUS

PERMANENT

TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIRED LIST

15A. HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR OR RECEIVED DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY FROM THE ARMED FORCES?

YES NO (If "Yes," complete Item 15B)

15B. AMOUNT

\$

16A. HAVE YOU RECEIVED LUMP SUM READJUSTMENT OR SEPARATION PAY FROM THE ARMED FORCES?

YES NO (If "Yes," complete Item 16B)

16B. AMOUNT

\$

MARITAL AND DEPENDENCY INFORMATION

17A. MARITAL STATUS (Check one)

MARRIED WIDOWED DIVORCED NEVER MARRIED (If so, do not complete Items 17B through 21D)

17B. SPOUSE'S BIRTHDATE

17C. NUMBER OF TIMES YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED

17D. NUMBER OF TIMES YOUR PRESENT SPOUSE HAS BEEN MARRIED

17E. IS YOUR SPOUSE ALSO A VETERAN?

YES NO (If "Yes," complete Item 17F, if known)

17F. SPOUSE'S VA FILE NO.

C--

18A. DO YOU LIVE TOGETHER?

YES NO (If "No," complete Items 18B through 18D)

18B. REASON FOR SEPARATION

18C. PRESENT ADDRESS OF SPOUSE

18D. AMOUNT YOU CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR SPOUSE'S SUPPORT MONTHLY

\$

19. CHECK (✓) WHETHER YOUR CURRENT MARRIAGE WAS PERFORMED BY:

CLERGYMAN OR AUTHORIZED PUBLIC OFFICIAL OTHER (Explain)

LIST CIVILIAN PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS WHERE YOU WERE TREATED FOR ANY SICKNESS, INJURY OR DISEASE SHOWN IN ITEM 26A, BEFORE, DURING OR SINCE YOUR SERVICE, AND ANY MILITARY HOSPITALS SINCE YOUR LAST DISCHARGE

27A. NAME	27B. PRESENT ADDRESS	27C. DISABILITY	27D. DATE

LIST PERSONS OTHER THAN PHYSICIANS WHO KNOW ANY FACTS ABOUT ANY SICKNESS, DISEASE OR INJURY SHOWN IN ITEM 26A, WHICH YOU HAD BEFORE, DURING OR SINCE YOUR SERVICE

28A. NAME	28B. PRESENT ADDRESS	28C. DISABILITY	28D. DATE

IF YOU CLAIM TO BE TOTALLY DISABLED (Complete Items 29A through 32E)

29A. ARE YOU NOW EMPLOYED?	29B. IF YOU WERE SELF-EMPLOYED BEFORE BECOMING TOTALLY DISABLED, WHAT PART OF THE WORK DID YOU DO?
29C. DATE YOU LAST WORKED	29D. IF YOU ARE STILL SELF-EMPLOYED WHAT PART OF THE WORK DO YOU DO NOW?

30A. EDUCATION (Circle highest year completed)	30B. NATURE OF AND TIME SPENT IN OTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING																																
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8">(GRADE SCHOOL)</td> <td colspan="4">(HIGH SCHOOL)</td> <td colspan="4">(COLLEGE)</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	(GRADE SCHOOL)								(HIGH SCHOOL)				(COLLEGE)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4																		
(GRADE SCHOOL)								(HIGH SCHOOL)				(COLLEGE)																					

LIST ALL YOUR EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FOR ONE YEAR BEFORE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

31A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	31B. KIND OF WORK	31C. MONTHS WORKED	31D. TIME LOST FROM ILLNESS	31E. TOTAL EARNINGS

LIST ALL YOUR EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, SINCE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

32A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	32B. KIND OF WORK	32C. MONTHS WORKED	32D. TIME LOST FROM ILLNESS	32E. TOTAL EARNINGS

NET WORTH OF VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS (See attached Instructions for Items 33A to 33E inclusive)

NOTE: Items 33A through 33E should be completed ONLY if you are applying for non-service-connected pension.

ITEM NO.	SOURCE	AMOUNTS				NAME OF CHILD(REN)	
		VETERAN	SPOUSE	NAME OF CHILD(REN)			
33A.	STOCKS, BONDS, BANK DEPOSITS	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
33B.	REAL ESTATE (Do not include residence)						
33C.	OTHER PROPERTY						
33D.	TOTAL DEBTS						
33E.	NET WORTH	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**APPOINTMENT OF VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION
AS CLAIMANT'S REPRESENTATIVE**

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN	2. VA FILE NO. (Include prefix)
3. NAME OF SERVICE ORGANIZATION RECOGNIZED BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (See list on reverse side before selecting organization)	4. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
	5. INSURANCE NO(S). (Include letter prefix)
	6A. SERVICE NO(S).
	6B. BRANCH OF SERVICE

INSTRUCTIONS - TYPE OR PRINT ALL ENTRIES

7. NAME OF CLAIMANT (If other than veteran)	8. RELATIONSHIP (If other than veteran)
9. ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT (No. and street or rural route, city or P. O., State and ZIP Code)	10. DATE OF THIS APPOINTMENT

NOTE: Complete Items 11A and 11B only if claim filed for disability insurance benefits.

11A. TYPE OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS FILED FOR <input type="checkbox"/> NSLI <input type="checkbox"/> USGLI <input type="checkbox"/> NSLI AND USGLI	11B. LOCATION OF INSURANCE RECORDS <input type="checkbox"/> PHILADELPHIA <input type="checkbox"/> ST. PAUL
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I hereby appoint the above-named service organization as my representative to present my claim before the Veterans Administration for all benefits to which I may be entitled or become entitled by virtue of the service of the above-named veteran under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration and to receive any information from the Veterans Administration in connection therewith.

The accredited representative (check one) is authorized, is not authorized to disclose information necessary in the development of my claim to the local organization named below.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHAPTER, POST OR UNIT

VA USE ONLY	VA FORM 23-22-1 SENT TO <input type="checkbox"/> R & E FILE <input type="checkbox"/> DEA FILE <input type="checkbox"/> INSURANCE FILE <input type="checkbox"/> LG FILE	DATE SENT	ACKNOWLEDGED (Date)	REVOKED (Reason and date)
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It is understood that no fee or compensation of whatsoever nature will be charged me for service rendered pursuant to this power of attorney and that this power of attorney may be canceled by me, or by the service organization named, on written notice to the Veterans Administration.

SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT

PROTECTION OF PRIVACY NOTICE

Authority - The information solicited on this form is requested under Section 3402 of Title 38 U.S.C. which provides for the recognition of representatives of certain organizations in the preparation, presentation and prosecution of claims under laws administered by the Veterans Administration; such representatives, upon appointment of claimant, may act for him or her and become entitled to information under provisions of 38 U.S.C. 3301(b).

Purpose - To provide authority for representation by recognized Veterans Service Organizations.

Use - The information will be used to identify your records. The information may be disclosed outside the Veterans Administration as permitted by law.

Effects of Non-Disclosure - Disclosure of requested information is voluntary; however, failure to furnish the information would impose administrative difficulties which may result in a delay in identifying your records and/or in a delay in the appointment of the named organization as your representative.

NOTE: As long as this appointment is in effect, the organization named herein will be recognized as the sole agent for presentation of your claim before the Veterans Administration in connection with your claim or any portion thereof.

THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY DOES NOT REQUIRE EXECUTION BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC.

REQUEST PERTAINING TO MILITARY RECORDS

Please read instructions on the reverse. If more space is needed, use plain paper. DATE OF REQUEST

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 COMPLIANCE INFORMATION. The following information is provided in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3) and applies to this form. Authority for collection of the information is 44 U.S.C. 2907, 3101, and 3103, and E.O. 9397 of November 22, 1943. Disclosure of the information is voluntary. The principal purpose of the information is to assist the facility servicing the records in locating and verifying the correctness of the requested records or information to answer your inquiry. Routine uses of the information as established and published in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(D)

include the transfer of relevant information to appropriate Federal, State, local, or foreign agencies for use in civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecution. In addition, this form will be filed with the appropriate military records and may be transferred along with the record to another agency in accordance with the routine uses established by the agency which maintains the record. If the requested information is not provided, it may not be possible to service your inquiry.

SECTION I—INFORMATION NEEDED TO LOCATE RECORDS (Furnish as much as possible)

1. NAME USED DURING SERVICE (Last, first, and middle)		2. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	3. DATE OF BIRTH	4. PLACE OF BIRTH
5. ACTIVE SERVICE, PAST AND PRESENT (For an effective records search, it is important that ALL service be shown below)				
BRANCH OF SERVICE (Also, show last organization, if known)	DATES OF ACTIVE SERVICE		Check one	
	DATE ENTERED	DATE RELEASED	OFFICER	EN-LISTED
				SERVICE NUMBER DURING THIS PERIOD
6. RESERVE SERVICE, PAST OR PRESENT If "none," check here <input type="checkbox"/>				
a. BRANCH OF SERVICE	b. DATES OF MEMBERSHIP		c. Check one	
	FROM	TO	OFFICER	EN-LISTED
				d. SERVICE NUMBER DURING THIS PERIOD
7. NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERSHIP (Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> a. ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> b. AIR FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> c. NONE				
d. STATE	e. ORGANIZATION	f. DATES OF MEMBERSHIP		g. Check one
		FROM	TO	OFFICER
				EN-LISTED
				h. SERVICE NUMBER DURING THIS PERIOD
8. IS SERVICE PERSON DECEASED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If "yes," enter date of death: _____			9. IS (WAS) INDIVIDUAL A MILITARY RETIREE OR FLEET RESERVIST <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

SECTION II—REQUEST

1. EXPLAIN WHAT INFORMATION OR DOCUMENTS YOU NEED; OR, CHECK ITEM 2; OR, COMPLETE ITEM 3			2. IF YOU ONLY NEED A STATEMENT OF SERVICE check here <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. LOST SEPARATION DOCUMENT REPLACE- MENT REQUEST (Complete a or b, and c)	<input type="checkbox"/> a. REPORT OF SEPARATION (DD Form 214 or equivalent)	YEAR ISSUED	This contains information normally needed to determine eligibility for benefits. It may be furnished only to the veteran, the surviving next of kin, or to a representative with veteran's signed release (Item 5 of this form).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> b. DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE	YEAR ISSUED	This shows only the date and character at discharge. It is of little value in determining eligibility for benefits. It may be issued only to veterans discharged honorably or under honorable conditions; or, if deceased, to the surviving spouse.	
	c. EXPLAIN HOW SEPARATION DOCUMENT WAS LOST			
4. EXPLAIN PURPOSE FOR WHICH INFORMATION OR DOCUMENTS ARE NEEDED			6. REQUESTER	
			a. IDENTIFICATION (check appropriate box)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Some person identified in Section I <input type="checkbox"/> Surviving spouse	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Next of kin (relationship): _____	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____	
			b. SIGNATURE (see instructions 3 and 4 on reverse side)	
5. RELEASE AUTHORIZATION, IF REQUIRED (Read instruction 3 on reverse side)			7. Please type or print clearly — COMPLETE RETURN ADDRESS	
I hereby authorize release of the requested information/documents to the person indicated at right (item 7).			Name, number and street, city, State and ZIP code	
VETERAN SIGN HERE <input type="checkbox"/>			TELEPHONE NO. (Include area code) <input type="checkbox"/>	
(If signed by other than veteran, show relationship to veteran.)				

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Information needed to locate records. Certain identifying information is necessary to determine the location of an individual's record of military service. Please give careful consideration to and answer each item on this form. If you do not have and cannot obtain the information for an item, show "NA," meaning the information is "not available." Include as much of the requested information as you can. This will help us to give you the best possible service.

2. Charges for service. A nominal fee is charged for certain types of service. In most instances service fees cannot be determined in advance. If your request involves a service fee you will be notified as soon as that determination is made.

3. Restrictions on release of information. Information from records of military personnel is released subject to restrictions imposed by the military departments consistent with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act of 1967 (as amended 1974) and the Privacy Act of 1974. A service person has access to almost any information contained in his own record. The next of kin (see item 4 of instructions) if the veteran is deceased and Federal officers for official purposes are authorized to receive information from a military service or medical record only as specified in the above cited Acts. Other requesters must have the release authorization, in item 5 of the form, signed by the

veteran or, if deceased, by the next of kin. Employers and others needing proof of military services are expected to accept the information shown on documents issued by the Armed Forces at the time a service person is separated.

4. Precedence of next of kin. The order of precedence of the next of kin is: unmarried widow or widower, eldest son or daughter, father or mother, eldest brother or sister.

5. Location of military personnel records. The various categories of military personnel records are described in the chart below. For each category there is a code number which indicates the address at the bottom of the page to which this request should be sent. For each military service there is a note explaining approximately how long the records are held by the military service before they are transferred to the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis. Please read these notes carefully and make sure you send your inquiry to the right address. (If the person has two or more periods of service within the same branch, send your request to the office having the record for the last period of service.)

6. Definitions for abbreviations used below:

NPRC—National Personnel Records Center PERS—Personnel Records
 TDRL—Temporary Disability Retirement List MED—Medical Records

SERVICE	NOTE	CATEGORY OF RECORDS	WHERE TO WRITE ADDRESS CODE	▼
AIR FORCE (USAF)	<i>Air Force records are transferred to NPRC from Code 1, 90 days after separation and from Code 2, 30 days after separation.</i>	Active members (includes National Guard on active duty in the Air Force), TDRL, and general officers retired with pay.		1
		Reserve, retired reservist in nonpay status, current National Guard officers not on active duty in Air Force, and National Guard released from active duty in Air Force.		2
		Current National Guard enlisted not on active duty in Air Force.		13
		Discharged, deceased, and retired with pay (except general officers retired with pay).		14
COAST GUARD (USCG)	<i>Coast Guard officer and enlisted records are transferred to NPRC 3-6 months after separation</i>	Active, reserve, and TDRL members.		3
		Discharged, deceased, and retired members (see next item).		14
		Officers separated before 1/1/29 and enlisted personnel separated before 1/1/15.		6
MARINE CORPS (USMC)	<i>Marine Corps records are transferred to NPRC 4 months after separation</i>	Active and TDRL members, reserve officers, and Class II enlisted reserve.		4
		Class III reservists and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve members.		5
		Discharged, deceased, and retired members (see next item).		14
		Officers and enlisted personnel separated before 1/1/1896.		6
ARMY (USA)	<i>Army records are transferred to NPRC as soon as processed (about 30 days after separation)</i>	Reserve, living retired members, retired general officers, and active duty records of current National Guard members who performed service in the U.S. Army before 7/1/72.*		7
		Active officers (including National Guard on active duty in the U.S. Army).		8
		Active enlisted (including National Guard on active duty in the U.S. Army) and enlisted TDRL.		9
		Current National Guard officers not on active duty in the U.S. Army.		12
		Current National Guard enlisted not on active duty in the U.S. Army.		13
		Discharged and deceased members (see next item).		14
		Officers separated before 7/1/17 and enlisted separated before 11/1/12.		6
		Officers and warrant officers TDRL.		8
NAVY (USN)	<i>Navy records are transferred to NPRC 6 months after retirement or complete separation.</i>	Active members (including reservists on active duty)—PERS and MED		10
		Discharged, deceased, retired (with and without pay) less than six months, TDRL, drilling and nondrilling reservists	PERS only MED only	10 11
		Discharged, deceased, retired (with and without pay) more than six months (see next item)—PERS & MED		14
		Officers separated before 1/1/03 and enlisted separated before 1/1/1886—PERS and MED		6

* Code 12 applies to active duty records of current National Guard officers who performed service in the U.S. Army after 6/30/72.

Code 13 applies to active duty records of current National Guard enlisted members who performed service in the U.S. Army after 6/30/72.

ADDRESS LIST OF CUSTODIANS (BY CODE NUMBERS SHOWN ABOVE)—Where to write/send this form for each category of records

1	USAF Military Personnel Center Military Personnel Records Division Randolph AFB, TX 78148	5	Marine Corps Reserve Forces Administration Center 1500 E. Bannister Road Kansas City, MO 64131	8	USA MILPERCEN Attn: DAPC-PSR-R 200 Stovall Street Alexandria, VA 22332	12	Army National Guard Personnel Center Columbia Pike Office Building 5600 Columbia Pike Boulevard Falls Church, VA 22041
2	Air Reserve Personnel Center 7300 East 1st Avenue Denver, CO 80280	6	Military Archives Division National Archives & Records Service General Services Administration Washington, DC 20408	9	Commander U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249	13	The Adjutant General (of the appropriate State, DC, or Puerto Rico)
3	Commandant U.S. Coast Guard Washington, DC 20590						
4	Commandant of the Marine Corps Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps Washington, DC 20380	7	Commander U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel & Administration Center 9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, MO 63132	10	Chief of Naval Personnel Department of the Navy Washington, DC 20370	14	National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records) 9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, MO 63132

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FORMS

- ▶ 1-9
APPEAL TO BOARD OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
- ▶ 10-10
APPLICATION FOR MEDICAL BENEFITS
- ▶ 10-10M
MEDICAL CERTIFICATE
- ▶ SSA-24
APPLICATION FOR SURVIVORS BENEFITS - FORM TO SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
- ▶ 21-535
APPLICATION FOR DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION BY PARENT
- ▶ 21-686C
DECLARATION OF MARITAL STATUS
- ▶ 22-5490
APPLICATION FOR SURVIVOR AND DEPENDENTS EDUCATION ASSISTANCE
- ▶ 21-4138
STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM
- ▶ 60-3288
REQUEST FOR AND CONSENT TO RELEASE INFORMATION FROM CLAIMANT'S RECORDS
- ▶ 23-22
APPOINTMENT OF VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION AS CLAIMANT'S REPRESENTATIVE
- ▶ DD 293
APPLICATION FOR THE REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL FROM THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES
- ▶ SF-180-105
REQUEST PERTAINING TO MILITARY RECORDS
REQUEST FOR SERVICE INFORMATION