

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1951

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JANUARY 10, 1952.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 6 (c) of the act of July 3, 1930 (Public Numbered 536, Seventy-first Congress), and section 1504 of the act of June 22, 1944 (Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress), I have the honor to submit herewith report of activities of the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1951.

Respectfully,

CARL R. GRAY, Jr.,
Administrator.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1951

SUMMARY

Total expenditures of the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1951 amounted to \$5,937,501,085, of which \$5,295,706,714 was expended from appropriations and the balance from trust and other funds. VA programs were administered on June 30, 1951, through 613 field stations in the United States, its Territories, and the Philippines, for an estimated total civilian veteran population of 18,813,000 and the dependents of deceased veterans. Of the living veterans (not including a relatively small number of persons with service only since June 27, 1950), about 15,200,000 were World War II veterans and the remaining 3,613,000 were veterans of World War I and of earlier wars and former Regular Establishment members on the VA disability compensation roll.

In the fiscal year, the number of field stations declined by 72, although there were 15 more hospitals in operation at the end of the year. Most of the decrease resulted from the closing of small contact offices.

The number of VA employees in pay status declined from 188,392 on June 30, 1950, to 182,812 on June 30, 1951. Employment in medical programs increased during the year by 2,200, largely because of the opening of new hospitals and the provision of additional facilities for the care of hospital patients. In all other VA programs, employment declined by 7,780, for a net loss of 5,580 employees, reflecting the declining workload in several of these programs.

During the fiscal year, the number of VA hospitals increased from 136 to 151; VA hospital capacity increased from 106,287 to 108,231 operating beds; and the average daily patient load in VA hospitals declined slightly from 96,643 to 96,305. In addition to the VA hospital beds, 7,099 beds in non-VA hospitals were being used for VA patients on June 30, 1951, compared with 9,382 such beds a year earlier. The average daily VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals in fiscal year 1951 was 104,391. Applications for hospitalization totaled 892,115 in the fiscal year. On June 30, 1951, 20,354 veterans eligible for hospitalization (practically all of whom had non-service-connected disabilities) were awaiting scheduling for hospital admission, compared to 25,312 a year earlier.

Of the 151 VA hospitals in operation at the end of fiscal year 1951, 18 were predominantly for tuberculosis patients, 34 for neuropsychiatric patients, and 99 for general medical and surgical patients. During the year, the operating bed-utilization ratio was 96 percent for psychotic, 98 percent for other psychiatric and neurological, 90 percent for tuberculosis, and 80 percent for general medical and surgical beds.

Despite shortages of materials and personnel, 17 new general medical and surgical hospitals were opened during the year. Twenty-three hospitals

under construction, to provide 13,022 beds, were expected to be completed in fiscal year 1952, and 5 other hospitals, to provide 3,944 beds, were expected to be completed in fiscal year 1953. Additions under construction or completed but not opened, at 5 existing hospitals, would provide 1,881 more hospital beds. On completion of the total building program as authorized on June 30, 1951, the Veterans Administration will have about 174 hospitals with a capacity of 131,000 beds.

Exclusive of interhospital transfers, there were 509,720 admissions of VA patients to hospitals, and 511,895 discharges during fiscal year 1951. On June 30, 1951, 100,517 VA patients were hospitalized in VA and non-VA hospitals, of whom 48.3 percent were World War II veterans, and 44.0 percent were World War I veterans.

On June 30, 1951, the Veterans Administration employed 7,013 physicians, 908 dentists, and 13,803 nurses. In addition, the Veterans Administration augmented its staff by obtaining the services of 7,021 physicians, 495 dentists, 79 nurses, 181 clinical psychologists, and 177 others as consultants, attendings, lecturers, and other medical specialists.

An out-patient clinic was in operation in each of 70 regional offices and centers with regional office activities, as well as in many subsidiary VA offices, on June 30, 1951. Every regional office had established a tuberculosis case-finding survey program. Orthopedic prosthetic appliance clinic teams had been established in 30 regional offices. During the fiscal year, the home-town nursing care program was established as an out-patient activity in 38 States. The home-town medical care program had been extended at the end of the fiscal year to 37 States and Territories, and the home-town dental care program was in effect in all States and United States Territories.

There were 383,349 applications for out-patient medical treatment in fiscal year 1951. Individual visits for out-patient medical service totaled 3,072,753. Applications for out-patient dental treatment declined to 598,674; over 424,800 dental examination cases and 348,392 dental treatment cases were completed in the year.

At the end of fiscal year 1951, domiciliary care was being provided to 16,279 members at 13 hospital-domiciliary centers and 3 separate domiciliaries. World War II veterans, many of whom had also served in World War I, accounted for only 8 percent of the total members.

The Veterans Canteen Service established 18 new canteens in fiscal year 1951. The number of chaplains employed by the Veterans Administration increased during the year to 252 full-time and 265 part-time chaplains of the three major faiths.

On June 30, 1951, there were 2,371,651 living veterans receiving compensation or pension. Payments of compensation and pension to veterans in fiscal year 1951 amounted to \$1,530,984,066. The number of dependents of deceased veterans receiving death compensation or death pension benefits on June 30, 1951, was 1,012,297, of whom 413,593 were widows, 298,812 were children, and 299,892 were parents. Payments to dependents of deceased veterans in the year totaled \$500,995,286.

As of June 30, 1951, 25,705 automobiles and other conveyances valued at \$40,930,365 had been certified for payment and delivered to qualified veterans.

By the end of fiscal year 1951, 8,112,000 veterans had taken vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16 or had availed themselves of education and training benefits under Public Law 346. The average number of veterans in training declined from 2,158,000 in fiscal year 1950 to 1,651,900 in fiscal year 1951, of whom 432,000 were in institutions of higher learning, 724,600 were in schools below college level, 174,500 were in job training, and 320,800 were in institutional on-farm training. Entitlement to training benefits under Public Law 346 had been exhausted by 606,000 veterans since the inception of the program. Over 272,000 disabled veterans had been rehabilitated under Public Law 16. Counseling services were provided to 204,000 veterans to assist them in determining occupational objectives and selecting training courses. Expenditures during the fiscal year for benefits under Public Laws 16 and 346 amounted to \$2,123,000,000.

During calendar year 1950, 651,628 applications for \$5,219,041,500 of National Service Life Insurance were approved. To December 31, 1950, a total of 20,772,111 applications for \$161,431,942,000 of insurance had been approved. Disbursements from the National Service Life Insurance trust fund during calendar year 1950 totaled \$3,066,132,801. Death benefits of National Service Life Insurance had been awarded as of June 30, 1951, in 469,593 cases on insurance valued at \$4,196,173,500. The average National Service Life Insurance contract in force at the time of the veteran's death was \$9,099.

At the close of calendar year 1950 there were 477,551 United States Government Life Insurance policies in force representing \$2,086,036,189 of insurance. Disbursements from the United States Government Life Insurance fund during calendar year 1950 totaled \$72,720,419.

The marked uptrend in the volume of applications for guaranteed and insured loans in fiscal year 1950, which reflected the record volume of residential housing construction and was accelerated by the impending credit restrictions, continued through the first months of this fiscal year, reaching an all-time high of 71,010 applications in August 1950. Applications continued at a high level in September and October, but declined sharply in November and leveled off at 35,000 to 40,000 a month for the balance of the year. A total of 581,674 applications were filed in fiscal year 1951, compared with 509,368 in the preceding year. Home loan applications increased 12 percent over the preceding year, business loan applications almost doubled, and farm loan applications declined almost 20 percent. From the inception of the loan guaranty program in 1944 through June 25, 1951, more than 2,750,000 applications had been filed and over 2,500,000 loans had been guaranteed and insured. The principal amount of the closed loans aggregated more than \$14,600,000,000, of which over \$7,300,000,000 was guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration. In fiscal year 1951, 538,671 loans were closed and disbursed, a 35 percent increase over the preceding year. As of June 25, 1951, 21,576 claims had been paid on defaulted loans, representing about 8 out of every 1,000 loans made. There were an additional 512 claims pending payment and 45,963 uncured delinquencies for which claims had not yet been filed.

The program for direct home loans to eligible veterans, when financing from private sources is not available, was initiated on July 19, 1950. Of

the \$150,000,000 authorized for these direct loans, \$114,356,958 had been disbursed or reserved for disbursement by June 25, 1951.

At the end of fiscal year 1951, 1,609 grants to disabled veterans for specially adapted housing had been fully disbursed, 174 had been approved and partially disbursed, 97 had been approved, and 53 were pending approval.

Entitlement to unemployment and self-employment allowances under the readjustment allowance program for most World War II veterans terminated on July 25, 1949, and participation in the program declined rapidly thereafter. In fiscal year 1951, allowances disbursed amounted to \$9,230,000, of which unemployed veterans received \$8,603,000 and self-employed veterans received \$627,000. Cumulative through June 30, 1951, readjustment allowance payments totaled \$3,821,809,000, of which 85 percent was paid to unemployed and 15 percent to self-employed veterans.

The total number of VA beneficiaries under guardianship was 303,600 on June 30, 1951. There were 215,992 minors and 87,608 incompetents. The estates of the beneficiaries received a total of \$150,231,611 through payments and earnings in fiscal year 1951.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

In October 1950, the Administrator invited a number of outstanding management consultant firms to submit proposals for a survey of the Veterans Administration "to determine how well it accomplishes its missions by improving service to veterans and dependents of deceased veterans at a minimum cost, to determine what changes of organization, if any, should be made to increase the efficiency and economy of its operations and the effectiveness of management direction and control of operations at all levels, and to determine whether the greatest possible degree of efficiency is attained in the performance of the major functions and responsibilities assigned to the principal organizational components."

A contract with the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, of Chicago, for the conduct of a 14-month survey, involving a study of the organization and major procedures in central office and in at least 29 field stations, was signed on December 28, 1950. The schedule for the survey, which was started on January 15, 1951, calls for 13 weeks of study in central office, 33 weeks of study in the field, and 11 weeks thereafter for the formulation of conclusions and recommendations and preparation of a final report. The recommendations are to be based on a consideration of all the facts developed during the survey and will not be submitted until the fact-finding phase is completed.

A serious management problem arose in fiscal year 1951 as the result of the loss of trained VA personnel to the Armed Forces, private industry, and other Government agencies. The Veterans Administration lost 547 doctors, 70 dentists, and 605 nurses to the Armed Forces in the fiscal year. As a result of an intensive recruitment program, however, there was only a small net decrease in the number of doctors employed, the number of nurses on duty increased, and the number of dentists remained about the same. Of

the 17 new hospitals opened in the year, only one was completely activated and most of the others had not attained maximum operation by June 30, 1951, because of recruitment difficulties.

Shortages were not limited to professional medical personnel. The Veterans Administration found itself at a disadvantage in competing for qualified personnel in the regional and district offices. In one activity, 35 percent of the employees who were on duty on July 1, 1950, left the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1951. Obviously, serious operating and supervisory problems were created by such losses.

Training programs were established to compensate for critical shortages of professional and other personnel at hospitals. In the medical service, approximately 2,000 persons were in resident status in the year. Seven new affiliate nurse programs involving 600 students were inaugurated, 135 dentists were enrolled in 8 universities for postgraduate courses, and a course for training dentists in certain aspects of psychiatric illness was established at the VA Hospital, Topeka, Kans. Arrangements were made for 22 pharmacists to attend the Institute on Hospital Pharmacy; 4 training courses for dieticians were conducted; and refresher training courses were held for cooks, bakers, and meat cutters to familiarize them with improved methods of food preparation and service. In addition, a clinical psychology training program was carried on in cooperation with 40 leading universities, a program which will provide a source of clinical psychologists for all VA hospitals.

In another critical shortage area—stenographic services—conservation efforts included greater use of methods making possible the employment of typists rather than stenographers. Dictating equipment was used exclusively in some offices and portable dictating equipment was provided for some field personnel who travel constantly. The use of correspondence guide systems, to eliminate the need for individually dictated letters, was extended to additional activities.

Other actions to conserve manpower included the continuing program to instruct first-line supervisors in work simplification techniques. This program resulted in improvements of methods which saved approximately 500 man-years of work and made that manpower available for other essential activities.

Service was improved and manpower conserved by the consolidation, in three instances, of personnel offices at VA installations located in the same metropolitan area. In addition, an improved system for processing personnel records, which enabled field stations to operate more efficiently with the expenditure of fewer man-hours, was instituted.

An integrated incentive awards program became operative on January 1, 1951. This program included the efficiency awards authorized by title X, Public Law 429, Eighty-first Congress, as well as the suggestion awards and superior accomplishment awards which had previously been administered as independent programs. One of the important features of this combined awards program, which is administered by the VA efficiency awards committee, is that suggestions now flow through supervisory channels. This change had a marked effect in stimulating employee participation; not

only did the quantity of suggestions increase, but the quality improved, with a resultant increase in the percentage of suggestions which were adopted.

The staffing of field stations is controlled by tables of organization or staffing guides which indicate the number and type of positions which may be used. During the year, refinements and improvements in staffing criteria, on which these guides are based, were made in various functional areas. These modifications were the result of extensive analysis of the most significant workload measures in each area. For example, tests were made to determine the relationship of authorization actions to total work performed by Claims Service personnel; the work measurement program in the insurance activity was further extended and refined; and a comprehensive work-measurement system was tested by the Office of Contact and Administrative Services. Criteria were developed for the elimination of contact offices: offices east of the Mississippi River will be closed when the monthly average number of visits falls below 450 for a period of 4 months; offices west of the Mississippi River will be closed when the monthly average number of visits falls below 350, except in metropolitan areas where 450 is the standard.

Manpower conservation was also accomplished by revising the regulations which control the scheduling of medical examinations of veterans receiving disability compensation or pension, to eliminate the unnecessary scheduling of such examinations. As a result, the number of scheduled examinations in fiscal year 1951 was reduced by more than 300,000, or nearly 30 percent, from the preceding year's requests.

Further measures were taken in the fiscal year to reduce the time required for handling claims filed by dependents of deceased veterans. The decentralization of central office death cases to district offices, with particular emphasis on many types of incompletely adjudicated in-service death cases, was accelerated. This action helped to speed the completion of these cases and alleviated a growing workload in central office.

A coordinated attack on the problem of overpayments was initiated during the fiscal year. Preventive measures were emphasized, primarily by establishing an overpayment committee in every regional office to determine the cause of each overpayment to a veteran and prevent the recurrence of similar overpayments whenever possible. A central office committee evaluated the station effort through periodic reports to determine what action was required by central office. Special assistance was made available to those stations whose reports indicated they were making insufficient progress in eliminating overpayments and prevention was emphasized during periodic supervisory visits to all stations.

Deductions from NSLI special dividends due to be paid were found to be a significant source of recovery from individuals to whom overpayments had been made. This collection procedure is to be extended to USGLI dividends.

The institutional audit program was continued and by the end of fiscal year 1951 approximately 1,000 audits of institutions participating in the veterans' training program were completed. The excess charges from irregularities developed by these audits—not readily detectable through

normal procedures—amounted to almost \$8,000,000. Accounting and reporting procedures were refined under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1950 to consolidate existing reports and eliminate duplicate procedures.

Plans for the continuation of VA operations under emergency conditions were developed. These plans included a continuing program for the micro-film duplication of indispensable records, preparation and issue of a guide manual for development of local disaster plans, and formulation of a statement of policy relative to the delegations of authority and the general plan of operations for field-station managers, to become effective in an emergency.

The Veterans Administration has millions of exposed X-ray films, principally World War II induction and separation films of enlisted personnel obtained from the Army and the Air Force. On August 1, 1950, the Veterans Administration was informed that the Department of Defense would dispose of all Armed Forces X-ray films, at the end of certain retention periods, by salvage unless the Veterans Administration requested their transfer.

A VA study indicated that the acquisition of these films was warranted. Accordingly, transfer of exposed X-ray film at the end of the Department of Defense retention periods was requested.

Gains in efficiency of operations and reductions in costs of maintenance at hospitals and domiciliaries resulted from a number of improvements in the VA supply and real estate management program. For example, laundry services of 4 stations in one area were consolidated, with a considerable annual saving; losses in hospital linens were reduced; 63 automobiles and 10 busses were released following a study of motor vehicle allowances; and greater efficiency in boiler-plant operation reduced costs by 9 percent for every 1,000 pounds of steam produced.

The space utilization program permitted a net reduction of over 1.1 million square feet in the amount of space occupied by VA offices and approximately 1,356 acres of hospital reservation land were reported to the General Services Administration for disposal. A survey of hospital space was undertaken jointly by medical and engineering staff representatives for the purpose of establishing standard bed capacities and space utilization.

The adoption of electrical accounting machine methods for supply accounting procedures, principally at supply depots, produced a noticeable improvement in operations. In addition, the machine system resulted in advantages at the management level, including more accurate requirement projections, smaller inventories, increased turn-overs, and reduced inter-depot transfers. An inventory tub file system of stock accounting at depots increased the number of line items processed and reduced the processing time of requisitions.

Greater economy and efficiency have resulted from management improvements in finance office operations. All finance field offices in the continental United States were subjected to careful audit and survey in the fiscal year to assure greater uniformity in specified procedures. Monthly statistical analyses of the efficiency and volume of production in all finance

activities at field stations were made available to every station to encourage employee interest and stimulate station pride. As a result of this management improvement activity, efficiency in the use of manpower and production rates surpassed all previous records.

An active program to standardize and eliminate forms used by VA field stations has been conducted. Whereas there had been 22,000 different forms, of which only 15 percent were standardized, in use for VA operations on June 30, 1946, there were 4,200 forms, 72 percent of which were standardized, at the end of fiscal year 1951. The number of individual field station forms was reduced to 1,200, closely approaching the 1,000 which had been set initially as the goal. During the fiscal year, 1,968 forms were eliminated. Sixty percent of the 1,482 form letters in use on June 30, 1951, were standardized, as compared to only 7 percent of the 9,761 form letters in use on June 30, 1947. The goal of 600 which had been set for the number of field station form letters at the end of this fiscal year was surpassed by the elimination of all but 587 of these form letters by June 30, 1951.

Considerable savings of man-hours devoted to preparation of copy and proofreading were realized by development of a layout sheet to permit the use of a pencil sketch in lieu of final copy when printing is done at the Government Printing Office. It is estimated that this method can be utilized in at least 200 full-scale design jobs in a year, with a saving of 1,200 man-hours. In addition, there are intangible advantages, such as quicker delivery and elimination of some duplicate printings, double distributions, back-orders, complaints, and correspondence.

The first of two related studies of the effectiveness of administrative instructions controlling operations of VA field stations was completed in fiscal year 1951. Some recommendations of the committee which made the study required further analysis, others were adopted by June 30, 1951. For example, procedures were modified to permit formal directives to be changed quickly when time is a major consideration.

Through the use of established work simplification techniques at 195 field stations, 3,127 local operations improvements were effected. Of these improvements, 310 had VA-wide application. At the end of the fiscal year there were 12,452 supervisors included in the work simplification program.

This is by no means a complete summary of VA management improvement activities in fiscal year 1951. Additional activities, together with more detailed descriptions, are contained in the specific program sections of the annual report on the following pages.

The Veteran Population

At the close of fiscal year 1951, there were an estimated 18,813,000 veterans in civil life, of whom about 15,200,000 were World War II veterans and the remaining 3,613,000 were veterans of World War I and of earlier wars and former Regular Establishment members on the VA disability compensation roll. Since June 30, 1950, the total civilian veteran population declined by 263,000, due to the return to active military service of many World War

II veterans as well as deaths during the year. It is estimated that there were 186,000 fewer World War II veterans in civil life on June 30, 1951, than there had been a year earlier. Altogether, approximately 123,000 civilian veterans, including about 41,000 World War II veterans, died during the year. The gross decrease in the civilian veteran population was partially offset, however, by the increase of almost 5,000 in the number of former members of the Regular Establishment on the VA disability compensation roll.

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the subsequent enactment of Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, May 11, 1951 (extending the same compensation, pension, medical, hospital, domiciliary, and burial benefits provided by law for World War II veterans to persons who serve in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950), have created another group of veterans to whom the Veterans Administration will provide benefits and services. Most of these persons have not returned to civil life and it is not yet possible to make reliable estimates of the number of these potential beneficiaries.

The estimated State distribution of the civilian veteran population as of June 30, 1951 (see map chart), in general resembled that of the total population. This distribution, which is a revision of previous estimates, is based on 1950 census data, applications for the first NSLI special dividend, and other information regarding the geographic distribution of veterans.

Since December 1947, some States have gained and others have lost a significant number of veterans due to such factors as migration from State to State, the increase in the number of veterans, and the changes in the composition of the veteran population. Some of the significant changes have been as follows:

State	Percent increase or decrease	State	Percent increase or decrease
Arizona.....	+16.9	Florida.....	+10.8
Arkansas.....	+11.8	Iowa.....	-17.0
California.....	+10.2	New Mexico.....	+28.1
Colorado.....	+10.7	Oregon.....	+10.5

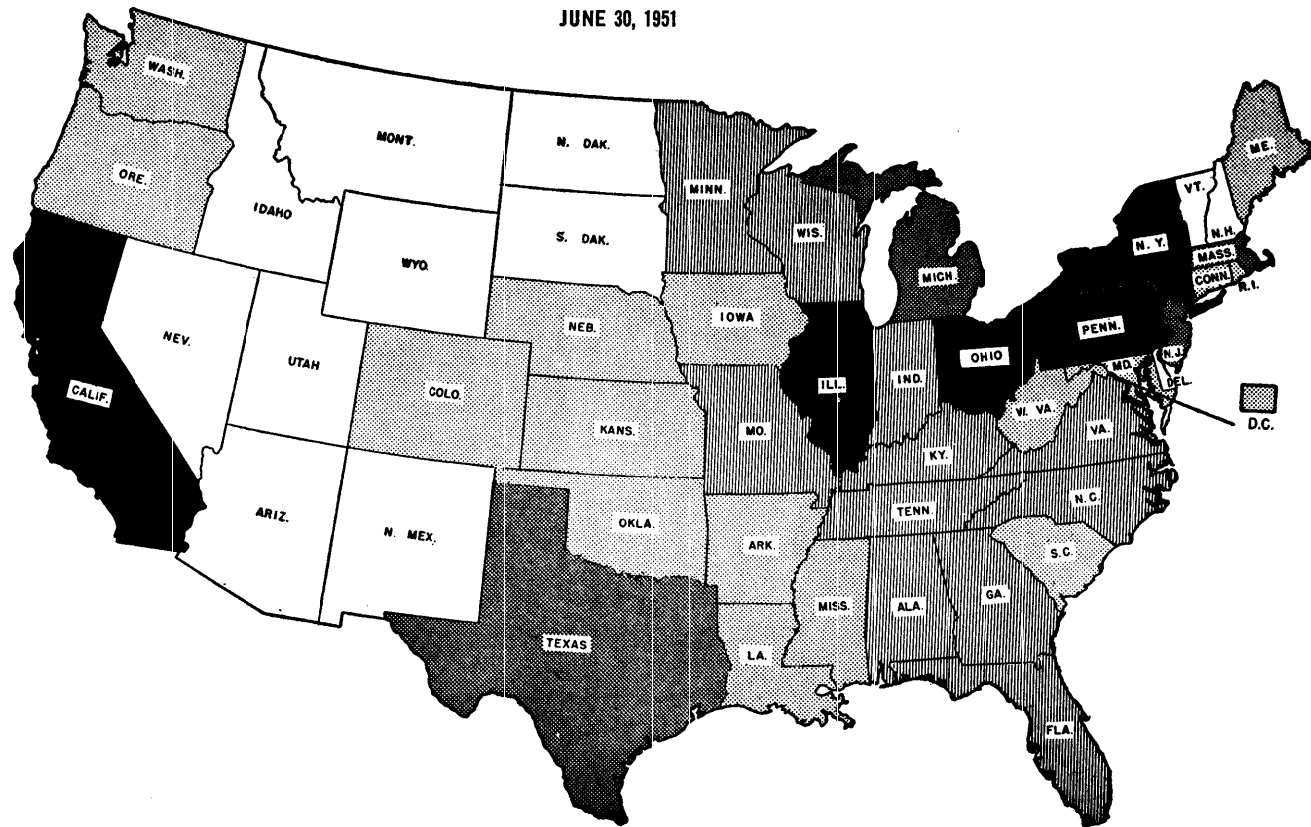
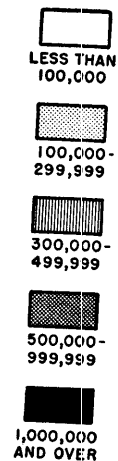
As of June 30, 1951, the average attained age of World War II veterans was almost 33 years, of World War I veterans almost 58 years, and of Spanish-American War veterans about 75 years.

MEDICAL CARE

General

The expansion of the Armed Forces created many complex problems for the Department of Medicine and Surgery during fiscal year 1951. Limitations of funds and construction materials delayed the completion of several hospital projects. Changes in the planned utilization of some VA hospitals

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING VETERANS JUNE 30, 1951



were made necessary, and the program of standardization of supply and equipment items was complicated by shortages of many items. Several new hospitals experienced considerable difficulty in opening due to inability to recruit the necessary professional personnel. Small hospitals in the more isolated communities were at a distinct disadvantage in competing with VA teaching hospitals and private clinics for professional services in those categories where shortages existed. Many of the new hospitals had a larger number of smaller wards, expanded facilities for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, women's wards, and separate sections for psychotic patients. These added facilities necessitated an increased personnel per patient ratio which was difficult to provide.

A further factor which retarded complete activation of certain smaller hospitals in agricultural areas was the failure to receive a sufficient number of patients to warrant complete activation. Many veterans in these areas who were in need of rehospitalization apparently preferred to return to the place of original hospitalization. Others appeared to prefer admission to one of the larger hospitals having Deans Committee staffing.

During the year, the following technical bulletins on subjects of general medical importance, written by VA staff members or consultants who were authorities in their respective fields, were published and distributed to the entire medical staff and to member agencies of the Medical Library Association:

Treatment of Cardiac Arrest.

Present Trends in Cancer Research, A General Discussion.

Management of Alcoholism.

Audiology—The Science of Hearing.

The Pathologic Physiology and Treatment of Edema.

Some Aspects of Medical Planning in Atomic Warfare.

The Social Caseworker's Responsibilities in Medical Residency Training Program.

Parenteral Protein Nutrition.

Fever of Obscure Origin.

Sarcoidosis.

The Diseases of Collagen.

Cancer and Other Tumors of the Stomach.

These technical bulletins are representative of the contribution made by the Veterans Administration in the field of postgraduate medical education.

During the fiscal year, the number of VA hospitals increased from 136 to 151; VA hospital capacity increased from 106,287 to 108,231 operating beds; and patients in VA hospitals declined slightly from a daily average of 96,643 to 96,305. The VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals declined from a daily average of 108,038 to 104,391 patients; admissions decreased from 577,715 to 509,720, and discharges decreased from 577,275 to 511,895 (excluding interhospital transfers). Applications for hospitalization received totaled 892,115, compared to 996,572 during fiscal year 1950. The number of applications for out-patient medical treatment decreased from 419,973 during the fiscal year 1950, to 383,349 during fiscal year 1951.

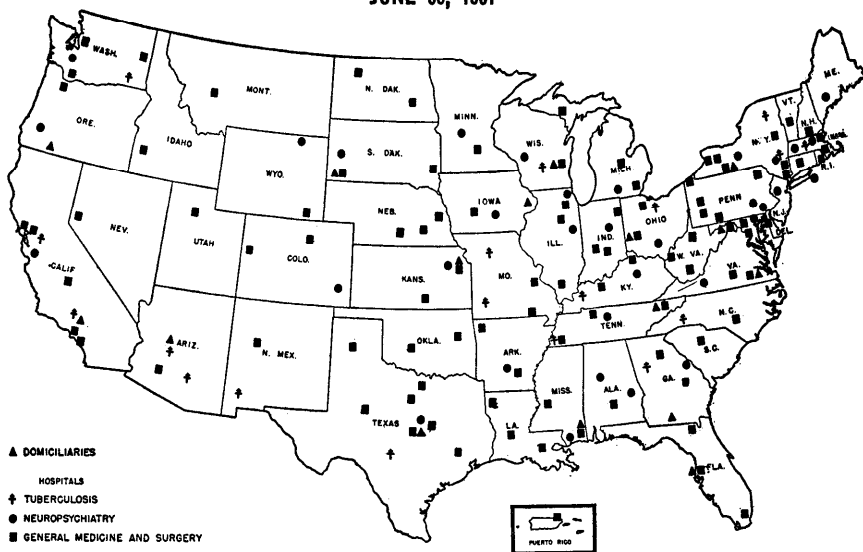
Individual visits for out-patient medical service declined from 3,508,471 to 3,072,753 during the same period. Applications for out-patient dental treatment decreased from the 800,295 new and repeat applications received during fiscal year 1950, to 598,674 received during fiscal year 1951. Over 424,800 dental examination cases and 348,392 dental treatment cases were completed during fiscal year 1951. Detailed statistics showing quantitative changes in the medical-hospital care programs during the fiscal year (or calendar year, where more practicable) are presented in tables 1 through 34, beginning on page 149.

At the end of the fiscal year, 20,354 veterans eligible for hospitalization were awaiting scheduling for hospital admission, compared to 25,312 a year earlier. Practically all these veterans were awaiting admission for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities. Veterans requiring hospitalization for treatment of service-connected disabilities rarely remain on waiting lists for more than a few days.

VA Hospitals and Bed Capacity

At the end of the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration was operating 151 hospitals, the largest hospital system in the Nation. Most of these hospitals admit and treat patients with all types of disabilities. Designating hospital type by the disability of the majority of the patients hospitalized, there were 18 tuberculosis, 34 neuropsychiatric, and 99 general medical and surgical hospitals. The distribution of VA hospitals is shown in the map below.

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION
JUNE 30, 1951



Of the total authorized capacity of 119,736 hospital beds on June 30, 1951, 115,945 beds constituted the standard capacity and 3,791 represented additional emergency capacity. Of the total authorized beds, 11,505 were not available for use on June 30, 1951: 4,644 beds, because of lack of personnel, due either to shortage of funds or unavailability of personnel; 3,812, because of hospital wards not yet activated (largely in new hospitals); and the remaining 3,049 beds, because of construction, alteration, or other reasons. The available (or operating) capacity therefore totaled 108,231 beds. Approximately 40 percent of the unused bed capacity was unavailable because of shortages of personnel.

Of the 108,231 operating beds at the end of the fiscal year, 93,418 were occupied, a bed-utilization ratio of 86 percent. The bed-utilization ratio averaged 89 percent of operating bed capacity during the fiscal year. Because of the relatively higher demand for beds for psychiatric and neurological patients, these beds had the highest utilization ratio, averaging 96 percent of operating capacity for psychotic beds and 98 percent for other psychiatric and neurological beds. Utilization of tuberculosis beds averaged 90 percent; and utilization of general medical and surgical beds, 80 percent of operating bed capacity during the fiscal year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the numbers of operating beds, by type of medical service, were as follows:

Medical service	Operating beds	
	Number	Percent of total
All	108, 231	100
Tuberculosis	14, 327	13
Psychiatric and neurological	53, 302	49
Psychotic	(47, 094)	(43)
Other	(6, 208)	(6)
General medical and surgical	40, 602	38

In addition to the VA hospital beds, 7,099 beds in non-VA hospitals were being utilized for VA patients on June 30, 1951, compared with 9,382 beds a year earlier. This decline of 25 percent occurred because the Armed Forces were obliged to reduce the allocations of their hospital beds for VA patients to meet their own expanding needs. Of the total beds for VA patients in non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1951, 38 percent were utilized for the care of general medical and surgical patients; 35 percent, for psychiatric and neurological patients; and 27 percent, for the care of tuberculous patients.

Despite shortages of materials and personnel, 17 new general medical and surgical hospitals were completed and activated during the year. The location and size of these hospitals are as follows:

Location	Authorized beds
Albany, N. Y.-----	1,005
Altoona, Pa.-----	200
Beckley, W. Va.-----	200
Big Spring, Tex.-----	250
Clarksburg, W. Va.-----	200
Erie, Pa.-----	208
Grand Island, Nebr.-----	201
Little Rock, Ark.-----	500
Marlin, Tex.-----	201
Minot, N. Dak.-----	162
Omaha, Nebr.-----	486
Poplar Bluff, Mo.-----	201
Saginaw, Mich.-----	200
Seattle, Wash.-----	325
Shreveport, La.-----	450
Spokane, Wash.-----	200
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.-----	472

Two general medical and surgical hospitals—Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (50 beds) and Staten Island, N. Y. (692 beds)—were closed. The Batavia, N. Y., VA hospital was converted to a tuberculosis hospital on January 1, 1951, but was carried as a general medical and surgical hospital for accounting purposes for the balance of the fiscal year.

Two new general medical and surgical hospitals completed during the fiscal year were not yet in operation at the end of the year, but were expected to open shortly thereafter. Twenty-three hospitals under construction were expected to be completed during fiscal year 1952, to provide 13,022 hospital beds. Five other hospitals under construction were expected to be completed during fiscal year 1953, to provide 3,944 hospital beds. Additions under construction, or completed but not yet added to capacity, at 5 existing hospitals, would provide 1,881 more hospital beds.

On completion of the total building program as authorized on June 30, 1951, the Veterans Administration will have approximately 174 hospitals with a capacity of 131,000 beds.

Movement of Patients

Exclusive of interhospital transfers, there were 509,720 admissions of VA patients to hospitals, and 511,895 discharges during fiscal year 1951. The number of admissions and discharges were both less than the numbers reported for fiscal year 1950 (577,715 admissions and 577,275 discharges).

The average monthly rate of VA patient turn-over was 41 percent. This over-all rate was the lowest for the last three fiscal years. This was due largely to the fact that more patients with chronic diseases, whose length of stay is longer, were hospitalized during fiscal year 1951 than in previous fiscal years. As expected, general medical and surgical patients had the highest average monthly turn-over rate (105 percent) while for psychotic patients the average monthly turn-over rate (3 percent) was the lowest. The turn-over rate represents the average monthly sum of discharges as a percentage of the average daily patient load.

A comparison of the average monthly turn-over rates for fiscal years 1949 through 1951, by type of patient, follows:

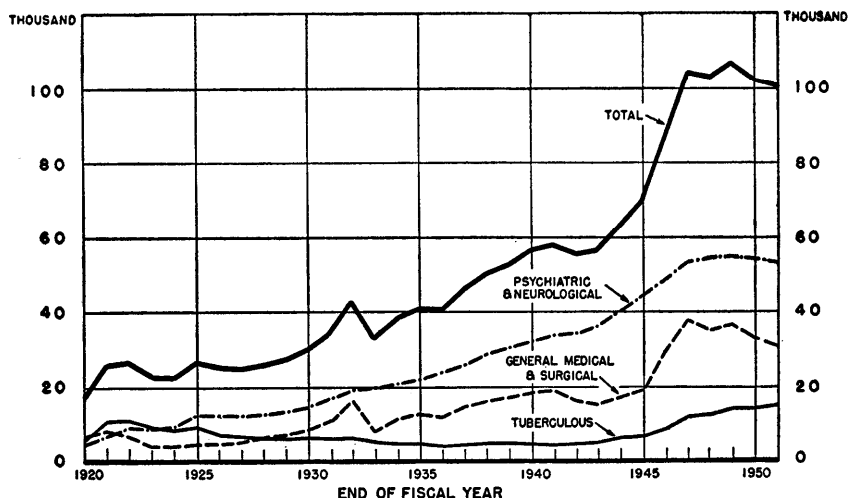
Type of patient	Average monthly turn-over rate		
	Fiscal year 1949	Fiscal year 1950	Fiscal year 1951
All	44	45	41
Tuberculous	14	12	12
Psychotic	4	3	3
Other psychiatric and neurological	39	37	38
General medical and surgical	107	111	105

For calendar year 1950, the VA hospital irregular discharge rate (irregular discharges as a percentage of total dispositions) was 5.1 percent, as compared with 5.7 percent for calendar year 1949 and 7.8 percent for fiscal year 1948. Irregular discharges of tuberculous patients have been a major problem because of the injury these patients may do to themselves and members of their community. During calendar year 1950, 25 percent of the dispositions of tuberculous patients from VA hospitals were irregular.

VA Patients in Hospitals

The expansion of the VA hospital program is reflected in the following chart which shows the number of VA patients in hospitals at the close of each fiscal year from 1920 through 1951.

VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS



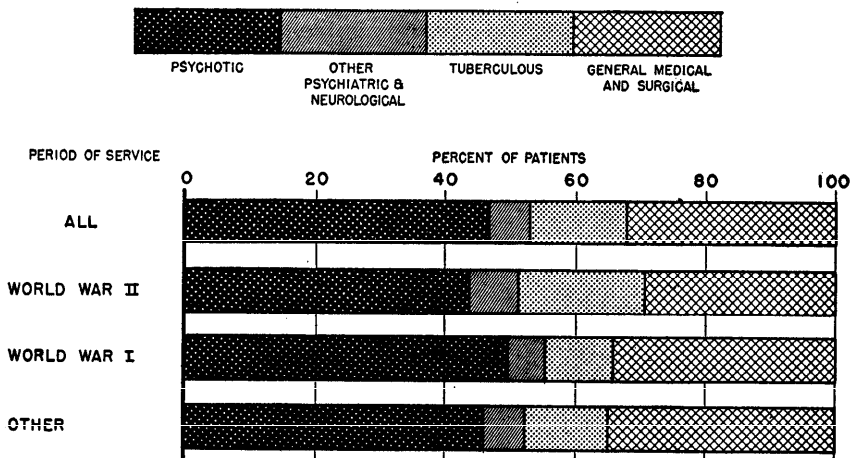
On June 30, 1951, there were 100,517 VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals. The classification of these patients, by period of service, follows:

Period of service	Number	Percent of total
All	100,517	100.0
World War II	48,544	48.3
World War I	44,245	44.0
Spanish-American and other wars	2,914	2.9
Public Law 28	537	.5
Peacetime	3,560	3.6
Nonveterans	717	.7

The Public Law 28 patients were those hospitalized veterans who had active service in the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, for whom hospitalization benefits were provided by Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress. The nonveterans included United States servicemen, ex-servicemen of allied nations, beneficiaries of other Federal agencies, individuals hospitalized in emergency cases as a humanitarian measure, and approximately 45 retired military personnel hospitalized by the Veterans Administration, rather than the Department of Defense, under the terms of the President's Executive Order 10122, issued under the authority contained in Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress.

Of the 100,517 VA patients, 68,200 or 67.8 percent were hospitalized for treatment of relatively long-term disabilities (psychotic, 46,779 or 46.5 percent; other psychiatric and neurological, 6,354 or 6.3 percent; and tuberculous, 15,067 or 15.0 percent). The remaining 32,317 or 32.2 percent were hospitalized for treatment of relatively short-term disabilities (general medical and surgical). Classification of these patients by period of service and type of disability is shown in the following chart:

DISTRIBUTION OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
JUNE 30, 1951
TYPE OF DISABILITY



The eligibility status of VA patients hospitalized on June 30, 1951, with respect to the disabilities for which they were hospitalized, was as follows:

Type of patient	Total	Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All.....	100.0	35,597	35.4	64,920	64.6
Tuberculous.....	100.0	6,253	41.5	8,814	58.5
Psychotic.....	100.0	23,838	51.0	22,941	49.0
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	100.0	1,559	24.5	4,795	75.5
General medical and surgical.....	100.0	3,947	12.2	28,370	87.8

Tuberculous and psychotic disabilities were attributable to military service with greater frequency than were other psychiatric, neurological, or general medical and surgical disabilities.

The 35,597 patients hospitalized for treatment for service-connected disabilities constituted 35 percent of the total VA patient load on June 30, 1951. An additional 32 percent were veterans who, though hospitalized for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities, were nonetheless patients of the type who generally require hospital care at public expense, namely the (non-service-connected) tuberculous and psychotic. Thus, the patients hospitalized for treatment of service-connected disabilities or non-service-connected tuberculosis or psychoses comprised 67 percent of the total VA patient load. The remaining 33 percent were patients hospitalized for treatment of non-service-connected "other psychiatric," neurological, or general medical or surgical disabilities. However, a substantial number of these patients were chronic or long-term patients of the type also generally hospitalized at public expense (e. g., paraplegics, the blind, chronic arthritics, etc.). Many patients in this category have already been hospitalized for periods ranging from 6 months to over 10 years. The number of such patients is estimated to represent 10 percent of the total VA patient load. Thus, approximately 77 percent of the total VA patient load were patients hospitalized for treatment of disabilities that were either service-connected or of the type generally requiring care at public expense. No more than 23 percent were veterans with non-service-connected disabilities of the type not generally requiring care at public expense. These veterans were among the group hospitalized by the Veterans Administration upon their affirmation of inability to defray the costs of hospitalization.

The same situation may be stated in other terms. During fiscal year 1951, the Veterans Administration provided a total of 38,102,715 patient days of hospital care. Approximately 28,913,000 patient days, or 76 percent of the total, were expended in the care of veterans whose disabilities requiring hospitalization either were service-connected in origin or were tuberculous, psychotic, or other long-term or chronic illnesses generally requiring hospital care at public expense.

Of the 100,517 VA patients hospitalized on June 30, 1951, 93,418 or 92.9 percent were in VA hospitals; 3.2 percent were in hospitals of other Federal Government agencies; and 3.9 percent were in other public or voluntary hospitals.

Female patients comprised 1.6 percent of the total VA patient population at the end of fiscal year 1951, when 1,654 female patients were hospitalized in VA and non-VA hospitals. Nearly 73 percent of the female patients were World War II veterans. The distribution of female patients by type of disability was practically the same as that for all VA patients.

The chronic nature of the VA patient load is indicated by the following table:

Type of case	Percent of resident patients on the rolls of VA hospitals for specified number of years, as of Jan. 31, 1951							
	More than (years)							1 year or less
	20	15	10	5	3	2	1	
All.....	4.7	9.1	14.9	26.2	35.0	40.5	47.7	52.3
Tuberculous.....	.9	1.6	2.5	4.8	8.9	15.4	33.5	66.5
Psychotic.....	9.5	18.3	29.8	51.7	67.5	75.8	83.5	16.5
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	.2	.8	2.4	6.0	12.3	17.5	24.5	75.5
General medical and surgical.....	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.2	1.8	3.7	96.3

Approximately 50 percent of the total patients in VA hospitals on January 31, 1951, had already spent more than 1 year on the hospital rolls. Veterans hospitalized for psychoses constitute the major chronic patient category. About 40,000 psychotic patients, or 84 percent of the total psychotic patient load, can be considered as chronic, having received at least 1 year of care under VA auspices.

Data for veterans of World War I only indicate lengths of hospitalization greater than those shown in the table above. Nearly 11.6 percent of the tuberculous World War I patients had been hospitalized in VA hospitals for over 5 years; over 17.5 percent, for more than 3 years. Of all psychotic veterans of World War I who were in VA hospitals on January 31, 1951, 17.4 percent had already spent more than 20 years in VA hospitals; 54.0 percent, more than 10 years; and 71.8 percent, over 5 years.

No World War II veterans could have spent more than about 9 years in a VA hospital by January 31, 1951. Of the tuberculous World War II patients, 29.7 percent had been hospitalized in VA hospitals for more than 1 year, and 74.6 percent of the psychotic World War II patients had spent more than a year in VA hospitals. Of the psychotic World War II veterans in VA hospitals near the end of fiscal year 1948, 26 percent had been hospitalized for more than 3 years. By January 31, 1951, the percentage for this group of patients had risen to 50.1 percent.

Clinical Diagnoses

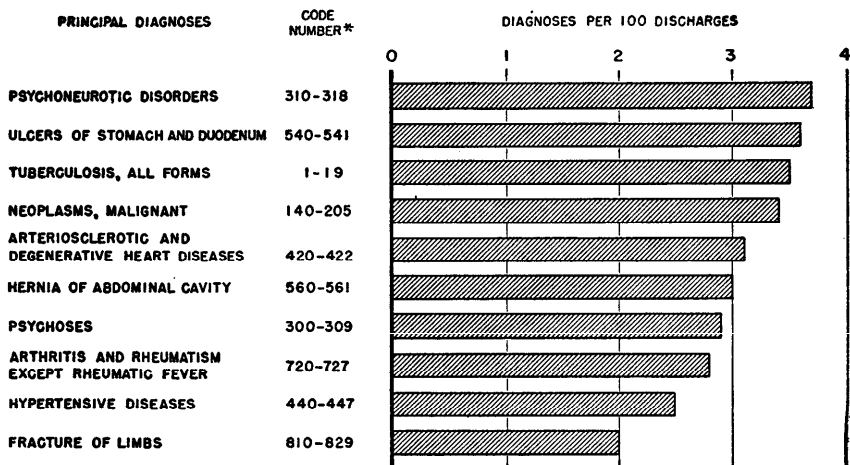
Tabulations of diseases and disabilities for which VA patients received hospital care during calendar year 1950 refer only to clinical diagnoses reported for patients finally discharged from the VA hospital system. They do not include the diagnoses reported for those patients transferred from one hospital to another within the VA system. As many as four diagnoses on any one case are tabulated, i. e., the "principal" and three "associated" diagnoses. Since diagnoses are generally listed in order of importance, the principal diagnosis is that listed first by the physician completing the medical record. In tables 13-16, the numbers reported for "principal diagnosis" are equal to the numbers of discharged patients of the various categories. Individual medical reports of discharges are tabulated, for convenience, on a calendar rather than a fiscal year basis.

During calendar year 1950, more than one-half million VA patients were discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals. For these patients more than one million diagnostic conditions were recorded, although the actual number for which treatment was provided was somewhat larger since only four diagnoses were tabulated for any one patient.

The chart below shows the ten diagnostic categories most frequently reported as the principal cause of hospitalization. Psychoneurotic disorders appeared more often than any other as the principal cause of hospitalization on the discharge record. Ulcers of the stomach or duodenum were the second most frequent principal cause and tuberculosis was third.

TEN LEADING DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES BASED ON PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES AMONG VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

CALENDAR YEAR 1950

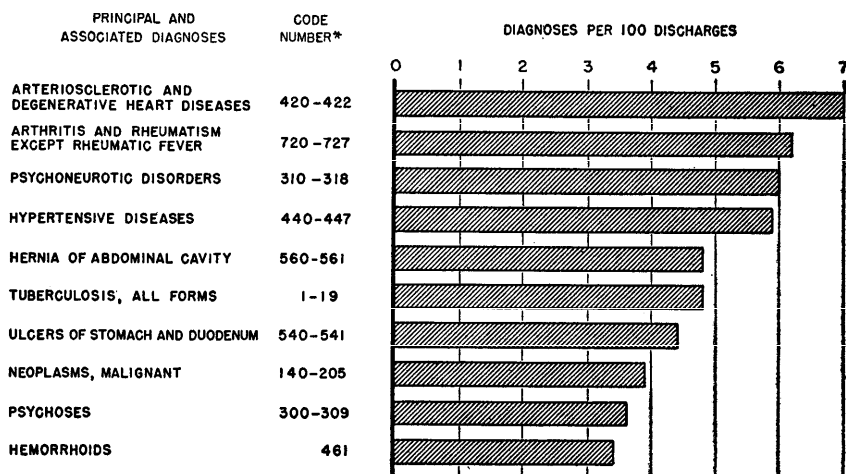


* INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

However, if all reported diagnoses are considered, whether "principal" or "associated," arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases becomes the category of disability "most frequently treated" in the VA system during 1950 (see chart below). Arthritis and rheumatism were second and psychoneurotic disorders were third. This high frequency of arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, arthritis, and rheumatism is understandable since there are over four million veterans who are more than 50 years of age.

**TEN LEADING DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES AMONG VA PATIENTS
DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS**

CALENDAR YEAR 1950



* INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

The 10 leading diagnostic categories for World War II veterans differed greatly from those for veterans of World War I and other wars. Psychoneurotic disorders accounted for 7.7 diagnoses per 100 World War II veterans discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals. Tuberculosis was second, with 4.7; and ulcers of the stomach or duodenum were third, with 4.4 diagnoses per 100 World War II veterans discharged. For veterans of World War I and other wars, however, arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease was the disability most often diagnosed (16.4 per 100 discharges). Hypertensive diseases (12.7) were second; and arthritis and rheumatism (except rheumatic fever) were third, accounting for 9.8 diagnoses per 100 discharges.

Length of Stay

Data on length of stay of hospitalized VA patients are not comparable to similar data for patients of other public or voluntary hospitals. Many of the factors influencing length of stay, such as age, sex, and presence of complications, are not present in the same proportions for each of the various hospital systems. Patients in Armed Forces hospitals are much younger

than those in the VA hospital system. The chronic patient in an Armed Forces hospital is usually discharged to the care of a VA hospital. Voluntary hospitals treat male and female patients in all age groups, children, adults, and the aged. However, the great bulk of the VA patients are men between 25 and 70 years of age. The VA hospital system cares for a large group of chronic patients. Most voluntary hospitals have a very small chronic patient load. Patients entering a voluntary hospital are, as a rule, treated only for the acute portion of a medical episode. The private physician usually makes the diagnosis prior to the time the patient enters the hospital. In addition, convalescent care usually takes place at home under the supervision of the private physician. A VA patient, however, is admitted for examination, diagnosis, and treatment. For many VA patients convalescent care outside of a VA hospital is either not practical or not permissible by law.

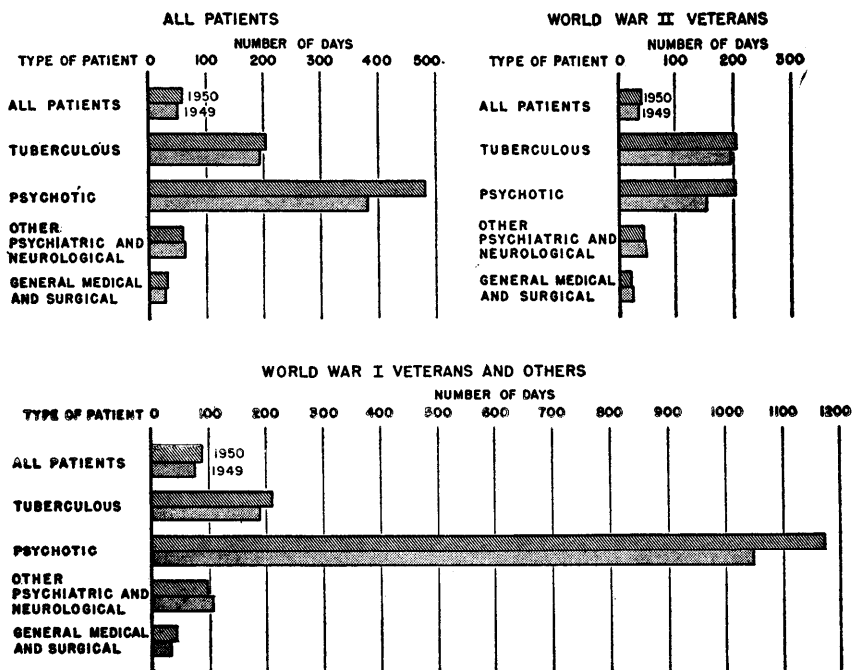
The length of stay of a VA patient is the number of days between admission and discharge, exclusive of days on leave or trial visit but including time spent on pass of 3 days or less. The average length of stay for a group of hospital dispositions is equal to the total number of days of in-patient care they received divided by the number of dispositions. For calendar year 1950, patients having less than 1 day of stay (those not assigned to a bed) were excluded from the calculation of average length of stay; and length of stay figures for previous years were revised to exclude the same group. This procedure gives a more accurate figure on length of stay of hospital patients who are assigned to beds.

A disposition is defined as a patient who is discharged from the hospital or transferred to another hospital in the VA hospital system. (The "VA hospital system" refers to the VA hospitals and the non-VA hospitals in which patients are hospitalized as VA beneficiaries.) A discharged patient is one who leaves the hospital after receiving the maximum benefits of hospitalization, is dropped from the rolls for disciplinary or administrative reasons, or who dies in the hospital. Dispositions include interhospital transfers, while discharges do not.

The average stay for all dispositions of VA patients during calendar year 1950 was 60.8 days. This figure is above that reported for 1949 and 1948. However, an over-all average does not adequately characterize the length of stay of VA patients. Two major groups of patients are cared for in the VA hospital system: those over 50 years of age who, by and large, are veterans of World War I and prior wars; and those between the ages of 20 and 50 comprising, in the main, World War II veterans. In addition, a grouping of patients into at least three major classes must be made to obtain a better understanding of length of stay of VA patients. The comparison of length of stay for the major categories of patients and war groups is shown in the following chart, and a more detailed breakdown is given in tables 18 through 21.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS *

BY TYPE OF PATIENT, CALENDAR YEARS 1949, 1950



* EXCLUSIVE OF DISPOSITIONS WITH LESS THAN ONE DAY OF STAY.

Care must be exercised in interpreting the figure of 202.1 average days of stay for World War II psychotic patients, as compared to the 1,174.4 average days of stay for the same type of World War I patient. Since individuals in this category are, in general, extremely long-term chronic patients, the major reason for this difference in length of stay is due to the fact that World War II psychotic patients could not have been under VA care longer than about 9 years.

Calendar year 1950 saw a continuation of the trend towards a larger number of short-stay patients in the VA hospital system. This increased number of such short-stay patients reflects the continued intensification of the posthospital follow-up program. A total of 8.8 percent of all dispositions in 1950 had less than 1 day of stay (the follow-up group), as compared to 6.3 percent for 1949. There was a slight reduction in the percentage of patients with less than 300 days of stay (exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay) and a slight increase in the percentage of patients with longer stay. The following table summarizes this information for calendar years 1949 and 1950.

Length of Stay of Dispositions of VA Patients From VA and Non-VA Hospitals

Hospital group and length of stay	Calendar year 1949		Calendar year 1950	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All hospitals:				
All dispositions.....	586, 993	100. 0	576, 672	100. 0
Less than 1 day of stay.....	37, 111	6. 3	51, 021	8. 8
1-299 days of stay.....	536, 739	91. 5	510, 967	88. 7
300 days of stay and over.....	13, 143	2. 2	14, 684	2. 5
VA hospitals:				
All dispositions.....	464, 971	100. 0	490, 701	100. 0
Less than 1 day of stay.....	36, 141	7. 8	49, 603	10. 1
1-299 days of stay.....	417, 275	89. 7	428, 081	87. 3
300 days of stay and over.....	11, 555	2. 5	13, 017	2. 6
Non-VA hospitals:				
All dispositions.....	122, 022	100. 0	85, 971	100. 0
Less than 1 day of stay.....	970	. 8	1, 418	1. 6
1-299 days of stay.....	119, 464	97. 9	82, 886	96. 4
300 days of stay and over.....	1, 588	1. 3	1, 667	2. 0

The changes discussed above should not be interpreted as reflecting variation in the quality of medical care rendered from year to year. As the veteran population continues to advance in age, chronic conditions which require longer periods of hospitalization will become relatively more prevalent. Changes in legislation, economic conditions, and new administrative regulations are also important factors which affect length of stay.

The average length of stay for a group of patients does not mean that half of the patients were hospitalized longer than the average and the other half less than the average. The median length of stay describes this midpoint. Presented below are the average and median length of stay for dispositions of each type of patient during calendar year 1950. While the average length of stay for all patients was 60.8 days, the median length of stay was only 19 days. The difference between these two figures is due to

Average and Median Length of Stay of Dispositions¹ of VA Patients From VA and Non-VA Hospitals, Calendar Year 1950

Type of patient	Length of stay in days	
	Average	Median
All.....	60. 8	19. 0
Tuberculous.....	205. 8	89. 6
Psychiatric and neurological.....	178. 3	29. 6
Psychotic.....	482. 1	88. 1
Other.....	60. 3	23. 7
General medical and surgical.....	30. 8	17. 1

¹ Exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

the fact that the average is heavily influenced by a small number of patients with extremely long periods of hospitalization.

Operating Expense of VA Hospitals

The average operating expense per patient day in VA hospitals increased by 7.0 percent during fiscal year 1951 over that for fiscal year 1950. A general increase in prices of all commodities used in the hospitals contributed largely to this increase. Other contributing factors included terminal leave payments to hospital personnel who left to enter the Armed Forces and private industry, and the increase in the amount of overtime pay brought about by these staff losses.

The average personnel-patient ratio in VA hospitals during fiscal year 1951 (1.0334) was only 2 percent greater than that for fiscal year 1950 (1.0105). Most of this increase was due to the necessary staffing of new hospitals during the year before patients could be admitted to these hospitals. The personnel-patient ratio decreased 1 percent in neuropsychiatric hospitals and 2 percent in tuberculosis hospitals, but increased 5 percent in general medical and surgical hospitals.

The operating expense of VA hospitals includes several items which do not appear in the operating cost calculations of non-Federal hospitals, particularly the voluntary (non-public) hospitals. Comparisons of VA hospital operating expense with those of non-Federal hospitals are therefore of limited significance. VA hospitals provide some services (e. g., rehabilitation, recreation) not provided by many non-Federal hospitals. VA hospitals also provide services and administrative facilities, required by law, relating to receipt of compensation or pension by hospitalized veterans. All regular and special medical, surgical, and nursing services are provided in VA hospitals without cost to the patients, the cost being borne by the hospitals. Many non-Federal hospitals are not obliged to assume such costs to the same degree, since they receive some of these services, in part, on a gratuitous basis; and the patients themselves pay for the care they receive at the hospital from their private physicians or special nurses.

The average operating expense per patient day in VA hospitals was as follows:

Type of hospital	Expense per patient day		
	Fiscal year 1950	Fiscal year 1951	
		Amount	Percent increase over 1950
All.....	\$10.90	\$11.66	7.0
Tuberculosis.....	13.62	13.82	1.5
Neuropsychiatric.....	6.91	7.22	4.5
General medical and surgical.....	15.08	16.47	9.2

Personnel

Expansion of the Armed Forces and the defense production program were of primary importance to personnel activities during the fiscal year. In addition to the requirements for the staffing of newly activated hospitals, replacement requirements for operating hospitals and clinics were increased by losses to the Armed Forces. The Department of Medicine and Surgery was faced with the problem of securing a larger than normal number of employees in critical categories from a source diminished by the needs of the Armed Forces and expanded defense industry.

Vigorous steps were taken to meet this problem. A medical manpower unit was established to secure deferment from military service of full-time Department of Medicine and Surgery employees. This required contact with representatives of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as each service had established a different procedure for granting personnel deferments. By being constantly alert to changes in these procedures, the manpower unit was able to secure deferment for a significant proportion of key personnel called for induction.

All hospitals in the United States that had approved residency or intern training programs were contacted for recruitment purposes. Whenever possible, employees were transferred from the more adequately staffed hospitals to meet acute shortages. In some instances, regional office medical activities were consolidated, thus releasing personnel for other assignments.

Comparison of June 30, 1950, and 1951, full-time and part-time (excluding all consultants and attendings) VA staff physicians, dentists, and nurses follows (on June 30, 1950, there were 136 VA hospitals, whereas, on June 30, 1951, there were 151) :

Staff	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951
Physicians—Total.....	7,232	7,013
Full-time.....	3,991	4,014
Regular part-time.....	990	988
Residents and interns.....	2,251	2,011
Dentists—Total.....	938	908
Full-time.....	929	903
Regular part-time.....	9	5
Nurses—Total.....	13,336	13,803
Full-time.....	13,258	13,734
Regular part-time.....	78	69

The following table shows, by specialty, the number of consultants, attendings, lecturers, and similar medical specialist personnel utilized by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1951, including both those on a regularly scheduled tour of duty and those on a fee-for-service basis.

<i>Specialty</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Specialty</i>	<i>Number</i>
Physicians—Total	7, 021	Dentists—Total	495
Neurology	223	Crown and bridge	10
Psychiatry	697	Education	12
Psychology	7	Endontia	3
Tuberculosis and other diseases of the chest	234	Exodontia	2
Allergy	77	General dentistry	64
Cardiovascular diseases	109	General dental surgery	2
Dermatology and syphilology	210	Maxillo-facial prosthesis	5
Internal medicine	1, 462	Operative dentistry	16
Pathology	444	Oral diagnosis	18
Physical medicine	71	Oral pathology	8
Anesthesia	271	Oral surgery	170
General surgery	822	Pedodontia	1
Neurosurgery	223	Periodontia	57
Obstetrics and gynecology	108	Prosthodontia	103
Ophthalmology	248	Public health dentistry	3
Oral surgery	10	Radiodontia	21
Otolaryngology	313	Nurses	79
Orthopedic surgery	410	Clinical psychologists	181
Plastic surgery	105	Social workers	10
Radiology	423	Occupational therapists	2
Thoracic surgery	185	Physical therapists	4
Urology	268	Dietitians	7
Radioisotope research	52	All others	154
Other research	6		
All other physicians	43		

At the end of the fiscal year the prospects of staffing new VA hospitals with full-time personnel were decidedly bleak. On June 30, 1951, 4,644 hospital beds (an increase of almost 500 over the corresponding date in 1950) could not be utilized for the care of patients due to inability to recruit qualified personnel. An additional 3,812 beds had not been activated due to shortage of funds.

The promotion policy effected during the previous fiscal year, governing promotions of physicians, dentists, and nurses employed under Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress, continued in force and aided in reducing the turn-over rate of these vital categories of personnel. Various training programs for both professional and technical personnel were expanded during the fiscal year. Many of these trainees were expected to join the VA staff upon completion of their training.

Although some success had been attained in the appointment of older, experienced physicians in the tuberculosis field, it was very difficult to interest young physicians in this specialty and recruitment for tuberculosis hospitals remained critical. The personnel situation in neuropsychiatric hospitals did not improve; there still was a critical shortage of psychiatrists and psychologists. Also, the turn-over rate of hospital attendants and food service workers increased sharply, due to inability to meet current wage increases in private industry. The personnel situation in VA general

medical and surgical hospitals improved during the fiscal year, except for the small, isolated stations and certain specialties like neurology, anesthesiology, and pathology.

Medicine

During fiscal year 1951 the program for internal medicine and its allied specialties encountered increasing personnel difficulties incident to the development of medical staffs for the 17 newly opened hospitals and to replacement of staff physicians and medical residents lost to the Armed Forces. However, chiefs of service for all of the 17 hospitals had been assigned, together with a sufficient number of assistants to staff the medical services on a functioning basis. Deficiencies in full-time staffs were made up by the addition of part-time employees and by utilizing outstanding local physicians as consultants and attendings.

Emphasis continued on encouraging staff physicians to develop their professional qualifications through attendance at medical courses, meetings of national medical societies and specialists groups, and by writing medical papers for publication. A total of 33 physicians took graduate courses in internal medicine. In addition, 20 physicians received special training at the VA (Kennedy) Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.; 11 doctors completed a 2-month course in tropical medicine at New York University; 7 took a course in allergy sponsored by the American College of Physicians. Approximately 270 papers prepared by physicians and residents on medical services were approved for publication in professional journals, a substantial increase over the number submitted in previous years. An increasing number of physicians took examinations and were certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine or by boards in allied fields. A considerable number have qualified for admission to fellowship and associateship in the American College of Physicians. The number of VA members is now over 300, with approximately equal division between fellows and associates.

The residual manifestations of tropical diseases in veterans continued to be of interest. A detailed controlled study of the infestation of veterans with *endamoeba histolytica* (amoebic dysentery), as compared with infestation of the general public, was initiated. This study is continuing at the VA Hospital, Chamblee, Ga., with the active cooperation of the Communicable Disease Center of the United States Public Health Service in Atlanta. Studies were continued on the incidence of other intestinal parasites among veteran-patients.

The Veterans Administration continued its interest in the problem of veterans who had been prisoners of war and who complained of obscure and ill-defined symptoms alleged to be due to this experience. A study, approved by the National Research Council, of the morbidity, disability, and mortality of such veterans was initiated.

The periodic surveys made by area medical directors and their staffs, although not so numerous as would be desirable (because of limitations of funds), continued to be valuable sources for determining adequacies in medical activities at field installations.

To keep area consultants informed of the current status of internal medicine and its subspecialties in the medical program of the Veterans Admin-

istration, periodic conferences were held. These meetings of area consultants and representatives of central office and of the Board of Chief Consultants were usually held in association with meetings of national medical groups. During fiscal year 1951, such meetings were held for the area consultants in tropical medicine, allergy, gastro-enterology, cardiology, and internal medicine.

Surgery and Radiology

During fiscal year 1951, 193,044 operations were performed at VA hospitals, including 105,336 major operations and 87,708 minor procedures. Every known type of surgical procedure was to be found in the records of VA surgery. The total number of anesthetics administered was 212,088. There were only 3,036 deaths following or incident to surgery—an over-all surgical mortality ratio of 1.57 percent. All of these figures compare most favorably with the outstanding civilian hospitals of the country. A narrative summary of the important factors leading to the death of any surgical patient is reported to central office each month. This information has enabled central office to accumulate and disseminate to the field important data on the toxicity and effects of drugs used in surgery.

The most serious problem encountered during the fiscal year concerned the recruitment of surgical personnel. It became increasingly difficult to staff isolated and newly activated hospitals. Many surgeons left VA service to enter private practice. It also became increasingly difficult to recruit physician anesthesiologists and nurse anesthetists. VA hospitals were unable to compete with other hospitals in securing or retaining the services of nurse anesthetists. During the second half of the fiscal year, nurse anesthetists were temporarily assigned on a 30-day basis to VA hospitals whose situation was critical because of lack of competent personnel in anesthesiology. A pool of full-time nurse anesthetists was planned to provide such personnel upon short notice for temporary assignments to emergency areas.

The high quality of professional personnel in the surgical services of VA hospitals was attested by the fact that nearly 99 percent of the chiefs of the surgical services are certified by the specialty board. There was also a high percentage of board certified full-time personnel in the various surgical subspecialties.

VA surgeons have participated actively by exhibits, lectures, and discussions at meetings of the American Surgical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, the Academy of Orthopedics, and the Academy of Ophthalmology. There have been numerous participations in local, county, and State medical societies. The active educational and research interests of VA surgeons was indicated by the fact that 123 surgical papers were reviewed for publication in specialty journals during the fiscal year. Twenty-five physicians were authorized to attend post-graduate courses in the various surgical subspecialties during the fiscal year as a method of increasing the skill of surgical personnel.

Plans were developed to complete the establishment of recovery rooms, adjacent to the operating suite, in all VA hospitals. Patients will be retained in the recovery rooms in order to overcome the effects of anesthesia or surgery and to allow time to stabilize their cardiovascular and respiratory

systems. They will be directly under the control of the surgical service with specially trained nurses in charge. Equipment will be set up to include individual oxygen administration, suction, intravenous therapy, and special equipment for bronchoscopy, tracheotomy, and thoracotomy for cardiac arrest. In some of the older hospitals this will present a difficult construction problem. However, it was anticipated that such a program will result in marked economy in utilization of all types of surgical personnel and will also give the patients specialized care of the type available in the most outstanding non-VA hospitals.

Over the past several years a new field of ophthalmic surgery has developed relative to exposed eye implants. Because this procedure is entirely experimental, only selected VA hospitals have been designated to perform operations involving exposed eye implants. These hospitals were selected on the basis of equipment, personnel, and close proximity to the VA plastic eye and restoration clinics. While this surgical procedure is considered experimental by the medical profession, it has been of considerable interest among veteran-patients, because of the natural appearance given to artificial eyes. Extensive research studies in this field have been carried on at the VA Hospital, Framingham, Mass., with the buried type of implant, using the magnetic pole. The buried type of implant will be permitted at all VA hospitals. If success continues with its development at the VA Hospital, Framingham, Mass., this type of implant may be used in preference to others, not only in the Veterans Administration but also in general practice.

Marked advances have been made in the past few years in operations on the heart and blood vessels. Congenital constriction of the aorta which would ordinarily cause death has been successfully treated by surgical intervention. A new technique has recently been developed in which fresh aorta homografts are transplanted. This has been a noteworthy step, because, in the past, some constrictions of the aorta could not be operated upon. With the use of live homografts such operations are now possible and have been employed in VA hospitals, although only a few have been designated for this purpose because of the highly specialized nature of the procedure.

A series of motion picture films dealing with surgical subjects were completed during the fiscal year. The film "Surgical Approaches to the Elbow Joint" was presented at the Eleventh International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art held in Venice in August and September 1950, and received a certificate and silver medal. Similar films on "Approaches to the Shoulder, Knee, and Wrist" have been prepared. A film on bronchogenic carcinoma was completed during the year and is to be shown at an international conference in which films from over the world will be presented.

The care of paraplegic patients was centralized under a coordinator of paraplegic affairs. Designated hospitals have attempted to segregate these patients and advanced nursing care and reconstructive plastic and neurosurgical procedures have been carried out. As a result, a number of paraplegic patients have returned to their homes and become productive members of society.

Efforts were continued during the fiscal year to improve and modernize X-ray departments in hospitals and regional offices from the standpoint of space, arrangement of radiographic and therapeutic rooms, processing rooms, and equipment.

As of May 31, 1951, radiology sections of VA hospitals were staffed by 143 full-time radiologists and 654 technicians. It is estimated that 85 to 90 percent of full-time VA radiologists were certified by the American Board of Radiology. A good portion of the remainder were eligible for certification. Approximately 35 hospitals were without the services of a full-time radiologist. Adequate coverage for these stations was provided by local radiologists either on a consultant, attending, or part-time basis. Area consultant radiologists made frequent visits to VA hospitals and submitted detailed reports covering professional and technical staff, equipment, and lay-out.

Resident training programs in radiology were in operation in 38 general medical and surgical hospitals. As of June 15, 1951, 106 residents in radiology were receiving training. Hospitals participating in the teaching program had been approved by certifying bodies.

Equipment, both radiographic and therapeutic, is procured on bid invitation according to VA specifications. These specifications provide for the most modern equipment available and are brought up to date as new items appear or the needs of the service demand. Manufacturers bidding on VA invitations must clear their units through the National Bureau of Standards for compliance with specifications. No award is made without this clearance. In making awards, service is of prime importance. Insofar as possible, new hospitals were equipped with units of a manufacturer who maintained a service organization in the vicinity able to give immediate service in case of breakdown. Processing rooms in new hospitals were equipped with the latest designed units, usually through-the-wall tanks. Lay-outs were reviewed in the drawing and blueprint stages in an effort to provide convenience and efficiency from the standpoint of patients and personnel. Twenty-eight general medical and surgical hospitals have been equipped with therapeutic equipment.

Radiology personnel were encouraged to participate in professional and scientific meetings, both local and national. Many VA radiologists are active in national defense efforts. Seminars and conferences on atomic energy and allied subjects were well attended by VA personnel. Many VA radiologists and technicians belong to the Organized Reserve and since the beginning of hostilities in Korea a considerable number have been placed on active duty. Due to the scarcity of radiologists and trained technicians, this has left the radiological program in some VA hospitals in an uncertain position.

During fiscal year 1951, the radium bank at the VA Hospital, Hines, Ill., was activated. Information on how radium may be procured by VA hospitals on a short-loan basis, the accessory items in the bank, care of radium preparations, and use of radium protection was distributed to field stations. Essential information relating to X-radiation hazards, permissible dosage rate, radiation surveys, working conditions and monitoring, health of X-ray

workers, and criteria for alterations and construction was prepared and sent to VA field stations. In March 1951, the Departments of the Army and the Air Force adopted these instructions and republished them as technical bulletins for their particular agencies.

VA specifications for radiographic and fluoroscopic X-ray apparatus have been used by many Government agencies in procurement of X-ray apparatus. Many State, county, and voluntary hospitals have also used the VA specifications.

Pathology

Advanced instruction in specialized courses, informal and formal, at the Communicable Disease Center (U. S. Public Health Service), the Army Medical Department Research and Graduate School, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology were continued during the fiscal year. This instruction was designed to increase the skill and proficiency of VA professional and subprofessional pathology personnel, thereby contributing to improvements in patient care.

Over 40 percent of the material received by the Pathology Division of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology during calendar year 1950 came from stations of the Veterans Administration. There was an increase of 38 percent over the previous calendar year in cases, autopsies and surgical, referred during 1950. This valuable consultative service was used increasingly to determine residual pathology, especially of diseases acquired during service in the Armed Forces.

The autopsy rate for VA hospitals increased from 34 percent during fiscal year 1946, to 67 percent during 1951. Surgical specimens examined during the year numbered approximately 180,000, representing the material from about 200,000 surgical procedures.

This material in postmortem and surgical pathology was the basis of the staff and residency training programs. Not only in pathology but in internal medicine and surgery, a high autopsy rate and adequate surgical material are required for the approval of residency training.

Psychiatry and Neurology

The fiscal year was marked by serious losses of personnel. While neuro-psychiatric hospitals continued to operate at 95 percent capacity, a figure considered too high in terms of accepted standards of hospital administration, there was a marked reduction in the number of all categories of personnel, with inability of the hospitals to hire replacements. The military situation was a contributing factor in this loss of personnel: 29 full-time psychiatrists and 78 psychiatric residents went into the Armed Forces. There was also a dangerous loss of attendant personnel due to low salaries paid and difficulties in recruitment. The Veterans Administration has been unable to compete in salary range with private practice, industry, and, in some instances, other Federal agencies. Another factor adding to the problem of recruiting and retaining all types of personnel, and particularly physicians, is the increasingly large number of patients with long-term disabilities. This situation has made it increasingly difficult to maintain

high standards of medical care and treatment in neuropsychiatric hospitals and has delayed the activation of psychiatric and neurologic sections in some of the new general medical and surgical hospitals.

The residency training program has been affected in a similar manner. In June 1950, there were 388 residents in psychiatric training, and as of June 1951, this number had decreased to 337. The 13 residency programs in neurology have likewise lost residents, the number of residents declining from 37 as of June 1950, to 23 in June 1951. This loss has been unavoidable, since practically all residents who discontinued training did so because they were called to duty in the Armed Forces. Recruitment of residents has been hampered due to the Nation-wide decrease in the number of potential applicants. One additional residency training program in psychiatry was developed in a neuropsychiatric hospital, making a total of 33 programs, representing 40 VA hospitals, 15 mental hygiene clinics, and 41 affiliated medical schools. With an increasing percentage of the hospital population having chronic illnesses, together with a decreasing number of patients with early illnesses, VA hospitals may be expected in the relatively near future to find it increasingly difficult to sustain the residency training programs.

The serious losses of trained personnel have necessitated vigorous reemphasis on more effective utilization of personnel, with increased attention being given to providing in-service training programs utilizing various training materials, aids, films, exhibits, and demonstrations. A professional seminar for 21 hospital psychiatrists and neurologists was conducted by the Veterans Administration at Topeka, Kans. Three training courses were held for 18 neuropsychiatric examiners. A seminar was held for 13 chiefs of mental hygiene clinics, and was attended by key personnel from other disciplines. The Second National Mental Hospital Institute, held in St. Louis in October 1950, was attended by 11 VA psychiatrists. Seven doctors' applications were approved for postgraduate training in psychiatry and neurology in civilian institutions. Several physicians have been given a refresher course in neurology.

An information bulletin has been issued quarterly as a further stimulus to in-service training and staff development. These bulletins contain information on professional and administrative developments in psychiatry, neurology, and clinical psychology, and serve as a medium of exchange of information. A movie script titled "The Community of the Mental Hospital" was completed and prepared for production. The script deals with attitudes of hospital staff members in relation to the therapeutic mission of the hospital.

To keep abreast of recent medical and therapeutic developments, VA psychiatry and neurology staff members have participated in the meetings of the American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, Association of Military Surgeons, American Neurological Association, American Academy of Neurology, The International League Against Epilepsy, American Psychological Association, and other national professional and scientific organizations. A round table, developed by VA staff members, on the Architecture of Psychiatric Hospitals was held at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. At the same meeting, a half-day seminar was devoted to the reading and discussion of various scientific

papers dealing with treatment and research activities of the VA psychiatric services. An increasingly large number of full-time VA medical officers read or discussed scientific papers at national and local medical meetings. An exhibit of the VA training, treatment, and research programs, depicting modern American psychiatry, together with art works of patients in various hospitals, was presented at the International Congress of Psychiatry held in Paris, France, in September 1950. Both exhibits drew much favorable comment, and remained in Paris to be viewed over a 3-month period.

An insulin shock therapy form, developed to provide a better means of evaluating the results of this type of treatment, is in use in all VA hospitals administering this therapy. The final draft of a new manual for medical examiners of the Veterans Administration, containing revised instructions for psychiatric and neurologic examinations, was approved. VA staff members also participated in the work of the Nomenclature and Statistics Committee of the American Psychiatric Association in developing new nomenclature of psychiatric disabilities and, together with the United States Public Health Service, in attempting to secure more accurate statistics regarding the types of hospitalized psychiatric patients and the results of treatment procedures. A related activity has been the review of scientific papers submitted for professional publication by field personnel. Seventy-seven papers were reviewed and approved for publication. An additional 52 papers which were approved by the Deans Committees were also reviewed.

Surveys of medically significant structural lay-outs were completed in the psychiatry and neurology sections of 4 of the 17 new general medical and surgical hospitals that were opened during the fiscal year. Plans and equipment specifications have been approved for a new treatment building to care for psychiatric patients who also suffer from tuberculosis. The erection of this type of building and the extensive alteration of present structures at 13 selected neuropsychiatric hospitals will further advance the program of care for psychotic patients who also have tuberculosis. Specially designed furniture for psychiatric day rooms, developed with the assistance of another Government agency, has been approved and will be supplied at all new hospitals. A replacement program, contemplating the substitution of this new furniture for unserviceable items at VA hospitals, has been inaugurated. Thus, the appearance of wards and comfort of patients have improved. Procedures for supervised self-shaving, made possible by the use of a new locked-type safety razor, have been instituted in all neuropsychiatric hospitals. Shaving time of patients has been decreased by one-half and attendants have been freed for other duties.

Trial visits at home for hospitalized patients have continued to be used extensively and effectively. An increasing number of patients have been placed as a result of a modified foster home care program. This program represents a therapeutic measure whereby certain patients, who have no homes to which they may return or whose homes are unsuitable, are placed in carefully selected foster homes for purposes of reorienting the patient to family and community living. The full effectiveness of both these programs has been hampered by shortages of trained social workers. Implementation of a formal foster home care program, in which the Veterans

Administration would subsidize the costs for care of such patients, similar to State programs of this nature, required additional legislative authority.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 56 VA mental hygiene clinics, 9 VA traveling clinics, and 43 contract clinics. Although this represents a loss of only 2 VA clinics and 3 contract clinics, there was a considerable reduction in numbers of veterans treated and the number of treatments given, due to the decrease in the numbers of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and social workers in the clinics and because of the increasing chronic type of disability exhibited by clinic patients. Another reason for this loss in treatment facilities was the inability to develop or sustain additional mental hygiene clinics or secure fee-basis therapists in some areas. The total number of patients treated in May and June 1951 was 26,820, compared to 31,849 in May and June 1950. The number of treatment visits showed a drop from 142,782 in May and June 1950, to 112,225 in May and June 1951. Although the caseload and number of treatment visits given in the mental hygiene clinic program have been reduced, there has been no reduction in standards of treatment. The basic concept of the team approach in mental hygiene work has partly offset the loss of psychiatrists. Each member of the therapeutic team worked jointly with his fellow members in the program of therapy prescribed for an individual veteran. Frequent team conferences were held so that progress of the cases could be noted and adjustment in techniques made, if required. Working under psychiatric supervision, each member of the team participated in individual psychotherapy according to the level of skill and proficiency he had achieved in psychotherapeutic techniques. Many clinics had a ratio of 1 psychologist and 1 to 1.25 social workers for each psychiatrist. In some areas it has been possible for the VA mental hygiene clinics to absorb a large proportion of the fee-basis load. One interesting development in the mental hygiene clinic program has occurred at Roanoke, Va., where the hospital has assumed responsibility for the operation of the clinic, while the clinic is still located at the regional office. The mental hygiene clinics in the Brooklyn and New York regional offices have continued their studies regarding the pathogenesis and differential diagnosis of patients suffering from headaches. This program, conducted by neurologists, is assisting examiners in the differential diagnosis of post-traumatic neurosis and traumatic neurosis and traumatic encephalopathy.

Major effort was made during the year to provide accurate diagnosis and treatment to all veterans suffering from neurologic disease. Full-time neurologists were given the opportunity of increasing their proficiency by in-service training, other physicians were afforded refresher courses in neurology, and staffs of the smaller hospitals (with no full-time neurologist) were encouraged to utilize the services of their attending and consultant neurologists. Alteration or construction projects were recommended in VA stations to facilitate the care and treatment of neurologic patients. In some instances, this resulted in the establishment of a neurology section in hospitals in which there had not been a separate unit for neurologic patients. Effort was made to assure the availability to each installation of diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, without use of which qualified neurologists and ancillary staff members cannot completely exercise their full capacities.

The epilepsy program, devoted to the total readjustment of epileptics, at the VA Center, Los Angeles, Calif., progressed to the operational stage. From the results accomplished in the treatment of epileptics through the combined medical, social, and economic approach, it will later be possible to determine the potentialities—both from a humanitarian and economic standpoint—of such a program and to evaluate accurately the indications for the establishment of a similar program in all of the larger VA stations. The National Veterans Epilepsy Center at the Framingham, Mass., VA hospital has continued to increase its activities relative to research and toward the evaluation of new methods of diagnosis and treatment of veterans suffering from convulsive disorders. The film “Seizure” was produced, depicting modern diagnostic and treatment methods in epilepsy and emphasizing social and economic factors involved in rehabilitation of the patient. By use of a new form, Seizure and Medication Record, efforts were made to assure that the most effective therapeutic regimen had been established by correlating the number of seizures with the amount and type of medication received.

Electro-encephalographic laboratories have been established in eight additional hospitals. In nine hospitals, outmoded electro-encephalographs were replaced or additional channels were supplied. This was necessary to assure that these hospitals would have available equipment which would permit these laboratories to equal the accepted standards common to most VA stations having electro-encephalographic facilities. The request for electro-encephalography was combined with the interpretation thereof by means of a newly established Electro-encephalographic Report form.

With the assignment of two consultants as the professional VA components of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, more adequate and better coordinated facilities in neuropathology became available for maintaining neurology services of high caliber in the numerous VA hospitals. Sets of 100 neuropathologic slides, completed by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in coordination with VA medical illustration personnel, have been of great value to the VA hospitals for in-service training and residency training programs.

The three aphasia centers (VA hospitals at Framingham, Mass., Minneapolis, Minn., and Long Beach, Calif.) have continued to afford language retraining to veterans afflicted with language disorders of an aphasic or psychogenic origin. The number of aphasic veterans exceeds the capacity of the special VA aphasia centers and treatment has been provided largely through the use of contract speech clinics, most of which are under the auspices of a medical school.

The clinical psychology training program, carried on with the cooperation of 40 leading universities during the past 4 years, requires a 4-year training period leading to the doctorate in psychology, with concurrent clinical experience for trainees as part-time employees of the Veterans Administration. Of those who have completed training, 80 percent have come on duty with the Veterans Administration. Over 10 percent more have accepted teaching positions in universities, where they will assist in training. Of especial interest is the contribution made by trainees during the training

period. Taking the place of a technician group, they have consistently performed at a much higher level than would have been true of a technician group, and have demonstrated an unusual degree of professional competence. With the number in the clinical psychology training program continuing at 700, it was expected that 125 to 150 trainees would graduate annually and would permit the gradual staffing of clinical psychologists in all VA hospitals, of which one-half at present have no clinical psychologists.

Clinical psychologists trained in research and working in a clinical setting are beginning to make a definite contribution to basic knowledge and methods in the mental health field. Although this development is nationwide, nowhere is it more evident or advanced than in the Veterans Administration. Four new psychodiagnostic tests, developed and standardized by VA clinical psychologists, have already achieved national prominence. Research studies of the psychotherapeutic process are already beginning to advance knowledge in this field. Clinical psychologists, under psychiatric supervision, have conducted individual and group psychotherapy, thereby helping to meet the needs of the increasing patient load, and relieving the difficult situation caused by the shortage of psychiatrists. In general medical and surgical hospitals, clinical psychologists have extended the use of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for patients with tuberculosis, aphasia, paraplegia, and other medical and surgical conditions.

Progress has been made in utilizing the research opportunities in the Veterans Administration in a coordinated fashion. Of major importance was the initiation of pilot studies related to psychiatry, neurology, and psychology. Particular attention has been given during this year to projects dealing with the care of chronic patients.

The lobotomy research project for determining the effectiveness of this method of treatment of schizophrenic patients was continued at five VA hospitals. Of especial note is the development of an apparatus which permits an examiner, while determining a patient's capacity to form new concepts, to recognize when certain specified elements are interfering with his arriving at the concept. This represents a major technical advance for investigating a broad and important psychological area and in determining certain of the effects of lobotomy. A new method for recording descriptions of psychiatric patients and their behavior, which is more comparable, accurate, and useful than any heretofore developed was utilized in the lobotomy project. A survey was made of lobotomy operations performed in VA hospitals through September 1950.

Closely related to the lobotomy research project are the studies which have been conducted with the Northport schedules for the descriptive ratings of symptoms and behavior of hospitalized psychiatric patients. These studies aim toward the development of criteria of improvement and of the effectiveness of treatment of psychiatric and neurologic patients. The refinement and improvement of clinical classification techniques, and therapeutic treatment regimens of psychiatric and neurologic disorders, have as their goal shorter periods of hospitalization and the prevention of rehospitalization.

Tuberculosis

At the end of fiscal year 1951, a total of 14,327 tuberculosis beds were in operation, distributed as follows: 7,041 in 18 tuberculosis hospitals; 5,500 in general medical and surgical hospitals; and 1,786 in neuropsychiatric hospitals. At the same time, 759 beds in tuberculosis hospitals were utilized for the treatment of general medical and surgical patients. Although the total number of tuberculosis hospitals remained the same since June 30, 1950, a net gain of 210 operating tuberculosis beds was shown for all types of hospitals. Newly activated tuberculosis beds in general medical and surgical hospitals accounted for 150 of the total beds gained. One special unit, the first of a planned series for the treatment of tuberculosis complicated by neuropsychiatric disorders, was completed during fiscal year 1951.

Increased difficulties in the recruitment of physicians trained or experienced in tuberculosis prevailed during the fiscal year. These difficulties have applied equally to other professional and technical personnel necessary for the activation of additional beds. As a result of staffing difficulties, over 2,052 tuberculosis beds were not in operation.

Investigation into the chemotherapy of tuberculosis which was initiated by the Veterans Administration in 1946, in cooperation with the Army and Navy, was continued through fiscal year 1951. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 42 VA hospitals playing an active role in the study. The number of cases being studied has increased to more than 10,000. The study has resolved itself fundamentally into examining the comparative value of a series of dosage schedules. One of these now under examination (the combined-interrupted regimen) gives such promise of delaying the development of resistance by the bacilli causing tuberculosis that it is anticipated that treatment can be continued for much longer periods of time than has heretofore been possible. The tenth annual Streptomycin Conference, attended by over 200 physicians, was held in Atlanta, Ga., during January 1951. The transactions have been published and distributed; the European distribution has become increasingly large. A fourth report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry concerning the status of the study has been accepted for publication by the Journal of the American Medical Association. A physician of the Veterans Administration has been invited to talk on the same subject before an International Tuberculosis Conference in Paris, France, in September 1951.

The tuberculosis case-finding survey program was further implemented during the fiscal year to meet the many phases of this extensive program covering patients and employees in all VA stations. During the first 18 months of the operation of this program, 1,131,360 patients and employees were surveyed for chest pathology. An average of 51,500 patients and 11,500 employees were X-rayed monthly. In these 2 groups, an average of 368 active cases, 1,000 inactive cases, and 450 suspected cases were found each month. The extent of disease among patients in the active cases found was: minimal, 25 percent; moderately advanced, 40 percent; and far advanced, 35 percent. Among employees 75 percent of the active cases found were minimal, 20 percent moderately advanced, and 5 percent far advanced. The tuberculosis case-finding survey program has clearly demonstrated its effectiveness in discovering unsuspected tuberculosis.

Work proceeded in decentralizing the tuberculosis case register to the VA regional offices. Many regional offices had already completed the preliminary work and were maintaining the registers on a current basis. The regional offices already maintaining good working tuberculosis case registers were in possession of an effective tool in the tuberculosis control program and were assured of continuity of service to every patient. The registers provided a reliable source of appraisal of the program and effective means for coordination in followup work.

During fiscal year 1951, postgraduate medical education was continued and a total of 89 full-time VA physicians were given special training in tuberculosis and other forms of pulmonary disease, thoracic surgery, pneumothorax therapy, and pulmonary function determination.

In-service training of full-time physicians in VA hospitals is regarded as vitally essential and a program to be continued through the physician's period of service with the Veterans Administration, regardless of grade, title, or duties. Staff conferences, clinical-pathological conferences, ward rounds with attendings, and lectures by outstanding specialists all contributed to the in-service training program. Interhospital seminars were continued and added to the educational features of the tuberculosis program. Some of these meetings were held jointly with neighboring non-Federal hospitals, while others were purely VA-sponsored. Other seminars covered rehabilitation, thoracic surgery, social service, educational therapy, and the consecutive admission case reviews.

Investigation into various aspects of tuberculosis bacteriology was continued at the general medical research laboratories of several VA hospitals.

Further development and installation of precautionary measures in the control of tuberculosis continued in all tuberculosis hospitals and tuberculosis units of general medical and neuropsychiatric hospitals. These procedures were designed to afford protection for patients and personnel alike and augment other effective tuberculosis control methods previously adopted.

There was a steady increase in the number of published articles in journals on pulmonary diseases contributed by VA physicians. Also, at each of the major national association meetings there were one or more VA exhibits, several of which received national recognition for their outstanding quality. In addition, there was increased participation of VA physicians in scientific programs of these national association meetings.

Paraplegic Affairs

The existence of the many problems surrounding the treatment, including the rehabilitation, of paraplegic patients has paradoxically enough been engendered by the very advent of those outstanding advances in modern medicine which have permitted these severely disabled individuals to remain alive and, in many instances, to resume their places in society and engage in certain more or less productive activities. Prior to World War II, paraplegics almost invariably succumbed to the overwhelming infections and other serious complications attending such disabilities, and those very few who did manage to recover became almost helpless invalids for the remainder of their abbreviated life spans.

On June 15, 1950, a special committee was appointed by the President to review veterans' hospitalization programs and needs of disabled veterans, with special attention to the problems of paraplegics and amputees. One of its recommendations was that a coordinator for paraplegic affairs be appointed to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration. A similar recommendation, arrived at independently and differing only in organizational setup, was presented by the VA Board of Chief Consultants. In order to determine the most feasible course of action, the Chief Medical Director on March 16, 1951, appointed a committee to study the existing problems. This committee determined that future policies and procedures of the Veterans Administration relating to paraplegic patients should be predicated upon the proper answers to two questions:

1. In view of the probable increase in the paraplegic patient load as a result of the Korean conflict, and the inability of paraplegia centers to discharge certain patients when medically indicated, what additional facilities should be provided for paraplegic patients?

2. What measures should be taken to effect the more prompt discharge of paraplegic patients from the paraplegia centers?

In May 1951 there were 1,665 paraplegic patients in VA hospitals, 1,001 of whom had traumatic cord injuries. Of the total, 1,314 paraplegic patients were receiving treatment from the VA hospitals designated as paraplegia centers. Military hospitals had, up to that time, transferred 61 Korean casualty paraplegics to the Veterans Administration.

During fiscal year 1951, specially adapted housing was certified as medically feasible for 212 paraplegics in accordance with Public Law 702, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 286, Eighty-first Congress. In this same period, 270 plans for specially adapted housing for paraplegic patients were approved by the central office board.

On June 28, 1951, a coordinator of paraplegic affairs of the Department of Medicine and Surgery was appointed to take office July 1, 1951. In effecting this appointment, the recommendations of the President's Committee and of the Board of Chief Consultants were to be implemented. It will be the responsibility of the coordinator to: (1) establish and insure the maintenance of minimum professional standards in all paraplegic activities, and (2) coordinate the activities of all medical offices concerned with the care of paraplegic patients.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

The function of physical medicine and rehabilitation is to provide diagnostic techniques and appropriate specialized therapy to: (1) contribute to the more prompt recovery and shorter hospital stay of patients with acute medical or surgical problems; (2) assist the long-term or handicapped patient in adjusting to the demands of an appropriate posthospital economic and social environment in order to reduce the possibility of readmission; and (3) help the patient whose discharge is improbable to achieve a measure of independence within the hospital which will reflect savings in the cost of his hospitalization.

Specifically, physical medicine and rehabilitation therapy is designed to restore function to the maximum level of which the patient is capable; to qualitatively and quantitatively evaluate the degree of impairment and extent of residual capacity for social and economic activities involved in the rehabilitation objectives determined as appropriate for him; and to furnish practical and effective motivation for rehabilitation.

On recommendation of the Board of Chief Consultants in 1949, physical medicine and rehabilitation bed services comprising 992 beds had been established in 34 VA general medical and surgical and tuberculosis hospitals. The number of beds assigned to hospitals where this service is currently authorized depends upon the local need for this specialized service, and the size of the hospital. The purpose of this action is to provide more effective rehabilitation treatment for long-term patients with conditions, including those of a chronic nature, which may be expected to respond to intensive rehabilitation therapies. These beds are active in the treatment of patients and not for the relief of frozen beds in other services.

During the fiscal year, the number of VA hospitals authorized to establish residencies in physical medicine and rehabilitation was increased to 13. However, because of the difficulty in recruiting doctors interested in entering such residencies, only eight residents were in training at the close of the year. Two physicians who completed their residency training during the year were assigned to two of the larger VA hospitals. There was continual need for filling the balance of the authorized residencies, and for recruiting doctors already trained in physical medicine and rehabilitation to fill positions in these services at many VA hospitals. In order to meet part of this need, 15 selected full-time chiefs or acting chiefs in physical medicine and rehabilitation at various VA hospitals were given an intensive course of training during the year, at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, in the fundamental therapies provided by this service.

Procedures for the VA program of clinical training for physical therapy trainee-students were issued during the year to VA field stations and schools of physical therapy approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. The clinical training program was expanded to include the VA hospitals at Livermore, Calif.; Montrose, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Butler, Pa.; and the regional office at Philadelphia, Pa. A total of 16 general medical and surgical, 4 neuropsychiatric, and 3 tuberculosis hospitals, and 4 regional offices have been approved for such affiliation. The University of Wisconsin and the Permanente Hospital, Oakland and Vallejo, Calif., were added to the list of affiliating schools, making a total of 21 of the 29 schools approved by the American Medical Association. This clinical training program continues to serve as an excellent source of recruitment and also maintains at a high professional level the interest and efficiency of all VA physical therapists concerned with the training program. Three hundred physical therapy trainee-student applications were processed during the 1950-51 school year.

In continuation of efforts to combine the physical therapy units of regional and VA offices showing a decrease in patient load with the physical medicine

and rehabilitation service in nearby hospitals, four regional and two VA office physical therapy units were discontinued and their activity transferred. Equipment was declared surplus to depots or to the receiving hospital, and personnel were transferred to hospitals where there was a shortage in this category. The action taken resulted in economy of personnel, space, and equipment. Evaluation of physical therapy programs will be made in other regional and VA offices in respect to justification of their continued operation.

Although losses to the armed services were not so great during the latter part of fiscal year 1951, the physical medicine and rehabilitation treatment program was seriously affected by the total fiscal year 1951 losses. Recruitment for old and new hospitals in isolated areas continued to be a problem. However, as schools of physical therapy continue to increase in enrollment, a more even geographic distribution of therapists is expected for the future.

The function of corrective therapy is to afford physical measures, in the form of exercise and activity, to the veteran-patient as part of his total rehabilitation. Retention and recruitment of corrective therapy personnel during the fiscal year 1951 were successful, even though a requirement of clinical practice, as well as specialized collegiate training, went into effect during that period. An increasing number of colleges and universities have made provisions for students of physical education to obtain, both at the undergraduate and graduate level, courses which include clinical practice for the application of adapted physical education in rehabilitation. These provisions have greatly benefited corrective therapy by providing students with training more closely correlated with medical treatment and thereby have made available for recruitment, personnel better qualified to meet the treatment needs of the veteran-patient.

The development of the eclectic psychiatric approach to the chronic catatonic patient, initiated approximately 5 years ago by the VA Hospital, Danville, Ill., has continued in VA hospitals. During the year, a treatment and demonstration clinic was inaugurated at the VA Hospital, Roanoke, Va. Over an 8-week period, eight patients were subjected to intensive psychotherapeutic activities. A final evaluation was made, based upon a comparison of results with a control group who received the usual orthodox treatment. The comparative improvement of the group receiving specialized treatment was highly satisfactory. It was decided to continue the special clinic for the referral of negativistic catatonic patients and other categories of regressed psychotics, utilizing the personnel specially trained. While this new clinic at the VA Hospital, Roanoke, has been in operation but a short period, three of the eight patients initially treated have been discharged on trial visits and four have shown some improvement. The evaluation at the VA Hospital, Roanoke, following similar clinics at the VA Hospitals, Danville, Ill., and Topeka, Kans., involving this specialized treatment for 260 catatonic patients, has given validity to this technique.

In a controlled study of 49 hyperactive neuropsychiatric patients at the VA Hospital, Perry Point, Md., a corrective therapy resocialization regimen, along with participation of the patient in other physical medicine and rehabilitation activities, led to a 67 percent reduction in the number of tubs and packs required. Eighteen neuropsychiatric hospitals reported

similar substantial reductions in the number of packs and tubs necessary for disturbed patients as a result of corrective therapy treatments.

A VA film, "Activity for Schizophrenia, a Corrective Therapy Technique," was selected by the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association for their national meetings and was televised over the CBS network.

A manual describing technical procedures involved in treating the apparently deteriorated schizophrenic patient of the catatonic type on the basis of activity and reeducation, was prepared by the medical and corrective therapy personnel of central office and the VA Hospital, Danville, Ill., and during the fiscal year was disseminated to leading psychiatrists for their comments. The manual is expected to constitute a most important original contribution to the treatment of the chronic catatonic patient and to serve as a guide to a more effective approach to other categories of regressed psychotics.

VA corrective therapists submitted 15 professional articles to central office during the fiscal year for approval for publication, and 13 were published in professional journals.

Greater emphasis by occupational therapy has been placed on (1) specific treatment for physical disabilities, (2) alleviation of mental and emotional stress and strain, and (3) motivation of the patient to a more normal life outside the hospital, or within a sheltered environment, by the scientific use of remedial activities in relation to the treatment objective.

The clinical training program for occupational therapy students was expanded to include students from three additional schools, and two additional VA stations were authorized for such internship. During the year, 145 students from 23 schools received training in 14 hospitals, an increase of 40 over fiscal year 1950. A significant increase in the number of students applying for occupational therapy internship in VA tuberculosis hospitals was noted.

The percentage of former occupational therapy students who received appointments in the Veterans Administration steadily increased. It had reached approximately 31 percent by the end of the fiscal year.

A major problem has been the inability to fill vacancies in supervisory positions due to the involuntary recall of occupational therapists to the Armed Forces. In some instances, the only occupational therapist on duty at the hospital has been recalled. As of June 30, 1951, 17 hospitals did not have a chief occupational therapist. The number of subprofessional personnel has increased noticeably, particularly in neuropsychiatric hospitals. It has been necessary to substitute such personnel for trained therapists.

The function of education therapy in the medical rehabilitation of hospitalized patients was more clearly defined during the fiscal year to insure greater effectiveness in the medical care of patients with conditions predisposing to prolonged hospitalization, and for whom it is important that maximum rehabilitation procedures be available. It is the function of this therapy to serve as a means of measuring mental and physical work capacities of the patient, to provide for the physician a method of compiling objective data regarding the mental activity level and progressive changes

in response to treatment, to help prevent or minimize deconditioning phenomena associated with extended bed rest, and to motivate patients to participate in medical planning for posthospital rehabilitation goals commensurate with abilities and disabilities. In carrying out this function, data of diagnostic value are furnished for use of the physician.

The workload studies of educational therapists in different sizes and types of VA hospitals begun during the previous fiscal year have been continued. The data developed indicated that specialized personnel in the smaller general medical and surgical hospitals are not necessary, except where there are significant numbers of long-term patients, including the tuberculous and neuropsychiatric. The educational therapy units of all general medical and surgical hospitals, which do not meet the criteria established, have therefore been discontinued. Increased emphasis has been placed on patient care in tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals, and the larger general medical and surgical hospitals with bed services for patients with these disabling conditions, where educational therapy can make a greater contribution to rehabilitation. This has made possible economies in personnel amounting to approximately 20 percent of staff on duty in this therapy.

The function of manual arts therapy is to provide medically prescribed treatment through graded activities and simulated work situations for testing, measuring, and developing work capacity and emotional adjustment for the patient. It furnishes data of medical importance and assists in planning for and establishing the potentialities of the patient in reference to his posthospital rehabilitation goal, or his adjustment to a sheltered environment, if discharge is not feasible. A progressive course material outline was developed and made available to field stations to present a new analytical approach for the treatment of patients. The outline sets forth progressive stages of accomplishment in terms of skills developed, projects employed, physical and mental requirements, and application to rehabilitation.

A training course in the techniques of light mechanics was held at the VA Hospital, Castle Point, N. Y., from July 10 to July 28, 1950. Several therapists from selected hospitals were trained in the treatment procedures involved. The light mechanics techniques make it possible to simulate work situations as found in many different occupations demanding a minimum of physical effort. The training course incorporated in its curriculum the demands of practically every occupation where small articles are processed, small tools utilized, and the work performed in a semi-sedentary or sedentary position. Because of the effectiveness of the light mechanics course in assisting the physiatrist to measure, test, and evaluate the patient's work capacity, several hospitals have requested that this new technique become a part of their physical medicine and rehabilitation service. The light mechanics course has been established in 10 general medical and surgical, and tuberculosis hospitals.

Rehabilitation of newly blinded veterans aims to provide the basic and remedial therapy to produce physical and psychological adjustment to life without sight. To care for servicemen blinded in the present military

action in Korea, the central basic and remedial adjustment unit for the blind at the VA Hospital, Hines, Ill., was expanded from 1 advanced unit of 9 beds to 3 units of 9 beds, and 1 preliminary unit of 13 beds in the ophthalmology section was added. This expansion followed an agreement with the Department of Defense that, because of the relatively small number of blind casualties, and because the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration had in operation an effective unit of this type for blinded veterans, the best interests of the patients would be served by a unified program in the Veterans Administration.

The newly blinded individual has been the exception rather than the rule in VA hospitals. The number of blind patients in VA hospitals during the past 5 years has been approximately 800. Of these, 400 were neuropsychiatric patients and 300 were chronic geriatric cases, the former averaging more than 90 percent tertiary syphilis. Rehabilitation procedures for these patients are performed by rehabilitation technicians, and include Braille reading and writing, the use of the talking-book, instruction in personal care, and some training in foot travel.

Audiology and speech correction services are provided to VA beneficiaries with speech and hearing disabilities to aid in their rehabilitation. With addition of Spanish-American War veterans under Public Law 791, Eighty-first Congress, the potential number who may require these services approximates 125,000. Four new VA audiology and speech correction clinics were activated and two additional civilian clinics made available to veterans under contract. At the end of the fiscal year, three VA clinics were under construction and four contracts were being negotiated. These 13 clinics, in addition to the 27 contract clinics, 1 Army, 1 Navy, and 1 VA clinic previously in use, will make these services available to veterans in approximately 50 regional areas.

To assist in overcoming the shortage of qualified personnel in this field, the 90-day audiology trainee program utilized the facilities of the audiology and speech correction center, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., and the audiology and speech correction clinic, VA Regional Office, New York. Students from eight different colleges and universities were enrolled.

A new type speech audiometer was developed in order to provide for a more satisfactory method of testing hearing acuity for rating purposes. This will be installed in all regional offices not served by a VA audiology and speech correction clinic, at which time a revision of the rating schedule for hearing disabilities will be inaugurated.

Regional offices and hospitals in the New England area were visited in order to acquaint those stations with the availability of audiological services in the audiology clinic, VA Regional Office, New York. Physicians from the otolaryngological services have been detailed to the Regional Office, New York, for orientation and instruction in the audiology clinic.

During fiscal year 1951, a total of 716 applications for assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing under the provisions of Public Law 702, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 286, Eighty-first Congress, were reviewed by the Specially Adapted Housing Board of the Department

of Medicine and Surgery. Of this number, specially adapted housing was certified as medically feasible for 685 applicants. During the same year, 935 sets of plans and drawings were examined and approved by the reviewing board.

Out-Patient Care

The out-patient program provides out-patient treatment, medical and dental, necessary medicines, prosthetic appliances, and other supplies for veterans who are in need of treatment for service-connected disabilities and disabilities which are adjunct to service-connected disabilities. Treatment is also provided for veterans pursuing a course of vocational training authorized under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, who are in need of medical care to avoid interruption of such training, and for pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II, when duly authorized. During fiscal year 1951, Public Law 791, Eighty-first Congress, provided for the furnishing of out-patient care to Spanish-American War veterans for any disability for which they may be in need of treatment.

In addition to the treatment activities, the out-patient program also serves other VA programs in the examinations provided to be used as a basis in determining eligibility for compensation, pension, and insurance benefits, and need for hospital or domiciliary care.

An out-patient clinic has been established in each of 70 regional offices and centers with regional office activities, as well as in many subsidiary VA offices. The following types of clinics have been established for out-patient care: general medical, general surgical, mental hygiene, tuberculosis follow-up, physiotherapy, dental, nutrition, social service, prosthetic and sensory aids, and pharmacy.

A substantial number of the veterans eligible for and requesting out-patient treatment have some type of psychiatric disability. An effort has been made to provide treatment for these veterans at out-patient mental hygiene clinics or in private clinics on a contract basis, thus saving many hospital beds. Accordingly, well-appointed mental hygiene clinics have been established in many of the regional offices and in some of the VA offices.

A tuberculosis case-finding survey program has been established in each regional office. Routine chest X-ray examination of all patients reporting to the regional office has demonstrated its value as an important element of tuberculosis control. Where the workload justified it, physical therapy clinics were maintained in VA regional offices. In some instances, the proximity of a VA hospital has resulted in combining the out-patient physiotherapy clinic with the hospital clinic. The availability of these physiotherapy clinics and units for examination and treatment in physiotherapy has been significant in reducing the number of hospital admissions.

Orthopedic prosthetic appliance clinic teams have been established in 30 regional offices. An average of 600 amputees and prosthetic wearers have been seen monthly. Muscle reeducation and gait ambulation have been an intensive part of this treatment program.

The audiology and speech correction sections of the out-patient clinic are responsible for providing hearing and speech rehabilitation services to eligible veterans. To discharge this responsibility, complete and specific rehabilitation services have been made available to 29 regional areas through VA field stations and contracts with civilian, Army, and Navy clinics.

During fiscal year 1951, the home-town nursing care program was established as an out-patient activity. This program enlists the aid of community nursing organizations to give the eligible veteran home nursing when indicated. The 402 contracts with community nursing agencies covered 38 States. This program has enabled many veterans with service-connected disabilities to be released from hospitals at an earlier date than previously, and to recuperate at home under the care of their private physicians with the aid of community nurses.

An expanded home-town medical care program has been in operation since 1946, in order to provide for veterans who could not be treated conveniently at VA clinics. This program has saved veterans many hours they would otherwise have been required to use in traveling to and from VA clinics, some of which would have been lost from their work. The convenience of treatment in their own home towns and the privilege of being treated by doctors of their own choice have made this plan highly acceptable to veterans. Throughout the United States, some 100,000 physicians participated in the home-town medical care plan during fiscal year 1951.

At the end of the fiscal year, the home-town medical program was in effect in 37 States and Territories. In 22 of these States, direct agreements between the Veterans Administration and State medical societies governed fee payments to participating physicians; in 15 States the plan was operating through intermediary organizations recommended and approved by the State medical societies. Even though a State agreement is in force in the State in which the veteran lives, the veteran may select any reputable physician for his treatment. The physician need not be a member of the State medical society, provided he is licensed in the State to practice medicine and is in good standing in his community.

In addition to the home-town medical program, a home-town dental care program was in effect in all States and Territories of the United States during fiscal year 1951. The consultant program for out-patient dental activities was expanded in order to insure the continuance and improvement in the high type of dental care now provided for veterans.

Agreements were in effect in 24 States for home-town osteopathic services. Although no agreements were in effect in the remaining States and in the District of Columbia, fee-basis osteopathic physicians were used in these States for the treatment of entitled veterans under direct supervision of VA offices. A home-town pharmacy program was in operation in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii.

Dental Care

A major factor limiting dental care to veterans during fiscal year 1951 was the lack of adequate funds for the authorization of out-patient dental treatment. Veterans receive dental care either as out-patients or in-

patients. Out-patient service is rendered either by VA dental clinics located in regional offices and VA offices, or by participating (fee-basis) dentists. Treatment is rendered on an out-patient basis for pathological conditions which are service-connected. In-patient treatment is provided for hospitalized veterans and members of domiciliary homes. These patients are entitled to whatever treatment is considered necessary to their rehabilitation, as well as that which is established as service-connected.

During the past year there was a decrease in the number of applications for out-patient dental treatment. A total of 598,674 applications were received during the fiscal year 1951, while during fiscal year 1950 there had been 800,295. This decline is attributed partly to the sharp upswing in national employment, the number of applications appearing to be inversely related to economic trends (during the third quarter of fiscal year 1950, 50,000 "excess" applications were received during the period of a minor economic recession); and also partly to the unavailability of sufficient funds which had some discouraging effect upon the number of applicants.

Applications from veterans who had previous episodes of treatment continued to increase during 1951. Approximately 40 percent of all applications received were in this category.

The home-town dental program is a program wherein local practitioners participate with the Veterans Administration on a fee basis in furnishing dental care to veterans who express a desire for their services. This program was confronted with an increased number of cases pending, which included approximately 46,000 treatment cases not authorized because of lack of funds.

Approximately 58,000 participating dentists continued their affiliations with the Department of Medicine and Surgery, receiving approximately \$26,702,000 for services rendered veterans on authorizations from the Veterans Administration. With the limited number of staff dentists employed, the practice of concentrating on dental examinations in VA clinics and authorizing the excess treatment load to participating dentists was continued. Of the dental cases completed during the fiscal year, approximately 62 percent (261,503) of the examination cases and 22 percent (76,036) of the treatment cases were completed in VA clinics; while 38 percent (163,304) of the examination cases and 78 percent (272,356) of the treatment cases were completed by participating dentists.

As of June 30, 1950, VA dental fee schedules were frozen pending the outcome of studies by a special committee representing the dental profession and the Dental Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Results of these studies were compiled, and on June 15, 1951, authority was granted for the renegotiation of fee schedules at State levels. However, it was decided that before any upward revision of the fee schedule would be considered, it must be supported by ample justification based on factual evidence, and must represent a fee which is equitable for the Government, as well as for the participating dentist. All requests for revision of the fee schedule must be accompanied by the findings of a survey of the fees paid for dental treatment within the area of jurisdiction of the State dental society. For the purpose of making these surveys, the board of trustees of the American Dental Association made available to the component societies the advice

and facilities of its Bureau of Economic Research and Statistics to assure uniformity of terminology and procedure. In the best interest of the Government, the eligible veteran, and the dentist, a close liaison has been maintained with the Council of Dental Health of the American Dental Association.

A projected study of the dental treatment requirements in domiciliary homes was developed during the fiscal year. This was the first attempt to ascertain the potential workload in this large group of veterans. From this study it is planned that these veterans will receive more adequate dental care, and that appropriate staffing for these installations may be achieved.

Research studies on workload and staffing requirements were continued. Indications are that use of a greater number of trained subprofessional personnel will result in better efficiency and more economical operation of dental clinics. Continuation of this timing study in regard to staffing requirements will develop a sound basis for arriving at a staffing pattern by providing data which had not heretofore been available.

Faced with the loss of professional personnel to the Armed Forces, every effort was made to maintain the service provided by the VA regional offices and hospitals at the most efficient level and the highest quality. Vacancies created by this emergency were filled, for the most part, by transfer between stations. Due to consideration of the reemployment rights of those dentists called to active duty, it was necessary to limit the appointment of new applicants to fill all the existing vacancies. As of June 30, 1951, there were 446 full-time dentists on duty in VA regional offices and 439 assigned to VA hospital and domiciliary dental clinics. In order to maintain a proper balance in the various age groups of the professional personnel, a recruitment program was developed in which representatives of the Dental Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery appeared before the graduating classes of dental schools throughout the country, pointing out the advantages and possibilities for dentists in the Veterans Administration. Students demonstrating high scholastic qualifications were invited to submit applications for employment. As a result of this recruitment program, a considerable number of applications were received.

Because of the need for professional and subprofessional personnel thoroughly trained in the aseptic techniques, a research project was instituted for the development of more effective methods of handling tuberculous patients in the dental clinics and providing adequate protection for non-tuberculous patients, as well as for VA personnel. A team composed of a physician, dentist, and nurse devoted considerable time to this project to develop an appropriate aseptic technique which will be practicable from an operational point of view, and provide reasonable protection. Some of the problems involved are methods of sterilizing materials and appliances prior to their referral to the dental laboratory for fabrication, dissemination of dust in trimming models, sterilization of contaminated instruments and equipment, direct infection of VA employees, and identification and disposal of contaminated linen.

During the fiscal year, 139 dentists were enrolled in eight universities for postgraduate courses, designed to raise the standards of dental care. These

courses vary in length from 2 days to 3 weeks. For the purpose of coordinating educational and other mutual problems, seven conferences were held at advantageous locations throughout the field.

Psychiatric patients in VA hospitals present both a difficult and different problem insofar as oral health and patient management is concerned. A psychiatric training course for dentists was inaugurated at the VA Hospital, Topeka, Kans., to furnish training in certain aspects of psychiatric illness, which will enable the dentists to adapt their therapeutic procedures to the special needs of the psychiatric patient, and to orient dentists in effective coordination of their activities with psychiatrists as a total health service. Seven full-time VA dentists attended this initial course. It is planned to continue such courses, in order that VA dentists will be better qualified to treat psychiatric patients, and to integrate this service with that of the psychiatrist and psychologist.

Approximately 430 dental consultants and attendants occupying 510 positions had been appointed. These men handled difficult cases beyond the ability of the general dentist on duty. They presented lectures and demonstrations to the staff and collaborated with central office on problems in the field. The valuable services rendered to the Veterans Administration by these men is reflected in the high standard of dental care they have aided in establishing.

The program instituted last year to provide radiation protection for VA personnel working with, and adjacent to, dental X-ray units was continued. In addition to lead-lining of the X-ray rooms and screens for the operators, a device for the measurement of X-ray exposure to the individual has been made available. It is worn like a pencil, and quickly reveals at any time the amount of radiation to which the wearer has been exposed, thus affording an accurate check against this apparently harmless ray, which is a known hazard in excess amounts.

The central dental laboratories fabricate oral prosthetic appliances for VA stations located in their assigned areas. During the year, it was necessary to relocate and enlarge several of these laboratories due to the greatly increased workload. This increased demand for oral prosthetic appliances was brought about because of the increasing age of the veteran population, plus the enactment of Public Law 791, Eighty-first Congress, which granted medical and dental out-patient treatment to all veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection.

Research and Education

The combination of programs of research and education is an essential adjunct to the program of care and treatment of veteran-patients. It has as its aim the objective of providing and maintaining a high quality of medical care. Through the programs of research and education the Department of Medicine and Surgery has attracted to its employ outstanding professional, administrative, and management personnel. The research and education program includes clinical and laboratory research; the use of radioactive isotopes for research investigations, diagnosis and therapy; medical illustration activities utilized as visual educational aids; and teaching programs for residents, interns, clinical psychologists, dentists, physical

therapists, occupational therapists, nurses, dietitians, medical social workers, orthopedic mechanics, etc.

During the fiscal year, the medical research program continued to produce fruitful results within the limitations imposed upon the program by insufficient personnel and funds. The program continued to operate in four major phases: (1) research laboratories in VA hospitals; (2) intra-VA research projects conducted in VA hospitals and clinics; (3) contractual research, exclusive of prosthetic contracts; and (4) prosthetic research, including contracts in the field of prosthetic appliances, orthopedic braces, and sensory aids.

The research laboratory phase of the program included both radioisotope units and general medical research laboratories. At the close of fiscal year 1951, a total of 74 laboratories in these two categories were in operation. It is the ultimate aim that a general medical research laboratory be established in every VA hospital affiliated with a medical school and operating under the guidance of a Deans Committee. These laboratories are a necessary adjunct to the training of intern and resident physicians and dentists and other professional personnel, and are essential in providing hospital care. At the beginning of fiscal year 1951, a total of 52 general medical research laboratories were functioning in VA hospitals and eight additional laboratories were established and began functioning prior to the end of the fiscal year. Setbacks in construction of new hospitals and personnel and budget limitations will preclude the opening of more than seven additional laboratories during the next fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1951, radioisotope units were operating in 14 VA hospitals and it was planned that six additional units be established in new VA hospitals which are scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1952. Twelve additional units were planned in newly completed hospitals in fiscal year 1953. Although the VA radioisotope program was not initiated until late in 1947, it has progressed rapidly and presently occupies a position of recognized leadership in the medical application of atomic energy. Radioactive isotopes for utilization in these units were obtained from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Atomic Energy Commission, and were employed in three closely related fields: (a) clinical diagnosis, (b) medical treatment, and (c) research related to medical problems. The use of the material in this manner contributed greatly to improve medical care and treatment through improved medical and clinical diagnosis and, in selected cases, through improved irradiation treatment. Radioisotopes have been used to advantage in the treatment of patients with hyperthyroidism and in the treatment of polycythemia vera (characterized by excessive numbers of red blood cells). Another outstanding achievement was the use of a new type of diagnostic instrument, the scintillation counter, which in studying diseases of the thyroid gland permits the use of a tracer dose of radioactive iodine in such a small amount as not to be harmful even if given repeatedly to the same individual. The value of the scintillation counter has been demonstrated with patients at the VA Center, Los Angeles, Calif. Studies were under way to adapt this apparatus to diagnosis and localization of brain tumors and in studying the pumping efficiency of the heart.

The contractual component of the research program covers that area of medical research which may be accomplished more economically by contractual agreement with nonprofit institutions, in that qualified personnel in a particular area, equipment, and laboratory facilities are already available. The use of the facilities of these institutions, primarily in medical schools, makes unnecessary expenditures by the Veterans Administration for the purchase of equipment and laboratory facilities. Follow-up studies of the methods and results of treatment of diseases and injuries incurred by veterans while serving in the Armed Forces were the outstanding examples of the type of work accomplished in this phase of the research program. The advisory services of the National Research Council were obtained on proposed contractual research projects to determine their importance to veteran medical care, justification of cost, competence of the investigators to obtain satisfactory results, adequacy of the equipment and facilities of the institution, and whether or not the project was designed satisfactorily to attain the goal.

Intra-VA research projects functioned in the same manner as contractual projects except that they were accomplished within the agency by full-time personnel, but were not necessarily limited to follow-up studies. Examples of intra-VA research projects are special studies in lobotomy operations being carried out in neuropsychiatric hospitals, clinical evaluation of cortisone conducted in 14 selected hospitals, and localization of brain tumors by utilization of radioactive materials.

An extensive program of research was conducted in the field of prosthetic appliances, orthopedic braces, and sensory aids for the use of veteran beneficiaries. This phase of the research program was conducted at the VA prosthetic testing and development laboratory, and by contract with institutions having qualified scientists. Examples of the work accomplished are the development and testing of an electronic guidance for the blind, evaluation of newly developed artificial leg and arm devices, and testing of hearing aids and cords for durability.

The residency training program provided the means by which qualified physicians in the various medical specialties could be recruited for VA hospitals and clinics. As of June 15, 1951, there were 2,127 physicians receiving residency training in 18 specialties and subspecialties at 62 VA hospitals and 2 VA mental hygiene clinics. This project included approximately 355 individual residency programs under the supervision of 62 medical schools. The distribution of the residents in training was as follows:

Allergy	1	Otolaryngology	31
Anesthesiology	67	Pathology	61
Dermatology	17	Physical medicine	10
General surgery	515	Plastic surgery	7
Internal medicine	684	Psychiatry	337
Neurology	23	Pulmonary diseases	4
Neurosurgery	29	Radiology	106
Ophthalmology	43	Thoracic surgery	25
Orthopedic surgery	99	Urology	68

Many residents who completed their formal training during fiscal year 1951 accepted full-time positions on the staffs of VA hospitals and regional offices, while fulfilling the additional requirements of the American specialty boards.

An internship program at six VA teaching hospitals, in cooperation with eight medical schools, was in effect. Clinical clerkships were in operation at a number of hospitals. Further advances were made in developing and sponsoring training programs for other professional and technical personnel.

In addition to the above, there has been established in VA hospitals the program known as the Hospital Administrative Residency Training Program. This program has been approved by the American Hospital Association and its prime purpose is to indoctrinate full-time administrative personnel in the procedures and functions of good hospital operations and administration. Although this program has only recently been activated, the results expected will greatly assist the Department of Medicine and Surgery in providing qualified administrative personnel to VA stations.

The medical illustration program has contributed materially to medical research and to educational programs for professional and subprofessional groups. Medical illustration laboratories in 49 VA hospitals produced a considerable volume of illustrations for teaching, research, demonstration, and exhibition purposes.

During the year, production was completed on 8 major medical teaching films with an additional 11 films remaining in various stages of planning and production. These 19 films are the most important of a larger group, all of which were planned to fill specific training needs. Due to loss of key personnel, the medical film production program was sharply reduced. Film utilization was very active, however, as is shown by the distribution figures of approximately 500 bookings a month. During the year two films produced by the Veterans Administration received world-wide recognition at the Eleventh International Show of Cinematographic Art in Venice, Italy. "Journey Back" received first prize in the medical group and "Surgical Approaches to the Elbow Joint" received first prize in the surgical group.

The VA medical program was well represented at medical and other scientific meetings through the presentation of 40 new scientific exhibits which had showings at a total of 78 meetings. The opinion of the scientific world concerning the VA medical program is reflected by the regularity with which VA scientific exhibits received certificates of merit and honorable mentions at meetings where all higher awards are reserved for individual investigators.

Nursing

Nursing Service in the Veterans Administration assists the medical staff in the care of patients and promotes continual improvement in the quality of nursing care. These activities include nursing care in VA hospitals, in regional offices, clinics, and domiciliares, and the coordination of Nursing Service with other medical activities and with community agencies in the interest of the patient. This continuous program of improvement has been carried on by means of education and training programs for the 100 practical

nurses, 24,500 hospital attendants, and nearly 4,000 auxiliary personnel including maids, janitors, clerical workers, and others for whose performance the Nursing Service is responsible. The Nursing Service has also been responsible for the selection, assignment, and supervision of volunteer workers utilized in the Nursing Service of VA stations.

An important accomplishment during the fiscal year was the establishment of a recruitment procedure for alleviation of critical nurse shortages in VA hospitals. This plan was initiated because of a continuous shortage of nurses in tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals located in isolated areas. There are VA hospitals located in areas where recruitment has been exceptionally good and a number of applications are on file from qualified nurses. The plan established provides that a nurse accept assignment in a hospital where there is a critical shortage of nurses, with a provision for transfer to the hospital of choice after serving a period of at least 9 months to 1 year. As a basis for evaluation of the practical application of this plan, the procedure has been initiated at the VA hospitals at Oteen, N. C., and Outwood, Ky. Increased utilization of this procedure was planned in order to insure a more uniform staffing of VA hospitals and to include all hospitals where other methods to alleviate the continuous acute and critical shortage of nurses have been unsuccessful. In addition to the development of this new recruitment procedure, intensive recruitment efforts have been directed toward utilization of excess nurse applicants located in good recruitment areas for the benefit of hospitals less fortunately located.

Difficulty has also been encountered in the recruitment of qualified nurse personnel for supervisory, teaching, and administrative positions in existing stations and in VA hospitals being activated. Selected hospitals have been cooperative in training key personnel, evaluating nursing performance, and releasing nurses for assignment in hospitals where there are existing needs. This plan has resulted in the training of a number of potential candidates with placement of some in key positions in hospitals and regional offices. Plans are being formulated for the establishment of training centers in selected hospitals for the training of personnel in nursing specialties, such as operating room, central supply, tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric nursing, and training of new personnel who are candidates for key positions. The development of this plan should provide an efficiently operating procedure for training personnel in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

Where adequate facilities and trained personnel were available, affiliate nurse programs on the basic level are being developed. These affiliate programs provide for clinical experience in nursing specialties, such as neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis nursing, during the time the student is in the basic school of nursing. Six new affiliate nurse programs and one program for graduate nurses were activated during the year. Five of the new programs were in neuropsychiatric nursing and two in tuberculosis, making a total of 18 affiliate programs, with approximately 1,800 students completing these courses during the year.

Continued emphasis on in-service education programs for graduate nurses, and on-the-job training for the hospital attendant group and other non-professional personnel, has resulted in improved patient care and better utilization of nursing personnel.

Because of the increased burdens upon the Nursing Service, it became necessary to reduce the amount of leave for educational purposes. Approval has been recommended primarily for those nurses selecting advanced programs of study which will enable them to function in a specialized field of nursing in which recruitment of qualified personnel has been difficult.

In order to effect adequate preparation of nursing personnel for care of patients in event of an atomic explosion, a guide outline for orientation instruction in medical aspects of atomic explosion was prepared. A pilot course of instruction was given to 14 nurse instructors from VA hospitals with radioisotope units. Following this course, the guide outline will be revised and a plan for teaching all nursing personnel will be implemented during the next fiscal year.

In November 1950, part-time home nursing care became available for veteran-patients with the initiation of the VA community nursing program. Under this program, the Veterans Administration contracts with local community health nursing agencies to furnish home nursing care on a visit basis. At the end of the fiscal year, 402 community nursing agencies were under contract to provide this type of service. Many veterans were able to remain under continued medical treatment while still at home, because needed nursing care was furnished. Because safe home care is assured, it has been possible to grant leave from the hospital to some patients. Other veterans who remained in hospitals only because nursing care was still essential have been returned to their home communities with no break in the continuity of treatment. It is anticipated that as stations become more familiar with the community nursing program its use would increase markedly, particularly since the national trend toward home care has increased in recent years.

Social Service

The nature of a patient's illness, the way he responds to treatment, and his future maintenance of health are all affected by tensions and pressures under which he lives, his anxieties over his home circumstances and family relationships, and his use of the supplementary social and health resources which his community affords. Social Service, in collaboration with physicians, has concentrated on these factors, with a view to enhancing the quality of medical care for the individual patient. This work has continued in all types of VA field stations—hospitals, domiciliaries, regional offices, and about 90 VA offices.

At the beginning of this fiscal year, however, it became evident that carrying out certain responsibilities in the administration of medical care (not concerned solely with the maintenance of its quality) was being complicated by patients' personal and social problems and that more attention should be given them in relation to these administrative matters. Three such areas were selected for concentrated work—the waiting lists, rejections for hospital treatment, and the length of stay in hospitals.

Practically all regional offices have made it the regular social service procedure to interview all tuberculous applicants for hospitalization and all applicants for domiciliary care. Most tuberculosis hospitals, either di-

rectly or through the regional office, have been similarly interviewing or writing those persons necessarily placed on their waiting list, and offering them interim assistance. This has enabled tuberculous veterans to make more advantageous use of the waiting period to arrange their personal affairs and become better prepared for hospital admission. In addition, their referral to other community and social health agencies has tended to prevent further deterioration of their health during the waiting period.

Social Service in regional offices and domiciliaries has helped applicants for domiciliary care to find a satisfactory alternative to domiciliary care, whenever possible. The help of community social agencies has been invaluable in this connection.

Allied to the waiting list problem is the problem of veterans whose applications for hospitalization are rejected. It became the established social work procedure during the fiscal year at most hospitals to interview such applicants to explore the problem leading them to seek VA hospitalization. Definite referral of such applicants to more appropriate social and health agencies, e. g., a non-VA clinic from which they could receive aid, or an agency prepared to help with the relief of family welfare problems, has become the regular procedure. This represents a more constructive step from the veteran's viewpoint than a mere rejection. Further, it helps prevent deterioration in physical conditions currently requiring only out-patient treatment but which, if neglected, would require hospitalization.

Regional offices were increasingly concerned during the fiscal year with the social problems of elderly persons for which, in the past, institutionalization appeared the only solution. This problem has particularly affected Spanish-American War veterans. In working with these veterans, Social Service in regional offices has attempted to arrange out-patient treatment so as to preclude the necessity for their leaving their own homes. This objective has been fostered by referrals to supplementary community resources that can help meet their social needs—housing, recreation, companionship, etc. Such service has enabled many Spanish-American War veterans to maintain their independence and avoid hospital or domiciliary care.

Four social service procedures were developed during the year to help reduce the length of the patient's stay in a hospital or domiciliary:

1. The initiation of planning with patients having chronic general medical or psychiatric conditions, and with their families and community social agencies, almost as soon as the patients are admitted. The purpose is to enable such patients to leave the hospital the moment medical care is no longer needed. This method is rapidly taking the place of the former referral of the patient to Social Service only 2 or 3 days before his medical care is completed.

2. The development of lists of community resources including data on their functions, eligibility requirements, etc. (especially nursing and convalescent care agencies), for use by patients who no longer need hospitalization.

3. The search for suitable boarding homes for those who have no home of their own to which to return upon leaving the hospital.

4. Providing the hospital, at the time of admission, with the social study prepared by the regional office in connection with hospital observation to determine the extent of psychiatric disability for compensation rating purposes.

Restoration to protected community living is the indicated therapeutic measure for many homeless psychiatric patients. Several neuropsychiatric hospitals made considerable progress in developing programs to enable such patients to become a part of private family life. At one hospital, over a period of 10 months, 18 such patients who had been hospitalized for an average of more than 8 years, were provided such an opportunity. A directive was prepared to facilitate the development of this form of social service at all neuropsychiatric hospitals and at general medical and surgical hospitals having psychiatric patients. The full implementation of such a program will not only provide suitable therapy for these patients who have funds of their own and would like to live outside the hospital, but will also release some beds for veterans with more acute illnesses. The success of this program depends on the adequacy of supervision by Social Service of the trial visit of psychiatric patients. Most hospitals have not had sufficient staff to place the program into full effect.

The problem of discharge against medical advice among tuberculous patients has been of major concern to Social Service, although limitations of staff have precluded greater concentration upon the problem. One aspect of this problem, however, did receive considerable attention during the year. A campaign was undertaken jointly with other personnel at all tuberculosis hospitals, and at those general medical and surgical hospitals having a considerable number of tuberculous patients, to encourage the maximum number of those whose health would be jeopardized by travel home and the festivities of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year, to remain in the hospital throughout that period. Many hospitals achieved markedly improved results over their records of previous years.

The number of veterans who were aided by Social Service during the fiscal year represented a caseload of 288,311. Social service interviews with these veterans or in their behalf totaled 1,210,406. In some cases, travel to the patient's home and community was required. A study of 10,862 interviews in November 1950 with 5,604 veterans, their families, local physicians, community social agencies, relief departments, etc., revealed that these interviews involved 168,102 miles of travel.

The effectiveness of the social service program depends on the skill of the social work personnel. In an effort to insure the highest possible skill in VA social service, completion of the 2-year graduate course in social work was established as the minimum educational requirement for social workers entering the VA service. This requirement has ensured among the staff greater ability to undertake more difficult and responsible work in relation to both the quality of medical care and its most effective use by veterans. It has also encouraged the schools of social work to recommend work in the Veterans Administration to their students as a career.

The central office social service exhibits developed over the past 3 years were also used to advantage in staff recruitment. These exhibits were en-

titled "Social Service in the Veterans Administration"; "Social Services in a Teaching Hospital"; "Social Services for the Hospitalized Veteran"; and "Social Services for the Tuberculous Veteran." During the fiscal year, these exhibits were displayed at 11 meetings or conferences. Social service has also been included in other VA medical exhibits.

Affiliation with 44 graduate schools of social work during the year provided the Veterans Administration with the stimulus and help of 318 students who secured their supervised field work at 63 VA stations. These students and others who learn from them about VA work and standards constitute an excellent recruitment resource. More than 60 of these students completed research projects on some aspect of VA social work, thus contributing the scrutiny of its procedure and program by social service offices.

VA stations participated in two major social work research projects—one on psychiatric social work practice in psychiatric hospitals and clinics, conducted by the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers; the other, on administration of a hospital social service department, conducted by the American Association of Medical Social Workers.

As a means of improving the skill of staff, concentrated efforts during the year were devoted to developing the quality of case supervision. Three-day institutes were held in seven locations for about one-third of the supervisory staff. It was planned to have all case supervisors participate in such institutes. Fifty-five other staff members attended summer or other short courses, with a view to increasing their contribution to the VA program.

The professional staff decreased from 1,310 on duty in April 1950, to 1,236 in April 1951. This decrease occurred primarily in regional offices, including their mental hygiene clinics.

Dietetics

Dietetics as an integral part of the medical program, responsible for the over-all planning and directing of the administrative, therapeutic, and educational aspects of food service to patients, continued to emphasize and develop improved standards of service. The ration pattern established last fiscal year served as an excellent means of budgetary control. It aided in improving food service to patients, furnishing nutritionally adequate dietary care as a part of their medical treatment, eliminated unnecessary waste through more accurate food estimates, and provided for standardized portion control. Minor adjustments in the pattern were necessary, however, to meet more satisfactorily local requirements and to insure patient satisfaction. Increased prices, particularly of meats, were still a problem.

The fluctuations of food usage within a hospital have been almost eliminated. Each month, from 100 to 125 hospitals have been able to keep food issuance within 5 ounces or less of their established daily patient allowance.

Since January 1951, new recipes have been developed, tested, and issued to the field at regular intervals. This project will continue indefinitely until an adequate file of tested recipes is established for each hospital. Preliminary plans were also worked out with Pennsylvania State College on a contract basis to assist with the work of recipe standardization.

New subsistence items were prepared in the test kitchen and those suitable for use by the Veterans Administration were standardized for central procurement. Several new equipment items were developed, tested, and standardized, resulting in improved efficiency and more effective personnel utilization. A test was run on plasticware, a polystyrene material, which was found to be resistant to stains, unbreakable, light weight, attractive, and economical. Recommendations were made that it replace the nylonware now in use for disturbed patients.

Approximately 65 percent of the hospitals were operating recognized nutrition clinics, located chiefly in general medical and surgical hospitals. There was an appreciable increase in the number of dietitians attending medical ward rounds, participating in medical conferences, and acting as a member of the patient treatment team. Activities such as these enabled the dietitian to correlate prescribed dietary care with the over-all medical treatment of the diseased condition.

Regional office nutrition clinics increased from 15 to 18. Detailed dietary guidance was given to an average of 3,500 patients monthly. Additional clinics will be established as medical staffs indicate a need for this service and as ceiling and funds are available. The expansion of activities in several selected regional office nutrition clinics to provide dietitians with supervised experience in clinic work was under consideration. These dietitians would then be better prepared to direct diet therapy and nutrition education programs in hospitals or in other regional offices.

A new method of diabetic diet calculation and meal planning, developed and sponsored by the American Dietetic Association, the Diabetic Branch of the United States Public Health Service, and the American Diabetic Association, was advocated for adoption in all VA hospitals. This simplified and flexible method eliminates former confusion encountered by patients when transferring from one location to another.

Educational programs for professional and nonprofessional personnel were continued. As of June 30, 1951, 346 dietetic interns had been graduated from the four VA training centers. Approximately 70 percent of these graduates have been appointed as dietitians in VA hospitals. Inasmuch as there existed a shortage of qualified dietitians, these appointments aided considerably in meeting the needs of the VA service. However, vacancies continued to exist at the staff level in isolated areas, despite recruitment efforts on the part of field stations and central office. Establishment of a fifth dietetic internship program at another VA hospital was proposed, to be in operation by July 1, 1952. This would bring the total number of dietetic intern positions to 108.

An affiliation for 6 months for dietetic interns was initiated in September 1950, at the VA Center, San Juan, P. R., under the auspices of the University of Puerto Rico.

Two institutes on dietetic service were conducted during the year. A total of 191 dietitians attended these educational sessions. One of these institutes was held at the VA Hospital, Hines, Ill., for therapeutic dietitians, attended by 25 dietitians. This was the beginning of a program planned to provide refresher training in conducting more effective nutrition educa-

tion programs. A 5-day institute was conducted at the VA Center, San Juan, P. R., for dietitians in the contract hospitals in the islands. Ten dietitians and seven administrators attended full time; five others attended part time.

The continuation of planned educational programs for dietetic personnel has been essential in view of the current difficulty in filling vacancies in existing hospitals and adequately staffing new hospitals.

Dietetic field representatives made 185 visits to VA hospitals, centers, and regional offices during the fiscal year. Assistance was given in correcting many existing problems at the time of the visits, while other problems were solved through follow-up in central office. These visits afforded an excellent opportunity to observe and determine the practicability of dietetic policies and procedures established by central office. The 17 new VA hospitals were visited several weeks prior to receipt of patients, for the purpose of guiding and assisting in activating a new dietetic service.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

The prosthetic and sensory aids programs for furnishing, repairing, and replacing all types of prosthetic appliances and sensory aids, and for the development of new and improved appliances through continuous research and testing, was expanded during the fiscal year to provide additional services to eligible disabled veterans.

In spite of rising costs for all types of prosthetic appliances and sensory aids and an increasing number of eligible beneficiaries, a reduction of approximately 8 percent in over-all procurement costs for prosthetic appliances and sensory aids was achieved during fiscal year 1951, as compared to costs for fiscal year 1950. The rising costs of both labor and materials compelled commercial suppliers of artificial limbs, braces, hearing aids, optical supplies, and other similar products to raise their prices. The passage of Public Law 791 by the Eighty-first Congress, the Korean conflict, and the normal increase of World War I and World War II disabled veterans requiring artificial aids and appliances, all contributed to the increase in the number of beneficiaries requiring prosthetic services. The substantial reduction in over-all costs was made possible by increased efficiency of operation; by clarification and simplification of policies and procedures, resulting in the elimination of excessive and indiscriminate issues of costly appliances; and by closer budget control. These reductions in costs were achieved without any reduction in the quality of services rendered to disabled veterans, and in most cases the service to the veteran was considerably improved.

As a result of the Rusk committee report approved by the President on February 3, 1951, a total of 8 VA general medical and surgical hospitals were designated to receive amputee patients transferred from the armed services, and orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams were established in each of these hospitals to provide the best possible care and treatment. Experience with the 30 orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams established in VA regional offices during fiscal years 1949 and 1950 has proved that the team approach to rehabilitation of seriously disabled veterans is eminently successful, and it is believed that the establishment

of similar teams in designated hospitals, with specially selected personnel, will result in much improved treatment and rehabilitation of Korean casualties.

An experimental distribution center for centralized distribution of stump socks and hearing-aid batteries was officially approved on July 10, 1950, and established on October 1, 1950, serving a limited number of veterans under the jurisdiction of 13 regional offices. The experiment was extremely successful, resulting in much improved service to disabled veterans and at the same time indicating tangible savings of approximately 40 percent over expenditures for these items in the same area during fiscal year 1950. National service organizations and hundreds of individual veterans have endorsed the program, and plans for the establishment of two prosthetic distribution centers to provide similar services on a Nation-wide basis were tentatively approved on March 28, 1951. By the end of fiscal year 1951, arrangements for establishment of these two centers, one in Washington, D. C., and the other in Denver, Colo., were practically complete. It was contemplated that the Washington center would open on November 1, 1951, and the Denver center on January 1, 1952. As a result of centralized procurement and administrative handling, and elimination of excessive issues, this program was expected to save as much as \$400,000 annually.

Emphasis during the fiscal year was placed upon obtaining the maximum useful life from each prosthesis furnished, with the result that fewer replacement limbs have been issued. A revised policy for issuance of spare or emergency limbs was adopted during the fiscal year which eliminated the previous wasteful practice of issuing new spare limbs at the same time that regular limbs were issued. Under the new policy each eligible amputee is still entitled to have a regular limb and an extra emergency limb for use in the event the regular limb breaks down, but the emergency limb will be an old limb which has been placed in serviceable condition, rather than a new limb. This will result in monetary savings to the Veterans Administration, without depriving the veteran of any benefits. A system for rating commercial artificial limb shops was also developed and put into operation during the fiscal year, which should result in the elimination of undesirable firms whose products do not meet the required standards and require premature replacement.

The progress made in the establishment of standards and specifications for corrected curve lenses is considered one of the outstanding achievements of the prosthetic and sensory aids program. Specifications were developed during the fiscal year through the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards, and were approved by the Committee on Ophthalmology of the National Research Council, and by most of the leading ophthalmic lens manufacturers. The specifications will continue to be improved during fiscal year 1952 until sufficiently high standards of quality of material and workmanship are attained, after which they will be incorporated into VA optical contracts, and will be presented to the Federal Specifications Board for acceptance as standard for all Government agencies. In the interim, the specifications will be made available to any Government agency that considers them helpful and adequate for their use.

Studies revealed that continued operation of two of the VA orthopedic shops was unnecessary and uneconomical, and they were discontinued. Another shop, in the VA hospital at Staten Island, N. Y., was discontinued when that hospital was closed. On the other hand, it was found that two additional orthopedic shops were urgently needed, one in the VA Center, San Juan, P. R., where no adequate commercial facilities exist, and one in the VA Regional Office, Boston, Mass., to take care of emergency repairs and to measure and fit braces made in the shop at the VA Hospital, Framingham, Mass. Plans for establishment of these two additional shops were almost complete by the end of the fiscal year.

Definite steps toward improvements in the quality of appliances fabricated in VA shops were taken during the year, including a training seminar for shop supervisors held in central office; and the compilation of illustrations, specifications, and fabrication techniques of all major appliances fabricated in each shop, with a view to standardization of the best specifications and techniques for each type of appliance. Improved specifications for orthopedic appliances procured from commercial sources were also developed during the fiscal year, and will be incorporated into procurement contracts for these items in fiscal year 1952.

Three additional last clinics were established in selected VA orthopedic shops. These last clinics make orthopedic lasts and the initial pair of shoes for veterans with serious foot deformities who cannot be routinely fitted with orthopedic shoes. The establishment and utilization of these clinics has eliminated many orthopedic shoe problems, and has resulted in much improved service to the veteran.

The prosthetics education program was broadened considerably during fiscal year 1951, resulting in a much wider public understanding of the work being done by the Veterans Administration in the field of prosthetic and sensory aids, and contributing to the over-all efficiency of the service by giving additional training and information to VA employees and selected members of the prosthetics industry. Three upper extremity prosthetics institutes were held for VA employees of orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams, also attended by selected outstanding members of the commercial artificial limb industry. The purpose of these institutes was to demonstrate and explain the latest approved techniques for harnessing of upper extremity prostheses (artificial arms), so that many arm amputees who previously preferred to go without a prothesis rather than to struggle with a cumbersome and almost useless device could be properly fitted and trained in the use of an artificial arm. The institutes were based upon studies made by the University of California in Los Angeles, Calif., under auspices of the VA prosthetics research program. Other institutes for training of additional VA employees and outstanding members of the artificial limb industry were planned for fiscal year 1952.

Two 5-week courses for advanced training of orthopedic technicians were held in the New York office attended by selected outstanding orthopedic technicians employed by the Veterans Administration and by technicians from the Army, the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, the United States Bureau of Prisons, and two foreign technicians. The courses

covered new and improved types of prosthetic appliances, prosthetics research developments, engineering principles as applied to the fabrication of prostheses, basic anatomy, and basic physiology. An outstanding faculty of instructors was drawn from the New York University, the New York Regional Office, and the VA prosthetic and sensory aids activity.

Several exhibits depicting prosthetic services available through the Veterans Administration and indicating the progress made in the prosthetics research program were prepared and shown during the fiscal year, including an exhibit at the annual convention of the American Medical Association in San Francisco. In addition, the permanent prosthetic reference exhibit and library, located in the New York office of the Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service, was visited by over 1,000 persons during the fiscal year. Visitors to these exhibits included doctors, nurses, prosthetic manufacturers and technicians, businessmen, teachers, disabled veterans, representatives of veterans organizations, and others interested in the field of prosthetics and sensory aids, both from the United States and from many foreign countries. The permanent prosthetic reference exhibit in New York is rapidly becoming a world center of information on prosthetic appliances and sensory aids.

Further important gains were achieved in the prosthetics research program. Two decided improvements in upper extremity prostheses were accepted. The Army Prosthetics Research Laboratory voluntary-closing hook was tested through 30 orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams. Causes of early malfunctions were found and remedied, so that negligible malfunctions occurred during the final months of testing. The hook was available, in limited quantities, through commercial sources by the end of the fiscal year. The companion APRL voluntary-closing hand and skin-like plastic glove were accepted by the National Research Council in May 1951, after extensive field tests under the supervision of New York University. After the immediate needs of men injured in Korea have been met, the hand and glove will be available from commercial sources.

A number of other experimental devices were tested by a case study unit set up at the University of California, Los Angeles, to compare with initial performance the results of controlled prescription, fitting, and training. Improved hooks, wrist flexion units, elbow locks, and harness components were tested at the University of California and New York University. International Business Machines Corp. continued fundamental studies on control and development of mechanisms for electrically powered arms.

In the lower extremity, the Henschke-Mauch and the Stewart-Vickers hydraulic devices to control artificial knees reached widespread service testing at New York University and the prosthetic testing and development laboratory. A project at the University of Denver to concentrate on knee joints for below-knee legs was initiated late in the fiscal year. The VA prosthetic testing and development laboratory undertook a study of materials for a below-knee soft socket developed by the Navy.

The University of California and selected members of the industry cooperated in testing improved equipment to align artificial limbs. From designs by the Air Force, the prosthetic testing and development laboratory built a

machine for duplicating sockets or cutting wooden sockets from plaster casts. Both alinement and duplicating equipment should ultimately increase the speed and accuracy of the fitting process and reduce the annoyance to the amputee. The prosthetic testing and development laboratory also completed and further improved force plates and interrupted-light photographic equipment used in evaluating artificial legs.

In the field of braces, the Army aluminum tubular brace was field-tested at four VA field stations. While the brace details proved not satisfactory for general use, many wearers appreciated some features. Mellon Institute was conducting a survey to determine the most practical use for each component. The relatively unsatisfactory results from this brace, put into production after insufficiently controlled clinical use, proved the need for the careful though slow transition procedure used in the artificial limb program.

In the field of sensory aids, a survey of magnifiers for the partially sighted, conducted by the University of Rochester, indicated new hope for practical aid to reading for all patients with as little as 10/200 vision and for many with even poorer vision.

Pharmacy

Pharmacy activities provide for operation of pharmacies in all VA medical activities and administration of the home-town pharmacy program. Major functions are selection, preservation, compounding, and dispensing of drugs and medicine, filling of prescriptions, advising on drug therapy and usage, performance of research, and other professional and scientific work in the field of pharmacy, essential to patient treatment and care, and the administration, management, and supervision necessary toward these ends.

Plans were developed for further study and revision of standards and specifications for individual drug products to be procured for use in VA activities. Revision of specifications was aimed at insuring uniformity, economy, highest quality, and medical acceptability of drugs used in the compounding of medication for veteran-patients. In addition to defining and revising standards, plans developed include a protocol for participation in the inspection of contractors' manufacturing plants, and physical inspection of drug samples prior to acceptance of drug purchases for VA use.

Approximately 7,200 recommendations from field activities for new drugs were screened and reviewed, and 35 new drugs approved and recommended for availability through supply depots or decentralized contracts.

Comprehensive studies and evaluations were made of 80 new drugs in clinical stages of development, and recommendations made as to the advisability of clinical trial or therapeutic use in special cases.

A formulary was distributed to all VA medical activities. It is used as a guide to professional personnel in the selection, prescribing, and use of drugs available in VA pharmacies. In addition to furnishing professional information, the formulary promotes efficiency and economy in drug budget management by encouraging selection and prescribing of standardized drug items.

Eleven pharmacists were used on a rotation basis to supplement smaller professional pharmacy staffs in field activities, assuring adequate pharmacy service at all times in the event of emergencies, leave, or illness of regularly assigned professional personnel, or unusual workloads. Pharmacists were also detailed to field stations to train and indoctrinate newly appointed pharmacy personnel, and to activate pharmacies in new hospitals. Availability of this service has enabled field stations to operate with a minimum pharmacy staff without curtailing services, thereby effecting economies in costs for personal services.

Twenty VA hospital pharmacists and two central office pharmacy representatives attended a refresher course and institute in hospital pharmacy at New Orleans, La. This was a 1-week course in the newer advances in hospital pharmacy sponsored jointly by the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, American Pharmaceutical Association, and American Hospital Association.

Preliminary plans were developed and ground work laid for pharmacy internship and in-service training programs.

Agreements with pharmaceutical associations in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii were maintained for compounding prescriptions for eligible veterans on a home-town basis by participating retail pharmacies. This parallels and is a component part of the over-all home-town medical care program. Approximately 730,000 prescriptions were compounded on this basis during the year.

Domiciliary Care

During the fiscal year, domiciliary care was provided in 13 domiciliary sections of hospital-domiciliary centers and at three separate domiciliaries. The total domiciliary bed capacity on June 30, 1951, was 17,576, as compared with 17,630 on June 30, 1950, a net loss of 54 beds. There was a loss of 84 beds at the VA center at Bay Pines, Fla., by reason of conversion of those beds to hospital beds. There was an increase of 30 beds at the VA center at Wood, Wis. The capacity of the VA domiciliary at Camp White, Oreg., was increased by 314 beds to a total of 814. A corresponding reduction of 314 beds was made at the VA center at Los Angeles, Calif.

On June 30, 1951, 16,279 members were receiving domiciliary care, compared with 16,694 a year earlier, a decrease of 2.5 percent. Only 8 percent of the total members were World War II veterans, many of whom had also served in World War I.

A study completed during the fiscal year indicates that a longer life has been made possible for domiciliary members as a consequence of conditions of greater security, adequate shelter, dietary supervision, and a planned medical care program, all directed toward the prevention, delay, or alleviation of the complications produced by chronic disease.

State soldiers' homes provided 7,829 man-years of care to veterans eligible for VA domiciliary care or hospital treatment. This was an increase of 392 man-years over last year's figure. For this care the States received Federal aid from the Veterans Administration at the rate of \$500 a man-year, or one-half of the per capita cost of maintenance, whichever was less.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Special Services programs were planned in coordination with the Department of Medicine and Surgery and conducted by the five major Services of Special Services, namely, Veterans Canteen Service, Recreation Service, Library Service, Chaplaincy Service, and Voluntary Service, for patients whose participation in the Special Services program was cleared or prescribed by appropriate medical authorities.

Evaluation, supervision, and refinement of the Special Services programs was accomplished during fiscal year 1951 despite losses of key personnel as a result of the defense program. To provide for a source of qualified replacement personnel, increased emphasis was placed on the training of basically qualified personnel in the responsibilities of positions higher than those to which they were assigned. This training program was conducted through the utilization of training publications, information bulletins, workshops, seminars, and conferences attended by selected field station personnel.

Close contact with the operating programs of Special Services at field stations was maintained through supervisory visits by central office personnel and through the operation of a periodic narrative and statistical reports system. Standards and guidelines were furnished field stations through the publication of manuals for the Library Service, Recreation Service, Chaplaincy Service, and Voluntary Service. Performance requirement and rating schedules for all personnel positions within Special Services were developed in order to increase the effective use of the efficiency rating program.

Veterans Canteen Service

The Veterans Canteen Service established 18 canteens during fiscal year 1951. Canteen service at these hospitals was inaugurated with the principle of providing the same quality service as was being provided as a result of improvements to canteens in existing hospitals. This service furnished to hospitalized veterans and domiciliary members, at reasonable prices, articles of merchandise and various services essential to their comfort and well-being. Foremost among the various programs was the constant attention devoted toward improving the service to nonambulatory and tuberculous patients through frequent visits to wards of mobile merchandise carts and to neuropsychiatric patients through regularly scheduled visits to canteens.

In addition to the payment of administrative salaries, travel, and utility expenses, which was assumed by the Veterans Canteen Service during fiscal year 1950, the Service assumed the additional responsibility, during fiscal year 1951, for the payment of office supplies and equipment and printing and binding previously paid for by the Veterans Administration. As before, this was accomplished without an increase in prices and placed the Service on a practically self-sustaining basis.

In keeping with the policy of endeavoring to repay over an extended period of time the amount originally appropriated to the Veterans Canteen Service to provide working capital, an additional \$200,000 has been re-

turned to the Treasury of the United States, reducing the previous balance of \$3,500,000 to \$3,300,000.

Additional economies and increased efficiency of operation were obtained by the adaptation of a machine accounting system and the simplification of accounting procedures. Continued emphasis was placed on the training of personnel, and a formal training program for canteen employees was developed and instituted at all canteens. A healthy spirit of competition was engendered by an incentive awards program for canteens and canteen employees. Plaques and cash awards were provided and there was created a greater striving for efficiency, with resultant economies in operation.

Recreation Service

The purpose of the recreation program in VA hospitals is to provide, as an integral phase of the total medical program, a comprehensive, well-balanced, and professionally executed range of recreation activities to meet the needs, capabilities, and interests of all patients. As an aid in achieving this purpose a manual, covering the administration and conduct of the program, has been published for the guidance of all recreation personnel.

As a result of more frequent and more positive indications from medical authorities as to the effectiveness and desirability of patient participation in hospital entertainment and radio activities, patient participation in these activities was stressed during fiscal year 1951. Patient theater production groups and patient radio production groups, often working as one, sprang up in many additional hospitals. Concurrently emphasized and increasing in number and scope have been entertainment and radio activities in the wards presented by the patients themselves. Nearly 3,500 scheduled ward and theater performances were presented by patients or patient theater groups, and more than 95,000 patients participated actively in dramatic and general entertainment activities.

Most important in the development of hospital theater and general entertainment programs was the cooperation of the American Educational Theatre Association. AETA projects were established at 30 VA hospitals. The projects involved carefully supervised and directed participation of speech and drama students from nearby colleges and universities in patient entertainment activities at the respective hospitals. During the year, 60 colleges and universities participated actively in the entertainment programs of nearby hospitals. A pilot AETA project set up as an experiment to test the feasibility of participation in dramatic activities by tuberculous patients was instituted at the VA Hospital, Waukesha, Wis. The results of this pilot project were so encouraging and medical comment was so favorable that steps were taken to set up similar projects at nine additional hospitals with a predominance of tuberculous patients.

More than 100,000 patients participated actively in hospital radio activities, and approximately 40,000 hours of live radio programs originated within hospitals during the year. Patients participated as producers, directors, actors, announcers, writers, and disc jockeys. It is interesting to note that, in general, patient programs consistently drew better response and won larger audiences than commercial programs broadcast at the same time of day.

A 3-day seminar for radio program directors was held at the VA Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind., during February. This seminar, the first of its kind conducted within the Veterans Administration, was held for the purpose of determining the best methods of improving the caliber of hospital radio programs. Also thoroughly discussed were patient participation phases of hospital radio and ways and means of integrating the hospital radio program with the over-all hospital treatment program. A summary of the seminar discussions was published and disseminated to all hospitals. A significant outgrowth of the seminar was the tape recording network, a circuiting arrangement whereby outstanding tape-recorded radio programs originated at any hospital may be circulated to other hospitals participating in the network. Fifty-three hospitals were included in this network. Extensive use of tape recordings was also made to record patient programs in the wards for later rebroadcast over the hospital radio system.

Sixty-eight VA hospitals are equipped with multichannel radio systems capable of broadcasting a minimum of three programs simultaneously to the patients' bedsides.

The Veterans Hospital Radio Guild, a chartered organization composed of leading members of the radio industry banded together for the purpose of assisting hospitalized veterans in the production and presentation of hospital radio programs, expanded its volunteer activities. Further expansion to include veterans in more hospitals was planned.

Careful attention was given to developments in the television industry which might influence the utilization of television receivers in VA hospitals. Information gathered from various reports on the use of television receivers in some VA hospitals was summarized and forwarded to all hospitals having television receiving facilities. Comments on the summary received from the hospitals indicated among other things that most hospitals have successfully incorporated featured television programs into regularly scheduled recreation programs. At the end of the fiscal year there were 815 television sets in 84 VA hospitals. Two hundred and forty-six television sets were donated during the fiscal year, each set carrying a 3-year maintenance contract.

Increased interest on the part of medical authorities and their direct request for additional activities led to further development of the music program in VA hospitals and domiciliaries during the fiscal year 1951. Each month the number of different patients actively participating in the music program was more than 20 percent of all patients and members receiving care at these installations. Each of these patients and members actively participated in the program on an average of nine times in instrumental activities such as standard bands, dance bands, drum and bugle corps, orchestras, rhythm bands, instrumental combinations and ensembles; in vocal activities such as ward and community sings, glee clubs, choirs, quartets, etc.; in related music activities such as music appreciation, creative music, concerts, and music presentations; and in other activities.

In close cooperation with medical personnel at VA installations, special projects and research were carried on in which music was used as an adjuvant with insulin and electric shock treatment, hydrotherapy, and pneumothorax. The use of music with special operations was also developed.

Music was used in religious services; with sports activities; before and after motion picture showings; with special programs over the radio; with hospital entertainment shows; in the library, canteen, and dining rooms; with social and game activities; on the receiving wards and in the dental laboratories; and with occupational therapy and corrective therapy treatment.

During the first week in May, each VA hospital and domiciliary devoted a part of all its music activities to the interest and observance of National and Inter-American Music Week. The Artists Veterans Hospital Programs, Musicians Emergency Fund, Inc., New York City, arranged for the appearance of over 100 top-ranking music celebrities and bands, in addition to visits at VA hospitals and domiciliaries by over 50 United States Armed Forces bands. Representatives from national music organizations, including Music Educators National Conference, National Federation of Music Clubs, Sigma Alpha Iota, and service organizations, and many local music groups assisted in the conduct of music activities at VA installations.

A Music Seminar was conducted by central office at the VA Hospital, Downey, Ill., for the purpose of determining the best methods and techniques for the future operation and implementation of the music program.

An evaluation of the music program was made through the medium of a one-time report of all music activities conducted in VA hospitals. The purpose of this evaluation was to measure the extent and development of music activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries and to aid in the planning of future programs.

The group recreation program provided a wide variety of such activities as dances, carnivals and fairs, recreation hall and ward parties, hobby clubs (including chess, checkers, bridge, canasta, philately, model railroading, and creative writing), tours and outings, and hospital newspapers.

During the fiscal year over 100 hospitals published their own daily, weekly, or monthly patient newspapers. The patients acted as reporters, artists, feature writers, and editors, and assisted in the lay-out, assembly, and distribution of the newspapers.

Square dancing enjoyed increased popularity in neuropsychiatric hospitals where the activity was found to be an effective resocialization medium.

Several national organizations assisted in specific phases of the group recreation program. The Hospitalized Veterans Writing project, an organization comprising volunteer writers, editors, and publishers, sponsored its fourth annual contest for patients in VA hospitals. Over 1,000 entries were submitted by patients in such categories as mystery stories, serious poetry, humorous poetry, plots for books, radio scripts, and children's stories. Two of the winning radio scripts were produced on network shows, the first prize mystery story was published in a national mystery magazine, and several of the poems were published in poetry periodicals.

Other organizations making a major contribution to the group recreation program included Stamps for the Wounded and the United States Chess Federation.

Arts and crafts programs for domiciliary members were conducted at 10 domiciliaries. Members were encouraged to participate in handicrafts

with the twofold aim of a hobby value and a possible means of producing saleable products through the domiciliary hobby-shop program.

Regular programs of 35-millimeter motion pictures were shown in 119 hospitals to ambulant patients. Schedules included three feature films with appropriate short subjects, and two newsreel programs each week. Films were selected from the best current pictures produced by the motion picture industry. Special motion picture programs for holidays and special events were scheduled for 50 hospitals. Ninety-seven sets of 35-millimeter projection equipment, formerly leased, were purchased by central office, thus making all 35-millimeter hospital projection equipment VA property.

The 16-millimeter motion picture program was extended to include all new hospitals which were activated during the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year, the total number of hospitals receiving this program was 151. The 16-millimeter motion picture program was designed for bed patients, primarily, but has been enlarged to serve ambulant patients in hospitals where no 35-millimeter motion-picture equipment is available. The auditorium use of 16-millimeter films in certain small hospitals brought about the need for projection equipment capable of producing satisfactory sound and image for larger areas. To satisfy this need, 16-millimeter projectors, built to the rigid specifications of joint Army, Navy, and Air Force requirements, were procured. These special projectors were installed in hospitals where the use of 35-millimeter equipment and programs were not deemed necessary.

The film program was increased by the addition of a weekly 16-millimeter sports reel which brought the outstanding events in the world of sports directly to the hospitalized veteran. Weekly programs of feature films, news reels, and short subjects were used in all hospitals according to their needs. Special programs for holiday seasons were used in 125 hospitals. At the request of medical personnel in 22 hospitals, special short-subject programs of selected films were used for patients who were awaiting medical treatment. This is an increase of eight hospitals over the previous year. During the year much emphasis was directed toward the adaptation of 16-millimeter equipment in order to provide motion picture programs for individual and small groups of bedfast patients. The most significant of these adaptations was the rear-continuous projector of reel length sufficient to provide interesting programs for such patients with a minimum amount of time and manpower involved. The development of a practical machine involved much study and testing. A central office contract for the procurement of these machines was made and distribution is expected early in fiscal year 1952.

During the year, continued emphasis was placed upon the refinement of hospital-adapted sports programs and on the training of sports personnel. One-time evaluation studies were made of aquatic, golf, bowling, and fishing programs at VA hospitals for the purpose of determining the present status of activities, medical appraisal of these activities, and indicated action in terms of this appraisal. Results of these studies at hospitals and domiciliaries indicated that aquatic activities were conducted at 39, golf at 65, bowling at 53, and fishing at 74.

Two in-service training courses in adapted sports for psychiatric patients were conducted, with the primary objectives being the identification of problems as viewed by field station personnel, the analysis of these problems and the development of solutions to the problems where possible. The training courses, conducted at the VA Hospitals, Lyons, N. J., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., included representatives from 25 hospitals and centers located in the eastern, southern, and southwestern portions of the United States.

The courses, conducted by central office and host hospital medical, nursing, psychology, and Special Services personnel, were aimed at developing and increasing efficiency, improving program techniques, and more completely utilizing personnel.

Summaries of training course discussions were published for the information and guidance of all personnel responsible for the conduct of the hospital-adapted sports programs.

Library Service

The establishment of basic book and magazine collections in the new hospitals was carried out as a new project during 1951. Lists of books and magazines were developed for both the patient and medical libraries, and efforts were made to build them up to basic strength as soon after activation as possible.

In cooperation with the Publications Service, Contact and Administrative Services, a comprehensive library exhibit was completed and displayed at the annual conventions of the American Booksellers Association, the Special Libraries Association, and the Medical Library Association, in addition to its use within the Veterans Administration.

Although the training courses for medical librarians were not continued during the year, recognition was given by the Medical Library Association to those who had previously completed the VA courses through the awarding of full certification for medical librarianship.

The medical library continued its cooperation with the "Inter-Agency Seminar on Hospital Administration" with the provision of a special bibliography and a working book collection maintained throughout the seminar.

Basic files of important medical journals were microfilmed to provide space economies and speedier reproduction of prints for the field.

In addition to its regular book procurement activities, the acquisitions section during 1951 handled for the first time magazine procurement for the Veterans Administration. New procedures using punch cards, both at station level for selection and at central office for the actual ordering, resulted in greater efficiency and speed. Large savings in typing were realized through the use of tabulating machines, and economies in the librarians' time resulted from the elimination of typing special lists. A detailed analysis was made of periodical requests for both administrative and library needs. This information was used to develop new criteria for magazine procurement.

The cataloging section began the final phase in its graduated program for furnishing all cataloging for field stations. The result was that the cataloging service provided during the year completed catalog and pocket sets for

all purchases and gifts of both patients' and medical books. Management improvement in this service was effected through the installation of a stockpile procedure whereby duplicate sets of titles most in demand were run off in multiple copies and stockpiled for future needs. The economies primarily resulted from the savings in the man-hours needed to withdraw and file stencils for individual runs. In addition, speedier delivery was provided for catalog cards.

The Book Review and Readers' Advisory Division completed its most productive year with the issuance of 1,204 book reviews and the selection of 165 titles for the VA Book Club. Book Club selections assumed a greater importance in the total procurement program.

Although funds were not available for formal seminars, conferences were held by central office staff members with librarians in Atlanta, San Antonio, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, where field visits were being conducted. This provided a substitute method for in-service training.

A final consolidation of printed regulations was incorporated in a manual for Library Service. This was issued on May 15, 1951, as VA Manual M6-5.

Chaplaincy Service

Emphasis on personal spiritual ministry to hospitalized veterans through bedside visitations, counseling, ward services, individual communions, and special ministry to the seriously ill continued through fiscal year 1951. By a greater refinement and delineation of specific duties, chaplains were able to render a more satisfactory and rewarding ministry in all areas of devotional and personal service.

The opening of new hospitals necessitated the employment of additional chaplains. This number increased, full time from 239 to 252, part time from 250 to 265. These chaplains were of the three major faiths, with 24 Protestant denominations represented. In the full-time category there were 174 Protestant, 73 Roman Catholic, and 5 Jewish; in the part-time category, 103 Protestant, 107 Roman Catholic, and 55 Jewish. The part-time chaplains were used to augment the ministry of the full-time chaplains and to minister to those faith or denominational groups not sufficiently large to warrant full-time chaplains.

Supervisory visits to individual hospitals brought to each chaplain the experiences of other chaplains. Such visitations helped to increase their efficiency by means of new techniques which had been successfully employed by chaplains at other stations. This type of supervision also made possible the exchange of useful ideas, experiences, and practical methods of bringing the benefits of religion to the patients.

Close, effective liaison with the endorsing agencies of the represented churches made it possible to fill existing vacancies with well-trained high-type clergymen interested in making the VA chaplaincy a career. In addition, these endorsing agencies augmented the religious supplies and equipment provided by the Veterans Administration with religious and devotional literature for chaplains.

Conferences for full-time chaplains were held to emphasize the professional ministry of the chaplain. Chaplains with many years experience in the VA ministry presented out of their own experience such subjects as "Gaining the Confidence of Reticent Patients," "Evaluating One's Ministry," and "Dealing With the Seriously Ill and Postoperative Patients."

Individual hospital chaplains participated in organizing and conducting special conferences on a local level for ministerial associations in their locality. The purpose of these conferences was essentially to acquaint clergymen with the work of religious ministry at VA hospitals, and to interpret the needs of the veteran. This has led to a greater acceptance of the veteran into the community and has materially aided in his integration into community life.

Voluntary Service

The fiscal year 1951 marked the fifth year of operation of the VA Voluntary Service (VAVS) plan for the coordination and integration of volunteer services into appropriate phases of the hospital programs for veteran-patients and domiciled members.

The responsibilities of Voluntary Service in the VAVS plan involved a two-way operation: first, within the VA organizational structure itself; and, second, within the organizational structure of the many participating veterans' and welfare groups. Within the VA organizational structure, emphasis was placed, during the fiscal year 1951, on improving the understanding of management and staff, at all VA levels, with respect to basic VAVS policies and procedures, and on improving staff appreciation of the particular problems involved in community participation in programs for patients. Within the organizational structure of the national veterans' and welfare groups serving as member agencies of the VAVS National Advisory Committee, emphasis was placed on improving the understanding of officials, at all organizational levels, with respect to the purpose, scope, and operational procedures of the VAVS plan and on assisting the national groups in adapting their organizations' procedures and policies in accordance with the plan. This latter point of emphasis was complicated by the fact that no two of the national groups followed the same organizational and administrative patterns.

A monthly average of 77,444 volunteer workers contributed a monthly average of 376,885 hours of volunteer service during the period March 1950–February 1951. The statistics indicate an average increase of over 6,000 volunteer workers and an average increase of approximately 57,000 volunteer hours over the same period during the previous year.

There were 41 national veterans' and welfare groups serving as member agencies of the VA Voluntary Service (VAVS) National Advisory Committee and over 300 local groups participating in the VAVS plan at the local station level.

There were local VAVS Advisory Committees established at 154 VA hospitals and domiciliaries and 3 regional offices, the latter as pilot studies.

VA divisions and hospital programs making use of volunteer services were as follows:

Department of Medicine and Surgery	Special Services	Other programs
Dental Service.	Chaplaincy Service.	Companionship therapy program.
Dietetic Service.	Library Service: General library. Medical library.	Engineering Division.
Laboratory Service.		Escort service program.
Nursing Service.	Recreation Service: Motion pictures. Music.	Nursery service program.
Out-patient Service.	Social activities. Arts and crafts (domiciliaries).	Personal service program.
Pharmacy Service.	Hobby activities. Television scheduling. Entertainment. Radio. Adapted sports.	Registration Division.
Physical medicine and rehabilitation Service: Corrective therapy. Educational therapy. Manual arts therapy. Occupational therapy. Physical therapy.		Transportation service.
Radiological Service.		Visitation program.
Social Service.		

Partly as a result of the increase in the numbers of volunteer workers participating and of the increased use of volunteer aid made by the local station staff, with the resulting growth in complexity of the VAVS program and, also, partly in an endeavor to simplify the administrative procedures involved, Voluntary Service was established as a service in Special Services.

At the May 24–25, 1951, biannual meeting of the VAVS National Advisory Committee, which was held at the Cushing VA Hospital, Framingham, Mass., hospital staff members gave a demonstration, entitled “Planning for Patient Care,” which resulted in a recommendation by the national VAVS committee that a subcommittee of the parent body be appointed to study and report back to the national committee on the matter of posthospital care for veteran-patients, including the role of the VAVS Advisory Committees, at national and local levels, in assisting in the planning for such care and the role of the local VAVS committee representatives in assisting in educating the community—through the organizations which they represent—with respect to its responsibilities in the matter of the hospital discharged veteran-patient.

CLAIMS

The function of the claims program is basically that of adjudicating claims filed by living veterans for compensation, pension, automobiles, specially adapted housing for certain seriously disabled veterans, dental and medical treatment, and claims filed by dependents and beneficiaries of

deceased veterans for compensation, pension, burial allowance, accrued amounts payable, death insurance, and servicemen's indemnity benefits; preparing rating schedules and extensions thereto which are the basis of evaluating the degree of disabilities; developing and certifying appeals; and furnishing technical advice on proposed legislation. This program is administered through central office and approximately 80 field stations. Operating procedures incident to this program are constantly changing because of economic conditions, amendatory legislation, and the ever changing composition of the groups of veterans and their beneficiaries to whom or on whose account benefits are being administered. Administration of the claims program, consistent with the changes indicated, necessitates continual and recurrent promulgation of additional instructions and policies, and correlative supervision to ensure their correct and effective application. During fiscal year 1951, it was necessary to implement the provisions of Public Laws 23 and 28, Eighty-second Congress, and other laws. Public Law 23 provides for the payment of an indemnity to the dependents or certain permitted beneficiaries of persons who die in service or within 120 days after discharge. Its enactment required the identification and review of death cases in file with death or discharge dates on or after June 27, 1950, and considerable amendment to the existing instructions for adjudicating insurance awards. Public Law 28 provides that all veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950, and their dependents, will be entitled by that service to the same compensation or pension benefits as are provided veterans who served during World War II. This legislation created the problem of identifying and reviewing previously adjudicated cases of peacetime veterans who might be entitled under the law. It also necessitated the promulgation and issuance of instructions and regulations for the correct and proper adjudication of cases to which the law applied.

Field supervision by central office continued in fiscal year 1951 at an increasing rate. In addition to regular supervision trips, greater emphasis was placed on field visits for the study of special matters and specific phases of adjudication activities, particularly in view of the changing character of the workload since the termination of World War II. The majority of these visits were directed at analyzing organizational structures, staffing patterns, and procedures, in order to determine whether they were currently adequate, or could be altered to produce greater service, efficiency, and utilization of employees.

By means of field supervision and other techniques, it was determined that regulations controlling the scheduled physical reexamination of veterans being paid disability compensation or pension should be revised, inasmuch as many reexaminations were being scheduled unnecessarily. The necessary revisions were made and field stations were directed to review all scheduled reexaminations and eliminate those not required under the revised regulations. As a result, the number of scheduled reexaminations of World War II cases was reduced from approximately 1,122,000 to about 820,000, more significant cases for reevaluation of disabilities were received in the rating boards, needed additional time was made available for the more

important rating actions, and greater comparability was achieved at different stations in type and volume of rating board work.

In the period of rapid demobilization following World War II, hasty adjudication and use of adjudication personnel who were not fully trained were required to meet the unprecedented volume of work. An inevitable consequence was a relaxation in the standards of quality and performance. This practice, basically unsound for normal operations, worked to the disadvantage of both the veteran and the Government. There was inaugurated in fiscal year 1951 a program designed to overcome this shortcoming. Detailed and definite guidelines were established, and an educational and training program was started. It is intended that this program will fully acquaint adjudication personnel with all the requirements of complete adjudication action and will obtain uniform and sound case development, decisions, and ratings based upon all pertinent and obtainable necessary information and fundamental rating principles.

The constantly changing composition of work involved in the operation of the claims program has reduced the proportion of total work performed, which is measured for staffing and budgetary purposes. In an effort to develop a more complete representation of the total work performed and to establish tentative guides relative to the significance of the various types of adjudication actions performed, work measurement studies were initiated to measure the proportion of work expended on the currently measured actions in relation to the total of the various other types of adjudication actions performed.

Further steps were taken in fiscal year 1951 to reduce the elapsed time between the death of a person in service and the completion of the processing of a claim filed by the dependent for death benefits. One such effort was allied with the need and desire to more nearly equalize the workload between central office and the district offices. Action was taken to accelerate the decentralization of death cases generally to the district offices, with new emphasis on the decentralization of many types of claims arising from deaths while on active duty, on which some adjudication phases still remained to be completed. This action has resulted in more rapid completion of these cases and has served to alleviate a growing workload in central office.

In order to achieve greater efficiency of operations and utilization of personnel, continual effort was devoted throughout the year to clarifying and improving existing procedures and instructions, in addition to revising them in conformity with changes in legislation. This involved amending existing publications, issuing new publications, and consolidating and revising many regulations and procedures.

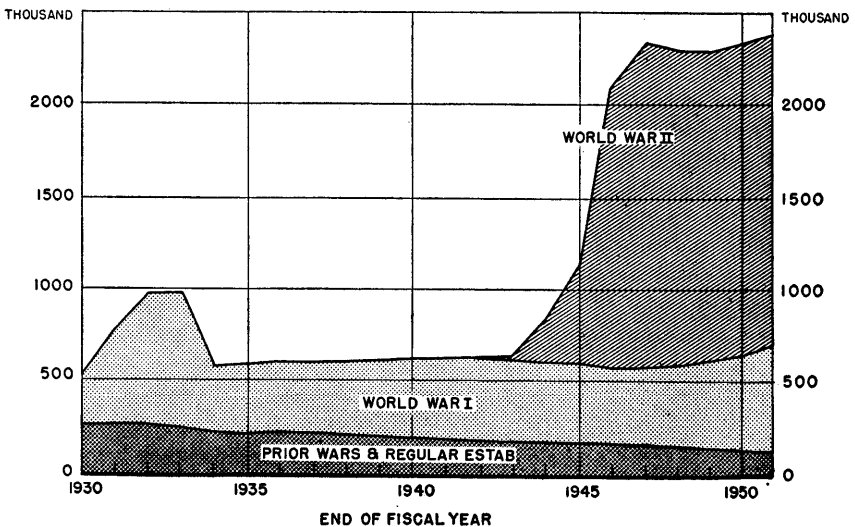
Compensation and Pensions—Veterans

The number of veterans in receipt of compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1951, increased more than 1 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. This increase was due primarily to the greater number of World War I and World War II veterans on the pension roll for disabilities not the

result of service, such increases being anticipated as these veterans advance in age.

The number of veterans on the compensation roll for disabilities incurred in or resulting from service during war periods has shown a decrease as of the end of each fiscal year since 1947, during which fiscal year the peak for veterans in receipt of compensation for disabilities resulting from service in World War II was reached. This decrease in the number of veterans in receipt of compensation for service-connected disabilities was due largely to deaths, the return of many veterans to active service, and the improvement in some veterans' mental or physical condition so that they were no longer rated disabled to a compensable degree.

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS



Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, provides the same compensation and pension benefits to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, as are provided by law for persons who served during the period of World War II. Laws in effect prior to the enactment of Public Law 28 did not provide pension benefits for these veterans but did provide for compensation benefits to be paid at peacetime rates, except that compensation at wartime rates was payable to these veterans whose disabilities were incurred in or resulted from extra-hazardous service or armed conflict. The following summary shows the number of veterans on the compensation and pension rolls for each war, the Regular Establishment, and Public Law 28, as of June 30, 1951, and June 30, 1950, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951 and 1950.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1951	Fiscal year 1950	Percent of increase or decrease
Total.....	2,371,651	2,335,330	+1.6	\$1,530,984,066	\$1,445,398,675	+5.9
World War II.....	1,666,689	1,670,285	-.2	958,214,862	910,048,141	+5.3
Service-connected.....	1,636,731	1,643,239	-.4	935,753,061	891,105,772	+5.0
Non-service-connected.....	29,958	27,046	+10.8	22,461,801	18,942,369	+18.6
World War I.....	560,367	518,751	+8.0	434,777,775	392,306,311	+10.8
Service-connected ¹	282,082	293,276	-3.8	228,550,645	224,614,787	+1.8
Non-service-connected.....	278,285	225,475	+23.4	206,227,130	167,691,524	+23.0
Regular Establishment ¹	58,748	53,765	+9.3	36,718,260	34,689,279	+5.8
Public Law 28, 82d Cong.....	219			12,590		
Service-connected.....	213			12,490		
Non-service-connected.....	6			100		
Spanish-American War.....	85,246	91,984	-7.3	100,750,070	107,731,178	-6.5
Service-connected ¹	573	595	-3.7			
Non-service-connected.....	84,673	91,389	-7.3			
Indian Wars.....	376	530	-29.1	496,334	599,720	-17.2
Civil War.....	6	15	-60.0	14,175	24,046	-41.1

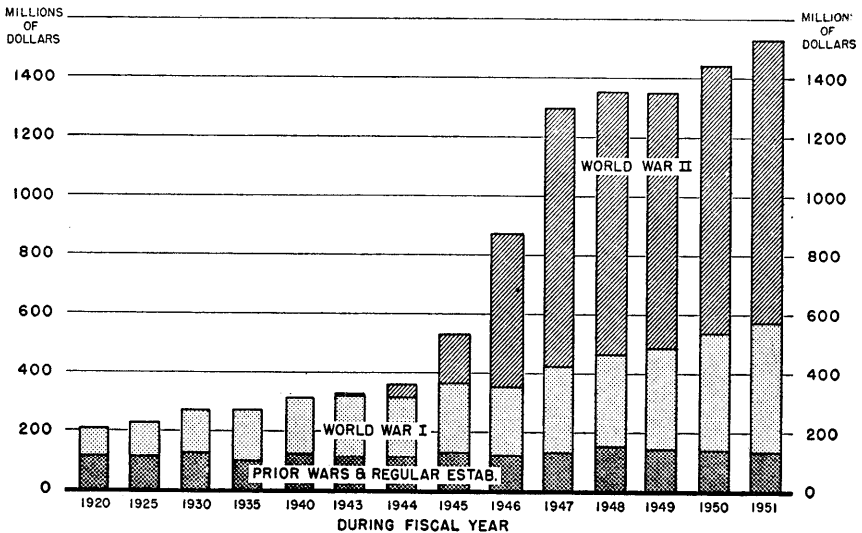
¹ Includes special act cases.

Additional compensation is payable to veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled from disabilities incurred in or aggravated by service, for a wife, child (but not more than three children), and dependent parent or parents. The total number of veterans rated 50 percent or more who were receiving additional compensation for dependents on June 30, 1951, has increased 8 percent, while the number of dependents has increased more than 9 percent, from the end of the prior fiscal year as indicated in the following summary of these cases:

Wars and Regular Establishment	Veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1951		
				June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	Percent of increase or decrease	Wives	Children	Parents
Total.....	275,546	255,209	+8.0	566,901	516,704	+9.7	243,409	290,913	32,579
World War II.....	210,382	191,528	+9.8	465,074	413,945	+12.4	183,205	253,492	28,377
World War I.....	54,409	53,771	+1.2	80,656	83,046	-2.9	51,210	27,014	2,432
Regular Establishment.....	10,398	9,577	+8.6	20,760	19,332	+7.4	8,643	10,348	1,769
Public Law 28, 82d Cong.....	29			50			26	23	1
Spanish-American War.....	328	333	-1.5	361	381	-5.2	325	36	

Further data on compensation and pension benefits for veterans of each war, the Regular Establishment, and Public Law 28 cases, as of June 30, 1951, as well as for prior fiscal years, will be found in the statistical tables.

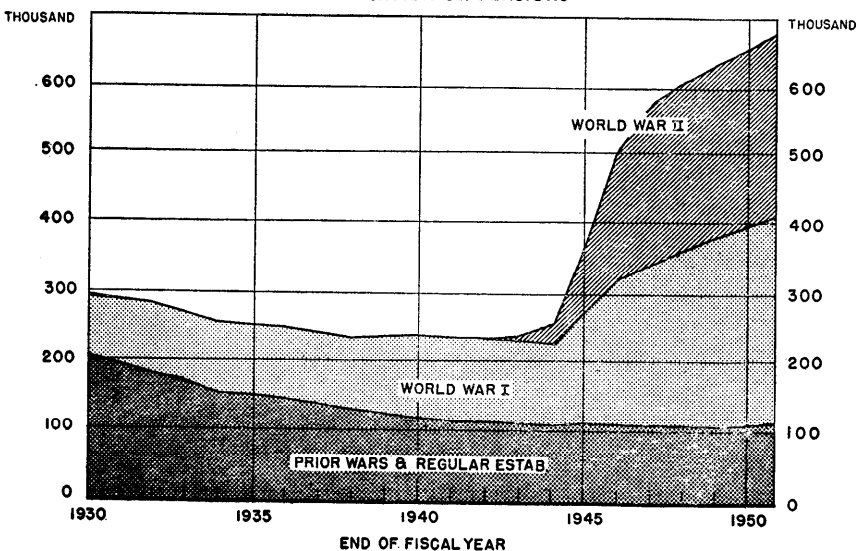
EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS



Compensation and Pensions—Dependents

The number of deceased veterans and the number of dependents of these veterans on whose account death compensation or death pension benefits were being paid June 30, 1951, was greater than in any prior fiscal year.

The increase June 30, 1951, from the end of the prior fiscal year was approximately 4 percent in the number of deceased veterans and 2 percent in the number of dependents. The lower percentage of increase in the num-

DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH BENEFITS
COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS

ber of dependents, as compared with the percentage of increase in the number of deceased veterans, is due primarily to the number of children who, having attained the age limitation, were removed from the compensation and pension rolls, or who were ineligible because of the attained age to be placed on the compensation or pension rolls.

Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, provides the same compensation and pension benefits to the dependents of veterans who served in the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, as are provided by law for the dependents of persons who served during the period of World War II. Laws in effect prior to the enactment of Public Law 28 did not provide pension benefits for the widows and children of these veterans; they did, however, provide for compensation benefits to be paid at peacetime rates to the widows, children, and parents, except that compensation at wartime rates was payable to widows, children, and parents of these veterans where death of the veteran was the result of extra hazardous service or armed conflict.

The following summary shows, as of June 30, 1951, and June 30, 1950, the total number of deceased veterans on whose account compensation for service-connected death and pension for non-service-connected death was being paid, as well as the number of dependents of these deceased veterans. There is also shown a classification of the dependents as of June 30, 1951.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Deceased veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1951		
				June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	Percent of increase or decrease	Widows	Children	Parents
Total	682,601	658,123	+3.7	1,012,297	991,172	+2.1	413,593	298,812	299,892
World War II	270,146	263,964	+2.3	465,747	458,755	+1.5	70,622	145,340	249,785
Service-connected	256,291	253,038	+1.3	434,794	434,607	(²)	61,400	123,609	249,785
Non-service-connected	13,855	10,926	+26.8	30,953	24,148	+28.2	9,222	21,731	-----
World War I	296,698	284,110	+4.4	412,562	410,062	+6	241,964	136,836	33,762
Service-connected	63,633	65,758	-3.2	73,547	77,210	-4.7	32,605	7,180	33,762
Non-service-connected	233,065	218,352	+6.7	339,015	332,852	+1.9	209,359	129,656	-----
Regular Establishment ¹	22,622	17,470	+29.5	37,234	26,752	+39.2	10,739	10,839	15,656
Public Law 28, 82d Cong	769	-----	-----	1,450	-----	-----	347	459	644
Service-connected	764	-----	-----	1,443	-----	-----	344	455	644
Non-service-connected	5	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	3	4	-----
Spanish-American War	80,448	79,624	+1.0	83,302	82,560	+9	79,257	4,000	45
Service-connected ¹	1,282	1,223	+4.8	1,330	1,257	+5.8	1,212	73	45
Non-service-connected	79,166	78,401	+1.0	81,972	81,303	+8	78,045	3,927	-----
Indian Wars	1,636	1,799	-9.1	1,640	1,805	-9.1	1,618	22	-----
Civil War	10,260	11,132	-7.8	10,340	11,214	-7.8	9,025	1,315	-----
Mexican War	22	24	-8.3	22	24	-8.3	21	1	-----

¹ Includes special acts.

² Increase less than 0.05 percent.

Expenditures for compensation and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were greater during the fiscal year 1951 than in any prior fiscal year.

The following summary shows the number of deceased veterans of all wars, the Regular Establishment, and Public Law 28 on whose account compensation and pension benefits were being paid as of June 30, 1951, and June 30, 1950, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during fiscal years 1951 and 1950.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1951	Fiscal year 1950	Percent of increase or decrease
Total.....	682, 601	658, 123	+3. 7	\$500, 995, 286	\$485, 333, 399	+3. 2
World War II.....	270, 146	263, 964	+2. 3	244, 563, 252	238, 723, 157	+2. 4
Service-connected.....	256, 291	253, 038	+1. 3	236, 810, 732	232, 653, 139	+1. 8
Non-service-connected.....	13, 855	10, 926	+26. 8	7, 752, 520	6, 070, 018	+27. 7
World War I.....	296, 698	284, 110	+4. 4	180, 336, 236	175, 968, 985	+2. 5
Service-connected.....	63, 633	65, 758	-3. 2	55, 138, 593	57, 032, 466	-3. 3
Non-service-connected.....	233, 065	218, 352	+6. 7	125, 197, 643	118, 936, 519	+5. 3
Regular Establishment ¹	22, 622	17, 470	+29. 5	19, 021, 259	14, 347, 700	+32. 6
Public Law 28, 82d Cong.....	769			304, 280		
Service-connected.....	764			304, 280		
Non-service-connected.....	5					
Spanish-American War.....	80, 448	79, 624	+1. 0	48, 873, 917	48, 426, 674	+ .9
Service-connected ¹	1, 282	1, 223	+4. 8			
Non-service-connected.....	79, 166	78, 401	+1. 0			
Indian Wars.....	1, 636	1, 799	-9. 1	968, 015	1, 054, 449	-8. 2
Civil War.....	10, 260	11, 132	-7. 8	6, 915, 786	6, 798, 518	+1. 7
Mexican War.....	22	24	-8. 3	12, 541	13, 916	-9. 9

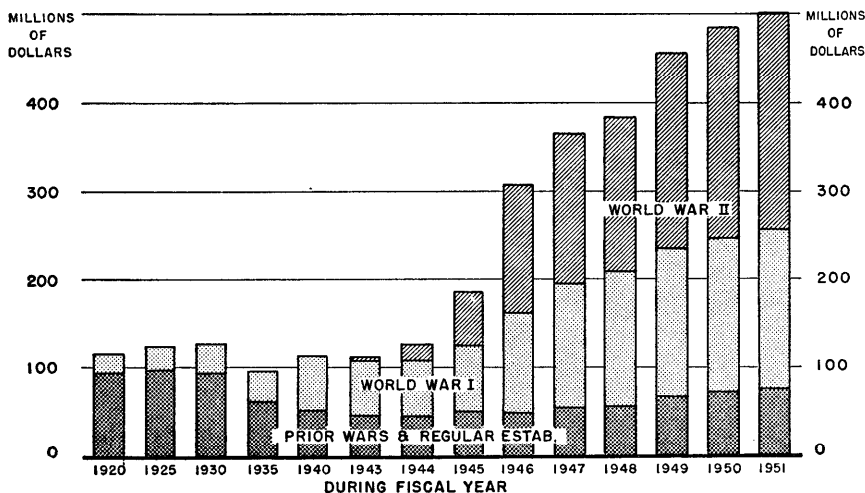
¹ Includes special act cases

Further data on death compensation and pension benefits for dependents of deceased veterans of each war, the Regular Establishment, and Public Law 28 cases as of June 30, 1951, as well as for prior fiscal years, will be found in the statistical tables.

Retirement of Emergency, Provisional, Probationary, or Temporary Officers of World War I

On June 30, 1951, there were 1,921 emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay, as compared with 2,174 at the end of the prior fiscal year, a decrease of 12 percent. Of those receiving retirement pay, 1,913 were emergency officers receiving retirement pay authorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, and Public Law 743, Seventy-sixth Congress, and 8 were provisional, probationary, or temporary officers receiving retirement pay authorized by Public Law 746, Seventy-sixth Congress. Under Public Law 746, World War I provisional, probationary, or temporary officers who served subsequent to April 6, 1917, may receive the same retirement benefits granted emergency officers provided they meet the other requirements of the law.

EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS



Full retirement payments were being paid to 1,915 officers, and partial payments to 6 officers, at the end of fiscal year 1951. In 53 percent of the total cases of former officers receiving retirement payments, disability was determined to be due to combat. An analysis of the six cases in which partial payments were being paid shows that two were due to the application of section 212, Public Law 212, Seventy-second Congress, as amended, which provides that in case the salary of any retired officers (except those whose disability was incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States or whose disability resulted from an explosion of an instrumentality of war) in the employ of the Federal Government, together with the retirement pay, exceeds \$3,000 per annum, the retirement pay shall be reduced or discontinued to the extent to which the sum of the two exceeds \$3,000, and four because the former officers were receiving retirement pay as enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The average monthly value of full retirement pay was \$165.29 at the end of fiscal year 1951, as compared with \$165.27 at the end of the prior fiscal year.

The amount expended during fiscal year 1951 was \$4,052,616, as compared with \$4,319,099 during the prior fiscal year, a decrease of 6 percent.

Servicemen's Indemnity

Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, part I, provides for the payment, under certain conditions, of indemnity in lieu of insurance to beneficiaries of deceased veterans who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950. The amount of indemnity payable is \$10,000, if no Government insurance was in force at time of the veteran's death; if Government insurance was in force, the amount payable as indemnity is reduced by the amount of insurance in force.

Payment of indemnity is limited to the surviving spouse, child or children, parent, brother, or sister of the deceased veteran and is made in 120 equal monthly installments.

Awards of indemnity were authorized but no funds for the payment of such benefits were appropriated by the Congress by the end of fiscal year 1951.

Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans of World War II

Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress, appropriated \$30,000,000 to enable the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to provide an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II who is entitled to compensation for the loss, or loss of use of, one or both legs at or above the ankle under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration. The law further provides that no veteran shall be given an automobile or other conveyance until it is established, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the veteran is licensed by his State or other licensing authority to operate the automobile or other conveyance in a manner consistent with his own safety and the safety of others. The cost per vehicle or conveyance could not exceed \$1,600, including equipment with such special attachments and devices as the Administrator deemed necessary. Public Law 798, Eighty-first Congress, provides for the payment by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs of the total purchase price, if not in excess of \$1,600, or the amount of \$1,600, if the total purchase price is in excess of \$1,600, and further specifies that no veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile or other conveyance.

Total appropriations for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other conveyances for World War II veterans amounted to \$42,675,000 at the end of fiscal year 1951, of which \$375,000 was appropriated by Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress, and \$800,000 was appropriated by Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress, during this fiscal year.

As of June 30, 1951, 25,705 automobiles and other conveyances having a total purchase price of \$40,930,365 were certified for payment and delivered.

Overpayment Waivers and Forfeitures

Beginning with the World War Veterans' Act, approved June 7, 1924, the Congress has from time to time passed remedial legislation which provides equitable relief to those persons who have received overpayments from the Veterans Administration and who meet the required conditions.

The classes of overpayments include practically all VA monetary benefits, such as compensation, pension, insurance, subsistence allowance (including tuition, books, and supplies), burial allowance, emergency officer's retirement pay, hospitalization indebtedness, etc. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has jurisdiction of overpayments arising in central office, overpayments amounting to more than \$500 which arise in the district and regional offices, and, when requested by the payees, makes administra-

tive reviews of decisions rendered by a district or regional committee in cases wherein the overpayment is not more than \$500. In each district and regional office there is a Committee on Waivers which has original jurisdiction in overpayments up to and including \$500.

Congress has passed legislation prescribing forfeiture of rights as a penalty for the submission of false or fraudulent evidence concerning a claim for benefits. In addition, it is also provided by statute that any person shown to be guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy of the United States or of its allies shall forfeit all accrued and future benefits. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has original jurisdiction to consider all cases of forfeiture under laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

A summary of the activities of the Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures and of the district offices, centers, and regional offices for the fiscal year 1951 follows:

Overpayment decisions

Office	Number	Amount of—	
		Overpayment	Waiver
Total	15, 928	\$3, 683, 625. 30	\$1, 599, 881. 46
Central office	2, 278	2, 077, 538. 74	1, 025, 911. 66
District offices, centers and regional offices	13, 650	1, 606, 086. 56	573, 969. 80

Administrative review cases

Central office	1, 204	\$202, 359. 40	\$25, 448. 84
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Forfeiture cases

	Total	Forfeited	Nonforfeited
Central office	475	243	232

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

Basic Legislation

The basic acts upon which the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs rest are:

- (a) Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, and
- (b) Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended.

Under Public Law 16, as amended, the act providing for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans, the Veterans Administration prescribes, provides, and supervises a program of vocational rehabilitation for dis-

abled World War II veterans. Its purpose is to restore employability lost by virtue of a handicap due to service-incurred disability for which wartime rates of compensation are payable. The program covers each step in the rehabilitation process from the veteran's initial application to providing assistance for his placement in suitable employment.

Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, as amended, the Veterans Administration provides a program of education and training which makes it possible for an eligible veteran to pursue a course of his own choice in any approved school or job-training establishment which will accept him, provided that such course is initiated by July 25, 1951, or the date 4 years subsequent to the veteran's discharge from the military service, whichever is the later.

Recent Changes in Legislation

The following laws affecting education and training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and vocational rehabilitation under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act were enacted by the Congress during fiscal year 1951:

(a) Public Law 610, Eighty-first Congress, July 13, 1950, amends Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as follows: (1) defines the terms "customary cost of tuition" or "customary charges" as "customary tuition charges"; (2) establishes a minimum of 30 clock-hours of attendance for a full-time course in schools below college level offering trade or technical courses involving shop practice as an integral part thereof; (3) provides that overpayments of subsistence allowance to veterans will constitute a liability of the school when caused by willful or negligent failure by the school to promptly notify the Veterans Administration of unauthorized or excessive absences from the course or discontinuance or interruption of the course; (4) prescribes certain conditions under which veterans may be denied a change of course or additional education or training; (5) restricts the pursuit of courses avocational or recreational in character; (6) defines a nonprofit school and prescribes conditions under which a school may elect to be subject to the nonresident tuition rates; and (7) provides conditions under which a profit school may secure and retain approval to train veterans when it has fewer than 25 students or one-fourth of the students enrolled, whichever is larger, paying their own way.

(b) Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress, extends to veterans who, under certain conditions, serve in the active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, the benefits of Public Law 16 needed to overcome the handicap of a disability incurred or aggravated by such service for which compensation is payable.

Entries Into Training

Fiscal year 1951 was the last full year during which most eligible World War II veterans could initiate a course of training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The statutory date of July 25, 1951, for initiating a course, applies only to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and does not apply to disabled veterans who desire to pursue training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

During the year, 562,000 veterans entered training for the first time, 24,000 under Public Law 16 and 538,000 under Public Law 346. This brought the total number of veterans who had taken vocational rehabilitation training to 579,000 and the total number who had availed themselves of education or training benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to 7,533,000. The total number of entries into training is equivalent to slightly over half of the World War II veteran population.

During the year, three disabled veterans, eligible for vocational rehabilitation training on the basis of military service on or after June 27, 1950, entered training under Public Law 16.

Veterans in Training

The average number of veterans in training (including those in foreign countries) in fiscal year 1951 was 1,651,900 as compared to 2,158,000 in the previous fiscal year. The peak for fiscal year 1951 was reached on November 30, 1950, when 1,870,000 veterans were in training. The all-time high for veterans in training was 2,802,000, at the end of December 1947. The following table shows the average number of veterans in each major type of training during fiscal year 1951 under each law:

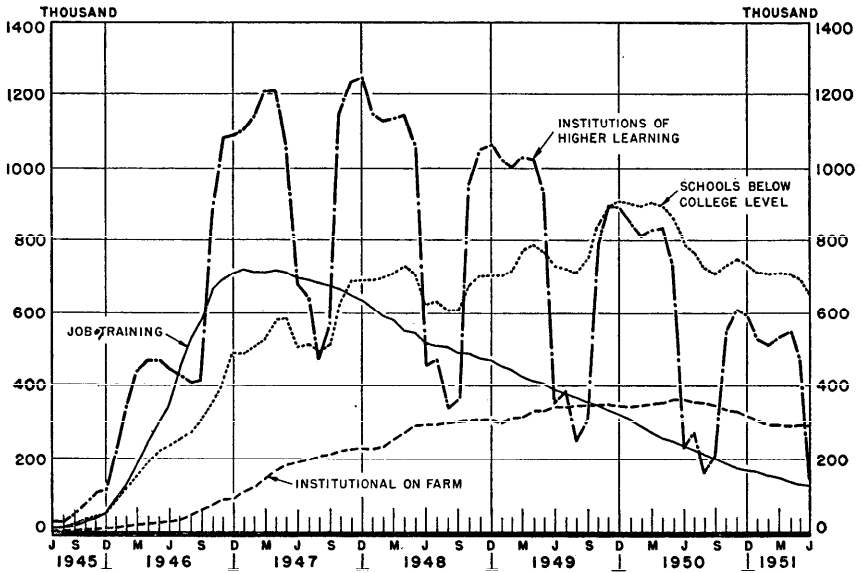
Type of training	Under Public Law 16	Under Public Law 346
Total	99, 900	1, 552, 000
School training	39, 600	1, 117, 000
Institutions of higher learning	22, 000	410, 000
Schools below college level	17, 600	707, 000
Job training	24, 500	150, 000
Institutional on-farm training	35, 800	285, 000
Self-proprietorship	35, 200	269, 000
Employer-trainer	600	16, 000

The average number of veterans in training in schools of higher learning decreased from 655,000 in fiscal year 1950, to 432,000 in this fiscal year. The peak enrollment in this type of training during fiscal year 1951 was reached November 1950, when 609,000 veterans were in training. The all-time peak in college enrollment was 1,245,000 at the end of December 1947.

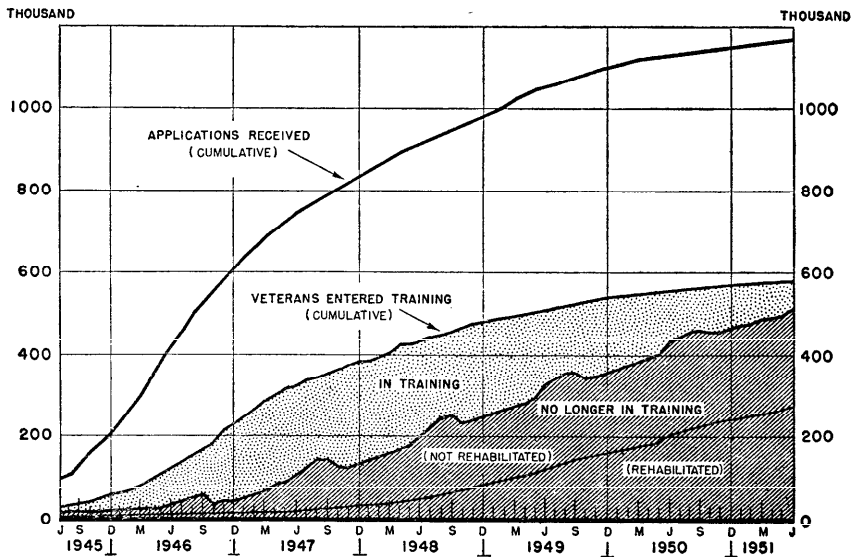
At the end of the fiscal year, 655,000 veterans were enrolled in schools below the college level under both laws compared to 791,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year. Of the veterans in schools below college level under Public Law 346 on June 30, 1951, 223,000 were training by correspondence. This was the largest enrollment in correspondence training since the inception of the Public Law 346 program.

On June 30, 1951, 292,000 veterans were enrolled in institutional on-farm training under both laws. A larger proportion of the veteran-trainees were enrolled in institutional on-farm training on June 30, 1951, than ever before in the history of the program. Under Public Law 16, enrollment in institutional on-farm training in fiscal year 1951 actually exceeded the number

VETERANS IN TRAINING (PUBLIC LAWS 16 AND 346)
END OF MONTH



STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW) 16
END OF MONTH



in any other type of training. The all-time high occurred during May 1950 when there were nearly 362,000 veterans in this type of training under both laws.

The number of veterans in job training under both laws continued to decline from 234,000 on June 30, 1950, to 129,000 on June 30, 1951. On the latter date, 67,000 veterans were enrolled in apprentice training under Public Law 346, compared to 100,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year. During the same period, the number of veterans in other than apprentice training under this law decreased from 99,000 to 46,000.

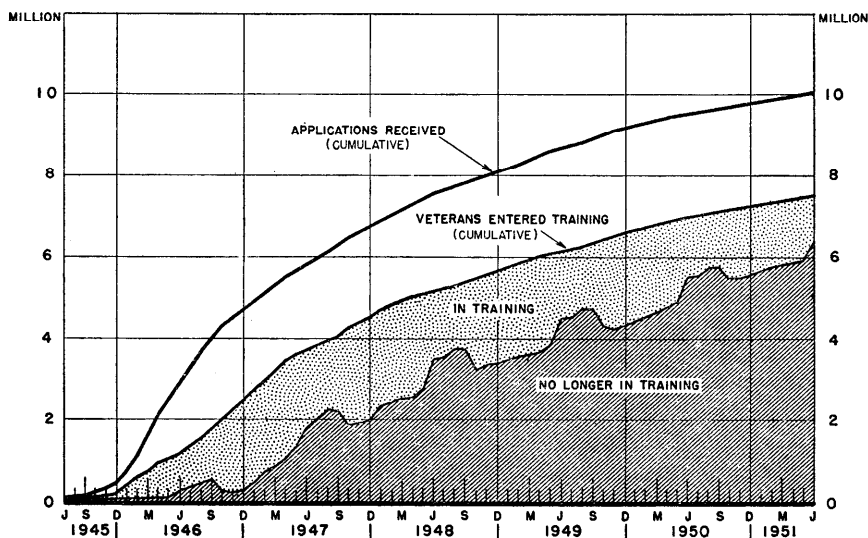
By June 30, 1951, approximately 17,500 veterans had entered training under Public Law 346 while residing in foreign countries and United States possessions not under the jurisdiction of VA regional offices, and as of that date, approximately 6,000 veterans were still enrolled in 555 different schools in 45 such foreign countries and United States possessions. Over half of these veterans were enrolled in schools in England, France, Mexico, and Switzerland.

In addition, on June 30, 1951, there were 14,000 veterans training under both laws outside the United States under the jurisdiction of VA regional offices. Included in this group were 3,900 veterans in training in the Philippine Republic, 2,900 in Hawaii, 800 in Alaska, and 6,400 in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

At the end of fiscal year 1951, there were three veterans in training under Public Law 16 who were determined to be in need of vocational rehabilitation training on the basis of service on or after June 27, 1950.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346)

END OF MONTH



Veterans in Terminated Status

At the end of the fiscal year, 6,894,000 veterans had temporarily or permanently terminated their training. Of these, 6,380,000 were former Public Law 346 trainees and 514,000 former Public Law 16 trainees. Of the latter, 12,000 had temporarily interrupted their training and were awaiting reentrance into vocational rehabilitation training.

During the fiscal year, approximately 266,000 veterans exhausted all the education or training benefits to which they were entitled under Public Law 346, bringing to 606,000 the number who had entirely exhausted their entitlement to training since the inception of the program in June 1944.

During the fiscal year, over 68,000 disabled veterans were declared rehabilitated under Public Law 16. This brought to over 272,000 the number rehabilitated since the inception of this program in March 1943, or about 47 percent of the total number who had entered training under Public Law 16 by June 30, 1951.

The following table, based on a special sample study of the employment objectives of disabled veterans who had been rehabilitated under Public Law 16 prior to October 31, 1950, indicates the general types of occupations for which they were trained.

Occupational Objectives of Disabled Veterans Rehabilitated Under Public Law 16 Prior to October 31, 1950

Major occupational groups	Number rehabilitated	Major occupational groups	Number rehabilitated
Total.....	229, 000	Clerical and kindred occupations.	13, 000
Professional occupations.....	55, 000	Sales and kindred occupations....	15, 000
Semiprofessional occupations....	17, 000	Service occupations.....	6, 000
Managerial and official occupations.....	23, 000	Agricultural occupations.....	13, 000
		Trades and industrial occupations.	87, 000

Training Facilities and Contracts

The vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans under Public Law 16 and the education and training of veterans under Public Law 346, administered by the Veterans Administration, are conducted through approved universities and colleges, professional and technological schools, private and public trade and vocational schools, business schools, secondary schools, Federal, State, and municipal agencies, and business and industrial establishments.

The Veterans Administration has not established any training facilities, the policy being to use existing facilities which have been determined qualified and equipped to train veterans. Under Public Law 346, the appropriate approving agencies of the various States determine the adequacy of schools and training establishments and notify the VA regional offices of such approvals. The VA regional offices determine the adequacy of all

facilities utilized for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans under Public Law 16 and may approve additional facilities under Public Law 346 when necessary.

Although the Administrator has the authority under Public Law 346 to approve educational facilities, he has exercised this authority only in a few instances concerning job-training establishments. Under Public Law 610, the Administrator is required to disapprove a course in any institution, other than public or other tax-supported institutions, which has been in operation for a period of less than 1 year immediately prior to August 24, 1949, or any new course in an institution other than public or other tax-supported institution which has been in operation more than 1 year where such course completely departs from the whole character of the instruction previously given. Public Law 610 further provides that should any State approval agency certify that a new or existing institution is essential to meet the training needs of veterans in its State, the Administrator, in his discretion, may approve such an institution notwithstanding the above-stated restrictions. The Administrator has, on some occasions, exercised this approval authority.

At the end of June 1951, a total of 82,000 approved job-training establishments had veterans in training under Public Laws 16 and 346, and 16,000 approved educational institutions had veterans enrolled.

The Veterans Administration had 9,800 contracts in force or in process on June 30, 1951, for the payment of tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment for veterans pursuing courses in educational institutions. In addition, there were 146 contracts in force with institutions offering instruction by correspondence, of which 73 were with colleges and universities and 73 with trade and industrial, business, and professional schools.

Relative to institutional on-farm training of veterans, as provided under Public Law 377, Eightieth Congress, contracts have been negotiated with 37 individual States and the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The contract with the Territory of Puerto Rico included the program in the Virgin Islands. These contracts provided in each case that the State or Territory administer the program uniformly for each school involved.

In addition, contracts have been negotiated with the Office of Indian Affairs for training at the following Indian reservations: Pima Indian Agency, Cherokee Indian Agency, and the Uintah Indian School. Individual contracts have been negotiated with 1,279 schools for institutional on-farm training of veterans. In each instance, the veteran's farm, or the farm on which he is employed, is utilized as an integral part of his supervised course of instruction.

In addition to the above, the Veterans Administration reimbursed 44 States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii under contracts negotiated pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress, for expenses incurred by them in connection with the inspection, approval, and supervision of on-the-job training establishments under Public Law 346. Pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 610, the Veterans Administration also reimbursed 35 States and Puerto Rico under negotiated contracts for expenses incurred in connection with the inspection, approval, and supervision of profit schools training veterans under Public Law 346.

Section 2 of Public Law 610 amended Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide in part that any educational or training institution which is dissatisfied with a determination of a rate of payment for tuition, fees, or other charges, or any other action of the Administrator under the amendments made by the Veterans Education and Training Amendments of 1950, shall be entitled upon application therefor to a review of such action or determination by the Veterans Education Appeals Board. As of June 30, 1951, 451 appeals had been filed by educational institutions with the Veterans Education Appeals Board, of which 79 were terminated by withdrawal or dismissal, 147 were inactive by reason of failure of the school to prosecute, and 225 remained active. Of the 225 active appeals, 36 had been heard on their merits by the Veterans Education Appeals Board by June 30, 1951.

Counseling and Guidance

The Veterans Administration continued to provide counseling services to veterans through individual interviews and the application of approved techniques in vocational guidance and applied psychology. Priority was given to disabled veteran-applicants for vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, but counseling services were also provided under Public Law 346 to veterans who requested educational or vocational guidance and to veterans for whom such services were required in connection with their requests for a change of course. The purpose of the counseling services was to assist veterans in exploring their interests, aptitudes, and abilities, in determining what occupations may be most suitable for them, and in choosing courses of education or training to prepare them for employment in such occupations.

Although the policy of the Veterans Administration to provide guidance services at decentralized locations near veterans' homes remained unchanged, the gradual decline in the number of veterans requiring counseling services made it necessary to reduce from 444 in July 1950, to 313 in June 1951, the number of locations at which such services were provided. Counseling services were continued in all 70 regional offices, but the number of VA guidance centers located in cooperating educational institutions dropped from 238 in June 1950 to 147 in June 1951. Additional guidance centers, at which the number of veterans to be counseled was too small to utilize the time of the counseling personnel economically and effectively, discontinued service at the close of business June 30, 1951. Provision was made for counseling of veterans from these locations at the nearest VA counseling unit or guidance center. Adjustments to the reduced case load were required in the plan of operation of many of the guidance centers which were continued.

Counseling services were provided to 204,000 veterans (exclusive of those counseled in VA hospitals) during fiscal year 1951, as compared to 431,000 in fiscal year 1950, and 392,000 in fiscal year 1949. These were all veterans of World War II, except 41 veterans who became eligible for benefits by reason of Public Law 894, approved December 28, 1950, making eligible primarily those whose disabilities were related to the Korean conflict. Of the 82,000 disabled veterans who were counseled under Public Law 16, 66 percent were provided counseling services by VA personnel, mostly at

regional offices, and 34 percent at guidance centers. Of the 122,000 cases of counseling under Public Law 346, the services were provided by VA personnel in 25 percent of the cases, and 75 percent were counseled at guidance centers. The marked decrease (56 percent) in the number of cases of counseling under Public Law 346 as compared with fiscal year 1950 followed the passage of Public Law 610, which made it mandatory for the Veterans Administration to approve the first change of general field in the case of any veteran requesting a change of course under Public Law 346, unless progress in the previous course had been unsatisfactory.

Counseling in VA Hospitals

The counseling personnel in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education sections in VA hospitals were transferred to the Department of Medicine and Surgery, July 1, 1950, but continued to report to Vocational Rehabilitation and Education the number of veterans counseled who were eligible for vocational rehabilitation and education benefits. The total number of such veterans during the fiscal year was 12,769, of whom 7,764 were counseled under Public Law 16, and 5,005 under Public Law 346.

Personal Adjustment Counseling

The ratio of personal adjustment counseling interviews with disabled veterans in relation to the total number of Public Law 16 trainees was 27 per 1,000 in March 1951, as compared with 24 per 1,000 in March 1950. This moderate increase has been constant for several years, tending to confirm earlier predictions that the incidence of more serious rehabilitation problems of veterans would increase as the vocational rehabilitation program advanced. The total number of new cases provided personal counseling services in the fiscal year was approximately 10,000.

Service to Vocational Counselors

Counseling aids and in-service training materials were prepared during the year to assist vocational advisers and appraisers in increasing their competency as vocational counselors. In the field of occupational information, special attention was given to the occupations classified as critical with regard to meeting the nation's defense manpower requirements. The preparation and distribution of the revised and expanded second edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook, through cooperative effort of the United States Department of Labor and the Veterans Administration, provided counselors with current employment information regarding major occupations. An information bulletin on Reasons for Revaluations and Their Implications for Counseling provided counselors a digest of factual material from previous studies which pointed to areas in which counseling practice could be made more effective. The preparation of current information regarding the appropriate use of psychological tests in counseling and dissemination of that information to counselors was continued as in previous years.

Special Services for Disabled Veterans

Vocational rehabilitation boards were continued in order to make available all possible resources of the regional office specialists in developing spe-

cific vocational rehabilitation plans for veterans with special rehabilitation problems related to such disabilities as tuberculosis, cardiovascular conditions, neuropsychiatric disturbances, chronic progressive diseases, blindness and other visual disorders, deafness and hard-of-hearing conditions, and orthopedic disabilities. When such cases were being considered by the board, the services of vocational advisers, medical specialists, psychologists, social workers, rehabilitation training officers, and other specialized personnel were coordinated so that the rehabilitation program might be based upon all factors related to the veteran's physical, social, psychological, and occupational adjustment. The resulting rehabilitation program was then planned in detail and the veteran was provided appropriate assistance and supervision in training by special rehabilitation training officers.

Supervision of Training of Disabled Veterans

An intensive plan of supervision, initiated in the previous year, was developed and expanded into a comprehensive program of supervision from central office to the operating level of the individual training officer. This program, based upon a careful analysis of individual Public Law 16 trainees, emphasized the adequacy of the training program, the frequency and quality of the supervision performed by the training officer, and the progress made in restoring the employability of the disabled veteran through the training provided by the school, in the establishment, or on the farm. The program resulted in the development of more adequate training programs and more realistic plans for the rehabilitation of trainees, as well as reductions in the number of changes of employment objective found necessary and in the ratio of discontinuances to the number of veterans in training. Also, the program of supervision has accomplished a reduction in the period of time between application for and entrance into training. The decline in the number of veterans in training necessitated a recentralization of supervisory activities within regional offices, which in turn tended to increase the per capita cost of supervising the trainees.

Management Improvement

Prior to fiscal year 1951, certain opportunities for improvement in the management of the vocational rehabilitation and education functions were identified. These were (a) improvement in the quality of employee performance, (b) improvement in the effectiveness of procedures, (c) improvement in organization, and (d) improvement in quantitative controls.

Accomplishments during fiscal year 1951 were made in varying degrees in each of the areas identified.

(a) *Improvement in the quality of employee performance.*—Increased emphasis was placed, during fiscal year 1951, on the instruction of staff personnel in new laws, policies, regulations, and interpretations thereof, to improve the quality of performance. Supervisory guides and survey visits were continued.

Separate guides for each chief of Registration and Research and for each registration supervisor in field stations were published in March 1951 to serve as a basis for improvement in administrative practices by supervisory

personnel. The survey guide utilized by the special assistants to the director, Advisement and Guidance Service, as basic material for their supervision, was recast in terms of new and changed emphases in the program; additionally, it became a useful tool as the basic guide for chiefs of Advisement and Guidance sections in supervising their staff and their decentralized advisement locations.

Many of the deficiencies noted on survey visits in the preceding years had been eliminated by the field stations prior to annual surveys conducted during fiscal year 1951. As a consequence, there was a significant increase in the number of "satisfactory" and "outstanding" ratings given during this period by the central office representatives.

(b) *Improvement in effectiveness of procedures.*—Although many improvements were made throughout the year in procedures affecting the vocational rehabilitation and education programs, as the result of central office planning, it is significant that a number of procedures were amended on a VA-wide basis because of suggestions submitted by field employees under the provisions of the incentive awards program. Still other suggestions were approved for adoption on a local basis or for application to cover the peculiarities of a local situation. The suggestions which were accepted by central office, and for which awards were given to the suggestors, cover such topics as revision of forms, submission of transmittal list, use of charts and calculating tables for determining entitlement, routing of certificates, uniform system for filing, and screening of records for trainee's supplies.

(c) *Improvement in organization.*—In February 1951, a committee of three consultants to the Advisement and Guidance Service was appointed to advise on professional matters. Steps have been initiated to carry out the reorganization of the Advisement and Guidance Service which was recommended by this committee. The recommended plan for reorganization reflects a functional approach to the counseling process, i. e., it provides specialized areas for each of the identifiable major techniques in the counseling of veterans.

During the year, the number of facilities officers assigned to regional offices was greatly reduced and the responsibility for developing and locating individual training opportunities for the rehabilitation of Public Law 16 veterans was assigned solely to training officers. Since this adjustment in functions, the training officer finds the individual training opportunity, develops the training program, and inducts and supervises the veteran throughout his training. The separation of responsibilities had been required in the peak period of the Public Law 16 program to expedite service to each trainee.

In October 1950, supervisory areas of the special assistants to the director of Training Facilities Service were reallocated. Not only did this action eliminate the expense of maintaining four offices in the field, but the reduction from nine to five locations resulted in improved efficiency through more effective administrative control, communication, and standardized supervision.

(d) *Improvement in quantitative controls.*—Several basic changes were made in the vocational rehabilitation and education reporting systems as the result of changing workload. To obtain more complete information for control of contract activities and evaluation of workloads, the field reporting procedures relating to contract activities were revised to reflect the number of contracts, including backlogs, on various payment bases with profit and nonprofit institutions. This was necessary to determine the progress in individual regional offices in major categories of contract work. On the other hand, the reporting system for advisement and guidance was simplified by discontinuing a special survey report of advisement and guidance activities. The present vocational rehabilitation and education reporting system has been simplified to a point of requiring only approximately one-third of the information formerly obtained. A further revision of the monthly report was made to obtain information on seriously handicapped veterans, since this group represented an increased proportion of veterans training under Public Law 16.

During fiscal year 1951, it became apparent that revision was required in the making of review of charges at educational institutions. A more effective procedure was established specifying the detailed functions of contract officers with respect to this responsibility; a new data sheet was provided in order that complete and accurate data would be available on individual cases to permit clear and definite determinations when serious irregularities or apparent fraud had occurred at institutions training veterans.

Progress was made during the year in standardizing forms. There were 290 individual field station forms dropped during this period, while only 60 were added. Much of the net decrease of 230 in local forms was accomplished through the adoption of 7 forms standardized for use by all field stations.

The constant attention paid to the operation of guidance centers was of critical importance in fiscal year 1951 because of the declining workload. Review of operating plans of guidance centers in each regional territory made it possible to suggest pertinent changes in plans of operation, so that centers would be utilized to maximum capacity within the requirements of the total guidance load, per capita fees would be as low as possible, and the time of vocational advisers stationed at the guidance centers would be utilized to the maximum extent.

Expenditures

Expenditures during the fiscal year for benefits under the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs amounted to more than \$2,123,000,000. Benefit payments under Public Law 346, including subsistence, tuition, equipment, supplies, and fee-basis counseling, accounted for over \$1,945,000,000 of the total expenditures. Benefits under Public Law 16, including subsistence, tuition, equipment, supplies, beneficiary travel, and fee-basis counseling, accounted for almost \$178,000,000. Corresponding benefit payments during the previous year were considerably higher, amounting to almost \$2,600,000,000 under Public Law 346 and \$275,000,000 under Public Law 16.

Expenditures for various benefits under vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs during fiscal year 1951 are shown below:

Type of expenditure	Public Law 16	Public Law 346
Total	\$177, 861, 094	\$1, 945, 315, 228
Subsistence	135, 172, 874	1, 363, 078, 577
Tuition	36, 969, 403	523, 446, 279
Equipment	3, 728, 610	45, 595, 894
Supplies and materials	1, 000, 693	11, 219, 848
Counseling (fee-basis)	601, 539	1, 974, 630
Beneficiaries travel	387, 975	.....

INSURANCE

National Service Life Insurance

National Service Life Insurance was authorized by the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Public Law 801, Seventy-sixth Congress). A summary of this law was included on page 37 of the annual report for 1940, and various amendments were referred to in subsequent annual reports. The most recent major amendment was embodied in Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, enacted on April 25, 1951. The provisions of this legislation were:

(1) Members of the Armed Forces are provided with gratuitous indemnity coverage for death while in active service and for 120 days after separation from service. The maximum amount of gratuitous coverage is \$10,000, and this amount is reduced by the amount of United States Government Life Insurance or National Service Life Insurance that the serviceman may have in force at the time of death.

(2) Issue of participating National Service Life Insurance is not permitted after April 25, 1951, except on valid applications made on or before that date. However, where an insured in active service has elected to surrender a permanent plan of insurance for its cash value, or where the term period of a lapsed 5-year level premium term policy has expired while an insured is in active service, such insured may, upon application made within 120 days after separation from active service, be granted an equivalent amount of insurance on the same plan.

(3) Waiver of the entire premium on term insurance, and of the pure insurance risk portion of the premium on permanent plans, is furnished to persons in active service upon application therefor. During waiver the insurance is nonparticipating, and all losses are borne by the United States Government.

(4) Persons separated from active service on or after April 25, 1951, may be eligible to apply for a new type of nonparticipating National Service Life Insurance with premium rates and nonforfeiture values based on the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table and interest at $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent per annum. Settlement options involving annuities are calculated on the basis of the Annuity Table for 1949 and interest at $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent per

annum. Veterans eligible for compensation for disability if 10 percent or more in degree may apply (within 1 year from the date service-connection of the disability is determined) for the new insurance under any one of the seven plans issued under the old type of National Service Life Insurance. Veterans without a service-connected disability are eligible to apply (within 120 days after separation from service) only for a renewable, nonconvertible 5-year term policy.

National Service Life Insurance Fund

Section 605 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 provided for the creation of the National Service Life Insurance fund into which all premiums collected and all interest earned thereon are deposited and from which all disbursements are made. The fund is administered as a trust fund for the benefit of the policyholders and their beneficiaries. All expenses incident to the administration of the fund are borne by the Government, and in addition, the Government bears the cost on account of losses as follows:

a. For deaths among members of the armed services while such members are under the waiver provisions of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, and

b. For deaths and disablements among other policyholders where such deaths and disablements are traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service.

Applications and Policies Issued

Applications for National Service Life Insurance approved during calendar year 1950 totaled 651,628, aggregating \$5,219,041,500 of insurance. The total number of applications approved to December 31, 1950, was 20,772,111, amounting to \$161,431,942,000 of insurance.

Income and Disbursements

National Service Life Insurance premiums are deposited together with other income to the credit of the National Service Life Insurance fund, from which are paid death and disability benefits, dividends, etc. During calendar year 1950, premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$435,746,292 were received on National Service Life Insurance policies. The cumulative total of premiums (less refunds) received from the origin of the fund in 1940 to the end of calendar year 1950 was \$4,838,759,722. The cumulative total of all income received to the end of calendar year 1950 was \$10,015,297,545.

The disbursements from the National Service Life Insurance trust fund during calendar year 1950 totaled \$3,066,132,801. Of this amount, \$338,111,008 was expended for death claims, and \$2,713,354,057 was disbursed in the initial dividend distribution; the balance represents benefits paid under matured endowments, total disability, and cash surrenders.

Table 90 on page 241 presents a detailed summary of income and disbursements under this fund.

Dividends

The initial distribution of National Service Life Insurance dividends was made in 1950; it covered distributable surplus earned at any time from the

inception of the National Service Life Insurance fund in 1940 through the policy anniversaries in 1948. A dividend was credited on every policy on which three or more monthly premiums were paid, whether or not the policy still remained in force on its anniversary in 1948. The following table presents a detailed analysis of the total amount paid through December 31, 1950.

Paid to—	Number of checks	Amount of dividends
Living veterans or persons in Armed Forces.....	14, 772, 324	\$2, 629, 299, 702
Beneficiaries of death claims.....	652, 573	47, 526, 938
NSLI fund by set-off to repay insureds' indebtedness.....		959, 960
United States by set-off to repay insureds' indebtedness.....		35, 567, 457
Total.....		\$2, 713, 354, 057

The second dividend distribution from the National Service Life Insurance fund was made in 1951; it covered distributable surplus earned at any time from the policy anniversaries in 1948 to the policy anniversaries in 1951. A dividend was credited on every policy on which three or more monthly premiums were paid, whether or not the policy still remained in force on its anniversary in 1951. A sum of \$696,267,242 was set aside as a reserve to provide for the distribution commencing January 1, 1951, of both the 1951 special dividend and the balance of the 1950 special dividend.

Death Claims—Contract and Gratuitous

Death benefits of National Service Life Insurance had been awarded as of June 30, 1951, in 469,593 cases on insurance valued at \$4,196,173,500. Included in this amount was gratuitous insurance valued at \$109,243,500 which was awarded in 22,576 cases where the veteran had no National Service contract insurance, and \$19,571,100 awarded in 5,874 cases where the veteran had less than \$5,000 National Service contract insurance in force at time of death. The average National Service contract insurance in force at time of the veteran's death was \$9,099.

Of the 444,708 death cases on which payments were being made on June 30, 1951, 413,917 or 93 percent of the deaths occurred in service. Life annuities only were being paid in 328,475 cases on insurance with a face value of \$2,968,476,300; a combination of life annuity and installments in 19,715 cases on \$180,101,000; and installments only in 96,518 cases of insurance valued at \$865,470,800. In addition, payments had been completed on insurance cases by one-sum payment in 12,867 cases, valued at \$92,566,000, and through completion of installment payments in 5,005 cases, valued at \$35,897,500.

The average monthly payment at the end of fiscal year 1951 was \$53.73. Widows were the only beneficiary in 25 percent and parents only in 60 percent of the active awards. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.2. Payments had been terminated or canceled in 7,013 cases.

Disability Claims

Through December 31, 1950, a total of 605,528 applications had been received under the National Service Life Insurance Act of which 528,632 were approved, 45,116 denied, and 29,645 disposed of without decision through withdrawal or cancellation.

United States Government Life Insurance

United States Government Life Insurance was issued under the authority of the War Risk Insurance Act (October 6, 1917), as amended, and the World War Veterans' Act of 1924 and the amendments thereto. The provisions of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, outlined above under the heading of National Service Life Insurance, also apply to United States Government Life Insurance.

As of December 31, 1950, there were 477,551 United States Government Life Insurance policies in force representing \$2,086,036,189 of insurance. This compares with 492,598 policies for \$2,147,632,865 of insurance in force on December 31, 1949, so that there was a decrease of 15,047 in the number of policies and of \$61,596,676 in the amount of insurance during calendar year 1950.

United States Government Life Insurance Fund

The United States Government Life Insurance fund is a trust fund administered by the Government as trustee for the sole benefit of the policyholders. The Government derives no profit whatever from the administration of the fund which may be used only for the payment of claims under United States Government Life Insurance contracts and dividends to the policyholders themselves. All premiums paid on United States Government Life Insurance and all interest earned thereon are covered into this fund in the United States Treasury. In considering the United States Government Life Insurance fund, it must be clearly understood that the beneficial interest in the reserves belongs exclusively to the policyholders. All expenses incident to the administration of the fund are borne by the Government, and, in addition, the Government bears the cost on account of losses as follows:

- a. For deaths and total permanent disablements among members of the Armed Services while such members are under the waiver provision of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, and
- b. For deaths and disablements among other policyholders where such deaths and disablements are traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service.

Applications and Policies Issued

Applications for United States Government Life Insurance approved during calendar year 1950 totaled 1,731 amounting to \$8,577,500, as compared with 1,608 applications amounting to \$8,132,827, approved during calendar year 1949. The following table shows the cumulative number and amount, the percentage, and the average amount of United States Government Life Insurance policies issued to December 31, 1950, classified by plan:

Plan	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Average policy
Total.....	1, 151, 873	100. 00	\$4, 851, 866, 463	100. 00	\$4, 212
Ordinary life.....	227, 660	19. 76	1, 091, 627, 564	22. 50	4, 795
20-payment life.....	324, 218	28. 15	1, 157, 617, 305	23. 86	3, 570
30-payment life.....	38, 607	3. 35	189, 528, 355	3. 91	4, 909
20-year endowment.....	258, 378	22. 43	649, 079, 151	13. 38	2, 512
30-year endowment.....	46, 511	4. 04	191, 119, 589	3. 94	4, 109
Endowment at age 62.....	47, 498	4. 12	221, 810, 303	4. 57	4, 670
5-year convertible term.....	145, 583	12. 64	860, 349, 711	19. 79	6, 597
5-year level premium term.....	63, 418	5. 51	390, 734, 485	8. 05	6, 161

The number and amount of yearly renewable term and United States Government Life Insurance in force at the end of each fiscal year, 1921 through 1951, are shown in table 85 on page 239.

Income and Disbursements

United States Government Life Insurance premiums are deposited together with other income to the credit of the United States Government Life Insurance fund from which are paid claims on account of total permanent disability and death, dividends, etc. During calendar year 1950, premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$37,849,525 were received on United States Government Life Insurance policies. The cumulative total of premiums (less refunds) received to December 31, 1950, was \$1,588,317,877. The cumulative total of all income received to the end of calendar year 1950 was \$2,665,976,592.

The disbursements from the United States Government Life Insurance fund during calendar year 1950 totaled \$72,720,419. Of this amount, \$33,107,097 was expended for death and total permanent disability claims; \$12,820,946 was disbursed as dividends; the balance represents benefits paid under matured endowments, total disability, cash surrenders, and dividends on deposit withdrawn.

Table 88 on page 240 presents a detailed summary of income and disbursements under this fund.

Dividends

Dividends on United States Government Life Insurance represent a return of the excess of the premiums paid over the actual current cost of the insurance protection, provided the reserves necessary to cover the future liability on account of the combined benefits, including both total permanent disability and death, have been accumulated.

A comprehensive explanation of the source and distribution of the United States Government Life Insurance dividends is given on pages 76 and 77 of the annual report for fiscal year 1949.

There were 439,497 dividends amounting to \$12,820,946 paid during calendar year 1950. The total cumulated dividends paid to December 31, 1950, were 13,411,093 amounting to \$239,684,788.

For regular dividend payments during calendar year 1951, the sum of \$16,000,000 was reserved to be distributed to policyholders who have earned dividends on the 1951 anniversary of their policies.

Matured Endowments

During calendar year 1950, there matured as endowments payable to the policyholders, 5,689 policies amounting to \$22,219,216. The total number of policies matured as endowments through December 31, 1950, was 90,789, representing \$261,270,162.

Surrenders for Cash and Paid-up Insurance

United States Government Life Insurance policies provide that after having been in force 1 year they may be surrendered for cash or paid-up insurance. During calendar year 1950, there were 2,997 policies surrendered for their cash values. The amount of insurance surrendered was \$8,510,742. The total amount of insurance surrendered for cash through December 31, 1950, was \$522,293,048, involving 175,290 policies.

During calendar year 1950, 109 policies for \$671,000 were reduced and changed to paid-up insurance in the amount of \$375,628. From the inception of the fund through December 31, 1950, the cumulative totals were 6,437 policies for \$35,518,677 reduced and changed to paid-up insurance in the amount of \$10,655,111.

United States Government Life Insurance Claims

Through June 30, 1951, a total of 30,666 awards had been made for permanent and total disability, of which 13,440 were subsequently changed to death awards. In addition, there had been 83,700 original death awards or a total of 97,140 such cases. These death awards involved the payment of insurance in the amount of \$547,603,656, of which \$335,652,029 was expended in lump-sum payments on 67,688 cases. Death cases numbering 10,899 and having insurance amounting to \$52,012,559 had been terminated due to completion of installment payments. Payments of converted insurance averaging \$35.84 monthly were being made to 12,922 permanently and totally disabled veterans.

Yearly Renewable Term and Automatic Insurance Claims

Through June 30, 1951, a total of 41,172 permanent and total disability insurance awards had been made, of which 25,227 were subsequently changed to death awards.

The expenditures for war-risk insurance during the fiscal year totaled \$5,950,585, including \$1,200,684 transferred to the United States Government Life Insurance fund for cases traceable to extra hazards of military or naval service, making a net expenditure of \$4,749,901 on account of yearly renewable term and automatic insurance. Expenditures through June 30, 1951, for this benefit amounted to \$2,277,329,293, which is \$1,821,-937,365 in excess of the \$455,391,928 received in premiums.

On June 30, 1951, monthly installments of yearly renewable term insurance averaging \$48.03 were being paid to 7,568 permanently and totally disabled veterans on insurance valued at \$63,209,767, and, of these veterans, 7,509 had received monthly payments in excess of the 240 monthly installments guaranteed by law.

Through June 30, 1951, a total of \$7,787,594 had been approved on 1,906 compromise cases authorized under Public Law 78, Seventy-third Congress,

approved June 16, 1933, of which 1,388 were disability and 518 were death cases.

On June 30, 1951, the beneficiaries of 124 deceased veterans were being paid in 240 monthly installments on insurance valued at \$247,038 due to amendments added to the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, which provided for revival of lapsed, canceled, or reduced insurance, by application of uncollected compensation due to veterans for a compensable disability. In addition, four cases were being paid as annuities totaling \$140.92 in monthly payments.

Payments of automatic insurance (provided for those who were permanently and totally disabled or who died within 120 days after October 15, 1917, and before making application for term insurance) valued at \$790,608 were being made to 179 permanently and totally disabled veterans and to beneficiaries of three deceased veterans.

Civil Relief

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, makes provision to suspend the enforcement of civil liabilities, in certain cases, of persons in the military service of the United States in order to enable such persons to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the Nation.

Article IV of the above act deals specifically with commercial private life insurance policies carried by servicemen before entry into military service. Because of reduced earnings while in service, it was difficult, or even impossible in many instances, for inductees to continue paying premiums on private insurance that they might have had in civilian life. In order to permit these persons to continue their private insurance, arrangement was made through this act whereby premiums, becoming due while in service and for 2 years after discharge, could be charged as loans against the policies. The function of the Government is to guarantee to the insurance company the repayment of any indebtedness not liquidated by the insured himself. Any payment, however, made by the Government is a debt owed to the United States by such insured. No form of Government life insurance is eligible for this benefit by the terms of the act.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is in full force and effect today and applies to all persons who are called upon to perform service in one of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The data, as of June 30, 1951, on applications adjudicated and approved, cases terminated, and the number of policies still under the protection of the act, may be found in table 92 on page 242.

FINANCE

Fiscal and Finance Office Activities

The finance office at central office and finance divisions at 224 field stations, under the direction of the Assistant Administrator for Finance, accomplish the payment of all monetary benefits to which veterans and their dependents are entitled, payments for services and supplies procured for beneficiaries, and payments for services and supplies which are required for administrative purposes. These activities also include the development

of essential general ledger, cost, and budgetary accounting systems; and the maintenance of necessary accounts of appropriations, trust and special funds, receivables, inventories and other assets, liabilities, operations, costs, other expenses, and proprietary equity.

The net expenditures from appropriations, trust funds, and working funds of the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1951 were as follows:

GRAND TOTAL-----	\$5,937,501,085.20
Appropriations—Total-----	5,295,706,714.89
Salaries and expenses-----	864,569,535.41
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction)-----	103,878,104.83
Compensation and pensions-----	2,171,172,166.08
Veterans miscellaneous benefits-----	63,825,383.07
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----	579,401.59
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II)-----	*296,282.76
Readjustment benefits-----	2,041,827,097.40
Military and naval insurance-----	5,950,584.99
National Service Life Insurance-----	¹ 44,310,319.90
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief (World War II)-----	*179,861.24
Adjusted service and dependent pay-----	*1,071.34
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I)-----	*53.00
Replacement of personal property sold-----	71,389.96
Trust funds and working funds—Total-----	641,794,370.31
U. S. Government Life Insurance fund-----	59,352,994.06
National Service Life Insurance fund-----	² 542,045,104.58
Adjusted service certificate fund-----	355,761.84
General post fund-----	658,423.57
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	22,217,732.97
Personal funds of patients-----	17,059,920.87
Working fund-----	25,557.29
Unapplied balance of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds-----	3,250.30
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, loans-----	75,624.83

¹ Represents principally the amount transferred to the National Service Life Insurance trust fund for the payment of claims traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and a relatively small amount in direct payments.

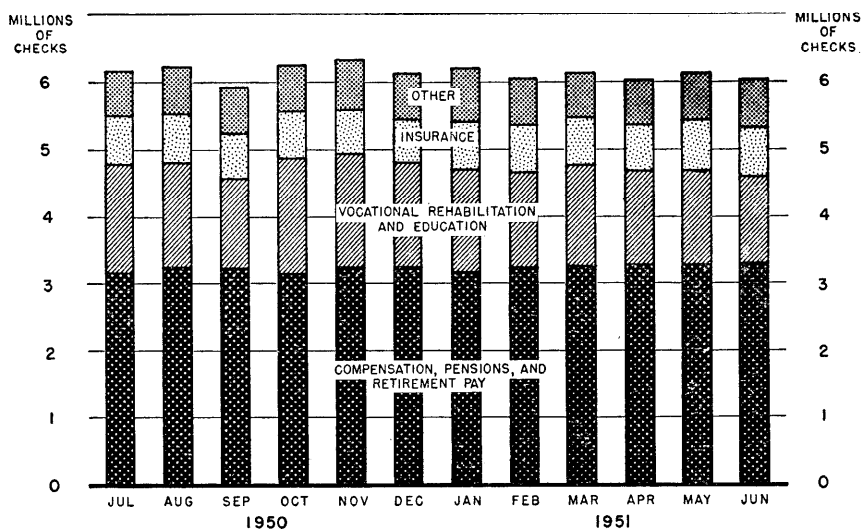
² Includes \$221,619,914.05 in special dividends.

*Credit.

The number of checks certified during fiscal year 1951 (exclusive of NSLI dividend payments) was 73,685,760 compared with 80,296,096 in the prior fiscal year, a decrease of 8 percent. The major portion of this decrease is reflected in the vocational rehabilitation and education program, for which 18,479,308 checks were certified, a decrease of 24 percent from the prior year total of 24,398,552. The number of checks certified for the insurance program, exclusive of 2,350,982 NSLI special dividend checks, was 8,477,885, a decrease of approximately 2 percent. Check certifications for the compensation and pension programs were 38,818,008, an increase of about 1.5 percent over the preceding fiscal year.

The audit of educational and training institutions was expanded and, as of the year end, examinations of approximately 1,000 institutions participating in the veterans' training program had been completed. Audit exceptions aggregating \$7,989,817, pertaining to excess charges, were developed

CERTIFICATIONS OF CHECKS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951 *



* EXCLUDES 2,350,982 NSLI DIVIDEND CHECKS.

through these examinations. This program furnishes a basis for the recapture of these amounts, and results in substantial savings to the Government.

During the past year, the fiscal and finance operations at central office and at all but 2 of the 224 field stations were examined under the continuing internal survey and audit program to effect a general verification of the accounts, the operating results, and fiduciary integrity in respect to these operations. These surveys also provided for the ascertainment of conformity with prescribed procedures and gave effect to increased efficiency through the verification of production data and general field supervision of the technical and management aspects of each station's finance operations.

Continuing emphasis upon all phases of the management improvement program has produced general increases in production rates and operating efficiency. These gains are reflected in improved services and reduced cost of finance operations. Results have been attained by concerted efforts to streamline procedures and the further refinement of a work measurement program which engenders keen interstation competition of all finance divisions through the monthly publication of comparative schedules reflecting the production effectiveness and relative rank of each station.

Guaranteed and Insured Loans

Under authority provided in title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, the Veterans Administration may guarantee or insure home, farm, and business loans made to World War II veterans by private lending institutions, Federal agencies, and States. Such loans are made to veterans for a variety of purposes, such as to buy or build a home, to conduct a business or farming enterprise, to buy livestock, machinery, tools, and other equipment, and for working capital.

Pursuant to title III, as amended by the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress, approved April 20, 1950), the Veterans Administration may guarantee or insure a certain percentage of the loan amount with specified dollar maxima on the guaranteed or insured portion of the loan. The maximum dollar amount or percentage of the loan which may be guaranteed or insured varies with the purpose of the loan. For a veteran who has not previously availed himself of the guaranty or insurance benefits of the act, the permissible guaranty on a loan for home purchase or construction may be 60 percent of the loan, but not exceeding \$7,500 (increased by the Housing Act of 1950 from 50 percent of the loan, but not exceeding \$4,000). Loans to veterans who previously had used any part of their title III benefits, and loans for purposes other than home purchase or construction, could be guaranteed to the extent of 50 percent of the loan amount, but the aggregate guaranty amounts could not exceed \$4,000 for real estate loans or \$2,000 for non-real estate loans.

Prior to October 20, 1950, the Veterans Administration was also authorized to accept applications for the guaranty of second loans in cases where a primary loan was made or guaranteed or insured by another Federal agency. In such cases VA could guarantee the full amount of a second loan to cover all or part of the remaining purchase price or cost, if the second loan did not exceed 20 percent of the purchase price. The authority to accept such applications was terminated on October 20, 1950, pursuant to the Housing Act of 1950, although a number of commitments to guarantee loans, applied for before the cut-off date, were still outstanding at the end of June 1951.

In lieu of a loan guaranty, qualified lenders may make loans on an insured basis. For each loan insured the lender receives an insurance credit of 15 percent of the loan amount, but not in excess of \$4,000 for real estate or \$2,000 for non-real estate loans. Lenders are insured for all losses on such loans up to the aggregate amount of insurance credit on all insured loans made.

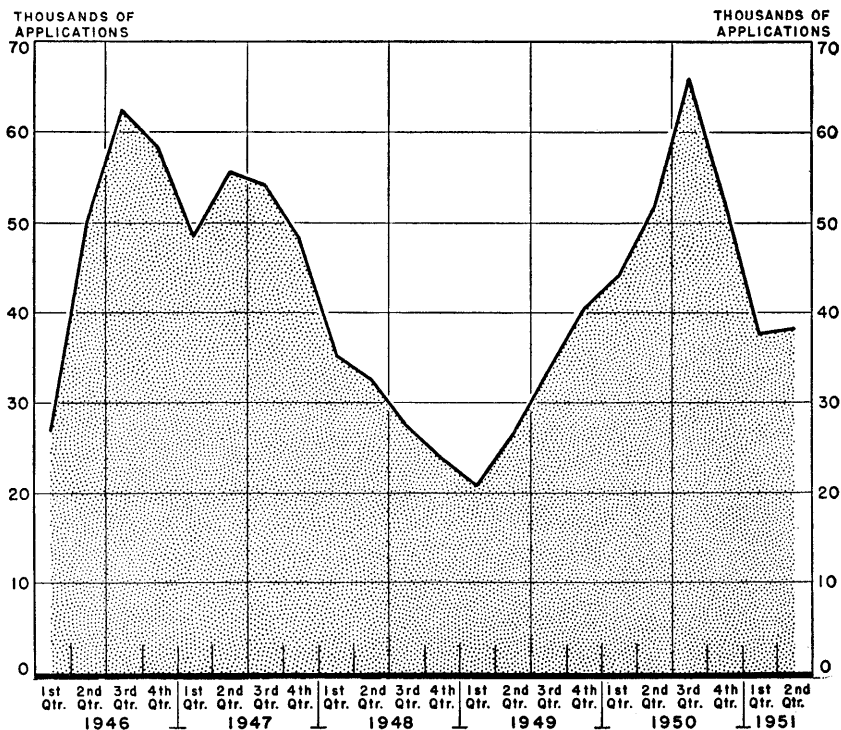
Guaranteed and Insured Loan Activity

The marked uptrend in the volume of loan applications which occurred during fiscal year 1950 continued through the early part of this fiscal year, reaching an all-time high of 71,010 applications in August 1950. Applications continued at a high level during September and October, but declined sharply in November and leveled off at 35,000 to 40,000 a month during the remaining 7 months of the fiscal year. Loan applications totaled 581,674 in fiscal year 1951, compared to 509,368 in the preceding year. Home loan applications increased 12 percent over the preceding year and business loans almost doubled, while farm loan applications declined almost 20 percent.

The large number of loan guaranty applications filed during calendar year 1950 coincided with a record-high volume of new residential construction. Impending credit restrictions regulating minimum down payments and maximum maturity terms also contributed to the accelerated rate of applications, especially during the third quarter of 1950. Credit restric-

APPLICATIONS FOR LOAN GUARANTY OR INSURANCE

AVERAGE NUMBER RECEIVED PER MONTH



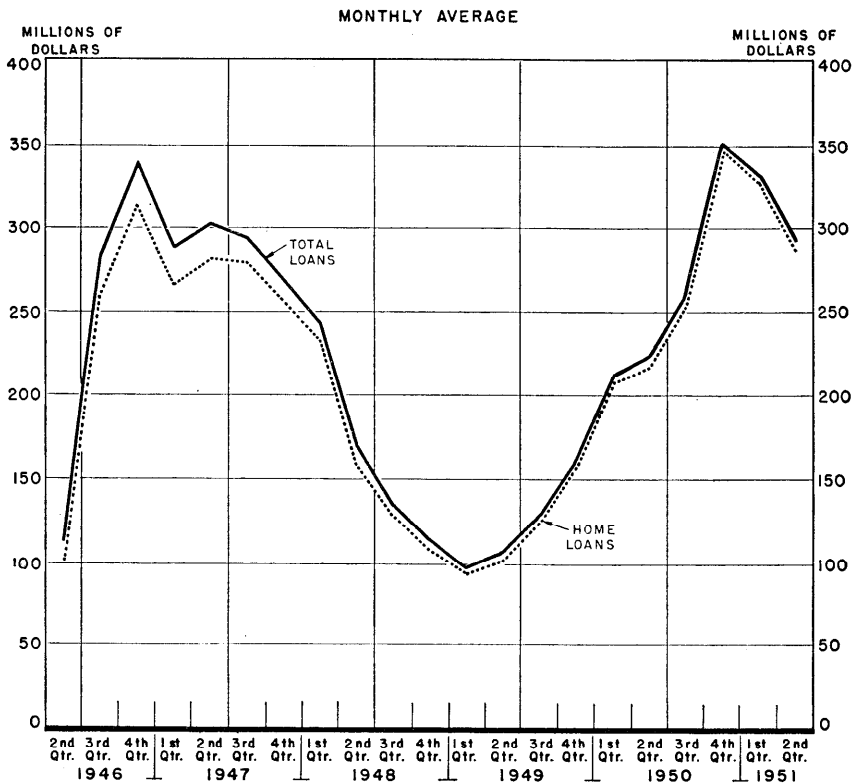
tions were applied moderately in July 1950 and were tightened substantially in the credit control regulations of October 12, 1950, under authority contained in the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The substantially lower rate of applications filed during the latter part of 1950 and the first 6 months of 1951 resulted from several factors. First, the credit controls prescribed on October 12, 1950, for VA-guaranteed and FHA-insured and conventional loans were specifically designed to limit the production of new housing by restricting credit available to borrowers. Second, the support of the secondary market supplied by the Federal National Mortgage Association to VA-guaranteed 4 percent loans was greatly reduced when that agency's authority to make advance commitments to purchase VA-guaranteed home loans was eliminated in the Housing Act of 1950. The effect of this legislative change on VA loan applications was felt with increasing intensity during the last half of fiscal year 1951. Third, a shortened supply of 4 percent mortgage money developed during 1951, particularly in the fourth fiscal quarter, due in large part to the fact that many investors found themselves overcommitted in mortgage investments following the extremely active lending in the preceding quarters of the fiscal year. Actions taken by monetary authorities in March 1951, particularly the withdrawal of the support to Government bond prices through open-

market operations, also tended to reduce the supply of money available for mortgage investment.

The fairly level monthly rate of applications—35,000 to 40,000—maintained during the last 7 months of fiscal year 1951, while substantially below the peak periods of late 1946 and mid-1950, was well above the low level of 20,000 to 25,000 applications filed monthly during fiscal year 1949.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF LOANS GUARANTEED OR INSURED



From the inception of the loan guaranty program late in 1944 through June 25, 1951, more than 2,750,000 applications for guaranteed and insured loans had been filed and over 2,500,000 loans had been closed and disbursed. The principal amount of the closed loans aggregated more than \$14,600,000,000, of which over \$7,300,000,000 was guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration. The average loan principal amount was \$5,718, with an average guaranty or insurance of \$2,881. The potential market for GI loans continues to be large since less than one-fifth of the estimated World War II veterans had used, or were in the process of using, their loan privilege by the end of the fiscal year.

A total of 538,671 guaranteed and insured loans were reported closed and disbursed by lenders during fiscal year 1951. This was a 35 percent increase over the preceding fiscal year. Home loans accounted for 96 percent of the total, business loans for 3 percent, and the remaining 1 percent were farm loans.

Principal Amount of Loans Closed and Disbursed

[In millions]

Fiscal year	Total	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Up to July 1946.....	\$ 846	\$ 782	\$ 19	\$ 46
1947.....	3, 612	3, 346	98	168
1948.....	2, 963	2, 817	59	86
1949.....	1, 353	1, 293	21	38
1950.....	2, 162	2, 113	18	32
1951.....	3, 693	3, 634	19	40
Total.....	\$14, 629	\$13, 985	\$ 234	\$ 410

There were 87,647 loans repaid in full during fiscal year 1951, compared to 63,754 in the preceding fiscal year. This made a cumulative total of 268,762 loans repaid in full as of June 25, 1951, with a cumulative principal amount of \$1,151,469,966, of which \$534,051,937 was originally guaranteed or insured. More than 43 percent of all business loans and over 36 percent of all farm loans made through June 1951 had been repaid in full, as compared to 8 percent of the home loans. The smaller percentage of repaid home loans is a result of longer maturity periods, typical for this type of loan.

As of June 25, 1951, 21,576 claims had been paid on defaulted loans, representing less than 1 percent (about 8 out of every 1,000) of the total loans which had been made. There were an additional 512 claims pending payment and 45,963 uncured delinquencies for which claims had not yet been filed. In over 70 percent of all reported defaults, claims had been averted either by arranging with veterans to pay up their delinquencies, by modifying the terms of repayment, or by arranging for disposition of the property without any claim filed under the guaranty or insurance. Of the 21,576 claims paid through June 1951, the initial amount was \$38,318,484, of which \$14,647,508 had been recovered, leaving a net claim expense after recoveries of \$23,670,976. These claims are subject to further recovery following the disposition of tangible securities not liquidated by lenders. The number of home loan claims paid through June 1951 was less than one-half of 1 percent of all home loans made; farm loan claims paid were about 2.5 percent of all farm loans made; and business loan claims paid were a little over 6 percent of all business loans made.

During fiscal year 1951, lenders elected to convey 2,345 security properties to the Veterans Administration upon termination of defaulted loans. This was a slight decline from the 2,516 properties so conveyed during fiscal year 1950. Through June 25, 1951, a total of 6,461 properties had been assigned to the Veterans Administration. Of these, 246 were disposed of before acquisition by withdrawal, by redemption, or by sale by the lender for VA account. Title had been acquired to 5,636 properties and 579 were pending acquisition. Of the 5,636 acquired properties, 100 were redeemed after acquisition, 4,154 were sold, and 1,382 were still owned by the Veterans Administration at the end of the fiscal year. Of the 4,154 properties sold, 894 were cash sales amounting to \$5,389,160—an average of \$6,028. The remaining 3,260 were term sales totaling \$19,573,934—an average of \$6,004. Down payments on term sales amounted to \$2,369,240—an average of 12 percent of the sales price.

Guaranteed and Insured Home Loans

Home loan applications totaled 550,350 in fiscal year 1951, an increase of 12 percent over the 490,277 applications received in the previous year. There were 516,938 home loans closed and disbursed during the year, of which 83 percent were secured by a first-mortgage; the remaining 17 percent were second-mortgage loans. The decline in relative importance of second-mortgage loans (which accounted for 31 percent of loans closed the previous year) was due primarily to the termination of authority for accepting such applications after October 20, 1950. The 516,938 home loans closed during fiscal year 1951 had an aggregate principal amount of \$3,633,713,732 and initial guaranty or insurance totaling \$2,108,597,226. Real estate and mortgage companies originated over 35 percent of the home loans; commercial banks, about 23 percent; savings and loan associations, 21 percent; insurance companies, over 10 percent; and mutual savings banks, more than 9 percent. Miscellaneous lending groups, including individuals, accounted for less than 1 percent of the total. It should be pointed out that many of the loans, particularly those originated by real estate and mortgage companies, were made for sale to institutional investors such as insurance companies and banks.

New first-mortgage loans made for home purchase or construction totaled 425,030 during fiscal year 1951. Of these, 156,709 were for the purchase of existing homes and 268,321 were for the purchase or construction of new homes. The percentage of new first-mortgage loans for the purchase or construction of new homes has shown a steady increase in the past 3 years, from 45 percent of the total in fiscal year 1949 to 63 percent of all new first-mortgage loans in fiscal year 1951, with a relative decline in the percentage of loans for the purchase of existing housing.

The average purchase price of all types of homes secured by new first-mortgage loans in fiscal year 1951 was \$9,293. Approximately 33 percent of all veterans who purchased homes acquired them for less than \$8,000; 37 percent paid between \$8,000 and \$10,000; 18 percent bought in the \$10,000 to \$12,000 bracket; and the remaining 12 percent paid \$12,000 or more for their homes. The average purchase prices during the last 3 years were as follows:

Fiscal year	Average purchase price of homes secured by first mortgage	
	Existing homes	New or proposed construction
1949.....	\$7, 836	\$9, 587
1950.....	8, 083	8, 870
1951.....	8, 958	9, 489

During fiscal year 1951 there were 4,671 loans for the alteration, improvement, or repair of existing homes at an average cost of \$1,376. This compares with 4,588 similar loans in fiscal year 1950 at an average cost of \$1,200.

Guaranteed and Insured Farm Loans

Farm loan applications declined from 5,530 in fiscal year 1950 to 4,504 in fiscal year 1951. There were 4,407 farm loans closed and disbursed this year, compared to 4,972 in the preceding year. The average principal loan amount was \$4,278, of which an average of \$1,673 was guaranteed or insured. Of the 60,901 farm loans made to the end of the fiscal year, 22,046 had been repaid in full and 1,502 had resulted in claim payments on defaulted loans.

Guaranteed and Insured Business Loans

Business loan applications totaled 26,820 in fiscal year 1951, compared to 13,561 in fiscal year 1950. There were 17,326 business loans closed and disbursed during fiscal year 1951, compared with 12,452 in the preceding year. The average principal loan amount was \$2,320 of which an average of \$540 was guaranteed or insured. Of the 137,022 business loans since the program began, 59,178 or 43 percent had been repaid in full and 8,561 had resulted in claim payments.

Direct Loan Program

Fiscal year 1951 marked the initiation of the direct home loan program. The Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress, approved April 20, 1950) authorized the Administrator to make direct loans to eligible veterans for the purchase or construction of homes or for the construction or improvement of farmhouses in areas where 4 percent guaranteed loans are not available from private sources. The law provided that the principal amount of an individual loan could not exceed \$10,000 and that the aggregate principal amount of all direct loans made could not exceed \$150,000,000. Direct home loans are payable in full in not more than 30 years and bear interest at 4 percent per annum. Under the law, the authority to make commitments for direct loans extended only from July 19, 1950, to June 30, 1951.

A survey was made by the Veterans Administration of the relative availability of 4 percent money in all counties of the United States. When the

program was initiated on July 19, 1950, all or part of about 2,475 of the 3,100 counties and independent cities in the United States were designated and an additional 125 counties were added later in the fiscal year. Practically all of these counties are in rural or less populous areas containing about five million World War II veterans.

In carrying out the mandate of the Congress, veterans in designated areas were required to submit evidence that they were unable to secure loans from private lending sources. In addition, loan guaranty officers were active in contacting lending agencies in an effort to have them make the loans. Through these efforts a large number of applications were placed on a guaranty basis through private lending sources.

Funds were allocated on the basis of the number of eligible veterans in designated areas, with subsequent adjustments based on the volume of direct loan applications. The Administrator is authorized by law to sell direct loans to private lending institutions at a price not less than par and may guarantee any loans thus sold.

As of June 25, 1951, direct loan applications had been received from 24,897 veterans in designated areas. Of these, 6,483 had been withdrawn or rejected, 6,986 closed and fully disbursed, 281 closed and partially disbursed, 10,327 had been tentatively approved and were awaiting closing, and the remaining 820 were awaiting preliminary review.

The 6,986 direct loans closed and fully disbursed had a principal amount of \$43,201,493—an average of \$6,184. An additional \$1,046,726 had been paid out on the 281 loans closed and partially disbursed.

As of June 25, 1951, the net reservation for direct loans amounted to \$114,356,958. This figure represents the principal amount of the 17,594 direct loan applications which on that date were either (1) closed and fully disbursed, (2) closed and partially disbursed, or (3) tentatively approved and awaiting closing. It excludes the amount reserved for the 6,483 loan applications which had been withdrawn or rejected and the 820 applications which were awaiting preliminary clearance. The net reservation as of any given date is, of course, subject to adjustment as applications are processed up to final closing and disbursement of the loan, due to later changes in the amount of the loan and to subsequent withdrawals and rejections. Thus, the net reservation for all direct home loans had declined to \$107,474,034 as of August 10, 1951.

Of the 16,379 direct loan applications approved prior to June 30, 1951 (and not canceled by August 10, 1951), more than 90 percent (14,988) were to finance home purchases, 1,338 were for home construction, and 53 were to finance the construction or improvement of a farmhouse.

Under provisions of the Defense Housing Act of 1951, enacted September 1, 1951, the authority to make direct home loans, which terminated on June 30, 1951, was renewed on a limited basis. The Veterans Administration was authorized to make direct home loans on a revolving fund basis, limited to an aggregate amount of \$150,000,000 outstanding as of any one time. The revolving fund includes the approximate \$43,000,000 which was unreserved from the original \$150,000,000 fund allocation plus the increment from loan repayments and sales.

Grants to Disabled Veterans for Specially Adapted Housing

Veterans with certain specified service-connected permanent diseases or injuries may obtain special assistance from the Veterans Administration in procuring suitable homes. This program is authorized under Public Law 702, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 286, Eighty-first Congress, which provides that veterans are eligible for grants whose disabilities include "the loss, or loss of use, by reason of amputation, ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies or paralysis, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheel chair." Assistance is authorized in the form of a grant of not more than one-half of the purchase price of a dwelling, specially adapted to the veteran's individual needs, with a \$10,000 maximum single grant. Also, eligible veterans who already own their homes may secure grants for the purpose of reducing outstanding indebtedness or to pay for suitable alterations.

Loan guaranty officers assist veterans in making arrangements for home construction or purchase. In many cases, that portion of the home's cost which is not covered by the grant may be financed with a 4 percent guaranteed loan. Technical aid is made available in the form of model plans and specifications for specially adapted homes. They incorporate such features as wide doors and ramps for wheel chairs, exercise facilities, and special fixtures and construction details which may be adapted to the needs of the individual veteran. Other VA departments and services cooperate in expediting the program: the Veterans Claims Service reviews initial applications and passes on the veteran's legal eligibility, and the Department of Medicine and Surgery determines whether a specially adapted house is practicable and suitable in the case of each applicant.

During the fiscal year, significant progress was made towards acquisition of suitable homes by disabled veterans. There was a marked increase in the percentage of eligible veterans who had completed arrangements for suitable housing and a significant increase in the number of veterans who had received grants. At the beginning of the fiscal year, only a little over one-third of the veterans who had established initial eligibility had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. By the end of the year, 55 percent of those who had established eligibility had completed their plans and had filed final applications for grants. At the beginning of the year, 600 grants had been fully disbursed. By the end of the year there were 1,609 fully disbursed grants. In addition, as of the end of the year there were 271 approved grants, of which 174 had been partially disbursed. Only 53 final applications were pending approval.

The 1,609 fully disbursed grants averaged \$9,250, and more than 80 percent of the grants were for the purpose of building a suitable home. Of the remainder, about half were for remodeling of, and half for reducing outstanding indebtedness on, homes which the veterans already owned.

Management Improvement

During fiscal year 1951, numerous management improvement practices were put into effect which resulted in more efficient service to veterans and lenders and in better utilization of personnel.

The work of VA salaried appraisers was standardized and improved by the adoption of a uniform cost analysis system. In offices where competent salaried appraisers and compliance inspectors were not available, bottlenecks were eliminated by authorizing the employment of qualified technicians on a fee basis. Appropriate measures were initiated for the control of appraisal and inspection fees.

The return of many veterans to active military service required increasing integration of the protective measures afforded under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, with the servicing of guaranteed loans.

In order to improve the management and liquidation of defaulted loan properties in a manner consistent with the Government's best interests, standardized procedures were adopted in connection with offers to rent on a month-to-month basis, the authorization and making of minor repairs to acquired properties, and the listing of properties with approved sales brokers.

Substantial progress was made in developing a work measurement standard to evaluate the efficiency of regional office operation. Field visits by central office representatives resulted in the adoption of streamlined methods designed to provide better service and reduce work backlogs. There was a 35 percent increase over the previous year in the number of guaranteed loans closed, and an 18 percent decrease in the number of applications pending disposition. Also, the direct loan program, which began during fiscal 1951, required the development and installation of complete procedures for processing and closing direct loans and added materially to the over-all workload.

Readjustment Allowances

The readjustment allowance program, established under title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, provides for the payment of unemployment and self-employment allowances to World War II veterans who meet statutory entitlement and eligibility requirements.

Duration of the program was limited to 2 years subsequent to July 25, 1947 (the date designated by Public Law 239, Eightieth Congress, as the termination of the war for certain purposes), or 2 years following the date of discharge of the individual from service, whichever is later, provided that no payment is to be made for any period of unemployment or self-employment occurring after July 25, 1952. However, for individuals who enlisted or reenlisted between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, under provisions of Public Law 190, Seventy-ninth Congress, this latter limitation does not apply.

The readjustment allowance program is conducted under agreements between the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the State and Territorial employment security agencies. By means of these cooperative agreements, the services of experienced personnel in approximately 2,000 local offices throughout the country are utilized in the processing and payment of claims for readjustment allowances. Liaison representatives and readjustment allowance agents facilitate the carrying out of these agreements, acting as liaison between central office and State agencies, certifying reimbursements

to State agencies, observing State agency functions relative to the program, etc. Operational methods and facilities of the States for administering their own unemployment compensation laws are used within the general framework provided by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and its interpretation by the Veterans Administration. Operations in Puerto Rico are carried on directly by the Veterans Administration.

With termination of entitlement rights for most World War II veterans, participation in the program continued to decline. During fiscal year 1951 veterans filed a weekly average of 8,000 unemployment claims, as compared with a weekly average of 115,000 during fiscal year 1950. Self-employed veterans averaged 542 claims a month in fiscal year 1951, as compared with 11,000 a month during the previous fiscal year.

During July and August 1950, 204,000 unemployment continued claims were filed, approximately 49 percent of the 420,000 such claims filed in the entire fiscal year 1951. Subsequent to August 1950, the number of continued claims decreased each month, with the exception of December 1950 and January 1951, when very slight increases over the preceding months were noted. During the last 9 months of fiscal year 1951, continued claims ranged from 30,356 in October 1950 to 5,214 in June 1951, and accounted for 38 percent of the fiscal year claim load.

Initial unemployment claims totaled 53,000 during fiscal year 1951, with 42 percent of the total filed during July and August 1950. Initial claims in November 1950 numbered 4,845, an increase of 18 percent over the preceding month. Each month thereafter initial claims decreased until June 1951, when an increase of 20 percent over the preceding month was noted.

Approximately 64 percent of the 6,500 self-employment claims for fiscal year 1951 were filed during the first quarter of the year. Self-employment claims declined steadily during the next 9 months, from 662 in October 1950 to 96 in June 1951.

In September and October 1950 unemployment continued claims decreased 40 percent and 45 percent over the respective preceding months, while initial claims in September 1950 decreased 42 percent over the preceding month. This decline reflected the influence of Executive Order 10145 of July 27, 1950, which temporarily halted the discharge of servicemen who had completed their tours of duty, as well as the seasonal decrease during the fall months of peak employment.

During the fiscal year, 11,000 unemployed veterans and 238 self-employed veterans received their first readjustment allowances, while 11,000 veterans filed applications to establish their entitlement.

Allowances disbursed under the program during fiscal year 1951 totaled \$9,230,000, a decline of approximately 93 percent from the preceding fiscal year. Unemployed veterans received \$8,603,000 and self-employed veterans \$627,000. Cumulative through June 30, 1951, readjustment allowances totaled \$3,821,809,000, of which unemployment allowances represented 85 percent and self-employment allowances 15 percent.

Exhaustions of entitlement, during the fiscal year, by unemployed veterans numbered 8,000 and by self-employed veterans 800. As of June 30, 1951,

a cumulative total of 1,286,000 veterans had exhausted their entitlement to readjustment allowances.

Auditing of readjustment allowance payments against employers' wage reports and subsistence allowance information continued through June 30, 1951. Cumulative overpayments established amounted to \$29,312,000. Recoveries totaled \$19,109,000, including \$2,526,000 effected by offset against insurance dividend payments. Total waivers of recovery amounted to \$1,624,000.

Through a system of investigations and fair hearings, both of which continued through June 30, 1951, a cumulative total of 35,000 claimants, having knowingly accepted allowances to which they were not entitled, were found ineligible to receive any further allowances. A cumulative total of 22,000 *prima facie* cases of fraud and false representation were referred to proper authorities for appropriate action.

Concurrent with the decline of veteran participation in the program, personnel was reduced, reporting procedures were modified, and readjustment allowance agent activities were consolidated.

CONSTRUCTION, SUPPLY, AND REAL ESTATE

Service programs related to real and personal property needs of the Veterans Administration were subject during the year to growing stringencies arising from the national emergency. Manpower shortages in the skilled trades were reflected in delays to construction schedules. Efforts were made to assist contractors through direct contacts with international labor unions and by individual conferences. The impact on VA staffing included loss of technically trained personnel to other Government activities and to industry, as well as the generally crippling shortage of stenographic help. Turn-over in some elements was at such a high rate that supervisory preoccupation with attempted recruitment and training was necessary. On the other hand, an intensive campaign for stimulation of management improvement action and participation at all levels was maintained throughout the year.

In adjustment to defense production controls, responsibilities were delegated and activities organized to assure coordinated presentation of VA needs as a claimant agency, control of construction and assignment of priorities to contractors and suppliers within authorities and allocations granted for the VA hospital program, and necessary program adjustments and material substitutions to meet limitations of controlled materials.

Design and Construction

Major responsibilities in the VA construction program are the design and construction of new hospitals, additions, conversions, and major alterations. In compliance with the President's conservation directive, the entire list of non-bed-producing projects current at the beginning of the year, except those actually under contract, was restudied, and all work not presently essential to proper care and treatment of veterans was deferred.

A total of 5,817 hospital beds were made available by construction during the year. Completion of 13 new hospitals accounted for 4,633 beds, and 1,184 beds were provided by 4 additions to existing hospitals. The balance of the bed-producing program at the end of the year consisted of 43 projects: 33 new hospitals and 10 bed additions and conversions.

As of June 30, 1951, there were under construction 28 new hospitals with planned capacity of 17,254 beds, and 7 additions and conversions with planned capacity of 2,282 beds. The value of construction contracts for these 35 projects was \$292,783,399; the value of work in place, \$147,826,359. The remaining eight bed projects were in various stages of development.

In the non-bed program for hospital and domiciliary activities, 92 projects were completed during the year at a cost of \$7,183,367. As of June 30, 1951, there remained 171 projects approved by the President for construction, of which 55 with an estimated cost of \$8,388,773 were under construction.

Measures to increase efficiency of operations included detailed development of work schedules to assure maximum utilization of available architects and engineers, close supervision and field conferences for effective control of field activities, and standardization of inspections of completed construction. Central office workload was relieved, where practicable, by selective delegations of responsibility for administration of non-bed projects to the stations.

Maintenance and Operation

This program comprises maintenance and operation of the physical plant and utilities, primarily at VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers on VA reservations. The conservation of resources was given special emphasis during the year to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and assure maximum utilization of available equipment.

Examples of these varied actions and savings are the following: reduction of losses in hospital linens, saving some \$327,000 a year; continuing study of motor vehicle allowances, resulting in release of 63 vehicles by recently activated hospitals and of 10 busses, for a saving of more than \$200,000; a project for 1 laundry installation in the Chicago area to service 3 hospitals and a regional office, a consolidation expected to save \$189,000 annually in operating costs; increased efficiency in boiler-plant operation, shown by analyses during the year to have reduced costs by \$0.07 or 9 percent for every 1,000 pounds of steam produced.

Simplification in methods of allotting funds gave the stations greater flexibility to meet current conditions; budget submissions were simplified and standardized. At the same time, development of technical guides was advanced to promote efficiency. Following an increase in rental rates in fiscal year 1950, studies were made of further measures for eliminating annual loss in operation of personnel quarters. As a step toward meeting the need for engineer personnel, undergraduate students of engineering schools received summer training for potential positions in the Veterans Administration following graduation.

During the year, \$6,530,063 was obligated for maintenance and repair of buildings, grounds, and facilities at hospitals and homes; and an addi-

tional \$526,944 for minor alterations and repairs to provide administrative and clinical space at other field stations.

Supply

The supply program covers procurement, inspection, storage, distribution, and property management and utilization of supplies and equipment. It includes the operation of 3 VA supply depots, storage and issue at more than 200 field stations, rehabilitation of equipment, and redistribution to assure maximum utilization. Supply activities during the year were marked by persistent emphasis upon conservation. Equipment acquisitions were restricted to those presently essential for authorized programs of veterans' benefits and not available by transfer or substitution.

Procurement of \$185,186,000 worth of supplies and equipment represented a reduction of \$23,823,000 from fiscal year 1950. This decline was due to a 33 percent reduction in acquisition of items for veteran-trainees under Public Laws 16 and 346. Decline in trainee activity was partly offset by a 5 percent increase in procurement for internal operations, caused by a larger hospital load. A further comparison is shown below:

Supplies and equipment	Fiscal year 1951	Fiscal year 1950
Total.....	\$185, 186, 000	\$209, 009, 000
Existing facilities:		
Subsistence.....	50, 999, 000	45, 031, 000
All other.....	60, 224, 000	60, 304, 000
New hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	12, 392, 000	11, 424, 000
Trainee tools:		
Public Law 16 ¹	4, 729, 000	7, 610, 000
Public Law 346 ¹	56, 816, 000	84, 577, 000
Surplus property acquired.....	26, 000	63, 000

¹ Does not include tools furnished by educational institutions.

Central office procured and contracted for \$62,200,000 worth of supplies and equipment, and consummated 3,300 service contracts obligating \$43,400,000. Market conditions and regulatory requirements arising from the national emergency added to the complexity of procurement transactions.

Supply depots handled a tonnage of 95,000, of which 41,000 tons, valued at \$24,300,000, were shipments to VA stations representing 671,000 requisition line items. Utilization study brought further reduction of 248,000 square feet in warehouse storage space. As part of the conservation program, service and reclamation shops reclaimed 63,000 items of unserviceable equipment, valued at \$5,400,000, at a cost of \$394,000.

A uniform training program for station supply personnel was established, which will increase efficiency and assist in meeting the problem of employee turn-over. The issuance of standards and procedures for modern storage lay-out and activities was a significant step completed early in the year.

Notable improvements in operating methods have resulted from the development of electrical accounting machine procedures, in lieu of manual

operations. It has been possible to integrate stock, fiscal, and cost accounting procedures at the supply depots, and similar integration is being introduced at field stations. The first station installation resulted also in a saving of \$11,000 in yearly salaries, and a reduction of posting errors to less than 0.1 percent. Machines were used also for the annual depot inventory, saving 817 man-hours at one depot and reducing considerably the period of operating interruption.

An inventory tub file system of stock accounting at depots has increased operating efficiency. At one depot the number of line items processed during one month was increased 37 percent, processing time of requisitions was reduced from 8.6 days to 6 days, and the number of employees reduced by 14.

An electrical accounting machine record system, involving the mechanical recording on one document of the demand history with valuations and projected levels of depot stocked items, has resulted in advantages at the management level, including more accurate requirement projections, smaller inventories, increased turn-over, and minimum interdepot transfers.

Real Estate

Due to demands for both land and office space arising from the defense effort, conservation has had primary emphasis in the VA real estate program. This program covers generally the formulation of VA space requirements; the acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property for hospitals, homes, and "special use" administrative space; and requirements and utilization of general purpose administrative space, including initiation of action leading to its acquisition and disposal.

In the continuing program to dispose of excess land acreage in hospital reservations, approximately 1,356 acres were reported to the General Services Administration for disposal during the fiscal year. Additional studies of possible excess acreage at 33 VA hospitals are under way.

Further consolidations and elimination of VA offices, supplemented by continuing space utilization study, have resulted in releases to defense agencies in areas where office space is at a premium. At the end of the fiscal year, VA administrative offices occupied 11,591,000 net square feet, as compared with 12,694,000 net square feet on June 30, 1950.

As part of the VA management improvement program, a survey of hospital space with a view to establishing standard bed capacities and space utilization, was undertaken in collaboration with medical and engineering representatives. Continuing economies and further improvement in standards of care for hospitalized veterans are expected to result from survey recommendations.

A site was selected for the Los Angeles, Calif. hospital, and steps were taken toward its acquisition.

Safety and Fire Protection

One hundred and thirty-four surveys of field installations were conducted by central office staff engineers during fiscal year 1951, for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of local safety and fire protection programs, rendering professional guidance to managers, and assembling data on the physical plant with respect to potential hazards. In an effort to offset staff personnel

losses, safety and fire protection studies were incorporated in a combined survey. This innovation provided an ultimate advantage in that the engineers became experienced in both fields and therefore better able to carry on the agency-wide responsibilities of the staff.

A major problem revealed by survey data assembled during the past 2 years is the occupancy or use by VA beneficiaries of non-fire-resistant buildings. Except for a few temporary structures, these buildings were taken over by the Veterans Administration from the former National Homes and from the Armed Forces. Pending the practicability of final action to meet VA standards, it is planned that such buildings will be removed from use by beneficiaries, where possible, or provided with sprinkler equipment and such further protection as can be accomplished from available funds.

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 and Federal Aid to State and Local Governments (Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress), reflecting potentialities of the international situation, necessitated reorientation of VA disaster planning, particularly at hospitals. Basic policies and guidelines were disseminated, and staff engineers have assisted responsible local officials in developing workable plans with special emphasis upon necessary training to vitalize each plan.

Frequency of lost-time injuries to VA personnel in fiscal year 1951 was 13.5 per million man-hours worked at hospitals, homes, and centers, and 2.5 at offices. Severity, including compensable tuberculosis contracted by employees, was 2.69 and 0.27, respectively, in terms of days lost per 1,000 man-hours worked. These rates indicate a general decrease from the previous year. There were indications, moreover, that tuberculosis contractions and the duration of illness, which largely explain high hospital rates, were on a downward trend.

There were 1,122 fires reported during the year, of which almost 70 percent were caused by smoking and use of matches. Of the property damage, totaling \$72,692, major losses resulted from lightning striking VA buildings.

LEGISLATION AND CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

During fiscal year 1951 there were introduced in Congress 9,147 bills and resolutions, all of which were reviewed by the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Legislation to determine their relevancy to veterans and their dependents or if otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration. This review resulted in a selection of 2,068 bills and resolutions on which the office initiated and maintained history files of their legislative course after they had been indexed, cross-referenced, and, where appropriate, compared with existing laws or related bills and resolutions. In connection with these legislative proposals, 480 reports containing analyses of the proposals concerned, together with pertinent data and comments relative thereto, were prepared at the request of congressional committees, the President, and the Bureau of the Budget. Further, the office represented the Veterans Administration at 93 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 84 drafts of bills.

In addition, numerous interdepartmental conferences on proposed legislation were attended, and many daily conferences and contacts were completed with Assistant Administrators, Directors of Services, and others, involving pending and proposed legislation and other matters requiring advice and assistance in the application of VA policies and practices governing legislative problems and reports. Comments and recommendations were also furnished to the Bureau of the Budget on proposed Executive orders.

Maintenance of the above-mentioned history files, which were employed in the preparation of the mentioned reports, required careful review of 22,866 pages of the daily Congressional Record, exclusive of the Daily Digest, and appropriate clippings therefrom, and examination of 2,720 printed committee reports (of which 423 were found pertinent), of 395 Senate and House documents (of which 80 were found pertinent), and of 987 public and private laws (of which 135 were found pertinent). In each instance the pertinent material was indexed, cross-referenced, and where appropriate, compared with prior enactments to reflect changes in the law. The legislative activities further entailed the handling of general correspondence including the preparation of approximately 1,300 letters and memoranda, other than reports to committees of the Congress, the President, Bureau of the Budget, and executive departments and agencies. Such correspondence was predominantly responsive to congressional inquiries pertaining to legislative matters. Studies were conducted and résumés prepared during the fiscal year on 75 legislative problems and proposals affecting the Veterans Administration. Extensive service from legislative records and research was rendered Assistant Administrators and others within the Veterans Administration, particularly as to the status and progress of pending legislation. In addition, there were prepared for the use of the Congress, Veterans Administration, and others in connection with legislation, numerous documents; pamphlets explanatory of the privileges, rights, and benefits of veterans of the various wars, and their dependents; pamphlets setting forth certain basic laws with amendments to date, e. g., Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and the National Service Life Insurance Act; and charts analyzing compensation and pension rates, eligibility provisions, etc., of the laws administered by Veterans Administration, as well as comparative charts showing variations in rates, etc., applicable to veterans of the various wars and peacetime veterans, and their dependents.

Congressional liaison activities were continued during fiscal year 1951, through a special staff with offices in the House Office Building, to advise and assist Members of Congress and their staffs concerning claims for benefits by veterans and their dependents under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and related matters. In rendering this service approximately 15,000 personal and 103,000 telephone contacts were made and 16,500 miscellaneous letters and memoranda prepared. Also, 490 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

New Legislation

There are listed below digests of selected public laws affecting veterans and their dependents or otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans

Administration which were enacted during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress after September 27, 1950, and during the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. (Digests of such laws which were enacted during fiscal year 1951 and prior to September 28, 1950, in the second session of the Eighty-first Congress were, for convenience, included in the annual report for fiscal year 1950.)

Public Law 887, Eighty-first Congress, December 27, 1950.—This act amends the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387), as amended (5 U. S. C. 851 et seq.), to extend preference in Federal employment to mothers of certain deceased or totally disabled veterans where the father of the veteran is totally and permanently disabled. Preference is also granted a remarried mother whose husband is totally and permanently disabled.

Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress, December 28, 1950.—This act extends the vocational rehabilitation benefits of the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43), as amended (38 U. S. C. 701), to certain persons who need vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of disability incurred in or aggravated by service in the active military, naval, or air service of the United States during the period beginning June 27, 1950, and ending at such time as may subsequently be determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress. The act is further limited to those persons entitled to disability compensation at wartime rates under the provisions of subparagraph I (c), part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, or who would be entitled to such compensation but for the receipt of retirement pay.

Public Law 21, Eighty-second Congress, April 25, 1951.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to furnish a burial flag, and pay a sum not exceeding 150 Philippine pesos for funeral and burial expenses and transportation of the body (including preparation of the body), of certain persons who served in the organized military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to order of the President of the United States dated July 26, 1941, and who die or have died, after separation from service under conditions other than dishonorable. Payments are subject to Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, except that in cases involving death prior to April 25, 1951, the time for filing claim is extended for a period of 2 years beyond that date.

Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, April 25, 1951.—Part I of this act is cited as the "Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951." It provides a free indemnity to survivors of persons who die in the active service of the Armed Forces on and after June 27, 1950, in the amount of \$10,000, less any amount of Government insurance in force, without cost to the serviceman; the protection covers period of active service and periods following call or order to active service or final induction and, generally, 120 days after separation from service; beneficiaries are limited to members of the immediate family; the maximum indemnity is paid in monthly installments of \$92.90 each over a 10-year period; and the indemnity is exempt from claims of creditors and from taxation. Part I also authorizes the surrender for cash of permanent

plan Government insurance which a person may hold upon entry into service, with the right to reinstate or apply for same kind and amount of insurance within 120 days after separation from service, and without medical examination.

Part II of the act is cited as the "Insurance Act of 1951." It prohibits the further issue of insurance to those in active service and restricts the future issue of National Service Life Insurance to (a) persons suffering from a service-connected disability except for which they would be insurable according to the good health standards of the National Service Life Insurance Act, who make application therefor after separation from service and within 1 year after the date service-connection of such disability is found by the Veterans Administration; (b) persons not included under (a) who make application within 120 days after separation from active service; and (c) those who surrendered permanent plan insurance while in active service or had 5-year level premium term insurance, the term of which expired while in active service. Insurance issued to those described under (a) and (b) requires no medical examination and is nonparticipating National Service Life Insurance with premiums and other calculations based on the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality with interest at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per centum per annum. Insurance available to persons described under (b) is 5-year level premium term insurance only, with successive renewals authorized. Insurance issued to persons described under (c) is participating and, in the permanent plan cases, no medical examination is required. Part II of the act also authorizes waiver during active service of all premiums due on level premium term Government insurance and that portion of any permanent plan Government insurance representing cost of pure insurance risk. It is specifically provided that nothing in the act shall be construed to cancel or restrict in any way rights under insurance contracts issued on or prior to the date of this enactment.

Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, May 11, 1951.—This act extends to persons who shall have served in the active service of the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to a date to be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, the compensation, pension, medical, hospital, domiciliary, and burial benefits provided by law for World War II veterans. It also extends to the dependents of such persons the compensation and pension benefits provided by law for the dependents of World War II veterans.

Public Law 36, Eighty-second Congress, May 18, 1951.—This act amends section 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1009), as amended (38 U. S. C. 802 (f)), to require that, unless the Veterans Administration has received from the insured a written request for payment in cash, any accumulated or unpaid dividends shall be applied in payment of premiums becoming due on insurance subsequent to the date the dividend is payable after January 1, 1952.

Public Law 39, Eighty-second Congress, May 25, 1951.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey by quitclaim deed to Tuskegee Institute, without monetary consideration, a described tract of approximately 100 acres located within the boundaries of the Veterans Ad-

ministration hospital reservation in Macon County, Ala. The act provides that the conveyance shall contain such provisions as may be determined by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to be necessary to safeguard the interests of the United States.

Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress, June 2, 1951.—This act, cited as the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951," appropriates for the Veterans Administration an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions" of \$26,618,000, to remain available until expended, and \$800,000 to provide, or assist in providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled veterans as authorized by the Act of September 21, 1950 (Public Law 798, Eighty-first Congress).

Public Law 69, Eighty-second Congress, June 30, 1951.—This act among other things (a) extends through July 31, 1951, the power granted the President under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to exercise certain controls over real estate loans made, insured, or guaranteed by any agency of the Executive branch of the Government; and (b) extends through July 31, 1951 (unless terminated earlier by Presidential proclamation), certain preferences or priorities to veterans of World War II or their families in the purchase or rental of specified housing accommodations as provided in the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. (See Public Law 96, Eighty-second Congress, July 31, 1951, post.)

Public Law 70, Eighty-second Congress, July 1, 1951.—This act makes certain temporary appropriations (subject to stated limitations and conditions) for the fiscal year 1952, covering, among other things, projects or activities for which appropriations would be made available by the then pending appropriation acts, until enactment into law of an appropriation for any such project or activity, or enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or July 31, 1951, whichever first occurs. (See Public Law 97, Eighty-second Congress, July 31, 1951, post.)

Public Law 96, Eighty-second Congress, July 31, 1951.—Section 106 (c) of this act, cited as the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, amends section 605 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 814; 50 U. S. C. 2135), to grant authority to the President, subject to the provision with respect to preserving the relative credit preferences accorded to veterans under existing law, to require lenders or borrowers and their successors and assigns to comply with reasonable conditions and requirements, in addition to those provided by other laws, in connection with any loan on real estate of a type which has been the subject of action by the President under section 605. This involves loans made, insured, or guaranteed by the Government. This authority expires June 30, 1952.

Section 106 (b) extends the penal provisions of section 603 of the Defense Production Act to cover violations of the credit controls prescribed pursuant to section 605.

Title II amends the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 193), as amended. Section 211 (c) adds subsection (f) to section 4 thereof to provide, in connection with the provision assuring preference or priority to veterans of World War II or their families with respect to the sale, resale,

rental, or rental of housing accommodations, that any parent of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost his life in the armed services of the United States since September 16, 1940, shall be considered to be a member of the family of a veteran of World War II. These preference provisions are extended to June 30, 1952.

Public Law 97, Eighty-second Congress, July 31, 1951.—This act, so far as it affects the Veterans Administration, continues through August 31, 1951, certain temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, under the same conditions and limitations set forth in the Act of July 1, 1951, Public Law 70, Eighty-second Congress. (See Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, August 31, 1951, post.)

Public Law 99, Eighty-second Congress, August 1, 1951.—This act amends the Act of April 27, 1904, as amended, relating to apprehension and detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia. It provides, among other things, that for the purpose of the mentioned act no certificate as to the sanity or the insanity of any person shall be valid which has been issued by a physician who has not been regularly licensed to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, unless he be a commissioned surgeon of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, or Public Health Service, or a physician employed by the Veterans Administration.

Public Law 101, Eighty-second Congress, August 2, 1951.—This act amends the second proviso of the first paragraph of section 301 of the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, as amended, to provide with respect to United States Government Life Insurance that at the expiration of any 5-year period, a 5-year level premium term policy may be renewed for a successive 5-year period at the premium rate for the attained age without medical examination.

Public Law 104, Eighty-second Congress, August 2, 1951.—This act amends the first proviso of section 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to provide that at the expiration of any term period, any National Service Life Insurance policy which has not been exchanged or converted to a permanent plan of insurance, may be renewed as level premium term insurance for a successive period of 5 years at the premium rate for the then attained age without medical examination, provided the required premiums are tendered prior to the expiration of such term.

Public Law 108, Eighty-second Congress, August 4, 1951.—This act, effective October 1, 1951, liberalizes the service pension laws relating to veterans of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) and their dependents. The act provides that in determining eligibility for pension under such laws (a) the delimiting dates of the mentioned war shall be from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, inclusive, except that if a person was serving with the United States military forces engaged in the hostilities in the Moro Province, this period shall extend to July 15, 1903; (b) continuous active service which commenced prior to and extended into the applicable period specified in (a), or which commenced within such applicable period shall be counted in computing active service;

and (c) a discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement.

Liberalization of the service pension laws is further accomplished through the establishment of minimum rates of pension. It provides (a) \$90 for veterans who served 90 days or more or were discharged for disability, and \$120 in such cases where there is need for regular aid and attendance, and (b) \$60 for veterans having 70 days or more service but less than 90 days, and \$78 in such cases where there is need for regular aid and attendance.

The act also repeals subparagraphs I (g), I (h), and III (a), part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, but provides that pension shall continue to be paid under such laws to any person who, on September 30, 1951, is receiving pension thereunder and is not entitled to a higher rate of pension under the act.

Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, August 31, 1951.—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, appropriates for the Veterans Administration a total of \$3,969,436,220, for the fiscal year 1952, as follows:

“Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services” (for necessary expenses of the Veterans Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Veterans Administration is charged with administering): \$873,105,770, of which not more than \$195,140,000 shall be available for personal services other than hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care;

“Compensation and pensions” (for the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, emergency officers’ retirement pay and annuities, adjusted service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended, and allowances including subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended): \$2,112,230,000;

“Readjustment benefits” (for the payment of benefits as authorized by the following titles of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944: title II, education of veterans; title III, guaranty or insurance of loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property; and title V, readjustment allowance for former members of the Armed Forces who are unemployed): \$861,640,000;

“Military and naval insurance” (for payment of benefits and transfer to the United States Government Life Insurance fund in accordance with the World War Veterans’ Act, 1924, as amended): \$6,000,000;

“Hospital and domiciliary facilities” (for the payment of obligations heretofore or herein authorized to be incurred under this head, including the improvement of facilities at Lake City, Fla., for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931, or in section 101 of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944): \$27,505,080, of which not more than \$4,454,000 shall be available for personnel services;

“National Service Life Insurance” (for the payment of benefits and for transfer to the National Service Life Insurance fund, in accordance with

the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended): \$66,795,000; "Veterans' miscellaneous benefits" (for the payment of burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended): \$21,060,370;

"Grants to the Republic of the Philippines" (for payments to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the act of July 1, 1948, for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans): \$1,100,000.

Public Law 139, Eighty-second Congress, September 1, 1951.—Title VI of this act, cited as the "Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951," amends certain laws relating to the loan program administered under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, as follows: (a) section 602 (a) amends section 605 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide that not more than 4 per centum down payment shall be required in connection with any home loan made or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration if the sales price does not exceed \$7,000, and no more than 6 per centum down payment shall be required if the sales price exceeds \$7,000 but is not more than \$10,000, and no more than 8 per centum down payment shall be required if the sales price exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$12,000; (b) section 608 (a) provides that one of the five or more persons constituting the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association shall be appointed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs from within the Veterans Administration; (c) section 608 (b) restores to the Federal National Mortgage Association authority until December 13, 1951, to make commitments for the purchase of certain mortgage loans (inclusive of home loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration) on (1) defense housing programed by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator in a critical defense housing area, or (2) military housing with respect to which a commitment to ensure has been issued pursuant to title VIII of the Federal Housing Act, or (3) housing to be available primarily for families who are victims of a catastrophe determined by the President to be a major disaster; (d) section 613 (a) amends section 504 of the Housing Act of 1950 respecting regulations issued by the Federal Housing Commissioner and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, for the purpose of limiting fees and charges in connection with FHA or VA assisted financing of the construction or sale of certain housing, so that these controls will apply to the "builder or other seller, or the veteran or other purchaser"; (e) section 613 (b) amends section 501 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act relating to the 60 per centum—\$7,500 guaranty of loans for the purchase by veterans of residential property or the construction of dwellings to be occupied as their homes, the apparent purpose of the amendment being (1) to permit a veteran who has previously obtained a loan guaranty, other than for the mentioned purpose of acquiring a home, to obtain a home loan with the aid of the more liberal guaranty, to be reduced however by the amount properly chargeable against his real estate guaranty entitlement by reason of prior loans; and (2) to make this guaranty

privilege available to veterans who had used their guaranty rights on a loan for the acquisition of a home under the 50 per centum—\$4,000 limitation prior to the date of the Housing Act of 1950 (April 20, 1950) which established the liberalized home loan guaranty; (f) section 614 amends sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to extend from June 30, 1951, through June 30, 1953, the authority granted the Administrator of Veterans Affairs under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act by the Housing Act of 1950 to make direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans in those areas where private capital is not available. The amendment does not authorize additional funds except that the \$150,000,000 direct loan fund is reconstituted as a revolving fund. This amendment also extends the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs on a sale by him of a direct loan to a private lending institution so that he may guarantee the same to the extent of 60 per centum but not exceeding \$7,500.

Public Law 142, Eighty-second Congress, September 13, 1951.—This act adds section 503A to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. It provides that any person who knowingly makes, effects, or participates in a sale of property to a veteran for a consideration in excess of the reasonable value of the property, as determined by proper appraisal made by an appraiser designated by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, shall be liable for three times the amount of the excess consideration if the veteran pays for the property in whole or in part with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed by the Veterans Administration under section 501, 502, or 503 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Liability is enforceable by the veteran concerned or, in certain instances, by the Attorney General in any United States district court.

Public Law 149, Eighty-second Congress, September 18, 1951.—This act establishes a \$120 monthly rate of pension under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, for any otherwise eligible veteran who, on account of age or physical or mental disabilities, is helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person. Payment of the \$120 rate is authorized effective November 1, 1951.

Public Law 169, Eighty-second Congress, October 11, 1951.—This act appropriates for the Veterans Administration \$5,000,000 for payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress), to remain available until expended.

Public Law 170, Eighty-second Congress, October 11, 1951.—This act amends the act of December 28, 1950 (Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress), to extend the vocational rehabilitation benefits of the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 43), as amended (38 U. S. C. 701), to certain persons who need vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of disability incurred in or aggravated by service in the active military, naval, or air service of the United States during the period beginning June 27, 1950, and ending at such time as may subsequently be determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress. This act embraces those persons entitled to disability compensation under the provisions

of Part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, or who would be entitled to such compensation but for the receipt of retirement pay.

Public Law 174, Eighty-second Congress, October 12, 1951.—This act amends subparagraph I (c), part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide that multiple sclerosis developing a 10 per centum degree of disability or more within 2 years from the date of separation from active service shall, in the absence of affirmative evidence to the contrary, be deemed to have been incurred in or aggravated by active service.

Public Law 187, Eighty-second Congress, October 20, 1951.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to pay not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II or of service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to a date to be determined by the President or Congress, who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for disability, incurred in or aggravated in either of such periods of service, involving the loss, or permanent loss of use, of one or both feet or hands, or for permanent impairment of vision of both eyes to a specified degree.

Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress, October 24, 1951.—This act increases the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. Subsection 4 (a) provides that the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, whose basic rates of compensation are set forth in the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended, are increased by 10 per centum, with a floor of \$300 and a ceiling of \$800. Subsection 4 (b) increases to \$12,800 the limitation of \$12,000 on aggregate pay of medical or surgical specialists, contained in subsection 8 (d) of the mentioned Act of January 3, 1946, as amended. The act is effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1951.

Public Law 214, Eighty-second Congress, October 26, 1951.—This act extends to persons who shall have served in the active service of the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to a date to be determined by the President, the same rights to certain housing preferences as are provided by law for World War II veterans. Under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, and the Act of October 14, 1940 (Lanham Act), as amended, first preference is given to families of disabled veterans whose disability has been determined by the Veterans Administration to be service-connected, and second preference to families of deceased veterans and servicemen whose death has been determined by the Veterans Administration to be service-connected.

Public Law 227, Eighty-second Congress, October 29, 1951.—This act amends existing law relating to the effective date of payments to States and Territories for the care of certain disabled war veterans in State homes, pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134). It continues the requirement that this aid be subject to the determination of eligibility by the Veterans Administration, and further provides that the period for which payment of Federal aid is made shall not be diminished by any time-lag ensuing between the date of an eligible veteran's admission to a State home and the date of determination of eligibility by the Veterans

Administration, in any case where a request for a determination of such eligibility is received by the Veterans Administration within 10 days of the commencement of such care. If a request is not received within such 10-day period, the act provides that payment of Federal aid may not be made to cover any period prior to receipt of the request.

Public Law 230, Eighty-second Congress, October 29, 1951.—This act amends the Act of August 10, 1946 (60 Stat. 978; 5 U. S. C. 64a), to extend to August 10, 1956, the period within which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs may appoint and employ, in any civilian position in the Veterans Administration, retired officers of the uniformed services without affecting their retired status.

Public Law 239, Eighty-second Congress, October 30, 1951.—This act affords a presumption of service-connection for the purposes of hospitalization and medical treatment, including out-patient treatment, for veterans of World War II who are shown to have developed an active psychosis within 2 years from the date of separation from active service. By virtue of the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1951 (Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, *supra*), this presumption of service-connection for the stated purposes is applicable also to persons who serve on and after June 27, 1950 (and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress), who develop such disease within 2 years from their separation from service.

Public Law 247, Eighty-second Congress, October 31, 1951.—This act amends or repeals certain Government property laws, including sections 29 and 202 (11) of the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, which sections relate generally to disposal of surplus personal property by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Public Law 253, Eighty-second Congress, November 1, 1951.—This act, cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952," appropriates for the Veterans Administration an additional amount of \$116,775,000 for National Service Life Insurance, to remain available until expended.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

General

A total of 11,735 opinions, memoranda, communications, and comments on matters of a legal nature, other than those relating to loan guaranty and guardianship, were released during the year, of which 1,183 were of a formal or precedent-forming nature. The subjects included compensation, pension, insurance, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, readjustment allowance, and administrative activities such as contracts for construction and repair of hospitals and domiciliaries, acquisition of real estate through purchase, lease, condemnation, or transfer from the Department of Defense, finance and personnel problems and procedure, and other similar matters. Certain precedent-forming opinions construing Federal law and regulations applicable to the Veterans Administration were promulgated as Administrator's Decisions. Special problems arising under contracts with schools and other institutions furnishing education and training, in many cases involving unwarranted or illegal charges to the Government for tuition

and supplies, came prominently to the fore during this fiscal year. Due to the widespread interest in VA activities, these decisions and the opinions of the Solicitor on the substantive and adjective law—both Federal and State—have had wide circulation outside the Veterans Administration.

Informal legal counsel and guidance were given to Assistant Administrators and other officials in connection with the operational plans and procedures of services and divisions under their jurisdiction—including conferences with representatives of cooperating or interested agencies (State and private) in the respective fields of medicine, education, and finance. During the past year there were over 5,000 such conferences and contacts.

Litigation

The Litigation Section, established on February 10, 1949, is responsible for maintaining contact and collaborating with the Department of Justice on all litigation arising out of the activities of the Veterans Administration. Additionally, many civil suits are tried independently or in collaboration with the Department of Justice and supervision is maintained over the litigation activities of the field offices of the Veterans Administration, except insofar as the same pertain to guardianship.

Civil Litigation

As of June 30, 1950, the pending civil litigation load amounted to 225 suits of all types. During the fiscal year, 349 suits were filed and 15 cases were received for institution of interpleader proceedings, making a total addition of 364 to the load existing at the beginning of the year. During the year, 97 miscellaneous civil suits were disposed of; 18 tort claims suits were finally disposed of; memoranda of facts and law were submitted to the Department of Justice in 231 insurance suits; and 18 submissions were made to the Department of Justice for the institution of insurance interpleader proceedings. As of June 30, 1951, therefore, there were pending 225 cases requiring further action, including 171 miscellaneous civil suits, 17 insurance suits, 4 insurance interpleaders awaiting submission to the Department of Justice, and 33 tort suits.

The miscellaneous civil suits involved such matters as claims for reimbursement under construction contracts, claims for miscellaneous services performed for the Government, proceedings in the nature of mandamus or for injunctive or declaratory relief against the Administrator or other public officials in connection with veterans' benefits, claims of former employees for salary and for reinstatement, tuition claims of educational institutions, and varied litigation under the loan guaranty program. Many of these suits were personally handled by attorneys in the Litigation Section. Examples are *Gowanda Savings and Loan Association v. Gray* (183 F. 2d 367 (C. A. 2d)); *Metropolitan Training Center, Inc. v. Gray* (188 F. 2d 28 (C. A. D. C.)).

Suits against the United States for insurance benefits are governed by the provisions of sections 445 and 817, title 38, United States Code. In all such cases the Department of Justice transmits to the Solicitor copies of complaints. Thereupon the Solicitor's Office prepares statement of facts and law brief for the United States attorney or other trial attorney handling the case on behalf of the Government.

Criminal Prosecution

The Veterans Administration is not a criminal investigative or prosecuting agency. In carrying out its administrative responsibilities, however, it must make investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal (including forfeiture) provisions of the Federal statutes are frequently demonstrated by the evidence secured. It is the duty of this agency to marshal available evidence, and if a prima facie case is made, to submit the evidence to the United States attorney for such action as may be deemed appropriate. The final determination as to whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant prosecution in any case is the responsibility of the Department of Justice. The Litigation Section coordinates the work in the various regional and district offices of the Veterans Administration to insure that each is kept abreast of the law and of developments in other areas. It also collaborates with the officials of the Department of Justice to the end that the instructions issued to and advice given the various United States attorneys and the chief attorneys of the Veterans Administration are coordinated. It advises with the Department of Justice, and when indicated, takes action to insure availability of the VA records and employees as witnesses.

During the fiscal year the greater proportion of submissions to the various United States attorneys involved well-defined types of cases growing out of the administration of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended: first, frauds in connection with readjustment allowances (38 U. S. C. 696); second, offenses growing out of the loan guaranty provisions of the said act (38 U. S. C. 715; 18 U. S. C. 287, 371 and 1001); and third, frauds by training institutions under title II of the act, the same being generally violations of sections 287, 371, and 1001, title 18, United States Code.

On June 30, 1950, there were pending in the Litigation Section 39 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the year, 184 were received. Of this total of 223 cases, 73 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submissions to the United States attorneys, 70 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 80 such cases pending disposition as of the end of the fiscal year.

Since August 6, 1946, submissions to the United States attorneys with a view to prosecutions have been made by the regional office chief attorneys. There were pending with the Department of Justice on June 30, 1950, 3,948 cases thus submitted. During the year, 5,275 submissions were made by the field offices to the various United States attorneys and 6,316 cases were disposed of, leaving 2,907 cases on hand as of June 30, 1951. The 6,316 cases were disposed as follows:

Closed by Department of Justice-----	4, 930
No bills-----	44
Closed for other reasons-----	357
Convictions-----	877
Acquittals-----	108

Torts

The Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. A. 1346 (b), 2671-2680) confers upon the head of each Federal agency, or his designee for the purpose, authority to consider and settle claims against the United States arising from a "negligent or wrongful act or omission" on the part of a Government employee acting within the scope of his employment to the extent of \$1,000.

The Solicitor is the designee of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the purpose of performing the administrative functions relating to tort claims. However, certain authority with respect to initial consideration of such claims has been delegated to regional chief attorneys, so that there are normally submitted for the consideration of the Solicitor only the cases in which the claims are recommended by regional chief attorneys for payment, appeals from adverse decisions of regional chief attorneys, and cases in which court action is initiated and the Department of Justice requests information or assistance of the Solicitor respecting liability of Government and defenses to be raised. Situations involving unusual questions of law or fact as to tort liability are frequently referred for the attention of the Solicitor. The Solicitor is also responsible for the proper handling of claims of the United States for damage to Government-owned property in the custody of VA personnel.

There were considered by the Solicitor during the fiscal year 236 cases pursuant to his responsibility under the Federal Tort Claims Act, or for action with respect to recovery for damage to Government-owned property, or loss of property, or personal injury, involving VA personnel. In 109 cases there was administrative approval of claims pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act.

Loan Guaranty

The legal work in connection with the guaranty and insurance of loans pursuant to title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694), including the making of direct loans as authorized by Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress (38 U. S. C. 694 (1)), has increased in volume and complexity commensurate with the broadened scope of the program and with the increased total number and amount of guaranteed, insured, and direct loans with the normally attendant augmentation in claims, liquidations, property acquisitions, and property management and disposal. A total of 1,744 opinions, memoranda, communications, and comments of a legal nature were released during the fiscal year, of which 243 were of a precedent-forming nature. June 30, 1951, marked the completion of the first full year of the loan guaranty legal activities as a separate service in the Solicitor's Office.

Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress, amending the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, providing for increase of guaranty entitlement from \$4,000 to \$7,500 for home loans under certain conditions, for direct loans for homes and farm dwellings, and for the guaranty and insurance of loans to unremarried widows of eligible veterans, required extensive amendments to the Loan Guaranty Regulations (36:4300 et seq.) as well as the promulgation of the Direct Loan Regulations (36:4500 et seq.) and technical bulletins for administrative instruction in relation thereto. Although the

initial drafts of the said amendments and the new regulations were prepared by the Loan Guaranty Service and submitted to the Solicitor prior to July 1, 1950, the review and revision of the same to insure legal accuracy and completeness continued thereafter. All technical bulletins on the subject were promulgated during the fiscal year. In this connection, it was necessary to confer extensively with the Assistant Administrator for Finance and his representatives in addition to advise informally and by written opinion regarding the proposed amendments, regulations, bulletins, and other directives. The legal problems arising in this respect required extensive study and research. The amendments to the regulations implementing Public Law 475 respecting the guaranty and insurance of loans were issued effective July 12, 1950. The Direct Loan Regulations were issued effective September 20, 1950.

The broadened scope of the loan guaranty and insurance program and the making of direct loans by the Administrator produced novel and perplexing legal problems, extending into legal fields heretofore relatively untouched. Legal safeguards in the disbursement of funds in direct loan cases were extensively explored, particularly where construction loans were involved. The problem of choosing fee attorneys for closing direct loans was met, with emphasis placed on the protection of the financial interests of the Government while at the same time giving due regard to the interests of the veteran-borrower. The problem of establishing criteria for determining who properly can be considered an "unremarried widow" within the purview of section 500 (a) of the act (38 U. S. C. 694), as amended by section 301 of Public Law 475, arose early in the administration of the act as thus amended. These are a few examples of the many problems in this connection which have been the subject in the last year of information bulletins issued by this Office, technical bulletins, and other media issued by the Loan Guaranty Service after review by the Solicitor, and formal and informal opinions of this Office to the Assistant Administrator for Finance, the various chief attorneys, lenders, Members of Congress, and others.

The issuance of "Credit Restrictions Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 on Loans Made or Assisted by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs" by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator (15 F. R. 6831) necessitated further amendment of the Loan Guaranty and Direct Loan Regulations by the Loan Guaranty Service after review by this Office. In carrying out these credit restrictions, legal problems which required both informal and formal written advice to the Assistant Administrator for Finance and others were raised.

The increased number of veterans with guaranty entitlement in active military service overseas, in Korea and elsewhere, during the year gave rise to certain legal questions in connection with those missing-in-action and the consummation of both direct loans and loans to be guaranteed (or insured) by the use of attorneys-in-fact. The variety of fact situations presented in this respect, the wide differences among the States regarding the legal requirements of powers of attorney, and the necessity to legally safeguard both the Government and the eligible veteran have resulted in a substantial number of problems in this field of the law requiring careful

research and consideration. The increased work of the chief attorneys in this respect is reflected by the numerous opinions on this subject submitted to the Solicitor for approval.

In the guaranty of loans on multiple-housing projects, including corporations, the Loan Guaranty Service and the Solicitor have continued intensive efforts to insure the legal sufficiency of the various proposals and to bring the plans projected and the instruments employed therein within the requirements of the act and the regulations. A continuing study has been made to further improve the legal instruments in use in the various States, particularly the so-called "Agreement Among Co-owners," with the object of diminishing legal and financial hazards to the participants and the Government. Subsequent to the issuance of credit restrictions in October 1950, the guaranty of loans for multiple-housing decreased, with a corresponding decrease of the legal work in this respect.

Experience has shown that the various forms of legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, notes, etc., prepared and approved for use in connection with the guaranty and insurance of loans (and direct loans), must be constantly under review. This is true because of statutory changes in the loan program, credit restriction modifications, legislative changes made in the various States, etc. Revision of all such forms with appropriate changes was required by the direct loan program. Amendments or revisions to instruments are prepared in this Office and submitted for review to the Assistant Administrator for Finance, the various chief attorneys and, in some cases, by lenders. These suggested amendments or revisions are reviewed for legal sufficiency by the Solicitor.

The Solicitor's Office provides one member and one alternate member of the Central Office Loan Guaranty Committee on Waivers and Compromises. The work of this committee more than doubled in the last year. During the year, 501 cases were reviewed and adjudicated by the committee as compared with 232 cases for the previous 1-year period. The member and alternate member of the committee, in addition to their normal duties as such members, furnish informal legal advice to the other members of the committee.

During the fiscal year numerous inquiries were received from veterans, lenders, Members of Congress, and representatives of other governmental agencies for legal information and explanation of legal phases of the loan guaranty and direct loan programs. Depending upon the circumstances, the responses to these inquiries were oral or written. In certain cases the response was by a formal written opinion which has become a precedent for the legal points involved. The advice and information furnished in response to these inquiries has aided greatly in clarifying the legal aspects of these programs.

In order that immediate legal service may be available locally, Legal Service (Loan Guaranty) has one or more representatives (loan guaranty attorneys) in the office of each regional chief attorney. The loan guaranty attorney furnishes informal legal advice to the loan guaranty officer and his representatives, as well as formal written opinions on legal problems which arise locally. He also handles the legal aspects of the acquisition and

disposal of properties, the review of leases where properties are rented by the Administrator, general legal problems arising in connection with property management, etc. All foreclosures on properties securing guaranteed or insured loans are reported to the chief attorney and appropriate action is taken by the loan guaranty attorney to see that the interests of the Administrator are fully protected. The chief attorney is the representative of the Administrator in many foreclosure suits, repossession actions, and other proceedings involving properties acquired by the Administrator. To insure uniformity in the interpretation of the act and the regulations, all written opinions of the chief attorneys (prepared by the loan guaranty attorneys) are reviewed by the Solicitor. During the fiscal year, the chief attorneys handled the legal work in connection with 2,424 property acquisitions, 2,184 sales of acquired properties, and 5,524 claims for guaranty (or insurance) filed by holders (lenders). The Property Management Division, Loan Guaranty Service, during the fiscal year, handled 4,326 parcels of property of various types, many having been acquired in prior fiscal years and thus added to the 2,424 for 1951. The legal aspects of the management of these properties resulted in a substantial increase in the legal workload of the chief attorneys.

Guardianship

During the fiscal year no Federal legislation directly affecting the guardianship program was enacted.

The total number of beneficiaries under guardianship increased from 283,836 on June 30, 1950, to 303,600 on June 30, 1951. Minors increased from 202,840 to 215,992, and incompetents from 80,996 to 87,608.

The estates of these beneficiaries received during the fiscal year a total of \$150,231,611.19 through payments and earnings, an increase of \$23,529,715.04 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The assets of such estates aggregated \$322,294,094.04. Illegal investments noted were \$15,427.39, a decrease of \$8,529.70 as shown for the preceding year. Losses and recoveries or savings were reported as follows:

Losses:

Total losses	\$234, 171. 30
Embezzled or misappropriated	188, 018. 74
Lost on deposits	911. 98
Lost on investments	45, 240. 58

Recoveries and savings for beneficiaries by chief attorney's offices:

Total recoveries and savings	2, 210, 365. 95
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated	207, 316. 73
On investments and expenditures	121, 959. 35
On commissions	32, 151. 35
On fees	54, 975. 47
Legal services rendered	1, 793, 963. 05

Actual cash collections for beneficiaries totaled \$241,919.74, and for the United States from escheated funds, overpayments, and illegal payments, \$845,301.54.

There were 31,148 court appearances by VA attorneys.

The field examination activities which comprise examinations (investigations) into claims or cases arising out of the various benefit programs, including guardianship activities, numbered 148,270, a decrease of 11,546 or 7 percent as compared with the fiscal year 1950. This decrease was in the number of cases involving overpayments made to beneficiaries. Other types of field examinations, particularly those relating to vocational training and the loan guaranty programs, are increasing and more extensive in scope.

In the management improvement program, systematic reviews of operations of the guardianship activities are undertaken through direct supervision of the chief attorneys' offices by legal supervisors in addition to regular correspondence. Other methods of control are by reviews of reports of statistical data submitted monthly by chief attorneys in the field stations, and personal conferences with such field representatives. It is through these methods principally that procedural problems and effectiveness of performance of legal operations are noted and action taken to accomplish improvement where indicated. During the past fiscal year there was a continuing review of forms and form letters relating to guardianship and field examination activities for the purpose of standardization whenever possible and to eliminate or reduce those which did not serve a useful purpose. Many forms and form letters were standardized and others discontinued. It is not possible to state in exact dollars and cents the savings resulting from this effort, but they are appreciable. Changes were also made in operating methods set forth in VA Manuals M2-1 and M2-2 to standardize, simplify, and effect savings of manpower and economy in procedural operations. It is not possible to standardize legal operations due to the different laws of the various States and practices and procedures or rules of the courts.

There were relatively few cases necessitating litigation in the State courts in safeguarding the estates of minor and incompetent beneficiaries under guardianship, thus evidencing the effectiveness of the supervision exercised by the Veterans Administration over such fiduciaries in preventing wrongdoing or mismanagement of the estates.

In the case of *In re Gregg*, 100 N. Y. S. (2d) 752, there was involved an action by the Veterans Administration to recover \$1,369.33 as an overpayment of compensation paid to a guardian for a minor due to a mistake of fact. Based on a statement that a minor stepchild had been a member of the veteran's household, an award of death compensation was made to the guardian of said minor. Subsequent evidence disclosed said statement was not correct. The court held that the Federal statute (38 U. S. C. A. 11a-2) making decisions of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs final and conclusive withdraws the question from the jurisdiction of the court. The court also held that the guardian never acquired title to the compensation because of the determination of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs that the minor was not a member of the deceased veteran's household and ordered the guardian to refund the indebtedness less two items of expenditure. The court further held that the said guardian was not entitled to

commissions on the money received from the Veterans Administration even though he acted in absolute good faith in receiving the funds for the minor.

In the case of *In re Trader's Guardianship*, 229 Pac. (2d) 276, decided by the Supreme Court of Oregon, there was involved the constitutionality of chapter 273, Laws of 1943, O. C. L. A., limiting compensation of guardians to 5 percent of the amount of moneys received from the United States in the form of compensation, insurance, pension, and other benefits. The Veterans Administration filed exceptions to the 16th annual account of the guardian of the veteran upon the basis that the commission claimed by the guardian was in excess of 5 percent of the annual income of the estate and, therefore, in violation of O. C. L. A. section 22-124, as amended by chapter 273, Laws of 1943. The guardian contended that the 1943 amendment was unconstitutional because said amendment violated article IV, section 20 of the Oregon Constitution. The Circuit Court of Yamhill County agreed with the guardian and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs appealed. The Supreme Court of Oregon affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court and held that the 1943 amendment was not within the subject expressed in the title to the 1927 Act and, therefore, unconstitutional. Subsequent to this decision the State legislature enacted legislation specifying the commission which may be paid to guardians.

In the case of *In re Helen J. Smith*, 100 N. Y. S. (2d) 1020, there was involved the question as to whether agreements made with a person judicially declared incompetent are void. The incompetent veteran was alleged to have entered into an agreement with an attorney for an allowance of \$1,000 for legal services rendered to the said veteran in connection with a criminal matter. An application to the Supreme Court, New York County, at special term by the attorney for an order allowing said attorney the sum of \$1,000 was denied upon objection by the Veterans Administration. The attorney appealed. The Appellate Division decided that under the unusual circumstances of the case, a sum of \$200 should have been granted for services and disbursements. The order, to this extent, was reversed, but the veteran's estate was saved \$800.

The Court of Common Pleas of Elk County, Pa., in the matter of Henry A. Fisher, an incompetent beneficiary of the Veterans Administration, on September 29, 1950, held a bank as guardian for the veteran liable for \$1,047.06 for failure to exercise ordinary prudence in liquidating a first mortgage received from a prior guardian. The Veterans Administration filed exceptions to a first and partial account of the guardian in which the guardian attempted to take credit for a loss of \$1,000.

The legislatures of the States of Washington and North Dakota enacted the revised Uniform Veterans Guardianship Act, with some variations.

Distribution of Opinions

During fiscal year 1951, 565 precedent opinions and digests were furnished to the chief attorneys in the regional offices. In addition, copies of precedent opinions and digests on pertinent subjects were furnished to the Assistant Administrators in the central office and to the loan guaranty officers, finance officers, adjudication officers, directors of claims and insurance, and chiefs of vocational rehabilitation and education, etc., in the field offices.

Publication of Administrator's Decisions

Supplement 4 to volume 1 of the Decisions of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, was published during the first quarter of the year. This publication contains all the Administrator's Decisions rendered during fiscal year 1950, together with Index-Digest thereto.

Recognition of Attorneys, Agents, Organizations, and Their Representatives in Presentation of Claims

During fiscal year 1951, the following actions were taken: 382 applications of attorneys were approved and 1 denied; 2 applications of agents were approved and 2 denied; 256 applications of representatives of service organizations were approved and 424 accreditations canceled.

APPEALS

The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by statutory enactment to decide appeals on all questions with respect to claims involving benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Provision is made for hearings on appeal upon the request of claimants, their designated representatives and attorneys, and Members of Congress.

Benefits to veterans or dependents of veterans of all wars, beginning with the Civil War, as well as the Regular Establishment, were involved in the cases finally determined by the Board of Veterans Appeals during the fiscal year. Table 106 on page 296 presents a detailed analysis of appellate actions on cases disposed of during the year.

The Board of Veterans Appeals entered 67,479 appellate actions in 55,578 cases, the ratio of appellate actions to claimants being 1.21. The Board remanded 4,426 cases for further development of evidence and consideration by agencies of original jurisdiction, subject to return for final determination in case of action unfavorable to the appellant. Hearings were held in 19,913 cases during the year.

Of the 12,088 certified cases reported by the field offices as pending appellate consideration at the close of the fiscal year, 5,580 were actually before the Board. The remainder were in course of preparation of notice of completed actions or in transit between the field offices and the Board. The number of cases pending determination by the Board decreased by 2,735 as compared to the number pending at the close of the previous fiscal year.

In addition to the cases in the course of appellate consideration, the filing of appeals was reported in 9,069 cases not submitted to the Board by the agencies of original jurisdiction because of the need for development of evidence or for other reasons.

Management improvement actions were taken in the professional and technical, procedural, and administrative and operational aspects of the Board's function. Traveling sections of the Board made visits to field stations to conduct hearings on appeal, and field representatives resumed studies of procedures which aid in the proper development of appeals by field offices. The procedure for digesting appellate decisions with precedent value, in addition to the microfilming of all appellate decisions, was estab-

lished as one of the permanent activities of the Board of Veterans Appeals. Studies were conducted to expedite handling of claims folders after consideration of appeals for medical reimbursement and to improve the method of distributing copies of letters and appellate decisions to service organizations in field offices. Considerable savings resulted from these studies. The Board participated with other services in regulatory and procedural issues, commenting upon or proposing substitute policies and procedures governing the many operations of the Veterans Administration.

PERSONNEL

General Employment Statistics

A decrease in the number of VA employees in pay status—from 188,392 to 182,812—took place between June 30, 1950, and June 30, 1951. During this period, employment in medical programs increased from 123,587 to 125,787, while employment in all other programs decreased from 64,805 to 57,025. Over 87 percent of the male employees on duty on June 30, 1951, were veterans, as compared with the all Government rate of 59 percent.

The average monthly VA personnel turn-over in fiscal year 1951 was 2.5 percent as compared with 2.6 percent for the Government as a whole and as compared with 1.8 percent for the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1950. The VA increase was brought about largely by personnel losses to defense activities and the less favorable salary schedule of Federal employees as compared with private industry.

Major Program Developments

A new performance rating plan conforming to Public Law 873, Eighty-first Congress, was developed and installed by the Veterans Administration. This plan has greatly reduced and simplified the procedures for evaluating individual performance. The plan is designed to improve employee performance, supervisor-employee relationships, and the quality of supervision.

In order to continue an adequate personnel program with decreased resources, the personnel officers of VA installations located in the same metropolitan area were consolidated in three instances. These consolidations resulted in improved service and conserved manpower for use in other locations. It is expected that additional consolidations will have to be effected during fiscal year 1952 to enable the Veterans Administration to maintain an adequate personnel program with fewer personnel employees.

Principal Activities

Personnel administration activities in the Veterans Administration were affected to a large extent by the Korean conflict and the defense effort during this period.

Many VA employees transferred to new Federal agencies that were established as part of the defense effort. The Veterans Administration, also a defense agency, developed a reemployment rights policy.

As a result of the provisions of section 1302, Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress), commonly referred to as the Whitten Rider, revised Civil Service Commission regulations were issued which caused important changes in personnel practices. Special

personnel procedures were adopted to effectuate the provisions of this act, and field stations were informed as to the application and interpretation of the revised Civil Service Commission regulations.

In response to the worsening employment situation, the Office of Personnel increased its program of recruitment assistance to the field stations. A number of brochures and posters were developed for various occupations, such as dietitian, social worker, and hospital attendant, for use in soliciting applications from qualified persons. Successful efforts were made to insure the maximum utilization of surplus eligibles by coordinating the canvassing of registers at one station for the benefit of other stations where recruitment had become difficult. Special attention was directed to making certain that applicants for the auxiliary medical positions (a field in which the shortage of qualified personnel is especially acute) were referred promptly to stations having appropriate vacancies. Field station authority to announce examinations and to modify qualification standards (when such action is necessary for recruitment purposes) was greatly expanded.

Completion of new hospitals continued, with a continuing responsibility for the Office of Personnel to provide qualified staffs and to handle thousands of inquiries from applicants, Members of Congress, service organizations, etc. The rapid decline in the labor supply during fiscal year 1951 resulted in a change in the problem from one of turning away an excess of applicants during the previous year, to one of acute labor shortages in many areas. The problem of labor shortages in areas where new hospitals were being completed was partially solved by a well-integrated program of reassignment of surplus employees from other stations.

Pursuant to Civil Service Commission Circular 624, the competitive examination requirements were extended to Puerto Rico, resulting in the withdrawal from schedule A of positions at the VA Center, San Juan, P. R. Such positions were brought into the competitive service as of November 15, 1950. In addition, by Departmental Circular 628 certain positions in schedule A at Manila, Philippines, were included in the competitive service as of November 30, 1950. Considerable progress was made toward effecting the provisions of these circulars.

Comprehensive instructions were developed and published governing the appointment of Department of Medicine and Surgery employees under the provisions of Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Staffing standards for field station personnel offices were revised to afford better lines of promotion, better rounded operation, and lower costs.

In order to assure the selection of the best qualified employees for promotion to manager and assistant manager positions on an agency-wide basis, a selection committee was appointed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to evaluate candidates for these positions who have been recommended by Assistant Administrators and field station managers.

Further progress was made in implementing and refining the agency's standardized position description program.

A comprehensive survey and inspection program was initiated to assure accurate and consistent application of the principles of the Classification Act of 1949. In addition, the Veterans Administration cooperated fully with the Civil Service Commission in its function of reviewing agency

allocations. A considerable number of VA positions were reviewed by the Commission during the year, and relatively few corrections were necessary.

During the past year, 11 VA classification standards and 12 VA classification guides were developed. The Veterans Administration also participated in the development of 12 standards for issuance by the Civil Service Commission.

Further delegations of personnel authority to field station personnel offices were effected so that personnel transactions might be expedited.

The Office of Personnel, in order to promote more effective utilization of personnel, advised and assisted operating officials in central office and field stations in the development of on-the-job training programs. Among agency-wide programs developed were those for assistant hospital managers, tabulating machine operators, Veterans Canteen Service employees, supply personnel, and position classifiers. Additionally, orientation, supervisory training, and understudy training were stressed.

A system of appeals combining the different employee appeals systems now in effect was developed in final form by the Fair Employment Office and the Office of Personnel.

The block system of processing personnel records, which involves the assignment of a segment of station employees to each appointment clerk for performing all personnel processing tasks, was extended to include most field stations. This type of operation enabled these field stations to operate more efficiently with less expenditure of man-hours.

CONTACT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Contact Activities

Through the Contact Service, the Veterans Administration provides information and assistance to individual veterans, their dependents, beneficiaries, representatives, and other interested persons, relative to the preparation, development, and presentation of claims for VA benefits. It is also the function of the Contact Service to furnish general information concerning veterans' activities of all Federal, State, county, and local agencies.

For these purposes, contact personnel were on duty on a full-time basis during the peak month of fiscal year 1951 at 681 locations, including central office, regional offices, centers, hospitals, and VA offices, and at military and other non-VA hospitals in the United States. Furthermore, away-from-office contact service was rendered to institutionalized and other interested persons requesting assistance on veterans' benefits, who were unable to visit an established VA installation because of their physical incapacity or geographic isolation of the community in which they lived.

During fiscal year 1951, over 10,570,000 direct interviews were conducted by contact personnel with visitors to VA installations and other contact locations, and as part of the away-from-office contact service. Of the personal interviews conducted by contact representatives, 30 percent related to rehabilitation, education, and training; 25 percent to compensation and pensions; almost 19 percent to insurance; 9 percent to medical care and hospitalization; 10 percent to other VA benefits; and about 7 percent to non-VA benefits.

Moreover, contact personnel resolved approximately 6,367,000 telephone inquiries from persons requesting information or assistance on veterans' benefits, and prepared an unrecorded number of replies to correspondence concerning matters of interest to veterans. Tangible evidence of work accomplishment is reflected in the approximately 4,149,000 forms, relating to applications and claims of individuals for veterans' benefits, prepared by contact personnel.

During fiscal year 1951, a criterion based upon workload factors was established for the maintenance of VA offices. Under the standards developed, 72 offices demonstrated a trend of work performance less than the criterion and were closed during the current year. In addition, 14 VA offices were closed during the year for other reasons.

On-site supervision of contact locations was stressed during fiscal year 1951 in order to achieve program effectiveness at the operational level. As in past years, central office contact supervisors evaluated contact activities at regional offices on a semiannual basis, and at subordinate field contact locations within regional office territories, such as VA offices, hospitals, and other contact locations at which contact personnel were assigned, on an annual basis. In addition, regional office supervisory personnel, within budgetary limitations, maintained a schedule of visitations to outlying contact locations of jurisdiction once each quarter, to effect on-the-spot improvement of operations.

As an adjunct to field supervisory activities, selected chiefs of Contact Divisions in regional offices came to central office for 2 weeks' intensive indoctrination on program administration and active participation in project development affecting the agency-wide contact program.

Refresher training for contact representatives, conducted at the field level, was also continued during the fiscal year. Such refresher training is intended to bring to the immediate attention of contact representatives amendments to laws, changes in regulations and procedures, and general information of importance to insure the proper performance of functions of their office in assisting veterans and their dependents.

Administrative Activities

The administrative services are charged with the responsibility of furnishing other offices of the Veterans Administration the following services: mail, messenger, identification, records, publications, travel, telecommunications, and tabulating.

During fiscal year 1951, 209,946,098 pieces of incoming mail were received and processed, 181,409,307 pieces of outgoing mail were dispatched, and 4,090,060 teletype messages were received and transmitted. Identification, by claims and insurance numbers, of communications relating to veterans and their beneficiaries required 48,600,229 indexing actions. Central office indexing operations showed a substantial increase over fiscal year 1950, due largely to the increased volume of applications for National Service Life Insurance received.

The number of claims folders maintained and serviced increased slightly during fiscal year 1951 and as of June 30, 1951, 18,092,051 claims folders were being maintained. Similarly, other record files such as rehabilitation

and education folders, index, master locator, etc., were increased. In the normal course of disposing of and retiring obsolete and inactive records, 33,402 linear feet of inactive records were shipped to the VA Records Center and 238,561 linear feet of obsolete records were destroyed under proper authority. Primarily as the result of migration of veterans, it was necessary to transfer 1,105,940 claims folders and allied records to the offices having jurisdiction over the veterans. The planning by Records Management Service for a program of file series standardization was completed during the fiscal year and some file series were standardized and appropriate directives issued. This program has for its objectives the prevention of the creation and filing of unnecessary papers, the establishment of an efficient and economical system of maintenance for each file series, the prompt retirement of such records when no longer needed, and their ultimate disposal when applicable. Two special projects were undertaken for the retirement of approximately 7 million folders to the VA Records Center resulting in the conservation of space, equipment, and manpower. A program of microfilming 40 million vital and irreplaceable records as a security measure was instituted and the records center also microfilmed 35 million pieces of insurance posting media, achieving savings in space and equipment.

The Publications Service procured and duplicated a total of 5,524 tons of forms, form letters, and publications, and distributed 5,351 tons for use by all components of the Veterans Administration. Drafting and composition, in addition to the normal work, included preparation of 52 "Vic Vet" cartoons, 2 large exhibits for Insurance Service, and work on television movie shorts. Filmed during the year were 7 television shorts, 1 slide film, 1 motion picture revised for television showing, and 13 motion pictures pertaining to medical and surgical subjects. Approximately 8,000 distributions of motion pictures and film strips were made from the film library. Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that 9 training films produced for the Department of Medicine and Surgery received first prizes at the International Cinema Exhibitions held in Europe during 1950 and 1951.

In the telecommunications activity, despite continuing rate increases throughout the country, a decrease of 7 percent was effected in costs. Communications costs for all activities other than hospitals was \$2,535,281 during fiscal year 1950 and were reduced to \$2,355,270 in fiscal year 1951.

The work processed by the tabulating machine activity in both central office and field stations, expressed in terms of punch card passes through the 1,187 pieces of tabulating equipment, was approximately 8,403,532,000. One of the major projects undertaken was the establishment and continued maintenance of a punch card master locator file of claims folders at field installations. This file presently reflects the location of approximately 15 million claims folders and is kept current by daily receipts of punched cards covering the transfer of records and assignment of claim numbers. In addition, the maintenance of the insurance locator file, comprising 22 million cards, was assumed during the fiscal year.

The entire range of administrative services operations and procedures were reviewed and evaluated by means of regularly scheduled supervisory audits and through work measurement reports. Standard position descriptions were being brought up to date and staffing patterns and criteria de-

veloped. Improvements in organizational structure and methods were accomplished on a continuing basis. Training programs were intensified due to the increased rate of personnel turn-over, especially in key field positions.

COORDINATION SERVICE

Coordination Service is a staff organization, specializing in the fields of management and statistics, which conducts research and makes studies for the improvement of organizational structure, procedures, and statistical activities of the agency. Specifically, the Service supervises and operates the following continuing programs: procedural and management studies; correspondence, forms, and form letter control and standardization; administrative publications control; work measurement; work simplification; reports control and administrative statistics; field station organization; statistics on the veteran population and VA personnel; incentive awards program; and coordination of the management improvement program.

Among the more important projects continued, initiated, or completed in fiscal year 1951 were:

Working liaison was maintained with the firm of management consultants making a survey of the Veterans Administration. This liaison included the assignment on a full-time basis of a representative of the Service to assist in the orientation of the survey teams to the VA organization, policies, operations, and history.

A study of the factors involved in the maintenance of millions of exposed X-ray films resulted in a decision that the Veterans Administration would accept from the Department of Defense all exposed medical and dental X-ray film upon the expiration of the Department of Defense retention periods. Retention periods for such X-ray film by the Veterans Administration will be determined after study by the VA operating services most intimately concerned.

Procedures relative to the centralization of claims folders of veterans who are VA employees were revised. This revision was necessitated by the great number of employees who returned to active duty with the Armed Forces.

Plans were developed to assure continuity of VA operations under emergency conditions, provision being made for delegation of authority, relocation of key personnel, and maintenance and availability of essential records. Coincidentally with the development of these plans, and in accord with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 51-18, all aspects of delegation of authority were reviewed to determine whether operational authority had been delegated to field stations to the extent desirable.

Increased effectiveness of the publications control and review systems was obtained through continuous reevaluation and refinement of the system for issuing procedures and reducing the number of administrative issues.

An agency-wide study of administrative issues was made to determine the adequacy of prevailing methods of amending or rescinding existing publications. Based on the results of this study, directives relative to the revision, amendment, and rescission of publications were modified.

During fiscal year 1951, 1,968 forms were eliminated either as non-

essential or through standardization. There were 423 standardized forms developed, 386 existing standardized forms were improved by revision, and 526 proposed new forms were disapproved because they were unnecessary, would duplicate an existing standardized form, or were improper for the best performance of the function for which they were intended.

Correspondence improvement activities during the fiscal year included the installation of a new correspondence guide system for the insurance accounting activities in district offices and the initiation of a revised system for the registration activity of the vocational rehabilitation and education program in regional offices. The conversion of area form letters to standardized form letters or local letters was completed, with the result there were only 587 non-standardized letters at the end of fiscal year 1951, compared with 1,469 a year earlier. A total of 172 form letters were standardized and 125 standardized form letters were revised.

Work simplification techniques applied at 195 field stations resulted in the development of 3,127 local operating improvements. Of these, 310 improvements were of sufficient scope to warrant dissemination to all stations through the medium of VA work simplification bulletins or as changes to existing procedural instructions. At the end of the fiscal year 12,452 supervisors were included in the work simplification program.

Assistance in the technical aspects of work measurement was made available to operating officials in connection with the installation of, or changes to, work measurement programs in their jurisdictional areas.

Enlargement of the reporting system to include new VA programs and activities of growing importance increased the number of recurring reports required of field stations. That increase, however, was largely offset by the consolidation and simplification of existing reports and the elimination of reports which were no longer necessary. The reporting system was improved by the consolidation of instructions into a smaller number of administrative issues and especially by the formalization of instructions in permanent form.

The VA Statistical Summary, the official medium for the monthly dissemination of operating statistics to administrative and other VA officials, was expanded to include the graphic presentation of comparative and analytical data, with special emphasis on material useful to field station managers in the evaluation of station performance and in pointing out areas for management improvement. A special supplement to the VA Statistical Summary, containing the most important statistical data on VA programs from 1946 through 1950, was prepared and issued.

The Administrator was kept abreast, through briefing conferences, of the monthly progress and status of VA programs and was advised of administrative trouble areas. Other high level administrative officials in central office were kept informed of current developments and management problems through a series of charts, reports, and special analyses of unusual situations and potential problem areas. Studies were made during the year to provide data on the effectiveness of VA programs, efficiency of operations, and adequacy of staffing patterns.

A revised geographic distribution, by State and regional office, of the veteran population as of June 30, 1951, was developed from 1950 decennial

census data, information obtained from a sample of applications for the first NSLI special dividend, and other source material relative to the current residence of World War II and other veterans. In addition, 1950 decennial census data on the social and economic characteristics of World War I and World War II veterans were developed for VA administrative, planning, and legislative use.

The preliminary phases of a study to determine the extent and degree of participation by World War II veterans in the major VA programs were completed by June 30, 1951.

In the interest of greater employee participation in management improvement, an incentive awards program was established on January 1, 1951, integrating the former system for suggestion awards with superior accomplishment and efficiency awards authorized by titles VII and X of Public Law 429, Eighty-first Congress. This new program contributed materially to the improvement of management-employee relations and increased efficiency and economy of operations. During the fiscal year 869 suggestion and 229 superior accomplishment awards were made. Three efficiency awards were also approved, two of which were of group category for 35 and 13 employees respectively.

Several studies were conducted to accomplish economies in organization and management of field stations, including the elimination and combination of stations and the modification of station management. There were 72 fewer field stations on June 30, 1951, than there had been a year earlier, despite the fact that 17 new hospitals were opened in the fiscal year. The following table shows the number of field stations, by type, as of the end of fiscal years 1950 and 1951:

Type of station	Number	
	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950
Total—All field stations.....	613	685
District offices.....	11	11
Regional offices.....	55	55
VA offices, total.....	382	468
Manager.....	13	21
Officer-in-charge.....	369	447
Hospitals.....	125	111
Domiciliaries.....	3	3
Centers, total.....	28	28
District-regional.....	2	2
Hospital-regional.....	13	¹ 13
Hospital-domiciliary.....	13	13
Special office.....	1	1
Supply depots.....	3	3
Forms depots.....	2	2
Records center.....	1	1
Publications depot.....	1	1
Liaison office.....	1	1

¹ Includes 1 center at which the hospital had not been completed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Foreign Relations Service supervises the Manila Regional Office and the Canal Zone Office; administers the grants-in-aid program to the Republic of the Philippines as authorized by Public Law 865, Eightieth Congress; maintains liaison with the Department of State in the guidance and supervision of offices of Attachés for Veterans Affairs in Paris and Mexico City; renders technical assistance to veterans through the United States Foreign Service; and coordinates central office policies and procedures involving foreign cases. Other functions include liaison with the Canadian Department of Veterans Affairs relative to problems concerning Canadian veterans residing in the United States and United States veterans residing in Canada; verification of the military service of American citizens with allied forces and of foreign nationals with the United States Armed Forces during World War II; and development of arrangements with foreign countries on a reciprocal basis for hospitalization and other services to eligible veterans.

During fiscal year 1951, in accordance with VA recommendations, the Department of State reorganized its administration of veterans affairs activities in Europe. Although veterans affairs sections are still maintained in London, Rome, and Geneva, the administrative, supervisory, and disbursing functions and responsibilities were consolidated into one office in Paris. This office now serves, or assists other Foreign Service offices to serve, all of Europe, with substantial savings in salary and other costs.

In discharging its responsibilities for supervision of the Manila Regional Office, the Foreign Relations Service initiated a revision of the procedure for effecting loyalty clearances under section 4, Public Law 144, Seventy-eighth Congress, in regard to burial and accrued benefits claims. The new procedure is expected to result in substantial savings in personnel and other costs in the adjudication of such claims. The grants-in-aid program, to assist the Republic of the Philippines in providing medical care and treatment of Philippine Army and guerrilla veterans and in the construction of a veterans hospital, was further developed. Detailed working drawings and specifications for a 722-bed hospital in the Manila area were approved during the year. Construction is expected to begin in fiscal year 1952 and to be completed early in fiscal year 1954. Hospitalization of eligible Philippine Army and guerrilla veterans in existing hospitals in the Philippines was provided throughout the year. During fiscal year 1951, 782 applications for hospitalization were approved, an increase of 514 from the number approved in the previous year. Reimbursements of costs of hospitalizing eligible veterans during fiscal year 1951 are estimated to have been more than \$350,000.

During the fiscal year, some 13,000 veterans were in training under Public Law 346 in approximately 50 foreign countries. Veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, residing outside the United States, received benefit payments totalling slightly more than \$62,000,000.

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1.—BED STATUS IN VA HOSPITALS
Fiscal Years 1936-51

End of fiscal year	Authorized beds									Beds occupied over authorized number
	Total	Stand-ard	Emer-gency	Un-avail-able	Operating beds by medical service					
					Total	Tuber-culosis	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical	
							Psy- chotic	Other		
1951.....	119,736	115,945	3,791	11,505	108,231	14,327	47,094	6,208	40,602	-----
1950.....	116,699	111,649	5,050	10,412	106,287	14,117	47,230	6,854	38,086	-----
1949.....	111,874	106,229	5,645	6,462	105,412	14,011	47,995	7,147	36,259	-----
1948.....	110,577	103,890	6,687	8,358	102,219	11,514	49,313	6,788	34,604	-----
1947.....	108,225	100,408	7,817	6,952	101,273	10,974	48,866	6,647	34,786	-----
1946.....	91,675	81,478	10,197	4,956	87,379	8,622	47,901	4,905	25,951	660
1945.....	81,133	70,890	10,243	3,530	77,727	7,803	45,231	3,294	21,399	124
1944.....	73,602	64,744	8,858	3,195	70,598	7,524	39,487	2,794	20,793	191
1943.....	61,764	58,259	3,505	1,401	61,717	5,509	34,355	2,444	19,409	1,354
1942.....	62,453	62,453	-----	2,455	60,666	5,524	33,176	2,429	19,537	668
1941.....	61,849	61,849	-----	595	61,405	5,096	33,324	2,540	20,445	151
1940.....	59,637	59,637	-----	944	58,834	5,198	32,468	2,126	19,042	141
1939.....	54,779	54,779	-----	949	54,280	5,321	29,045	2,070	17,844	450
1938.....	51,991	51,991	-----	998	51,460	5,136	27,676	2,312	16,336	467
1937.....	47,421	47,421	-----	784	47,406	5,526	24,039	2,230	15,611	709
1936.....	45,873	45,873	-----	1,560	44,846	5,892	21,853	2,216	14,885	533

TABLE 2.—BED STATUS AND PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Hospital, June 30, 1951

Hospital by type	Authorized beds									Patients remaining by type				
	Total	Stand- ard	Emer- gency	Unavail- able beds	Operating beds by medical service					Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical
					Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neurological		Psy- chotic			Other		
							Psy- chotic	Other						
ALL HOSPITALS.....	119,736	115,945	3,791	11,505	108,231	14,327	47,094	6,208	40,602	93,418	13,146	44,395	6,229	29,648
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	9,284	9,262	22	1,454	7,830	7,041	14	16	759	6,830	6,291	9	34	496
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	53,189	51,227	1,962	2,144	51,045	1,786	43,389	1,539	4,331	47,767	1,676	41,407	1,647	3,037
General medical and surgical hospitals ¹	57,263	55,456	1,807	7,907	49,356	5,500	3,691	4,653	35,512	38,821	5,179	2,979	4,548	26,115
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	9,284	9,262	22	1,454	7,830	7,041	14	16	759	6,830	6,291	9	34	496
Arizona: Tucson.....	405	405			405	275	8	7	115	332	226	7	10	89
Whipple.....	382	382		52	330	148		9	173	230	135		11	84
California: Livermore.....	602	602		107	495	495				454	452			2
San Fernando.....	510	510		66	444	438	6			417	417			
Georgia: Atlanta.....	225	225		81	144	144				144	144			
Kentucky: Outwood.....	316	316			316	312			4	272	268			4
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	615	615			615	615				565	565			
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	251	251			251	223			28	207	205			2
Springfield.....	600	600		123	477	421			56	404	374			30
New Mexico: Fort Bayard.....	222	222			222	162			60	186	144		1	41
New York: Castle Point.....	605	605			605	597			8	555	547			8
Sunmount.....	559	537	22	145	414	398			16	370	359			11
North Carolina: Oteen.....	1,996	1,996		496	1,500	1,307			193	1,287	1,131	2	7	147
Oteen division.....	996	996			996	996				925	908			17
Swannanoa division.....	1,000	1,000		496	504	311			193	362	223	2	7	130
Ohio: Brecksville.....	324	324		86	238	238				233	233			
Tennessee: Memphis.....	300	300			300	300				275	275			
Texas: Kerrville.....	695	695		256	439	413			26	370	346			24
Washington: Walla Walla.....	421	421			421	341			80	335	276		5	54
Wisconsin: Waukesha.....	256	256		42	214	214				194	194			

Neuropsychiatric hospitals	53,189	51,227	1,962	2,144	51,045	1,786	43,389	1,539	4,331	47,767	1,676	41,467	1,647	3,037
Alabama: Tuscaloosa	968	968			968	22	850		96	846	23	705	61	57
Tuskegee	2,307	2,103	204	9	2,298	55	1,635	69	57	2,077	57	1,602	61	357
Arkansas: North Little Rock	2,095	2,095			2,095	167	1,573	67	298	1,966	139	1,634	67	126
California: Palo Alto	1,431	1,176	255		1,431	50	1,271	70	40	1,360	43	1,232	64	21
Colorado: Fort Lyon	853	781	72	7	846	33	813		70	812	30	759	21	2
Georgia: Augusta	1,300	1,206	94	22	1,278	83	1,034	10	151	1,229	79	1,009	13	128
Illinois: Danville	2,021	2,011	10	304	1,717	37	1,530	29	121	1,643	33	1,480	50	100
Downey	2,977	2,942	35	470	2,507	284	2,115	36	72	2,333	267	1,993	36	37
Psychiatric and neurological section	2,402	2,367	35	112	2,290	67	2,115	36	72	2,133	67	1,993	36	37
Tuberculosis section	575	575		358	217	217				200	200			
Indiana: Marion	1,696	1,650	46		1,696	78	1,410	35	173	1,663	78	1,400	18	167
Iowa: Knoxville	1,631	1,631			1,631	35	1,573	23		1,562	35	1,504	23	
Kansas: Topeka	1,400	1,400		26	1,374		748	252	374	1,962		665	176	120
Kentucky: Lexington	1,216	1,216			1,216		1,062	100	54	1,149		1,015	80	54
Maine: Togus	869	851	18		869	33	564		272	728	26	448	69	185
Maryland: Perry Point	1,910	1,830	80		1,910	75	1,414	210	211	1,836	73	1,474	117	172
Massachusetts: Bedford	1,803	1,636	167		1,803	82	1,637	34	50	1,795	75	1,645	34	41
Northampton	1,105	933	172		1,105	152	803		150	1,072	148	764	16	144
Michigan: Fort Custer	2,060	2,017	43	4	2,056	30	1,885	54	87	1,966	31	1,872	54	9
Minnesota: St. Cloud	1,379	1,379			1,379	24	1,355			1,338		1,278	36	
Mississippi: Gulfport	1,098	939	159		1,098		1,098			1,051		1,017	11	22
New Jersey: Lyons	2,013	2,013			2,013	138	1,448	104	323	1,947	135	1,519	108	329
New York: Canandaigua	1,700	1,700			1,700	50	1,625			1,605	39	1,375	30	17
Montrose	1,965	1,965		555	1,410	60	1,195	78	77	1,237	50	1,055	77	55
Northport	2,502	2,312	190		2,502	81	2,157		264	2,367	72	2,059	12	224
Ohio: Chillicothe	2,116	2,116			2,116	45	1,963	55	53	2,110	42	1,909	55	53
Oregon: Roseburg	670	577	93	1	669		599	30	40	600		575	19	6
Pennsylvania: Coatesville	2,119	1,893	226	142	1,977	60	1,690	227	1,804	58	1,540	15	191	217
Lebanon	1,065	1,065		197	868	1	587	11	269	685	1	456	11	217
South Dakota: Fort Meade	720	720			720		711		9	671		643	27	1
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1,307	1,307		202	1,105		1,032		73	1,042		999	17	26
Texas: Waco	2,040	1,942	98		2,040	43	1,902	95		1,935	43	1,797	95	
Virginia: Roanoke	2,000	2,000			2,000	26	1,786	38	150	1,829	31	1,642	54	102
Washington: American Lake	904	904		55	849	42	757	50		825	42	743	40	
Wisconsin: Tomah	1,172	1,172		87	1,085		905	79	101	1,029		905	69	55
Wyoming: Sheridan	777	777		63	714		662	20	32	693		663	11	19
General medical and surgical hospitals ¹	57,263	55,456	1,807	7,907	49,356	5,500	3,691	4,653	35,512	38,821	5,179	2,979	4,548	26,115
Alabama: Montgomery	285	268	17		285	34		14	237	260			12	216
Arizona: Phoenix	144	144			144				144	138	31	1	8	129
Arkansas: Fayetteville	256	254	2		256	7	5	21	223	203	3		44	166
Little Rock	500	500		180	320				320	283	2		4	277
California: Fresno	250	250		90	160				160	123			6	117
Long Beach	1,600	1,600			1,600	459	24	353	764	1,332	382	21	333	596
Los Angeles	3,558	3,245	313	94	3,464	81	1,745		1,638	3,055	88	1,470	194	1,303
General medical and surgical section	1,449	1,403	46	94	1,355				1,355	1,077	24		12	1,041
Psychiatric and neurological section	2,109	1,842	267		2,109	81	1,745		283	1,978	64	1,470	182	262
Oakland	800	800		88	712	67	36		47	562	66	7	47	466
San Francisco	446	396	44		440			40	400	317	7		13	297
Colorado: Fort Logan	326	326			326	55		48	223	288	38		42	208
Grand Junction	152	152			152			3	149	109	3		4	102

TABLE 2.—BED STATUS AND PATIENTS IN VA HOSPITALS—Continued

Hospital by type	Authorized beds								Patients remaining by type					
	Total	Stand- ard	Emer- gency	Unavail- able beds	Operating beds by medical service				Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical	
					Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neurological				General medical and sur- gical			
							Psy- chotic	Other						
Connecticut: Newington.....	341	275	66		341	20		36	285	207	15		16	176
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	300		40	290			20	240	215	3	1	15	196
District of Columbia: Washington.....	335	335			335		18	15	302	274	1	8	13	252
Florida: Bay Pines.....	430	430		40	390	31	7	59	293	338	30	7	59	242
Coral Gables.....	450	450			450	80	32	38	300	350	66	5	32	247
Lake City.....	378	378			378	16		40	322	309	22	9	41	237
Georgia: Chamblee.....	750	750		226	524	48			476	363	43	1	16	303
Dublin.....	500	500		122	378	4		17	357	313	4		17	292
Idaho: Boise.....	352	245	107	102	250				250	197		1	22	174
Illinois: Dwight.....	252	252		24	228			25	203	166			15	151
Hines.....	3,103	3,103		237	2,866	374	138	499	1,855	2,334	402	131	517	1,284
Marion.....	176	176			176				176	166	1		10	155
Indiana: Fort Benjamin Harrison.....	500	500			500	48	38	60	354	315	38	26	51	200
Fort Wayne.....	200	200		8	192		16		176	132	4		4	124
Indianapolis.....	347	347			347	19		23	305	276	19		12	245
Iowa: Des Moines.....	393	371	22		393	12		24	357	327	14	1	21	291
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	1,082	1,082		34	1,048	56	295	126	671	875	55	275	148	397
Wichita.....	252	252			252	4	2	22	224	182	2		13	167
Kentucky: Fort Thomas.....	395	395			395				395	310	7	2	79	222
Louisville.....	719	719		129	590	44	24	63	459	471	54	13	65	339
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	913	913		400	513	218			295	428	183	1	5	239
New Orleans.....	544	544			544	65	34	30	415	384	54	20	19	291
Shreveport.....	450	450		204	246		19	7	220	164		16	7	141
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	491	389	102		491	79	2	48	362	342	75	3	37	227
Massachusetts: Framingham.....	1,100	1,100			1,100	125	115	384	476	794	110	105	256	323
West Roxbury.....	382	316	66		382			55	327	271	2		55	214
Michigan: Dearborn.....	1,117	1,117		89	1,028	90	43	64	831	843	95	10	79	656
Iron Mountain.....	250	250			250		5	12	233	121			12	108
Saginaw.....	200	200		11	189			11	178	130	1	1	1	127
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,046	762	284	88	958	187	31	164	576	805	180	21	128	476
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	200	200			200			27	173	178			29	146
Jackson.....	750	750		230	520	82	7	18	413	358	65	7	16	270
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	668	551	117		668	15	24	77	552	542	13	30	57	442
Poplar Bluff.....	201	201		69	132				132	68				68
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	262	262		107	155				155	109			15	94
Nebraska: Grand Island.....	201	201		69	132				132	86			3	83
Lincoln.....	300	280	20		300				300	168	4	1	32	131
Omaha.....	486	486		204	282		45	40	197	152		24	31	97

Nevada: Reno.....	166	166	41	125		5	8	112	105		1	13	91
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	150	150	18	132				132	100	1		6	93
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	289	250		289	98	4	17	170	285	90	2	9	184
New York: Albany.....	1,005	1,005	39	805				200	127	1			126
Batavia.....	245	245		128	117				93	93			
Bath.....	452	406	46	23	429	11	77	341	349	2	4	64	279
Bronx.....	1,558	1,503	55	80	1,535	83	63	211	1,178	1,327	130	59	143
Brooklyn.....	1,000	1,000		920	80	40	96	704	798	76	26	100	995
Buffalo.....	1,005	1,005		824	30	30	94	670	587	33	26	78	450
North Carolina: Fayetteville.....	416	416		330	14	16	24	276	251	10	7	26	208
North Dakota: Fargo.....	400	400		189		2		187	98			19	79
Minot.....	162	162		73	89			89	56	1		5	50
Ohio: Cleveland.....	1,000	1,000		1,000		118	85	797	705	4	67	47	587
Dayton.....	1,316	1,316		1,142	242	67	20	813	944	232	51	5	656
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	386	386		362	16	5		341	248	9	5	26	208
Oklahoma City.....	220	220		220	11		10	199	169	5		8	156
Oregon: Portland.....	567	567		76	491	79		381	436	75		31	330
Pennsylvania: Altoona.....	200	200		200			8	184	155	1		11	143
Aspinwall.....	941	714	227	108	833		7	722	658	25	5	78	550
Butler.....	855	855		393	462				448	448			
Erie.....	208	208		70	138				79	1			78
Wilkes-Barre.....	472	472		132	340		73	267	291	6		58	227
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200	200		200				200	187				187
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	393		39	354	43		33	278	43		24	219
South Carolina: Columbia.....	609	609		50	559	79		60	420	82	2	60	285
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	270	270		54	270	75	4	38	153	63		30	111
Sioux Falls.....	283	283		229			6	33	190	164		12	152
Tennessee: Memphis (Kennedy).....	1,750	1,750		262	1,488	162	41	296	989	1,113	145	28	263
Mountain Home.....	605	605		82	523	28	8	25	462	430	29	12	51
Nashville.....	700	700		100	600	167		52	381	407	148	23	338
Texas: Amarillo.....	187	156	31	187					381	407	148	23	236
Big Spring.....	250	250		181					187	96	1	4	91
Dallas.....	353	270	83	353	8	4	20	321	181	159			159
Houston.....	937	937		746	106	54	88	498	244	1	1	11	231
Marlin.....	201	201		134				67	639	97	53	89	400
McKinney.....	1,000	1,000		381	619	145		134	108	1			107
Temple.....	1,000	1,000		292	708	146	200	474	490	120		6	364
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	204	150	54	204	4	2		362	609	125	185	8	291
Vermont: White River Junction.....	250	188	62	250				198	137	1	1	2	133
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	604	604		81	523	27	55	75	250	144	5	11	128
Richmond.....	1,100	1,100		62	1,038	200	60	250	366	392	29	49	87
Washington: Seattle.....	325	325		101	224		17	43	528	830	206	56	229
Spokane.....	200	200		68	132				164	72		5	17
Vancouver.....	575	575		25	550	178	26	17	132	119	1	5	113
West Virginia: Beckley.....	200	200		68	132				329	436	147	18	256
Clarksburg.....	200	200		43	157		3	21	132	75		3	72
Huntington.....	286	286		20	266		4	16	133	126	1	21	104
Martinsburg.....	900	900		80	820	350	75	45	204	4		15	185
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,340	1,340		232	1,108	230	51	135	610	315	50	34	211
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	201	151	50	9	192			18	692	925	190	47	566
								174	120			24	96

¹ Includes Batavia, N. Y., which was converted from general medical and surgical to a tuberculosis hospital on January 1, 1951.

TABLE 3.—VA PATIENT TURN-OVER IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Patient, During Fiscal Year 1951

Item	All patients	Tuber- culous	Psychotic	Other psychi- atric and neuro- logical	General medical and surgical ¹
Average daily patient load, FY 1950.....	108,038	14,777	48,491	6,834	37,936
Patients remaining June 30, 1950.....	102,303	14,361	48,135	6,284	33,523
Total gains during FY 1951.....	673,406	41,309	41,727	43,023	547,347
Admissions.....	509,720	19,604	17,326	27,063	445,727
Transfers from other hospitals ²	13,084	3,180	3,399	1,087	5,418
Return from trial visit or leave.....	112,181	12,614	13,634	7,109	78,824
All other.....	38,421	5,911	7,368	7,764	17,378
Total losses during FY 1951.....	675,192	40,603	43,083	42,953	548,553
Deaths.....	23,093	1,967	1,290	1,225	18,611
Discharges.....	466,345	18,537	10,593	26,670	410,545
Transfers to other hospitals ²	14,587	2,983	3,007	1,353	7,244
To trial visit or leave.....	131,280	13,240	18,593	8,295	91,152
All other ³	39,887	3,876	9,600	5,410	21,001
Patients remaining June 30, 1951.....	100,517	15,067	46,779	6,354	32,317
Average daily patient load, FY 1951.....	104,391	15,017	47,755	6,580	35,039
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	22,290	877	6,126	1,708	13,579
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	167	7	52	9	99
On trial visit end of year.....	5,073	17	4,624	405	27
On leave end of year ³	6,106	402	808	441	4,455

¹ Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, except that during the last 6 months of fiscal year 1951 such patients in VA hospitals are reported among appropriate type.

² Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

³ Includes psychiatric patients who left hospitals without approval who are carried on hospital rolls for a stated period.

TABLE 4.—VA PATIENT TURN-OVER IN VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Patient, During Fiscal Year 1951

Item	All patients	Tuber- culous	Psychotic	Other psychi- atric and neuro- logical	General medical and surgical ¹
Average daily patient load, FY 1950.....	96,643	12,715	45,942	6,545	31,441
Patients remaining June 30, 1950.....	92,921	12,442	45,503	6,050	28,926
Total gains during FY 1951.....	603,972	35,634	36,169	41,729	490,440
Admissions.....	444,883	15,443	13,837	25,946	389,657
Transfers from other hospitals ²	11,880	2,803	2,811	1,054	5,212
Return from trial visit or leave.....	109,383	11,723	12,283	7,033	78,344
All other.....	37,826	5,665	7,238	7,696	17,227
Total losses during FY 1951.....	603,475	34,930	37,277	41,560	489,718
Deaths.....	20,878	1,768	1,221	1,200	16,689
Discharges.....	404,298	14,678	7,984	25,714	355,922
Transfers to other hospitals ²	11,453	2,569	2,002	1,126	5,756
To trial visit or leave.....	127,554	12,193	16,596	8,139	90,626
All other ³	39,292	3,722	9,474	5,371	20,725
Patients remaining June 30, 1951.....	93,418	13,146	44,395	6,229	29,648
Average daily patient load, FY 1951.....	96,305	12,973	45,156	6,407	31,769
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	21,454	706	5,687	1,617	13,444
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	160	7	47	9	97
On trial visit end of year.....	4,978	17	4,532	404	25
On leave end of year ³	5,875	387	603	433	4,452

¹ Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, except that for the last 6 months of fiscal year 1951 such patients are reported among appropriate type.

² Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

³ Includes psychiatric patients who left hospitals without approval who are carried on hospital rolls for a stated period.

TABLE 5.—VA PATIENT TURN-OVER IN NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Patient, During Fiscal Year 1951

Item	All patients	Tuberculous	Psychotic	Other psychiatric and neurological	General medical and surgical ¹
Average daily patient load, FY 1950.....	11,395	2,062	2,549	289	6,495
Patients remaining June 30, 1950.....	9,382	1,919	2,632	234	4,597
Total gains during FY 1951.....	69,434	5,675	5,558	1,294	56,907
Admissions.....	64,837	4,161	3,489	1,117	56,070
Transfers from other hospitals ²	1,204	377	588	33	206
Return from trial visit or leave.....	2,798	891	1,351	76	480
All other.....	595	246	130	68	151
Total losses during FY 1951.....	71,717	5,673	5,806	1,403	58,835
Deaths.....	2,215	199	69	25	1,922
Discharges.....	62,047	3,859	2,609	956	54,623
Transfers to other hospitals ²	3,134	414	1,005	227	1,488
To trial visit or leave.....	3,726	1,047	1,997	156	526
All other ²	595	154	126	39	276
Patients remaining June 30, 1951.....	7,099	1,921	2,384	125	2,669
Average daily patient load, FY 1951.....	8,086	2,044	2,599	173	3,270
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	836	171	439	91	135
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	7	-----	5	-----	2
On trial visit end of year.....	95	-----	92	1	2
On leave end of year ³	231	15	205	8	3

¹ Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation.² Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.³ Includes psychiatric patients who left hospitals without approval who are carried on hospital rolls for a stated period.

TABLE 6.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS AND VA PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Hospital Group, Fiscal Years 1935-51

Fiscal year	Admissions ¹				Discharges ¹				Remaining, June 30			
	Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals		
		Veterans Administration	Other Federal Government	Other Government and voluntary		Veterans Administration	Other Federal Government	Other Government and voluntary		Veterans Administration	Other Federal Government	Other Government and voluntary
1951.....	509,720	444,883	36,707	28,130	511,895	446,790	38,946	26,759	100,517	93,418	3,228	3,871
1950.....	577,715	468,389	80,267	29,059	577,275	468,052	81,297	27,926	102,303	92,921	5,278	4,104
1949.....	554,863	424,476	101,245	29,142	547,637	421,145	98,684	27,808	107,073	94,890	7,732	4,451
1948.....	534,723	404,370	101,763	28,590	530,074	401,712	99,594	28,768	109,576	91,290	7,808	4,478
1947.....	516,139	370,971	106,594	38,574	488,935	349,632	102,814	36,489	104,443	91,224	7,648	5,571
1946.....	351,585	261,399	74,689	15,497	327,316	247,429	66,805	13,082	87,257	76,405	7,168	3,684
1945.....	242,495	203,189	34,748	5,558	231,494	195,351	31,056	5,087	70,246	66,051	2,770	1,425
1944.....	198,637	171,996	22,727	3,914	188,992	163,971	21,398	3,623	63,890	60,389	2,291	1,210
1943.....	166,358	145,841	17,771	2,746	164,348	144,353	17,446	2,549	56,850	54,184	1,693	973
1942.....	180,691	155,062	22,938	2,691	181,109	155,889	22,559	2,661	56,103	53,206	1,959	938
1941.....	192,769	161,758	27,670	3,341	188,695	158,445	26,993	3,257	58,241	54,622	2,570	1,049
1940.....	181,509	142,711	26,958	2,840	176,439	147,658	26,034	2,747	56,450	52,671	2,754	1,025
1939.....	167,735	142,236	23,184	2,315	162,602	138,171	22,246	2,185	53,745	50,034	2,748	963
1938.....	153,749	130,803	20,564	2,382	147,553	125,777	19,539	2,237	50,640	47,255	2,521	864
1937.....	143,989	123,957	17,783	2,249	138,186	119,003	16,943	2,240	46,235	43,234	2,159	842
1936.....	130,455	113,124	14,778	2,553	128,841	112,330	14,104	2,407	41,251	38,539	1,870	842
1935.....	121,439	107,537	11,524	2,378	115,891	103,169	10,579	2,143	41,728	39,401	1,589	738

¹Excludes interhospital transfers.

TABLE 7.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS AND VA PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Patient, Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Admissions ¹					Discharges ¹					Remaining, end of period				
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical ²	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical ²	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical ²
			Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other	
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950.	577,715	18,700	19,949	28,251	510,815	577,275	21,258	20,097	30,035	505,875	102,303	14,361	48,135	6,284	33,523
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951.	509,720	19,604	17,326	27,063	445,727	511,895	21,388	18,061	29,612	442,834	100,517	15,067	46,779	6,354	32,317
<i>1950</i>															
July.....	46,085	1,599	1,517	2,239	40,730	44,582	1,751	1,585	2,281	38,965	104,627	14,523	48,116	6,590	35,398
August.....	48,884	1,797	1,594	2,398	43,095	49,001	1,863	1,724	2,662	42,752	104,172	14,600	48,099	6,503	34,970
September.....	43,147	1,637	1,454	2,102	37,954	45,060	1,719	1,569	2,449	39,323	102,318	14,747	48,281	6,212	33,078
October.....	46,021	1,641	1,535	2,393	40,452	43,935	1,624	1,580	2,370	38,361	104,730	14,990	48,457	6,464	34,819
November.....	41,961	1,591	1,440	2,079	36,851	41,974	1,620	1,471	2,306	36,577	104,981	15,162	48,525	6,450	34,844
December.....	38,457	1,402	1,341	1,932	33,782	41,204	1,756	1,459	2,215	35,774	98,365	14,131	47,297	5,807	31,130
<i>1951</i>															
January.....	43,936	1,796	1,469	2,479	38,192	40,344	1,724	1,504	2,439	34,677	106,484	15,509	47,405	6,974	36,596
February.....	37,575	1,464	1,314	2,110	32,687	37,940	1,553	1,352	2,424	32,611	106,127	15,530	47,506	6,861	36,230
March.....	41,756	1,633	1,400	2,423	36,300	43,358	1,844	1,564	2,750	37,200	104,070	15,353	47,244	6,768	34,705
April.....	40,903	1,706	1,409	2,330	35,458	40,727	1,948	1,371	2,549	34,859	104,464	15,419	47,343	6,654	35,048
May.....	42,145	1,709	1,556	2,397	36,483	42,620	2,011	1,465	2,615	36,529	103,110	15,148	47,177	6,586	34,199
June.....	38,850	1,629	1,297	2,181	33,743	41,150	1,975	1,417	2,552	35,206	100,517	15,067	46,779	6,354	32,317

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers.² Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, except that during the last 6 months of fiscal year 1951, such patients in VA hospitals are reported among appropriate type.

TABLE 8.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS AND VA PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
By Type of Patient and Hospital Group, Fiscal Year 1951

Hospital group	Admissions ¹					Discharges ¹					Remaining, June 30, 1951				
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical ²	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical ²	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and sur- gical ²
			Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other	
ALL HOSPITALS.....	509,720	19,604	17,326	27,063	445,727	511,895	21,388	18,061	29,612	442,834	100,517	15,067	46,779	6,354	32,317
Total VA hospitals.....	444,883	15,443	13,837	25,946	389,657	446,790	17,159	14,939	28,540	386,152	93,418	13,146	44,395	6,229	29,648
Total Non-VA hospitals.....	64,837	4,161	3,489	1,117	56,070	65,105	4,229	3,122	1,072	56,682	7,099	1,921	2,384	125	2,669
Federal Government.....	36,707	1,530	403	336	34,438	38,346	1,505	729	470	35,642	3,228	488	723	54	1,963
U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force.....	5,924	791	117	176	4,840	6,467	818	131	197	5,321	592	379	8	14	191
U. S. Navy.....	13,772	82	17	87	13,586	14,614	55	14	85	14,460	787	23	1	19	744
U. S. Public Health Service.....	16,756	655	173	73	15,855	16,934	629	405	188	15,712	1,495	86	373	21	1,015
Others: ³	255	2	96	-----	157	331	3	179	-----	149	354	-----	341	-----	13
Other Government and voluntary.....	28,130	2,631	3,086	781	21,632	26,759	2,724	2,393	602	21,040	3,871	1,433	1,661	71	706

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers.

² Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, except that during the last 6 months of fiscal year 1951 such patients in VA hospitals are reported among appropriate type.

³ Includes St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., and hospitals under jurisdiction of the Department of Interior and Canal Zone.

TABLE 9.—ADMISSIONS OF VA PATIENTS TO VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹
By Hospital Group, Type of Patient, and Period of Service, Fiscal Year 1951

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients	World War II veterans	World War I veterans and others
ALL HOSPITALS.....	509,720	314,226	195,494
Type of patient:			
Tuberculous.....	19,604	13,690	5,914
Psychiatric and neurological.....	44,389	34,659	9,730
Psychotic.....	17,326	14,334	2,992
Other.....	27,063	20,325	6,738
General medical and surgical ²	445,727	265,877	179,850
VA hospitals.....	444,883	270,028	174,855
Type of patient:			
Tuberculous.....	15,443	10,174	5,269
Psychiatric and neurological.....	39,783	30,551	9,232
Psychotic.....	13,837	11,196	2,641
Other.....	25,946	19,355	6,591
General medical and surgical ²	389,657	229,303	160,354
Other Federal Government hospitals.....	36,707	23,334	13,373
Type of patient:			
Tuberculous.....	1,530	1,238	292
Psychiatric and neurological.....	739	574	165
Psychotic.....	403	320	83
Other.....	336	254	82
General medical and surgical ²	34,438	21,522	12,916
Other Government and voluntary hospitals.....	28,130	20,864	7,266
Type of patient:			
Tuberculous.....	2,631	2,278	353
Psychiatric and neurological.....	3,867	3,534	333
Psychotic.....	3,086	2,818	268
Other.....	781	716	65
General medical and surgical ²	21,632	15,052	6,580

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers.

² Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, except that during the last 6 months of fiscal year 1951 such patients in VA hospitals are reported among appropriate type.

TABLE 10.—DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹
By Hospital Group, Type of Patient, Period of Service, and Eligibility Status, Fiscal Year 1951

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients			World War II veterans			World War I veterans and others		
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
ALL HOSPITALS.....	511,895	78,900	432,995	316,022	68,060	247,962	195,873	10,840	185,033
Type of patient:									
Tuberculous.....	21,388	10,550	10,838	14,664	8,843	5,821	6,724	1,707	5,017
Psychiatric and neurological.....	47,673	16,530	31,143	36,293	14,677	21,616	11,380	1,853	9,527
Psychotic.....	18,061	8,363	9,698	13,948	7,294	6,654	4,113	1,069	3,044
Other.....	29,612	8,167	21,445	22,345	7,383	14,962	7,267	784	6,483
General medical and surgical ²	442,834	51,282	391,014	265,065	44,540	220,525	177,769	7,280	170,489
VA hospitals.....	446,790	64,454	382,336	271,999	55,185	216,814	174,791	9,269	165,522
Type of patient:									
Tuberculous.....	17,159	7,334	9,825	11,170	5,950	5,220	5,989	1,384	4,605
Psychiatric and neurological.....	43,479	13,901	29,578	32,630	12,244	20,386	10,849	1,657	9,192
Psychotic.....	14,939	6,354	8,585	11,193	5,433	5,760	3,746	921	2,825
Other.....	28,540	7,547	20,993	21,437	6,811	14,626	7,103	736	6,367
General medical and surgical ²	386,152	43,219	342,933	228,199	36,991	191,208	157,953	6,228	151,725
Other Federal Government hospitals.....	38,346	4,274	34,072	24,330	3,679	20,651	14,016	595	13,421
Type of patient:									
Tuberculous.....	1,505	1,015	490	1,214	927	287	291	88	203
Psychiatric and neurological.....	1,199	322	877	938	280	658	261	42	219
Psychotic.....	729	209	520	585	180	405	144	29	115
Other.....	470	113	357	353	100	253	117	13	104
General medical and surgical ²	35,642	2,937	32,705	22,178	2,472	19,706	13,464	465	12,999
Other Government and voluntary hospitals.....	26,759	10,172	16,587	19,693	9,196	10,497	7,066	976	6,090
Type of patient:									
Tuberculous.....	2,724	2,201	523	2,280	1,966	314	444	235	209
Psychiatric and neurological.....	2,995	2,307	688	2,725	2,153	572	270	154	116
Psychotic.....	2,393	1,800	593	2,170	1,681	489	223	119	104
Other.....	602	507	95	555	472	83	47	35	12
General medical and surgical ²	21,040	5,664	15,376	14,688	5,077	9,611	6,352	587	5,765

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Includes deaths.

² Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, except that during the last 6 months of fiscal year 1951 such patients in VA hospitals are reported among appropriate type.

TABLE 11.—VA PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Patient, Eligibility Status, Period of Service, and Hospital Group, June 30, 1951

Period of service and eligibility status	Total patients	All hospitals				VA hospitals					Other Federal Government hospitals					Other Government and voluntary hospitals				
		Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical ¹	Total patients	Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical	Total patients	Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical ¹	Total patients	Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical ¹
			Psychotic	Other				Psychotic	Other				Psychotic	Other				Psychotic	Other	
ALL PATIENTS.....	100,517	15,067	46,779	6,354	32,317	93,418	13,146	44,395	6,229	29,648	3,228	488	723	54	1,963	3,871	1,433	1,661	71	706
VA beneficiaries.....	99,800	14,826	46,705	6,282	31,988	92,718	12,904	44,321	6,157	29,336	3,228	488	723	54	1,963	3,854	1,433	1,661	71	689
Service-connected.....	35,597	6,253	23,838	1,559	3,947	32,338	4,990	22,213	1,509	3,626	686	139	373	4	170	2,573	1,124	1,252	46	151
Non-service-connected.....	64,203	8,572	22,867	4,723	28,041	60,380	7,914	22,108	4,648	25,710	2,542	349	350	50	1,793	1,281	309	409	25	538
World War II.....	48,544	9,410	21,188	3,567	14,379	44,045	7,906	19,610	3,478	13,051	1,692	318	394	30	950	2,807	1,186	1,184	59	378
Service-connected.....	23,407	5,120	14,111	1,232	2,944	20,810	3,991	12,961	1,187	2,671	460	111	203	4	142	1,637	1,018	947	41	131
Non-service-connected.....	25,137	4,290	7,077	2,335	11,435	23,235	3,915	6,649	2,291	1,232	1,232	207	191	26	808	2,170	168	237	18	247
World War I.....	44,245	4,676	22,040	2,306	15,223	41,892	4,299	21,290	2,273	14,030	1,352	150	291	21	890	1,001	227	459	12	303
Service-connected.....	9,145	670	7,544	194	737	8,561	569	7,107	189	696	179	12	145	---	22	405	89	292	5	19
Non-service-connected.....	35,100	4,006	14,496	2,112	14,486	33,331	3,730	14,183	2,084	13,334	1,173	138	146	21	868	596	138	167	7	284
Other wars.....	2,914	126	816	208	1,764	2,770	121	799	206	1,644	125	2	6	2	115	19	3	11	---	5
Service-connected.....	91	18	31	13	29	83	18	24	13	28	1	---	---	---	1	7	---	7	---	---
Non-service-connected.....	2,823	108	785	195	1,735	2,687	103	775	193	1,616	124	2	6	2	114	12	3	4	---	5
Public Law 28 ²	537	215	101	75	146	537	215	101	75	146	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Service-connected.....	310	168	62	49	31	310	168	62	49	31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-service-connected.....	227	47	39	26	115	227	47	39	26	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peacetime.....	3,560	398	2,560	126	476	3,474	363	2,521	125	465	59	18	32	1	8	27	17	7	---	3
Service-connected.....	2,644	277	2,090	71	206	2,574	244	2,059	71	200	46	16	25	---	5	24	17	6	---	1
Non-service-connected.....	916	121	470	55	270	900	119	462	54	265	13	2	7	1	3	3	---	1	---	2
Not VA beneficiaries.....	717	242	74	72	329	700	242	74	72	312	---	---	---	---	---	17	---	---	---	17

¹ Includes nonveterans and patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation in non-VA hospitals.² Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82nd Congress.

TABLE 12.—DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹
By Type of Patient, Sex, Race, and Hospital Group, Calendar Year 1950

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
ALL HOSPITALS.....	559,041	484,066	62,092	12,883	548,467	474,097	61,650	12,720	10,574	9,969	442	163
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	26,738	22,181	3,644	913	26,285	21,767	3,617	901	453	414	27	12
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	17,073	14,717	1,935	421	16,506	14,179	1,919	408	567	538	16	13
Other.....	54,305	48,650	4,419	1,236	53,089	47,486	4,391	1,212	1,216	1,164	28	24
General medical and surgical.....	460,925	398,518	52,094	10,313	452,587	390,665	51,723	10,199	8,338	7,853	371	114
VA hospitals.....	477,171	416,467	51,388	9,316	468,839	408,580	51,012	9,247	8,332	7,887	376	69
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	22,856	19,011	3,286	559	22,527	18,705	3,263	559	329	306	23	-----
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	14,765	12,901	1,667	197	14,400	12,551	1,657	192	365	350	10	5
Other.....	48,356	43,597	3,947	812	47,396	42,669	3,921	806	960	928	26	6
General medical and surgical.....	391,194	340,958	42,488	7,748	384,616	334,655	42,171	7,690	6,678	6,303	317	58
Other Federal Government hospitals.....	56,503	45,934	9,100	1,469	55,851	45,310	9,084	1,457	652	624	16	12
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	1,222	984	186	52	1,216	978	186	52	6	6	-----	-----
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	640	470	132	38	620	450	132	38	20	20	-----	-----
Other.....	3,902	3,394	402	106	3,854	3,346	402	106	48	48	-----	-----
General medical and surgical.....	50,739	41,086	8,380	1,273	50,161	40,536	8,364	1,261	578	550	16	12
Other Government and voluntary hospitals.....	25,367	21,665	1,604	2,098	23,777	20,207	1,554	2,016	1,500	1,458	50	82
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	2,660	2,186	172	302	2,542	2,084	168	290	118	102	4	12
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	1,668	1,346	136	186	1,486	1,178	130	178	182	168	6	8
Other.....	2,047	1,659	70	318	1,839	1,471	68	300	208	188	2	18
General medical and surgical.....	18,992	16,474	1,226	1,292	17,910	15,474	1,188	1,248	1,082	1,000	38	44

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Includes deaths.

TABLE 13.—DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹

By Selected Diagnostic Categories and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Diagnostic category and code number ²	Number of diagnoses ³ and period of service								
	All patients			World War II veterans		World War I veterans		Others	
	Total	Principal	Associated	Principal	Associated	Principal	Associated	Principal	Associated
ALL DISEASES AND CONDITIONS.....	1,013,396	559,041	454,355	353,503	211,920	181,449	212,969	24,089	29,466
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	58,732	32,937	25,795	22,179	13,807	9,392	10,889	1,366	1,099
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 1-8	23,166	17,750	5,416	11,662	2,422	5,126	2,673	962	321
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 10-19	3,452	1,720	1,732	1,344	1,138	338	538	38	56
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 20-29	11,859	3,672	8,187	856	2,419	2,690	5,270	126	498
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases..... 30-39	1,251	691	560	626	501	52	50	13	9
Amebiasis..... 46	1,463	896	567	752	431	123	119	11	17
Infectious hepatitis..... 92	1,254	1,080	174	951	130	97	40	22	4
Malaria..... 110-117	405	211	194	185	180	20	13	6	1
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths..... 120-130	4,519	1,046	3,473	921	2,472	123	973	2	28
Fungus infections..... 131-134	5,796	2,195	3,601	1,875	2,799	263	719	57	83
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 40-45, 47-91, 93-108, 135-138	5,567	3,676	1,891	2,987	1,315	560	494	129	82
II. Neoplasms.....	40,424	30,004	10,420	15,009	4,901	13,220	4,816	1,775	703
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	21,678	19,235	2,443	6,335	497	11,337	1,582	1,563	364
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	17,439	10,036	7,403	8,275	4,150	1,594	2,955	167	298
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	1,307	733	574	399	254	289	279	45	41
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	42,483	20,367	22,115	10,737	9,088	8,705	11,924	925	1,104
Asthma..... 241	11,680	6,740	4,940	3,447	1,831	3,022	2,850	271	259
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	4,376	1,975	2,401	1,675	1,770	235	568	65	63
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	11,512	6,812	4,700	2,788	1,122	3,578	3,198	446	380
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	4,009	2,410	1,599	1,649	791	723	762	38	45
Avitaminoses..... 280-286	3,286	707	2,579	271	999	376	1,421	60	159
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	7,620	1,723	5,897	907	2,575	771	3,125	45	197
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	6,862	1,803	5,059	784	2,353	877	2,374	142	332
See footnotes at end of table.									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹—Continued

Diagnostic category and code number ²	Number of diagnoses ³ and period of service								
	All patients			World War II veterans		World War I veterans		Others	
	Total	Princi- pal	Asso- ciated	Princi- pal	Asso- ciated	Princi- pal	Asso- ciated	Princi- pal	Asso- ciated
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	74, 293	46, 661	27, 632	38, 068	19, 472	7, 184	7, 241	1, 409	919
Psychoses..... 300-309	19, 863	16, 422	3, 441	12, 534	1, 700	3, 010	1, 396	878	345
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 327a	33, 744	20, 440	13, 304	17, 433	9, 887	2, 669	3, 154	338	263
Alcoholism..... 322	10, 383	4, 495	5, 888	3, 418	4, 177	991	1, 554	86	157
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 320-321, 323-326	10, 303	5, 304	4, 999	4, 683	3, 708	514	1, 137	107	154
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....	33, 175	16, 186	16, 989	9, 052	6, 722	6, 272	8, 872	862	1, 395
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	9, 520	4, 548	4, 972	790	667	3, 265	3, 614	493	691
Epilepsy..... 353	4, 140	2, 574	1, 566	2, 170	1, 081	325	421	79	64
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	8, 401	3, 385	5, 018	2, 296	2, 867	987	1, 950	102	199
Other diseases of the nervous system..... 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	11, 114	5, 679	5, 435	3, 796	2, 107	1, 695	2, 887	188	441
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....	40, 632	13, 149	27, 483	8, 422	13, 293	4, 131	12, 470	596	1, 720
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	6, 412	2, 946	3, 466	2, 193	1, 940	672	1, 380	81	166
Refractive errors..... 380	4, 199	202	3, 997	115	1, 884	85	1, 942	2	171
Other diseases and conditions of the eye..... 381-389	17, 811	6, 306	11, 505	3, 134	4, 776	2, 748	5, 806	424	923
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	3, 205	1, 308	1, 897	1, 076	1, 132	199	672	33	93
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390, 392-398	9, 005	2, 387	6, 613	1, 904	3, 561	427	2, 690	56	367
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	149, 758	62, 281	87, 477	24, 011	20, 492	34, 111	57, 830	4, 159	9, 155
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement..... 400-402	1, 288	1, 098	190	907	125	152	61	39	4
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	6, 456	3, 573	2, 883	1, 747	1, 327	1, 652	1, 385	174	171
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	38, 936	17, 090	21, 846	2, 848	2, 418	12, 301	16, 473	1, 941	2, 955
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	7, 122	1, 530	5, 592	796	1, 433	674	3, 573	60	586
Hypertensive disease..... 440-447	33, 040	13, 933	19, 107	2, 995	3, 856	10, 069	13, 504	869	1, 747
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	18, 104	3, 420	14, 684	235	832	2, 609	11, 337	576	2, 515
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	10, 618	4, 673	5, 945	2, 555	1, 971	2, 012	3, 665	106	309
Hemorrhoids..... 461	18, 902	11, 008	7, 894	8, 176	3, 925	2, 685	3, 633	147	336
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	15, 292	5, 956	9, 336	3, 752	4, 605	1, 957	4, 199	247	532
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	84, 659	41, 595	43, 064	28, 821	19, 803	11, 167	20, 657	1, 607	2, 604
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	9, 168	5, 637	3, 531	4, 476	2, 656	908	763	253	112
Influenza..... 480-483	1, 060	887	173	665	98	187	67	35	8

Pneumonia.....	490-493	12,261	8,011	4,250	4,463	1,461	3,034	2,352	514	437
Bronchitis.....	500-502	11,415	5,188	6,227	2,159	1,783	2,735	4,024	294	420
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	10,993	8,493	2,500	8,336	2,307	92	152	65	41
Deflected nasal septum.....	514	6,168	2,764	3,404	2,564	2,671	174	660	26	73
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-513, 515-517	10,325	3,690	6,635	2,841	4,277	775	2,180	74	178
Empyema and abscess of lung.....	518, 521	1,290	597	693	348	354	236	289	13	50
Pleurisy.....	519	3,010	823	2,187	573	1,089	217	980	33	118
Other diseases of lung and pleura.....	520, 522-527	18,969	5,505	13,464	2,396	3,107	2,809	9,190	300	1,167
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....		134,719	78,921	55,798	52,305	28,121	23,970	24,881	2,646	2,796
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures.....	530-535	16,572	1,642	14,930	1,035	9,421	561	5,190	46	319
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum.....	540-541	24,798	20,141	4,657	13,485	2,228	6,027	2,233	629	196
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis.....	543, 571-572	12,749	8,216	4,533	5,851	2,171	2,036	2,082	329	280
Appendicitis.....	550-553	10,763	9,722	1,041	8,555	787	853	223	314	31
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560-561	26,935	16,750	10,185	9,301	2,654	6,924	6,495	525	1,036
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum.....	570, 573-578	17,476	9,460	8,016	6,766	4,742	2,371	2,895	323	379
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	6,782	3,853	2,929	1,957	1,199	1,790	1,620	106	110
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis.....	584-585	6,064	3,339	2,725	1,564	992	1,593	1,555	182	178
Other diseases of digestive system.....	536-539, 542, 544-545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	12,580	5,798	6,782	3,791	3,927	1,815	2,588	192	267
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....		59,300	26,041	33,259	14,963	14,437	9,440	16,110	1,638	2,712
Nephritis.....	590-594	2,936	1,761	1,175	1,331	559	363	555	67	61
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis.....	600-603	12,719	7,317	5,402	5,272	2,812	1,872	2,270	173	320
Other diseases of urinary system.....	604-609	12,814	4,614	8,200	2,393	3,946	1,935	3,528	286	726
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	17,063	6,580	10,483	1,931	2,765	3,738	6,483	911	1,235
Other diseases of male genital organs.....	613-617	11,240	4,490	6,750	2,930	3,304	1,391	3,108	169	338
Diseases of breast and gynecological conditions.....	620-637	2,528	1,279	1,249	1,106	1,051	141	166	32	32
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium.....		199	165	34	157	34			8	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....		39,796	19,013	20,783	13,533	12,513	4,781	7,270	699	1,000
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	13,784	7,723	6,061	5,797	4,205	1,635	1,609	291	247
Other inflammatory dermatoses.....	700-707	9,652	4,682	4,970	3,154	2,759	1,367	1,941	161	270
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	708-716	16,360	6,608	9,752	4,582	5,549	1,779	3,720	247	483
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....		74,723	36,594	38,129	25,327	18,568	10,449	17,825	818	1,736
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever.....	720-727	34,474	15,932	18,542	8,275	6,008	7,210	11,510	447	1,024
Osteomyelitis and periostitis.....	730	3,686	2,306	1,380	1,844	868	423	450	39	62
Displacement of intervertebral disk.....	735	5,633	4,970	663	4,388	435	521	208	61	20
Ankylosis and deformities.....	737, 745-749	12,619	3,131	9,488	2,581	6,234	502	2,958	48	296
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system.....	731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	18,311	10,255	8,056	8,239	5,023	1,793	2,699	223	334
XIV. Congenital malformations.....		750-759	6,958	3,010	3,948	2,438	2,630	523	1,226	49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹—Continued

Diagnostic category and code number ²	Number of diagnoses ³ and period of service								
	All patients			World War II veterans		World War I veterans		Others	
	Total	Principal	Associated	Principal	Associated	Principal	Associated	Principal	Associated
XVI. Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions.....	105,415	94,775	10,640	60,117	6,527	30,982	3,379	3,676	734
Observation and examination cases, and special admissions.....793, Y00-Y91	81,857	81,857		50,114		28,497		3,246	
Symptoms and senility.....780-792, 794	18,615	9,360	9,255	7,136	5,414	1,917	3,139	307	702
Ill-defined and unknown conditions.....795, 796a	4,943	3,558	1,385	2,867	1,113	568	240	123	32
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	61,268	35,539	25,729	27,580	19,159	6,245	5,205	1,714	1,365
Fracture of skull.....800-803	3,469	2,483	986	2,154	788	246	137	83	61
Fracture of spine and trunk.....805-809	4,560	2,793	1,767	1,917	1,198	731	474	145	95
Fracture of limbs.....810-829	14,895	11,135	3,760	8,266	2,796	2,330	759	539	205
Dislocation without fracture.....830-839	2,236	1,594	642	1,343	524	186	103	65	15
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles.....840-848	4,045	3,027	1,018	2,468	753	441	233	118	32
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture).....850-856	3,610	1,990	1,620	1,567	1,275	257	251	166	94
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis.....860-869	1,141	453	688	375	555	64	105	14	28
Lacerations and open wounds.....870-898, 908	9,226	4,981	4,245	4,265	3,479	500	542	216	224
Burns.....940-949	2,403	1,271	1,132	981	885	229	195	61	52
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury.....950-959	883	261	622	218	533	39	73	4	16
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....910-936, 960-997	9,436	3,921	5,515	2,866	4,020	796	1,127	259	368
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures.....998-999	5,364	1,630	3,734	1,160	2,353	426	1,206	44	175

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Includes deaths.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death," published by the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, "Certain Diseases of Early Infancy," in which no cases occur, is not included in this table.

³ Data for the individual categories and diagnoses are estimated frequencies based on all dispositions reported from VA tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals, and on a 50 percent systematic random sample of all dispositions reported from VA general medical and surgical hospitals and from non-VA hospitals.

TABLE 14.—PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹
By Selected Diagnostic Categories, Eligibility Status, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Diagnostic category and code number ²	All discharges ³			World War II veterans			World War I veterans and others		
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
ALL DISEASES AND CONDITIONS.....	559, 041	89, 468	469, 573	353, 503	76, 795	276, 708	205, 538	12, 673	192, 865
I. Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 1-8	17, 750	7, 723	10, 027	11, 662	6, 271	5, 391	6, 088	1, 452	4, 636
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 20-29	3, 672	172	3, 500	856	84	772	2, 816	88	2, 728
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 10-19, 30-138	11, 515	1, 544	9, 971	9, 661	1, 410	8, 251	1, 854	134	1, 720
II. Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	19, 235	1, 286	17, 949	6, 335	1, 133	5, 202	12, 900	153	12, 747
Neoplasms, benign and unspecified..... 210-239	10, 769	1, 077	9, 692	8, 874	1, 012	7, 862	2, 095	65	2, 030
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases..... 240-289	20, 367	4, 250	16, 117	10, 737	3, 391	7, 346	9, 630	859	8, 771
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	1, 803	168	1, 635	784	152	632	1, 019	16	1, 003
V. Psychoses..... 300-309	16, 422	7, 182	9, 240	12, 534	6, 179	6, 355	3, 888	1, 003	2, 885
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 327a	20, 440	6, 346	14, 094	17, 433	5, 835	11, 598	3, 007	511	2, 496
Alcoholism..... 322	4, 495	450	4, 045	3, 418	392	3, 026	1, 077	58	1, 019
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 320-321, 323-326	5, 304	1, 516	3, 788	4, 683	1, 411	3, 272	621	105	516
VI. Diseases of the nervous system..... 330-369	16, 186	3, 449	12, 737	9, 052	3, 013	6, 039	7, 134	436	6, 698
Diseases of the sense organs..... 370-398	13, 149	2, 128	11, 021	8, 422	1, 832	6, 590	4, 727	296	4, 431
VII. Heart diseases, including all acute rheumatic fever and chorea..... 400-443	33, 866	3, 687	30, 179	7, 843	2, 405	5, 438	26, 023	1, 282	24, 741
Vascular diseases..... 444-468	28, 415	3, 967	24, 448	16, 168	3, 322	12, 846	12, 247	645	11, 602
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system..... 470-527	41, 595	3, 664	37, 931	28, 821	2, 741	26, 080	12, 774	953	11, 821
IX. Diseases of the digestive system..... 530-587	78, 921	9, 799	69, 122	52, 305	8, 761	43, 544	26, 616	1, 038	25, 578
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system..... 590-637	26, 041	2, 485	23, 556	14, 963	2, 179	12, 784	11, 078	306	10, 772
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	165	6	159	157	6	151	8	-----	8
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue..... 690-716	19, 013	3, 191	15, 822	13, 533	2, 899	10, 634	5, 480	292	5, 188
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement..... 720-749	36, 594	9, 347	27, 247	25, 327	8, 330	16, 997	11, 267	1, 017	10, 250
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	3, 010	677	2, 333	2, 438	631	1, 807	472	46	526
XVI. Observation and examination cases, and special admissions..... 793, Y00-Y91	81, 857	10, 977	70, 880	50, 114	9, 470	40, 644	31, 743	1, 507	30, 236
Symptoms, senility, and other ill-defined conditions..... 780-792, 794-795, 796a	12, 918	2, 514	10, 404	10, 003	2, 299	7, 704	2, 915	215	2, 700
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 800-999	35, 539	1, 833	33, 706	27, 580	1, 637	25, 943	7, 959	196	7, 763

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Includes deaths.

² See footnote 2 to table 13.

³ See footnote 3 to table 13.

TABLE 15.—PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA HOSPITALS ¹

By Selected Diagnostic Categories, Eligibility Status, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Diagnostic category and code number ²	All discharges ³			World War II veterans			World War I veterans and others		
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
ALL DISEASES AND CONDITIONS.....	477,171	74,210	402,961	297,177	63,411	233,766	179,994	10,799	169,195
I. Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 1-8	14,794	5,915	8,879	9,460	4,739	4,721	5,334	1,176	4,158
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 20-29	3,312	152	3,160	724	72	652	2,588	80	2,508
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 10-19, 30-138	9,273	1,234	8,039	7,731	1,120	6,611	1,542	114	1,428
II. Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	17,199	1,076	16,123	5,595	945	4,650	11,604	131	11,473
Neoplasms, benign and unspecified..... 210-239	9,347	907	8,440	7,486	848	6,638	1,861	59	1,802
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases..... 240-289	16,955	3,374	13,581	8,829	2,679	6,150	8,126	695	7,431
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	1,535	136	1,399	656	124	532	879	12	867
V. Psychoses..... 300-309	14,146	5,824	8,322	10,548	4,911	5,637	3,598	913	2,685
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 327a	18,117	5,429	12,688	15,366	4,964	10,402	2,751	465	2,286
Alcoholism..... 322	3,901	352	3,549	2,952	308	2,644	949	44	905
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 320, 321, 323-326	4,950	1,398	3,552	4,363	1,305	3,058	587	93	494
VI. Diseases of the nervous system..... 330-369	14,196	2,979	11,217	7,906	2,601	5,305	6,290	378	5,912
Diseases of the sense organs..... 370-398	10,789	1,796	8,993	6,814	1,548	5,266	3,975	248	3,727
VII. Heart diseases, including all acute rheumatic fever and chorea..... 400-443	28,642	2,912	25,730	6,402	1,892	4,510	22,240	1,020	21,220
Vascular diseases..... 444-468	24,461	3,369	21,092	13,834	2,796	11,038	10,627	573	10,054
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system..... 470-527	33,253	2,996	30,257	22,435	2,233	20,202	10,818	763	10,055
IX. Diseases of the digestive system..... 530-587	65,795	7,777	58,018	42,659	6,917	35,742	23,136	860	22,276
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system..... 590-637	21,799	1,886	19,913	12,165	1,632	10,533	9,634	254	9,380
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	95	95	95	87	87	87	8	8	8
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue..... 690-716	15,471	2,709	12,762	10,838	2,475	8,363	4,633	234	4,399
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement..... 720-749	30,998	7,961	23,037	21,593	7,076	14,517	9,405	885	8,520
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	2,690	595	2,095	2,176	553	1,623	514	42	472
XVI. Observation and examination cases, and special admissions..... 793, Y00-Y91	75,981	9,920	66,061	46,332	8,497	37,835	29,649	1,423	28,226
Symptoms, senility, and other ill-defined conditions..... 780-792, 794, 795, 799a	10,884	2,036	8,848	8,385	1,853	6,532	2,499	183	2,316
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 800-999	28,688	1,477	27,111	21,841	1,323	20,518	6,747	154	6,593

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Includes deaths.² See footnote 2 to table 13.³ See footnote 3 to table 13.

TABLE 16.—PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM NON-VA HOSPITALS¹

By Selected Diagnostic Categories, Eligibility Status, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Diagnostic category and code number ²	All discharges ³			World War II veterans			World War I veterans and others		
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
ALL DISEASES AND CONDITIONS.....	81,870	15,258	66,612	56,326	13,384	42,942	25,544	1,874	23,670
I. Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....1-8	2,956	1,808	1,148	2,202	1,532	670	754	276	478
Syphilis and its sequelae.....20-29	360	20	340	132	12	120	228	8	220
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....10-19, 30-138	2,242	310	1,932	1,930	290	1,640	312	20	292
II. Neoplasms, malignant.....140-205	2,036	210	1,825	740	188	552	1,296	22	1,274
Neoplasms, benign and unspecified.....210-239	1,422	170	1,252	1,188	164	1,024	234	6	228
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....240-289	3,412	876	2,536	1,908	712	1,196	1,504	164	1,340
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....290-299	268	32	236	128	28	100	140	4	136
V. Psychoses.....300-309	2,276	1,358	918	1,986	1,268	718	290	90	200
Psychoneurotic disorders.....310-318, 327a	2,323	917	1,406	2,067	871	1,196	256	46	210
Alcoholism.....322	594	98	496	466	84	382	128	14	114
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence.....320, 321, 323-326	354	118	236	320	106	214	34	12	22
VI. Diseases of the nervous system.....330-369	1,990	470	1,520	1,146	412	734	844	58	786
Diseases of the sense organs.....370-398	2,360	332	2,028	1,608	284	1,324	752	48	704
VII. Heart diseases, including all acute rheumatic fever and chorea.....400-443	5,224	775	4,449	1,441	513	928	3,783	262	3,521
Vascular diseases.....444-468	3,954	598	3,356	2,334	526	1,808	1,620	72	1,548
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....470-527	8,342	698	7,644	6,586	508	5,878	1,956	190	1,766
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....530-587	13,126	2,022	11,104	9,646	1,844	7,802	3,480	178	3,302
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....590-637	4,242	599	3,643	2,798	547	2,251	1,444	52	1,392
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.....640-689	70	6	64	70	6	64	---	---	---
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....690-716	3,542	482	3,060	2,695	424	2,271	847	58	789
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....720-749	5,596	1,386	4,210	3,734	1,254	2,480	1,832	132	1,700
XIV. Congenital malformations.....750-759	320	82	238	262	78	184	58	4	54
XVI. Observation and examination cases, and special admissions.....793, Y00-Y91	5,876	1,057	4,819	3,782	973	2,809	2,094	84	2,010
Symptoms, senility, and other ill-defined conditions.....780-792, 794, 795, 796a	2,034	478	1,556	1,618	446	1,172	416	32	384
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....800-999	6,951	356	6,595	5,739	314	5,425	1,212	42	1,170

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Includes deaths.² See footnote 2 to table 13.³ See footnote 3 to table 13.

TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Reason for Disposition, Type of Patient, Hospital Group, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Type of patient, hospital group, and period of service	Number of dispositions	Percentage distribution by reason for disposition						Transfers
		All dispositions	Hospitalization completed	Discharges			Deaths	
				Irregular		Other		
				Left against medical advice	Absent without official leave			
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS.....	576,672	100.0	88.1	2.5	2.2	0.2	3.9	3.1
VA hospitals.....	490,701	100.0	88.2	2.6	2.2	.2	4.0	2.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	85,971	100.0	87.9	2.1	1.7	.3	3.2	4.8
Tuberculous.....	30,548	100.0	56.0	11.9	11.5	1.4	6.7	12.5
VA hospitals.....	26,035	100.0	55.5	12.2	11.7	1.4	7.0	12.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	4,513	100.0	58.5	10.4	10.4	1.6	5.1	14.0
Psychotic.....	21,321	100.0	65.2	6.5	3.2	.1	5.1	19.9
VA hospitals.....	17,885	100.0	66.7	7.0	3.1	.1	5.7	17.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	3,436	100.0	57.9	4.1	3.6	0	1.6	32.8
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	56,535	100.0	85.9	4.0	2.3	.3	3.6	3.9
VA hospitals.....	50,090	100.0	86.4	4.0	2.3	.3	3.5	3.5
Non-VA hospitals.....	6,445	100.0	81.9	3.7	2.4	.3	4.0	7.7
General medical and surgical.....	468,268	100.0	91.6	1.5	1.5	.1	3.7	1.6
VA hospitals.....	396,691	100.0	91.5	1.6	1.6	.1	3.8	1.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	71,577	100.0	91.7	1.3	1.1	.2	3.1	2.6
World War II veterans.....	363,838	100.0	89.6	2.9	2.7	.3	1.7	2.8
VA hospitals.....	304,604	100.0	89.9	3.0	2.8	.2	1.7	2.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	59,234	100.0	89.0	2.2	2.0	.4	1.5	4.9
Tuberculous.....	20,197	100.0	56.3	12.3	12.6	1.6	4.6	12.6
VA hospitals.....	16,967	100.0	55.7	12.6	13.1	1.6	4.7	12.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	3,230	100.0	59.2	10.9	10.1	1.8	3.8	14.2
Psychotic.....	15,194	100.0	70.4	7.9	3.6	.1	1.1	16.9
VA hospitals.....	12,218	100.0	73.3	8.8	3.6	.1	1.2	13.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	2,976	100.0	58.6	4.0	3.5	0	.8	33.1
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	42,320	100.0	87.8	4.6	2.7	.3	1.2	3.4
VA hospitals.....	37,349	100.0	88.4	4.6	2.7	.3	1.1	2.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	4,971	100.0	84.0	4.1	2.8	.3	1.5	7.3
General medical and surgical.....	286,127	100.0	93.3	1.7	1.9	.2	1.6	1.3
VA hospitals.....	238,070	100.0	93.4	1.8	2.0	.1	1.6	1.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	48,057	100.0	93.3	1.4	1.3	.3	1.4	2.3
World War I veterans and others.....	212,834	100.0	85.6	1.9	1.3	.1	7.7	3.4
VA hospitals.....	186,097	100.0	85.6	1.9	1.3	.1	7.8	3.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	26,737	100.0	85.5	1.7	1.1	.2	7.0	4.5
Tuberculous.....	10,351	100.0	55.1	11.2	9.4	1.0	11.0	12.3
VA hospitals.....	9,068	100.0	55.0	11.4	9.2	1.0	11.3	12.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,283	100.0	57.0	9.1	11.1	.9	8.4	13.5
Psychotic.....	6,127	100.0	52.4	3.1	2.3	0	14.8	27.4
VA hospitals.....	5,667	100.0	52.5	3.0	2.1	0	15.4	27.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	460	100.0	53.0	4.8	3.9	0	7.0	31.3
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	14,215	100.0	80.1	2.4	1.1	.1	10.7	5.6
VA hospitals.....	12,741	100.0	80.7	2.4	1.1	.1	10.5	5.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,474	100.0	74.2	2.6	1.1	.4	12.6	9.1
General medical and surgical.....	182,141	100.0	88.7	1.3	.8	.1	7.1	2.0
VA hospitals.....	158,621	100.0	88.7	1.3	.9	.1	7.2	1.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	23,520	100.0	88.5	1.2	.5	.1	6.5	3.2

TABLE 18.—AVERAGE AND MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY AND DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
By Reason for Disposition, Type of Patient, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Reason for disposition and period of service	Number of dispositions				Average length of stay (days) ¹				Median length of stay (days) ²						
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical	All pa- tients	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical	All pa- tients	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical
			Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other	
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	576,672	30,548	21,321	56,535	468,268	60.8	205.8	482.1	60.3	30.8	19.0	89.6	88.0	23.7	17.1
Hospitalization completed	508,253	17,076	13,909	48,586	428,682	39.6	191.5	237.0	46.6	26.7	18.2	58.4	83.2	23.7	16.8
Irregular discharge	28,202	7,605	2,087	3,708	14,802	87.1	188.2	204.1	49.7	26.4	24.3	121.0	46.8	18.2	13.2
Left against medical advice	14,527	3,649	1,389	2,269	7,220	69.0	171.0	103.2	36.7	19.2	17.6	103.0	28.3	12.4	9.8
Absent without official leave	12,478	3,526	684	1,285	6,983	102.8	195.7	409.5	64.4	31.4	31.1	128.0	124.0	29.3	16.4
Other	1,197	430	14	154	599	140.8	272.6	(³)	112.6	53.3	51.0	207.0	(³)	31.5	25.3
Died	22,586	2,057	1,077	2,011	17,441	241.2	338.9	2,130.8	220.7	109.7	35.0	134.0	(⁴)	15.2	30.0
Transferred	17,631	3,810	4,243	2,230	7,343	354.0	217.4	1,007.6	237.5	79.9	47.6	94.8	129.0	53.6	28.9
World War II veterans	363,838	20,197	15,194	42,320	286,127	44.0	203.6	202.1	47.5	23.5	16.2	96.6	75.0	22.4	14.2
Hospitalization completed	326,235	11,358	10,693	37,193	266,991	36.1	205.6	182.5	43.2	22.5	15.5	68.0	85.4	22.5	14.0
Irregular discharge	21,125	5,376	1,756	3,198	10,795	78.9	186.0	133.0	46.9	24.7	22.5	122.0	43.2	18.1	12.3
Left against medical advice	10,457	2,494	1,197	1,930	4,836	66.1	171.3	86.7	34.5	17.1	16.1	106.0	28.1	12.4	8.9
Absent without official leave	9,725	2,552	546	1,130	5,497	88.0	192.0	234.0	62.1	29.4	28.3	127.0	106.0	29.4	14.9
Other	943	330	13	138	462	125.6	250.4	(³)	91.0	46.5	47.2	192.0	(³)	28.1	26.0
Died	6,143	921	173	492	4,557	113.3	289.3	578.7	113.0	58.1	34.8	150.0	146.6	14.6	29.0
Transferred	10,335	2,542	2,572	1,437	3,784	163.0	203.3	306.5	140.0	46.4	37.4	103.0	46.4	36.1	23.2
World War I veterans and others	212,834	10,351	6,127	14,215	182,141	90.2	210.2	1,174.4	98.5	42.5	24.9	77.0	169.0	28.0	23.3
Hospitalization completed	182,018	5,718	3,216	11,393	161,691	46.1	160.6	417.9	57.8	33.7	23.7	45.8	75.8	27.6	22.9
Irregular discharge	7,077	2,229	331	510	4,007	111.4	193.7	577.8	67.3	30.8	28.8	119.0	71.4	18.6	16.5
Left against medical advice	4,070	1,155	192	339	2,384	76.4	170.5	204.6	49.5	23.2	21.2	98.0	30.0	13.2	13.2
Absent without official leave	2,753	974	138	155	1,486	155.0	205.4	1,101.0	80.8	38.9	47.0	131.0	300.0	27.9	23.2
Other	254	100	1	16	137	197.8	346.1	(³)	298.6	75.4	73.4	252.0	(³)	(⁹)	23.3
Died	16,443	1,136	904	1,519	12,884	288.8	379.2	2,424.7	254.3	127.8	35.1	122.0	(⁴)	15.6	30.3
Transferred	7,296	1,268	1,676	793	3,559	623.2	245.8	2,072.4	411.8	115.3	65.2	83.0	(⁴)	120.0	36.7

¹ The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of in-patient stay divided by the total number of dispositions, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

² One-half of the dispositions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the

total number of dispositions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

³ Not computed because less than 25 cases.

⁴ Median was not computed; falls in the group of 700 days and over.

TABLE 19.—AVERAGE AND MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹

By Type of Patient, Eligibility Status, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Type of patient, eligibility status, and period of service	Number of dispositions	Average length of stay (days) ²	Median length of stay (days) ³	Percentage distribution by length of stay (days)														
				Less than 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 499	500 to 699	700 and over
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS.....	576,672	60.8	19.0	8.8	10.4	14.9	12.9	9.6	13.2	7.9	8.3	4.0	2.2	4.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.0
Service-connected.....	94,745	107.8	23.5	4.3	10.6	12.9	11.1	8.6	13.3	8.2	8.9	4.6	2.9	6.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.6
Non-service-connected.....	481,927	51.0	18.3	9.7	10.3	15.2	13.2	9.8	13.2	7.8	8.2	3.9	2.1	3.7	1.0	.8	.4	.7
Tuberculous.....	30,548	205.8	89.6	14.6	6.2	6.5	5.2	3.4	4.9	3.9	6.0	4.8	3.9	13.7	7.5	9.4	4.9	5.1
Service-connected.....	11,396	212.3	87.0	2.9	8.0	8.9	5.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	6.1	4.8	4.3	14.1	7.9	10.6	6.0	7.2
Non-service-connected.....	19,152	201.0	91.2	21.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	3.0	4.6	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.7	13.5	7.3	8.7	4.2	3.9
Psychotic.....	21,321	482.1	88.0	.3	4.2	5.7	5.0	4.1	7.3	5.8	8.9	6.7	5.3	15.9	7.2	5.9	3.5	14.2
Service-connected.....	9,383	493.9	106.0	.2	4.1	5.0	3.9	3.7	6.2	4.9	8.8	6.8	5.6	16.6	8.3	6.8	4.3	14.8
Non-service-connected.....	11,938	472.8	76.0	.3	4.3	6.3	5.9	4.3	8.1	6.6	9.1	6.6	5.1	15.3	6.3	5.2	2.9	13.7
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	56,535	60.3	23.7	3.2	9.4	12.2	11.8	9.4	15.3	9.8	10.7	5.1	3.2	5.6	1.7	1.0	.5	1.1
Service-connected.....	14,220	69.4	26.4	2.0	9.7	10.9	9.7	8.9	15.2	10.9	11.5	5.9	4.0	6.5	1.7	1.1	.5	1.5
Non-service-connected.....	42,315	57.2	22.8	3.6	9.3	12.6	12.5	9.6	15.1	9.4	10.4	4.9	3.0	5.3	1.7	1.0	.6	1.0
General medical and surgical.....	468,268	30.8	17.1	9.5	11.0	16.1	14.0	10.2	13.8	8.0	8.2	3.7	1.9	2.7	.5	.2	.1	.1
Service-connected.....	59,746	32.6	17.9	5.8	12.3	15.3	13.5	10.2	15.4	8.9	8.9	3.9	2.0	2.8	.5	.2	.1	.2
Non-service-connected.....	408,522	30.6	17.0	10.1	10.8	16.2	13.9	10.3	13.5	7.9	8.1	3.7	1.9	2.7	.5	.2	.1	.1
World War II veterans.....	363,838	44.0	16.2	8.2	11.8	17.7	14.1	9.7	12.2	6.9	6.9	3.4	1.9	3.7	1.2	1.1	.5	.7
Service-connected.....	81,044	79.0	22.7	4.2	11.0	13.2	11.3	8.7	13.1	8.2	8.8	4.5	2.9	6.0	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.2
Non-service-connected.....	282,794	33.4	14.8	9.3	12.0	19.1	14.9	9.9	12.0	6.5	6.4	3.0	1.6	3.1	.9	.7	.3	.3
Tuberculous.....	20,197	203.6	96.6	13.2	6.7	6.9	4.8	3.2	4.6	3.4	5.9	4.6	3.9	13.8	7.8	10.4	5.6	5.2
Service-connected.....	9,437	225.1	96.2	2.8	8.5	8.7	5.7	3.9	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.3	4.1	13.8	8.1	11.3	6.6	8.0
Non-service-connected.....	10,760	180.0	96.8	22.3	5.2	5.4	4.0	2.7	4.5	3.2	5.9	4.8	3.7	14.0	7.5	9.5	4.6	2.7
Psychotic.....	15,194	202.1	75.0	.4	4.9	6.4	5.5	4.4	7.9	6.0	9.3	7.2	5.9	17.7	7.8	6.2	3.1	7.3
Service-connected.....	7,801	264.8	91.8	.3	4.5	5.5	4.2	3.9	6.7	5.2	9.0	7.2	6.0	17.4	8.5	6.9	4.0	10.7
Non-service-connected.....	7,393	146.5	59.4	.5	5.2	7.3	6.9	4.8	9.1	6.9	9.7	7.1	5.7	18.3	7.0	5.5	2.1	3.9
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	42,320	47.5	22.4	3.0	9.6	12.9	12.3	10.0	15.6	9.8	10.4	4.8	3.0	5.2	1.5	.9	.4	.6
Service-connected.....	12,841	61.1	26.2	2.0	9.9	10.8	9.6	9.1	15.4	10.8	11.8	5.7	3.9	6.5	1.6	1.1	.5	1.3
Non-service-connected.....	29,479	41.5	20.7	3.5	9.5	13.9	13.4	10.3	15.6	9.4	9.8	4.3	2.6	4.7	1.5	.8	.4	.3
General medical and surgical.....	286,127	23.5	14.2	9.0	12.8	19.9	15.5	10.4	12.5	6.7	6.4	2.9	1.4	2.0	.3	.2	.0	.0
Service-connected.....	50,965	27.4	17.2	5.6	12.8	15.8	13.9	10.3	15.0	8.8	8.6	3.9	1.9	2.7	.4	.2	.1	.0
Non-service-connected.....	235,162	22.6	13.6	9.7	12.8	20.8	15.9	10.4	12.0	6.3	5.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	.3	.1	.0	.0

World War I veterans and others	212,834	90.2	24.9	10.0	8.0	9.7	10.7	9.4	14.8	9.6	10.7	5.2	2.8	4.7	1.3	1.0	.5	1.0
Service-connected	13,701	279.5	27.9	5.0	8.2	10.7	9.6	7.9	14.0	8.7	9.8	4.8	3.4	6.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	5.4
Non-service-connected	199,133	76.4	24.7	10.4	8.0	9.6	10.8	9.5	14.8	9.6	10.8	5.2	2.8	4.6	1.2	.9	.5	1.3
Tuberculous	10,351	210.2	77.0	17.4	5.2	5.7	6.0	3.7	5.3	4.7	6.1	5.3	4.0	13.3	7.0	7.7	3.6	5.0
Service-connected	1,959	150.2	59.6	3.2	6.0	9.7	5.8	5.3	7.9	5.9	8.0	7.1	5.3	15.3	7.1	7.2	3.1	3.1
Non-service-connected	8,392	227.3	83.8	20.6	5.1	4.8	6.1	3.3	4.7	4.4	5.7	4.9	3.6	12.8	7.0	7.8	3.8	5.4
Psychotic	6,127	1,174.4	169.0	.1	2.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	5.7	5.4	7.9	5.6	4.0	11.3	5.7	5.0	4.5	31.3
Service-connected	1,582	1,669.8	261.0	0	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	7.4	5.1	3.7	13.1	7.3	6.1	5.5	35.6
Non-service-connected	4,545	1,001.8	141.0	.1	2.7	4.6	4.3	3.5	6.5	6.0	8.1	5.9	4.1	10.5	5.1	4.7	4.2	29.7
Other psychiatric and neurological	14,215	98.5	28.0	3.6	8.6	10.0	10.2	7.8	14.5	9.5	11.4	6.2	3.8	6.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	2.6
Service-connected	1,379	146.6	28.9	1.8	7.8	11.5	10.6	6.5	14.3	12.0	8.7	7.3	4.9	6.3	2.8	1.2	.9	3.4
Non-service-connected	12,836	93.2	27.8	3.7	8.7	9.9	10.2	7.9	14.6	9.2	11.7	6.1	3.7	6.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	2.5
General medical and surgical	182,141	42.5	23.3	10.4	8.3	10.0	11.3	10.1	15.6	10.0	11.0	5.1	2.7	3.9	.8	.4	.1	.3
Service-connected	8,781	62.8	21.8	6.8	9.9	12.3	11.6	9.7	17.2	9.7	10.8	3.9	2.6	3.6	.6	.4	.1	.8
Non-service-connected	173,360	41.4	23.3	10.6	8.2	9.9	11.3	10.1	15.6	10.0	11.0	5.1	2.7	3.9	.8	.4	.1	.3

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

² The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of in-patient stay divided by the total number of dispositions, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

³ One-half of the dispositions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total number of dispositions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

TABLE 20.—AVERAGE AND MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA HOSPITALS¹
By Type of Patient, Eligibility Status, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Type of patient, eligibility status, and period of service	Number of dispositions	Average length of stay (days) ²	Median length of stay (days) ³	Percentage distribution by length of stay (days)														
				Less than 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 499	500 to 699	700 and over
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS.....	490,701	64.9	19.8	10.1	9.7	13.8	12.4	9.5	13.4	8.1	8.6	4.1	2.3	4.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.1
Service-connected.....	77,551	116.2	25.3	5.0	9.1	11.6	10.8	8.7	14.1	8.7	9.5	4.8	3.0	6.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	2.8
Non-service-connected.....	413,150	54.6	19.0	11.1	9.9	14.1	12.7	9.6	13.3	7.9	8.4	4.0	2.2	3.8	1.0	.8	.4	.8
Tuberculous.....	26,035	212.4	94.6	16.8	5.9	6.0	4.3	3.3	4.9	3.8	5.9	4.8	3.9	13.6	7.4	9.4	4.8	5.2
Service-connected.....	8,942	215.7	87.2	3.6	7.4	8.8	5.9	4.2	5.5	4.0	6.2	4.7	4.3	13.8	7.7	10.4	6.0	7.5
Non-service-connected.....	17,093	210.2	99.2	24.0	5.1	4.5	3.4	2.8	4.6	3.6	5.7	4.8	3.7	13.5	7.2	8.9	4.2	4.0
Psychotic.....	17,885	542.0	98.0	.3	3.4	4.9	4.3	3.7	7.0	5.8	9.0	6.8	5.4	16.5	7.2	6.1	3.6	16.0
Service-connected.....	7,125	591.7	103.6	.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	2.9	5.7	4.6	9.0	6.9	5.8	18.0	8.8	7.4	4.6	17.5
Non-service-connected.....	10,760	509.1	79.8	.3	4.0	6.0	5.5	4.3	7.8	6.6	9.0	6.7	5.1	15.4	6.1	5.2	3.0	15.0
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	50,090	62.4	24.5	3.4	8.5	11.7	11.7	9.5	15.4	10.2	11.0	5.2	3.2	5.6	1.7	1.1	.6	1.2
Service-connected.....	12,171	75.3	28.3	2.1	7.3	9.9	9.5	9.0	16.0	11.6	12.3	6.2	4.1	6.6	1.9	1.2	.6	1.7
Non-service-connected.....	37,919	58.2	23.2	3.9	8.8	12.3	12.3	9.6	15.3	9.7	10.6	4.9	2.9	5.3	1.7	1.0	.6	1.1
General medical and surgical.....	396,691	32.1	17.8	10.9	10.4	14.9	13.4	10.2	14.0	8.2	8.5	3.8	1.9	2.8	.5	.2	.1	.2
Service-connected.....	49,313	34.9	19.4	6.6	10.7	13.8	13.1	10.3	16.2	9.5	9.5	4.2	2.1	3.0	.5	.2	.1	.2
Non-service-connected.....	347,378	31.7	17.6	11.6	10.4	15.2	13.4	10.1	13.6	8.0	8.3	3.8	1.9	2.8	.5	.2	.1	.1
World War II veterans.....	304,604	45.7	17.1	9.5	10.8	16.5	13.8	9.7	12.6	7.1	7.2	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.2	1.1	.5	.7
Service-connected.....	65,954	82.1	24.5	4.8	9.4	12.0	11.1	8.9	13.8	8.7	9.4	4.8	3.0	6.1	2.3	2.2	1.2	2.3
Non-service-connected.....	238,650	35.0	15.5	10.8	11.2	17.9	14.5	9.9	12.2	6.7	6.6	3.1	1.7	3.2	.9	.7	.3	.3
Tuberculous.....	16,967	207.6	100.1	15.5	6.2	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.6	3.3	5.7	4.5	3.9	13.9	7.5	10.2	5.4	5.3
Service-connected.....	7,335	230.6	97.8	3.5	7.7	8.7	6.0	3.9	4.9	3.6	5.6	4.2	4.1	13.8	7.8	11.1	6.6	8.5
Non-service-connected.....	9,632	185.1	102.0	24.8	5.0	4.7	3.3	2.5	4.4	3.1	5.7	4.8	3.8	13.9	7.2	9.5	4.5	2.8
Psychotic.....	12,218	219.1	83.4	.4	3.9	5.5	4.6	4.0	7.6	6.1	9.6	7.4	6.1	18.9	8.1	6.6	3.2	8.0
Service-connected.....	5,717	293.7	116.0	.3	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.0	6.4	4.8	9.4	7.5	6.4	19.3	9.3	7.8	4.2	12.4
Non-service-connected.....	6,501	153.5	62.0	.5	4.8	7.2	6.3	4.9	8.8	7.3	9.7	7.3	5.8	18.5	7.0	5.5	2.2	4.2
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	37,349	49.3	23.3	3.3	8.5	12.5	12.2	10.1	15.6	10.3	10.8	4.9	3.0	5.2	1.5	1.0	.4	.7
Service-connected.....	10,952	65.7	28.1	2.1	7.4	10.0	9.4	9.3	16.0	11.6	12.6	6.0	4.0	6.7	1.8	1.2	.5	1.4
Non-service-connected.....	26,397	42.3	21.2	3.8	9.0	13.4	13.3	10.4	15.5	9.8	10.1	4.4	2.6	4.6	1.4	.9	.4	.4
General medical and surgical.....	238,070	24.3	14.8	10.5	11.8	18.7	15.2	10.4	12.9	6.9	6.6	3.0	1.4	2.1	.3	.2	0	0
Service-connected.....	41,950	29.0	18.8	6.4	11.1	14.2	13.5	10.4	16.0	9.4	9.1	4.2	2.0	2.8	.5	.2	.1	.1
Non-service-connected.....	196,120	23.3	14.2	11.3	12.0	19.6	15.6	10.4	12.2	6.4	6.1	2.7	1.3	2.0	.3	.1	0	0

World War I veterans and others.....	186,097	96.8	25.5	11.2	8.0	9.1	10.1	9.1	14.8	9.6	10.9	5.2	2.8	4.7	1.3	1.0	.5	1.7
Service-connected.....	11,597	312.8	29.4	5.8	7.1	9.6	9.1	7.8	14.3	8.9	10.4	5.0	3.4	6.7	2.5	2.1	1.3	6.0
Non-service-connected.....	174,500	81.6	25.2	11.5	8.0	9.1	10.2	9.2	14.8	9.6	10.9	5.2	2.8	4.6	1.2	.9	.5	1.5
Tuberculous.....	9,068	221.8	84.8	19.3	5.2	5.1	3.9	3.6	5.4	4.6	6.3	5.3	4.0	13.3	7.2	8.0	3.7	5.1
Service-connected.....	1,607	147.3	58.2	3.9	5.7	9.4	5.4	5.5	8.1	6.0	8.7	7.0	5.5	14.5	7.2	7.3	3.0	2.8
Non-service-connected.....	7,461	241.7	95.4	22.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.1	4.8	4.3	5.7	4.9	3.7	13.0	7.2	8.1	3.8	5.6
Psychotic.....	5,667	1,236.0	184.0	.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.1	5.6	5.2	7.8	5.5	4.0	10.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	33.1
Service-connected.....	1,408	1,797.6	300.0	0	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.6	7.6	4.5	3.6	12.5	7.1	5.9	5.9	38.3
Non-service-connected.....	4,259	1,050.1	154.0	.1	2.7	4.2	4.2	3.4	6.4	5.7	7.8	5.8	4.1	10.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	31.6
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	12,741	101.1	28.4	3.8	8.4	9.7	10.1	7.7	14.7	9.8	11.6	6.2	3.8	6.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.7
Service-connected.....	1,219	161.3	30.3	2.0	7.0	9.2	10.8	6.6	14.8	12.1	9.5	7.9	4.7	6.2	3.2	1.0	1.1	3.9
Non-service-connected.....	11,522	94.6	28.2	4.0	8.5	9.7	10.0	7.8	14.7	9.6	11.9	6.0	3.7	6.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.6
General medical and surgical.....	158,621	43.9	23.8	11.6	8.3	9.5	10.7	9.8	15.5	10.0	11.2	5.1	2.7	3.9	.8	.4	.2	.3
Service-connected.....	7,363	68.7	23.2	7.9	8.5	11.2	11.0	9.6	17.7	10.0	11.5	4.2	2.7	3.9	.5	.4	.1	.8
Non-service-connected.....	151,258	42.6	23.8	11.8	8.3	9.4	10.7	9.8	15.4	10.0	11.1	5.2	2.7	3.9	.8	.4	.2	.3

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

² The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of in-patient stay divided by the total number of dispositions, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

³ One-half of the dispositions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total number of dispositions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

TABLE 21.—AVERAGE AND MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹

By Type of Patient, Eligibility Status, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1950

Type of patient, eligibility status, and period of service	Number of dispositions	Average length of stay (days) ²	Median length of stay (days) ³	Percentage distribution by length of stay (days)														
				Less than 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 499	500 to 699	700 and over
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS.....	85,971	39.8	14.6	1.6	14.0	20.4	15.8	10.0	12.2	6.8	6.9	3.4	2.0	3.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Service-connected.....	17,194	71.0	15.4	1.5	17.6	18.5	12.4	8.2	9.9	5.9	6.4	3.4	2.5	5.6	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.8
Non-service-connected.....	68,777	31.9	14.6	1.7	13.1	20.8	16.7	10.5	12.8	7.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	3.2	.9	.6	.2	.2
Tuberculous.....	4,513	173.7	64.2	1.0	8.2	9.9	10.7	4.1	4.7	4.4	6.3	5.1	3.9	14.0	8.4	9.5	5.3	4.5
Service-connected.....	2,454	200.1	85.8	.5	10.5	9.1	5.1	3.9	4.6	4.2	5.9	5.1	4.3	14.6	8.8	11.4	6.1	5.9
Non-service-connected.....	2,059	141.8	44.6	1.7	5.4	10.9	17.2	4.4	5.0	4.7	6.8	5.1	3.3	13.2	7.9	7.2	4.4	2.8
Psychotic.....	3,436	170.4	47.2	.2	8.0	10.1	8.4	5.8	8.6	5.9	8.7	6.4	4.9	13.5	7.0	4.9	2.7	4.9
Service-connected.....	2,258	185.7	47.2	.2	8.8	10.5	7.8	6.5	7.5	5.8	8.0	6.5	4.9	12.1	6.5	5.0	3.4	6.5
Non-service-connected.....	1,178	141.0	47.2	.3	6.6	8.8	9.7	4.4	10.7	5.9	10.2	6.3	4.9	15.9	8.1	4.8	1.4	2.0
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	6,445	44.3	17.6	1.1	16.3	15.8	12.6	9.1	13.9	6.6	7.7	4.6	3.3	5.9	1.6	.8	.4	.4
Service-connected.....	2,049	34.9	14.0	1.5	23.8	16.7	11.0	7.9	11.5	6.5	6.6	3.8	3.2	5.8	.5	.6	.2	.4
Non-service-connected.....	4,396	48.7	19.1	1.0	12.9	15.3	13.4	9.6	15.0	6.5	8.1	4.9	3.3	6.0	2.2	.9	.5	.4
General medical and surgical.....	71,577	24.5	13.8	1.8	14.4	22.0	16.8	10.7	12.7	7.0	6.7	3.0	1.6	2.4	.5	.2	.1	.1
Service-connected.....	10,433	22.0	12.0	2.1	19.9	22.7	15.4	9.7	11.4	6.2	6.1	2.2	1.4	2.1	.4	.2	.1	.1
Non-service-connected.....	61,144	24.9	14.0	1.8	13.5	21.7	17.0	10.9	12.9	7.2	6.8	3.1	1.7	2.4	.5	.3	.1	.1
World War II veterans.....	59,234	35.9	12.8	1.5	16.7	23.7	16.1	9.4	10.6	5.7	5.6	2.7	1.6	3.2	1.2	1.0	.5	.5
Service-connected.....	15,090	66.1	14.9	1.7	18.2	18.7	12.5	8.2	9.6	5.7	6.3	3.3	2.4	5.4	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.7
Non-service-connected.....	44,144	25.6	12.2	1.5	16.2	25.4	17.3	9.8	10.9	5.6	5.3	2.5	1.4	2.5	.8	.5	.2	.1
Tuberculous.....	2,230	185.7	78.2	.6	9.3	9.8	6.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	6.7	5.0	3.9	14.2	9.3	11.1	6.1	4.7
Service-connected.....	2,102	206.3	90.4	.6	11.0	8.8	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.1	6.2	4.8	4.3	13.6	9.1	12.1	6.6	6.1
Non-service-connected.....	1,128	147.3	60.4	.5	6.2	11.7	9.8	4.3	5.3	4.6	7.3	5.5	3.2	14.7	9.8	9.2	5.3	2.1
Psychotic.....	2,976	132.3	43.8	.3	8.9	10.1	9.1	5.7	7.8	5.6	8.7	6.2	5.0	13.1	6.6	4.8	2.7	4.4
Service-connected.....	2,084	148.1	43.2	.2	9.3	10.8	8.3	6.4	7.6	6.1	8.2	6.2	4.9	11.7	6.2	4.7	3.5	5.9
Non-service-connected.....	892	95.3	44.6	.4	7.8	8.5	11.2	4.0	11.7	4.3	9.9	6.1	5.2	16.3	7.4	5.2	.9	1.1
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	4,971	34.9	16.1	1.1	18.0	16.6	12.8	9.3	14.0	6.5	7.0	4.1	3.2	5.4	1.2	.4	.2	.2
Service-connected.....	1,889	34.7	14.0	1.6	24.7	15.7	11.2	8.2	11.6	6.0	7.0	3.9	3.0	5.6	.5	.4	.2	.4
Non-service-connected.....	3,082	35.0	17.4	.8	14.0	17.2	13.8	10.0	15.4	6.7	7.0	4.2	3.3	5.3	1.7	.4	.1	.1
General medical and surgical.....	48,057	19.8	11.6	1.7	17.6	26.1	17.5	10.0	10.8	5.7	5.2	2.2	1.1	1.7	.3	.1	0	0
Service-connected.....	9,015	20.0	11.5	2.3	20.6	23.7	15.5	9.6	10.8	5.9	5.8	2.1	1.3	2.0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Non-service-connected.....	39,042	19.7	11.6	1.6	16.9	26.8	17.9	10.1	10.7	5.6	5.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	.3	.1	0	.1

World War I veterans and others.....	26,737	48.4	20.8	2.0	7.9	13.2	15.3	11.4	15.7	9.3	9.7	4.9	2.8	4.7	1.3	.9	.4	.5
Service-connected.....	2,104	106.3	19.2	.4	13.6	16.7	12.3	8.5	12.5	7.5	6.6	4.0	2.9	6.8	2.7	2.5	.8	2.2
Non-service-connected.....	24,633	43.3	20.9	2.1	7.5	12.9	15.5	11.7	16.0	9.5	10.0	4.9	2.8	4.6	1.2	.7	.3	.3
Tuberculous.....	1,283	143.0	35.1	2.2	5.3	10.3	21.2	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.5	3.7	13.6	6.0	5.3	3.3	3.9
Service-connected.....	352	163.2	67.6	0	7.4	11.5	7.4	4.5	6.8	5.1	4.5	7.4	4.5	19.4	6.8	6.8	3.4	4.5
Non-service-connected.....	931	135.1	27.0	3.0	4.5	9.9	26.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.6	4.7	3.4	11.4	5.7	4.7	3.2	3.7
Psychotic.....	460	416.4	70.0	0	2.6	9.1	3.9	6.1	7.4	7.8	9.1	7.8	4.3	15.8	10.0	5.2	2.6	8.3
Service-connected.....	174	635.6	109.0	0	2.3	8.0	2.3	6.9	6.9	2.3	5.7	9.2	4.6	18.5	9.2	8.0	2.3	13.8
Non-service-connected.....	286	283.0	54.4	0	2.8	9.8	4.9	5.6	7.7	11.2	11.2	7.0	4.2	13.9	10.5	3.5	2.8	4.9
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	1,474	76.2	23.9	1.2	10.7	13.1	11.9	8.4	13.5	6.5	9.9	6.2	3.7	7.6	3.0	2.2	1.2	.9
Service-connected.....	160	37.5	14.3	0	13.8	28.7	8.8	5.0	10.0	12.5	2.5	2.5	6.2	7.5	0	2.5	0	0
Non-service-connected.....	1,314	81.0	24.8	1.4	10.4	11.1	12.3	8.8	13.9	5.8	10.8	6.7	3.3	7.6	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.1
General medical and surgical.....	23,520	34.1	20.1	2.0	8.0	13.4	15.4	12.1	16.6	9.8	10.0	4.7	2.6	3.9	.8	.6	.1	.1
Service-connected.....	1,418	34.6	15.0	.6	16.6	17.9	15.1	10.0	14.8	8.2	7.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.1	.7	0	.4
Non-service-connected.....	22,102	34.1	20.4	2.1	7.5	13.1	15.4	12.2	16.8	9.9	10.1	4.8	2.7	4.0	.8	.4	.1	.1

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

² The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of in-patient stay divided by the total number of dispositions, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

³ One half of the dispositions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total number of dispositions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES PERFORMED IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

For VA Patients Discharged or Transferred, Calendar Year 1950

Surgical procedures	Number ¹	Percent of total
TOTAL.....	257,892	100.0
I. Neurosurgery.....	13,019	5.0
Craniotomy.....	863	.4
Encephalography.....	2,903	1.1
Other surgery of the brain and meninges.....	755	.3
Laminectomy and hemilaminectomy.....	2,141	.8
Other surgery of the spinal cord and meninges.....	224	.1
Surgery of the phrenic nerve.....	1,120	.4
Other surgery of the peripheral nerves.....	1,374	.5
Sympathectomy.....	1,852	.7
Other surgery of the sympathetic nervous system.....	1,787	.7
II. Ophthalmological surgery.....	6,724	2.6
Enucleation of eyeball.....	546	.2
Conjunctivoplasty.....	994	.4
Other ophthalmological surgery.....	5,184	2.0
III. Otolaryngological surgery.....	18,788	7.3
Submucous resection.....	3,657	1.4
Tonsillectomy.....	9,165	3.6
Other otolaryngological surgery.....	5,966	2.3
IV. Oral surgery.....	10,490	4.1
Extraction of teeth.....	7,339	2.9
Other oral surgery.....	3,101	1.2
V. Thoracic surgery.....	5,353	2.1
Pneumonectomy and lobectomy.....	1,358	.5
Pneumonolysis.....	472	.2
Thoracoplasty.....	1,393	.6
Thoracotomy.....	1,088	.4
Other thoracic surgery.....	1,042	.4
VI. Abdominal surgery.....	42,873	16.6
Laparotomy, exploratory.....	1,224	.5
Hernia repair.....	17,338	6.7
Gastrectomy, total or partial.....	3,546	1.4
Appendectomy.....	10,272	4.0
Cholecystectomy.....	2,415	.9
Other abdominal surgery.....	8,078	3.1
VII. Proctological surgery.....	17,891	6.9
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	11,083	4.3
Fistulectomy.....	1,816	.7
Other proctological surgery.....	4,992	1.9
VIII. Urological surgery.....	17,517	6.8
Nephrectomy.....	899	.4
Other surgery of the kidneys, ureter, and bladder.....	4,014	1.6
Prostatectomy.....	4,993	1.9
Orchidectomy.....	1,046	.4
Hydrocele repair.....	1,615	.6
Circumcision.....	1,021	.4
Other surgery of the genital organs.....	3,929	1.5
IX. Gynecological and obstetrical surgery.....	1,186	.4
Gynecological surgery.....	1,149	.4
Obstetrical surgery.....	37	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES PERFORMED IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS—Continued

For VA Patients Discharged or Transferred, Calendar Year 1950

Surgical procedures	Number ¹	Percent of total
X. Orthopedic surgery	21,967	8.5
Fracture, treatment of.....	6,178	2.4
Ostectomy.....	2,028	.8
Other surgery of the bones.....	3,630	1.4
Dislocation, treatment of.....	672	.3
Chondrectomy ²	1,948	.8
Other surgery of joints, cartilage, and bursae.....	3,410	1.3
Amputation.....	2,134	.8
Plastic revision, stump.....	393	.1
Other orthopedic surgery.....	1,574	.6
XI. Vascular surgery	5,614	2.2
Treatment of varicose veins.....	4,952	1.9
Other vascular surgery.....	662	.3
XII. Plastic surgery	3,504	1.4
Rhinoplasty.....	696	.3
Skin graft, all.....	2,273	.9
Other plastic surgery.....	535	.2
XIII. Other specialized and general surgery	28,612	11.1
Surgery of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.....	1,191	.5
Surgery of the breast.....	663	.3
Lymphadenectomy.....	565	.2
Surgery of the salivary glands and ducts, not classified as oral surgery.....	308	.1
Surgery of the tongue, not classified as oral surgery.....	66	0
Surgery of the muscles and fascia, not classified as orthopedic surgery.....	785	.3
Surgical treatment of pilonidal cyst.....	4,182	1.6
Biopsy, not elsewhere classified by site.....	3,669	1.4
Other general surgery.....	17,183	6.7
XIV. Special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	64,354	25.0
Spinal puncture.....	7,894	3.1
Lumbar puncture.....	2,944	1.1
Pneumoperitoneal refill.....	3,606	1.4
Intrapleural pneumothorax.....	2,423	.9
Bronchoscopy.....	5,851	2.3
Gastroscopy.....	2,254	.9
Proctoscopy.....	3,516	1.4
Cystoscopy.....	8,225	3.2
Blood transfusions.....	13,567	5.3
Other special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.....	14,074	5.4

¹ Estimated totals based on all dispositions from VA tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals, and on a 50 percent systematic random sample of all dispositions reported from VA general medical and surgical hospitals and from non-VA hospitals.

² Includes excision of prolapsed intervertebral disk, meniscectomy, and excision of costal cartilage.

TABLE 23.—DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹
By Veteran's Reported State of Residence, and State of Hospitalization, Calendar Year 1950

State of hospitalization	Total	Reported State of residence															
		Ala- bama	Ari- zona	Arkan- sas	Califor- nia	Colo- rado	Con- necti- cut	Dela- ware	Dis- trict of Co- lumbia	Flor- ida	Geor- gia	Idaho	Illi- nois	Indi- ana	Iowa	Kan- sas	Ken- tucky
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS..	576,672	12,306	5,827	9,763	64,247	8,568	5,145	1,126	6,218	14,216	14,791	2,507	36,344	12,160	7,603	9,466	13,800
Continental United States.....	554,436	12,296	5,827	9,763	64,231	8,564	5,137	1,126	6,210	14,208	14,791	2,507	36,336	12,158	7,601	9,466	13,800
Alabama.....	9,896	8,070		9	9		2		3	326	974		8	5	2	2	5
Arizona.....	5,918	7	5,249	13	201	18	5	1	3	3							
Arkansas.....	7,641	10	1	5,406	28	3	2		5	9	5	3	30	16	6	8	4
California.....	65,097	24	390	36	62,755	45	18	5	10	18	15	26	16	7	3	119	8
Colorado.....	9,268	10	21	9	82	7,913		2	4	3			101	26	36	20	13
Connecticut.....	4,540	2	2	2	4		4,426			4			23	5	30	135	6
Delaware.....	2,290				4			988		2							
District of Columbia.....	4,052	6	2		4		8		2,330		20		4		2	2	
Florida.....	13,967	314	4	4	10		12	5	10	36	566	2	14	16	4		6
Georgia.....	14,888	907	1	1	6		2		5	588	12,319		4	2	2	2	14
Idaho.....	2,124		8	2	10							1,822	2	2	4		12
Illinois.....	38,642	24	9	40	51	12	8		5	23	10	4	33,070	2,817	307	28	423
Indiana.....	8,077	10	4	2	16	2			4	3	3		7,639	2	2	6	33
Iowa.....	6,460	1	2		6	3				2	2	2	30	1	6,112	12	
Kansas.....	16,662	13	8	175	40	25			6	14	21	2	73	14	49	8,593	9
Kentucky.....	13,586	8	2	3		5	3			15	9	2	87	1,168	2	4	11,368
Louisiana.....	12,099	70		86	20		2		6	28	12		12		4		4
Maine.....	3,332						6		2	2			1		1		
Maryland.....	12,816	16			20		9	35	3,132	29	15	2	13	3	1	2	11
Massachusetts.....	16,801			2	6				8	13	106		4	2		2	2
Michigan.....	13,788	23		4	10	4	352	2		5	10		30	12			11
Minnesota.....	13,299		6	4	5	5						2	24	6	158	2	2
Mississippi.....	9,941	354		37	6	2	2			117	21		5	6		1	11
Missouri.....	11,481	1	6	190	22	2				12	7		2,571	32	15	200	61
Montana.....	2,036		2		12	6			4			1	2	2		2	
Nebraska.....	3,842	2	2	2	6	4			2			82	4	2	255	124	
Nevada.....	1,534		2		440	6					2	2	4	2		8	
New Hampshire.....	876						2										
New Jersey.....	2,070				5		2										
New Mexico.....	3,418	8	35	6	50	23	4	10	3	3	1		1				3
New York.....	34,848	5	2	4	37	2	203	21	23	43	14	1	19	4		8	3
North Carolina.....	8,181	52		6	3		3	3	79	68	127		9	9	1	1	29

North Dakota.....	2,800	4		2	2				2	2		4					
Ohio.....	16,317	12	4	4	15	2	4	4	1	4		21	240			1	314
Oklahoma.....	8,070	2		82	18	2	4	2	2	2		4		2		72	4
Oregon.....	5,844		2		54	7	1		1		121	4	2	4			5
Pennsylvania.....	24,654	2	4	1	12		1	36	2	15	2	4	13	1		2	8
Rhode Island.....	4,348				2		6										
South Carolina.....	9,208	12			2		2		2	18	103						2
South Dakota.....	4,529		2	2	16	67					3	10		535		9	
Tennessee.....	26,978	2,268	3	3,452	17	4	2	4	4	205	352	64	28	6		14	1,004
Texas.....	32,444	35	33	161	85	57	7		3	34	19	35	22	10		57	20
Utah.....	2,944	2	10	6	46	24	4					6		8		4	2
Vermont.....	3,655						4		2								
Virginia.....	13,009	10	2	1	5	1	7	9	102	43	22	2	3	2			21
Washington.....	8,423	8	3	2	61	9	1		2		3	11	5	6		6	2
West Virginia.....	6,148		2		4	2	6		440	2	14	4	4				370
Wisconsin.....	8,812				11	1	2			5	2	425	33	6		3	5
Wyoming.....	2,783	2	4	3	14	300				3		8	1	10		15	5
United States possessions and foreign.....	22,236	10			16	4	8		8	8		8	2	2			
Alaska.....	1,148	10			10	2	2		2			2		2			
Canal Zone.....	120						2			2		2					
Hawaii.....	2,206				6	2	2					2					
Philippines.....	88																
Puerto Rico.....	13,664						2		6	6		2	2				
Virgin Islands.....	10																

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

TABLE 23.—DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹—Continued

By Veteran's Reported State of Residence, and State of Hospitalization, Calendar Year 1950

State of hospitalization	Reported State of residence																
	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota
TOTAL DISPOSITION.....	12,316	3,597	10,164	16,818	14,694	13,043	12,113	17,673	2,236	4,580	1,402	2,782	5,789	3,816	31,480	11,050	1,853
Continental United States.....	12,314	3,597	10,164	16,812	14,690	13,031	12,111	17,673	2,228	4,580	1,402	2,782	5,787	3,816	31,454	11,050	1,835
Alabama.....	111				3	2	174	10					8		4	24	
Arizona.....	4		4	9	24	8	3	19	5	4	14	3	14	22	46	1	
Arkansas.....	197	2	3	2	7	2	27	1,184					4		9	3	
California.....	28	4	22	29	52	28	21	66	10	20	335	3	23	51	98	24	6
Colorado.....	10		8	6	8	9	8	44	17	112	10		4	217	21	6	3
Connecticut.....		4		60							2		2		10		
Delaware.....			40				2						446		12		
District of Columbia.....		2	636	18	8		4	2				2			38	62	
Florida.....	18	2	8	46	30	2	2	12			2		32		92	38	
Georgia.....	11		2	1	4		12	1					3		15	160	
Idaho.....					2			2	4	6	10			2	2		
Illinois.....	36	2	11	28	483	40	50	459	4	28			10	4	31	9	11
Indiana.....	1	4	2	4	19	4	1	5		5			8		5	2	2
Iowa.....	3		4		2	16	2	131		82		2			2		
Kansas.....	17	2	3	8	12	18	12	6,828	4	59	6	1	5	7	11	2	2
Kentucky.....	4	1	1	5	12	2	8	12						2	6	23	
Louisiana.....	10,961		2	2	4	4	550	8					8	4	8	8	
Maine.....	3	3,218	1	23	1		2	2				44	2		12		
Maryland.....	5	3	8,202	18	14	1	5	10		2	1	2	23		58	149	
Massachusetts.....		202		15,016	6	2	8	4	1			446	23		86	10	
Michigan.....			3	2	13,345	5		4	1	1			2		6	5	
Minnesota.....	2	4	6	8	15	11,423		16	17	57	2		2	2	8	1	110
Mississippi.....	547	3		1	11		8,632	6					2	2	14	7	
Missouri.....	8		1	4	8	5	8	8,031	3	11			1		9	7	
Montana.....			4		2	6		2	1,832	4							4
Nebraska.....	2			2	4	6	2	14		3,370	2	2			2		
Nevada.....	2	2	10	10	4	2	2	6	6		950	2	2	8	8	4	2
New Hampshire.....		66		32								770			4		
New Jersey.....			4	6	2	2						1	1,651		166	3	
New Mexico.....	5		2	9	4	2	5	19	4	4				2,967	6	2	1
New York.....		39	24	165	27	7	4	6			4	17	2,360	2	30,289	16	
North Carolina.....	3	1	73	2	13	2	13	2		1		1	6		16	6,846	
North Dakota.....			2		2	997	2		36	4			4		2		1,627

Ohio.....	7	2	4	18	115	3	3	20	-----	2	-----	2	5	-----	37	7	-----
Oklahoma.....	6	-----	2	-----	2	-----	6	16	-----	2	-----	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Oregon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	8	-----	2	71	1	5	2	5	-----	1	-----	2
Pennsylvania.....	-----	2	29	6	2	-----	2	4	-----	-----	2	-----	1,005	2	60	14	2
Rhode Island.....	-----	2	-----	1,196	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	2	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	1,105	-----
South Dakota.....	2	-----	1	6	8	339	-----	9	31	431	-----	-----	1	2	5	4	49
Tennessee.....	89	2	10	-----	8	2	2,496	610	2	2	-----	-----	-----	2	28	576	1
Texas.....	219	2	11	19	11	8	28	50	4	11	4	2	20	498	42	19	-----
Utah.....	4	-----	2	-----	6	6	-----	6	2	2	42	2	20	6	6	2	-----
Vermont.....	-----	14	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,478	-----	2	78	-----	-----
Virginia.....	3	4	80	16	-----	-----	5	2	1	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	43	1,883	-----
Washington.....	2	2	3	2	8	19	3	8	62	8	6	-----	-----	5	10	4	7
West Virginia.....	-----	2	938	8	2	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	10	22	-----
Wisconsin.....	4	2	3	3	393	41	2	25	1	1	-----	-----	4	-----	14	2	1
Wyoming.....	-----	2	1	-----	5	6	5	16	110	350	3	-----	1	5	6	-----	5
United States possessions and foreign.....	2	-----	-----	6	4	12	2	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	26	-----	-----
Alaska.....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	8	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	-----	-----	-----	2	2	2	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Philippines.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	-----	-----
Virgin Islands.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

TABLE 23.—DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹—Continued

By Veteran's Reported State of Residence, and State of Hospitalization, Calendar Year 1950

State of hospitalization	Reported State of residence																U. S. possessions and foreign
	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	17,464	10,254	6,183	25,184	3,544	9,243	3,324	15,477	30,882	2,619	2,189	13,112	7,864	5,266	9,514	2,221	22,357
Continental United States.....	17,462	10,252	6,179	25,178	3,544	9,243	3,322	15,475	30,870	2,619	2,187	13,112	7,842	5,264	9,514	2,221	305
Alabama.....	7	2	3	6	4	45	—	44	20	3	1	6	—	4	—	—	8
Arizona.....	18	14	6	17	1	1	5	8	46	2	—	9	18	6	4	2	1
Arkansas.....	6	424	—	9	—	2	2	37	88	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	3
California.....	48	46	111	65	4	4	6	17	145	54	1	17	129	10	27	10	45
Colorado.....	15	23	12	13	4	2	25	8	60	107	—	6	11	6	10	227	8
Connecticut.....	2	—	—	4	6	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Delaware.....	—	2	—	758	4	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia.....	16	2	2	80	—	20	4	24	12	2	—	616	—	48	6	—	2
Florida.....	26	2	2	48	2	18	—	26	12	—	2	28	4	—	6	—	16
Georgia.....	14	4	—	12	1	628	—	2	6	—	—	15	1	4	1	—	—
Idaho.....	6	2	170	—	—	—	2	6	10	2	—	—	36	—	—	2	8
Illinois.....	107	47	1	50	—	5	13	34	44	4	—	19	12	11	243	10	5
Indiana.....	152	3	—	8	—	2	2	20	6	—	2	4	—	18	4	2	2
Iowa.....	2	8	—	3	2	4	3	1	6	1	—	—	2	2	8	1	2
Kansas.....	21	448	2	8	—	3	3	14	74	12	—	5	5	8	10	7	—
Kentucky.....	578	—	—	32	—	6	2	81	10	—	2	8	—	108	2	—	4
Louisiana.....	12	12	—	6	—	2	2	14	240	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Maine.....	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2
Maryland.....	23	4	1	174	4	36	—	17	11	1	—	703	3	50	5	1	2
Massachusetts.....	11	—	—	35	331	1	—	4	4	—	102	2	2	—	—	2	4
Michigan.....	66	4	2	17	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	2	—	—	196	—	6
Minnesota.....	—	2	—	4	—	2	257	—	2	—	—	2	3	4	1,126	2	8
Mississippi.....	11	7	—	12	—	11	—	31	57	—	—	8	3	5	4	—	5
Missouri.....	12	190	2	17	2	2	—	12	14	—	—	4	2	2	3	1	2
Montana.....	8	10	12	8	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	6	2	6	4	2
Nebraska.....	4	—	—	4	—	2	6	—	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	2
Nevada.....	6	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	8	—	4	—	4
New Hampshire.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	4	—	—	195	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
New Mexico.....	18	26	—	4	—	—	—	—	163	3	—	1	—	3	6	6	—
New York.....	29	4	—	1,276	23	12	—	17	17	4	14	33	3	8	7	2	27
North Carolina.....	8	—	—	25	—	324	1	190	4	2	—	163	1	93	—	—	1

North Dakota	4	2		2		4	74		2	2		6	8		4
Ohio	15,018	2		164	2	1		22	8		13	2	232		2
Oklahoma	6	7,766		4					46		2			2	2
Oregon	2	3	4,820	3			1		8	7		662		1	35
Pennsylvania	681			21,620		2		3	2	2	6	2	1,098	2	2
Rhode Island				4	3,128							2		2	2
South Carolina	4				2	7,914	2	8			10		4		
South Dakota		5		3		2	2,886		10	6		7		5	71
Tennessee	40	22		18	2	126		14,598	101		793		107	6	
Texas	36	1,148	3	21	4	6	4	41	29,580		4	12	8	22	11
Utah	4		6	2	2	2	2		8	2,342		4	4	2	2
Vermont				2							2,045	2		2	6
Virginia	33			99	8	49		26	10			10,067	4	417	
Washington	2	6	1,012	6		2	5	2	9	10	2	21	6,879	3	9
West Virginia	386	2	2	310				6	6		2	600	2	2,980	2
Wisconsin	14	1	3	11	4			8	6	5	1	3		7,765	2
Wyoming	2	5	4	8	2	1	5	5	10	44		9		1,790	2
United States possessions and foreign	2	2	4	6			2	2	12		2		22	2	22,052
Alaska			4						6			20			1,070
Canal Zone	2	2		4				2	2			2	2		90
Hawaii				2					4						2,178
Philippines															88
Puerto Rico							2			2					18,616
Virgin Islands															10

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

TABLE 24.—DISPOSITIONS OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹

By Reported State of Residence and Type of Patient, Showing the Number and Percent Hospitalized in Same State as That of Residence, Calendar Year 1950

Reported State of residence	All patients			Tuberculous			Psychiatric and neurological						General medical and surgical		
							Psychotic			Other					
	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total
	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	576,672	482,905	83.7	30,548	23,249	76.1	21,321	15,868	74.4	56,535	45,094	79.8	468,268	398,694	85.1
Continental United States	554,315	460,899	83.1	29,143	21,897	75.1	20,827	15,406	74.0	55,336	43,928	79.4	449,009	379,668	84.6
Alabama	12,306	8,070	65.6	702	246	35.0	484	390	80.6	1,463	987	67.5	9,657	6,447	66.8
Arizona	5,827	5,249	90.1	741	714	96.4	125	72	57.6	467	354	75.8	4,494	4,109	91.4
Arkansas	9,763	5,406	55.4	472	71	15.0	360	297	82.5	1,025	694	67.7	7,906	4,344	54.9
California	64,247	62,755	97.7	3,220	3,015	93.6	1,838	1,751	95.3	4,688	4,480	95.6	54,501	53,509	98.2
Colorado	8,568	7,913	92.4	637	608	95.4	164	125	76.2	947	846	89.3	6,820	6,334	92.9
Connecticut	5,145	4,426	86.0	325	182	56.0	271	116	42.8	579	464	80.1	3,970	3,664	92.3
Delaware	1,126	988	87.7	59	34	57.6	36	16	44.4	108	76	70.4	923	862	93.4
District of Columbia	6,218	2,330	37.5	295	28	9.5	274	150	54.7	621	282	45.4	5,028	1,870	37.2
Florida	14,216	12,511	88.0	517	315	60.9	633	394	62.2	1,372	1,095	79.8	11,694	10,707	91.6
Georgia	14,791	12,319	83.3	863	554	64.2	447	253	56.6	1,568	1,233	78.6	11,913	10,279	86.3
Idaho	2,507	1,822	72.7	72	12	16.7	65	26	40.0	257	156	60.7	2,113	1,628	77.0
Illinois	36,844	33,070	89.8	1,529	1,162	76.0	844	724	85.8	2,724	2,417	88.7	31,747	28,767	90.6
Indiana	12,160	7,639	62.8	457	172	37.6	487	336	69.0	1,248	815	65.3	9,968	6,316	63.4
Iowa	7,003	6,112	80.4	265	201	75.8	187	159	85.0	597	451	75.5	6,554	5,301	80.9
Kansas	9,466	8,593	90.8	332	142	42.8	361	304	84.2	1,335	1,250	93.6	7,438	6,897	92.7
Kentucky	13,800	11,368	82.4	998	861	86.3	517	408	78.9	1,686	1,444	85.6	10,599	8,655	81.7
Louisiana	12,316	10,961	89.0	793	744	93.8	523	192	36.7	1,288	954	74.1	9,712	9,071	93.4
Maine	3,597	3,218	89.5	162	111	68.5	101	90	89.1	379	333	87.9	2,955	2,684	90.8
Maryland	10,164	8,202	80.7	560	223	39.8	397	334	84.1	992	790	79.6	8,215	6,855	83.4
Massachusetts	16,818	15,016	89.3	731	642	87.8	633	569	89.9	2,199	2,037	92.6	13,255	11,768	88.8
Michigan	14,694	13,345	90.8	709	529	74.6	766	688	89.8	1,814	1,635	90.1	11,405	10,493	92.0
Minnesota	13,043	11,423	87.6	783	724	92.5	460	408	88.7	1,464	1,334	91.1	10,336	8,957	86.7
Mississippi	12,113	8,632	71.3	794	520	66.6	326	196	60.1	1,384	997	72.0	9,609	6,910	71.9
Missouri	17,673	8,031	45.4	1,133	860	75.9	594	128	21.5	1,838	563	30.6	14,108	6,480	45.9
Montana	2,236	1,832	81.9	73	18	24.7	50	16	32.0	278	210	75.5	1,835	1,588	86.5

Nebraska.....	4,580	3,370	73.6	139	56	40.3	150	56	37.3	468	236	50.4	3,823	3,022	79.0
Nevada.....	1,402	950	67.8	100	62	62.0	45	16	35.6	139	84	60.4	1,118	788	70.5
New Hampshire.....	2,782	770	27.7	82	6	7.3	71	14	19.7	305	68	22.3	2,324	682	29.3
New Jersey.....	5,789	1,651	28.5	403	170	42.2	508	445	87.6	467	209	44.8	4,411	827	18.7
New Mexico.....	3,816	2,967	77.8	524	496	94.7	101	42	41.6	383	209	54.6	2,808	2,220	79.1
New York.....	31,480	30,289	96.2	1,728	1,669	96.6	2,175	1,914	88.0	2,732	2,593	94.9	24,845	24,113	97.1
North Carolina.....	11,550	6,846	62.0	731	633	86.6	492	143	29.1	1,352	647	47.9	8,475	5,423	64.0
North Dakota.....	1,835	1,627	88.7	59	40	67.8	64	30	46.9	140	116	82.9	1,572	1,441	91.7
Ohio.....	17,464	15,018	86.0	1,142	1,040	91.1	707	529	74.8	1,612	1,281	79.5	14,003	12,168	86.9
Oklahoma.....	10,254	7,766	75.7	502	310	61.8	377	134	35.5	1,004	602	60.0	8,371	6,720	80.3
Oregon.....	6,183	4,820	78.0	289	80	27.7	215	129	60.0	532	361	67.9	5,147	4,250	82.6
Pennsylvania.....	25,184	21,620	85.8	1,129	930	82.4	1,103	742	67.3	2,305	1,796	77.9	20,647	18,152	87.9
Rhode Island.....	3,544	3,128	88.3	120	74	61.7	118	80	67.8	279	214	76.7	3,027	2,760	91.2
South Carolina.....	9,243	7,914	85.6	265	76	28.7	182	70	38.5	745	548	73.6	8,051	7,220	89.7
South Dakota.....	3,324	2,886	86.8	128	111	86.7	91	68	74.7	338	258	76.3	2,767	2,449	88.5
Tennessee.....	15,477	14,598	94.3	762	538	70.6	498	416	83.5	1,971	1,859	94.3	12,246	11,785	96.2
Texas.....	30,882	29,580	95.8	1,632	1,353	82.9	1,487	1,386	93.2	3,588	3,371	94.0	24,175	23,470	97.1
Utah.....	2,619	2,342	89.4	72	38	52.8	109	56	51.4	265	224	84.5	2,173	2,024	93.1
Vermont.....	2,189	2,045	93.4	65	34	52.3	34	14	41.2	245	226	92.2	1,845	1,771	96.0
Virginia.....	13,112	10,067	76.8	656	391	59.6	499	408	81.8	1,517	1,188	78.3	10,440	8,080	77.4
Washington.....	7,864	6,879	87.5	489	456	93.3	243	203	83.5	706	571	80.9	6,426	5,649	87.9
West Virginia.....	5,266	2,980	56.6	355	180	50.7	247	72	29.1	636	348	54.7	4,028	2,380	59.1
Wisconsin.....	9,514	7,765	81.6	513	435	84.8	334	269	80.5	931	748	80.3	7,736	6,313	81.6
Wyoming.....	2,221	1,790	80.6	36	22	61.1	34	28	82.4	355	274	77.2	1,796	1,466	81.6
United States possessions and foreign.....	22,357	22,006	98.4	1,405	1,352	96.2	494	462	93.5	1,199	1,166	97.2	19,259	19,026	98.8
Alaska.....	1,180	1,066	90.3	61	46	75.4	23	16	69.6	67	56	83.6	1,029	948	92.1
Canal Zone.....	89	86	96.6	2	-----	0	1	-----	0	10	10	100.0	76	76	100.0
Hawaii.....	2,197	2,176	99.0	81	76	93.8	104	102	98.1	184	178	96.7	1,828	1,820	99.6
Philippines.....	119	88	73.9	42	28	66.7	5	-----	0	12	12	100.0	60	48	80.0
Puerto Rico.....	18,610	18,580	99.8	1,205	1,202	99.8	346	344	99.4	914	910	99.6	16,145	16,124	99.9
Others.....	162	10	6.2	14	-----	0	15	-----	0	12	-----	0	121	10	8.3

¹ Dispositions consist of discharges (which include deaths) and interhospital transfers.

TABLE 25.—APPLICATIONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Applica- tions re- ceived	Disposition of applications						
		Total	Declared eligible				Declared ineligible	Can- celed or with- drawn
			Total	Service- con- nected	Prima- facie	Non- service- con- nected		
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950.....	996,572	992,444	631,159	97,046	33,805	500,308	320,368	40,917
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951.....	892,115	896,903	569,220	86,611	29,285	453,324	287,324	40,359
<i>1950</i>								
July.....	77,944	78,283	50,037	6,970	3,047	40,020	25,210	3,036
August.....	83,121	82,630	52,280	7,592	2,930	41,758	26,562	3,788
September.....	70,171	70,111	44,810	6,945	2,555	35,410	22,349	2,852
October.....	75,846	76,482	48,715	7,456	2,715	35,544	24,343	3,424
November.....	70,497	70,748	45,081	6,826	2,650	35,605	22,285	3,402
December.....	62,466	62,308	40,123	6,165	2,276	31,682	19,486	2,699
<i>1951</i>								
January.....	82,675	82,450	52,009	8,678	2,329	41,002	26,791	3,650
February.....	69,669	69,841	44,063	6,861	2,219	34,983	22,744	3,034
March.....	77,987	78,462	49,018	7,452	2,254	39,312	25,756	3,688
April.....	75,185	75,926	48,191	7,429	2,102	38,660	24,109	3,626
May.....	75,694	76,902	48,932	7,317	2,235	39,380	24,454	3,516
June.....	70,840	72,760	45,861	6,920	1,973	36,968	23,255	3,044

¹ Excludes interstation referrals.² Includes 12,290 legally ineligible and 275,034 for whom hospitalization was not indicated.TABLE 26.—APPLICATIONS FOR OUT-PATIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Applica- tions re- ceived	Disposition of applications						
		Total	Declared eligible				Declared ineligible	Canceled or with- drawn
			Total	Service- con- nected	Prima- facie	Non- service- con- nected		
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950.....	419,973	426,671	354,521	305,718	1,558	47,245	69,536	2,614
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951.....	383,349	386,832	329,146	280,164	842	48,140	55,029	2,657
<i>1950</i>								
July.....	29,110	29,399	23,572	20,892	78	2,602	5,277	550
August.....	31,499	31,643	25,743	23,070	53	2,620	5,632	268
September.....	28,833	29,293	24,144	21,583	25	2,536	5,052	97
October.....	32,873	32,736	27,830	24,068	49	3,713	4,727	179
November.....	36,404	36,552	31,658	25,857	39	5,762	4,620	274
December.....	31,197	31,530	27,540	21,871	139	5,530	3,719	271
<i>1951</i>								
January.....	35,715	36,662	31,514	26,244	71	5,199	4,853	295
February.....	30,931	31,306	26,906	22,640	41	4,225	4,192	208
March.....	33,852	33,994	29,324	24,737	96	4,491	4,503	167
April.....	31,752	31,977	27,512	23,244	106	4,162	4,335	130
May.....	32,184	32,417	28,035	23,976	69	3,990	4,265	117
June.....	28,999	29,323	25,368	21,982	76	3,310	3,854	101

¹ Excludes interstation referrals.² Includes 50,026 declared legally ineligible and 5,003 for whom treatment was not indicated.

TABLE 27.—REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR COMPENSATION OR PENSION PURPOSES ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Requests received	Disposition of requests				
		Total	By examination	By receipt of hospital report	By review and postponement of examination	Canceled or withdrawn
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950..	709,394	737,054	644,472	14,840	19,433	58,309
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951..	518,170	566,789	494,239	11,281	15,937	45,332
<i>1950</i>						
July.....	46,248	48,793	42,565	1,034	1,331	3,863
August.....	46,701	55,560	48,666	1,075	1,407	4,412
September.....	45,142	46,522	40,417	982	1,348	3,775
October.....	49,889	54,280	46,025	1,117	2,683	4,455
November.....	43,530	50,170	43,576	979	1,430	4,185
December.....	41,024	43,439	37,841	837	1,058	3,703
<i>1951</i>						
January.....	45,919	50,663	44,326	943	1,264	4,130
February.....	39,720	41,555	36,382	1,012	1,007	3,154
March.....	44,588	46,718	40,950	938	1,209	3,621
April.....	40,640	44,588	39,295	819	943	3,531
May.....	39,955	45,361	39,899	863	1,213	3,386
June.....	34,814	39,140	34,297	682	1,044	3,117

¹ Excludes interstation referrals.

TABLE 28.—OUT-PATIENTS GIVEN MEDICAL SERVICE BY VA STAFF AND FEE-BASIS PHYSICIANS

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Number of out-patients visiting					Percent of total out-patients visiting				
	Total	Staff physicians			Fee-basis physicians	Total	Staff physicians			Fee-basis physicians
		Total	In regional offices ¹	In hospitals ²			Total	In regional offices ¹	In hospitals ²	
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950.....	3,508,471	2,406,810	2,097,030	309,780	1,101,661	100.0	68.6	59.8	8.8	31.4
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951.....	3,072,753	2,139,364	1,818,628	320,736	933,389	100.0	69.6	59.2	10.4	30.4
<i>1950</i>										
July.....	252,851	172,847	148,675	24,172	80,004	100.0	68.4	58.8	9.6	31.6
August.....	271,427	188,767	160,622	28,145	82,660	100.0	69.5	59.2	10.3	30.5
September.....	244,440	172,377	144,326	28,051	72,063	100.0	70.5	59.0	11.5	29.5
October.....	266,715	187,347	157,914	29,433	79,368	100.0	70.2	59.2	11.0	29.8
November.....	254,721	178,606	151,957	26,649	76,115	100.0	70.1	59.6	10.5	29.9
December.....	232,101	158,324	133,499	24,825	73,777	100.0	68.2	57.5	10.7	31.8
<i>1951</i>										
January.....	278,416	194,301	165,577	28,724	84,115	100.0	69.8	59.5	10.3	30.2
February.....	240,642	169,678	142,934	26,744	70,964	100.0	70.5	59.4	11.1	29.5
March.....	267,004	184,845	157,341	27,504	82,159	100.0	69.2	58.9	10.3	30.8
April.....	261,057	187,557	160,679	26,878	73,500	100.0	71.8	61.5	10.3	28.2
May.....	259,141	178,882	153,123	25,759	80,259	100.0	69.0	59.1	9.9	31.0
June.....	244,238	165,833	141,981	23,852	78,405	100.0	67.9	58.1	9.8	32.1

¹ Includes regional office sections of centers.² Includes hospital sections of centers.

TABLE 29.—OUT-PATIENTS GIVEN MEDICAL SERVICE BY PURPOSE OF VISIT¹

Fiscal Years 1948–51

Fiscal year	Purpose of visit						
	All purposes	Compensation or pension	Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care	Out-patient treatment	Vocational rehabilitation	Insurance	Other ²
TOTAL STAFF AND FEE							
1951.....	3, 072, 753	569, 588	238, 701	1, 901, 102	61, 889	89, 519	211, 954
1950.....	3, 508, 471	747, 859	323, 075	2, 037, 752	109, 098	113, 811	176, 876
1949.....	3, 606, 429	1, 006, 598	331, 307	1, 891, 162	121, 230	85, 916	170, 216
1948.....	3, 998, 786	1, 223, 108	303, 680	2, 131, 475	113, 567	23, 196	203, 760
VA staff physicians							
1951.....	2, 139, 364	469, 832	207, 758	1, 126, 128	40, 543	87, 525	207, 578
1950.....	2, 406, 810	586, 398	280, 611	1, 187, 113	68, 744	110, 907	173, 037
1949.....	2, 430, 233	716, 667	283, 721	1, 106, 212	72, 643	82, 462	168, 528
1948.....	2, 645, 567	855, 242	255, 542	1, 243, 509	68, 486	20, 991	201, 797
Fee-basis physicians							
1951.....	933, 389	99, 756	30, 943	774, 974	21, 346	1, 994	4, 376
1950.....	1, 101, 661	161, 461	42, 464	850, 639	40, 354	2, 904	3, 839
1949.....	1, 176, 196	289, 931	47, 586	784, 950	48, 687	3, 454	1, 688
1948.....	1, 353, 219	367, 866	48, 138	887, 966	45, 081	2, 205	1, 963

¹ Estimated.² Includes out-patient services for beneficiaries of other Federal Government agencies.

TABLE 30.—OUT-PATIENT DENTAL TREATMENT

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Applications received			Cases authorized examination		Cases authorized treatment		Treatment not authorized
	Total	New	Repeat	VA staff	Fee-basis dentists	VA staff	Fee-basis dentists	
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950	800, 295	550, 022	250, 273	374, 852	235, 928	103, 620	371, 573	310, 003
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951	598, 674	364, 136	234, 538	300, 715	184, 116	86, 828	281, 040	242, 329
1950								
July.....	52, 241	33, 059	19, 182	27, 980	14, 827	6, 612	19, 691	22, 065
August.....	53, 633	33, 137	20, 496	29, 794	16, 107	7, 983	21, 658	26, 340
September.....	45, 332	26, 828	18, 504	22, 414	15, 998	6, 953	21, 092	21, 259
October.....	50, 879	31, 300	19, 579	27, 164	19, 500	7, 573	34, 816	22, 598
November.....	49, 104	30, 621	18, 483	25, 286	15, 263	7, 721	25, 747	21, 140
December.....	40, 068	24, 565	15, 503	20, 724	12, 423	6, 560	23, 590	16, 408
1951								
January.....	58, 857	35, 843	23, 014	26, 754	13, 848	8, 813	24, 544	18, 356
February.....	48, 535	29, 529	19, 006	22, 594	11, 389	7, 296	19, 334	16, 642
March.....	55, 437	33, 716	21, 721	25, 453	16, 184	7, 851	24, 853	19, 242
April.....	50, 307	30, 632	19, 675	25, 157	15, 249	7, 890	21, 092	18, 726
May.....	47, 777	27, 773	20, 004	25, 237	19, 529	6, 312	24, 425	20, 773
June.....	46, 504	27, 133	19, 371	22, 158	13, 799	5, 764	19, 598	18, 780

TABLE 31.—OUT-PATIENT DENTAL EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT CASES COMPLETED
Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Examination cases completed			Treatment cases completed		
	Total	By VA staff	By fee-basis dentists	Total	By VA staff	By fee-basis dentists
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950.....	527, 487	322, 732	204, 755	430, 065	87, 088	342, 977
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951.....	424, 807	261, 503	163, 304	348, 392	76, 036	272, 356
1950						
July.....	39, 144	23, 509	15, 635	31, 079	6, 123	24, 956
August.....	41, 266	26, 068	15, 198	35, 471	7, 150	28, 321
September.....	34, 969	20, 948	14, 021	28, 668	6, 881	22, 287
October.....	37, 642	22, 949	14, 693	30, 007	6, 872	23, 135
November.....	37, 926	22, 917	15, 009	28, 634	6, 205	22, 429
December.....	30, 291	18, 794	11, 497	27, 223	5, 664	21, 559
1951						
January.....	36, 589	22, 537	14, 052	32, 762	6, 721	26, 041
February.....	31, 064	19, 479	11, 585	27, 330	5, 908	21, 422
March.....	34, 657	22, 412	12, 245	27, 900	6, 425	21, 475
April.....	34, 157	21, 326	12, 831	26, 066	6, 420	19, 646
May.....	34, 527	21, 079	13, 448	27, 426	6, 590	21, 036
June.....	32, 875	19, 485	13, 090	25, 826	5, 777	20, 049

TABLE 32.—APPLICATIONS FOR DOMICILIARY CARE ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Applica- tions received	Disposition of applications						
		Total	Declared eligible				Declared ineligible	Canceled or with- drawn
			Total	Service- con- nected	Prima facie	Non- service- con- nected		
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950.....	25, 598	29, 023	24, 075	2, 784	3, 380	17, 911	3, 257	1, 691
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951.....	22, 632	26, 058	22, 325	2, 272	1, 880	18, 173	* 2, 469	1, 264
1950								
July.....	2, 013	2, 281	1, 910	173	294	1, 443	254	117
August.....	2, 210	2, 560	2, 141	217	334	1, 590	278	141
September.....	1, 969	2, 250	1, 868	183	335	1, 350	293	89
October.....	1, 994	2, 372	1, 980	199	313	1, 468	274	118
November.....	1, 985	2, 405	2, 093	222	275	1, 596	213	99
December.....	1, 784	2, 042	1, 704	151	191	1, 362	256	82
1951								
January.....	1, 649	1, 900	1, 629	168	5	1, 456	177	94
February.....	1, 480	1, 666	1, 428	147	18	1, 263	130	108
March.....	1, 722	2, 030	1, 763	146	27	1, 590	169	98
April.....	1, 946	2, 160	1, 897	247	26	1, 624	135	128
May.....	1, 794	2, 119	1, 876	192	19	1, 665	148	95
June.....	2, 086	2, 273	2, 036	227	43	1, 766	142	95

¹ Excludes interstation referrals.

* Includes 336 legally ineligible and 2,133 for whom domiciliary care was not indicated.

TABLE 33.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF DOMICILIARY MEMBERS AND MEMBERS REMAINING IN VA DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Years 1937-51

Fiscal year	Admis- sions ¹	Dis- charges ¹	Remain- ing June 30	Month	Admis- sions ¹	Dis- charges ¹	Remain- ing end of month
1951.....	18,837	20,276	16,279	1950			
1950.....	19,926	19,998	16,694				
1949.....	19,961	18,746	16,267	July.....	1,768	1,867	17,008
1948.....	20,355	20,077	14,275	August.....	1,717	1,881	17,048
1947.....	19,823	18,782	13,458	September.....	1,504	1,757	17,066
1946.....	19,153	17,522	11,320	October.....	1,630	1,695	17,158
1945.....	15,145	15,524	8,870	November.....	1,361	1,473	17,258
1944.....	15,095	16,790	8,647	December.....	1,113	1,349	16,693
1943.....	16,578	20,878	9,069				
1942.....	24,019	27,936	11,506	1951			
1941.....	27,927	31,540	13,926				
1940.....	27,462	27,775	16,238	January.....	1,414	1,478	17,148
1939.....	28,184	27,967	15,197	February.....	1,319	1,435	17,007
1938.....	28,191	25,842	14,106	March.....	1,699	1,736	16,828
1937.....	25,763	24,316	11,030	April.....	1,692	1,911	16,563
				May.....	1,761	1,962	16,175
				June.....	1,859	1,732	16,279

¹ Excludes interdomiciliary transfers.

TABLE 34.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF DOMICILIARY MEMBERS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951; BED STATUS AND MEMBERS REMAINING
JUNE 30, 1951

By Period of Service

Location	During fiscal year								On June 30, 1951							
	Admissions ¹			Discharges ¹				Remaining				Bed status				
	Total	World War II veterans	World War I veterans and others	Total	World War II veterans		World War I veterans and others		Total	World War II veterans		World War I veterans and others		Author-ized beds	Un-avail-able beds	Oper-ating beds
					Service-con-nected	Non-ser-vice-con-nected	Service-con-nected	Non-ser-vice-con-nected		Service-con-nected	Non-ser-vice-con-nected	Service-con-nected	Non-ser-vice-con-nected			
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1950-----	19,926	2,474	17,452	19,998	677	1,803	1,906	15,612	16,694	337	957	1,558	13,842	17,948	318	17,630
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1951-----	18,837	2,303	16,534	20,276	700	1,776	1,793	16,007	16,279	342	973	1,580	13,384	17,968	392	17,576
Arizona: Whipple-----	324	50	274	327	20	24	76	207	135	6	11	32	86	146	-----	146
California: Los Angeles-----	2,501	283	2,218	2,969	68	261	155	2,485	2,839	54	158	200	2,427	3,074	-----	3,074
Florida: Bay Pines-----	642	63	579	786	27	50	74	635	712	15	30	48	619	813	84	729
Georgia: Thomasville-----	812	185	627	816	60	134	84	538	498	20	63	45	370	500	-----	500
Iowa: Clinton-----	367	48	319	443	17	35	17	374	463	8	46	18	391	500	-----	500
Kansas: Wadsworth-----	1,120	104	1,016	1,166	22	91	76	977	945	8	63	37	837	1,221	216	1,005
Mississippi: Biloxi-----	878	118	760	903	71	41	281	510	799	28	24	161	586	793	-----	793
New York: Bath-----	1,246	113	1,127	1,316	60	66	211	979	1,358	28	66	211	1,053	1,478	52	1,426
Ohio: Dayton-----	1,817	141	1,676	1,671	23	100	69	1,479	2,043	23	84	97	1,839	2,134	40	2,094
Oregon: Camp White-----	760	128	632	884	63	90	167	564	766	38	75	136	517	814	-----	814
South Dakota: Hot Springs-----	556	54	502	624	10	52	32	530	494	5	42	36	411	548	-----	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home-----	3,687	614	3,073	3,735	111	496	262	2,866	1,580	26	150	78	1,326	1,781	-----	1,781
Texas: Temple-----	505	35	470	674	19	34	70	551	343	11	22	23	287	350	-----	350
Virginia: Keoughthan-----	1,586	201	1,385	1,735	76	144	132	1,383	1,413	34	72	97	1,210	1,621	-----	1,621
West Virginia: Martinsburg-----	645	102	543	681	43	72	36	530	443	10	39	24	370	500	-----	500
Wisconsin: Wood-----	1,388	64	1,324	1,536	10	85	51	1,390	1,434	28	28	337	1,041	1,695	-----	1,695
Members in VA hospitals-----	9	-----	9	10	-----	1	-----	9	14	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes interdomiciliary transfers.

TABLE 35.—ENTERTAINMENT, GROUP RECREATION, AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES
HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Entertainment		Group recreation		Music		
	Number of performances	Patient participations (active)	Number of activity periods	Patient participations	Number of activity periods	Patient participations (active)	Patient participations (passive)
<i>1950</i>							
July.....	(1)	(1)	13, 126	562, 850	(1)	(1)	(1)
August.....	(1)	(1)	13, 302	567, 127	(1)	(1)	(1)
September.....	(1)	(1)	12, 438	559, 332	(1)	(1)	(1)
October.....	2, 286	6, 001	14, 349	545, 025	10, 270	49, 828	139, 438
November.....	2, 246	5, 266	14, 765	566, 381	9, 710	45, 626	161, 592
December.....	3, 305	6, 718	16, 179	678, 569	10, 173	50, 443	253, 047
<i>1951</i>							
January.....	2, 294	5, 423	15, 042	552, 254	10, 506	53, 764	178, 705
February.....	2, 160	6, 800	13, 657	519, 295	10, 163	46, 322	174, 599
March.....	2, 380	8, 046	15, 087	592, 060	10, 774	51, 330	186, 141
April.....	2, 372	9, 900	15, 400	590, 597	10, 958	55, 231	211, 995
May.....	2, 636	9, 472	15, 637	597, 598	11, 758	58, 430	245, 256
June.....	2, 198	6, 906	15, 092	545, 824	10, 909	49, 743	215, 818

NOTE: A participation represents one patient participating one time in one activity period.

¹ Data not required by reporting procedures.

TABLE 36.—MOTION PICTURE ACTIVITIES, HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Number of motion picture showings			Total estimated patient attendance
	Total	35-mm.	16-mm.	
1950				
July	16, 535	2, 530	14, 005	1, 012, 992
August	16, 166	2, 482	13, 684	1, 013, 660
September	16, 000	2, 426	13, 574	989, 847
October	19, 569	2, 565	17, 004	1, 055, 255
November	18, 821	2, 498	16, 323	1, 009, 971
December	17, 616	2, 716	14, 900	1, 051, 881
1951				
January	19, 323	2, 594	16, 729	1, 102, 159
February	18, 418	2, 296	16, 122	1, 015, 880
March	20, 703	2, 625	18, 078	1, 119, 195
April	20, 911	2, 429	18, 482	1, 131, 129
May	22, 703	2, 543	20, 160	1, 128, 844
June	19, 052	2, 559	16, 493	1, 006, 669

TABLE 37.—ADAPTED SPORTS FOR PATIENTS AND MEMBERS AT HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Number of participations		Number of spectator events
	Active ¹	Passive ²	
AVERAGE FOR THE 12 MONTHS.....	364, 493	72, 946	1, 360
<i>1950</i>			
July.....	353, 305	(*)	1, 942
August.....	379, 084	(*)	1, 868
September.....	328, 774	(*)	1, 172
October.....	359, 268	113, 326	2, 062
November.....	360, 271	103, 588	1, 247
December.....	331, 305	59, 379	985
<i>1951</i>			
January.....	370, 502	62, 750	891
February.....	347, 811	61, 798	799
March.....	360, 432	56, 667	1, 130
April.....	374, 090	64, 249	852
May.....	424, 238	71, 084	1, 866
June.....	384, 834	63, 675	1, 511

¹ One active participation represents one patient taking part one time in one adapted sports activity period regardless of the nature of his participation, the amount of time involved, or the number of sports engaged in during the period. Adapted sports conducted in activity periods include modifications of such sports as bowling, calisthenics, baitcasting, golf, softball, swimming, and volleyball.

² One passive participation represents one patient participating one time in one activity period in such activities as sports quiz programs, smokers, prediction contests, and clinics.

³ Data not required by reporting procedures.

TABLE 38.—RADIO ACTIVITIES IN HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Patient participations ¹ (active)	Number hours of live programs ²	Number hours of transcribed programs ²	Number hours of other radio activities
<i>1950</i>				
July ³				
August ³				
September ³				
October.....	6, 763	2, 531	5, 446	3, 241
November.....	5, 452	2, 526	5, 963	3, 254
December.....	6, 296	2, 613	6, 413	3, 468
<i>1951</i>				
January.....	7, 051	3, 422	6, 419	3, 582
February.....	8, 143	2, 720	5, 619	3, 396
March.....	8, 940	3, 206	6, 679	4, 064
April.....	8, 970	4, 392	7, 513	4, 216
May.....	9, 338	3, 173	6, 363	3, 547
June.....	8, 079	3, 248	6, 052	3, 003

¹ A participation represents one patient participating one time in one activity period or broadcast.

² Live and transcribed programs represent the total number of radio broadcasts which originate in hospitals.

³ Data not required by reporting procedures.

TABLE 39.—PATIENT LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Hospitals and domiciliaries			
	Book stock ¹	Circulation ²		Reference questions answered
		Total	Per patient or member	
1950				
July.....	1,080,461	940,917	7.97	5,736
August.....	1,076,763	1,012,998	8.57	5,975
September.....	1,078,011	954,452	8.09	5,967
October.....	1,086,278	1,018,538	8.52	6,001
November.....	1,092,453	1,024,111	8.50	6,248
December.....	1,099,056	943,327	8.09	5,333
1951				
January.....	1,102,829	1,087,065	8.93	6,294
February.....	1,088,678	981,978	8.05	5,983
March.....	1,083,826	1,100,271	9.12	6,476
April.....	1,093,527	1,047,221	8.69	6,516
May.....	1,106,886	1,074,818	9.08	6,547
June.....	1,188,315	1,027,851	8.79	6,685

¹ Books, bound magazines, books and magazines on film.² Books, magazines, books and magazines on film.

TABLE 40.—MEDICAL LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Total ¹				Hospitals and domiciliaries			
	Book stock ²	Circulation ³	Reference questions answered	Inter-library transactions	Book stock ²	Circulation ³	Reference questions answered	Inter-library transactions
<i>1950</i>								
July.....	286,536	51,005	4,483	3,358	242,357	40,463	4,217	3,123
August.....	283,089	53,302	4,848	3,682	243,502	43,681	4,470	3,431
September.....	289,063	53,449	4,983	3,885	244,829	43,389	4,634	3,499
October.....	289,852	57,172	5,453	4,424	246,701	46,741	5,102	3,898
November.....	288,282	55,612	5,526	3,716	248,963	45,527	5,215	3,414
December.....	297,725	50,921	4,378	3,261	254,433	41,155	4,139	2,995
<i>1951</i>								
January.....	298,071	60,195	5,019	4,521	261,134	50,806	4,696	4,112
February.....	303,628	55,004	4,364	4,085	260,003	44,825	4,050	3,595
March.....	303,877	60,497	5,196	4,621	261,439	50,594	4,881	4,162
April.....	309,985	57,685	4,692	4,073	265,491	47,365	4,394	3,598
May.....	310,477	57,573	4,593	3,959	267,018	47,104	4,242	3,531
June.....	312,324	49,759	4,372	3,311	273,756	40,574	4,053	2,988

¹ Library activities in central office, regional offices, hospitals, and domiciliaries.² Books and journal volumes.³ Books and journals.

TABLE 41.—SUMMARY OF VA VOLUNTARY SERVICE ACTIVITIES AT HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Number of volunteers				Number of volunteer hours					
	All	GM&S ²	NP	TB ⁴	Domi- cili- aries ⁵	All	GM&S ²	NP	TB ⁴	Domi- cili- aries ⁵
1950										
July.....	66,684	41,872	18,149	5,355	1,308	321,371	214,653	77,427	25,978	3,313
August.....	62,683	39,708	17,507	4,431	1,037	323,996	217,150	78,741	25,097	3,008
September.....	61,439	39,611	16,652	4,112	1,064	303,079	205,324	71,554	23,383	2,818
October.....	76,291	48,631	21,554	4,754	1,352	377,772	256,037	90,854	27,082	3,799
November.....	80,936	51,249	22,650	5,575	1,462	420,693	283,206	101,207	32,558	3,722
December.....	114,898	76,195	28,278	8,138	2,287	521,112	352,917	116,268	45,381	6,546
1951										
January.....	76,595	49,995	20,372	4,759	1,469	400,675	280,017	88,019	28,312	4,327
February.....	77,832	49,688	21,625	4,950	1,569	372,208	254,364	87,529	25,992	4,327
March.....	84,970	55,860	22,419	5,075	1,616	423,268	295,854	93,995	28,542	4,873
April ²	185,696	112,593	58,099	11,046	3,958	1,322,795	884,982	339,378	82,293	16,147
May ²										
June ²										

¹ Data submitted quarterly subsequent to March 31, 1951.² These data do not represent totals of unduplicated volunteer workers since some volunteers participate in more than one division or section during a tour of volunteer duty. Volunteer hours are unduplicated.³ Includes data for 12 VA domiciliaries operated in conjunction with GM&S hospitals.⁴ Includes data for the one VA domiciliary operated in conjunction with a TB hospital.⁵ Camp White, Oreg.; Clinton, Iowa; Thomasville, Ga.TABLE 42.—SUMMARY OF VA VOLUNTARY SERVICE ACTIVITIES IN SERVICES AND DIVISIONS AT HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Period	Nursing Service		Physical medi- cine and rehabilitation		Social Service		Special Services		Other divisions	
	Volun- teer work- ers	Hours	Volun- teer work- ers ²	Hours	Volun- teer work- ers	Hours	Volun- teer work- ers ²	Hours	Volun- teer work- ers ²	Hours
1950										
July.....	3,981	37,897	2,051	22,035	353	3,237	58,349	244,302	2,002	14,856
August.....	4,039	40,736	1,853	21,879	390	3,184	54,229	243,265	2,156	15,870
September.....	4,187	37,784	1,944	20,414	366	2,821	52,322	226,691	2,665	16,375
October.....	4,688	47,090	2,177	26,632	410	4,340	66,374	282,177	2,719	19,223
November.....	5,489	51,826	2,491	28,429	472	4,567	69,279	310,365	3,416	27,552
December.....	4,861	49,803	2,200	23,942	414	3,602	104,331	420,961	3,169	24,104
1951										
January.....	5,339	57,177	2,550	29,163	435	4,311	65,822	287,294	2,532	24,549
February.....	5,220	52,870	2,383	25,258	392	3,564	67,123	268,527	2,864	23,559
March.....	5,862	62,288	2,519	29,729	416	3,985	73,614	303,817	2,671	26,706
April.....	9,229	200,971	3,961	87,636	679	13,932	171,826	1,020,256	7,942	113,506
May.....										
June.....										

¹ Data submitted quarterly subsequent to March 31, 1951.² Data do not represent unduplicated volunteer workers.

TABLE 43.—LIVING VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION, PENSION, DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, OR RETIREMENT PAY AND DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION BENEFITS AT THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, THE AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THESE BENEFITS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1920-51, AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1919 AND 1951, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified ¹	War of 1812				Mexican War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		Amount	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951-----	\$27, 370, 419, 596.19				\$86, 513, 425.54	\$14, 019, 736.48	\$32, 198, 654.09			\$28, 748, 117.32		\$33, 004, 558.45	
1951-----	2, 373, 577	\$1, 534, 992, 679.19	682, 601	\$500, 995, 286.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	\$12, 541.00
1950-----	2, 368, 238	1, 524, 128, 899.21	658, 123	485, 333, 399.12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	13, 916.00
1949-----	2, 313, 545	1, 433, 980, 610.33	635, 588	457, 302, 501.45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29	16, 967.33
1948-----	2, 315, 039	1, 435, 717, 528.83	603, 286	384, 967, 829.43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36	22, 439.73
1947-----	2, 354, 297	1, 365, 399, 806.42	566, 468	366, 572, 976.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	47	25, 467.07
1946-----	2, 130, 353	910, 324, 987.05	501, 628	305, 363, 150.16	-----	-----	-----	\$160.00	-----	-----	-----	51	26, 825.67
1945-----	1, 144, 088	547, 134, 335.35	369, 498	185, 400, 966.58	-----	-----	1	240.00	-----	-----	-----	55	31, 129.24
1944-----	813, 469	368, 362, 398.58	253, 451	126, 001, 994.85	-----	-----	1	240.00	-----	-----	-----	66	39, 048.33
1943-----	621, 572	329, 574, 732.85	238, 508	112, 785, 587.02	-----	-----	1	240.00	-----	-----	-----	82	49, 324.00
1942-----	623, 659	320, 373, 509.72	236, 035	110, 910, 200.21	-----	-----	1	240.00	-----	-----	-----	95	54, 966.34
1941-----	618, 926	319, 887, 183.46	237, 515	113, 226, 769.30	-----	-----	1	240.00	-----	-----	-----	107	65, 772.33
1940-----	610, 122	314, 434, 413.91	239, 176	114, 704, 050.65	-----	-----	1	240.00	-----	-----	-----	130	84, 613.33
1939-----	602, 757	307, 512, 130.34	239, 674	109, 191, 738.02	-----	-----	1	190.00	-----	-----	-----	168	102, 844.28
1938-----	600, 848	301, 276, 717.25	236, 105	101, 491, 978.72	-----	-----	1	840.00	-----	-----	-----	195	116, 687.99
1937-----	598, 510	299, 659, 837.31	243, 427	96, 370, 214.81	-----	-----	2	840.00	-----	-----	-----	221	132, 776.34
1936-----	600, 562	299, 000, 808.47	251, 470	99, 991, 669.31	-----	-----	2	1, 390.00	-----	-----	-----	247	154, 135.42
1935-----	585, 955	278, 006, 898.15	252, 982	96, 400, 271.42	-----	-----	4	2, 681.00	-----	-----	-----	294	180, 316.20
1934-----	581, 225	227, 797, 923.21	257, 630	93, 578, 863.67	-----	-----	7	3, 222.50	-----	-----	-----	351	198, 558.20
1933-----	997, 918	428, 456, 151.69	272, 749	122, 103, 190.54	-----	-----	7	3, 906.67	-----	-----	² \$85.00	415	285, 133.68
1932-----	994, 351	421, 367, 015.55	283, 695	124, 409, 746.13	-----	-----	7	4, 000.00	-----	-----	² 1, 043.86	478	325, 080.46
1931-----	790, 782	364, 652, 558.50	289, 205	123, 736, 384.42	-----	-----	8	5, 391.00	-----	-----	² 10.00	547	344, 975.00
1930-----	542, 610	290, 474, 801.10	298, 223	127, 958, 007.81	-----	-----	10	5, 703.34	-----	-----	504.00	630	394, 394.21
1929-----	525, 961	287, 065, 745.65	306, 003	131, 754, 896.41	-----	-----	11	7, 201.67	-----	1	2, 239.26	730	470, 454.35
1928-----	516, 566	286, 640, 666.14	317, 798	124, 124, 672.17	-----	-----	14	8, 903.34	-----	4	5, 886.00	845	538, 520.46
1927-----	489, 805	277, 854, 011.13	326, 575	125, 775, 666.43	-----	-----	17	9, 805.66	-----	6	7, 732.39	970	561, 233.84
1926-----	472, 623	247, 259, 215.27	334, 465	125, 022, 272.44	-----	-----	20	7, 400.00	-----	9	12, 045.66	1, 080	422, 747.03
1925-----	456, 530	223, 164, 174.32	333, 609	123, 583, 895.22	-----	-----	21	9, 392.00	-----	17	15, 818.54	1, 257	491, 078.92
1924-----	427, 153	223, 395, 622.00	335, 394	122, 094, 147.01	-----	-----	33	13, 383.00	-----	31	29, 347.47	1, 437	551, 253.55
1923-----	436, 776	255, 724, 424.72	341, 404	132, 882, 345.08	-----	-----	40	18, 010.00	-----	49	47, 981.33	1, 636	669, 866.44
1922-----	430, 942	253, 423, 940.08	341, 437	123, 734, 185.74	-----	-----	49	19, 957.00	-----	73	59, 814.62	1, 878	716, 098.63
1921-----	422, 691	³ 253, 258, 718.55	345, 881	126, 767, 155.55	4, 978.13	-----	64	24, 160.21	-----	109	74, 546.06	2, 135	813, 478.58
1920-----	419, 627	201, 186, 125.16	349, 916	115, 231, 904.41	-----	-----	71	21, 145.03	-----	148	62, 665.46	2, 423	614, 017.12
1919 and prior years-----	\$5, 629, 163, 110.31				\$86, 508, 447.41	\$14, 019, 736.48	\$32, 029, 531.67			\$28, 428, 397.67		\$24, 477, 897.38	

¹ Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.² Accrued disability payments.³ Includes unclassified amount.

TABLE 43.—LIVING VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION, PENSION, DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, OR RETIREMENT PAY, ETC.—CON.

Fiscal year	Indian Wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$58,062,212.99		\$48,521,236.47		\$8,169,506,110.43				\$2,481,734,700.31		\$619,675,941.51	
1951.....	376	\$496,334.20	1,636	\$968,014.65	6	\$14,175.50	10,260	\$6,915,785.74	85,246	\$100,750,070.25	80,448	\$48,873,916.66
1950.....	530	599,719.59	1,799	1,054,449.29	15	24,045.64	11,132	6,798,518.03	91,984	107,731,178.08	79,624	48,426,673.81
1949.....	623	706,552.24	1,977	1,145,995.76	26	49,374.69	13,430	7,839,018.91	99,527	114,820,995.07	78,636	47,762,060.69
1948.....	710	757,443.65	2,090	1,135,869.08	49	94,490.63	16,323	8,924,774.63	106,698	126,906,930.64	77,336	38,190,877.88
1947.....	841	781,445.57	2,289	1,147,040.85	91	124,841.17	18,715	8,910,197.27	114,590	108,351,317.77	75,070	36,778,482.65
1946.....	971	856,148.74	2,496	1,233,661.57	154	203,041.19	21,504	10,213,875.54	121,572	107,734,893.98	73,037	31,606,985.68
1945.....	1,115	955,573.20	2,673	1,305,867.10	229	328,846.77	24,521	11,544,251.06	128,104	111,313,837.15	71,955	31,483,634.89
1944.....	1,278	994,654.96	2,885	1,234,566.33	383	546,898.88	27,650	13,348,325.51	133,408	100,595,494.34	67,059	24,460,404.35
1943.....	1,475	1,156,235.90	3,319	1,252,618.21	625	870,564.63	32,552	15,682,850.46	140,093	99,457,260.43	64,391	23,531,288.05
1942.....	1,713	1,332,595.20	3,676	1,330,940.07	975	1,340,514.75	37,714	18,184,938.41	145,886	102,692,905.36	62,947	22,981,247.54
1941.....	1,955	1,504,114.43	3,836	1,404,348.46	1,560	2,049,976.78	43,313	21,123,490.17	153,072	105,273,998.31	60,555	22,083,084.89
1940.....	2,216	1,694,482.65	4,055	1,483,472.19	2,381	3,158,998.10	50,141	24,631,254.83	159,230	106,203,201.30	57,720	21,224,174.53
1939.....	2,525	1,854,131.99	4,251	1,564,663.34	3,516	4,622,304.21	57,915	28,556,447.43	165,710	105,065,718.76	55,882	20,232,011.22
1938.....	2,814	1,889,161.99	4,426	1,628,059.30	5,048	6,448,253.46	66,873	32,784,881.19	170,755	98,850,424.84	53,345	19,332,593.40
1937.....	3,119	1,811,536.67	4,590	1,681,906.66	7,031	8,967,519.20	76,131	37,628,438.76	173,361	96,618,456.10	50,292	18,305,668.73
1936.....	3,513	2,019,230.01	4,648	1,730,297.99	9,664	12,298,487.29	87,543	43,338,321.98	179,169	91,872,486.05	48,272	16,711,619.06
1935.....	3,899	2,138,494.97	4,745	1,714,071.03	13,273	16,144,255.36	100,290	47,385,327.36	164,502	66,252,826.14	39,045	11,500,469.06
1934.....	4,370	2,178,191.07	4,606	1,537,856.10	18,455	20,051,397.35	112,577	49,763,325.78	165,231	47,933,272.10	35,022	7,680,839.78
1933.....	4,774	2,908,111.40	4,446	1,807,596.17	23,877	31,300,417.78	125,638	66,972,158.65	194,473	109,016,660.00	38,797	16,288,992.48
1932.....	5,102	2,867,166.98	4,453	1,708,423.07	31,090	37,958,493.14	139,924	69,907,267.74	197,073	99,118,249.74	36,802	14,640,207.69
1931.....	5,360	2,884,716.78	4,302	1,650,201.69	39,449	45,952,130.16	153,437	76,041,620.30	193,792	88,997,801.76	33,437	13,258,678.20
1930.....	5,454	2,942,208.17	4,191	1,612,907.05	49,018	46,086,774.40	167,674	79,698,159.03	186,811	71,369,072.55	30,919	12,381,648.69
1929.....	5,574	2,929,346.20	4,000	1,522,188.52	58,984	57,119,891.76	181,235	86,474,399.92	179,218	65,461,824.31	28,643	11,383,879.97
1928.....	5,267	2,618,189.84	3,604	1,338,753.96	74,972	69,710,306.28	197,934	79,958,669.91	165,075	60,468,722.71	26,195	10,615,696.56
1927.....	3,915	1,356,291.82	3,100	657,474.60	90,049	81,665,502.37	212,642	84,827,706.21	139,091	47,716,422.69	23,547	9,516,405.61
1926.....	3,821	1,309,510.41	3,081	590,675.53	106,844	85,735,598.99	226,650	85,870,024.28	122,388	24,233,115.04	20,811	5,990,103.63
1925.....	3,924	1,351,707.92	3,034	607,402.11	126,626	95,455,326.21	241,193	90,753,068.15	101,871	19,728,876.36	18,363	5,369,624.53
1924.....	3,893	1,350,004.25	2,937	569,219.40	146,815	107,377,798.96	253,136	95,622,156.20	85,038	16,118,266.93	16,104	5,021,566.92
1923.....	3,923	1,340,124.36	2,828	567,252.69	168,623	130,616,234.36	264,580	108,308,697.58	68,393	14,083,567.00	13,167	3,803,254.28
1922.....	3,867	1,276,274.80	2,748	520,034.94	193,881	133,105,620.62	272,194	103,045,628.70	45,955	9,698,181.14	9,198	1,941,159.59
1921.....	3,784	1,094,925.24	2,569	470,937.17	218,877	141,413,238.45	281,225	105,171,403.19	31,066	4,424,397.09	8,216	1,747,172.73
1920.....	3,745	1,209,715.83	2,483	536,583.14	243,629	112,335,359.85	290,100	90,250,946.19	23,144	3,023,119.18	7,288	1,600,979.50
1919 and prior years...	\$6,897,871.96		\$9,807,878.45		\$5,299,859,509.39				\$50,261,127.54		\$14,950,538.17	

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans					
					Total		Service-connected ⁴		Emergency officers' retirement ⁵	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$389,668,379.07		\$132,248,327.03		\$6,480,876,144.78		\$5,154,793,960.49		\$116,056,615.24	
1951.....	58,748	\$36,718,259.91	22,622	\$19,021,259.16	562,288	\$438,830,390.75	282,082	\$228,550,644.83	1,921	\$4,052,616.38
1950.....	53,765	34,689,279.27	17,470	14,347,700.20	520,925	396,625,410.22	293,276	224,614,786.56	2,174	4,319,099.44
1949.....	48,178	28,565,746.18	15,163	11,196,340.38	479,446	346,493,151.40	304,258	216,044,659.51	2,232	4,427,350.02
1948.....	43,438	23,378,857.17	13,513	6,226,600.80	449,609	317,396,869.46	313,828	211,458,862.16	2,298	4,580,050.71
1947.....	42,953	22,567,016.71	13,263	6,588,507.07	437,155	294,128,278.22	320,352	206,594,841.08	2,374	4,688,045.58
1946.....	43,717	17,998,285.73	13,813	6,062,531.65	422,429	233,668,138.85	324,758	172,551,841.09	2,437	3,976,921.55
1945.....	42,925	18,737,740.79	13,666	6,162,021.55	425,589	237,495,504.53	332,628	180,349,901.86	2,484	4,084,049.12
1944.....	42,895	16,902,171.97	13,692	6,304,661.54	425,543	204,665,803.28	337,311	162,466,628.74	2,532	4,202,834.33
1943.....	43,197	17,162,826.52	13,661	5,649,537.27	428,964	208,107,227.65	341,505	165,865,297.31	2,581	4,362,639.47
1942.....	41,583	15,623,585.08	11,929	3,670,338.41	432,409	199,371,996.01	348,103	168,362,812.92	2,646	4,405,889.98
1941.....	37,520	14,382,840.09	10,860	3,286,452.75	424,819	196,676,253.85	349,724	169,142,735.47	2,617	4,114,971.80
1940.....	36,051	12,728,872.47	10,126	3,082,893.78	410,244	190,648,859.39	348,164	168,387,884.83	1,784	2,936,259.11
1939.....	34,185	8,929,468.26	9,415	2,910,175.04	396,821	187,040,507.12	342,072	166,948,863.01	1,813	2,991,326.30
1938.....	33,062	8,868,785.83	8,725	2,645,831.53	389,169	185,220,091.13	340,590	166,875,363.36	1,831	3,117,229.96
1937.....	33,036	8,947,027.17	8,109	2,467,076.75	379,963	183,315,298.17	336,528	166,417,619.36	1,841	3,138,955.75
1936.....	31,192	7,434,834.45	7,505	2,275,630.66	377,024	185,375,770.67	337,767	169,382,036.92	1,811	3,283,359.64
1935.....	32,124	7,341,495.86	7,240	1,896,103.96	372,157	186,129,825.82	336,876	171,877,328.10	1,677	2,709,127.88
1934.....	29,484	6,223,411.08	5,838	1,609,189.39	363,685	151,411,651.61	332,216	139,445,822.97	1,566	2,181,249.52
1933.....	19,559	5,241,451.38	4,807	1,159,026.68	755,235	279,989,426.13	336,746	184,833,898.69	6,007	9,968,980.32
1932.....	18,391	4,860,875.59	4,571	1,105,643.84	742,695	276,561,186.24	328,696	189,549,809.30	6,415	11,553,143.57
1931.....	16,920	4,279,663.04	4,128	989,895.37	535,261	222,538,236.76	299,329	181,911,075.67	6,364	10,937,594.04
1930.....	15,661	3,802,089.76	3,830	894,741.62	285,666	166,274,152.22	279,583	155,044,890.21	6,083	11,229,262.01
1929.....	14,758	3,655,087.62	3,699	847,588.90	266,426	157,897,356.50	262,183	153,101,697.74	4,243	4,795,658.76
1928.....	13,665	3,255,566.50	3,555	840,196.73	257,583	150,991,994.81	257,583	150,991,994.81	-----	-----
1927.....	13,085	2,958,571.78	3,455	859,498.44	243,659	144,149,490.08	243,659	144,149,490.08	-----	-----
1926.....	13,028	2,713,805.36	3,923	941,993.96	226,533	133,255,139.81	226,533	133,255,139.81	-----	-----
1925.....	12,399	2,471,169.57	3,762	879,115.09	211,693	104,141,275.72	211,693	104,141,275.72	-----	-----
1924.....	12,283	2,417,027.52	3,754	904,151.70	179,093	96,103,147.27	179,093	96,103,147.27	-----	-----
1923.....	12,641	2,569,043.11	3,790	963,552.60	183,147	107,067,474.56	183,147	107,067,474.56	-----	-----
1922.....	13,081	2,485,436.80	4,002	915,735.67	174,085	106,798,612.10	174,085	106,798,612.10	-----	-----
1921.....	13,832	2,501,808.01	4,081	954,383.44	155,023	103,744,827.57	155,023	103,744,827.57	-----	-----
1920.....	14,477	2,522,774.08	4,554	1,081,264.52	134,484	82,032,490.76	134,484	82,032,490.76	-----	-----
1919 and prior years.....	\$36,733,504.41		\$13,508,686.58		\$6,730,306.12		\$6,730,306.12		-----	

⁴ Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.⁵ Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

TABLE 43.—LIVING VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION, PENSION, DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, OR RETIREMENT PAY, ETC.—CON.

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Con.		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected ⁶		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$1, 210, 025, 569.05		\$1, 949, 859, 214.14		\$1, 254, 492, 333.39		\$695, 366, 880.75	
1951.....	278, 285	\$206, 227, 129.54	296, 698	\$180, 336, 236.17	63, 633	\$55, 138, 593.10	233, 065	\$125, 197, 643.07
1950.....	225, 475	167, 691, 524.22	284, 110	175, 968, 954.59	65, 758	57, 032, 465.78	218, 352	118, 936, 518.81
1949.....	172, 956	126, 021, 141.87	268, 946	167, 395, 219.22	68, 809	57, 490, 932.04	200, 137	109, 904, 287.18
1948.....	133, 483	101, 357, 956.59	252, 626	154, 555, 088.44	74, 400	53, 117, 951.58	178, 226	101, 437, 136.86
1947.....	114, 429	82, 845, 391.56	231, 477	142, 537, 034.36	76, 760	52, 671, 728.19	154, 717	89, 865, 306.17
1946.....	95, 234	57, 139, 376.21	209, 789	111, 842, 051.44	81, 091	47, 661, 164.16	128, 698	64, 180, 887.28
1945.....	90, 477	53, 061, 553.55	162, 000	74, 748, 817.78	84, 416	50, 019, 402.78	77, 584	24, 729, 415.00
1944.....	85, 700	37, 996, 340.21	114, 263	63, 603, 696.16	87, 566	52, 316, 597.13	26, 697	11, 287, 099.03
1943.....	84, 878	37, 879, 290.87	116, 366	62, 849, 465.10	89, 925	51, 660, 113.69	26, 441	11, 189, 351.41
1942.....	81, 660	26, 603, 293.11	118, 520	64, 498, 654.54	94, 171	53, 817, 353.17	24, 349	10, 681, 301.37
1941.....	72, 478	23, 418, 546.58	118, 843	65, 263, 380.70	96, 833	55, 458, 891.49	22, 010	9, 804, 489.21
1940.....	60, 296	19, 324, 715.45	117, 003	64, 197, 401.99	99, 479	56, 799, 064.01	17, 524	7, 398, 337.98
1939.....	52, 936	17, 100, 317.81	112, 042	55, 825, 406.71	99, 822	51, 436, 165.79	12, 220	4, 389, 240.92
1938.....	46, 748	15, 227, 497.81	102, 540	44, 983, 085.22	⁷ 95, 118	42, 359, 416.32	7, 422	2, 623, 668.90
1937.....	41, 594	13, 758, 823.06	104, 082	36, 153, 507.57	99, 032	34, 301, 524.70	5, 050	1, 851, 982.87
1936.....	37, 446	12, 710, 374.11	102, 653	35, 780, 274.20	99, 659	34, 542, 723.57	2, 994	1, 237, 550.63
1935.....	33, 604	11, 543, 369.84	101, 364	33, 721, 302.81	99, 394	33, 068, 638.75	1, 970	552, 664.06
1934.....	29, 903	9, 784, 579.12	99, 229	32, 785, 871.92	99, 229	32, 785, 871.92	.....	.....
1933.....	412, 482	85, 186, 547.12	98, 639	35, 586, 376.21	98, 639	35, 586, 376.21	.....	.....
1932.....	407, 584	75, 458, 233.37	97, 460	36, 719, 123.33	97, 460	36, 719, 123.33	.....	.....
1931.....	229, 568	29, 689, 567.05	93, 346	31, 445, 622.86	93, 346	31, 445, 622.86	.....	.....
1930.....	.....	.....	90, 969	32, 970, 453.87	90, 969	32, 970, 453.87	.....	.....
1929.....	.....	.....	87, 685	31, 049, 183.08	87, 685	31, 049, 183.08	.....	.....
1928.....	.....	.....	85, 651	30, 823, 931.21	85, 651	30, 823, 931.21	.....	.....
1927.....	.....	.....	82, 844	29, 343, 542.07	82, 844	29, 343, 542.07	.....	.....
1926.....	.....	.....	78, 900	31, 199, 328.01	78, 900	31, 199, 328.01	.....	.....
1925.....	.....	.....	65, 979	25, 474, 214.42	65, 979	25, 474, 214.42	.....	.....
1924.....	.....	.....	57, 993	19, 412, 416.24	57, 993	19, 412, 416.24	.....	.....
1923.....	.....	.....	55, 363	18, 551, 711.49	55, 363	18, 551, 711.49	.....	.....
1922.....	.....	.....	51, 368	16, 575, 576.21	51, 368	16, 575, 576.21	.....	.....
1921.....	.....	.....	47, 591	17, 585, 620.23	47, 591	17, 585, 620.23	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	.....	42, 997	21, 126, 958.91	42, 997	21, 126, 958.91	.....	.....
1919 and prior years.....	.....	.....	\$4, 949, 677.08		\$4, 949, 677.08		.....

⁶ Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934.⁷ Adjusted.

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ⁸		Reserve officers' retirement ⁹		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$5,568,261,978.16		\$5,182,078,388.93		\$325,540,415.36		\$60,643,173.87	
1951.....	1,666,694	958,170,859.08	1,636,731	935,753,061.08	¹⁰ 5	*44,002.59	29,958	22,461,800.59
1950.....	1,701,019	984,459,266.41	1,643,239	891,105,771.82	30,734	74,411,125.32	27,046	18,942,369.27
1949.....	1,685,745	943,344,790.75	1,638,534	858,058,349.13	30,399	74,120,991.09	16,812	11,165,450.53
1948.....	1,714,535	967,182,937.28	1,676,634	890,424,586.28	29,868	71,634,916.70	8,033	5,123,434.30
1947.....	1,758,667	939,446,906.98	1,728,516	877,645,789.14	26,604	59,723,794.57	3,547	2,077,323.27
1946.....	1,541,510	549,864,478.56	1,519,013	515,411,505.00	21,034	33,733,024.52	1,463	719,949.04
1945.....	546,126	178,302,832.91	536,541	167,975,339.72	9,042	10,174,646.32	543	152,846.87
1944.....	209,962	44,657,375.15	208,519	43,102,931.69	1,443	1,554,443.46	-----	-----
1943.....	7,218	2,820,617.72	7,037	2,589,141.75	181	231,475.97	-----	-----
1942.....	93	11,913.32	93	11,913.32	-----	-----	-----	-----

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued							
	Deceased veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ⁸		Non-service-connected			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$1,277,203,989.67		\$1,255,057,373.43		\$22,146,616.24			
1951.....	270,146	\$244,563,252.58	256,291	\$236,810,732.48	13,855	\$7,752,520.10		
1950.....	263,964	238,723,157.20	253,038	232,653,138.97	10,926	6,070,018.23		
1949.....	257,407	221,946,899.16	249,539	217,722,212.83	7,868	4,224,686.33		
1948.....	241,362	175,912,178.87	236,514	173,510,268.05	4,848	2,401,910.82		
1947.....	225,607	170,586,246.83	223,554	169,320,694.56	2,053	1,265,552.27		
1946.....	180,938	144,377,058.61	180,213	144,011,548.78	725	365,509.83		
1945.....	94,627	60,125,004.96	94,463	60,058,586.30	164	66,418.66		
1944.....	27,835	17,011,052.63	27,835	17,011,052.63	-----	-----		
1943.....	8,136	3,770,263.93	8,136	3,770,263.93	-----	-----		
1942.....	1,153	188,874.90	1,153	188,874.90	-----	-----		

⁸ Includes Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301, 79th Congress).

⁹ Reserve officers included with Regular Establishment living veterans prior to fiscal year 1943.

¹⁰ Responsibility for payment of retirement benefits to reserve officers except those paid

under Public Law 262, 77th Congress, was transferred, effective July 1, 1950, to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

*Credit.

TABLE 43.—LIVING VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION, PENSION, DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, OR RETIREMENT PAY, ETC.—CON.

Fiscal year	Public Law 28, 82d Congress					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$12,589.50		\$12,459.50		\$100.00	
1951.....	219	\$12,589.50	213	\$12,489.50	6	\$100.00

Fiscal year	Public Law 28, 82d Congress					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$304,280.25		\$304,280.25		-----	
1951.....	769	\$304,280.25	764	\$304,280.25	5	-----

NOTE.—Amounts expended on Public Law 28, 82d Congress, cases do not include payments on all cases awarded as of June 30, 1951.

TABLE 44.—AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF COMPENSATION, PENSION, DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, OR RETIREMENT PAY FOR ALL WARS AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT

As of the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1920–51

Fiscal year	Average for all wars and Regular Establishment veterans			War of 1812 veterans	Mexican War veterans			Indian Wars veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased		Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1951.....	\$658.17	\$633.99	\$742.27	-----	\$541.09	-----	\$541.09	\$661.57	\$1,139.11	\$551.82
1950.....	668.75	646.08	750.34	-----	536.00	-----	536.00	681.88	1,136.02	548.09
1949.....	630.63	597.09	752.70	-----	547.03	-----	547.03	677.55	1,087.40	548.39
1948.....	593.64	572.75	673.81	-----	557.33	-----	557.33	679.61	1,072.97	545.98
1947.....	584.82	561.03	683.68	-----	572.43	-----	572.43	568.26	865.63	459.00
1946.....	504.25	487.71	574.53	-----	574.59	-----	574.59	570.69	860.61	457.90
1945.....	547.93	546.35	552.85	\$240.00	576.44	-----	576.44	570.16	843.37	456.19
1944.....	534.57	542.78	508.20	240.00	573.09	-----	573.09	560.48	805.30	452.03
1943.....	505.81	520.64	467.14	240.00	578.34	-----	578.34	479.45	751.58	358.51
1942.....	504.00	520.67	459.97	240.00	576.25	-----	576.25	482.27	748.48	358.21
1941.....	496.50	509.45	462.77	240.00	578.92	-----	578.92	488.92	745.44	358.18
1940.....	498.04	510.27	466.84	240.00	579.88	-----	579.88	491.72	736.38	358.01
1939.....	489.39	503.35	454.28	240.00	578.71	-----	578.71	495.29	726.36	357.94
1938.....	476.66	496.20	426.94	240.00	577.48	-----	577.48	484.63	683.83	357.98
1937.....	460.33	489.79	387.88	420.00	578.50	-----	578.50	427.53	529.94	357.95
1936.....	456.76	483.61	392.62	420.00	576.39	-----	576.39	430.65	526.94	357.95
1935.....	428.32	448.10	382.52	510.00	579.35	-----	579.35	434.98	528.81	357.88
1934.....	431.60	452.41	384.66	514.29	581.40	-----	581.40	443.45	534.07	357.48
1933.....	400.48	400.15	401.69	514.29	582.07	-----	582.07	448.73	533.45	357.76
1932.....	407.51	408.54	403.90	514.29	583.68	-----	583.68	450.12	529.70	358.95
1931.....	440.61	451.27	411.45	525.00	580.69	-----	580.69	447.79	519.35	358.62
1930.....	475.08	513.94	404.37	540.00	586.32	-----	586.32	446.22	513.16	359.10
1929.....	473.97	512.94	407.00	567.27	587.49	\$864.00	587.11	444.58	505.76	359.32
1928.....	465.53	516.92	382.00	574.29	590.02	972.00	588.21	439.95	496.20	357.74
1927.....	466.67	531.77	369.04	578.82	590.61	1,008.00	588.02	424.72	479.37	357.70
1926.....	432.12	489.58	350.93	360.00	362.56	805.33	358.87	200.86	242.89	148.73
1925.....	407.51	454.07	343.79	360.00	363.27	708.71	358.60	202.28	243.23	149.32
1924.....	411.23	464.01	344.01	353.45	365.26	719.23	357.62	201.79	241.70	148.89
1923.....	419.45	479.01	343.24	354.60	368.37	729.31	357.56	203.36	242.12	149.59
1922.....	431.35	499.21	345.71	355.59	370.59	712.44	357.30	202.72	241.06	148.79
1921.....	436.41	509.49	347.11	356.63	373.37	692.36	357.09	203.71	240.99	148.80
1920.....	357.56	421.93	280.36	232.73	240.29	414.36	229.66	203.49	239.72	148.84

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1951.....	\$549.00	\$1,440.00	\$548.48	\$558.36	\$1,109.31	\$592.45	\$691.79	\$624.76	\$865.85
1950.....	539.29	1,392.00	538.14	867.67	1,105.51	592.92	672.80	630.84	801.94
1949.....	541.44	1,398.46	539.78	876.75	1,099.99	594.20	635.76	598.89	752.88
1948.....	537.46	1,415.51	534.83	883.80	1,094.43	593.19	620.58	535.38	473.04
1947.....	454.89	1,180.22	451.36	739.16	898.27	496.28	522.86	536.63	478.28
1946.....	465.54	1,186.36	451.31	711.89	875.18	440.08	432.07	424.10	459.78
1945.....	458.55	1,188.21	451.73	707.14	861.21	432.84	436.84	430.42	457.01
1944.....	461.55	1,184.33	451.53	696.12	845.09	399.76	400.59	382.95	455.85
1943.....	466.10	1,179.30	452.41	591.74	895.26	366.50	392.53	384.40	418.24
1942.....	472.18	1,176.27	453.98	591.25	887.21	367.32	367.41	384.47	308.47
1941.....	479.77	1,159.12	455.30	587.47	865.67	366.46	366.46	385.16	301.84
1940.....	488.82	1,161.65	456.87	581.59	869.52	366.59	361.53	377.76	303.72
1939.....	498.44	1,163.58	458.06	565.42	832.11	367.66	272.07	262.94	305.76
1938.....	506.56	1,136.42	459.01	533.09	854.52	368.48	271.93	264.86	298.73
1937.....	517.18	1,129.54	460.63	509.39	840.37	369.96	272.50	265.99	299.00
1936.....	520.13	1,046.73	462.00	490.51	823.24	370.52	240.73	227.53	295.58
1935.....	532.60	1,060.37	462.75	368.06	837.52	386.10	233.82	223.51	279.53
1934.....	551.07	1,078.10	464.68	371.18	839.51	384.69	226.43	219.76	260.11
1933.....	566.57	1,086.64	467.73	499.41	823.02	381.03	230.00	235.84	206.25
1932.....	581.43	1,087.05	469.09	492.15	816.28	382.94	236.42	241.41	216.32
1931.....	593.69	1,076.24	469.63	460.48	847.33	385.98	233.64	236.82	220.92
1930.....	542.39	851.90	451.91	388.59	838.61	388.50	231.92	235.09	218.98
1929.....	550.35	850.25	451.10	375.69	837.27	390.86	219.42	218.49	223.11
1928.....	527.56	847.48	406.38	361.90	836.86	393.67	222.23	223.64	216.85
1927.....	522.75	846.63	385.60	351.20	843.72	395.40	186.03	200.34	131.86
1926.....	484.01	745.47	360.76	343.04	833.57	398.71	203.42	198.07	221.16
1925.....	476.85	698.75	360.36	205.81	192.78	278.11	197.82	191.55	218.51
1924.....	476.35	675.89	360.61	202.13	187.24	280.76	193.70	186.68	216.65
1923.....	476.78	666.99	359.38	191.38	181.00	245.28	116.46	217.58	212.71
1922.....	480.06	647.94	360.48	178.93	177.26	187.22	189.24	179.49	221.08
1921.....	477.74	627.97	360.81	164.34	158.89	184.96	183.50	175.11	211.93
1920.....	358.77	451.77	280.67	142.01	131.63	174.98	180.55	173.18	203.99

† Includes average annual value for reserve officers, retirement for 1942.

TABLE 44.—AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF COMPENSATION, PENSION, DISABILITY ALLOWANCE, OR RETIREMENT PAY FOR ALL WARS AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected ¹	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement ²	Total	Service-connected ²	Non-service-connected
1951.....	\$717.29	\$777.84	\$798.17	\$748.94	\$1,979.22	\$602.55	\$862.67	\$531.53
1950.....	719.12	776.98	790.36	748.03	1,975.31	613.04	863.24	537.68
1949.....	690.33	727.84	706.48	749.30	1,977.34	623.44	854.32	544.07
1948.....	662.71	695.86	663.24	750.41	1,982.61	603.71	714.24	557.57
1947.....	663.85	687.51	657.62	744.37	1,980.48	619.17	710.85	573.68
1946.....	541.29	549.69	538.93	558.64	1,633.67	524.39	596.39	479.03
1945.....	545.42	545.07	535.13	551.63	1,636.72	546.35	597.31	490.91
1944.....	545.66	543.42	535.71	541.50	1,636.55	553.99	598.80	407.03
1943.....	486.77	475.65	478.29	429.54	1,642.57	527.76	562.45	409.76
1942.....	486.71	474.82	477.40	425.93	1,645.31	530.07	559.65	415.66
1941.....	473.78	457.22	476.56	321.12	1,642.22	532.95	558.41	420.94
1940.....	476.59	458.98	477.23	318.88	1,632.14	538.33	557.91	427.17
1939.....	473.70	463.02	479.18	318.55	1,632.58	511.52	531.22	350.56
1938.....	463.81	467.44	481.39	319.95	1,637.19	450.04	457.42	355.48
1937.....	444.12	469.58	481.64	320.21	1,640.91	351.17	351.08	352.99
1936.....	445.69	471.13	481.69	319.44	1,638.41	352.19	352.06	356.55
1935.....	445.17	471.58	481.43	315.16	1,627.64	348.20	347.99	359.20
1934.....	439.24	467.12	476.08	307.32	1,617.42	337.04	337.04	-----
1933.....	348.63	350.22	524.39	189.05	1,653.60	336.45	336.45	-----
1932.....	352.64	354.86	529.40	193.19	1,683.31	335.75	335.75	-----
1931.....	393.15	403.32	532.56	199.29	1,686.91	334.83	334.83	-----
1930.....	499.48	553.21	528.65	-----	1,682.13	330.76	330.76	-----
1929.....	493.45	547.40	528.94	-----	1,688.42	329.54	329.54	-----
1928.....	486.52	539.26	539.26	-----	-----	327.90	327.90	-----
1927.....	486.94	541.38	541.38	-----	-----	326.82	326.82	-----
1926.....	435.40	474.08	474.08	-----	-----	324.23	324.23	-----
1925.....	420.55	452.72	452.72	-----	-----	317.30	317.30	-----
1924.....	411.63	445.53	445.53	-----	-----	306.93	306.93	-----
1923.....	413.78	445.81	445.81	-----	-----	307.84	307.84	-----
1922.....	418.02	448.22	448.22	-----	-----	315.65	315.65	-----
1921.....	417.53	448.72	448.72	-----	-----	315.94	315.94	-----
1920.....	417.00	449.19	449.19	-----	-----	316.33	316.33	-----

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement ⁴	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1951.....	\$613.77	\$561.28	\$558.36	\$720.66	\$2,359.20	\$937.57	\$958.08	\$558.13
1950.....	631.31	581.46	545.09	720.39	2,404.05	952.53	969.22	566.14
1949.....	585.46	529.96	493.29	720.31	2,401.66	948.86	960.68	574.15
1948.....	544.02	508.72	474.02	720.20	2,399.59	794.79	799.16	581.15
1947.....	546.45	508.04	479.19	720.24	2,354.17	845.88	848.18	595.91
1946.....	470.06	441.66	420.12	589.25	1,987.31	711.94	712.79	499.48
1945.....	513.66	481.72	456.83	378.83	1,964.95	697.98	698.32	498.80
1944.....	413.21	379.27	368.09	-----	1,995.19	669.24	669.24	-----
1943.....	550.82	516.81	477.14	-----	2,058.96	580.99	580.99	-----
1942.....	401.78	527.74	527.74	-----	-----	391.62	391.62	-----

Fiscal year	Public Law 28, 82d Cong.						
	Total	Living veterans			Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1951.....	\$1, 101. 89	\$1, 177. 32	\$1, 190. 20	\$720. 00	\$1, 080. 41	\$1, 084. 43	\$465. 60

¹ Includes average annual value for cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.

² Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

⁴ Reserve officers' retirement included with Regular Establishment living veterans for 1942.

TABLE 45.—LIVING VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION, PENSION, OR RETIREMENT PAY AND DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION UNDER PUBLIC ACTS OR SPECIAL ACTS, AND THE AGGREGATE ANNUAL VALUE OF THESE BENEFITS

As of June 30, 1951

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
TOTAL	3,056,178	\$2,011,496,160	3,054,781	\$2,011,107,120	1,397	\$389,040
Living veterans.....	2,373,577	1,504,819,656	2,373,135	1,504,729,980	442	89,676
Deceased veterans.....	682,601	506,676,504	681,646	506,377,140	955	299,364
World War II	1,936,840	1,188,766,596	1,936,840	1,188,766,596	-----	-----
Living veterans.....	1,666,694	935,486,400	1,666,694	935,486,400	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	1,636,731	913,885,116	1,636,731	913,885,116	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	29,958	21,589,488	29,958	21,589,488	-----	-----
Reserve officers' retirement (Public Law 262, 77th Congress).....	5	11,796	5	11,796	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	270,146	253,280,196	270,146	253,280,196	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	256,291	245,547,276	256,291	245,547,276	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	13,855	7,732,920	13,855	7,732,920	-----	-----
World War I	858,986	616,145,892	858,984	616,143,876	2	2,016
Living veterans.....	562,288	437,371,164	562,286	437,369,148	2	2,016
Service-connected and special act cases.....	282,082	225,149,244	282,080	225,147,228	2	2,016
Non-service-connected.....	278,285	208,419,840	278,285	208,419,840	-----	-----
Emergency officers' retire- ment.....	1,913	3,786,552	1,913	3,786,552	-----	-----
Provisional, probationary, or temporary officers' retire- ment.....	8	15,528	8	15,528	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	296,698	178,774,728	296,698	178,774,728	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	63,633	54,894,156	63,633	54,894,156	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	233,065	123,880,572	233,065	123,880,572	-----	-----
Regular Establishment	81,370	56,290,824	80,835	56,161,068	535	129,756
Living veterans.....	58,748	36,703,464	58,337	36,621,288	411	82,176
Deceased veterans.....	22,622	19,587,360	22,498	19,539,780	124	47,580
Public Law 28, 82d Congress	988	1,088,664	988	1,088,664	-----	-----
Living veterans.....	219	257,832	219	257,832	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	213	253,512	213	253,512	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	6	4,320	6	4,320	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	769	830,832	769	830,832	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	764	828,504	764	828,504	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	5	2,328	5	2,328	-----	-----
Spanish-American War	165,694	142,225,128	165,601	142,202,280	93	22,848
Living veterans.....	85,246	94,563,852	85,222	94,559,184	24	4,668
Service-connected and special act cases.....	573	1,036,620	549	1,031,952	24	4,668
Non-service-connected.....	84,673	93,527,232	84,673	93,527,232	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	80,448	47,661,276	80,379	47,643,096	69	18,180
Service-connected and special act cases.....	1,282	1,115,700	1,213	1,097,520	69	18,180
Non-service-connected.....	79,166	46,545,576	79,166	46,545,576	-----	-----
Civil War	10,266	5,636,076	9,528	5,408,700	738	227,376
Living veterans.....	6	8,640	6	8,640	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	10,260	5,627,436	9,522	5,400,060	738	227,376
Indian Wars	2,012	1,331,076	1,987	1,325,136	25	5,940
Living veterans.....	376	428,304	371	427,488	5	816
Deceased veterans.....	1,636	902,772	1,616	897,648	20	5,124
Mexican War: Deceased veterans	22	11,904	18	10,800	4	1,044

TABLE 46.—WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1942-51

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1951-----	1,636,731	100.0	\$76,157,093	\$46.53	1,554,551	95.0	\$60,653,011	\$39.02	82,180	5.0	\$15,504,082	\$188.66
1950-----	1,643,239	100.0	74,642,488	45.42	1,568,807	95.5	60,589,119	38.62	74,432	4.5	14,053,369	188.81
1949-----	1,638,534	100.0	67,355,564	41.11	1,568,176	95.7	55,134,032	35.16	70,358	4.3	12,221,532	173.70
1948-----	1,676,634	100.0	66,229,752	39.50	1,599,065	95.4	55,108,469	34.46	77,569	4.6	11,121,283	143.37
1947-----	1,728,516	100.0	69,024,044	39.93	1,637,748	94.7	55,601,704	33.95	90,768	5.3	13,422,340	147.88
1946-----	1,519,013	100.0	53,180,521	35.01	1,408,958	92.8	41,304,573	29.32	110,055	7.2	11,875,948	107.91
1945-----	536,541	100.0	20,425,768	38.07	499,728	93.1	16,975,540	33.97	36,813	6.9	3,450,228	93.72
1944-----	208,519	100.0	6,396,135	30.67	194,722	93.4	5,290,873	27.17	13,797	6.6	1,105,262	80.11
1943-----	7,037	100.0	279,805	39.76	5,039	71.6	147,225	29.22	1,998	28.4	132,580	66.36
1942-----	93	100.0	4,090	43.98	49	52.7	1,525	31.12	44	47.3	2,565	58.30
TUBERCULOSIS												
1951-----	43,373	2.6	\$6,066,730	\$139.87	14,690	0.9	\$1,167,574	\$79.48	28,683	1.7	\$4,899,156	\$170.80
1950-----	34,599	2.1	4,753,737	137.40	12,191	.8	949,148	77.85	22,408	1.3	3,804,589	169.79
1949-----	33,129	2.0	3,926,447	118.52	13,700	.8	924,848	67.51	19,429	1.2	3,001,599	154.49
1948-----	30,585	1.8	3,473,165	113.56	10,606	.6	713,666	67.29	19,979	1.2	2,759,499	138.12
1947-----	25,226	1.5	2,968,539	117.68	7,593	.5	530,673	69.89	17,633	1.0	2,437,866	138.26
1946-----	17,353	1.1	1,468,739	84.64	5,437	.3	326,680	60.08	11,916	.8	1,142,059	95.84
1945-----	10,251	1.9	862,141	84.10	3,170	.6	200,330	63.20	7,081	1.3	661,811	93.46
1944-----	5,761	2.8	451,169	78.31	1,704	.8	107,809	63.27	4,057	2.0	343,360	84.63
1943-----	1,171	16.6	79,270	67.69	259	3.7	14,010	54.09	912	12.9	65,260	71.56
1942-----	24	25.8	1,355	56.46	7	7.5	375	53.57	17	18.3	980	57.55

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1951	385,691	23.6	\$21,141,333	\$54.81	354,852	21.7	\$15,250,036	\$42.98	30,839	1.9	\$5,891,297	\$191.03
1950	395,009	24.0	21,258,177	53.82	365,549	22.2	15,660,477	42.84	29,460	1.8	5,597,700	190.01
1949	400,939	24.5	19,506,805	48.65	372,453	22.8	14,574,337	39.13	28,486	1.7	4,932,468	173.15
1948	430,599	25.7	20,736,116	48.16	398,555	23.8	16,079,800	40.35	32,044	1.9	4,656,316	145.31
1947	475,397	27.5	24,529,437	51.60	438,153	25.3	18,925,352	43.19	37,244	2.2	5,604,085	150.47
1946	454,699	30.0	20,196,702	44.42	408,018	26.9	15,565,541	38.15	46,681	3.1	4,631,161	99.21
1945	242,204	45.1	9,858,230	40.70	222,302	41.4	8,197,454	36.88	19,902	3.7	1,660,776	83.45
1944	86,697	41.6	2,693,889	31.07	79,639	38.2	2,217,487	27.84	7,058	3.4	476,402	67.50
1943	2,098	29.8	76,320	36.38	1,324	18.8	36,990	27.94	774	11.0	39,330	50.81
1942	16	17.2	600	37.50	4	4.3	105	26.25	12	12.9	495	41.25

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1951	1,207,667	73.8	\$48,949,030	\$40.53	1,185,009	72.4	\$44,235,401	\$37.33	22,658	1.4	\$4,713,629	\$208.03
1950	1,213,631	73.9	48,630,574	40.07	1,191,067	72.5	43,979,494	36.92	22,564	1.4	4,651,080	206.13
1949	1,204,466	73.5	43,922,312	36.47	1,182,023	72.1	39,634,847	33.53	22,443	1.4	4,287,465	191.04
1948	1,215,450	72.5	42,020,471	34.57	1,189,804	71.0	38,315,003	32.20	25,546	1.5	3,705,468	145.05
1947	1,227,893	71.0	41,526,068	33.82	1,192,002	68.9	36,145,679	30.32	35,891	2.1	5,380,389	149.91
1946	1,046,961	68.9	31,515,080	30.10	995,503	65.6	25,412,352	25.53	51,458	3.3	6,102,728	118.60
1945	284,086	53.0	9,705,397	34.16	274,256	51.1	8,577,756	31.28	9,830	1.9	1,127,641	114.71
1944	116,061	55.6	3,251,077	28.01	113,379	54.4	2,965,577	26.16	2,682	1.2	285,500	106.45
1943	3,768	53.6	124,215	32.97	3,456	49.1	96,225	27.84	312	4.5	27,990	89.71
1942	53	57.0	2,135	40.28	38	40.9	1,045	27.50	15	16.1	1,090	72.67

TABLE 47.—WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis				
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	1,636,731	100.0	\$76,157,093	\$46.53	42,373	100.0	2.6	\$6,066,730	\$139.87
10 percent.....	710,320	43.4	10,669,569	15.02	784	1.8	.1	11,733	14.97
20 percent.....	248,386	15.2	7,448,891	29.99	130	.3	.1	3,900	30.00
30 percent.....	265,661	16.2	12,116,576	45.61	2,512	5.8	.9	111,892	44.54
40 percent.....	128,528	7.9	7,959,389	61.93	253	.6	.2	15,439	61.02
50 percent.....	86,371	5.3	7,800,110	90.31	9,218	21.2	10.7	809,296	87.80
60 percent.....	62,983	3.8	7,044,287	111.84	891	2.1	1.4	94,486	106.04
70 percent.....	29,436	1.8	3,885,884	132.01	465	1.1	1.6	58,313	125.40
80 percent.....	17,706	1.1	2,769,851	156.44	415	1.0	2.3	58,819	141.73
90 percent.....	5,160	.3	958,454	185.75	22	(¹)	.4	3,696	168.00
100 percent.....	82,180	5.0	15,504,082	188.66	28,683	66.1	34.9	4,899,156	170.80

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Num- ber	Percent of total psychi- atric and neuro- logical diseases	Percent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value
TOTAL.....	385,691	100.0	23.6	\$21,141,333	\$54.81	65,261	\$5,823,139	320,430	\$15,318,194
10 percent.....	153,698	39.9	21.6	2,305,423	15.00	15,038	225,177	138,660	2,080,246
20 percent.....	24,858	6.4	10.0	745,783	30.00	649	19,584	24,209	726,199
30 percent.....	88,200	22.9	33.2	3,967,021	44.98	12,649	568,055	75,551	3,398,966
40 percent.....	25,294	6.6	19.7	1,525,292	60.30	1,400	84,012	23,894	1,441,280
50 percent.....	31,614	8.2	36.6	2,786,593	88.14	8,820	749,220	22,794	2,037,373
60 percent.....	13,669	3.5	21.7	1,503,856	110.02	1,115	117,609	12,554	1,386,247
70 percent.....	10,949	2.8	37.2	1,377,814	125.84	5,381	633,503	5,568	744,311
80 percent.....	5,401	1.4	30.5	824,004	152.57	377	53,398	5,024	770,606
90 percent.....	1,169	.3	22.7	214,250	183.28	56	9,062	1,113	205,187
100 percent.....	30,839	8.0	37.5	5,891,297	191.03	19,776	3,363,519	11,063	2,527,777

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	1,207,667	100.0	73.8	\$48,949,030	\$40.53
10 percent.....	555,838	46.0	78.3	8,352,413	15.03
20 percent.....	223,398	18.5	89.9	6,699,208	29.99
30 percent.....	174,949	14.5	65.9	8,037,663	45.94
40 percent.....	102,981	8.5	80.1	6,418,658	62.33
50 percent.....	45,539	3.8	52.7	4,204,221	92.32
60 percent.....	48,423	4.0	76.9	5,445,945	112.47
70 percent.....	18,022	1.5	61.2	2,449,757	135.93
80 percent.....	11,890	1.0	67.2	1,887,028	158.71
90 percent.....	3,969	.3	76.9	740,508	186.57
100 percent.....	22,658	1.9	27.6	4,713,629	208.03

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 48.—WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS, BY CLASS OF DEPENDENT

As of June 30, 1951

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	1, 636, 731	\$76, 157, 093	\$46. 53
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 352, 895	38, 194, 425	28. 23
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	283, 836	37, 962, 668	133. 75
Without dependents.....	73, 454	8, 450, 957	115. 05
With dependents.....	210, 382	29, 511, 711	140. 28
Wife only.....	47, 806	6, 290, 070	131. 57
Wife, child or children.....	128, 149	18, 151, 275	141. 64
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	4, 272	703, 854	164. 76
Wife, parent or parents.....	2, 978	472, 867	158. 79
Child or children only.....	11, 463	1, 490, 916	130. 06
Child or children and parent or parents.....	793	130, 879	165. 04
Parent or parents only.....	14, 921	2, 271, 850	152. 26
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of three).....	465, 074		
Wives.....	183, 205		
Children.....	253, 492		
Parents.....	28, 377		

TABLE 49.—WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING PENSIONS FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	29, 958	100. 0	\$1, 799, 124	\$60. 05
Tuberculosis.....	5, 508	18. 4	330, 528	60. 01
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	13, 690	45. 7	821, 520	60. 01
Psychoses.....	9, 123	30. 5	547, 380	60. 00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	4, 567	15. 2	274, 140	60. 03
General medical and surgical conditions.....	10, 760	35. 9	647, 076	60. 14

TABLE 50.—WORLD WAR I VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1923-51

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1951.....	282,080	100.0	\$18,762,269	\$66.51	250,885	88.9	\$13,233,294	\$52.75	31,195	11.1	\$5,528,975	\$177.24
1950.....	293,274	100.0	19,315,905	65.86	261,779	89.3	13,724,713	52.43	31,495	10.7	5,591,192	177.53
1949.....	304,266	100.0	17,912,463	58.87	273,370	89.8	12,930,597	47.30	30,886	10.2	4,981,866	161.30
1948.....	313,826	100.0	17,345,163	55.27	281,859	89.8	12,897,646	45.76	31,967	10.2	4,447,517	139.13
1947.....	320,350	100.0	17,555,713	54.80	288,126	89.9	12,948,431	44.94	32,224	10.1	4,607,282	142.98
1946.....	324,766	100.0	14,585,002	44.91	291,742	89.8	10,837,053	37.15	33,014	10.2	3,747,949	113.53
1945.....	332,626	100.0	14,833,132	44.59	299,222	90.0	11,051,213	36.93	33,404	10.0	3,781,919	113.22
1944.....	337,309	100.0	15,058,168	44.64	303,077	89.9	11,179,867	36.89	34,232	10.1	3,878,301	113.29
1943.....	341,503	100.0	13,611,304	39.86	306,118	89.6	10,106,506	33.02	35,385	10.4	3,504,798	99.05
1942.....	348,101	100.0	13,848,472	39.78	312,284	89.7	10,292,495	32.96	35,817	10.3	3,555,977	99.28
1941.....	349,722	100.0	13,888,706	39.71	314,460	89.9	10,387,725	33.03	35,262	10.1	3,500,981	99.28
1940.....	348,164	100.0	13,846,315	39.77	313,583	90.1	10,416,647	33.22	34,581	9.9	3,429,668	99.18
1939.....	342,072	100.0	13,659,562	39.93	308,168	90.1	10,295,761	33.41	33,904	9.9	3,363,801	99.22
1938.....	340,500	100.0	13,663,096	40.12	306,290	90.0	10,257,671	33.49	34,300	10.0	3,405,425	99.28
1937.....	336,528	100.0	13,507,032	40.14	302,516	89.9	10,139,977	33.52	34,012	10.1	3,367,055	99.00
1936.....	337,767	100.0	13,558,242	40.14	303,056	89.7	10,133,670	33.44	34,711	10.3	3,424,572	98.66
1935.....	336,876	100.0	13,515,117	40.12	301,758	89.6	10,071,765	33.38	35,118	10.4	3,443,352	98.05
1934.....	332,216	100.0	13,180,139	39.67	298,424	89.8	9,828,660	32.94	33,792	10.2	3,351,479	99.18
1933.....	336,710	100.0	14,714,893	43.70	289,172	85.9	10,003,126	34.59	47,538	14.1	4,711,767	99.12
1932.....	328,658	100.0	14,500,192	44.12	280,456	85.3	9,754,511	34.78	48,202	14.7	4,745,681	98.45
1931.....	299,288	100.0	13,283,319	44.38	253,180	84.6	8,817,130	34.83	46,108	15.4	4,466,189	96.86
1930.....	279,539	100.0	12,315,797	44.06	233,296	83.5	8,058,735	34.54	46,243	16.5	4,257,062	92.06
1929.....	282,138	100.0	11,555,558	44.08	217,157	82.8	7,464,291	34.37	44,981	17.2	4,091,267	90.96
1928.....	257,536	100.0	11,574,308	44.94	210,166	81.6	7,285,191	34.66	47,370	18.4	4,289,117	90.55
1927.....	243,611	100.0	10,991,795	45.12	193,491	79.4	6,491,210	33.55	50,120	20.6	4,500,585	89.80
1926.....	226,484	100.0	8,948,740	39.51	176,394	77.9	4,498,285	25.50	50,090	22.1	4,450,455	88.85
1925.....	211,644	100.0	7,985,670	37.73	163,170	77.0	3,589,010	22.00	48,474	23.0	4,396,660	90.70
1924.....	179,037	100.0	6,648,270	37.13	140,315	78.4	3,052,070	21.75	38,722	21.6	3,596,200	92.87
1923.....	183,090	100.0	6,802,890	37.16	140,240	76.6	2,922,200	20.84	42,850	23.4	3,880,690	90.56

TUBERCULOSIS

1951	43,452	15.4	\$3,213,205	\$73.95	37,944	13.4	\$2,269,832	\$59.82	5,508	2.0	\$943,373	\$171.27
1950	44,587	15.2	3,290,674	73.80	38,957	13.3	2,324,823	59.68	5,630	1.9	965,851	171.55
1949	44,367	14.6	3,062,016	69.02	38,882	12.8	2,228,386	57.31	5,485	1.8	833,630	151.98
1948	44,543	14.2	2,968,965	66.65	38,907	12.4	2,225,053	57.19	5,636	1.8	743,912	131.99
1947	48,579	15.2	3,180,059	65.46	42,924	13.4	2,419,691	56.37	5,655	1.8	760,368	134.46
1946	48,911	15.1	2,672,535	54.64	42,983	13.2	2,027,162	47.16	5,928	1.9	645,373	108.87
1945	50,766	15.3	2,756,079	54.29	44,903	13.5	2,114,811	47.10	5,863	1.8	641,268	109.38
1944	51,498	15.3	2,803,308	54.44	45,455	13.5	2,140,977	47.10	6,043	1.8	662,331	109.60
1943	52,179	15.3	2,730,193	52.32	45,871	13.4	2,124,884	46.32	6,308	1.9	605,309	95.96
1942	53,277	15.3	2,802,097	52.59	46,651	13.4	2,163,639	46.38	6,626	1.9	638,458	96.36
1941	53,859	15.4	2,847,045	52.86	47,052	13.5	2,190,398	46.55	6,807	1.9	656,647	96.47
1940	54,855	15.8	2,918,235	53.20	47,780	13.7	2,233,725	46.75	7,075	2.1	684,510	96.75
1939	55,634	16.3	2,968,637	53.36	48,428	14.2	2,272,033	46.92	7,206	2.1	696,604	96.67
1938	56,389	16.6	3,026,205	53.67	48,880	14.4	2,300,578	47.07	7,509	2.2	725,627	96.63
1937	56,953	16.9	3,070,957	53.92	49,155	14.6	2,319,394	47.19	7,798	2.3	751,563	96.38
1936	58,092	17.2	3,139,085	54.04	49,826	14.7	2,344,420	47.05	8,266	2.5	794,665	96.14
1935	59,141	17.6	3,202,192	54.15	50,327	15.0	2,357,513	46.84	8,314	2.6	844,679	95.83
1934	57,270	17.2	3,139,232	54.81	48,594	14.6	2,279,406	46.91	8,876	2.6	859,826	99.10
1933	63,932	19.0	3,830,368	59.91	51,223	15.2	2,529,366	49.38	12,709	3.8	1,301,002	102.37
1932	63,371	19.3	3,859,432	60.90	49,926	15.2	2,482,460	49.72	13,445	4.1	1,376,972	102.42
1931	59,739	20.0	3,711,091	62.12	46,038	15.4	2,316,284	50.31	13,701	4.6	1,394,807	101.80
1930	55,598	19.9	3,551,652	63.88	41,587	14.9	2,142,731	51.52	14,011	5.0	1,408,921	100.56
1929	56,535	21.6	3,600,916	63.69	41,916	16.0	2,146,011	51.20	14,619	5.6	1,454,905	99.52
1928	60,690	23.6	3,905,822	64.36	43,217	16.8	2,187,571	50.62	17,473	6.8	1,718,251	98.34
1927	57,748	23.7	3,830,365	66.33	37,076	15.2	1,813,520	48.91	20,672	8.5	2,016,845	97.56
1926	45,150	21.2	2,858,495	59.37	25,721	11.3	706,503	27.47	22,429	9.9	2,151,930	95.94
1925	45,839	21.7	2,873,565	62.69	21,854	10.3	627,365	28.71	23,985	11.4	2,246,200	93.65
1924	39,099	21.9	2,428,040	62.10	19,459	10.9	609,205	31.31	19,640	11.0	1,818,835	92.61
1923	41,551	22.7	2,721,530	65.50	18,535	10.1	636,400	34.34	23,016	12.6	2,085,130	90.59

TABLE 50.—WORLD WAR I VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY—Continued

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1923-51

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES												
1951.....	50,515	17.9	\$4,595,343	\$90.97	38,144	13.5	\$2,467,529	\$64.69	12,371	4.4	\$2,127,814	\$172.00
1950.....	51,860	17.7	4,690,475	90.44	39,261	13.4	2,524,389	64.30	12,599	4.3	2,166,086	171.93
1949.....	52,570	17.3	4,127,760	78.52	40,403	13.3	2,259,999	55.94	12,167	4.0	1,867,761	153.51
1948.....	53,782	17.1	3,902,406	72.56	41,436	13.2	2,221,233	53.61	12,346	3.9	1,681,173	136.17
1947.....	61,707	19.2	4,463,000	72.33	46,996	14.6	2,460,328	52.35	14,711	4.6	2,002,672	136.13
1946.....	63,400	19.5	3,784,335	59.69	48,101	14.8	2,146,948	44.63	15,299	4.7	1,637,387	107.03
1945.....	65,246	19.6	3,788,360	58.06	49,544	14.9	2,132,177	43.04	15,702	4.7	1,656,183	105.48
1944.....	66,301	19.6	3,863,256	58.27	50,105	14.9	2,153,278	42.98	16,196	4.7	1,709,978	105.58
1943.....	67,535	19.8	3,448,416	51.06	50,609	14.8	1,897,396	37.49	16,926	5.0	1,551,020	91.64
1942.....	68,664	19.7	3,504,850	51.02	51,548	14.8	1,927,997	37.40	17,146	4.9	1,576,853	91.97
1941.....	68,906	19.7	3,510,237	50.94	51,858	14.8	1,942,473	37.46	17,048	4.9	1,567,764	91.96
1940.....	68,727	19.7	3,490,780	50.79	51,914	14.9	1,946,614	37.50	16,813	4.8	1,544,166	91.84
1939.....	67,366	19.7	3,412,200	50.65	51,081	14.9	1,910,473	37.40	16,285	4.8	1,501,727	92.22
1938.....	66,898	19.6	3,404,867	50.90	50,501	14.8	1,887,838	37.38	16,397	4.8	1,517,029	92.52
1937.....	65,741	19.5	3,326,862	50.61	49,674	14.7	1,848,717	37.22	16,067	4.8	1,478,145	92.00
1936.....	64,441	19.1	3,294,990	51.13	48,140	14.3	1,798,757	37.37	16,301	4.8	1,496,233	91.79
1935.....	64,047	19.0	3,260,565	50.91	47,720	14.1	1,776,532	37.23	16,327	4.9	1,484,033	90.89
1934.....	59,795	18.0	3,021,451	50.53	44,876	13.5	1,661,884	37.03	14,919	4.5	1,359,567	91.13
1933.....	69,380	20.6	3,904,962	56.28	47,074	14.0	1,854,441	39.39	22,306	6.6	2,050,521	91.93
1932.....	67,916	20.7	3,819,103	56.23	45,877	13.9	1,793,625	39.35	22,339	6.8	2,025,478	90.67
1931.....	62,430	20.8	3,487,388	55.86	41,003	13.7	1,604,066	39.12	21,427	7.1	1,883,322	87.89
1930.....	59,847	21.4	3,243,142	54.19	37,645	13.5	1,460,140	38.79	22,202	7.9	1,783,002	80.31
1929.....	56,205	21.4	2,996,577	53.32	36,086	13.4	1,334,200	38.03	21,119	8.0	1,662,377	78.71
1928.....	54,958	21.3	2,900,601	52.78	34,308	13.3	1,292,905	37.69	20,650	8.0	1,607,696	77.85
1927.....	52,665	21.6	2,714,985	51.55	32,295	13.2	1,168,430	36.18	20,370	8.4	1,546,555	75.92
1926.....	49,773	22.0	2,320,345	46.62	30,638	13.6	885,570	28.90	19,135	8.4	1,434,775	74.98
1925.....	44,845	21.2	2,017,705	44.99	28,209	13.3	638,180	22.62	16,636	7.9	1,379,525	82.92
1924.....	32,103	17.9	1,581,455	49.26	19,916	11.1	448,450	22.52	12,187	6.8	1,133,005	92.97
1923.....	28,256	15.4	1,392,530	49.28	16,856	9.2	356,440	21.15	11,400	6.2	1,036,090	90.89

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1951	188, 113	66.7	\$10, 953, 721	\$58. 23	174, 797	62.0	\$8, 495, 933	\$48. 60	13, 316	4.7	\$2, 457, 788	\$184. 57
1950	196, 827	67.1	11, 334, 756	57. 59	183, 561	62.6	8, 875, 501	48. 35	13, 266	4.5	2, 459, 255	185. 38
1949	207, 319	68.1	10, 722, 687	51. 72	194, 085	63.7	8, 442, 212	43. 50	13, 234	4.4	2, 280, 475	172. 32
1948	215, 501	68.7	10, 473, 792	48. 60	201, 516	64.2	8, 451, 360	41. 94	13, 985	4.5	2, 022, 432	144. 61
1947	210, 064	65.6	9, 912, 654	47. 19	198, 206	61.9	8, 068, 412	40. 71	11, 858	3.7	1, 844, 242	155. 53
1946	212, 445	65.4	8, 128, 132	38. 26	200, 658	61.8	6, 662, 943	33. 21	11, 767	3.6	1, 465, 189	124. 31
1945	216, 614	65.1	8, 288, 693	38. 26	204, 775	61.6	6, 804, 225	33. 23	11, 839	3.5	1, 484, 468	125. 39
1944	219, 510	65.1	8, 391, 604	38. 23	207, 517	61.5	6, 885, 612	33. 18	11, 993	3.6	1, 505, 992	125. 57
1943	221, 789	64.9	7, 432, 695	33. 51	209, 638	61.4	6, 084, 226	29. 02	12, 151	3.5	1, 348, 469	110. 98
1942	226, 130	65.0	7, 541, 525	33. 35	214, 085	61.5	6, 200, 859	28. 96	12, 045	3.5	1, 340, 666	111. 30
1941	226, 957	64.9	7, 531, 424	33. 18	215, 550	61.6	6, 254, 854	29. 02	11, 407	3.3	1, 276, 570	111. 91
1940	224, 582	64.5	7, 437, 300	33. 12	213, 889	61.5	6, 236, 308	29. 16	10, 693	3.0	1, 200, 992	112. 32
1939	219, 072	64.0	7, 278, 725	33. 23	208, 659	61.0	6, 113, 255	29. 30	10, 413	3.0	1, 165, 470	111. 92
1938	217, 303	63.8	7, 232, 024	33. 28	206, 909	60.8	6, 069, 255	29. 33	10, 394	3.0	1, 162, 769	111. 87
1937	213, 834	63.6	7, 109, 213	34. 25	203, 687	60.6	5, 971, 866	29. 32	10, 147	3.0	1, 137, 347	112. 09
1936	215, 234	63.7	7, 124, 167	33. 10	205, 090	60.7	5, 990, 493	29. 21	10, 144	3.0	1, 133, 674	111. 76
1935	213, 688	63.4	7, 052, 360	33. 00	203, 711	60.5	5, 937, 720	29. 15	9, 977	2.9	1, 114, 640	111. 72
1934	215, 151	64.8	7, 019, 456	32. 63	204, 954	61.7	5, 887, 370	26. 73	10, 197	3.1	1, 132, 086	111. 02
1933	203, 398	60.4	6, 979, 563	34. 31	190, 875	56.7	5, 619, 319	29. 44	12, 523	3.7	1, 360, 244	108. 62
1932	197, 371	60.0	6, 821, 657	34. 56	184, 953	56.2	5, 478, 426	29. 62	12, 418	3.8	1, 343, 231	108. 17
1931	177, 119	59.2	6, 084, 840	34. 35	166, 139	55.5	4, 896, 780	29. 47	10, 980	3.7	1, 188, 060	108. 20
1930	164, 094	58.7	5, 521, 003	33. 65	154, 064	55.1	4, 455, 884	28. 92	10, 030	3.6	1, 065, 139	106. 20
1929	149, 398	57.0	4, 958, 065	33. 19	140, 155	53.4	3, 984, 080	28. 43	9, 243	3.6	973, 985	105. 38
1928	141, 888	55.1	4, 767, 885	33. 60	132, 641	51.5	3, 804, 715	28. 68	9, 247	3.6	963, 170	104. 16
1927	133, 198	54.7	4, 446, 445	33. 38	124, 120	51.0	3, 509, 290	28. 27	9, 078	3.7	937, 185	103. 24
1926	128, 561	56.8	3, 769, 960	29. 32	120, 035	53.0	2, 906, 210	24. 21	8, 526	3.8	863, 750	101. 31
1925	120, 960	57.1	3, 094, 400	25. 58	113, 107	53.4	2, 323, 465	20. 54	7, 853	3.7	770, 935	98. 17
1924	107, 835	60.2	2, 638, 775	24. 47	100, 940	56.4	1, 994, 415	19. 76	6, 895	3.8	644, 360	93. 45
1923	113, 283	61.9	2, 688, 830	23. 74	104, 849	57.3	1, 929, 380	18. 40	8, 434	4.6	759, 470	90. 05

TABLE 51.—WORLD WAR I VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis				
	Number	Per- cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Per- cent of total tuber- culosis	Per- cent of degree of im- pairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	282,080	100.0	\$18,762,269	\$66.51	43,452	100.0	15.4	\$3,213,205	\$73.95
No disability.....	1,675	.6	50,250	30.00	58	.1	.1	1,211	20.88
10 percent.....	62,969	22.3	1,213,138	19.27	58	.1	.1	1,893,675	58.15
20 percent.....	79,998	28.4	3,575,711	44.70	32,567	75.0	40.7	1,477,380	59.09
30 percent.....	36,929	13.1	1,848,565	50.06	2,494	5.7	6.7	103,964	64.37
40 percent.....	23,172	8.2	1,806,759	65.02	1,615	3.7	7.0	67,768	88.06
50 percent.....	18,899	6.7	1,089,592	89.40	656	1.5	3.5	29,765	107.07
60 percent.....	14,149	5.0	1,537,665	108.68	278	.6	2.0	22,851	124.87
70 percent.....	7,613	2.7	981,665	128.95	183	.4	2.4	9,493	139.60
80 percent.....	4,545	1.6	667,215	146.80	68	.2	1.5	3,745	149.80
90 percent.....	936	.3	162,734	173.86	25	.1	2.7	943,373	171.27
100 percent.....	31,195	11.1	5,528,975	177.24	5,508	12.7	17.6		

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
TOTAL	50,515	100.0	17.9	\$4,595,343	\$90.97	10,803	\$1,495,021	39,712	\$3,100,322
No disability									
10 percent	4,048	8.0	6.4	81,506	20.13	362	5,545	3,686	75,961
20 percent	9,949	19.7	12.4	377,723	37.97	137	5,365	9,812	372,358
30 percent	6,495	12.9	17.6	321,575	49.51	220	10,369	6,275	311,206
40 percent	4,203	8.3	18.1	271,908	64.69	440	28,685	3,763	243,223
50 percent	6,436	12.7	34.0	570,723	88.68	1,015	87,799	5,421	482,924
60 percent	3,051	6.0	21.5	324,915	106.40	377	38,856	2,674	286,059
70 percent	2,358	4.7	31.0	293,057	124.28	757	89,663	1,601	203,394
80 percent	1,512	3.0	33.3	210,493	139.21	88	12,047	1,424	198,446
90 percent	92	.2	9.8	15,629	169.88	4	606	88	15,023
100 percent	12,371	24.5	39.7	2,127,814	172.00	7,403	1,216,086	4,968	911,728

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of to- tal general medical and surgical con- ditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	188,113	100.0	66.7	\$10,953,721	\$58.23
No disability.....	1,675	.9	100.0	50,250	30.00
10 percent.....	58,863	31.3	93.5	1,130,421	19.20
20 percent.....	37,482	19.9	46.9	1,304,313	34.80
30 percent.....	27,940	14.9	75.7	1,379,630	49.38
40 percent.....	17,354	9.2	74.9	1,130,887	65.17
50 percent.....	11,807	6.3	62.5	1,061,101	89.87
60 percent.....	10,820	5.7	76.5	1,182,985	109.33
70 percent.....	5,072	2.7	66.6	665,757	131.26
80 percent.....	2,965	1.6	65.2	447,229	150.84
90 percent.....	819	.4	87.5	143,360	175.04
100 percent.....	13,316	7.1	42.7	2,467,788	184.57

NOTE.—Does not include 2 special act cases having a monthly value of \$168 and an average monthly value per case of \$84.

TABLE 52.—WORLD WAR I VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS, BY CLASS OF DEPENDENT

As of June 30, 1951

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	282,080	\$18,762,269	\$66.51
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	204,743	8,194,423	40.02
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	77,337	10,567,846	136.65
Without dependents.....	22,928	2,818,359	122.92
With dependents.....	54,409	7,749,487	142.43
Wife only.....	36,147	5,017,167	138.80
Wife, child or children.....	14,349	2,141,055	149.21
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	204	36,867	180.72
Wife, parent or parents.....	510	79,660	156.20
Child or children only.....	1,700	234,621	138.01
Child or children and parent or parents.....	58	10,134	174.72
Parent or parents only.....	1,441	229,983	159.60
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	80,656		
Wives.....	51,210		
Children.....	27,014		
Parents.....	2,432		

TABLE 53.—WORLD WAR I VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING PENSIONS FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	278,285	100.0	\$17,368,320	\$62.41
Tuberculosis.....	13,388	4.8	841,932	62.89
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	44,828	16.1	2,853,276	63.65
Psychoses.....	13,797	5.0	909,072	65.89
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	31,031	11.1	1,944,204	62.65
General medical and surgical conditions.....	220,069	79.1	13,673,112	62.13

TABLE 54.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis				
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	549	100.0	\$85,996	\$156.64	20	100.0	3.6	\$3,184	\$159.20
General Laws.....	4	.7	43	10.75					
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.....	545	99.3	85,953	157.71	20	100.0	3.7	3,184	159.20
Degree of impairment:									
10 percent.....	3	.5	45	15.00					
20 percent.....									
30 percent.....	5	.9	393	78.60					
40 percent.....	28	5.1	2,856	102.00					
50 percent.....	12	2.2	1,373	114.42					
60 percent.....	47	8.6	5,461	116.19	2	10.0	4.2	206	103.00
70 percent.....	46	8.4	5,916	128.61	1	5.0	2.2	120	120.00
80 percent.....	77	14.0	10,420	135.32					
90 percent.....	8	1.5	1,366	170.75					
100 percent.....	319	58.1	58,123	182.20	17	85.0	5.3	2,858	168.12

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number
TOTAL.....	96	100.0	17.5	\$15,761	\$164.18	36	\$5,442	60
General Laws.....								
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.....	96	100.0	17.6	15,761	164.18	36	5,442	60
Degree of impairment:								
10 percent.....								
20 percent.....								
30 percent.....								
40 percent.....	2	2.1	7.1	204	102.00	1	102	1
50 percent.....	2	2.1	16.7	203	101.50			2
60 percent.....	6	6.3	12.8	830	138.33			6
70 percent.....	9	9.4	19.6	1,146	127.33	2	210	7
80 percent.....	8	8.3	10.4	1,028	128.50	1	120	7
90 percent.....	1	1.0	12.5	196	196.00			1
100 percent.....	68	70.8	21.3	12,154	178.74	32	5,010	36

TABLE 54.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS—Continued

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	433	100.0	78.9	\$67,051	\$154.85
General Laws.....	4	.9	100.0	43	10.75
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.....	429	99.1	78.7	67,008	156.20
Degree of impairment:	3	.7	100.0	45	15.00
10 percent.....					
20 percent.....					
30 percent.....	5	1.2	100.0	393	78.60
40 percent.....	26	6.0	92.9	2,652	102.00
50 percent.....	10	2.3	83.3	1,170	117.00
60 percent.....	39	9.0	83.0	4,425	113.46
70 percent.....	36	8.3	78.2	4,650	129.17
80 percent.....	69	15.9	89.6	9,392	136.12
90 percent.....	7	1.6	87.5	1,170	167.14
100 percent.....	234	54.1	73.4	43,111	184.24

NOTE.—Does not include 24 special act cases having a monthly value of \$389 and an average monthly value per case of \$16.21.

TABLE 55.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS, BY CLASS OF DEPENDENT

As of June 30, 1951

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	549	\$85,996	\$156.64
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	40	3,337	83.43
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	509	82,659	162.39
Without dependents.....	181	23,164	155.60
With dependents.....	328	54,495	166.14
Wife only.....	304	50,247	165.29
Wife, child or children.....	21	3,753	178.71
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....			
Wife, parent or parents.....			
Child or children only.....	3	495	165.00
Child or children and parent or parents.....			
Parent or parents only.....			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	361		
Wives.....	325		
Children.....	36		
Parents.....			

TABLE 56.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING PENSIONS FOR AGE OR FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Status of pensions	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	84,673	100.0	\$7,793,936	\$92.05
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.....	287	.3	19,170	66.79
For age.....	19	(1)	285	15.00
For disability.....	268	.3	18,885	70.47
Service pension laws.....	84,386	99.7	7,774,766	92.13
For age.....	50,220	59.3	4,504,692	89.70
For disability.....	34,166	40.4	3,270,074	95.71
Degree of impairment:				
1/10.....	2	(1)	58	29.00
1/4.....	2	(1)	72	36.00
1/2.....	17	(1)	850	50.00
3/4.....	359	.5	25,848	72.00
Totally disabled.....	33,786	39.9	3,243,246	95.99

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 57.—REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis				
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	58,337	100.0	\$3,051,774	\$52.31	3,919	100.0	6.7	\$387,040	\$98.76
10 percent.....	18,672	32.0	225,437	12.07	31	.8	.2	363	11.71
20 percent.....	6,750	11.6	162,645	24.10	123	3.1	1.8	2,394	19.46
30 percent.....	11,381	19.5	436,939	38.39	874	22.3	7.7	21,583	36.14
40 percent.....	4,190	7.2	228,362	54.50	45	1.2	1.1	2,169	48.20
50 percent.....	3,589	6.1	250,518	69.80	574	14.7	16.0	40,857	71.18
60 percent.....	2,950	5.1	256,758	87.04	56	1.4	1.9	4,727	84.41
70 percent.....	1,290	2.2	132,220	102.50	56	1.4	4.3	5,471	97.70
80 percent.....	720	1.2	85,061	118.14	53	1.4	7.4	6,214	117.25
90 percent.....	107	.2	16,312	152.45	1	(1)	.9	141	141.00
100 percent.....	8,688	14.9	1,257,522	144.74	2,106	53.7	24.2	293,121	139.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS—Continued

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
TOTAL.....	13, 150	100. 0	22. 6	\$917, 556	\$69. 78	5, 727	\$492, 700	7, 423	\$424, 856
10 percent.....	3, 218	24. 5	17. 2	38, 880	12. 08	947	11, 386	2, 271	27, 494
20 percent.....	355	2. 7	5. 3	8, 553	24. 14	21	504	334	8, 064
30 percent.....	2, 625	20. 0	23. 1	94, 967	36. 18	756	27, 208	1, 869	67, 759
40 percent.....	435	3. 3	10. 4	21, 397	49. 19	39	1, 884	396	19, 513
50 percent.....	1, 430	10. 9	39. 8	96, 351	67. 38	723	47, 396	707	48, 955
60 percent.....	427	3. 2	14. 5	35, 591	83. 35	47	3, 710	380	31, 881
70 percent.....	591	4. 5	45. 8	55, 491	93. 89	461	42, 274	130	13, 217
80 percent.....	188	1. 4	26. 1	21, 361	113. 62	10	1, 082	178	20, 279
90 percent.....	9	. 1	8. 4	1, 448	160. 89			9	1, 448
100 percent.....	3, 872	29. 4	44. 6	543, 502	140. 37	2, 723	357, 256	1, 149	186, 246

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	41, 268	100. 0	70. 7	\$1, 747, 178	\$42. 34
10 percent.....	15, 423	37. 4	82. 6	186, 194	12. 07
20 percent.....	6, 272	15. 2	92. 9	151, 683	24. 18
30 percent.....	7, 882	19. 1	69. 2	310, 389	39. 38
40 percent.....	3, 710	9. 0	88. 5	204, 796	55. 20
50 percent.....	1, 585	3. 8	44. 2	113, 310	71. 49
60 percent.....	2, 467	6. 0	83. 6	216, 440	87. 73
70 percent.....	643	1. 5	49. 9	71, 258	110. 82
80 percent.....	479	1. 2	66. 5	57, 486	120. 01
90 percent.....	97	. 2	90. 7	14, 723	151. 78
100 percent.....	2, 710	6. 6	31. 2	420, 899	155. 31

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Does not include 411 special act cases having a monthly value of \$6,848 and an average monthly value per case of \$16.66.

TABLE 58.—REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS, BY CLASS OF DEPENDENT

As of June 30, 1951

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	58,337	\$3,051,774	\$52.31
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	40,993	1,053,383	25.70
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	17,344	1,998,391	115.22
Without dependents.....	6,946	711,936	102.50
With dependents.....	10,398	1,286,455	123.72
Wife only.....	3,548	419,715	118.30
Wife, child or children.....	4,826	608,031	125.99
Wife, child or children, and parent of parents.....	131	17,907	136.69
Wife, parent or parents.....	138	18,702	135.52
Child or children only.....	567	65,320	115.20
Child or children and parent or parents.....	47	7,151	152.15
Parent or parents only.....	1,141	149,629	131.14
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of three).....	20,760		
Wives.....	8,643		
Children.....	10,348		
Parents.....	1,769		

TABLE 59.—PUBLIC LAW 28, 82D CONGRESS, VETERANS WITH SERVICE ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950, WHO WERE RECEIVING PENSIONS FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	6	100.0	\$360	\$60
Tuberculosis.....				
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....				
Psychoses.....				
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....				
General medical and surgical conditions.....	6	100.0	360	60

TABLE 60.—PUBLIC LAW 28, 82D CONGRESS, VETERANS WITH SERVICE ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950, WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS, BY CLASS OF DEPENDENT

As of June 30, 1951

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	213	\$21,126	\$99.18
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	117	4,407	37.67
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	96	16,719	174.16
Without dependents.....	67	10,559	157.60
With dependents.....	29	6,160	212.41
Wife only.....	11	2,100	190.91
Wife, child or children.....	15	3,436	229.07
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....			
Wife, parent or parents.....			
Child or children only.....	2	246	123.00
Child or children and parent or parents.....			
Parent or parents only.....	1	378	378.00
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of three).....	50		
Wives.....	26		
Children.....	23		
Parents.....	1		

TABLE 61.—PUBLIC LAW 28, 82D CONGRESS, VETERANS WITH SERVICE ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950, WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis				
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total tuberculosis	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	213	100.0	\$21,126	\$99.18	9	100.0	4.2	\$1,456	\$161.78
10 percent.....	41	19.3	615	15.00					
20 percent.....	25	11.7	750	30.00					
30 percent.....	32	15.0	1,482	46.31					
40 percent.....	19	8.9	1,560	82.11					
50 percent.....	34	16.0	2,752	80.94					
60 percent.....	6	2.8	727	121.17					
70 percent.....	3	1.4	396	132.00					
80 percent.....	3	1.4	461	153.67					
90 percent.....	1	.5	177	177.00					
100 percent.....	49	23.0	12,206	249.10	9	100.0	18.4	1,456	161.78

TABLE 61.—PUBLIC LAW 28, 82D CONGRESS, VETERANS WITH SERVICE ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950, WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, SHOWING DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT, TYPE OF MAJOR DISABILITY, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS—Continued

As of June 30, 1951

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number
TOTAL.....	74	100.0	34.8	\$9,006	\$121.70	16	\$1,296	58
10 percent.....	12	16.2	29.3	180	15.00	1	15	11
20 percent.....	3	4.1	12.0	90	30.00	1	30	2
30 percent.....	14	18.9	43.8	630	45.00	3	135	11
40 percent.....	1	1.3	5.3	60	60.00	1	60	1
50 percent.....	21	28.4	61.8	1,611	76.71	5	375	16
60 percent.....	2	2.7	33.3	201	100.50	1	111	1
70 percent.....	1	1.3	33.3	105	105.00	1	105	1
80 percent.....	2	2.7	66.7	299	149.50	1	120	1
90 percent.....	1	1.3	33.3	105	105.00	1	105	1
100 percent.....	18	24.4	36.7	5,830	323.89	3	450	15

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	130	100.0	61.0	\$10,664	\$82.03
10 percent.....	29	22.3	70.7	435	15.00
20 percent.....	22	16.9	88.0	660	30.00
30 percent.....	18	13.8	56.2	852	47.33
40 percent.....	18	13.8	94.7	1,500	83.33
50 percent.....	13	10.0	38.2	1,141	87.77
60 percent.....	4	3.1	66.7	526	131.50
70 percent.....	2	1.6	66.7	291	145.50
80 percent.....	1	.8	33.3	162	162.00
90 percent.....	1	.8	100.0	177	177.00
100 percent.....	22	16.9	44.9	4,920	223.64

TABLE 62.—AGE GROUPS OF WORLD WAR II, WORLD WAR I, REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, PUBLIC LAW 28, 82D CONGRESS, AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION BENEFITS

As of June 30, 1951

Age group	World War II ¹	World War I ²	Regular Establishment	Public Law 28, 82d Congress	Spanish-American War
Average age ³	33.7	58.8	40.1	23.4	74.7
TOTAL VETERANS.....	1, 666, 694	562, 288	58, 748	219	85, 246
Under 20.....	2	.....	116	26	.....
20 to 24.....	34, 022	.....	10, 588	140	.....
25 to 29.....	465, 551	.....	4, 745	31	.....
30 to 34.....	532, 125	.....	8, 375	13	.....
35 to 39.....	323, 682	.....	6, 938	5	.....
40 to 44.....	202, 839	.....	5, 897	3	.....
45 to 49.....	72, 062	521	6, 437	1	.....
50 to 54.....	27, 548	75, 942	6, 940	.....	.....
55 to 59.....	6, 825	273, 094	2, 837	.....	.....
60 to 64.....	1, 531	164, 339	2, 526	.....	19
65 to 69.....	413	35, 647	2, 092	.....	4, 794
70 to 74.....	84	9, 244	815	.....	40, 512
75 to 79.....	5	2, 510	211	.....	31, 293
80 to 84.....	5	780	157	.....	7, 219
85 to 89.....	.....	185	58	.....	1, 216
90 to 94.....	.....	22	14	.....	179
95 and over.....	.....	4	2	.....	14

¹ Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Congress.² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.³ Average based on 1-year age group of veterans.

TABLE 63.—TERMINATIONS OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION DISABILITY AWARDS, SHOWING REASON FOR TERMINATION

During Fiscal Year 1951

Reason for termination	World War II		World War I		Spanish American War service-connected and non-service-connected	Regular Establishment service-connected
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected		
Total.....	64, 829	6, 174	6, 028	26, 744	7, 211	2, 529
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service.....	11, 569	36	39	2	.....	527
Death of veteran.....	5, 819	2, 203	4, 749	17, 552	6, 976	651
Disability less than 10 percent.....	29, 552	.....	102	.....	.....	472
Disability less than permanent total.....	.....	1, 065	.....	1, 351	.....	.....
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	1, 320	431	343	1, 404	67	159
Further payments not desired.....	1, 839	41	23	122	.....	85
Income provision.....	.....	830	.....	3, 392	.....	.....
Misconduct.....	17	4	2	5	.....	2
Service-connection severed.....	1, 725	.....	18	.....	.....	38
Veteran in receipt of other benefits.....	508	36	6	70	20	66
Miscellaneous ¹	12, 480	1, 528	746	2, 846	148	529

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 64.—WORLD WAR II DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING CLASS OF BENEFICIARY, TOTAL DEPENDENTS, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	256, 291	\$20, 462, 273	\$79. 84	13, 855	\$644, 410	\$46. 51
Widow alone.....	18, 541	1, 374, 685	74. 14	2, 173	91, 116	41. 93
Widow and children.....	25, 723	2, 931, 555	113. 97	7, 049	422, 277	59. 91
Widow, children, and mother.....	5, 413	936, 130	172. 94			
Widow, children, and father.....	1, 208	200, 582	166. 04			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	3, 401	608, 733	178. 99			
Widow and mother.....	4, 179	556, 763	133. 23			
Widow and father.....	890	115, 976	130. 31			
Widow, mother, and father.....	2, 045	290, 686	142. 14			
Children alone.....	31, 844	2, 107, 796	66. 19	4, 633	131, 017	28. 28
Children and mother.....	8, 538	1, 069, 591	125. 27			
Children and father.....	1, 720	214, 337	124. 61			
Children, mother, and father.....	5, 784	779, 345	134. 74			
Mother alone.....	72, 973	4, 323, 800	59. 25			
Father alone.....	15, 660	913, 071	58. 31			
Mother and father.....	58, 372	4, 039, 223	69. 20			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	434, 794			30, 953		
Widows.....	61, 400			9, 222		
Children.....	123, 609			21, 731		
Mothers.....	160, 705					
Fathers.....	89, 080					

TABLE 65.—WORLD WAR II DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING TOTAL DEPENDENTS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE PER CASE

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1942-51

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents							Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents		
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1951.....	256, 291	13, 855	434, 794	30, 953	61, 400	9, 222	123, 609	21, 731	249, 785	\$79. 84	\$46. 51
1950.....	253, 038	10, 926	434, 607	24, 148	64, 878	7, 680	123, 325	16, 468	246, 404	80. 77	47. 18
1949.....	249, 539	7, 868	427, 516	17, 255	69, 624	5, 846	120, 192	11, 409	237, 700	80. 06	47. 85
1948.....	236, 514	4, 848	413, 853	10, 320	89, 328	3, 849	110, 760	6, 471	213, 765	66. 60	48. 43
1947.....	223, 554	2, 053	398, 215	4, 255	107, 760	1, 790	103, 947	2, 465	186, 508	70. 68	49. 66
1946.....	180, 213	725	317, 820	1, 547	95, 073	633	80, 757	914	141, 990	59. 40	41. 62
1945.....	94, 463	164	160, 960	319	52, 662	153	38, 344	166	69, 954	58. 19	41. 67
1944.....	27, 835		44, 934		13, 872		8, 473		22, 589	55. 77	
1943.....	8, 136		12, 976		3, 464		2, 116		7, 396	48. 42	
1942.....	1, 153		1, 852		448		313		1, 091	32. 63	

TABLE 66.—WORLD WAR I DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING CLASS OF BENEFICIARY, TOTAL DEPENDENTS, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS
As of June 30, 1951

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	63,633	\$4,574,513	\$71.89	233,065	\$10,323,381	\$44.29
Widow alone.....	27,710	2,074,733	74.87	154,510	6,489,035	42.00
Widow and children.....	3,367	397,090	117.93	54,849	3,186,427	58.09
Widow, children, and mother.....	90	15,730	174.78			
Widow, children, and father.....	16	2,940	183.75			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	3	540	180.00			
Widow and mother.....	1,112	149,730	134.65			
Widow and father.....	215	28,748	133.71			
Widow, mother, and father.....	92	13,208	143.57			
Children alone.....	1,314	87,683	66.73	23,706	647,919	27.33
Children and mother.....	47	5,582	118.77			
Children and father.....	4	485	121.25			
Children, mother, and father.....	8	1,048	131.00			
Mother alone.....	22,209	1,328,210	59.81			
Father alone.....	5,029	299,882	59.63			
Mother and father.....	2,417	168,934	69.89			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	73,547			339,015		
Widows.....	32,605			209,359		
Children.....	7,180			129,656		
Mothers.....	25,978					
Fathers.....	7,784					

TABLE 67.—WORLD WAR I DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING TOTAL DEPENDENTS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE PER CASE

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1923-51

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents								Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents			
	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	
1951-----	63,633	233,065	73,547	339,015	32,605	209,359	7,180	129,656	33,762	\$71.89	\$44.29	
1950-----	65,758	218,352	77,210	332,852	32,034	194,878	8,258	137,974	36,918	71.94	44.81	
1949-----	68,809	200,137	81,388	314,247	31,975	179,693	8,854	134,554	40,559	71.19	45.34	
1948-----	74,400	178,226	90,013	301,295	29,809	160,419	10,274	140,876	49,930	59.52	46.46	
1947-----	76,760	154,717	94,336	280,846	29,269	141,376	11,536	139,470	53,531	59.24	47.81	
1946-----	81,091	128,698	101,848	238,726	30,741	117,921	13,471	120,805	57,636	49.70	39.92	
1945-----	84,416	77,584	108,184	148,359	30,560	73,265	16,012	75,094	61,612	49.78	40.91	
1944-----	87,566	26,697	114,417	53,161	30,581	23,028	18,244	30,133	65,592	49.90	33.92	
1943-----	89,925	26,441	120,317	53,809	30,728	22,817	20,869	30,992	68,720	46.87	34.15	
1942-----	94,171	24,349	130,361	52,358	30,642	20,814	25,790	31,544	73,929	46.64	34.64	
1941-----	96,833	22,010	137,038	49,469	30,509	18,728	29,267	30,741	77,262	46.53	35.08	
1940-----	99,479	17,524	143,602	41,181	29,947	14,949	32,576	26,232	81,079	46.49	35.60	
1939-----	90,822	12,220	146,989	29,856	29,070	10,356	35,521	19,500	82,398	44.27	29.21	
1938-----	95,118	7,422	142,292	18,443	28,135	6,024	37,378	12,419	76,779	38.12	29.62	
1937-----	99,032	5,050	148,228	12,764	28,244	4,149	38,803	8,605	81,121	29.26	29.42	
1936-----	99,659	2,994	150,837	7,625	27,512	2,531	39,948	5,094	83,377	29.34	29.71	
1935-----	99,394	1,970	151,588	4,989	26,456	1,741	39,157	3,248	85,975	29.00	29.93	
1934-----	99,229		151,881		26,090		39,314		85,477	28.09		
1933-----	98,628		149,975		24,757		37,771		87,447	28.04		
1932-----	97,448		148,016		23,961		36,565		87,490	27.98		
1931-----	93,334		141,250		22,843		34,700		83,707	27.90		
1930-----	90,954		136,163		21,754		32,765		81,644	27.56		
1929-----	87,668		130,138		20,643		30,168		79,327	27.46		
1928-----	85,634		125,395		19,260		27,314		78,821	27.33		
1927-----	82,827		120,487		18,565		25,172		76,750	27.24		
1926-----	78,881		113,542		17,556		22,976		73,010	27.03		
1925-----	65,958		94,102		16,346		20,472		57,284	26.44		
1924-----	57,971		82,041		14,447		17,396		50,198	25.58		
1923-----	55,334		78,234		14,809		15,854		47,571	25.66		

¹ Adjusted.

TABLE 68.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING CLASS OF BENEFICIARY, TOTAL DEPENDENTS, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	1, 213	\$91, 460	\$75. 40	79, 166	\$3, 878, 798	\$49. 00
Widow alone.....	1, 132	84, 837	74. 94	76, 412	3, 727, 311	48. 78
Widow and children.....	28	3, 390	121. 07	1, 633	95, 255	58. 33
Widow and father.....	1	135	135. 00			
Children alone.....	11	638	58. 00	1, 121	56, 232	50. 16
Mother alone.....	37	2, 220	60. 00			
Father alone.....	4	240	60. 00			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	1, 260			81, 972		
Widows.....	1, 161			78, 045		
Children.....	57			3, 927		
Mothers.....	37					
Fathers.....	5					

NOTE.—Does not include 69 special act cases having a monthly value of \$1,515 and an average monthly value per case of \$21.96 being paid to 51 widows, 16 children, and 3 parents.

TABLE 69.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING TOTAL DEPENDENTS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE PER CASE

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1936–51

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents							Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents		
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1951.....	1, 213	79, 166	1, 260	81, 972	1, 161	78, 045	57	3, 927	42	\$75. 40	\$49. 00
1950.....	1, 159	78, 401	1, 193	81, 303	1, 100	77, 304	44	3, 999	49	75. 03	49. 05
1949.....	1, 199	77, 365	1, 240	80, 421	1, 127	76, 290	48	4, 131	65	74. 76	49. 15
1948.....	1, 205	76, 043	1, 241	79, 845	1, 138	75, 022	47	4, 823	56	59. 96	49. 29
1947.....	1, 212	73, 766	1, 261	77, 601	1, 093	72, 584	56	5, 017	112	59. 97	41. 07
1946.....	1, 212	71, 727	1, 261	75, 458	1, 093	70, 580	56	4, 878	112	49. 78	36. 47
1945.....	1, 210	70, 640	1, 272	74, 832	1, 044	69, 384	68	5, 448	160	49. 71	35. 85
1944.....	1, 225	65, 719	1, 294	69, 398	1, 040	64, 119	75	5, 279	179	49. 57	33. 02
1943.....	1, 237	63, 034	1, 305	66, 610	1, 013	61, 254	77	5, 356	215	44. 35	30. 28
1942.....	1, 278	61, 536	1, 357	65, 640	1, 017	59, 645	89	5, 995	251	44. 21	30. 34
1941.....	1, 302	59, 200	1, 410	64, 031	992	57, 204	124	6, 827	294	33. 52	30. 41
1940.....	1, 325	56, 337	1, 429	61, 767	982	54, 306	109	7, 461	338	33. 06	30. 50
1939.....	1, 483	54, 339	1, 600	60, 523	1, 025	52, 281	122	8, 242	453	32. 15	30. 60
1938.....	1, 523	51, 750	1, 648	58, 963	1, 000	49, 522	130	9, 441	518	31. 61	30. 69
1937.....	1, 550	48, 664	1, 665	56, 544	969	46, 528	121	10, 016	575	31. 10	30. 83
1936.....	1, 813	46, 974	1, 929	58, 619	1, 016	44, 856	120	13, 763	793	29. 72	30. 93

NOTE.—Special act cases not included.

TABLE 70.—REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING CLASS OF BENEFICIARY, TOTAL DEPENDENTS, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of beneficiary	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	22, 498	\$1, 628, 315	\$72. 38
Widow alone.....	5, 669	352, 195	62. 13
Widow and children.....	3, 545	388, 481	109. 59
Widow, children, and mother.....	458	74, 714	163. 13
Widow, children, and father.....	95	14, 871	156. 54
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	297	51, 351	172. 90
Widow and mother.....	315	37, 013	117. 50
Widow and father.....	77	8, 978	116. 60
Widow, mother, and father.....	176	23, 090	131. 19
Children alone.....	1, 627	96, 194	59. 12
Children and mother.....	226	24, 682	109. 21
Children and father.....	38	4, 118	108. 37
Children, mother, and father.....	125	15, 005	120. 04
Mother alone.....	5, 350	272, 933	51. 02
Father alone.....	1, 113	55, 780	50. 12
Mother and father.....	3, 387	208, 910	61. 68
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	37, 110	-----	-----
Widows.....	10, 632	-----	-----
Children.....	10, 836	-----	-----
Mothers.....	10, 334	-----	-----
Fathers.....	5, 308	-----	-----

NOTE.—Does not include 124 special act cases having a monthly value of \$3,965 and an average monthly value per case of \$31.98 being paid to 107 widows, 3 children, and 14 parents.

TABLE 71.—REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING TOTAL DEPENDENTS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE PER CASE

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1936–51

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans	Dependents				Average monthly value per case
		Total	Widows	Children	Parents	
1951.....	22, 498	37, 110	10, 632	10, 836	15, 642	\$72. 38
1950.....	17, 337	26, 619	8, 356	7, 541	10, 722	67. 09
1949.....	15, 014	21, 907	7, 124	5, 685	9, 098	63. 06
1948.....	13, 275	18, 693	5, 952	4, 699	8, 045	39. 49
1947.....	13, 018	18, 695	6, 160	4, 823	7, 706	39. 98
1946.....	13, 562	19, 477	6, 424	5, 025	8, 028	38. 39
1945.....	13, 410	19, 754	6, 314	5, 433	8, 007	38. 16
1944.....	13, 417	19, 961	6, 288	5, 561	8, 112	38. 09
1943.....	13, 365	20, 179	6, 279	5, 705	8, 105	34. 90
1942.....	11, 595	18, 345	5, 901	6, 042	6, 405	25. 47
1941.....	10, 426	16, 560	5, 514	5, 853	5, 193	24. 88
1940.....	9, 647	15, 472	5, 174	5, 645	4, 650	25. 07
1939.....	8, 910	14, 423	4, 796	5, 374	4, 253	25. 20
1938.....	8, 186	13, 243	4, 371	4, 986	3, 886	24. 61
1937.....	7, 534	12, 209	4, 040	4, 560	3, 609	24. 63
1936.....	6, 619	10, 583	3, 366	3, 992	3, 225	24. 98

NOTE.—Special act cases not included.

TABLE 72.—PUBLIC LAW 28, 82D CONGRESS, DECEASED VETERANS HAVING SERVICE ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950, WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OR PENSION ON ACCOUNT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH OF THE VETERAN, SHOWING CLASS OF BENEFICIARY, TOTAL DEPENDENTS, AND MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1951

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	764	\$69,042	\$90.37	5	\$194	\$38.80
Widow alone.....	101	7,575	75.00	1	42	42.00
Widow and children.....	170	21,000	123.53	2	108	54.00
Widow, children, and mother.....	24	4,435	184.79			
Widow, children, and father.....	4	710	177.50			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	17	3,250	191.18			
Widow and mother.....	14	1,890	135.00			
Widow and father.....	3	405	135.00			
Widow, mother, and father.....	11	1,595	145.00			
Children alone.....	43	2,970	69.07	2	44	22.00
Children and mother.....	7	874	124.86			
Children and father.....	2	260	130.00			
Children, mother, and father.....	5	688	137.60			
Mother alone.....	173	10,380	60.00			
Father alone.....	29	1,740	60.00			
Mother and father.....	161	11,270	70.00			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	1,443			7		
Widows.....	344			3		
Children.....	455			4		
Mothers.....	412					
Fathers.....	232					

TABLE 73.—TERMINATIONS OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION DEATH AWARDS, SHOWING REASON FOR TERMINATION

During Fiscal Year 1951

Reason for termination	World War II		World War I		Spanish American War service-connected and non-service-connected	Regular Establishment service-connected	Public Law 28, 82d Congress, service-connected
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			
TOTAL.....	16,032	2,187	4,084	26,785	3,270	1,554	34
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinues school.....	862	152	384	6,006	142	248	1
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	140	24	61	561	17	28	
Death of payee.....	5,185	54	3,148	2,219	2,810	472	1
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	809		30			29	
Income provision.....		505		8,783	3		
Widow remarries.....	4,855	706	207	2,667	247	514	6
Miscellaneous ¹	4,181	746	254	6,549	51	263	26

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 74.—EMERGENCY, PROVISIONAL, PROBATIONARY, OR TEMPORARY OFFICERS OF
WORLD WAR I RECEIVING RETIREMENT PAY
As of June 30, 1951

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Total			Full retirement pay			Partial retirement pay		
	Num- ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	1, 921	\$316, 840	\$164. 93	1, 915	\$316, 537	\$165. 29	6	\$303	\$50. 50
Total, Army.....	1, 854	305, 686	164. 88	1, 848	305, 383	165. 25	6	303	50. 50
Colonel.....	8	2, 614	326. 75	8	2, 614	326. 75			
Lieutenant colonel.....	18	5, 130	285. 00	18	5, 130	285. 00			
Major.....	106	24, 468	230. 83	105	24, 402	232. 40	1	66	66. 00
Captain.....	420	77, 553	184. 65	417	77, 443	185. 71	3	110	36. 67
First lieutenant.....	744	117, 003	157. 26	742	116, 876	157. 51	2	127	63. 50
Second lieutenant.....	558	78, 918	141. 43	558	78, 918	141. 43			
Total, Navy.....	52	8, 764	168. 54	52	8, 764	168. 54			
Commander.....	2	530	265. 00	2	530	265. 00			
Lieutenant commander.....	1	217	217. 00	1	217	217. 00			
Lieutenant.....	15	2, 788	185. 87	15	2, 788	185. 87			
Lieutenant (jg).....	23	3, 691	160. 48	23	3, 691	160. 48			
Ensign.....	11	1, 538	139. 82	11	1, 538	139. 82			
Total, Marine Corps.....	15	2, 390	159. 33	15	2, 390	159. 33			
Captain.....	5	882	176. 40	5	882	176. 40			
First lieutenant.....	8	1, 238	154. 75	8	1, 238	154. 75			
Second lieutenant.....	2	270	135. 00	2	270	135. 00			

TABLE 75.—STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 16)
At Specified Dates

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans determined not in need of training ¹	Veterans in training					Cases in terminated status ²	
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total	Rehabilitated
June 30, 1951.....	1,169,545	108,772	65,188	9,597	11,142	16,074	28,375	513,514	272,283
Mar. 31, 1951.....	1,160,824	106,476	89,531	24,277	14,848	19,566	30,840	485,278	255,488
Dec. 31, 1950.....	1,151,229	104,021	106,189	27,874	17,937	24,185	36,193	462,838	238,041
Sept. 30, 1950.....	1,141,974	101,261	104,268	15,063	19,857	29,041	40,307	457,230	223,845
June 30, 1950.....	1,131,222	97,932	122,867	19,695	24,636	35,587	42,949	432,637	204,031
June 30, 1949.....	1,049,106	78,333	179,372	39,556	30,683	66,907	42,226	327,553	119,598
June 30, 1948.....	916,101	59,589	224,993	60,442	36,345	96,661	31,545	206,751	43,713
June 30, 1947.....	742,178	42,840	211,800	62,396	27,027	104,962	17,415	109,265	12,176
June 30, 1946.....	427,019	21,442	92,213	36,705	14,059	40,063	1,386	28,253	2,659
June 30, 1945.....	82,887	5,043	14,986	6,533	2,669	5,612	172	7,246	764
June 30, 1944.....	23,269	1,888	3,001	1,194	684	1,065	58	827	69

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

² Veterans permanently terminated training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 76.—STATUS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346)
At Specified Dates

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans declared ineligible ¹	Veterans in training					Cases in terminated status ²	
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total	Entitlement exhausted
June 30, 1951.....	10,065,439	33,233	1,152,891	132,904	643,711	113,020	263,256	6,379,841	606,219
Mar. 31, 1951.....	9,917,663	32,507	1,601,027	511,715	700,152	126,925	262,235	5,803,265	528,353
Dec. 31, 1950.....	9,787,305	31,799	1,716,064	569,396	717,389	147,747	281,532	5,564,105	438,245
Sept. 30, 1950.....	9,676,467	30,771	1,355,144	187,981	691,474	171,251	304,438	5,772,280	386,181
June 30, 1950.....	9,545,823	29,681	1,492,868	209,728	765,880	198,757	318,503	5,507,377	340,345
June 30, 1949.....	8,691,332	24,263	1,631,780	310,826	699,768	323,129	298,057	4,515,089	112,253
June 30, 1948.....	7,583,685	18,827	1,666,518	398,902	584,208	424,308	259,100	3,492,943	28,864
June 30, 1947.....	5,854,777	15,000	1,862,633	615,094	479,243	594,656	173,640	1,851,972	5,079
June 30, 1946.....	2,966,880	9,055	951,644	404,475	222,183	300,633	24,353	234,181	985
June 30, 1945.....	83,885	3,140	22,335	14,601	5,648	1,631	455	12,709	-----

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.

² Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.

TABLE 77.—STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 16)
BY REGIONAL OFFICE
June 30, 1951

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans in terminated status	
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total	Rehabilitated
TOTAL	65,188	9,597	11,142	16,074	28,375	513,514	272,283
Alabama: Montgomery.....	2,294	255	336	330	1,373	11,488	6,560
Alaska: Juneau.....	22	0	0	7	15	134	59
Arizona: Phoenix.....	308	125	54	110	19	3,077	1,296
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	2,051	173	94	126	1,658	7,755	4,805
California:							
Los Angeles.....	1,547	326	496	543	182	21,052	9,589
San Diego.....	220	49	33	115	23	1,650	727
San Francisco.....	1,204	318	127	522	237	13,015	6,373
Colorado: Denver.....	950	216	120	245	369	6,378	3,457
Connecticut: Hartford.....	460	20	125	312	3	7,973	4,319
Delaware: Wilmington.....	39	5	5	28	1	953	570
District of Columbia: Washington.....	230	40	55	131	4	6,077	2,960
Florida:							
Miami.....	428	188	136	82	22	3,076	1,579
Pass-A-Grille.....	869	220	247	146	256	7,763	3,866
Georgia: Atlanta.....	2,808	114	426	258	2,010	12,512	6,432
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	81	1	34	32	14	651	318
Idaho: Boise.....	600	49	19	144	388	2,398	1,255
Illinois: Chicago.....	1,327	238	349	460	280	17,649	9,360
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	1,209	178	136	262	633	6,842	3,496
Iowa: Des Moines.....	1,148	128	106	237	677	6,616	4,047
Kansas: Wichita.....	881	158	42	143	538	4,767	2,655
Kentucky: Louisville.....	2,608	213	255	290	1,850	10,835	5,205
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	848	109	216	97	426	5,440	3,104
Shreveport.....	665	59	33	58	515	3,477	1,881
Maine: Togus.....	143	18	29	57	39	2,128	1,174
Maryland: Baltimore.....	257	87	34	108	28	5,026	2,608
Massachusetts: Boston.....	2,173	778	481	874	40	18,302	10,199
Michigan: Detroit.....	2,472	798	304	828	542	19,313	9,410
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1,555	148	190	522	695	13,256	7,822
Mississippi: Jackson.....	2,339	273	182	127	1,757	8,552	5,297
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	1,517	102	299	138	978	6,358	3,570
St. Louis.....	1,360	120	89	323	828	7,531	3,622
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	308	39	23	91	155	1,926	999
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	915	79	56	141	639	3,267	1,857
Nevada: Reno.....	21	5	4	8	4	346	146
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	126	16	32	43	35	1,503	743
New Jersey: Newark.....	958	66	100	694	98	14,375	7,127
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	268	122	9	27	110	2,879	1,602
New York:							
Albany.....	348	48	47	227	26	4,144	2,280
Brooklyn.....	612	124	238	250	0	8,214	3,341
Buffalo.....	381	67	78	219	17	7,927	4,254
New York.....	1,310	242	577	491	0	19,109	9,152
Syracuse.....	480	166	53	228	33	5,907	3,491
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	995	140	214	394	247	10,398	5,801
North Dakota: Fargo.....	834	55	20	101	658	3,297	2,056
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	1,703	206	105	562	830	13,301	6,919
Cleveland.....	1,355	197	125	762	271	15,105	7,856
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	1,023	89	212	65	657	4,016	2,127
Oklahoma City.....	1,244	181	46	181	836	6,673	3,676
Oregon: Portland.....	369	60	65	180	64	6,062	2,877
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	1,232	198	525	475	34	17,354	9,880
Pittsburgh.....	912	55	368	319	170	10,138	5,577
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,247	84	523	338	302	12,598	6,862
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	168	0	140	12	16	1,858	1,397
Rhode Island: Providence.....	339	51	55	226	7	4,298	2,323
South Carolina: Ft. Jackson.....	1,329	79	93	261	896	6,091	3,308
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	198	41	12	35	110	1,483	937
Tennessee: Nashville.....	2,567	191	393	180	1,803	10,773	5,437

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 77.—STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 16)
BY REGIONAL OFFICE—Continued

June 30, 1951

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans in terminated status	
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total ¹	Rehabilitated
Texas:							
Dallas.....	1,927	314	599	160	854	14,465	8,055
Houston.....	746	281	160	68	237	6,321	3,305
Lubbock.....	648	101	130	56	361	5,657	3,077
San Antonio.....	786	156	344	114	172	7,377	3,816
Waco.....	1,050	254	318	55	423	6,442	3,923
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	218	74	8	73	63	2,838	1,715
Vermont: White River Jct.....	130	13	10	66	41	1,289	720
Virginia: Roanoke.....	849	38	73	219	519	7,382	4,067
Washington: Seattle.....	630	64	125	238	203	7,488	3,631
West Virginia: Huntington.....	907	89	144	283	391	6,088	3,233
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1,252	78	49	542	583	11,373	6,421
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	166	19	2	35	110	936	550
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	24	9	15	0	0	172	130

¹ Represents veterans permanently terminated training and veterans pending reentrance into trainingTABLE 78.—STATUS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346)
BY REGIONAL OFFICE

June 30, 1951

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans in terminated status	
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total ¹	Entitlement exhausted
TOTAL.....	1,152,891	132,904	643,711	113,020	263,256	6,379,841	606,219
Alabama: Montgomery.....	40,521	3,951	22,476	3,659	10,435	128,034	22,306
Alaska: Juneau.....	818	2	614	0	202	3,836	76
Arizona: Phoenix.....	4,426	886	2,162	790	588	32,114	1,821
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	25,209	3,478	7,362	1,959	12,410	83,256	15,758
California:							
Los Angeles.....	32,128	3,557	23,327	3,798	1,446	260,116	16,897
San Diego.....	4,191	306	2,957	525	403	24,730	1,144
San Francisco.....	22,151	1,944	12,964	4,209	3,034	188,028	14,171
Colorado: Denver.....	9,478	1,013	3,556	1,490	3,419	74,621	6,902
Connecticut: Hartford.....	8,588	451	5,852	2,059	226	74,771	6,135
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1,166	97	622	331	116	12,205	913
District of Columbia: Washington.....	8,883	793	6,933	1,040	117	105,046	4,677
Florida:							
Miami.....	5,354	55	4,485	517	297	41,743	2,345
Pass-A-Grille.....	22,241	2,542	14,618	1,681	3,400	87,705	8,304
Georgia: Atlanta.....	46,124	2,783	26,918	4,310	12,113	138,991	18,822
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	2,849	311	2,125	273	140	12,319	497
Idaho: Boise.....	5,989	534	1,736	858	2,861	25,845	2,602
Illinois: Chicago.....	47,038	4,944	29,865	4,739	7,490	397,600	33,764
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	22,631	2,761	10,429	1,729	7,712	124,656	12,833
Iowa: Des Moines.....	16,390	1,803	5,006	1,804	7,777	91,595	7,462
Kansas: Wichita.....	10,352	2,121	3,073	842	4,316	57,684	3,644
Kentucky: Louisville.....	21,026	1,747	5,893	1,926	11,460	90,822	13,078
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	30,259	1,479	24,439	1,029	3,312	71,633	9,980
Shreveport.....	14,174	185	10,324	591	3,074	34,001	5,111
Maine: Togus.....	4,176	246	2,428	819	683	34,636	2,581
Maryland: Baltimore.....	14,078	366	11,624	1,319	769	79,724	5,177
Massachusetts: Boston.....	19,697	3,845	12,594	3,057	201	202,470	17,086
Michigan: Detroit.....	42,547	18,772	16,275	2,372	5,128	223,640	15,123
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	18,968	2,647	6,946	2,582	6,793	112,446	12,368
Mississippi: Jackson.....	35,956	5,664	16,521	765	13,006	83,780	15,727

TABLE 78.—STATUS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346)
BY REGIONAL OFFICE—Continued

June 30, 1951

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans in terminated status	
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total	Entitlement exhausted
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	16,960	1,512	6,620	1,257	7,571	95,908	9,002
St. Louis.....	16,139	1,063	6,578	1,762	6,736	113,462	10,655
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	5,552	858	1,434	721	2,539	22,092	1,823
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	12,355	1,641	2,420	1,032	7,362	52,083	3,947
Nevada: Reno.....	778	98	440	94	146	5,229	305
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	2,368	93	1,481	430	364	20,370	1,749
New Jersey: Newark.....	27,400	1,140	21,968	3,203	1,089	168,612	8,036
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	6,629	1,732	3,173	498	1,226	29,016	1,938
New York:							
Albany.....	6,255	120	4,006	1,337	792	44,066	3,893
Brooklyn.....	18,445	562	16,249	1,634	0	131,672	5,677
Buffalo.....	9,882	596	6,963	1,849	474	80,408	5,462
New York.....	49,212	4,968	40,317	3,856	71	341,115	17,991
Syracuse.....	8,840	1,188	4,987	1,633	1,032	67,853	6,626
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	46,791	3,829	15,569	5,678	21,725	146,882	26,882
North Dakota: Fargo.....	6,481	604	919	569	4,389	23,400	2,111
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	21,580	2,484	12,257	2,690	4,149	155,197	15,769
Cleveland.....	19,304	1,500	13,236	2,796	1,772	173,198	10,148
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	10,681	2,494	3,768	646	3,773	42,906	5,106
Oklahoma City.....	11,657	3,749	2,275	919	4,723	59,451	10,421
Oregon: Portland.....	8,044	1,279	4,319	802	1,644	66,805	4,374
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	27,317	1,441	21,856	3,607	413	210,760	16,556
Pittsburgh.....	25,686	1,001	19,179	3,504	2,002	175,101	10,828
Wilkes-Barre.....	28,336	622	23,063	2,470	2,181	116,863	11,086
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	6,201	600	5,083	134	384	37,884	16,259
Rhode Island: Providence.....	5,461	382	3,763	1,206	110	44,142	2,735
South Carolina: Fort Jackson.....	27,000	1,215	14,581	1,329	9,875	72,616	14,066
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	6,259	563	983	552	4,161	17,545	1,280
Tennessee: Nashville.....	37,095	3,217	17,125	2,801	13,952	164,662	25,970
Texas:							
Dallas.....	24,487	3,394	16,001	787	4,305	122,400	11,630
Houston.....	12,889	4,898	5,702	469	1,820	70,178	4,539
Lubbock.....	8,719	197	4,437	387	3,698	46,668	3,613
San Antonio.....	15,428	3,101	9,010	529	2,788	62,786	5,236
Waco.....	13,787	3,084	6,827	436	3,440	56,008	10,211
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	5,561	1,325	1,855	888	1,493	40,086	3,845
Vermont: White River Junction.....	1,809	66	618	396	729	13,962	1,642
Virginia: Roanoke.....	16,574	906	6,007	2,841	6,820	91,040	10,187
Washington: Seattle.....	10,342	453	6,318	1,454	2,117	94,844	5,461
West Virginia: Huntington.....	9,274	1,272	4,739	1,697	1,566	58,617	4,900
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	15,243	569	6,774	2,771	5,129	113,579	13,683
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	2,821	55	734	284	1,748	10,908	896
Foreign:							
Philippines, Manila.....	3,931	621	3,282	8	20	5,839	2,233
Veterans Attachés Offices.....	4,336	2,835	1,501	0	0	1,115	84
Other Foreign.....	1,574	394	1,180	0	0	4,266	190

¹Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.

TABLE 79.—CASES ON WHICH YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM AND AUTOMATIC INSURANCE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN AWARDED AND CASES ON WHICH PAYMENTS WERE BEING MADE (ACTIVE AWARDS)

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1918-51

June 30—	Awarded				Active awards						
	Original awards			Disability changed to death	Grand total	Disability			Death		
	Total	Disability	Death			Total	Term	Auto- matic	Total	Term	Auto- matic
1951.....	196,642	41,172	155,470	25,227	7,874	7,747	7,568	179	127	124	3
1950.....	196,623	41,157	155,466	25,226	8,111	7,973	7,787	186	138	135	3
1949.....	196,612	41,151	155,461	25,224	8,362	8,224	8,032	192	138	135	3
1948.....	196,603	41,144	155,459	25,222	8,771	8,591	8,392	199	180	172	8
1947.....	196,577	41,126	155,451	25,209	9,066	8,863	8,659	204	203	194	9
1946.....	196,552	41,103	155,449	25,188	10,347	9,393	9,179	214	954	945	9
1945.....	196,521	41,081	155,440	25,152	11,569	9,516	9,301	215	2,053	2,042	11
1944.....	196,472	41,048	155,424	25,103	13,051	9,739	9,520	219	3,312	3,297	15
1943.....	196,399	40,988	155,411	25,028	14,643	9,941	9,717	224	4,702	4,683	19
1942.....	196,262	40,879	155,383	24,935	16,649	10,217	9,981	236	6,432	6,402	30
1941.....	196,039	40,699	155,340	23,341	19,076	10,445	10,205	240	8,631	8,586	45
1940.....	195,727	40,411	155,316	23,077	23,570	11,231	10,944	287	12,339	12,258	81
1939.....	195,262	40,044	155,218	22,806	30,703	11,434	11,134	300	19,269	19,097	172
1938.....	194,842	39,694	155,148	22,481	119,807	11,871	11,582	289	107,936	106,392	1,544
1937.....	194,447	39,366	155,081	22,106	137,779	12,343	12,040	303	125,436	119,966	5,470
1936.....	194,098	39,088	155,010	21,735	142,592	12,757	12,452	305	129,835	122,974	6,861
1935.....	193,585	38,668	154,917	21,355	145,172	12,916	12,616	300	132,256	125,364	6,892
1934.....	192,979	38,190	154,789	20,918	147,836	13,275	12,976	299	134,561	127,551	7,010
1933.....	192,614	37,850	154,764	20,467	149,637	13,270	12,972	298	136,367	129,287	7,080
1932.....	191,133	36,499	154,634	19,519	153,017	13,003	12,713	290	140,014	132,818	7,196
1931.....	188,882	34,452	154,430	18,469	153,868	12,135	11,862	273	141,733	134,537	7,196
1930.....	187,475	33,357	154,118	17,815	154,994	11,704	11,430	274	143,290	136,057	7,233
1929.....	186,528	32,759	153,769	17,005	157,369	11,944	11,660	284	145,425	138,020	7,405
1928.....	185,550	32,153	153,397	16,067	158,937	12,048	11,761	287	146,889	139,412	7,477
1927.....	184,511	31,646	152,865	15,387	161,318	12,634	12,335	299	148,684	141,087	7,597
1926.....	182,456	30,343	152,113	14,535	161,750	12,104	11,802	302	149,646	141,916	7,730
1925.....	177,994	27,251	150,743	12,997	160,199	10,777	10,470	307	149,422	141,384	8,038
1924.....	173,890	24,421	149,469	11,419	156,373	9,553	9,260	293	146,820	138,965	7,855
1923.....	170,129	21,750	148,379	9,611	146,403	7,226	7,053	173	139,177	132,085	7,092
1922.....	164,704	18,156	146,548	7,155	141,568	6,188	6,032	156	135,380	128,350	7,030
1921.....	155,849	12,433	143,416	4,522	138,434	6,510	6,367	143	131,924	125,047	6,877
1920.....	143,115	5,123	137,992	1,867	129,133	2,788	2,677	111	126,345	120,410	5,935
1919.....	114,283	226	114,057	-----	104,126	169	129	40	103,957	99,524	4,433
1918.....	6,250	-----	6,250	-----	5,722	-----	-----	-----	5,722	4,651	1,071

TABLE 80.—CASES ON WHICH UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE (CONVERTED) INSURANCE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN AWARDED AND CASES ON WHICH PAYMENTS WERE BEING MADE (ACTIVE AWARDS)

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1920-51

June 30—	Awarded				Active awards		
	Original awards			Disa- bility changed to death	Total	Disa- bility	Death
	Total	Disa- bility	Death				
1951.....	114,366	30,666	83,700	13,440	31,432	12,922	18,510
1950.....	109,277	29,430	79,847	12,742	30,500	12,605	17,895
1949.....	103,891	28,051	75,840	11,997	29,274	12,179	17,095
1948.....	98,993	26,784	72,209	11,330	28,297	11,876	16,421
1947.....	93,635	25,428	68,207	10,661	27,225	11,550	15,675
1946.....	87,685	24,292	63,393	10,020	25,761	11,079	14,682
1945.....	81,346	23,496	57,850	9,524	23,876	10,841	13,035
1944.....	76,406	22,784	53,622	8,964	22,745	10,774	11,971
1943.....	70,576	22,093	48,483	8,368	21,289	10,808	10,481
1942.....	65,800	21,206	44,594	7,708	20,116	10,836	9,280
1941.....	60,567	20,063	40,504	7,101	18,571	10,626	7,945
1940.....	56,550	19,090	37,460	6,457	17,690	10,622	7,068
1939.....	52,887	18,074	34,813	5,802	16,845	10,495	6,350
1938.....	48,949	16,881	32,068	5,235	15,755	10,116	5,639
1937.....	45,177	15,810	29,367	4,721	15,008	10,015	4,993
1936.....	41,516	14,863	26,653	4,206	14,168	9,850	4,318
1935.....	38,030	13,900	24,130	3,668	13,199	9,445	3,754
1934.....	34,458	12,755	21,703	3,217	12,076	8,854	3,222
1933.....	30,756	11,284	19,472	2,760	10,773	8,051	2,722
1932.....	27,035	9,919	17,116	2,325	9,443	7,192	2,251
1931.....	23,210	8,379	14,831	1,955	8,025	6,009	2,016
1930.....	19,700	7,016	12,684	1,602	8,042	5,036	3,006
1929.....	16,193	5,746	10,447	1,258	6,634	4,102	2,532
1928.....	12,787	4,545	8,242	994	5,298	3,223	2,075
1927.....	9,873	3,453	6,420	776	4,086	2,392	1,694
1926.....	7,916	2,695	5,221	586	3,375	1,913	1,462
1925.....	6,066	1,859	4,207	413	2,602	1,326	1,276
1924.....	4,602	1,365	3,237	264	2,054	1,022	1,032
1923.....	3,256	861	2,395	138	1,480	669	811
1922.....	1,937	425	1,512	38	931	348	583
1921.....	690	80	610	3	394	77	317
1920.....	105	1	104	-----	105	1	104

TABLE 81.—DEATH CASES ON WHICH NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS WERE BEING MADE

As of June 30, 1951

Item	Number	Amount of insurance
TOTAL.....	444,708	\$4,014,048,100
Life annuity.....	328,475	2,968,476,300
Installments.....	96,518	865,470,800
Life annuity and installments.....	19,715	180,101,000

TABLE 82.—DEATH CASES ON WHICH NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN AWARDED AND CASES ON WHICH PAYMENTS WERE BEING MADE (ACTIVE AWARDS)

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1941-51

June 30—	Awarded	Active awards	June 30—	Awarded	Active awards
1951.....	469,593	444,708	1945.....	223,626	223,154
1950.....	449,510	435,533	1944.....	63,807	63,607
1949.....	428,317	420,600	1943.....	16,172	16,089
1948.....	409,994	405,433	1942.....	3,045	3,043
1947.....	391,857	389,503	1941.....	43	43
1946.....	358,481	357,606			

TABLE 83.—DEATH CASES ON WHICH NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS WERE BEING MADE, BY BENEFICIARY AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE
As of June 30, 1951

Beneficiary and relationship	Total	Number of cases, by amount of insurance									
		\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$8,999	\$9,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000
TOTAL	444,708	4,756	5,425	4,237	2,141	58,107	1,325	1,533	1,770	2,876	362,538
Widow.....	111,074	627	930	789	389	14,337	273	460	548	669	92,052
Widow and child or children.....	2,787	11	36	26	40	716	17	13	17	19	1,892
Widow, child or children, and parent or parents.....	236	6				136			2	3	89
Widow with or without children and sister, brother, one or more.....	1,140	14	13	6	10	206	7	11	8	14	851
Widow and parent or parents.....	12,244	23	48	31	25	505	59	52	79	112	11,310
Widow, parent or parents and sister, brother, one or more.....	867	7	9	8	7	146	9	11	9	9	652
Child or children.....	5,776	110	145	119	68	1,707	30	27	28	41	3,501
Child or children and parent or parents.....	698	8	12	1	4	80	2	4	6	10	571
Child or children and sister, brother, one or more.....	156	3	3	3	3	24	2	2	1	1	114
Parent or parents.....	267,141	2,685	3,052	2,611	1,250	33,680	705	771	866	1,500	220,021
Parent or parents and sister, brother, one or more.....	9,463	171	166	96	95	2,101	70	51	58	104	6,551
Sister, brother, one or more.....	32,624	1,072	998	537	243	4,373	149	130	146	389	24,587
Others.....	502	19	13	10	7	96	2	1	2	5	347

TABLE 84.—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, BY PLAN
Dec. 31, 1950

Plan	Number	Amount
TOTAL.....	477, 551	\$2, 086, 036, 189
Ordinary life.....	148, 397	759, 576, 412
20-payment life.....	186, 438	695, 572, 051
30-payment life.....	27, 161	142, 799, 378
20-year endowment.....	26, 914	69, 870, 331
30-year endowment.....	20, 526	90, 977, 246
Endowment at age 62.....	25, 530	121, 179, 697
5-year term.....	26, 935	174, 372, 102
Extended insurance.....	12, 232	25, 116, 358
Paid-up life.....	3, 043	6, 144, 442
Paid-up endowment.....	375	428, 172

TABLE 85.—YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE
INSURANCE IN FORCE AT END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, 1921-51

Fiscal year	Total		Yearly renewable term insurance		U. S. Government Life Insurance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1951.....	470, 257	\$2, 055, 684, 268			470, 257	\$2, 055, 684, 268
1950.....	484, 793	2, 116, 059, 828			484, 793	2, 116, 059, 828
1949.....	500, 784	2, 182, 180, 750			500, 784	2, 182, 180, 750
1948.....	513, 263	2, 237, 324, 619	1	\$5, 000	513, 262	2, 237, 319, 619
1947.....	531, 053	2, 310, 343, 804	1	5, 000	531, 052	2, 310, 338, 804
1946.....	551, 823	2, 390, 153, 960	3	8, 232	551, 820	2, 390, 145, 728
1945.....	567, 941	2, 454, 864, 117	7	8, 336	567, 934	2, 454, 855, 781
1944.....	578, 641	2, 494, 900, 099	20	23, 968	578, 621	2, 494, 876, 131
1943.....	586, 631	2, 499, 655, 997	41	52, 155	586, 590	2, 499, 603, 842
1942.....	594, 806	2, 507, 187, 116	71	104, 930	594, 735	2, 507, 082, 186
1941.....	613, 408	2, 567, 392, 036	88	237, 686	613, 320	2, 567, 154, 350
1940.....	609, 094	2, 565, 327, 270	171	343, 047	608, 923	2, 564, 984, 223
1939.....	606, 071	2, 562, 353, 868	355	641, 553	605, 716	2, 561, 712, 315
1938.....	602, 963	2, 569, 893, 373	349	653, 183	602, 614	2, 569, 240, 190
1937.....	596, 982	2, 578, 338, 638	150	356, 519	596, 832	2, 577, 982, 119
1936.....	593, 213	2, 590, 921, 682	149	439, 403	593, 064	2, 590, 482, 279
1935.....	590, 865	2, 605, 400, 400	121	389, 145	590, 744	2, 605, 011, 255
1934.....	598, 226	2, 666, 733, 150			598, 226	2, 666, 733, 150
1933.....	616, 069	2, 782, 708, 583			616, 069	2, 782, 708, 583
1932.....	641, 247	2, 977, 329, 601	29	246, 134	641, 218	2, 977, 083, 467
1931.....	646, 055	3, 024, 444, 627	91	506, 276	645, 964	3, 023, 938, 351
1930.....	648, 248	3, 042, 743, 415	204	1, 142, 314	648, 044	3, 041, 601, 101
1929.....	650, 066	3, 059, 919, 329	229	1, 342, 290	649, 837	3, 058, 577, 039
1928.....	660, 374	3, 113, 649, 182	266	1, 654, 277	660, 108	3, 111, 994, 905
1927.....	587, 980	2, 893, 044, 640	87, 100	672, 074, 816	500, 880	2, 220, 969, 824
1926.....	553, 660	2, 781, 587, 008	130, 103	1, 008, 511, 344	423, 557	1, 773, 075, 664
1925.....	552, 340	2, 865, 028, 729	177, 328	1, 372, 091, 391	375, 012	1, 492, 937, 338
1924.....	562, 600	2, 984, 573, 458	209, 385	1, 609, 030, 534	353, 215	1, 375, 542, 924
1923.....	560, 065	3, 070, 209, 817	240, 291	1, 854, 145, 796	319, 774	1, 216, 064, 021
1922.....	581, 778	3, 348, 400, 474	300, 926	2, 314, 663, 588	280, 852	1, 033, 736, 886
1921.....	651, 054	3, 849, 375, 735	397, 890	2, 980, 660, 235	253, 164	868, 715, 500

TABLE 86.—SUMMARY OF POLICY LOANS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1950, UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND

Total amount of policy loans issued to date.....	\$494, 647, 443. 19
Outstanding policy loans, January 1, 1950.....	124, 284, 017. 08
New loans issued during the year and increase in old loans.....	\$18, 178, 899. 39
Less Repayments:	
(a) In cash.....	\$6, 763, 334. 01
(b) From surrenders.....	1, 846, 631. 24
(c) From claims.....	2, 113, 340. 66
(d) From dividend payments and deposits.....	17, 588. 03
(e) From matured endowments.....	2, 183, 203. 47
Total repayments.....	12, 924, 097. 41
Net increase in outstanding loans.....	5, 254, 801. 98
Outstanding policy loans, December 31, 1950.....	129, 538, 819. 06

TABLE 87.—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Dec. 31, 1950

<i>Assets</i>	
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$1, 278, 000, 000. 00
These are U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness issued to the USGLI Fund.	
Policy loans.....	129, 538, 819. 06
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash in U. S. Treasury.....	2, 284, 586. 38
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest.....	26, 748, 573. 90
This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the year.	
Total assets.....	1, 436, 571, 979. 34
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Policy reserves.....	1, 224, 602, 719. 00
This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.	
Reserve for future installments on matured claims.....	177, 676, 394. 00
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on claims payable to them in monthly installments.	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	5, 695, 805. 00
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends declared.....	16, 000, 000. 00
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends in 1951.	
Reserve for dividends deposited with interest.....	5, 362, 134. 00
This is the amount of dividends (with interest) on deposit in the USGLI Fund.	
Reserve for premiums paid in advance.....	7, 235, 227. 34
This is the amount of premiums paid in advance by policyholders.	
Total liabilities.....	1, 436, 571, 979. 34

TABLE 88.—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Calendar Year 1950

<i>Income</i>	
Premiums.....	\$37, 849, 525. 22
These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.	
Dividends deposited to accumulate at interest.....	682, 076. 10
These dividends were deposited during the year to accumulate at interest.	
Interest.....	49, 209, 098. 65
This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.	
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government.....	1, 652, 191. 91
This is the contribution of the U. S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.	
Total income.....	89, 392, 891. 88
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Death benefits.....	23, 465, 564. 38
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries during the year. Where benefits are paid in installments, only the installments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.	
Total and permanent disability benefits.....	9, 641, 533. 03
These are the actual cash payments made to insureds during the year under the total and permanent disability provisions of the policy.	
Matured endowments.....	21, 497, 641. 18
Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.	
Total disability income benefits.....	689, 086. 00
These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made during the year under the provisions of the total disability income riders.	
Cash surrenders.....	4, 251, 650. 62
These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered during the year.	
Dividends to policyholders.....	12, 820, 946. 13
This is the amount of dividends paid during the year. It includes a special nonrecurring dividend of \$130,088.76.	
Dividends on deposit withdrawn.....	354, 047. 60
These are the dividends (with interest), previously left on deposit, withdrawn during the year.	
Total disbursements.....	72, 720, 418. 94

TABLE 89.—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Dec. 31, 1950

<i>Assets</i>	
U. S. Treasury notes.....	\$5,335,294,000.00
These are U. S. Treasury notes issued to the NSLI Fund.	
Policy loans.....	27,731,071.54
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash in U. S. Treasury.....	24,382,863.88
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest.....	80,885,437.66
This is the interest on investments which has been earned and has accrued to the end of the year. It is not yet due and payable.	
Due from U. S. Government.....	17,577,761.00
This is the amount due but not yet collected from the U. S. Government on extra hazard claims.	
Total assets.....	5,485,871,134.08
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Reserve for future installments on matured claims.....	3,637,564,423.00
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on claims payable to them in monthly installments.	
Policy reserves.....	1,016,576,148.00
This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	32,419,140.00
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends declared.....	696,267,242.00
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends in 1951.	
Other policy obligations.....	103,044,181.08
These are miscellaneous policy obligations, such as premiums paid in advance, etc.	
Total liabilities.....	5,485,871,134.08

TABLE 90.—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Calendar Year 1950

<i>Income</i>	
Premiums.....	\$435,746,292.02
These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.	
Interest.....	205,582,340.47
This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury notes, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.	
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government.....	78,074,596.19
This is the contribution of the U. S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, for gratuitous insurance, and for other obligations.	
Total income.....	719,403,228.68
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Death benefits.....	338,111,007.99
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries during the year. Where benefits are paid in installments, only the installments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.	
Matured endowments.....	907.20
Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.	
Disability benefits.....	9,285,678.32
These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made during the year.	
Cash surrenders.....	5,381,150.27
These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered during the year.	
Dividends to policyholders.....	2,713,354,057.48
This is the amount of dividends paid during the year. It consists entirely of the special dividend accrued to policy anniversary dates in 1948.	
Total disbursements.....	3,066,132,801.28

TABLE 91.—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND POLICIES IN FORCE, BY PLAN
Dec. 31, 1950

Plan	Number	Amount	Plan	Number	Amount
TOTAL*-----	5,963,760	\$38,836,174,056	30-payment life-----	333,396	\$1,679,688,000
5-year level premium term-----	4,027,570	30,072,914,500	20-year endowment-----	149,176	510,073,000
Ordinary life-----	339,282	1,846,913,500	Endowment at age 60-----	73,216	380,065,500
20-payment life-----	943,092	3,932,560,000	Endowment at age 65-----	36,340	200,674,000
			Extended insurance-----	60,532	212,428,665
			Paid-up insurance-----	1,166	856,891

*Estimated total in force as of December 31, 1950, including applications in process but not yet tabulated:
Number *Amount*
 6,500,000 \$43,200,000,000

TABLE 92.—APPLICATIONS AND TERMINATIONS UNDER THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED

Through June 30, 1951

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated-----	105,470	\$262,272,551
Applications approved-----	89,377	223,157,977
Terminations-----	87,925	218,049,684
By automatic expiry-----	51,052	128,648,910
By death-----	2,037	4,846,451
By voluntary withdrawal-----	34,586	83,991,687
By maturity of policy-----	250	498,120
By reduction-----		64,516
Remaining under protection of act-----	1,452	5,108,293

TABLE 93.—APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RECEIPTS VERSUS EXPENDITURES

Cumulative Through June 30, 1951

Appropriation title	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into United States Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1951	Cumulative through June 30, 1951			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
GRAND TOTAL.....	80,555,339,596.65	65,863,184,215.41	14,692,155,381.24	5,937,501,085.20	71,797,735,490.18	845,941,352.83	6,912,404,849.49	999,257,904.15
General and special appropriations, total.....	62,753,023,813.61	62,218,026,259.01	534,997,554.60	5,295,706,714.89	61,008,602,626.93	820,237,581.39		924,183,605.29
Administration and other benefits, total.....	7,015,244,097.13	6,994,350,884.49	20,893,212.64	864,569,535.41	6,686,261,084.04	200,656,498.46		128,326,514.63
Salaries and expenses, 1951.....	892,832,558.79	889,663,735.00	3,168,823.79	789,650,881.09	789,650,881.09			103,181,677.70
Salaries and expenses, 1950.....	899,002,376.80	891,279,204.00	7,723,172.80	72,450,901.82	886,189,322.87			12,813,053.93
Salaries and expenses, 1949.....	923,642,831.05	920,741,102.00	2,901,729.05	2,293,323.45	918,333,943.05			5,308,888.00
Salaries and expenses, 1918-48.....	4,229,759,883.77	4,222,660,396.77	7,099,487.00		4,051,584,562.41	178,175,321.36		
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00			1,850,000.00	1,250,000.00		
Emergency Fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Vet- erans Administration), 1942-47.....	7,174,000.00	7,174,000.00			358,853.51	6,815,146.49		
Increase of compensation, 1920-24.....	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00			8,697,319.47	3,887,464.53		
Printing and binding, 1949.....	3,148,000.00	3,148,000.00		4,991.75	2,529,965.79			618,034.21
Printing and binding, 1924-48.....	21,268,787.72	21,268,787.72			14,416,511.82	6,852,275.90		
Administrative expenses, adjusted com- pensation, 1924-25.....	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00			835,061.82	353,438.18		
Administrative expenses, Adjusted Com- pensation Payment Act, 1936-37.....	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00			3,695,714.33	1,804,285.67		
Penalty mail, 1945-48.....	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00			7,906,405.31	1,509,469.69		
Federal tort claims, 1950.....	15,000.00	15,000.00		3,862.24	14,572.88			427.12
Federal tort claims, 1949.....	15,000.00	15,000.00			14,991.27			8.73
Federal tort claims, 1948.....	26,500.00	26,500.00			17,403.36	9,096.64		
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1951.....	3,285,000.00	3,285,000.00		142,136.21	142,136.21			3,142,863.79
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950.....	3,285,000.00	3,285,000.00		23,438.85	23,438.85			3,261,561.15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RECEIPTS VERSUS EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into United States Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1951	Cumulative through June 30, 1951			
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years.....	<i>Dollars</i> 489,082,088.12	<i>Dollars</i> 488,184,592.00	<i>Dollars</i> 897,496.12	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 426,586,208.90	<i>Dollars</i> 62,495,879.22	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total.....	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75			153,103,707.16	58,262.59		
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931.....	1,839,241.59	\$ 1,839,241.59			1,781,635.70	57,605.89		
Salaries and expenses, employees retirement, 1931.....	110,000.00	110,000.00			109,343.30	656.70		
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	151,212,728.16	\$ 151,212,728.16			151,212,728.16			
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, total.....	251,582,065.07	251,582,065.07			251,411,623.26	170,441.81		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1931.....	1,269,181.23	\$ 1,269,181.23			1,098,739.42	170,441.81		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	\$ 250,312,883.84			250,312,883.84			
State and Territorial homes, total.....	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43			38,549,236.59	35,200.84		
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33.....	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03			1,693,116.19	35,200.84		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	36,856,120.40	\$ 36,856,120.40			36,856,120.40			
Operation of canteens, appropriated fund.....	6,630,000.00	4,965,000.00	1,665,000.00		4,976,050.77	1,453,949.23		200,000.00
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	960,180,805.27	960,160,000.00	20,805.27	103,878,104.83	\$ 730,987,660.37	50,458,900.26		178,734,244.64
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	893,930,805.27	893,910,000.00	20,805.27	103,878,104.83	674,537,613.74	50,058,946.89		169,334,244.64
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00			18,458,516.02	391,483.98		
Hospital facilities and services, no year.....	38,000,000.00	38,000,000.00			37,991,530.61	8,469.39		
Grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals.....	9,400,000.00	9,400,000.00						9,400,000.00

National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39).....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00			3,018,704.79	22,945.21		
Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment* to Veterans Administration, 1938-43).....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00			13,198,826.79	69,373.21		
Compensation and pensions, total.....	28,659,180,108.43	28,659,180,108.43		2,171,172,166.08	28,525,285,008.25	123,453,659.82		10,441,440.36
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933, and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55			2,523,280,612.08	22,354,283.47		
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	11,826,307,000.00	11,826,307,000.00		2,171,172,166.08	11,815,865,559.64			10,441,440.36
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45, and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00			5,314,890,675.24	100,320,625.76		
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00			701,446,249.41	778,750.59		
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	8,169,801,911.88			8,169,801,911.88			
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits.....	351,321,800.00	351,321,800.00		63,825,383.07	307,762,253.80			43,559,546.20
Automobiles and other conveyances for dis- abled veterans, total.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00		579,401.59	41,070,617.00			1,604,383.00
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1951.....	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00		359,823.29	359,823.29			815,176.71
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-50.....	41,500,000.00	41,500,000.00		219,578.30	40,710,793.71			789,206.29
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II).....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		*296,282.76	209,794.24	500,000.00		1,290,205.76
Readjustment benefits.....	16,878,103,000.00	16,878,103,000.00		2,041,827,097.40	16,321,265,909.13			556,837,090.87
Military and naval insurance, total*.....	2,364,420,462.20	1,909,028,504.45	455,391,957.75	5,950,584.99	2,277,329,293.04	86,003,572.60		1,087,596.56
Military and naval insurance, no year.....	529,182,327.75	73,790,400.00	455,391,927.75	5,950,584.99	528,094,731.19			1,087,596.56
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45, and prior years.....	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00		1,749,234,561.85	86,003,572.60		
National Service Life Insurance, appropri- ated fund, total*.....	4,354,542,804.28	4,352,602,000.00	1,940,804.28	44,310,319.90	4,207,796,033.43	146,221,069.77		525,701.08
National Service Life Insurance, appro- priated fund, no year.....	4,104,542,804.28	4,102,602,000.00	1,940,804.28	44,310,319.90	*4,104,017,103.20			525,701.08
National Service Life Insurance, appro- priated fund, 1943-44.....	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00			*103,778,930.23	146,221,069.77		
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief (World War II). Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	2,203,000.00	2,203,000.00		*179,861.24	640,264.01			1,562,735.99
Loans to veterans for transportation.....	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00		*1,071.34	55,662,259.78	73,861.22		277.00
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	100,000.00	100,000.00			76,103.36	23,896.64		
	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62	*53.00	644,787,484.08	63,918,181.34		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RECEIPTS VERSUS EXPENDITURES—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into United States Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1951	Cumulative through June 30, 1951			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928...	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32		636,792,466.84	63,413,170.28		
Vocational rehabilitation, no year	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30		7,993,451.29	6,577.01		
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I).....	500,000.00	500,000.00		*53.00	1,565.95	498,434.05		
Military and naval family allowance.....	298,615,000.00	298,615,000.00			282,082,873.52	16,532,126.48		
Marine and seamen's insurance.....	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94		35,078,013.20	68,070,306.74		
Replacement, personal property sold, total.....	194,663.98		194,663.98	71,389.96	180,016.62	778.16		13,869.20
Replacement, personal property sold, 1951-52.....	3,735.44		3,735.44	46.00	46.00			3,689.44
Replacement, personal property sold, 1950-51.....	61,462.53		61,462.53	51,040.77	51,282.77			10,179.76
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1949.....	115,221.38		115,221.38	20,363.19	114,665.62	555.76		
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1948.....	14,244.63		14,244.63		14,022.23	222.40		
Emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43.....	140,027.57	140,027.57			139,921.36	106.21		
Miscellaneous.....	1,162,251.02	1,162,251.02			1,143,679.44	18,571.58		
Trust funds and working funds, total.....	17,802,315,783.04	3,645,157,956.40	14,157,157,826.54	641,794,370.31	10,789,132,863.25	25,703,771.44	6,912,404,849.49	75,074,298.86
United States Government Life Insurance fund ⁶	2,733,517,920.47		2,733,517,920.47	\$ 59,352,994.06	1,295,013,013.24		1,432,367,824.23	6,137,083.00
National Service Life Insurance fund ⁶	10,478,508,123.10		10,478,508,123.10	542,045,104.58	4,976,010,201.71		5,472,554,775.26	29,943,146.13
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,827,422,819.42	3,645,157,956.40	182,264,863.02	355,761.84	* 3,816,214,421.02	6,000,000.00	5,165,000.00	43,397.50
General post fund.....	7,774,434.40		7,774,434.40	658,423.57	5,015,704.91	386.57	2,317,250.00	441,092.92
General post fund auxiliary account.....	748,030.42		748,030.42		748,030.42			
Horatio Ward Fund.....	21,742.33		21,742.33		21,742.33			
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	42,898,272.40		42,898,272.40	22,217,732.97	¹⁰ 36,990,011.58	571.50		5,907,689.32
Personal funds of patients.....	138,341,138.36		138,341,138.36	17,059,920.87	¹⁰ 105,748,454.29	2,871.88		32,589,812.19
Vocational rehabilitation special fund.....	78,144.50		78,144.50		78,060.98	83.52		
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments.....	320,526,075.00		320,526,075.00		300,845,335.06	19,669,278.12		11,461.82
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	* 249,620,791.07		* 249,620,791.07		249,620,791.07			

Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	1,158,146.76	1,158,146.76		1,158,146.76		
Working fund, no year, 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50	1,407,233.50	25,557.29	1,377,412.20	29,821.18	.12
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are known.....	576.30	576.30			576.30	
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds.....	131,543.41	131,543.41	3,250.30	130,927.55		615.86
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60	160,791.60	75,624.83	160,609.23	182.37	

¹ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

² Available balance transferred from Department of the Interior.

³ Represents expenditures only.

⁴ Available balance June 30, 1931.

⁵ Includes \$375,323,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000.00; 1947, \$135,250,000.00; 1949, \$90,000,000.00; 1950, \$100,000,000.00; and 1951, \$42,573,691.97.

⁶ Insurance shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

⁷ Premiums refunded prior to July 1, 1945, in amount of \$506,327.40 paid from fiscal year appropriations have not been deducted from this figure.

⁸ Amount transferred to National Service Life Insurance fund for payment of claims traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service and certain direct payments

⁹ Represents payments made on adjusted service certificates and amounts reimbursed to the United States Government Life Insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates under provisions of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act "as amended" and the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936. Estimated lien against adjusted service certificates amounting to \$3,395,330.76 are included in the total expenditures from the adjusted service certificate fund. The investment purchase in fiscal year 1951 of \$5,265,000 is not included as an expenditure.

¹⁰ Disbursed from July 1, 1935, to April 30, 1951, when balances were transferred to special deposit accounts, see Public Law 611, 81st Cong., approved July 15, 1950.

¹¹ Credit.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WAES AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE

Fiscal year	Total expenditures			Administration and other benefits ¹	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grand total	From appropriated funds	From trust and working funds				
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$71,797,735,490.18	\$61,008,602,626.93	\$10,789,132,863.25	\$6,686,261,084.04	\$426,586,308.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1951.....	5,937,501,085.20	5,295,706,714.89	641,794,370.31	864,569,535.41	-----	-----	-----
1950.....	9,752,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	7,805,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	*1,656.84	-----	-----
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	189,559,021.23	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00	-----	-----
1943.....	656,652,122.77	606,089,256.31	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	*215.78	-----	-----
1942.....	647,333,991.90	555,802,052.49	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	*2,071.40	-----	*5.60
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50	-----	*164.67
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	*2,535.57	-----	-----
1939.....	600,221,534.14	555,175,467.02	45,046,067.12	87,913,433.68	*13,013.69	-----	-----
1938.....	629,829,721.73	581,922,831.44	47,906,890.29	85,880,662.85	*98.47	-----	-----
1937.....	893,994,175.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18	-----	51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,509,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934.....	594,022,058.08	496,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933.....	868,688,479.42	780,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,956,627.40	84,361.84	1,008.97	11,647.16
1932.....	869,099,937.38	789,250,682.68	79,849,254.70	95,866,758.66	6,528,115.96	143,483.33	1,036,107.00
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,294,170.98
1930.....	702,149,359.82	639,213,021.04	62,936,338.78	41,739,295.59	32,185,206.37	1,272,203.23	10,811,766.69
1929.....	689,351,143.11	631,248,314.44	58,102,828.67	40,059,884.49	29,808,711.18	1,276,511.65	8,794,854.14
1928.....	674,623,245.22	625,144,165.53	49,479,079.69	37,949,154.33	30,166,865.68	1,214,565.95	8,114,856.87
1927.....	658,357,071.76	618,790,692.34	39,566,379.42	36,481,501.50	31,554,979.19	1,327,252.47	7,560,642.22
1926.....	663,675,796.96	628,270,795.74	35,405,001.22	42,322,943.48	31,197,947.20	1,436,001.05	7,495,954.67
1925.....	629,850,682.89	607,246,323.80	22,604,359.09	45,974,519.36	33,033,371.64	1,489,087.39	7,783,165.73
1924.....	663,338,597.48	647,283,250.07	16,055,347.41	45,109,755.10	29,618,747.28	1,497,698.53	7,470,342.77
1923.....	751,375,688.44	737,066,854.39	14,308,834.05	35,754,971.52	51,447,864.63	1,962,062.97	7,087,061.30
1922.....	751,287,807.09	736,731,364.50	14,556,442.59	8,010,052.77	68,970,558.42	1,394,079.47	7,277,540.41
1921.....	667,451,947.41	652,156,750.30	15,295,197.11	10,137,269.75	45,277,864.62	1,389,921.55	6,987,273.05
1920.....	514,979,421.29	494,182,843.82	20,796,577.47	16,627,824.12	-----	1,395,014.09	4,963,643.23
1919.....	701,064,116.29	499,243,581.14	201,820,535.15	16,270,257.38	-----	1,433,191.67	4,672,998.82
1918 and prior years.....	5,846,570,866.53	5,780,368,468.33	66,202,398.20	2,828,929.49	-----	134,465,525.99	150,028,612.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Operation of canteens	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-1939)	Public Works Administration Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-1943)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensation and pensions appropriations	Participants in yellow fever experiments	Total compensation and pensions
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,976,050.77	\$730,987,660.37	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$28,525,285.008.25	\$264,238.75	\$27,370,419,596.19
1951			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
1950		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949			124,024,440.08			2,155,495,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1946			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1945			15,800,635.66			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1944			4,850,857.78			494,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1943			2,694,330.81		26,188.49	442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,208,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941		*502.34	3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	435,128,952.76	15,000.00	435,113,952.76
1940			5,978,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939		*30.00	6,602,668.51	5.00	4,354,999.35	416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938		*45.66	9,311,252.65	35,607.12		402,788,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937		*1,071.00	8,872,848.73	90,876.63		396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936		*907.32	1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71		399,009,852.78	17,375.00	399,992,477.78
1935		*84.34	1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,639.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934		151,844.76	2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,630.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933		757,965.18	13,517,369.43			550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932		785,946.91	12,875,744.03			545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931		589,999.80	9,040,319.81			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930		584,728.00	8,241,334.73			418,432,808.91		418,432,808.91
1929		584,049.33	4,044,328.83			418,820,642.06		418,820,642.06
1928		574,930.32	5,221,569.72			410,765,338.31		410,765,338.31
1927		573,373.69	4,599,257.84			403,629,677.56		403,629,677.56
1926		612,100.35	4,511,172.04			372,281,487.71		372,281,487.71
1925		644,077.33	3,894,675.86			346,748,069.54		346,748,069.54
1924		685,182.67	9,214,924.97			345,489,769.01		345,489,769.01
1923		727,438.96	2,644,380.47			388,606,769.80		388,606,769.80
1922		813,351.84	916,500.00			377,158,125.82		377,158,125.82
1921		863,226.07				380,025,874.10		380,025,874.10
1920		865,449.57				316,418,029.57		316,418,029.57
1919		839,284.44				233,460,635.35		233,460,635.35
1918 and prior years	27,898,928.03					5,395,702,474.96		5,395,702,474.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued				
	Total		War of the Revolution	War of 1812	
	Living veterans	Deceased veterans		Total	Living veterans Deceased veterans
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....			\$70, 000, 000. 00	\$46, 218, 390. 57	\$14, 019, 736. 48 \$32, 198, 654. 09
1951.....	\$1, 534, 992, 679. 19	\$500, 995, 286. 21			
1950.....	1, 524, 128, 899. 21	485, 333, 399. 12			
1949.....	1, 433, 080, 610. 33	457, 302, 501. 45			
1948.....	1, 435, 717, 528. 83	384, 967, 829. 43			
1947.....	1, 365, 399, 806. 42	366, 572, 976. 10			
1946.....	910, 324, 987. 05	305, 363, 150. 16		160. 00	160. 00
1945.....	547, 134, 335. 35	185, 400, 966. 58		240. 00	240. 00
1944.....	368, 362, 398. 58	126, 001, 994. 85		240. 00	240. 00
1943.....	329, 574, 732. 85	112, 785, 587. 02		240. 00	240. 00
1942.....	320, 373, 509. 72	110, 910, 200. 21		240. 00	240. 00
1941.....	319, 887, 183. 46	113, 226, 769. 30		240. 00	240. 00
1940.....	314, 434, 413. 91	114, 704, 050. 65		240. 00	240. 00
1939.....	307, 512, 130. 34	109, 191, 738. 02		190. 00	190. 00
1938.....	301, 276, 717. 25	101, 491, 978. 72		840. 00	840. 00
1937.....	299, 659, 837. 31	96, 370, 214. 81		840. 00	840. 00
1936.....	299, 000, 808. 47	99, 991, 669. 31		1, 390. 00	1, 390. 00
1935.....	278, 006, 898. 15	96, 400, 271. 42		2, 681. 00	2, 681. 00
1934.....	227, 797, 923. 21	93, 578, 863. 67		3, 222. 50	3, 222. 50
1933.....	428, 456, 151. 69	122, 103, 190. 54		3, 906. 67	3, 906. 67
1932.....	421, 367, 015. 55	124, 409, 746. 13		4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00
1931.....	364, 652, 558. 50	123, 736, 384. 42		5, 391. 00	5, 391. 00
1930.....	290, 474, 801. 10	127, 958, 007. 81		5, 703. 34	5, 703. 34
1929.....	287, 065, 745. 65	131, 754, 896. 41		7, 201. 67	7, 201. 67
1928.....	286, 640, 666. 14	124, 124, 672. 17		8, 903. 34	8, 903. 34
1927.....	277, 864, 011. 13	125, 775, 666. 43		9, 805. 66	9, 805. 66
1926.....	247, 259, 215. 27	125, 022, 272. 44		7, 400. 00	7, 400. 00
1925.....	223, 164, 174. 32	123, 583, 895. 22		9, 392. 00	9, 392. 00
1924.....	223, 395, 622. 00	122, 094, 147. 01		13, 383. 00	13, 383. 00
1923.....	255, 724, 424. 72	132, 882, 345. 08		18, 010. 00	18, 010. 00
1922.....	253, 423, 940. 08	123, 734, 185. 74		19, 957. 00	19, 957. 00
1921.....	253, 258, 718. 55	126, 767, 155. 55		24, 160. 21	24, 160. 21
1920.....	201, 186, 125. 16	115, 231, 904. 41		21, 145. 03	21, 145. 03
1919.....	132, 926, 906. 52	100, 533, 728. 83		17, 704. 33	17, 704. 33
1918 and prior years.....			70, 000, 000. 00	46, 031, 563. 82	14, 019, 736. 48 32, 011, 827. 34

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Indian Wars			Mexican War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$106,583,449.46	\$58,062,212.99	\$48,521,236.47	\$61,752,675.77	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,004,558.45
1951.....	1,464,348.85	496,334.20	968,014.65	12,541.00	-----	12,541.00
1950.....	1,654,168.88	599,719.59	1,054,449.29	13,916.00	-----	13,916.00
1949.....	1,852,548.00	706,552.24	1,145,995.76	16,967.33	-----	16,967.33
1948.....	1,893,312.73	757,443.65	1,135,869.08	22,439.73	-----	22,439.73
1947.....	1,928,486.42	781,445.57	1,147,040.85	25,467.07	-----	25,467.07
1946.....	2,089,810.31	856,148.74	1,233,661.57	26,825.67	-----	26,825.67
1945.....	2,261,440.30	955,573.20	1,305,867.10	31,129.24	-----	31,129.24
1944.....	2,229,221.29	994,654.96	1,234,566.33	39,048.33	-----	39,048.33
1943.....	2,408,854.11	1,156,235.90	1,252,618.21	49,324.00	-----	49,324.00
1942.....	2,663,535.27	1,332,595.20	1,330,940.07	54,966.34	-----	54,966.34
1941.....	2,908,462.89	1,504,114.43	1,404,348.46	65,772.33	-----	65,772.33
1940.....	3,177,954.84	1,694,482.65	1,483,472.19	84,613.33	-----	84,613.33
1939.....	3,418,795.33	1,854,131.99	1,564,663.34	102,844.28	-----	102,844.28
1938.....	3,517,221.29	1,889,161.99	1,628,059.30	116,687.99	-----	116,687.99
1937.....	3,493,443.33	1,811,536.67	1,681,906.66	132,776.34	-----	132,776.34
1936.....	3,749,528.00	2,019,230.01	1,730,297.99	154,135.42	-----	154,135.42
1935.....	3,852,566.00	2,138,494.97	1,714,071.03	180,316.20	-----	180,316.20
1934.....	3,716,047.17	2,178,191.07	1,537,856.10	198,558.20	-----	198,558.20
1933.....	4,715,707.57	2,908,111.40	1,807,596.17	285,218.68	85.00	285,133.68
1932.....	4,575,590.05	2,867,166.98	1,708,423.07	326,124.32	1,043.86	325,080.46
1931.....	4,534,918.47	2,884,716.78	1,650,201.69	344,985.00	10.00	344,975.00
1930.....	4,555,115.22	2,942,208.17	1,612,907.05	394,898.21	504.00	394,394.21
1929.....	4,451,534.72	2,929,346.20	1,522,188.52	472,693.61	2,239.26	470,454.35
1928.....	3,956,943.80	2,618,189.84	1,338,753.96	544,406.46	5,886.00	538,520.46
1927.....	2,013,766.42	1,356,291.82	657,474.60	568,966.23	7,732.39	561,233.84
1926.....	1,900,185.94	1,309,510.41	590,675.53	434,792.69	12,045.66	422,747.03
1925.....	1,959,110.03	1,351,707.92	607,402.11	506,897.46	15,818.54	491,078.92
1924.....	1,919,223.65	1,350,004.25	569,219.40	580,601.02	29,347.47	551,253.55
1923.....	1,907,377.05	1,340,124.36	567,252.69	717,847.77	47,981.33	669,866.44
1922.....	1,796,309.74	1,276,274.80	520,034.94	775,913.25	59,814.62	716,098.63
1921.....	1,566,862.41	1,094,925.24	470,937.17	888,024.64	74,546.06	813,478.58
1920.....	1,746,308.97	1,209,715.83	536,593.14	676,682.58	62,665.46	614,017.12
1919.....	1,561,537.49	1,191,146.37	370,391.12	758,156.19	88,499.09	669,657.10
1918 and prior years.....	15,144,212.92	5,706,725.59	9,437,487.33	52,148,138.86	28,339,898.58	23,808,240.28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Civil War			Spanish-American War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total *	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$8,169,506,110.43			\$3,101,410,641.82	\$2,481,734,700.31	\$619,675,941.51
1951.....	6,929,961.24	\$14,175.50	\$6,915,785.74	149,623,986.91	100,750,070.25	48,873,916.66
1950.....	6,822,563.67	24,045.64	6,798,518.03	156,157,851.89	107,731,178.08	48,426,673.81
1949.....	7,883,393.60	49,374.69	7,839,018.91	162,583,055.76	114,820,995.07	47,762,060.69
1948.....	9,019,265.26	94,490.63	8,924,774.63	165,097,808.52	126,906,930.64	38,190,877.88
1947.....	9,035,038.44	124,841.17	8,910,197.27	145,129,800.42	103,351,317.77	36,778,482.65
1946.....	10,416,916.73	203,041.19	10,213,875.54	139,341,879.66	107,734,893.98	31,606,985.68
1945.....	11,873,097.83	328,846.77	11,544,251.06	142,797,472.04	111,313,837.15	31,483,634.89
1944.....	13,895,224.39	546,898.88	13,348,325.51	125,055,898.69	100,595,494.34	24,460,404.35
1943.....	16,553,415.09	870,564.63	15,682,850.46	122,988,548.48	99,457,260.43	23,531,288.05
1942.....	19,525,453.16	1,340,514.75	18,184,938.41	125,674,152.90	102,692,905.36	22,981,247.54
1941.....	23,173,466.95	2,049,976.78	21,123,490.17	127,357,083.20	105,273,998.31	22,083,084.89
1940.....	27,790,252.93	3,158,998.10	24,631,254.83	127,427,375.83	106,203,201.30	21,224,174.53
1939.....	33,178,751.64	4,622,304.21	28,556,447.43	125,297,729.98	105,065,718.76	20,232,011.22
1938.....	39,233,134.65	6,448,253.46	32,784,881.19	118,183,018.33	98,850,424.84	19,332,593.49
1937.....	46,595,957.96	8,967,519.20	37,628,438.76	114,924,124.83	96,618,456.10	18,305,668.73
1936.....	55,636,809.27	12,298,487.29	43,338,321.98	108,584,105.11	91,872,486.05	16,711,619.06
1935.....	63,529,582.72	16,144,255.36	47,385,327.36	77,753,295.20	66,252,826.14	11,500,469.06
1934.....	69,814,723.13	20,051,397.35	49,763,325.78	55,614,111.88	47,933,272.10	7,680,839.78
1933.....	98,272,576.43	31,300,417.78	66,972,158.65	125,305,652.48	109,016,660.00	16,288,992.48
1932.....	107,865,760.88	37,958,493.14	69,907,267.74	113,758,457.43	99,118,249.74	14,640,207.69
1931.....	121,993,750.46	45,952,130.16	76,041,620.30	102,256,479.96	88,997,801.76	13,258,678.20
1930.....	125,784,933.43	46,086,774.40	79,698,159.03	83,750,721.24	71,369,072.55	12,381,648.69
1929.....	143,594,291.68	57,119,891.76	86,474,399.92	76,845,704.28	65,461,824.31	11,383,878.97
1928.....	149,668,976.19	69,710,306.28	79,958,669.91	70,674,419.27	60,058,722.71	10,615,696.56
1927.....	166,493,208.58	81,665,502.37	84,827,706.21	57,232,828.30	47,716,422.69	9,516,405.61
1926.....	171,605,623.27	85,735,598.99	85,870,024.28	30,223,218.67	24,233,115.04	5,990,103.63
1925.....	186,208,394.36	95,455,326.21	90,753,068.15	25,098,500.89	19,728,876.36	5,369,624.53
1924.....	202,999,955.16	107,377,798.96	95,622,156.20	21,139,863.45	16,118,296.53	5,021,566.92
1923.....	238,924,931.94	130,616,234.36	108,308,697.58	17,886,821.28	14,083,567.00	3,803,254.28
1922.....	236,151,244.32	133,105,620.62	103,045,623.70	11,639,340.73	9,698,181.14	1,941,159.59
1921.....	246,584,639.64	141,413,236.45	105,171,403.19	6,171,569.82	4,424,397.09	1,747,172.73
1920.....	202,586,306.04	112,335,359.85	90,250,946.19	4,624,098.68	3,023,119.18	1,600,979.50
1919.....	212,211,890.76	119,463,920.53	92,747,970.23	3,878,189.13	3,008,785.41	869,403.72
1918 and prior years.....	5,087,647,618.63			61,333,476.58	47,252,342.13	14,081,134.45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	Regular Establishment			Unclassified	World War I				
	Total	Living veterans ¹	Deceased veterans		Total World War I	Living veterans			
						Total	Service-connected disability compensation	Non-service-connected disability pension	Emergency officers' retirement pay
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$521,916,706.10	\$389,668,379.07	\$132,248,327.03	\$16,513,425.54	\$8,430,735,358.92	\$6,480,876,144.78	\$5,154,793,960.49	\$1,210,025,569.05	\$116,056,615.24
1951.....	55,739,519.07	36,718,259.91	19,021,259.16		619,166,626.92	438,830,390.75	228,550,644.83	206,227,129.54	4,052,616.38
1950.....	49,036,979.47	34,689,279.27	14,347,700.20		572,594,394.81	396,625,410.22	224,614,786.56	167,691,524.22	4,319,099.44
1949.....	39,762,086.56	28,565,746.18	11,196,340.38		513,888,370.62	346,493,151.40	216,044,659.51	126,021,141.87	4,427,350.02
1948.....	29,605,457.97	23,378,857.17	6,226,600.80		471,951,957.90	317,396,869.46	211,458,862.16	101,357,956.59	4,580,050.71
1947.....	29,155,523.78	22,567,016.71	6,588,507.07		436,665,312.58	294,128,278.22	206,594,841.08	82,845,391.56	4,688,045.58
1946.....	24,060,817.38	17,998,285.73	6,062,531.65		345,510,190.29	233,668,138.85	172,551,841.09	57,139,376.21	3,976,921.55
1945.....	24,899,762.34	18,737,740.79	6,162,021.55		312,244,322.31	237,495,504.53	180,349,901.86	53,061,553.55	4,084,049.12
1944.....	23,206,833.51	16,902,171.97	6,304,661.54		268,289,499.44	204,665,803.28	162,466,628.74	37,996,340.21	4,202,834.33
1943.....	22,812,363.79	17,162,826.52	5,649,537.27		270,956,692.75	208,407,227.65	165,865,297.31	37,879,290.67	4,362,639.47
1942.....	19,293,923.49	15,623,585.08	3,670,338.41		263,870,650.55	199,371,996.01	168,362,812.92	26,603,293.11	4,405,889.98
1941.....	17,669,292.84	14,382,840.09	3,286,452.75		261,939,634.55	196,676,253.85	169,142,735.47	23,418,546.58	4,114,971.80
1940.....	15,811,766.25	12,728,872.47	3,082,893.78		254,846,261.38	190,648,859.39	168,387,884.83	19,324,715.45	2,936,259.11
1939.....	11,839,643.30	8,929,468.26	2,910,175.04		242,865,913.83	187,040,507.12	166,948,863.01	17,100,317.81	3,117,229.96
1938.....	11,514,617.36	8,868,785.83	2,645,831.53		230,203,176.35	185,220,091.13	166,875,363.36	15,227,497.61	3,138,955.75
1937.....	11,414,103.92	8,947,027.17	2,467,076.75		219,468,805.74	183,315,298.17	166,417,519.36	13,758,823.06	3,283,359.64
1936.....	9,710,465.11	7,434,834.45	2,275,630.66		221,156,044.87	185,375,770.67	169,382,036.92	12,710,374.11	2,709,127.88
1935.....	9,237,599.82	7,341,495.86	1,896,103.96		199,851,128.63	186,129,825.82	171,877,328.10	11,543,369.84	2,181,249.52
1934.....	7,832,600.47	6,223,411.08	1,609,189.39		184,197,523.53	151,411,651.61	139,445,822.97	9,784,579.12	9,968,980.32
1933.....	6,400,478.06	5,241,451.38	1,159,026.68		315,575,802.34	279,989,426.13	184,833,898.69	85,186,547.12	11,553,143.57
1932.....	5,966,519.43	4,860,875.59	1,105,643.84		313,280,309.57	276,561,186.24	189,549,809.30	75,458,293.97	10,937,594.04
1931.....	5,269,558.41	4,279,663.04	989,895.37		253,963,859.62	222,538,236.76	181,911,075.67	29,689,567.05	11,229,262.01
1930.....	4,696,831.38	3,802,089.76	894,741.62		199,244,606.09	166,274,152.22	155,044,890.21	153,101,697.74	4,795,658.76
1929.....	4,502,676.52	3,655,087.62	847,588.90		188,946,539.58	157,897,356.50	150,991,994.81	144,149,490.08	
1928.....	4,095,763.23	3,255,566.50	840,196.73		181,815,926.02	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81	144,149,490.08	
1927.....	3,818,070.22	2,958,571.78	859,498.44		173,493,032.15	144,149,490.08	133,255,139.81	104,141,275.72	
1926.....	3,655,799.32	2,713,805.36	941,993.96		164,454,467.82	133,255,139.81	133,255,139.81	96,103,147.27	
1925.....	3,350,284.56	2,471,169.57	879,115.09		129,615,490.14	104,141,275.72	104,141,275.72	107,067,474.56	
1924.....	3,321,179.22	2,417,027.52	904,151.76		115,515,563.51	96,103,147.27	96,103,147.27	106,798,512.10	
1923.....	3,532,595.71	2,569,043.11	963,552.60		125,619,186.05	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56	106,798,512.10	
1922.....	3,401,172.47	2,485,436.80	915,735.67		123,374,188.31	106,798,512.10	106,798,512.10	103,744,827.57	
1921.....	3,456,191.45	2,501,808.01	954,383.44	4,978.13	121,330,447.80	103,744,827.57	103,744,827.57	82,032,490.76	
1920.....	3,604,038.50	2,522,774.08	1,081,264.52		103,159,449.67	82,032,490.76	82,032,490.76	6,554,822.72	
1919.....	3,701,782.33	2,619,732.40	1,082,050.43		11,331,374.62	6,554,822.72	6,554,822.72	175,483.40	
1918 and prior years.....	46,540,408.16	34,113,772.01	12,426,636.15	16,508,447.41	348,608.58	175,483.40	175,483.40		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	World War I—Continued			World War II					
	Deceased veterans			Total World War II	Living veterans				
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected		Total ⁴	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Retired reserve officers ⁴	Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301)
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.	\$1,949,859,214.14	\$1,254,492,333.39	\$695,366,880.75	\$6,845,465,967.83	\$5,568,261,978.16	\$5,170,954,501.98	\$60,643,173.87	\$325,540,415.36	\$11,123,886.95
1951.	180,336,236.17	55,138,593.10	125,197,643.07	1,202,734,111.66	958,170,859.08	931,698,955.93	22,461,800.59	*44,002.59	4,054,105.15
1950.	175,968,984.59	57,032,465.78	118,936,518.81	1,223,182,423.61	984,459,266.41	886,698,780.91	18,942,369.27	74,411,125.32	4,406,990.91
1949.	167,395,219.22	57,490,932.04	109,904,287.18	1,165,291,689.91	943,344,790.75	855,864,303.35	11,165,450.53	74,120,991.09	2,194,045.78
1948.	154,555,088.44	53,117,951.58	101,437,136.86	1,143,095,116.15	967,182,937.28	890,068,634.93	5,123,434.30	71,634,916.70	355,951.35
1947.	142,537,034.36	52,671,728.19	89,865,306.17	1,110,033,153.81	939,446,906.98	877,532,995.38	2,077,323.27	59,723,794.57	112,793.76
1946.	111,842,051.44	47,661,164.16	64,180,887.28	694,241,537.17	549,864,478.56	515,411,505.00	719,949.04	33,733,024.52	
1945.	74,748,817.78	50,019,402.78	24,729,415.00	238,427,837.87	178,302,832.91	167,975,339.72	152,846.87	10,174,646.32	
1944.	63,603,696.16	52,316,597.13	11,287,099.03	61,668,427.78	44,657,375.15	43,102,931.69		1,554,443.46	
1943.	62,849,465.10	51,660,113.69	11,189,351.41	6,590,881.65	2,820,617.72	2,589,141.75		231,475.97	
1942.	64,498,654.54	53,817,353.17	10,681,301.37	200,788.22	11,913.32	11,913.32			
1941.	65,263,380.70	55,458,891.49	9,804,489.21						
1940.	64,197,401.99	56,799,064.01	7,398,337.98						
1939.	55,825,406.71	51,436,165.79	4,389,240.92						
1938.	44,983,065.22	42,359,416.32	2,623,668.90						
1937.	36,153,507.57	34,301,524.70	1,851,982.87						
1936.	35,790,274.20	34,642,723.57	1,237,550.63						
1935.	33,721,302.81	33,088,638.75	652,664.06						
1934.	32,735,871.92	32,735,871.92							
1933.	35,586,376.21	35,586,376.21							
1932.	36,719,123.33	36,719,123.33							
1931.	31,445,622.86	31,445,622.86							
1930.	32,970,453.87	32,970,453.87							
1929.	31,049,183.08	31,049,183.08							
1928.	30,823,931.21	30,823,931.21							
1927.	29,343,542.07	29,343,542.07							
1926.	31,199,328.01	31,199,328.01							
1925.	25,474,214.42	25,474,214.42							
1924.	19,412,416.24	19,412,416.24							
1923.	18,551,711.49	18,551,711.49							
1922.	16,575,576.21	16,575,576.21							
1921.	17,585,620.23	17,585,620.23							
1920.	21,126,958.91	21,126,958.91							
1919.	4,776,551.90	4,776,551.90							
1918 and prior years.	173,125.18	173,125.18							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations--Continued										
	World War II--Continued				Service on or after June 27, 1950 (Public Law 28)						
	Deceased veterans				Total service on or after June 27, 1950	Living veterans			Deceased veterans		
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301)		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951	\$1,277,203,989.67	\$1,226,577,538.11	\$22,146,616.24	\$28,479,835.32	\$316,869.75	\$12,589.50	\$12,489.50	\$100.00	\$304,280.25	\$304,280.25	-----
1951	244,563,252.58	228,676,609.67	7,752,520.10	8,134,122.81	316,869.75	12,589.50	12,489.50	100.00	304,280.25	304,280.25	-----
1950	238,723,157.20	223,675,668.77	6,070,018.23	8,977,470.20							
1949	221,946,899.16	209,882,328.08	4,224,686.33	7,839,884.75							
1948	175,912,178.87	171,911,528.70	2,401,910.82	1,598,739.35							
1947	170,586,246.83	167,413,179.21	1,265,552.27	1,907,515.35							
1946	144,377,058.61	143,989,445.92	365,509.83	22,102.86							
1945	60,125,004.96	60,058,586.30	66,418.66								
1944	17,011,052.63	17,011,052.63									
1943	3,770,263.93	3,770,263.93									
1942	188,874.90	188,874.90									
1941											
1940											
1939											
1938											
1937											
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1918 and prior years											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued							
	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346)						Adjusted service and dependent pay *	Subsistence allowance (Public Law 16)
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances			
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees *	Unemployment	Self-employment		
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$41,742,465.63	\$8,643,237.67	\$3,853,058.15	\$975,431.24	\$24,428,212.64	\$3,842,525.93	\$28,562.97	\$1,112,830,144.71
1951.....							6,576.73	135,172,873.95
1950.....							8,342.42	213,615,519.67
1949.....							13,643.82	262,196,009.87
1948.....	*4,753,763.02	477,055.46			*5,230,818.48			265,298,233.50
1947.....	9,117,326.65	*169,361.99	74,994.69	11,359.00	9,200,333.95			190,941,044.40
1946.....	5,173,410.98	532,684.43	2,985,802.28	865,852.10	335,172.17	453,901.00		37,993,446.70
1945.....	32,205,491.02	7,802,859.77	792,261.18	98,220.14	20,123,525.00	3,388,624.93		7,046,348.66
1944.....								566,667.96
1943.....								
1942.....								
1941.....								
1940.....								
1939.....								
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1918 and prior years.....								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II)
	Total	Statutory burials	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16)		Homes for paraplegics		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$307,762,253.80	\$50,642,646.28	\$206,239,770.22	\$35,155,709.26	\$15,724,128.04	\$41,070,617.00	\$209,794.24
1951.....	63,825,383.07	13,000,967.39	36,972,700.62	4,729,579.00	9,122,136.06	579,401.59	*296,282.76
1950.....	77,659,447.51	12,908,967.34	51,065,837.30	7,610,508.69	6,074,134.18	2,174,352.16	*590,492.44
1949.....	86,212,747.50	12,681,272.00	62,099,801.12	10,903,816.58	527,857.80	6,620,035.74	146,586.55
1948.....	80,064,676.72	12,051,439.55	56,101,431.18	11,911,804.99		9,898,579.11	102,187.30
1947.....						21,798,248.40	254,648.74
1946.....							479,523.34
1945.....							99,978.61
1944.....							13,645.00
1943.....							
1942.....							
1941.....							
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1918 and prior years.....							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346) ⁶							
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances		Loan guaranty	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees ⁷	Unemployment	Self-employment	4 percent gratuity	Other
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$16,321,265,909.13	\$8,554,763,944.11	\$3,229,064,817.11	\$426,060,954.26	\$3,188,391,322.06	\$589,092,438.54	\$271,903,691.36	\$61,988,741.69
1951.....	2,041,827,097.40	1,363,078,577.22	523,446,279.01	56,815,741.31	7,794,156.88	584,290.20	69,226,255.41	20,881,797.37
1950.....	2,792,589,648.90	1,829,111,963.32	682,039,504.41	84,576,905.82	124,577,368.44	13,613,118.27	38,975,349.74	19,695,438.90
1949.....	3,253,491,687.62	1,869,482,777.55	735,360,304.10	99,018,787.58	443,531,993.71	66,060,356.50	27,912,525.56	12,124,942.62
1948.....	3,245,247,925.75	1,624,752,489.70	769,644,853.15	104,009,552.70	557,601,928.15	124,884,755.05	57,181,968.32	7,172,378.68
1947.....	3,636,584,127.44	1,550,965,476.13	496,245,115.72	75,164,855.40	1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04	73,486,133.08	2,006,463.02
1946.....	1,351,525,422.02	317,372,660.19	22,328,760.72	6,475,111.45	887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48	5,121,459.25	107,721.10
1945.....								
1944.....								
1943.....								
1942.....								
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1918 and prior years.....								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance	U. S. Government Life Insurance fund ⁸ 9	National Service Life Insurance			Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief (World War II)	Adjusted compensation		
			Appropriated fund ¹⁰	Trust fund ⁹			Adjusted service certificate fund ¹¹	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁶	Loans to veterans for transportation
				Benefits	Dividends				
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$2, 277, 329, 293. 04	\$1, 295, 013, 013. 24	\$4, 207, 796, 033. 43	\$2, 119, 853, 237. 43	\$2, 356, 156, 964. 28	\$640, 264. 01	\$3, 816, 214, 421. 92	\$55, 662, 259. 78	\$76, 103. 36
1951.....	5, 950, 584. 99	59, 352, 994. 06	44, 310, 319. 90	320, 425, 190. 53	221, 619, 914. 05	*179, 861. 24	355, 761. 84	*1, 071. 34	-----
1950.....	6, 764, 895. 80	113, 602, 920. 75	473, 580, 558. 55	355, 119, 700. 47	2, 634, 537, 050. 23	*1, 239, 855. 60	576, 290. 45	*93. 22	-----
1949.....	7, 386, 349. 71	56, 362, 720. 92	87, 405, 225. 27	339, 452, 958. 23	-----	377, 213. 24	614, 120. 94	*978. 45	-----
1948.....	8, 315, 714. 45	295, 699, 105. 29	142, 506, 594. 66	374, 868, 144. 71	-----	1, 256, 233. 03	908, 901. 09	4, 156. 69	-----
1947.....	11, 105, 450. 22	56, 095, 335. 52	828, 472, 672. 80	265, 815, 624. 84	-----	327, 021. 23	1, 074, 609. 59	7, 600. 73	-----
1946.....	15, 384, 969. 36	48, 593, 699. 71	1, 380, 001, 457. 81	285, 909, 885. 44	-----	71, 635. 45	3, 819, 805. 48	11, 072. 40	-----
1945.....	19, 756, 071. 97	32, 273, 258. 28	1, 117, 548, 383. 54	136, 846, 767. 35	-----	27, 877. 90	11, 223, 396. 84	63, 909. 11	-----
1944.....	10, 292, 796. 49	44, 718, 934. 20	102, 429, 163. 08	33, 897, 951. 37	-----	-----	1, 647, 700. 54	99, 464. 03	-----
1943.....	14, 489, 489. 50	39, 814, 670. 28	31, 541, 657. 82	6, 549, 351. 07	-----	-----	996, 953. 80	167, 728. 48	-----
1942.....	15, 490, 931. 27	44, 481, 192. 02	-----	960, 608. 14	-----	-----	43, 227, 404. 24	253, 196. 34	-----
1941.....	15, 390, 559. 61	55, 826, 658. 44	-----	7, 055. 28	-----	-----	2, 656, 735. 71	399, 566. 38	-----
1940.....	19, 601, 576. 82	69, 812, 755. 14	-----	-----	-----	-----	9, 234, 571. 86	681, 304. 19	-----
1939.....	38, 393, 938. 70	35, 331, 225. 52	-----	-----	-----	-----	7, 413, 848. 79	1, 185, 414. 37	-----
1938.....	82, 521, 520. 30	31, 635, 613. 35	-----	-----	-----	-----	13, 837, 588. 33	1, 352, 099. 16	-----
1937.....	88, 051, 778. 37	29, 396, 384. 23	-----	-----	-----	-----	282, 655, 226. 02	1, 546, 168. 24	-----
1936.....	94, 024, 981. 15	28, 296, 446. 29	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 228, 421, 888. 82	1, 089, 821. 20	-----
1935.....	100, 355, 245. 92	27, 172, 039. 14	-----	-----	-----	-----	25, 562, 460. 85	1, 361, 408. 31	-----
1934.....	103, 268, 273. 83	26, 073, 360. 78	-----	-----	-----	-----	23, 413, 326. 01	1, 895, 111. 07	-----
1933.....	123, 038, 781. 65	28, 061, 672. 89	-----	-----	-----	-----	24, 621, 384. 22	2, 252, 360. 76	4, 214. 55
1932.....	123, 740, 592. 58	28, 736, 667. 22	-----	-----	-----	-----	23, 215, 621. 33	2, 480, 264. 29	71, 888. 81
1931.....	117, 924, 352. 03	25, 951, 864. 23	-----	-----	-----	-----	19, 391, 652. 05	2, 463, 148. 16	-----
1930.....	122, 768, 894. 22	24, 677, 347. 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	20, 131, 368. 75	3, 130, 214. 35	-----
1929.....	121, 349, 027. 79	22, 301, 640. 58	-----	-----	-----	-----	19, 744, 738. 58	6, 453, 346. 34	-----
1928.....	120, 770, 802. 24	17, 664, 329. 21	-----	-----	-----	-----	17, 098, 354. 86	10, 152, 767. 74	-----
1927.....	120, 963, 998. 81	11, 864, 371. 29	-----	-----	-----	-----	14, 407, 783. 32	9, 959, 630. 34	-----
1926.....	136, 975, 113. 97	9, 882, 287. 93	-----	-----	-----	-----	15, 354, 526. 61	5, 626, 193. 46	-----
1925.....	104, 136, 493. 50	8, 962, 316. 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 607, 401. 00	3, 038, 456. 65	-----
1924.....	101, 239, 648. 19	7, 481, 512. 37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1923.....	99, 418, 389. 29	6, 700, 194. 79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1922.....	102, 988, 870. 13	6, 084, 931. 08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1921.....	94, 904, 353. 38	2, 056, 695. 47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920.....	85, 926, 099. 99	47, 868. 32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919.....	43, 798, 357. 93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1918 and prior years.....	840, 388. 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—EXPENDITURES MADE BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMER VETERANS BUREAU, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND PENSION BUREAU, FOR ALL WARS AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT, AND ANNUITIES AND REFUNDS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AND CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT ACTS, BY APPROPRIATION AND PURPOSE—Continued

Fiscal year	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward fund	Personal funds of patients ¹	Vocational training (World War I) ¹	Allotments and allowances	Marine and seamen's insurance	Civil-service retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Canal Zone retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Miscellaneous ¹⁴
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1951.....	\$5,015,704.91	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$142,738,465.87	\$644,865,545.06	\$582,928,208.53	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$3,132,566.40
1951.....	658,423.57	.....	.....	39,277,653.84	*53.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,822.38
1950.....	1,324,206.93	.....	.....	19,979,249.97	.....	*15.00	.....	.....	.....	281,279.26
1949.....	627,825.36	.....	.....	19,088,218.08	.....	*192.37	.....	.....	.....	255,633.89
1948.....	328,722.97	1,802.65	.....	14,944,270.72	1,498.95	*95.00	.....	.....	.....	542,610.48
1947.....	96,381.97	189,974.19	.....	10,888,093.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,771.55
1946.....	30,458.73	285,322.09	.....	8,432,535.80	*231.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629.68
1945.....	96,462.50	270,931.49	.....	5,939,766.93	*363.94	*2,346.96	.....	.....	.....	18,066.40
*944.....	29,155.28	.....	.....	4,501,563.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78	.....	.....	.....	7,849.79
1943.....	34,156.86	.....	.....	3,167,695.45	*3,462.55	*2,641.23	.....	.....	.....	140,072.21
1942.....	35,906.51	.....	.....	2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06	.....	.....	.....	25,885.59
1941.....	37,903.71	.....	.....	2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18	.....	.....	.....	16,310.07
1940.....	34,727.42	.....	.....	2,354,606.63	*2,916.26	*504.91	.....	.....	.....	165,714.03
1939.....	134,132.38	.....	.....	2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50	.....	.....	.....	21,111.43
1938.....	192,438.01	.....	.....	2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11	.....	.....	.....	40,111.61
1937.....	459,424.97	.....	.....	2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,228.34	.....	.....	.....	13,112.89
1936.....	170,525.63	.....	.....	1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58	.....	.....	.....	12,712.22
1935.....	324,142.95	.....	306.55	.....	*9,192.36	*693.44	.....	8,519,553.38	86,355.31	15,507.22
1934.....	134,432.51	.....	1,599.94	.....	*7,247.29	2,998.70	94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,690.45
1933.....	52,637.62	.....	2,584.60	.....	*16,825.80	7,798.77	.....	34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,044.71
1932.....	213,639.03	.....	17,251.24	.....	*17,109.11	8,732.62	.....	27,470,075.06	192,967.55	4,818.00
1931.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*21,747.50	5,070.03	1,600.00	23,992,317.41	.....	101,716.55
1930.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*20,224.67	2,266.34	.....	18,126,498.91	.....	65,500.80
1929.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,923.87	*8,707.41	1,500.00	16,062,570.07	.....	60,969.35
1928.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,724.49	*60,952.21	.....	14,752,459.90	.....	4,477.81
1927.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,206,256.01	*187,637.52	.....	13,394,643.51	.....	21,341.53
1926.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,840,481.60	*21,200.66	*33,583.69	10,182,218.24	.....	13,535.10
1925.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,486,084.93	10,045.26	1,500.00	9,027,883.26	.....	12,153.00
1924.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,961,887.06	13,082.95	4,100.00	8,552,197.74	.....	*251.16
1923.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,499,849.53	*273,582.36	9,525.50	7,740,992.48	.....	19,769.56
1922.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,051,141.22	4,082,113.22	249,075.73	6,391,456.93	.....	.....
1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,064,993.21	23,774,032.06	56,911.56	2,913,532.59	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,651,973.53	53,568,637.08	514,881.79	.....	.....	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392,882,494.33	7,706,896.37	.....	.....	.....
1918 and prior years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,240,494.84	26,565,511.38	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes administrative facilities; Emergency Fund for the President (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1942-47; increase of compensation, 1920-24; printing and binding, 1924-49; administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25; administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37; penalty mail, 1945-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-51. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

² Includes \$375,323,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; and 1951, \$42,573,691.97.

³ Includes expenditures under Public Law 314, 78th Congress.

⁴ Expenditures for "Retired Reserve Officers" were included under "Regular Establishment, Living Veterans" prior to fiscal year 1943.

⁵ Readjustment benefits are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pension appropriation."

⁶ Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "Adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pension appropriation."

⁷ Beginning with fiscal year 1948 counseling fees were paid from "Salaries and expenses appropriation."

⁸ Includes \$247,646,229.61 in dividends.

⁹ Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U. S. Government Life Insurance and National Service Life Insurance trust

funds from a net to a gross basis, resulting in an understatement in the historical data for prior years in varying amounts. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. The 1943 U. S. Government Life Insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 National Service Life Insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74.

¹⁰ Amount transferred to National Service Life Insurance fund for payment of claims traceable to extra hazards of military or naval service and certain direct payments.

¹¹ Represents payments made on adjusted service certificates and amounts reimbursed to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. Actual expenditures for fiscal year 1942 were \$1,659,220.95 and the balance represents an adjustment due to a change in the method of reporting to conform with Executive Order 8512.

¹² Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries" which was shown under a separate column prior to fiscal year 1951.

¹³ Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

¹⁴ Includes working funds, emergency relief (transfers from WPA), and miscellaneous items.

*Credit.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE

Fiscal Year 1951

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951					
		Total living and deceased veterans					
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$5,551,796,954	3,056,178	\$2,035,987,965	2,373,577	\$1,534,992,679	682,601	\$500,995,286
Foreign countries.....	64,672,179	38,924	33,416,654	15,096	12,452,540	23,828	20,964,114
United States Territories and possessions.....	45,622,279	16,306	11,869,616	12,331	8,952,016	3,975	2,917,600
Total, United States.....	\$5,441,502,496	3,000,948	\$1,960,701,695	2,346,150	\$1,513,588,123	654,798	477,113,572
Alabama.....	141,678,136	62,014	43,574,411	48,123	32,893,672	13,891	10,680,739
Arizona.....	32,163,767	16,870	13,613,934	13,731	11,245,959	3,139	2,367,975
Arkansas.....	94,483,303	41,736	30,055,409	32,430	22,954,849	9,306	7,100,560
California.....	380,606,401	225,371	156,722,730	174,467	119,881,398	50,904	36,841,332
Colorado.....	62,839,762	29,265	21,628,726	23,151	17,002,745	6,114	4,625,981
Connecticut.....	51,215,922	40,676	24,617,435	33,410	19,433,510	7,266	5,183,925
Delaware.....	8,802,309	5,348	3,460,536	4,421	2,799,529	927	661,007
District of Columbia.....	151,389,602	25,609	16,987,118	20,409	13,130,823	5,200	3,856,295
Florida.....	120,115,191	64,877	47,161,634	50,849	37,125,636	14,028	10,035,998
Georgia.....	145,334,686	61,887	42,992,754	46,484	31,301,956	15,403	11,690,798
Idaho.....	22,733,131	11,245	7,488,582	9,130	5,915,316	2,115	1,573,266
Illinois.....	255,231,099	142,859	90,963,985	107,888	66,349,691	34,971	24,614,294
Indiana.....	111,180,238	66,837	44,829,704	50,555	33,159,826	16,282	11,669,878
Iowa.....	74,835,531	42,420	28,717,444	32,090	21,356,350	10,330	7,361,094
Kansas.....	60,011,525	34,760	23,975,324	26,069	17,581,589	8,691	6,393,735
Kentucky.....	116,950,923	69,360	49,127,680	53,320	37,056,358	16,040	12,071,322
Louisiana.....	136,146,016	49,390	33,657,850	26,911	24,371,628	12,479	9,286,222
Maine.....	26,473,173	18,438	12,624,328	13,985	9,342,758	4,453	3,281,570
Maryland.....	69,858,838	39,129	26,580,143	29,141	19,408,689	9,988	7,171,454
Massachusetts.....	180,581,974	131,744	82,552,589	106,912	64,807,541	24,832	17,745,048
Michigan.....	165,469,751	115,107	73,938,918	93,953	58,856,848	21,154	15,082,070
Minnesota.....	105,718,824	65,375	42,731,714	53,201	33,873,175	12,174	8,858,539
Mississippi.....	108,946,005	41,149	28,139,554	31,921	21,023,313	9,228	7,116,241
Missouri.....	154,818,359	79,528	53,586,219	60,150	39,615,370	19,378	13,970,849
Montana.....	20,947,769	12,465	8,202,999	10,179	6,589,269	2,286	1,613,730
Nebraska.....	43,184,708	21,612	14,283,635	16,682	10,703,174	4,930	3,580,461
Nevada.....	4,664,326	3,019	1,977,149	2,562	1,652,239	457	324,910

New Hampshire.....	15,441,622	10,679	7,138,255	8,132	5,271,346	2,547	1,866,909
New Jersey.....	134,059,520	98,039	57,994,842	79,041	44,788,522	18,998	13,206,320
New Mexico.....	31,091,427	14,579	10,717,867	11,259	8,100,211	3,320	2,617,656
New York.....	484,407,842	312,007	188,923,238	251,279	145,755,640	60,728	43,167,598
North Carolina.....	140,180,847	60,681	42,357,799	44,385	30,067,024	16,296	12,290,775
North Dakota.....	22,462,824	10,145	6,547,688	8,294	5,171,777	1,851	1,375,911
Ohio.....	243,070,215	170,555	110,675,923	139,023	88,077,655	31,532	22,598,268
Oklahoma.....	91,801,388	49,520	33,932,719	38,216	25,393,909	11,304	8,538,810
Oregon.....	51,795,919	30,261	20,848,465	23,693	16,262,867	6,563	4,585,598
Pennsylvania.....	385,943,877	212,552	137,969,304	165,826	104,190,833	46,726	33,778,471
Rhode Island.....	28,027,609	19,513	11,934,600	15,871	9,348,499	3,642	2,586,101
South Carolina.....	80,538,618	31,280	21,689,994	21,491	14,308,696	9,789	7,381,298
South Dakota.....	23,192,068	10,336	7,073,016	7,859	5,248,417	2,477	1,824,599
Tennessee.....	161,384,497	62,957	45,296,929	46,430	32,759,899	16,527	12,537,030
Texas.....	329,359,071	168,615	117,019,059	134,095	90,605,908	34,517	26,413,151
Utah.....	26,770,753	12,772	8,215,304	10,309	6,347,182	2,463	1,868,122
Vermont.....	12,294,461	7,097	5,121,810	5,310	3,781,167	1,787	1,340,643
Virginia.....	92,595,061	54,639	36,051,844	39,939	25,273,169	14,700	10,778,675
Washington.....	78,485,151	45,241	30,817,767	35,737	24,158,450	9,504	6,659,317
West Virginia.....	58,093,575	37,853	25,608,347	28,330	18,430,381	9,523	7,177,966
Wisconsin.....	91,879,080	58,203	37,225,826	45,173	28,172,389	13,025	9,053,437
Wyoming.....	12,289,805	5,334	3,392,598	4,321	2,684,974	1,013	707,624

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951—Continued							
	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total living veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Reserve officers' retirement	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,666,694	\$958,170,859	1,636,731	\$935,753,061	29,958	\$22,461,801	5	\$44,003
Foreign countries.....	8,825	6,652,537	8,781	6,611,901	44	40,636	-----	-----
United States Territories and possessions.....	6,960	4,758,701	6,690	4,536,618	270	222,083	-----	-----
Total, United States.....	1,650,909	\$946,759,621	1,621,260	\$924,604,542	29,644	\$22,199,082	5	\$44,003
Alabama.....	31,777	20,374,885	31,142	19,877,167	635	497,718	-----	-----
Arizona.....	8,214	5,831,250	7,999	5,673,587	215	157,663	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	19,121	12,278,315	18,637	11,906,680	484	371,635	-----	-----
California.....	110,897	64,395,273	108,406	62,542,377	2,490	1,852,896	1	-----
Colorado.....	15,255	9,498,219	15,045	9,339,847	210	158,372	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	25,126	12,647,660	24,778	12,378,483	348	269,177	-----	-----
Delaware.....	3,452	1,984,194	3,373	1,931,038	79	53,158	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	13,535	7,194,635	13,272	6,987,909	262	206,726	1	-----
Florida.....	30,773	19,438,520	30,025	18,889,062	748	549,458	-----	-----
Georgia.....	31,628	19,197,518	31,066	18,771,308	561	426,210	1	-----
Idaho.....	6,308	3,633,540	6,212	3,568,569	96	64,971	-----	-----
Illinois.....	76,058	41,818,043	74,247	40,498,697	1,811	1,319,346	-----	-----
Indiana.....	32,722	19,039,245	32,148	18,630,518	574	408,727	-----	-----
Iowa.....	21,432	12,716,738	21,104	12,471,974	328	244,764	-----	-----
Kansas.....	16,820	10,019,564	16,445	9,729,281	375	290,283	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	34,953	22,570,265	34,421	22,163,113	532	407,152	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	25,319	15,205,996	24,653	14,703,395	666	502,601	-----	-----
Maine.....	9,663	5,767,406	9,466	5,616,516	197	150,890	-----	-----
Maryland.....	20,204	11,772,925	19,814	11,465,789	390	307,136	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	80,444	42,979,178	79,465	42,280,640	979	698,538	-----	-----
Michigan.....	72,392	42,111,466	71,340	41,331,340	1,052	780,126	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	36,524	19,501,857	36,032	19,145,500	492	356,357	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	19,261	11,528,443	18,967	1,266,354	354	262,089	-----	-----
Missouri.....	38,330	22,193,847	37,871	21,631,079	755	562,768	-----	-----
Montana.....	6,545	3,606,008	6,411	3,515,141	134	91,353	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	11,192	6,505,008	10,906	6,156,165	196	148,843	-----	-----
Nevada.....	1,610	870,728	1,581	853,009	29	17,719	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	5,486	3,019,299	5,386	2,947,791	100	71,508	-----	-----

New Jersey.....	63,410	32,198,925	62,669	31,608,279	741	590,646	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	7,853	5,119,671	7,734	5,022,411	119	97,260	-----	-----
New York.....	201,119	105,453,878	197,717	102,864,087	3,402	2,619,791	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	31,083	19,052,384	30,422	18,582,623	661	469,761	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	6,128	3,456,914	6,042	3,395,014	86	61,900	-----	-----
Ohio.....	100,539	57,003,206	99,145	55,962,881	1,394	1,040,325	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	24,221	14,592,736	23,752	14,243,625	469	343,111	-----	-----
Oregon.....	14,803	8,714,734	14,515	8,498,400	288	215,334	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	122,554	69,512,889	120,506	68,002,489	2,048	1,510,400	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	12,328	6,463,331	12,106	6,307,637	222	155,694	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	13,697	8,222,169	13,375	7,974,806	322	247,363	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	4,832	2,842,418	4,749	2,780,754	83	61,664	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	30,751	19,904,246	30,131	19,404,008	619	500,238	1	-----
Texas.....	98,055	61,372,503	96,244	60,036,698	1,810	1,335,805	1	-----
Utah.....	7,891	4,391,947	7,794	4,320,912	97	71,035	-----	-----
Vermont.....	3,342	2,056,160	3,266	2,006,546	76	49,614	-----	-----
Virginia.....	28,309	16,021,303	27,824	15,627,775	485	393,528	-----	-----
Washington.....	23,224	13,597,524	22,724	13,224,236	500	373,258	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	19,725	11,890,955	19,298	11,580,433	427	310,522	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	29,090	15,863,837	28,434	15,379,113	656	484,724	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	2,914	1,541,383	2,871	1,509,488	43	31,895	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951—Continued					
	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	270, 146	\$244, 563, 252	256, 291	\$236, 810, 732	13, 855	\$7, 752, 520
Foreign countries.....	16, 182	15, 590, 659	16, 129	15, 557, 306	53	33, 353
United States Territories and possessions.....	1, 202	1, 111, 539	1, 115	1, 058, 061	87	53, 478
Total, United States.....	252, 762	227, 861, 054	239, 047	220, 195, 365	13, 715	7, 665, 689
Alabama.....	6, 378	5, 884, 650	5, 949	5, 642, 813	429	241, 837
Arizona.....	1, 395	1, 240, 333	1, 325	1, 202, 001	70	38, 332
Arkansas.....	4, 122	3, 789, 175	3, 943	3, 678, 824	179	110, 351
California.....	17, 545	15, 974, 909	16, 517	15, 459, 552	1, 028	515, 357
Colorado.....	2, 423	2, 201, 347	2, 285	2, 121, 247	138	80, 100
Connecticut.....	2, 712	2, 378, 562	2, 601	2, 316, 669	111	61, 893
Delaware.....	345	310, 664	320	295, 358	25	15, 306
District of Columbia.....	1, 348	1, 331, 598	1, 259	1, 287, 370	89	44, 228
Florida.....	5, 037	4, 523, 002	4, 679	4, 327, 137	358	195, 865
Georgia.....	6, 517	6, 011, 180	6, 082	5, 756, 837	435	254, 343
Idaho.....	984	857, 104	921	823, 912	63	33, 192
Illinois.....	12, 166	10, 774, 605	11, 614	10, 467, 152	552	307, 453
Indiana.....	5, 879	5, 233, 015	5, 580	5, 059, 795	299	173, 220
Iowa.....	4, 143	3, 535, 118	3, 941	3, 415, 630	202	119, 488
Kansas.....	3, 393	3, 045, 288	3, 239	2, 962, 635	154	82, 653
Kentucky.....	7, 006	6, 310, 536	6, 574	6, 060, 885	432	249, 651
Louisiana.....	4, 981	4, 573, 451	4, 684	4, 403, 863	297	169, 598
Maine.....	1, 688	1, 519, 191	1, 606	1, 473, 032	82	46, 159
Maryland.....	3, 306	3, 092, 850	3, 110	2, 977, 288	196	115, 572
Massachusetts.....	8, 314	7, 461, 958	7, 958	7, 251, 615	356	210, 343
Michigan.....	8, 039	7, 185, 578	7, 595	6, 952, 456	444	233, 122
Minnesota.....	4, 748	4, 163, 245	4, 505	4, 018, 264	243	144, 981
Mississippi.....	4, 213	3, 793, 538	3, 961	3, 647, 668	252	145, 870
Missouri.....	7, 147	6, 427, 256	6, 807	6, 235, 488	340	191, 768
Montana.....	893	763, 587	842	735, 869	51	27, 718
Nebraska.....	2, 000	1, 746, 637	1, 907	1, 693, 908	93	52, 729
Nevada.....	184	162, 834	169	156, 778	15	6, 056

New Hampshire.....	926	856,293	882	833,494	44	22,799
New Jersey.....	5,379	5,654,480	6,094	5,499,888	285	154,592
New Mexico.....	1,794	1,627,131	1,695	1,575,230	99	51,901
New York.....	21,651	19,595,503	20,620	19,005,073	1,031	590,430
North Carolina.....	7,304	6,600,558	6,874	6,415,666	430	244,992
North Dakota.....	886	759,124	840	736,098	46	23,026
Ohio.....	11,360	10,244,048	10,606	9,831,169	764	412,879
Oklahoma.....	5,176	4,697,196	4,915	4,557,275	261	139,921
Oregon.....	2,200	1,882,125	2,054	1,801,991	146	80,134
Pennsylvania.....	17,922	16,144,595	17,140	15,705,923	782	438,672
Rhode Island.....	1,303	1,175,393	1,259	1,151,898	44	23,795
South Carolina.....	3,859	3,619,101	3,640	3,485,864	219	133,237
South Dakota.....	942	845,764	902	820,746	40	25,018
Tennessee.....	7,183	6,547,914	6,785	6,315,848	398	232,066
Texas.....	16,466	15,082,673	15,437	14,551,049	1,029	551,624
Utah.....	1,153	1,020,529	1,064	974,089	89	46,440
Vermont.....	671	612,858	647	597,826	24	15,052
Virginia.....	5,806	5,278,998	5,425	5,062,085	361	210,913
Washington.....	3,369	2,889,889	3,136	2,775,313	223	114,576
West Virginia.....	4,507	4,053,367	4,230	3,885,888	277	167,499
Wisconsin.....	4,638	4,002,946	4,492	3,907,995	146	94,651
Wyoming.....	371	319,218	337	300,911	34	18,367

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951—Continued							
	World War I							
	Living veterans							
	Total living veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Emergency officers' retirement	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	562,288	\$438,830,391	282,082	\$228,550,645	278,285	\$206,227,130	1,921	\$4,062,616
Foreign countries.....	3,280	2,588,148	1,604	1,403,971	1,673	1,178,332	3	5,845
United States Territories and possessions.....	4,554	3,411,588	448	483,276	4,103	2,922,912	3	5,400
Total, United States.....	554,454	432,830,655	280,030	226,663,398	272,609	202,125,886	1,915	4,041,371
Alabama.....	14,490	10,903,521	5,442	4,381,903	9,013	6,474,525	35	67,093
Arizona.....	4,394	4,266,845	2,459	2,755,220	1,914	1,467,441	21	44,184
Arkansas.....	11,470	8,905,668	5,072	4,148,658	6,372	4,698,915	26	58,095
California.....	45,325	37,599,682	25,313	22,082,947	19,741	14,936,352	271	580,383
Colorado.....	5,994	5,620,276	3,870	3,881,550	2,084	1,643,774	40	94,952
Connecticut.....	6,584	5,321,816	4,087	3,392,800	2,471	1,873,738	26	55,278
Delaware.....	683	551,533	244	221,504	436	322,659	3	7,370
District of Columbia.....	4,668	3,816,096	2,607	2,135,797	2,000	1,545,566	61	134,733
Florida.....	14,668	12,166,655	5,900	5,620,003	8,688	6,375,057	80	171,595
Georgia.....	12,366	9,955,845	6,036	5,068,459	6,265	4,757,981	65	129,405
Idaho.....	2,249	1,732,974	976	809,661	1,269	914,345	4	8,968
Illinois.....	25,807	18,618,770	12,739	9,051,217	12,968	9,361,761	100	205,792
Indiana.....	13,701	10,023,931	7,683	5,543,812	5,989	4,424,060	29	53,059
Iowa.....	8,878	6,889,248	4,163	3,324,411	4,705	3,543,580	10	21,257
Kansas.....	7,402	5,654,460	3,128	2,423,589	4,249	3,179,653	25	51,218
Kentucky.....	14,925	11,236,189	8,255	6,182,682	6,639	4,992,120	31	61,387
Louisiana.....	9,995	7,762,533	3,858	3,238,880	6,120	4,486,671	17	36,982
Maine.....	3,377	2,686,334	1,584	1,315,788	1,781	1,348,364	12	22,182
Maryland.....	6,880	5,750,082	3,563	3,246,539	3,279	2,425,181	38	78,362
Massachusetts.....	21,663	17,442,208	12,845	10,723,383	8,730	6,527,763	88	191,062
Michigan.....	16,907	12,537,504	8,785	6,436,718	8,080	6,017,037	42	83,749
Minnesota.....	14,512	12,309,910	8,583	7,764,204	5,894	4,475,015	35	70,691
Mississippi.....	11,455	8,450,004	6,626	5,086,693	4,814	3,335,903	15	27,408
Missouri.....	17,898	13,528,842	9,198	6,927,124	8,650	6,501,853	50	99,865
Montana.....	2,992	2,363,375	1,716	1,418,191	1,271	934,270	5	10,914

Nebraska.....	4,403	3,325,587	2,034	1,541,643	2,361	1,768,285	8	15,659
Nevada.....	706	543,124	349	281,741	353	254,536	4	6,847
New Hampshire.....	2,070	1,674,113	1,034	875,865	1,027	778,414	9	19,834
New Jersey.....	11,606	8,853,424	5,974	4,666,494	5,578	4,070,529	54	116,401
New Mexico.....	2,850	2,474,482	1,634	1,565,922	1,210	894,342	6	14,218
New York.....	39,244	30,147,129	20,418	15,739,281	18,671	14,067,685	155	340,163
North Carolina.....	10,903	8,702,376	4,551	4,008,999	6,312	4,613,466	40	79,911
North Dakota.....	1,902	1,477,226	1,119	896,897	782	577,668	1	2,661
Ohio.....	30,548	23,322,847	16,170	12,331,446	14,300	10,823,217	78	168,184
Oklahoma.....	12,028	8,966,989	5,254	4,077,676	6,754	4,852,487	20	36,826
Oregon.....	6,678	5,352,680	3,393	2,846,963	3,258	2,447,153	27	58,564
Pennsylvania.....	34,580	26,353,900	17,253	13,570,994	17,217	12,558,976	110	223,930
Rhode Island.....	2,833	2,218,189	1,428	1,141,701	1,399	1,064,295	6	12,193
South Carolina.....	6,609	5,022,164	3,172	2,323,431	3,409	2,634,511	28	64,222
South Dakota.....	2,567	1,933,133	1,362	1,022,570	1,202	904,580	3	5,983
Tennessee.....	12,660	9,994,185	6,341	5,312,207	6,289	4,617,876	30	64,102
Texas.....	29,735	23,536,838	13,026	11,123,811	16,629	12,245,925	80	167,102
Utah.....	1,913	1,533,474	1,140	958,011	773	575,463	---	---
Vermont.....	1,621	1,358,422	846	771,392	771	674,596	4	12,434
Virginia.....	8,960	6,831,252	4,068	3,126,736	4,851	3,620,917	41	83,599
Washington.....	8,988	7,134,105	4,241	3,568,855	4,720	3,507,431	27	57,819
West Virginia.....	7,064	5,184,684	2,961	2,245,444	4,086	2,903,459	17	35,781
Wisconsin.....	13,607	9,958,410	6,946	5,054,894	6,625	4,820,355	36	83,161
Wyoming.....	1,096	837,621	584	448,692	510	386,136	2	2,793

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951—Continued									
	World War I—Continued						Regular Establishment			
	Deceased veterans									
	Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	296,698	\$180,336,236	63,633	\$55,138,593	233,065	\$125,197,643	58,748	\$36,718,260	22,622	\$19,021,259
Foreign countries.....	4,213	2,882,603	1,847	1,562,561	2,366	1,320,042	914	789,893	1,028	1,002,201
United States Territories and possessions.....	2,031	1,278,353	323	312,192	1,708	966,161	457	355,265	345	291,625
Total, United States.....	290,454	176,175,280	61,463	53,263,840	228,991	122,911,440	57,377	35,573,102	21,249	17,727,433
Alabama.....	5,911	3,688,460	1,407	1,212,900	4,504	2,475,560	1,139	755,743	596	496,426
Arizona.....	1,092	696,630	382	346,764	710	349,866	518	428,888	164	140,454
Arkansas.....	3,836	2,432,439	1,018	887,007	2,818	1,545,432	862	578,535	360	279,014
California.....	20,241	12,308,972	5,032	4,412,451	15,209	7,796,521	6,601	4,404,925	2,383	2,121,313
Colorado.....	2,499	1,632,830	845	748,045	1,654	884,785	1,030	864,066	255	221,645
Connecticut.....	3,365	2,035,333	735	631,063	2,630	1,404,270	784	406,500	177	155,899
Delaware.....	370	218,922	72	62,435	298	156,487	116	68,075	27	22,464
District of Columbia.....	2,079	1,297,062	602	541,926	1,477	755,136	1,013	726,360	397	363,656
Florida.....	5,920	3,484,275	1,268	1,085,470	4,652	2,398,805	1,610	1,098,654	630	554,949
Georgia.....	6,698	4,183,387	1,578	1,380,377	5,120	2,803,010	1,445	922,307	728	611,658
Idaho.....	758	468,851	184	154,209	574	314,642	217	144,125	62	52,931
Illinois.....	17,599	10,492,142	3,109	2,634,514	14,490	7,857,628	2,046	1,149,370	642	536,603
Indiana.....	6,948	4,236,882	1,545	1,317,148	5,403	2,919,734	1,382	810,441	430	345,161
Iowa.....	4,594	2,787,909	981	824,430	3,613	1,963,479	605	378,015	212	178,240
Kansas.....	3,325	2,053,188	837	707,548	2,488	1,345,640	563	388,947	305	258,656
Kentucky.....	6,343	4,001,371	1,542	1,381,852	4,801	2,619,519	1,475	907,556	585	459,870
Louisiana.....	6,050	3,735,747	1,388	1,208,444	4,662	2,527,303	864	522,190	442	365,015
Maine.....	1,929	1,192,106	437	380,209	1,492	811,897	353	199,634	160	146,067
Maryland.....	4,724	2,780,216	844	738,120	3,880	2,042,096	943	571,690	412	348,610
Massachusetts.....	12,496	7,619,422	2,401	2,125,898	10,095	5,493,524	2,075	1,150,456	718	607,675
Michigan.....	9,702	5,722,056	1,684	1,448,488	8,018	4,273,568	1,926	983,743	491	383,830
Minnesota.....	5,869	3,688,369	1,435	1,262,422	4,434	2,425,947	858	496,607	231	192,326
Mississippi.....	4,038	2,651,570	1,182	1,095,745	2,856	1,555,825	692	444,063	330	280,155
Missouri.....	8,677	5,269,976	1,986	1,689,795	6,691	3,580,181	1,321	826,421	500	399,417
Montana.....	965	580,055	196	166,392	769	413,663	229	129,187	59	46,673
Nebraska.....	2,030	1,244,325	468	396,737	1,562	847,588	363	224,181	142	118,345

Nevada.....	163	87,255	31	25,381	132	61,874	75	43,765	14	11,374
New Hampshire.....	1,115	672,469	249	207,399	866	465,070	184	116,309	86	76,455
New Jersey.....	9,222	5,371,489	1,478	1,266,114	7,744	4,105,375	1,468	742,490	424	358,859
New Mexico.....	1,094	710,691	303	271,991	791	438,700	316	235,637	142	104,551
New York.....	29,889	17,647,541	4,948	4,327,646	24,941	13,319,895	4,426	2,487,448	1,312	1,083,018
North Carolina.....	7,024	4,323,771	1,345	1,164,912	5,679	3,158,859	1,349	885,180	639	506,998
North Dakota.....	779	495,450	183	160,970	596	334,480	117	65,810	42	36,304
Ohio.....	14,141	8,521,009	2,823	2,441,308	11,318	6,079,701	2,701	1,513,458	735	581,428
Oklahoma.....	4,400	2,696,476	1,066	894,396	3,334	1,802,080	916	594,190	467	370,600
Oregon.....	2,828	1,690,951	665	569,991	2,163	1,120,860	690	395,942	189	270,716
Pennsylvania.....	21,672	13,052,528	3,884	3,374,981	17,788	9,677,547	3,431	2,089,023	1,088	867,998
Rhode Island.....	1,685	982,619	269	229,669	1,416	752,956	300	187,841	120	100,270
South Carolina.....	4,728	2,947,956	981	856,832	3,747	2,091,124	642	422,180	360	306,716
South Dakota.....	1,161	731,131	270	231,423	891	499,708	147	97,165	73	62,492
Tennessee.....	6,684	4,246,846	1,783	1,567,178	4,901	2,679,668	1,376	889,473	592	460,169
Texas.....	13,219	8,003,224	3,105	2,669,655	10,114	5,333,569	3,561	2,466,733	1,600	1,381,172
Utah.....	951	597,655	217	193,799	734	403,856	258	136,332	85	81,408
Vermont.....	781	497,574	228	191,506	553	306,068	115	86,770	46	41,700
Virginia.....	6,185	3,730,578	1,262	1,070,169	4,923	2,660,409	1,277	815,613	773	589,453
Washington.....	3,822	2,245,995	871	732,069	2,951	1,513,926	1,221	724,376	384	332,033
West Virginia.....	3,786	2,336,998	774	661,978	3,012	1,675,020	748	423,915	325	238,415
Wisconsin.....	6,646	3,932,799	1,489	1,246,108	5,157	2,686,691	919	498,648	289	224,689
Wyoming.....	421	249,880	81	67,976	340	181,904	110	74,091	26	22,763

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951—Continued											
	Service on or after June 27, 1950 (Public Law 28) *											
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Total living veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	219	\$12,590	213	\$12,490	6	\$100	769	\$304,280	764	\$304,280	5	-----
Foreign countries.....							1	337	1	337		-----
United States Territories and possessions.....	1	145	1	145			13	8,461	18	8,461		-----
Total, United States.....	218	12,445	212	12,345	6	100	750	295,482	745	295,482	5	-----
Alabama.....	3	57	3	57			24	9,432	24	9,432		-----
Arizona.....							5	2,020	6	2,020		-----
Arkansas.....							15	6,009	15	6,009		-----
California.....	14	600	14	600			54	24,694	54	24,694		-----
Colorado.....	5	237	5	237			3	3,446	8	3,446		-----
Connecticut.....	2	30	2	30			5	1,080	3	1,080	2	-----
Delaware.....	1	125	1	125			1	472	1	472		-----
District of Columbia.....	1	60	1	60			6	2,627	6	2,627		-----
Florida.....	9	1,053	6	1,053	3		13	6,500	18	6,500		-----
Georgia.....	5	95	5	95			24	10,220	24	10,220		-----
Idaho.....	5	139	4	139	1		1	472	1	472		-----
Illinois.....	5	326	5	326			22	9,653	22	9,653		-----
Indiana.....	4	87	4	87			14	5,227	14	5,227		-----
Iowa.....	3	79	3	79			9	4,048	9	4,048		-----
Kansas.....	6	107	6	107			10	4,089	10	4,089		-----
Kentucky.....	5	356	5	356			21	8,173	21	8,173		-----
Louisiana.....	2	90	2	90			20	7,953	20	7,953		-----
Maine.....	6	837	6	837			5	1,939	5	1,939		-----
Maryland.....	1	102	1	102			13	5,551	13	5,551		-----
Massachusetts.....	4	270	4	270			21	8,569	21	8,569		-----
Michigan.....	5	160	5	160			22	9,216	22	9,216		-----
Minnesota.....	2	387	2	387			12	4,673	12	4,673		-----
Mississippi.....	3	132	3	132			12	4,071	12	4,071		-----
Missouri.....	8	200	8	200			19	7,503	19	7,503		-----
Montana.....	2	150	2	150			1	369	1	369		-----
Nebraska.....	1	15	1	15			5	2,352	5	2,352		-----

Nevada							1	337	1	337		
New Hampshire	2	240	1	240	1		3	1,687	3	1,687		
New Jersey	2	310	2	310			14	5,704	14	5,704		
New Mexico	4	204	4	204			6	1,763	5	1,763	1	
New York	21	967	21	967			37	13,903	37	13,903		
North Carolina	4	78	4	78			32	11,479	32	11,479		
North Dakota	1	368	1	368			1	472	1	472		
Ohio	12	1,040	12	1,040			31	11,983	31	11,983		
Oklahoma	4	54	4	54			25	10,242	25	10,242		
Oregon	1	30	1	30			2	742	2	742		
Pennsylvania	7	707	7	707			48	17,470	48	17,470		
Rhode Island							3	1,133	3	1,133		
South Carolina	4	154	4	154			14	5,789	14	5,789		
South Dakota							3	1,322	3	1,322		
Tennessee	8	145	8	145			24	8,929	24	8,929		
Texas	24	1,406	23	1,306	1	100	56	21,942	56	21,942		
Utah							3	900	2	900	1	
Vermont							1	472	1	472		
Virginia	7	176	7	176			34	12,707	34	12,707		
Washington	2	105	2	105			7	4,071	7	4,071		
West Virginia	7	552	7	552			24	7,786	24	7,786		
Wisconsin	4	170	4	170			11	3,954	11	3,954		
Wyoming	2	45	2	45			2	337	1	337	1	

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951.—Continued							
	Spanish-American War				Civil War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	85,246	\$100,750,070	80,445	\$48,873,917	6	\$14,175	10,260	\$6,915,786
Foreign countries.....	2,073	2,416,829	2,329	1,436,653	-----	-----	60	43,004
United States Territories and possessions.....	359	426,317	371	223,227	-----	-----	3	1,714
Total, United States.....	82,814	97,906,924	77,748	47,214,037	6	14,175	10,197	6,871,068
Alabama.....	711	856,479	908	552,896	-----	-----	69	45,068
Arizona.....	591	696,540	381	226,794	-----	-----	32	21,609
Arkansas.....	976	1,190,641	772	460,264	-----	-----	188	125,990
California.....	11,574	13,406,212	9,559	5,760,318	1	2,363	877	606,476
Colorado.....	856	1,008,710	760	452,796	-----	-----	147	101,002
Connecticut.....	912	1,055,351	886	533,292	-----	-----	108	71,807
Delaware.....	167	193,032	165	97,194	-----	-----	18	10,701
District of Columbia.....	1,175	1,369,227	1,261	789,853	-----	-----	73	50,490
Florida.....	3,780	4,412,367	2,228	1,338,297	-----	-----	170	114,953
Georgia.....	1,038	1,222,996	1,376	838,023	-----	-----	49	30,296
Idaho.....	346	398,564	255	156,102	1	2,362	40	28,224
Illinois.....	3,956	4,740,474	3,842	2,331,180	-----	-----	638	434,639
Indiana.....	2,738	3,276,270	2,355	1,429,933	-----	-----	614	395,164
Iowa.....	1,158	1,356,346	1,035	630,764	-----	-----	316	212,383
Kansas.....	1,266	1,501,776	1,178	710,655	-----	-----	423	288,612
Kentucky.....	1,955	2,332,510	1,660	1,009,896	-----	-----	399	267,417
Louisiana.....	729	878,515	923	560,654	-----	-----	57	39,289
Maine.....	584	685,907	515	318,739	-----	-----	154	102,052
Maryland.....	1,107	1,306,676	1,382	845,683	-----	-----	117	78,271
Massachusetts.....	2,721	3,227,603	2,928	1,808,007	-----	-----	314	214,105
Michigan.....	2,713	3,210,255	2,458	1,480,966	1	2,363	392	270,682
Minnesota.....	1,291	1,544,419	1,122	683,942	1	2,363	153	103,702
Mississippi.....	510	600,671	578	349,649	-----	-----	55	36,225
Missouri.....	2,585	3,054,906	2,368	1,428,326	-----	-----	625	413,930
Montana.....	398	473,722	314	186,054	-----	-----	22	17,687
Nebraska.....	717	840,221	599	363,311	-----	-----	131	92,508
Nevada.....	171	194,622	91	59,434	-----	-----	3	3,086
New Hampshire.....	389	459,695	346	212,742	-----	-----	64	43,425
New Jersey.....	2,548	2,983,284	2,746	1,672,102	-----	-----	176	123,040

New Mexico.....	232	265,424	214	130,002			25	16,587
New York.....	6,452	7,611,570	7,177	4,378,320			586	402,288
North Carolina.....	1,046	1,427,006	1,207	730,586	1	2,362	85	55,089
North Dakota.....	143	168,403	123	71,959			12	8,322
Ohio.....	5,212	6,219,918	4,437	2,601,734			780	518,735
Oklahoma.....	1,039	1,229,243	978	590,674			221	152,607
Oregon.....	1,522	1,793,154	1,154	683,862			153	104,369
Pennsylvania.....	5,234	6,208,509	5,325	3,262,994			604	402,486
Rhode Island.....	408	475,804	482	295,853			44	27,581
South Carolina.....	537	640,431	799	485,444			24	13,844
South Dakota.....	301	355,059	209	136,052			55	37,789
Tennessee.....	1,632	1,968,099	1,726	1,066,925			298	194,125
Texas.....	2,713	3,216,828	2,875	1,758,754			173	118,182
Utah.....	244	281,817	218	153,247			16	11,523
Vermont.....	232	279,815	228	147,942			59	39,054
Virginia.....	1,382	1,600,935	1,785	1,091,022			99	63,820
Washington.....	2,288	2,684,766	1,732	1,053,943			149	104,431
West Virginia.....	786	930,275	712	452,513			164	106,210
Wisconsin.....	1,552	1,843,683	1,216	759,432	1	2,362	208	138,705
Wyoming.....	197	229,194	180	94,913			18	11,958

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1951, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1951—Continued						Military and naval insurance (disability and death benefits)	National Service Life Insurance (death benefits)	Adjusted service and dependent pay
	Indian Wars				Mexican War				
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Deceased veterans				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			
GRAND TOTAL.....	376	\$496,334	1,636	\$968,015	22	\$12,541	\$4,749,901	\$365,896,910	\$6,577
Foreign countries.....	4	5,133	14	8,057	1	600	37,761	13,375,393	415
United States Territories and possessions.....			5	2,681			7,201	1,535,218	69
Total, United States.....	372	491,201	1,617	957,277	21	11,941	4,704,939	350,986,299	6,093
Alabama.....	3	2,987	4	3,173	1	634	69,901	6,371,123	35
Arizona.....	14	22,436	69	40,135			90,642	1,861,313	
Arkansas.....	1	1,690	13	7,669			70,129	4,289,810	
California.....	55	72,339	244	144,016	1	634	448,724	25,911,480	690
Colorado.....	11	11,207	22	12,915			147,945	3,526,982	103
Connecticut.....	2	2,153	13	7,952			38,711	4,595,999	
Delaware.....	2	2,570	1	590			6,613	640,027	39
District of Columbia.....	17	24,445	36	21,009			46,352	2,133,257	37
Florida.....	9	8,387	25	14,022			95,104	5,970,448	229
Georgia.....	2	3,195	10	5,400	1	634	69,138	6,929,875	95
Idaho.....	4	3,612	15	9,582			31,995	1,609,714	
Illinois.....	16	22,708	61	35,320	1	152	253,064	20,818,091	137
Indiana.....	8	9,852	42	24,496			115,348	8,733,852	
Iowa.....	14	15,924	21	12,632			65,353	6,283,402	
Kansas.....	12	16,735	57	33,247			51,619	4,995,400	
Kentucky.....	7	9,482	24	12,792	2	1,267	95,837	7,167,490	60
Louisiana.....	2	2,304	5	3,469	1	634	52,100	4,959,320	95
Maine.....	2	2,640	2	1,476			19,592	2,327,725	
Maryland.....	6	8,214	34	20,363			77,552	4,711,725	65
Massachusetts.....	5	7,826	41	25,412			176,203	11,827,612	60
Michigan.....	9	11,357	50	29,742			107,606	13,605,792	30
Minnesota.....	13	17,632	39	22,282			136,872	7,430,828	243
Mississippi.....			2	1,033			59,613	4,118,925	132
Missouri.....	8	11,154	41	23,807	1	634	164,774	8,958,956	150
Montana.....	13	16,341	32	19,305			37,088	1,677,105	
Nebraska.....	6	8,162	23	12,983			40,968	3,240,688	
Nevada.....			1	590			4,405	383,059	207
New Hampshire.....	1	1,690	7	3,838			19,570	1,332,059	

New Jersey.....	7	10,089	37	20,646			100,469	11,469,851	668
New Mexico.....	4	4,793	45	26,931			51,008	2,152,655	
New York.....	16	22,286	75	46,421	1	634	385,026	32,811,052	326
North Carolina.....			5	2,214			85,399	8,056,652	195
North Dakota.....	3	3,056	8	4,280			18,481	1,663,584	
Ohio.....	11	17,186	47	28,961	1	380	199,401	18,200,305	340
Oklahoma.....	8	10,697	37	21,015			115,416	5,785,322	492
Oregon.....	4	6,327	37	21,943			96,793	3,636,027	
Pennsylvania.....	20	25,805	66	39,766	1	634	274,503	27,523,969	651
Rhode Island.....	2	3,334	5	2,952			21,297	1,871,823	
South Carolina.....	2	1,598	5	2,448			57,163	4,212,584	144
South Dakota.....	12	20,642	34	20,049			19,018	1,604,686	
Tennessee.....	3	3,751	17	10,221	3	1,901	138,140	7,605,649	189
Texas.....	10	11,600	122	74,035	6	3,169	201,273	18,703,935	510
Utah.....	3	3,612	37	22,860			20,069	1,800,451	
Vermont.....			1	443			17,276	908,339	
Virginia.....	4	3,890	13	12,097			92,063	7,075,129	147
Washington.....	14	17,574	51	28,955			83,747	5,600,712	24
West Virginia.....			5	2,657			46,218	5,291,785	
Wisconsin.....	5	5,279	16	10,578	1	634	76,548	7,805,091	
Wyoming.....	2	2,640	15	8,555			12,813	794,631	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16)				Number receiving education and training ⁴	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346)			
	Number in training ⁴	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment		Total	Education and training		
							Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment
GRAND TOTAL.....	99,872	\$135,172,874	\$36,972,701	\$4,729,579	1,552,040	\$2,041,827,097	\$1,363,078,577	\$523,446,279	\$56,815,741
Foreign countries.....	50	85,976	8,401	5,583	10,930	15,669,325	12,975,621	1,743,724	948,605
United States Territories and possessions.....	415	600,356	98,952	7,537	15,441	22,824,523	18,355,455	3,544,143	434,298
Total, United States.....	99,407	134,486,542	36,865,348	4,716,459	1,525,669	2,003,333,249	1,331,747,501	518,158,412	55,432,838
Alabama.....	3,048	4,072,733	1,012,509	119,111	48,898	70,339,865	53,249,401	12,849,155	1,506,663
Arizona.....	547	730,915	209,314	34,578	6,507	8,854,313	5,848,968	2,328,785	316,539
Arkansas.....	2,854	4,045,397	938,260	43,093	33,044	43,007,147	33,145,886	8,640,352	529,225
California.....	5,442	7,382,659	2,385,644	491,726	90,245	116,643,677	68,502,505	31,563,699	4,399,716
Colorado.....	1,474	1,990,031	637,362	93,388	17,334	24,905,470	16,187,666	6,870,198	1,005,665
Connecticut.....	933	1,295,164	283,169	43,243	13,890	13,994,672	8,456,660	3,865,728	493,990
Delaware.....	80	110,009	23,257	2,645	2,210	2,296,943	1,329,935	524,812	56,630
District of Columbia ⁴	533	1,051,951	444,483	69,618	15,091	26,657,543	15,540,424	8,386,448	1,039,125
Florida.....	1,926	2,603,203	989,929	109,912	33,318	49,627,343	32,825,711	12,480,944	1,120,488
Georgia.....	3,924	5,382,346	1,066,114	85,542	55,455	67,790,208	52,347,570	10,985,534	1,307,475
Idaho.....	744	1,015,816	196,158	23,916	6,930	9,152,102	6,109,475	2,593,744	215,749
Illinois.....	2,348	3,303,021	1,372,050	211,824	67,556	86,612,861	51,394,434	29,619,406	2,875,825
Indiana.....	1,769	2,249,056	610,082	73,068	32,702	36,452,894	23,732,836	9,918,089	1,421,576
Iowa.....	1,397	1,836,086	470,084	70,723	19,123	26,424,870	17,853,528	6,811,560	949,793
Kansas.....	1,257	894,642	352,808	27,644	13,355	14,856,020	26,445,601	3,573,955	308,383
Kentucky.....	3,539	4,887,883	867,858	79,568	25,726	34,576,970	28,458,644	6,859,098	653,893
Louisiana.....	2,077	2,818,126	784,106	69,446	48,923	81,868,385	59,408,041	20,005,033	1,070,723
Maine.....	222	281,329	58,266	12,890	5,579	6,181,753	3,901,052	1,235,231	208,066
Maryland.....	538	513,896	163,849	26,045	23,868	27,195,296	16,627,424	7,968,163	699,683
Massachusetts.....	3,088	4,239,522	1,167,178	297,172	35,566	47,468,161	24,987,181	14,943,878	1,794,771
Michigan.....	3,141	3,953,032	1,237,385	201,292	41,533	48,093,582	26,038,266	13,702,480	2,156,021
Minnesota.....	2,616	2,955,539	695,000	94,739	27,190	31,973,518	21,085,061	7,714,080	1,214,765
Mississippi.....	3,247	4,534,223	972,100	43,339	41,338	59,876,233	47,367,393	11,049,227	705,735
Missouri.....	3,740	5,335,288	1,312,720	166,340	43,840	65,435,967	44,356,049	16,872,353	2,012,524
Montana.....	424	550,005	139,137	20,663	6,145	7,797,579	5,207,212	2,132,548	184,963
Nebraska.....	1,115	1,457,143	354,199	25,539	13,963	18,200,509	13,651,105	3,947,169	342,862
Nevada.....	37	51,402	12,887	2,722	974	959,588	605,976	270,061	36,392
New Hampshire.....	243	338,963	110,707	13,134	3,443	4,336,340	2,533,706	1,166,928	145,191
New Jersey.....	1,760	2,200,375	542,521	67,631	41,384	46,819,534	25,686,858	15,215,448	857,133
New Mexico.....	430	604,889	195,935	28,499	7,793	7,716,186	7,716,186	2,724,623	312,831
New York.....	6,171	8,225,363	3,463,338	502,991	140,218	164,557,520	91,873,610	58,977,438	5,632,145
North Carolina.....	1,914	2,743,897	531,360	55,321	51,233	68,543,040	54,295,972	12,171,254	1,007,694

North Dakota.....	559	1,283,181	266,992	27,054	4,300	8,996,978	6,668,101	1,911,794	246,841
Ohio.....	4,948	6,472,511	1,376,416	181,948	62,806	67,076,575	42,252,920	18,989,046	2,150,456
Oklahoma.....	3,167	4,341,672	1,112,193	82,609	27,210	37,309,347	25,980,429	8,336,511	867,436
Oregon.....	687	900,654	329,374	68,174	11,837	16,300,385	9,891,491	4,939,922	862,952
Pennsylvania.....	6,301	8,495,079	2,707,891	247,050	127,367	161,091,855	105,316,844	43,549,326	3,561,416
Rhode Island.....	441	810,279	169,121	27,764	5,882	8,802,433	5,256,220	2,553,249	298,112
South Carolina.....	1,980	2,639,640	527,778	31,838	33,565	45,324,602	35,298,116	8,190,910	586,798
South Dakota.....	220	305,030	64,054	9,522	5,925	8,034,208	6,093,064	1,632,122	179,675
Tennessee.....	3,881	5,492,497	1,192,588	112,115	49,241	77,576,356	56,787,574	17,463,756	1,644,430
Texas.....	7,916	11,108,165	3,481,000	405,742	93,213	137,503,010	94,830,079	32,128,068	4,413,233
Utah.....	430	608,187	203,310	53,303	9,342	13,070,394	8,640,678	3,445,919	747,011
Vermont.....	211	284,961	74,369	6,940	2,771	3,550,848	2,265,423	912,571	64,566
Virginia.....	1,277	1,685,342	308,651	44,655	20,982	26,157,438	18,593,856	5,661,988	794,124
Washington.....	1,185	1,585,716	483,921	91,973	17,246	23,726,034	14,025,148	6,126,306	1,052,293
West Virginia.....	1,379	1,798,449	292,958	33,535	14,074	15,121,901	11,001,266	3,078,085	412,153
Wisconsin.....	2,039	2,737,311	611,799	82,084	22,202	26,998,441	17,703,513	7,301,674	918,624
Wyoming.....	208	283,964	63,164	5,791	3,203	4,049,592	2,861,323	968,744	80,554

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346)—Continued				Administration and other benefits	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) *	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans
	Readjustment allowance		Loan guaranty				
	Unemployment	Self-employment	4 percent gratuity	Other			
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$7,794,157	\$584,290	\$69,226,255	\$20,831,797	\$864,569,535	\$61,304,413	\$579,402
Foreign countries.....	1,375				2,074,271		*1,600
United States Territories and possessions.....	329,359	4,994	150,277	5,997	8,672,088	3,519	3,200
Total, United States.....	7,463,423	579,296	69,075,978	20,875,800	853,823,176	61,300,894	577,802
Alabama.....	144,109	23,974	1,235,904	1,330,659	15,222,169	893,079	3,200
Arizona.....	51,651	1,300	212,202	94,868	6,656,706	107,252	4,800
Arkansas.....	110,771	33,897	277,730	239,285	11,878,730	145,738	9,590
California.....	573,969	23,286	7,674,067	3,906,435	68,231,557	2,344,348	43,166
Colorado.....	98,741	10,366	712,862	119,971	9,685,075	216,701	7,979
Connecticut.....	64,152	638	999,526	113,977	6,323,867	20,477	3,185
Delaware.....	2,790	460	275,670	106,546	2,200,117	62,223	
District of Columbia *	{ 37,038 (1,314) }	784	1,611,360	{ 42,365 (16,891) }	89,453,634	14,481,085	64,524
Florida.....	154,620	7,395	2,675,992	332,194	13,384,559	159,835	15,995
Georgia.....	546,521	84,553	1,580,687	937,867	20,301,753	710,461	6,400
Idaho.....	1,895	739	218,779	11,721	2,973,701	241,147	
Illinois.....	329,683	2,701	2,097,379	233,433	47,012,365	4,661,408	22,293
Indiana.....	72,427	1,773	1,011,604	294,588	14,432,782	3,673,868	9,584
Iowa.....	14,290	8,353	735,551	51,594	10,892,562	67,207	8,000
Kansas.....	26,188	3,337	566,658	137,737	14,741,057	109,043	7,968
Kentucky.....	75,668	12,766	467,101	31,943	14,648,118	5,493,985	6,374
Louisiana.....	116,520	11,706	946,194	310,164	11,758,968	174,506	3,114
Maine.....	59,410	811	151,273	624,911	4,750,886	211,609	4,795
Maryland.....	278,373	12,371	1,113,088	496,195	10,441,135	144,332	4,800
Massachusetts.....	894,488	2,529	3,193,206	1,632,109	32,640,963	190,951	21,663
Michigan.....	192,084	10,512	4,585,827	1,408,392	21,515,732	2,798,794	17,588
Minnesota.....	173,932	31,627	1,552,562	201,490	17,974,080	1,718,292	7,999
Mississippi.....	70,082	54,413	552,461	76,922	11,105,528	85,943	10,415
Missouri.....	328,419	46,939	1,655,087	164,596	18,103,098	1,745,275	9,572
Montana.....	11,889	4,974	165,606	30,448	2,499,318	22,275	1,600
Nebraska.....	4,136	8,743	238,853	7,640	5,485,872	96,145	
Nevada.....	2,420	460	42,365	1,914	1,272,367	540	
New Hampshire.....	41,285	303	189,043	259,878	2,118,778	30,616	3,200
New Jersey.....	287,395	1,680	3,886,185	885,144	14,795,757	49,972	17,600
New Mexico.....	42,025	2,164	314,958	31,052	4,375,186	1,816,749	4,800
New York.....	591,122	8,181	5,926,651	1,848,373	80,381,037	5,103,556	54,355
North Carolina.....	105,260	16,634	633,098	313,127	13,360,239	4,432,546	14,399

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North Dakota.....	4,265	6,735	107,560	51,683	3,608,072	44,456	6,338
Ohio.....	118,047	1,950	3,208,933	355,223	36,249,598	2,616,449	20,749
Oklahoma.....	109,675	18,162	1,779,447	217,687	8,206,502	910,349	4,767
Oregon.....	31,182	3,972	444,020	126,846	9,267,907	343,345	4,795
Pennsylvania.....	535,277	1,839	4,425,328	701,837	43,830,972	3,736,046	66,547
Rhode Island.....	48,500	587	544,780	101,005	4,330,155	55,329	4,778
South Carolina.....	113,097	22,067	602,624	510,989	6,034,365	17,314	3,196
South Dakota.....	5,007	7,452	114,641	2,248	5,943,679	137,255	1,600
Tennessee.....	126,397	23,107	1,274,795	255,797	23,810,423	154,811	4,800
Texas.....	489,327	48,337	4,994,651	698,814	40,679,139	225,669	31,569
Utah.....	15,935	1,188	210,839	8,825	2,792,669	5,466	1,600
Vermont.....	18,554	200	91,338	198,197	2,321,094	8,824	-----
Virginia.....	85,362	7,392	759,449	255,268	20,808,432	358,568	12,792
Washington.....	71,043	1,733	1,811,150	638,361	15,920,859	169,876	4,522
West Virginia.....	144,430	-----	300,004	185,963	9,753,703	108,718	7,961
Wisconsin.....	40,049	2,774	775,412	256,396	16,149,979	179,211	12,790
Wyoming.....	2,923	1,427	131,498	3,123	3,463,002	219,250	-----

¹ Excludes \$385,704,131 consisting of \$281,012,193 for insurance expenditures, \$42,573,692 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, and \$62,318,246 for housing for paraplegics, statutory burials, personal funds of patients, and miscellaneous items.

² The amounts of the "Reserve Officers' Retirement" cases have not been allocated by State. All but 5 cases are now paid by the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force in accordance with Executive Order 10122 dated April 14, 1950. The net credit of \$44,003 chargeable to this program consists primarily of reimbursements for prior years.

³ The amounts for the number of cases shown consist of obligations most of which were not paid as of June 30, 1951.

⁴ Average for fiscal year.

⁵ Figures in parentheses represent central office expenditures not allocable by State which have been included in District of Columbia.

⁶ Excludes \$42,573,692 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

⁷ Credit.

TABLE 96.—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET ¹

	Consolidated balance sheet June 30, 1951	Consolidated balance sheet June 30, 1950	Increase (decrease)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash:			
Funds with U. S. Treasury—general, special, and trust fund appropriations.....	\$12,641,148.35	\$181,759,096.32	
Disbursing officers cash, general, special, and trust fund appropriations.....	912,894,806.36	256,147,180.82	
Disbursing officers cash, special deposits.....	61,659,759.02	14,186,180.05	
Undeposited receipts and repayments.....	1,261,100.45	3,675,204.79	
On hand and in bank—direct loan program.....	48,530,445.38		
Total cash.....	1,036,987,259.56	455,767,661.98	\$581,219,597.58
Receivables: ²			
Receivables—general, special, and trust fund appropriations.....	8,740,416.46	7,437,156.49	
Receivables—general fund receipts.....	2,838,889.56	432,228.42	
Receivables—loan guaranty.....	\$38,643,487.78	\$25,928,452.14	
Less: Reserves for losses.....	11,810,584.24	10,678,917.50	
Receivables—loans to aid home owners—direct loan program.....	26,832,903.54	15,249,534.64	
Interest income—direct loan program.....	59,367,770.68		
	30,495.08		
Total receivables.....	97,810,475.32	23,118,919.55	74,691,555.77
Inventory: Stores ³	60,980,511.12	51,829,802.97	9,150,708.15
Total current assets.....	1,195,778,246.00	530,716,384.50	\$665,061,861.50
Prepaid expenses:			
Advance payment to States for administrative expense—readjustment allowance program.....	637,151.64	889,071.92	
Advance to employees.....	83,601.07	66,167.99	
Advance payment on undelivered supplies.....	27,692.72	20,999.51	
Total prepaid expenses.....	748,445.43	976,239.42	(227,793.99)
Investments: Trust investments.....	7,482,250.00	7,402,212.73	80,037.27
Acquired security or collateral: Real property—loan guaranty.....	7,686,986.20	6,611,861.10	1,075,125.10
Fixed assets: ⁴			
Land and improvements.....	41,008,253.69	41,003,390.98	
Building and plant.....	632,623,025.86	502,348,169.52	
Equipment.....	103,161,131.79	100,833,468.64	
Livestock.....	99,516.03	98,518.64	
Leasehold improvements.....	2,101,239.14	2,139,981.78	
Work in process.....	60,359,003.45	30,966,047.37	
Total fixed assets.....	839,353,069.96	677,389,576.93	161,963,493.03
Total assets.....	2,051,049,007.59	1,223,096,274.68	827,952,732.91

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable ¹	5,622,063.83	4,090,563.64	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	20,091,383.14	22,483,539.20	
Accrued travel.....	664,700.62		
Reimbursements due agent cashiers.....	99,297.20	68,762.77	
Undeposited receipts due U. S. Treasury and Civil Service Commission.....	3,937,808.65	1,326,267.63	
Total current liabilities.....	30,436,253.44	27,969,153.24	2,467,100.20
Trust and special deposit liabilities:			
Trust liabilities:			
Adjusted service certificate.....	7,427,668.21	7,549,940.40	
General post fund.....	1,703,660.14	1,548,911.94	
Miscellaneous.....	12,077.68	81,664.20	
Special deposit liabilities:			
Patients funds.....	42,760,570.21	17,525,324.22	
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	1,848,730.98	25,465,220.78	
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters, VA.....	11,719.45		
Loan guaranty.....	656,776.86	634,975.20	
Employees payroll allotment—U. S. savings bonds.....	752,875.78	874,003.47	
Federal tax withheld from employees.....	14,947,843.18	12,044,573.70	
FICA employees tax.....	156,250.77		
FICA employers tax.....	156,250.78		
Suspense items.....	300,360.07	632,627.68	
Borrowers tax and insurance—direct loan program.....	297,290.26		
Suspended credits—direct loan program.....	510,872.28		
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....	71,542,966.65	66,357,241.59	5,185,725.06
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable, U. S. Treasury—direct loan program.....	107,109,738.22		107,109,738.22
Deferred and undistributed credits—direct loan program.....	30,495.08		30,495.08
Capital:			
Trust capital.....	4,748,458.27	4,596,227.44	
Donated capital—current year.....	15,883,700.88	1,302,823.10	
Net worth.....	1,821,317,079.75	1,122,870,829.31	
Direct loan program—deficit.....	(19,684.70)		
Total capital.....	1,841,929,554.20	1,128,789,879.85	713,159,674.35
Total liabilities and capital.....	2,051,049,007.59	1,223,096,274.68	827,952,732.61

¹ Excludes insurance program assets and liabilities (other than appropriated cash on hand or deposited with the U. S. Treasury) and Canteen Service assets and liabilities. Provision has not been made for contingent liabilities for the guaranty or insurance of loans under the title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

² Does not include overpayments of veterans' benefits.

³ Stores inventories at supply depots are valued at cost by the first-in first-out method and for hospital and domiciliary activities at standard cost or last unit price recorded on the stock record card.

⁴ Fixed assets are valued at cost where available or at the appraised value.

⁵ Represents the total of unpaid invoices for supplies received only.

TABLE 97.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS REPORTED CLOSED AND DISBURSED

By Purpose of Loan and Regional Office

[Cumulative through June 25, 1951]

Location	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Amount of loans			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
Total	2,558,613	2,361,168	60,609	136,836	\$7,370,093,083	\$7,118,973,187	\$105,952,022	\$145,167,874	\$14,630,905,819	\$13,985,674,770	\$234,512,859	\$410,718,190
Ala., Montgomery	36,738	33,209	2,513	1,016	103,720,780	99,125,954	3,032,415	1,562,411	193,705,151	183,947,133	6,146,632	3,611,386
Alaska, Juneau	225	146	0	79	494,595	380,178	0	114,417	974,685	723,952	0	250,733
Ariz., Phoenix	9,330	7,829	279	1,222	19,228,316	18,168,072	291,073	769,171	37,687,342	33,410,205	967,313	3,309,824
Ark., Little Rock	19,031	15,853	1,590	1,588	36,513,444	33,077,297	1,740,458	1,695,689	65,921,249	57,976,202	3,586,693	4,358,354
Calif., Los Angeles	158,162	153,441	152	4,569	543,300,446	539,579,869	419,950	3,300,627	1,063,910,814	1,046,920,384	1,117,255	15,873,175
Calif., San Diego	11,724	11,265	8	451	39,498,152	39,125,435	26,250	346,467	73,057,915	71,625,202	60,925	1,371,788
Calif., San Francisco	130,196	123,934	1,067	5,195	391,197,723	383,936,323	2,818,942	4,442,453	747,478,936	722,204,637	6,997,076	18,277,223
Colo., Denver	26,536	23,046	1,570	1,920	70,408,869	66,963,612	1,302,626	2,142,631	136,499,962	124,044,199	6,509,221	5,946,542
Conn., Hartford	32,971	31,226	37	1,708	112,410,781	110,681,351	123,456	1,605,974	239,310,803	234,107,854	302,204	4,900,745
Del., Wilmington	7,831	7,563	117	151	27,310,734	26,758,584	300,048	252,102	53,320,299	52,123,229	623,153	573,917
Washington, D. C.	35,144	33,281	5	1,858	139,188,451	137,657,318	17,000	1,514,133	294,335,751	289,756,570	36,000	4,543,181
Fla., Miami	25,189	24,829	7	353	85,852,466	86,387,186	22,320	442,960	158,626,547	157,325,302	60,115	1,241,130
Fla., Pass-A-Grille	31,130	30,189	53	888	85,213,120	84,843,214	76,974	1,292,932	155,358,031	151,954,007	164,749	3,239,275
Ga., Atlanta	50,978	46,732	2,191	2,055	150,660,861	144,707,218	3,209,077	2,744,566	291,751,615	278,160,336	6,672,666	6,918,613
Hawaii, Honolulu	3,176	3,006	1	169	13,275,707	13,059,029	1,950	214,723	28,239,327	27,765,243	3,900	470,184
Idaho., Boise	8,204	7,275	481	443	19,938,297	18,280,555	887,220	770,522	35,881,858	32,274,267	1,912,828	1,694,763
Ill., Chicago	105,741	98,359	1,811	5,572	302,100,002	292,805,050	3,049,377	6,245,575	621,784,515	599,082,797	6,770,835	15,930,883
Ind., Indianapolis	57,880	52,858	2,121	2,400	132,226,822	124,810,114	4,284,275	3,132,433	255,344,371	239,676,108	8,656,443	7,011,820
Iowa, Des Moines	38,867	30,974	4,621	3,272	92,165,218	80,443,457	7,233,765	4,487,996	183,129,315	156,584,179	16,128,365	10,416,771
Kans., Wichita	29,620	25,930	1,471	2,219	68,843,187	63,974,707	2,552,009	2,316,471	129,289,215	117,806,839	5,465,001	6,017,375
Ky., Louisville	24,986	21,734	1,802	1,450	63,100,226	57,225,766	4,121,045	1,753,415	124,259,137	111,025,056	8,552,780	4,681,301
La., New Orleans	21,595	20,679	143	773	60,857,257	60,003,168	174,782	679,307	112,421,467	110,024,789	3,773,889	2,022,789
La., Shreveport	10,160	9,597	341	222	28,422,538	25,470,959	502,055	449,524	46,252,437	44,194,178	1,089,166	969,093
Maine, Togus	14,160	12,125	442	1,593	28,766,609	26,092,117	724,041	1,950,451	57,618,810	51,677,271	1,517,295	4,424,244
Md., Baltimore	36,325	34,683	228	1,414	109,752,490	107,839,197	599,374	1,313,919	219,224,619	214,067,110	1,305,897	3,851,612
Mass., Boston	108,579	102,981	151	5,447	337,570,111	330,784,846	407,888	6,377,377	737,688,596	720,660,056	953,906	16,074,634
Mich., Detroit	116,402	111,532	922	3,948	381,554,675	375,174,591	1,804,191	4,575,893	745,886,322	730,125,697	3,769,244	11,991,809
Minn., St. Paul	47,506	40,616	3,169	4,321	140,767,623	130,471,980	5,401,870	4,893,773	284,288,168	259,406,174	12,345,900	12,536,094
Miss., Jackson	15,902	13,460	1,961	481	37,390,111	33,999,122	2,607,951	783,033	67,102,338	60,157,139	5,286,896	1,658,303
Mo., Kansas City	37,026	31,752	2,704	2,570	94,368,488	86,488,049	5,183,406	2,697,033	176,186,340	158,281,408	11,142,318	6,762,614
Mo., St. Louis	26,904	23,573	1,585	1,746	80,712,734	76,009,349	2,534,426	2,168,959	165,077,037	154,522,427	5,456,289	5,098,321
Mont., Fort Harrison	5,891	4,489	458	944	13,852,771	11,734,581	740,820	1,377,370	26,449,201	21,687,199	1,607,510	3,154,492
Nebr., Lincoln	16,353	13,820	1,430	1,103	37,111,290	33,723,175	1,839,651	1,528,464	72,101,433	64,548,573	4,083,775	3,469,085
Nev., Reno	2,050	1,803	72	175	5,236,560	4,862,836	139,981	233,743	9,471,221	8,532,774	309,912	628,535
N. H., Manchester	15,403	13,596	222	1,585	35,207,828	32,541,923	482,907	2,182,993	73,557,697	66,886,566	1,033,158	5,637,973
N. J., Newark	108,515	104,314	101	4,100	357,162,861	354,349,088	320,727	2,493,045	713,113,055	702,077,708	732,933	10,302,414

N. Mex., Albuquerque	10,810	9,819	311	680	25,805,663	24,313,017	424,013	1,068,633	44,775,577	41,248,032	1,051,158	2,476,387
N. Y., Albany	27,894	24,803	737	2,354	74,866,332	70,318,347	1,529,528	3,018,457	152,628,181	141,591,772	3,454,212	7,582,197
N. Y., Buffalo	48,986	46,325	691	1,970	151,482,740	146,915,500	1,408,976	3,158,264	309,559,371	298,823,616	3,038,059	7,697,696
N. Y., New York	144,908	119,621	57	25,230	410,913,905	399,494,602	161,720	11,257,583	925,505,998	867,231,796	395,954	57,878,248
N. Y., Syracuse	31,687	28,084	1,094	2,509	86,585,885	80,939,424	2,193,963	3,452,498	176,011,490	162,597,793	4,853,899	8,559,798
N. C., Winston-Salem	36,835	35,368	478	989	94,047,510	91,353,088	1,103,064	1,691,358	183,869,232	177,912,172	2,312,710	3,644,350
N. Dak., Fargo	7,766	4,375	2,046	1,345	15,214,241	10,795,917	2,565,115	1,852,209	30,918,737	21,605,216	5,284,859	4,028,662
Ohio, Cincinnati	51,603	48,933	1,350	1,320	144,358,726	139,274,903	2,964,260	2,119,563	298,759,595	287,571,721	6,488,476	4,699,398
Ohio, Cleveland	84,107	81,966	733	1,408	259,728,668	255,792,218	1,949,659	1,986,791	518,008,458	508,758,898	4,260,654	4,988,906
Okla., Muskogee	17,174	15,617	950	607	35,634,286	33,630,083	1,139,186	865,017	62,849,629	58,600,245	2,384,043	1,865,341
Okla., Oklahoma City	37,349	35,704	843	802	107,492,518	104,444,289	1,666,878	1,381,351	198,960,641	192,049,386	3,815,224	3,096,031
Oreg., Portland	17,331	14,390	709	2,232	45,376,305	42,215,476	1,185,328	1,975,501	91,198,927	81,478,568	2,895,591	6,824,768
Pa., Philadelphia	88,382	86,479	116	1,787	254,857,794	252,632,892	306,679	1,918,223	500,688,930	494,937,008	734,614	5,017,308
Pa., Pittsburgh	65,714	61,726	979	3,009	176,000,896	169,994,160	2,150,808	3,855,928	351,009,079	336,386,647	4,515,137	10,107,295
Pa., Wilkes-Barre	41,753	37,831	1,269	2,653	98,128,495	90,848,154	2,887,176	4,393,165	194,983,853	178,914,358	6,131,476	9,838,019
P. R., San Juan	4,205	3,925	2	278	3,500,338	3,137,075	4,300	358,963	3,963,943	3,195,880	4,300	763,763
R. I., Providence	18,601	17,658	5	938	57,900,859	56,523,081	13,875	1,363,903	118,427,831	115,054,293	33,250	3,340,288
S. C., Fort Jackson	22,025	20,407	484	1,134	57,932,822	55,624,346	690,010	1,618,466	111,621,066	106,667,548	1,424,654	3,528,864
S. Dak., Sioux Falls	6,679	3,848	1,670	1,161	12,073,019	8,736,131	1,878,269	1,458,619	23,939,423	16,228,007	4,291,654	3,419,762
Tenn., Nashville	44,618	42,796	1,036	786	113,308,304	109,963,218	2,280,817	1,064,269	208,605,504	201,077,541	4,616,814	2,711,149
Tex., Dallas	47,693	43,937	1,487	2,269	120,758,601	115,098,113	2,528,280	3,132,208	233,057,227	220,836,322	5,397,416	6,823,489
Tex., Houston	42,618	41,648	314	656	126,780,524	125,287,657	446,014	1,046,853	241,160,496	237,772,564	931,633	2,456,279
Tex., Lubbock	21,521	20,056	850	615	67,033,608	64,194,319	1,756,134	1,083,155	124,630,814	118,378,546	3,907,535	2,344,733
Tex., San Antonio	25,949	24,770	372	807	82,173,205	80,102,855	663,438	1,406,912	153,641,016	148,747,359	1,455,195	3,438,462
Tex., Waco	13,512	11,895	1,096	521	41,881,049	38,257,441	2,671,173	952,435	79,829,358	71,402,580	5,986,690	2,440,088
Utah, Salt Lake City	10,904	10,041	189	674	26,106,537	24,991,344	333,706	781,487	47,925,499	45,217,602	758,051	1,949,846
Vt., White River Junction	7,623	6,308	679	636	16,258,383	14,115,437	1,235,240	907,706	33,987,561	28,663,221	2,992,911	2,301,420
Va., Roanoke	36,515	34,204	803	1,508	96,055,663	92,077,961	1,798,126	2,179,576	187,066,153	178,300,573	3,802,215	4,963,365
Wash., Seattle	60,355	57,279	387	2,689	167,193,793	163,425,658	962,650	2,865,458	316,604,496	306,628,528	2,014,481	7,961,487
W. Va., Huntington	14,693	13,697	388	608	35,227,700	33,574,395	637,115	1,016,190	66,237,321	62,741,011	1,287,426	2,208,884
Wis., Milwaukee	38,849	33,010	2,509	3,330	109,000,782	99,136,582	5,174,960	4,689,300	223,859,953	201,230,730	11,337,996	11,291,227
Wyo., Cheyenne	4,024	3,549	149	326	11,031,789	10,230,234	366,322	495,233	20,314,881	18,452,875	712,330	1,149,676

TABLE 98.—RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION OF GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOAN DEFAULTS AND CLAIMS
By Purpose of Loan and Regional Office
[Cumulative through June 25, 1951]

Location	Defaults reported				Total defaults and claims pending	Defaults and claims cured or withdrawn				Claims filed				Claims paid			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business		Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
TOTAL.....	243, 813	208, 941	9, 892	24, 980	46, 475	175, 762	155, 707	7, 131	12, 924	26, 117	15, 134	1, 701	9, 282	21, 576	11, 513	1, 502	8, 561
Ala., Montgomery.....	5, 704	4, 888	564	252	1, 246	3, 452	2, 973	362	117	1, 055	822	119	114	1, 006	781	117	108
Alaska, Juneau.....	18	1		17	2	10			10	6			5	6	1		5
Ariz., Phoenix.....	1, 462	1, 029	82	351	1, 180	841	72	267	162	73	10	79	145	61	9		75
Ark., Little Rock.....	2, 204	1, 704	261	239	1, 521	1, 225	168	128	354	183	82	89	316	153	77		86
Calif., Los Angeles.....	12, 604	11, 326	32	1, 246	2, 804	8, 394	7, 768	21	605	1, 781	1, 140	13	628	1, 406	797	10	599
Calif., San Diego.....	470	378	1	91	91	332	282	1	49	54	15		39	47	9		38
Calif., San Francisco.....	11, 896	10, 575	223	1, 098	2, 583	8, 463	7, 725	179	559	1, 077	576	19	482	850	392	14	444
Colo., Denver.....	1, 577	1, 055	94	428	247	1, 168	834	74	260	183	34	13	136	162	24	11	127
Conn., Hartford.....	1, 643	1, 328	7	308	294	1, 202	1, 003	5	194	177	88	1	88	147	69	1	77
Del., Wilmington.....	1, 566	505	23	38	127	395	354	21	20	66	44	2	20	44	24	2	18
D. C., Washington.....	2, 488	2, 214	2	272	345	1, 963	1, 863	2	98	260	89		171	180	27		153
Fla., Miami.....	3, 144	3, 011	6	127	694	2, 352	2, 268	4	80	112	76	1	35	98	62	1	35
Fla., Pass-A-Grille.....	3, 812	3, 564	6	242	530	2, 952	2, 828	1	123	462	361	3	98	330	241	3	86
Ga., Atlanta.....	8, 229	7, 148	508	573	1, 660	5, 703	5, 000	338	365	910	624	106	180	866	585	102	179
Hawaii, Honolulu.....	223	188		35	26	177	161		16	22	5		17	20	3		17
Idaho, Boise.....	665	463	103	109	110	501	343	85	73	63	16	12	35	54	9	11	34
Ill., Chicago.....	6, 246	5, 227	214	805	1, 151	4, 591	3, 993	166	432	549	193	25	331	504	159	23	322
Ind., Indianapolis.....	5, 662	4, 860	332	470	1, 176	4, 097	3, 580	256	61	479	244	44	191	389	177	41	171
Iowa, Des Moines.....	3, 644	2, 709	440	495	466	2, 908	2, 229	362	317	314	84	57	173	270	64	51	155
Kans., Wichita.....	2, 304	1, 713	203	388	395	1, 628	1, 267	161	200	337	149	25	163	281	109	19	153
Ky., Louisville.....	3, 125	2, 575	230	320	346	2, 562	2, 217	183	162	259	89	27	143	217	58	24	135
La., New Orleans.....	3, 172	3, 019	37	116	597	2, 394	2, 314	29	51	232	179	7	46	181	132	7	42
La., Shreveport.....	949	872	43	34	164	746	688	33	25	56	37	11	8	39	24	8	7
Maine, Togus.....	3, 134	2, 555	187	392	456	2, 140	1, 834	117	189	615	383	44	188	538	320	40	178
Md., Baltimore.....	8, 134	7, 872	62	200	676	6, 848	6, 692	52	104	982	881	11	90	610	527	7	76
Mass., Boston.....	10, 692	9, 577	32	1, 083	2, 462	6, 895	6, 338	23	534	1, 631	1, 120	11	500	1, 335	874	7	454
Mich., Detroit.....	11, 338	10, 345	140	853	2, 324	7, 912	7, 417	83	412	1, 266	841	29	396	1, 102	696	26	380
Minn., St. Paul.....	3, 413	2, 290	456	667	845	2, 252	1, 512	356	384	388	126	40	222	316	87	30	199
Miss., Jackson.....	2, 284	1, 781	372	131	332	1, 848	1, 469	294	85	128	39	47	42	104	21	44	39
Mo., Kansas City.....	2, 779	2, 086	311	382	550	1, 903	1, 523	223	157	420	142	71	207	326	76	57	193
Mo., St. Louis.....	2, 459	1, 782	257	420	402	1, 800	1, 397	196	207	293	62	47	184	257	34	44	179
Mont., Fort Harrison.....	439	183	45	211	69	286	121	31	134	85	4	12	69	84	4	12	68
Nebr., Lincoln.....	1, 128	741	184	203	103	932	655	154	123	107	19	21	67	93	10	19	64
Nev., Reno.....	187	121	17	49	31	138	90	15	33	23	4	2	17	18	2		14
N. H., Manchester.....	2, 847	2, 379	61	407	702	1, 660	1, 450	32	178	709	485	20	204	485	300	17	168
N. J., Newark.....	7, 450	7, 077	19	354	1, 648	5, 341	5, 165	13	163	589	508	3	78	461	386	2	73

N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	922	623	70	229	133	689	502	53	134	117	20	15	82	100	14	10	76
N. Y., Albany.....	2,682	2,125	164	393	664	1,804	1,474	99	231	243	81	28	134	214	65	25	124
N. Y., Buffalo.....	3,679	3,202	172	305	675	2,796	2,468	134	204	243	125	25	95	208	101	25	82
N. Y., New York.....	10,597	7,796	7	2,794	2,615	7,301	6,408	4	889	801	417	1	383	681	345	1	335
N. Y., Syracuse.....	3,712	2,818	262	632	702	2,705	2,118	194	393	355	112	39	204	305	85	33	187
N. C., Winston-Salem.....	5,918	6,617	116	185	870	4,544	4,354	84	106	560	479	15	66	504	425	14	65
N. Dak., Fargo.....	720	217	299	204	138	4,473	136	227	110	124	8	36	80	109	5	34	70
Ohio, Cincinnati.....	4,163	3,718	194	251	920	2,995	2,713	135	147	270	173	23	80	248	155	21	72
Ohio, Cleveland.....	6,860	6,434	139	287	2,133	4,313	4,074	97	142	574	425	15	134	414	283	12	119
Okla., Muskogee.....	1,629	1,375	121	133	251	1,256	1,088	75	93	140	77	28	35	122	63	26	33
Okla., Oklahoma City.....	2,453	2,105	115	233	264	2,003	1,772	88	143	197	89	21	87	136	83	20	83
Oreg., Portland.....	1,747	1,191	164	392	314	1,290	897	139	254	188	53	12	123	143	39	8	96
Pa., Philadelphia.....	6,652	6,446	24	182	1,220	5,177	5,074	19	84	393	301	3	89	255	177	3	75
Pa., Pittsburgh.....	6,040	5,188	245	607	1,664	3,887	3,416	158	313	546	242	36	268	489	222	29	238
Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	3,872	2,987	224	661	910	2,580	2,100	145	335	432	133	36	263	382	98	34	250
P. R., San Juan.....	494	439	1	54	78	416	362	1	53	9	8		1				55
R. I., Providence.....	1,748	1,570	3	175	437	1,169	1,065	3	101	168	107	1	60	142	87		86
S. C., Fort Jackson.....	2,834	2,564	77	193	632	1,764	1,632	52	80	612	494	22	96	438	337	15	54
S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	495	208	81	206	69	368	163	71	134	72	2	8	62	58	1	3	73
Tenn., Nashville.....	4,542	4,215	132	195	787	3,292	3,112	87	93	533	416	31	86	463	357	28	285
Tex., Dallas.....	6,900	6,010	281	609	375	6,072	5,570	194	308	471	108	71	292	453	98	70	49
Tex., Houston.....	4,145	3,952	61	132	408	3,555	3,430	50	75	199	133	10	56	182	123	10	42
Tex., Lubbock.....	1,620	1,403	65	152	157	1,389	1,244	45	100	98	24	21	53	74	16	16	90
Tex., San Antonio.....	2,119	1,794	65	280	216	1,720	1,525	42	153	211	90	17	104	183	77	41	54
Tex., Waco.....	1,353	987	200	166	110	1,121	874	155	92	133	31	46	56	122	27	1	30
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	902	733	22	147	130	724	607	19	98	62	24	37	57	163	81	32	50
Vt., White River Junction.....	1,385	1,045	168	172	375	847	654	94	99	203	109	37	164	498	309	27	152
Va., Roanoke.....	5,047	4,429	237	381	662	3,897	3,518	187	192	556	362	30	222	430	210	8	212
Wash., Seattle.....	5,154	4,581	69	504	1,175	3,549	3,238	49	262	499	266	11	72	258	170	25	63
W. Va., Huntington.....	2,136	1,889	108	139	477	1,401	1,279	59	63	421	309	40	193	407	149	71	187
Wis., Milwaukee.....	3,007	2,039	429	539	719	1,881	1,349	244	288	452	179	80	15	20		6	14
Wyo., Cheyenne.....	195	110	23	62	37	138	82	16	40	23	1	7					

TABLE 99.—NUMBER OF READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE APPLICATIONS, CLAIMS, AND EXHAUSTIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

Fiscal Year 1951, by Month and Cumulative Since September 1944

Month	Number of applications		Number of unemployment claims					
			Initial				Continued	
			New		Additional			
	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative
1950								
June.....		9, 577, 531		8, 985, 506		12, 005, 975		163, 851, 018
July.....	3, 817	9, 581, 348	3, 679	8, 989, 185	9, 415	12, 015, 390	112, 484	163, 963, 502
August.....	2, 067	9, 583, 415	1, 989	8, 991, 174	7, 252	12, 022, 642	91, 531	164, 055, 033
September.....	985	9, 584, 400	918	8, 992, 092	4, 404	12, 027, 046	54, 961	164, 109, 994
October.....	694	9, 585, 094	635	8, 992, 727	3, 479	12, 030, 525	30, 356	164, 140, 350
November.....	682	9, 585, 776	731	8, 993, 458	4, 114	12, 034, 639	23, 730	164, 164, 080
December.....	652	9, 586, 428	684	8, 994, 142	3, 945	12, 038, 584	24, 777	164, 188, 857
1951								
January.....	697	9, 587, 125	697	8, 994, 839	3, 627	12, 042, 211	27, 022	164, 215, 879
February.....	420	9, 587, 545	417	8, 995, 256	2, 126	12, 044, 337	19, 460	164, 235, 339
March.....	354	9, 587, 899	325	8, 995, 581	1, 443	12, 045, 780	14, 860	164, 250, 199
April.....	233	9, 588, 132	206	8, 995, 787	1, 083	12, 046, 863	9, 380	164, 259, 579
May.....	188	9, 588, 320	183	8, 995, 970	872	12, 047, 735	6, 480	164, 266, 059
June.....	206	9, 588, 526	211	8, 996, 181	1, 050	12, 048, 785	5, 214	164, 271, 273

Month	Number of self-employment claims				Number of exhaustions of entitlement			
	Total		New		Unemployment		Self-employment	
	Month	Cumulative ¹	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative
1950								
June.....		6, 515, 820		700, 594		931, 363		345, 742
July.....	1, 718	6, 517, 538	49	700, 643	1, 260	932, 623	125	345, 867
August.....	1, 411	6, 518, 949	42	700, 685	1, 380	934, 003	142	346, 009
September.....	1, 009	6, 519, 958	22	700, 707	1, 300	935, 303	133	346, 142
October.....	662	6, 520, 620	27	700, 734	874	936, 177	93	346, 235
November.....	431	6, 521, 051	10	700, 744	604	936, 781	84	346, 319
December.....	329	6, 521, 380	17	700, 761	651	937, 432	60	346, 379
1951								
January.....	273	6, 521, 653	20	700, 781	562	937, 994	42	346, 421
February.....	225	6, 521, 878	17	700, 798	572	938, 566	45	346, 466
March.....	171	6, 522, 049	20	700, 818	320	938, 886	26	346, 492
April.....	140	6, 522, 189	8	700, 826	241	939, 127	26	346, 518
May.....	124	6, 522, 313	4	700, 830	180	939, 307	24	346, 542
June.....	96	6, 522, 409	2	700, 832	148	939, 455	18	346, 560

¹ Includes adjustment for previous months.

TABLE 100.—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year 1951, by Month and Cumulative Since September 1944

Month	Total payments ¹		Unemployment payments		Self-employment payments	
	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative
<i>1950</i>						
June.....		\$3, 812, 579, 165		\$3, 221, 917, 570		\$590, 661, 595
July.....	\$2, 375, 239	3, 814, 954, 404	\$2, 208, 630	3, 224, 126, 200	\$166, 609	590, 828, 204
August.....	2, 132, 484	3, 817, 086, 888	1, 987, 987	3, 226, 114, 187	144, 497	590, 972, 701
September.....	1, 217, 253	3, 818, 304, 141	1, 126, 313	3, 227, 240, 500	90, 940	591, 063, 641
October.....	692, 205	3, 818, 996, 346	628, 980	3, 227, 869, 480	63, 225	591, 126, 866
November.....	527, 421	3, 819, 523, 767	487, 485	3, 228, 356, 965	39, 636	591, 166, 802
December.....	495, 763	3, 820, 019, 530	464, 090	3, 228, 821, 055	31, 673	591, 198, 475
<i>1951</i>						
January.....	575, 711	3, 820, 595, 241	552, 903	3, 229, 373, 958	22, 808	591, 221, 283
February.....	408, 190	3, 821, 003, 431	390, 884	3, 229, 764, 842	17, 306	591, 238, 589
March.....	331, 876	3, 821, 335, 307	315, 489	3, 230, 080, 331	16, 387	591, 254, 976
April.....	211, 325	3, 821, 546, 632	197, 151	3, 230, 277, 482	14, 174	591, 269, 150
May.....	156, 183	3, 821, 702, 815	145, 777	3, 230, 423, 259	10, 406	591, 279, 556
June.....	106, 463	3, 821, 809, 278	97, 099	3, 230, 520, 358	9, 364	591, 288, 920

¹ Difference between payments shown in this table and reimbursement amounts (table 95) is due to time lapse in submittal of reimbursement vouchers by State unemployment compensation agencies at beginning and end of fiscal year.

TABLE 101.—NEW HOSPITALS, MAJOR ADDITIONS, AND CONVERSIONS TO EXISTING HOSPITALS

Projects Completed—Fiscal Year 1951

Location	Number of beds and type	Total cost ¹	Date construction completed
TOTAL.....	5, 817	\$132, 588, 690	-----
NEW HOSPITALS, TOTAL.....	4, 633	107, 911, 676	-----
Arizona: Phoenix.....	192 GM&S	3, 785, 111	June 28, 1951
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	518 GM&S	11, 122, 089	Aug. 7, 1950
Louisiana: Shreveport.....	468 GM&S	10, 341, 784	Sept. 15, 1950
Missouri: Poplar Bluff.....	206 GM&S	5, 499, 561	Oct. 27, 1950
Montana: Miles City.....	100 GM&S	4, 801, 684	Feb. 20, 1951
Nebraska: Omaha.....	504 GM&S	10, 847, 032	Oct. 9, 1950
New York: Albany.....	1, 005 GM&S	18, 445, 406	Feb. 15, 1951
Pennsylvania:			
Altoona.....	213 GM&S	5, 861, 201	July 31, 1950
Erie.....	208 GM&S	5, 944, 620	Feb. 15, 1951
Wilkes-Barre.....	484 GM&S	12, 492, 672	Aug. 28, 1950
Washington: Seattle.....	325 GM&S	6, 995, 472	Mar. 16, 1951
West Virginia:			
Beckley.....	205 GM&S	5, 803, 612	Oct. 6, 1950
Clarksburg.....	205 GM&S	5, 971, 432	Oct. 24, 1950
BED ADDITIONS, TOTAL.....	1, 184	24, 677, 014	-----
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	102 GM&S	3, 417, 319	Dec. 22, 1950
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	251 TB	6, 333, 096	Jan. 8, 1951
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	287 TB	3, 926, 826	Apr. 13, 1951
Pennsylvania: Lebanon.....	564 NP	10, 999, 773	Aug. 21, 1950

¹ Total cost of construction.

NOTE.—GM&S—General Medical and Surgical; NP—Neuropsychiatric; TB—Tuberculosis.

TABLE 102.—NEW HOSPITALS, MAJOR ADDITIONS, AND CONVERSIONS TO EXISTING HOSPITALS

Projects Under Construction as of June 30, 1951

Location	Number of beds and type	Date construction started	Value of construction contracts awarded	Value of work in place ¹	Percent complete
TOTAL	19, 536	-----	\$292, 783, 399	\$147, 826, 359	-----
NEW HOSPITALS, TOTAL	17, 254	-----	274, 851, 231	140, 601, 574	-----
Alabama: Birmingham.....	487 GM&S	Oct. 12, 1949	6, 033, 725	3, 965, 756	65
Colorado: Denver.....	494 GM&S	Oct. 12, 1948	8, 845, 558	8, 848, 027	99
Connecticut: West Haven.....	484 GM&S 396 TB	Mar. 6, 1950	13, 657, 290	6, 856, 388	49
Illinois:					
Chicago.....	516 GM&S (Research)	May 15, 1950	12, 781, 898	3, 019, 681	26
Chicago.....	496 GM&S	Nov. 1, 1949	7, 327, 518	1, 688, 132	24
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	494 GM&S	Apr. 11, 1949	8, 310, 299	7, 705, 251	94
Iowa: Iowa City.....	489 GM&S	Sept. 7, 1949	7, 070, 084	6, 523, 850	86
Kentucky: Louisville.....	494 GM&S	Sept. 21, 1949	7, 838, 727	6, 381, 331	80
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	493 GM&S	Sept. 20, 1949	8, 091, 100	6, 364, 805	78
Maryland: Baltimore.....	295 TB	Oct. 18, 1949	5, 138, 682	3, 195, 613	61
Massachusetts:					
Boston.....	949 GM&S	Mar. 2, 1950	11, 256, 316	7, 369, 911	65
Brockton.....	958 NP	May 11, 1951	18, 408, 531	244, 800	1
Michigan: Ann Arbor.....	496 GM&S	Sept. 22, 1949	7, 799, 429	3, 924, 123	53
Missouri:					
Kansas City.....	498 GM&S	Sept. 24, 1949	8, 233, 691	6, 688, 348	79
St. Louis.....	496 GM&S	Aug. 1, 1950	7, 536, 447	1, 893, 832	26
New Jersey: E. Orange (Newark).....	949 GM&S	Feb. 16, 1948	18, 136, 124	15, 561, 691	83
New York:					
New York.....	1, 252 GM&S	Mar. 19, 1951	19, 864, 079	904, 263	6
Syracuse.....	496 GM&S	Dec. 10, 1949	7, 617, 030	4, 022, 930	51
North Carolina:					
Durham.....	491 GM&S	Jan. 19, 1950	6, 034, 313	3, 790, 547	64
Salisbury.....	973 NP	June 5, 1950	12, 945, 477	4, 533, 846	36
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	496 GM&S	May 3, 1950	7, 653, 174	1, 618, 085	22
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	496 GM&S	Sept. 5, 1950	7, 383, 342	780, 000	11
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia.....	496 GM&S	Jan. 26, 1950	6, 930, 053	4, 448, 349	64
Pittsburgh.....	742 GM&S	Oct. 24, 1950	13, 321, 507	2, 021, 108	15
Pittsburgh.....	956 NP	Mar. 10, 1950	16, 746, 127	9, 747, 815	56
Texas:					
Bonham.....	52 GM&S 288 DOM	Mar. 29, 1949	4, 473, 780	4, 450, 122	99
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	546 NP	Mar. 22, 1950	8, 115, 330	6, 627, 061	80
Wisconsin: Madison.....	486 TB	June 13, 1949	7, 302, 600	7, 425, 909	99
BED ADDITIONS, TOTAL	1, 192	-----	\$15, 285, 440	\$5, 749, 538	-----
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	448 GM&S	Apr. 4, 1950	6, 129, 584	1, 943, 987	28
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	544 NP	Apr. 24, 1950	6, 948, 860	3, 652, 497	53
Texas: Houston.....	200 NP	Feb. 12, 1951	2, 206, 996	153, 054	7
CONVERSIONS, TOTAL	1, 090	-----	2, 646, 728	1, 475, 247	-----
Georgia:					
Atlanta.....	300 GM&S	May 15, 1951	918, 950	20, 000	1
Augusta.....	198 GM&S 124 TB	Aug. 30, 1950	873, 778	689, 597	84
New York: Batavia.....	199 TB	Apr. 21, 1950	285, 000	240, 206	84
Ohio: Brecksville.....	169 TB	Apr. 24, 1950	569, 000	525, 444	90

¹ Includes value of Government-furnished material and work performed by purchase and hire.

NOTE.—GM&S—General Medical and Surgical; NP—Neuropsychiatric; TB—Tuberculosis; DOM—Domiliary.

TABLE 103.—NEW HOSPITALS, MAJOR ADDITIONS, AND CONVERSIONS TO EXISTING HOSPITALS

Projects Authorized—Not Under Construction as of June 30, 1951

Location	Number of beds and type
TOTAL ¹	5,187
NEW HOSPITALS, TOTAL.....	4,000
California:	
Los Angeles.....	1,000 NP
San Francisco.....	1,000 NP
D. C.; Washington.....	500 GM&S
Kansas: Topeka ²	1,000 NP
Ohio:	
Cleveland.....	500 GM&S
Cleveland.....	1,000 NP
ADDITIONS, TOTAL.....	500
Texas: Dallas.....	500 GM&S
CONVERSIONS, TOTAL.....	687
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	438 NP
Tennessee: Memphis.....	249 TB

¹ Adjusted to reflect programs as revised.² Funds authorized for site only; capacity not included in total.

NOTE.—GM&S—General Medical and Surgical; NP—Neuropsychiatric; TB—Tuberculosis.

TABLE 104.—INCOMPETENT AND MINOR WARDS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP

June 30, 1951

Location	Total wards													Fiduciary appointment pending
	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors			Other incompetents			
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Pay-ments made to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiducray		
			Guard-ians	Legal custo- dians	Institutional awards				Guard-ians	Legal custo- dians		Guard-ians	Legal custo- dians	
					State	VA								
TOTAL.....	303,600	79,241	47,654	623	4,623	20,678	5,663	215,992	53,711	162,281	8,367	6,886	1,481	4,738
Central office ¹	1,703	259	250	1	0	0	8	1,374	360	1,014	70	68	2	85
Ala., Montgomery.....	7,071	2,090	671	10	7	1,244	158	4,878	569	4,309	103	63	40	195
Alaska, Juneau.....	94	4	4	0	0	0	0	88	7	81	2	2	0	2
Ariz., Phoenix.....	1,600	159	119	1	17	6	16	1,411	304	1,107	30	25	5	55
Ark., Little Rock.....	5,605	1,700	716	0	0	851	133	3,812	698	3,114	93	92	1	55
Calif., Los Angeles.....	11,505	2,213	1,023	106	122	826	136	9,008	1,330	7,678	284	205	79	171
Calif., San Diego.....	1,762	165	155	0	0	0	10	1,555	449	1,106	42	39	3	24
Calif., San Francisco.....	10,522	2,260	1,562	44	162	401	91	8,010	1,255	6,755	252	185	67	153
Colo., Denver.....	3,279	844	381	15	4	405	39	2,346	913	1,433	89	75	14	34
Conn., Hartford.....	3,151	1,041	897	0	86	1	57	1,989	409	1,580	121	112	9	62
Del., Wilmington.....	390	79	47	0	20	1	11	304	49	255	7	7	0	2
D. C., Washington.....	4,266	1,076	572	8	6	399	91	3,042	436	2,606	148	140	8	33
Fla., Miami.....	1,322	180	141	3	0	1	35	1,125	115	1,010	17	11	6	56
Fla., Pass-A-Grille.....	4,687	769	551	23	19	61	115	3,811	462	3,349	107	91	16	131
Ga., Atlanta.....	7,183	1,756	1,119	3	0	515	119	5,286	1,135	4,151	141	140	1	183
Hawaii, Honolulu.....	502	63	60	1	0	0	2	433	155	278	6	5	1	11
Idaho, Boise.....	1,213	126	121	1	3	0	1	1,059	278	781	28	20	8	22
Ill., Chicago.....	17,449	6,009	3,144	15	757	1,795	298	10,915	4,137	6,778	525	501	24	228
Ind., Indianapolis.....	7,365	1,826	1,160	36	47	441	142	5,278	2,278	3,000	261	224	37	111
Iowa, Des Moines.....	4,544	1,306	957	1	2	265	81	3,063	1,135	1,928	175	153	22	49
Kans., Wichita.....	2,949	778	374	0	2	348	54	2,040	403	1,637	131	96	35	31
Ky., Louisville.....	6,488	1,778	1,107	8	0	390	273	4,550	1,072	3,478	160	133	27	76
La., New Orleans.....	3,569	621	500	3	8	15	95	2,881	259	2,622	67	54	13	107
La., Shreveport.....	2,615	359	304	1	3	1	50	2,230	450	1,780	26	15	11	7
Maine, Togus.....	1,948	559	312	2	2	192	51	1,304	233	1,071	85	75	10	30
Md., Baltimore.....	3,539	1,221	513	0	2	639	67	2,232	228	2,004	86	75	11	52
Mass., Boston.....	8,373	3,533	2,147	7	242	930	207	4,491	749	3,742	349	283	66	147
Mich., Detroit.....	10,231	2,711	1,769	6	172	609	155	7,242	1,737	5,505	278	260	18	102

Minn., St. Paul.....	5,053	1,732	1,270	1	9	397	55	3,140	1,092	2,048	181	165	16	40
Miss. Jackson.....	5,507	1,347	716	7	0	506	118	4,060	351	3,709	100	82	18	60
Mo., Kansas City.....	4,133	723	539	0	0	140	44	3,288	496	2,792	122	119	3	64
Mo., St. Louis.....	5,654	898	793	1	7	22	75	4,593	636	3,957	163	156	7	71
Mont., Ft. Harrison.....	1,172	206	183	0	4	0	19	940	151	789	26	22	4	31
Nebr., Lincoln.....	2,406	598	545	5	3	0	45	1,707	529	1,178	101	89	12	27
Nev., Reno.....	393	56	56	0	0	0	0	331	66	265	6	6	0	2
N. H., Manchester.....	865	196	169	0	11	0	16	634	135	499	35	28	7	88
N. J., Newark.....	6,301	2,133	960	25	148	943	57	3,991	658	3,333	177	102	75	10
N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	1,915	210	195	0	0	2	13	1,678	840	838	27	25	2	44
N. Y., Albany.....	2,271	610	374	44	142	3	47	1,552	582	970	109	61	48	10
N. Y., Brooklyn.....	8,594	4,202	1,639	0	1,395	934	234	4,097	1,619	2,478	295	193	102	102
N. Y., Buffalo.....	4,020	1,881	936	5	96	729	115	2,022	833	1,189	117	71	46	52
N. Y., New York.....	6,117	2,680	1,983	6	154	399	138	3,209	1,274	1,935	228	195	33	188
N. Y., Syracuse.....	2,690	642	497	5	82	0	58	1,919	524	1,395	129	60	69	10
N. C., Winston-Salem.....	6,177	1,082	846	5	0	11	220	4,966	1,655	3,311	129	106	23	60
N. Dak., Fargo.....	1,205	319	299	0	0	0	20	843	236	607	43	40	3	16
Ohio, Cincinnati.....	7,807	2,377	1,167	43	64	920	183	5,137	830	4,307	293	253	40	64
Ohio, Cleveland.....	6,582	1,786	1,531	9	70	49	127	4,555	885	3,670	241	216	25	55
Okla., Muskogee.....	2,499	459	401	3	16	9	30	1,967	497	1,470	73	64	9	25
Okla., Oklahoma City.....	2,916	578	480	7	36	0	55	2,256	494	1,762	82	77	5	45
Oreg., Portland.....	3,658	829	501	0	9	285	34	2,750	495	2,255	79	65	14	19
Pa., Philadelphia.....	5,683	1,886	804	20	171	841	50	3,631	961	2,670	166	93	73	109
Pa., Pittsburgh.....	5,785	1,474	1,237	17	61	17	142	4,112	652	3,460	199	147	52	116
Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	4,044	1,029	566	47	205	141	70	2,838	722	2,116	177	130	47	71
P. R., San Juan.....	3,277	497	410	0	41	0	46	2,747	258	2,489	33	17	16	82
R. I., Providence.....	2,127	646	479	4	73	0	90	1,403	217	1,186	78	47	31	22
S. C., Ft. Jackson.....	3,656	673	521	1	52	4	95	2,905	434	2,471	78	67	11	100
S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	1,202	481	177	2	0	291	11	691	305	386	30	25	5	85
Tenn., Nashville.....	6,807	1,623	955	1	0	484	183	4,988	1,117	3,871	196	168	28	55
Tex., Dallas.....	5,671	955	609	3	0	215	128	4,608	903	3,705	108	83	25	163
Tex., Houston.....	3,480	431	337	2	0	7	85	3,011	424	2,587	38	35	3	52
Tex., Lubbock.....	2,815	290	234	3	0	1	52	2,498	468	2,030	27	25	2	76
Tex., San Antonio.....	3,560	363	256	5	3	4	95	3,135	487	2,648	62	40	22	70
Tex., Waco.....	3,974	1,429	338	8	0	1,002	81	2,484	487	1,997	61	32	29	37
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	1,318	169	160	0	0	0	9	1,128	509	619	21	20	1	7
Vt., White River Junction.....	642	198	163	1	8	0	26	402	111	291	42	41	1	11
Va., Roanoke.....	5,441	1,812	824	1	6	885	96	3,499	1,050	2,449	130	125	5	43
Wash., Seattle.....	5,083	1,077	709	45	0	274	49	3,892	1,907	1,985	114	93	21	62
W. Va., Huntington.....	3,162	722	639	1	50	2	30	2,352	1,338	1,014	88	82	6	44
Wis., Milwaukee.....	5,359	1,860	1,152	1	24	576	107	3,304	704	2,600	195	187	8	57
Wyo., Cheyenne.....	860	355	102	0	0	249	4	490	118	372	15	15	0	10
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	6,794	242	226	0	0	0	16	6,482	4,056	2,426	70	70	0	184

¹ U. S. possessions and foreign cases in central office.

TABLE 105.—SUMMARY OF FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS, GUARDIANS' COMMISSIONS, AND ATTORNEYS' FEES, FISCAL YEAR 1951

Location	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates						Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on deposits	Amount lost on investments
				Total amount of estates	Invested in accordance with State law		Invested not in accordance with State law		Cash balance (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)			
					General investments	Deposits in banks or other institutions in lieu of investments	Nonlegal or questionable	Illegal				
TOTAL	\$150,231,611.19	\$2,779,049.87	\$1,020,851.13	\$322,294,094.04	\$236,877,212.80	\$49,917,179.87	\$41,168.71	\$15,427.39	\$35,443,105.27	\$188,018.74	\$911.98	\$45,240.58
Ala., Montgomery	2,507,450.29	43,489.36	15,417.35	4,993,353.75	3,704,641.37	391,614.71	0	100.00	896,997.67	11,192.06	0	0
Alaska, Juneau	26,940.39	255.00	310.00	70,983.28	50,156.51	20,327.12	0	0	499.65	0	0	0
Ariz., Phoenix	665,151.68	11,371.20	3,120.59	1,094,717.47	703,315.55	380,256.01	0	0	11,145.91	6,000.00	0	0
Ark., Little Rock	1,998,885.29	48,228.33	6,419.66	3,429,320.67	2,696,836.94	0	0	2,212.37	730,271.36	1,783.08	0	0
Calif., Los Angeles	4,886,456.57	52,657.74	73,406.03	6,703,670.57	4,292,240.46	2,029,819.15	0	0	381,610.96	7,708.57	0	1,031.61
Calif., San Diego	826,560.58	9,984.64	14,373.00	1,290,604.88	646,603.77	632,809.22	0	0	11,191.89	725.83	0	0
Calif., San Francisco	4,206,872.49	64,603.52	75,829.15	8,690,778.92	6,056,561.15	1,857,732.26	364.00	0	776,121.51	7,162.32	388.50	0
Colo., Denver	1,435,266.71	35,287.34	4,312.32	3,561,489.27	2,851,108.34	314,490.16	0	1,294.04	394,596.73	1,746.20	0	0
Conn., Hartford	2,052,251.88	33,999.73	3,744.09	6,172,606.76	2,875,940.19	3,224,414.85	0	0	72,251.72	0	82.69	0
Del., Wilmington	230,156.72	3,460.99	691.70	394,778.51	296,975.99	97,802.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. C., Washington	1,680,078.93	28,168.61	8,082.94	4,417,021.74	3,073,446.59	0	0	0	1,343,575.15	0	0	0
Fla., Miami	495,567.01	5,404.91	1,340.00	618,159.19	442,085.64	163,809.15	3,883.08	0	8,381.32	0	0	0
Fla., Pass-A-Grille	2,013,918.43	28,668.41	8,913.02	3,713,033.40	2,888,033.59	0	650.00	0	824,349.81	4,034.37	0	0
Ga., Atlanta	3,254,792.10	63,812.32	6,637.24	6,081,522.50	4,618,499.32	1,454,799.27	0	0	8,223.91	14,528.88	0	0
Hawaii, Honolulu	222,768.58	2,187.35	585.00	476,966.49	301,866.00	165,348.00	0	0	9,752.49	0	0	0
Idaho, Boise	592,520.93	8,531.92	125.00	1,453,607.36	1,103,729.66	255,355.80	102.72	0	94,419.18	1,931.24	0	0
Ill., Chicago	9,323,911.35	237,953.42	99,548.57	21,851,035.92	18,922,494.94	0	0	2,000.00	2,926,540.98	673.50	0	0
Ind., Indianapolis	3,643,396.45	85,529.94	38,214.19	9,799,151.37	7,581,134.82	283,343.31	200.00	2,057.40	1,932,415.84	3,048.05	0	0
Iowa, Des Moines	2,225,863.35	43,672.36	45,869.78	8,510,851.40	7,198,550.28	468,597.92	78.24	0	843,624.96	6,211.63	0	0
Kans., Wichita	1,343,211.46	23,135.67	8,576.52	3,386,693.78	2,661,733.32	2,721.52	412.00	0	721,826.94	7,916.82	26.50	0
Ky., Louisville	3,248,809.85	68,915.52	8,466.32	6,406,156.61	5,329,408.69	160,321.77	375.00	0	916,051.15	1,988.96	0	0
La., New Orleans	1,406,906.49	27,279.23	5,907.05	2,790,597.16	2,346,407.15	439,508.00	0	0	4,682.01	0	0	0
La., Shreveport	1,060,208.21	22,298.39	1,380.79	1,851,430.59	1,508,347.29	80,907.08	892.90	307.20	260,976.12	500.00	0	0
Maine, Togus	929,660.27	16,480.66	4,471.74	1,706,341.51	1,252,505.94	394,054.65	3,820.00	800.00	55,160.92	2,329.95	0	0
Md., Baltimore	1,674,313.54	28,163.53	4,513.73	3,842,577.99	2,993,780.76	30,137.18	0	0	818,660.05	0	0	1,070.87
Mass., Boston	6,808,884.34	91,289.11	50,492.44	12,362,469.48	5,319,922.41	7,036,236.68	0	0	6,310.39	0	0	0
Mich., Detroit	5,140,364.88	106,949.50	16,652.19	11,938,936.05	9,510,165.73	95,242.48	0	0	2,333,527.84	5,673.10	0	0
Minn., St. Paul	3,074,063.07	77,415.59	22,242.06	7,820,639.58	6,869,040.52	13,457.79	0	0	938,141.27	0	0	35.90
Miss., Jackson	2,108,184.80	36,797.61	45,912.14	3,756,243.05	2,683,663.06	34,824.01	451.00	0	1,037,304.98	0	0	0
Mo., Kansas City	1,648,204.70	24,725.14	8,056.47	4,817,492.50	4,046,401.12	0	111.92	1,413.33	769,566.13	0	0	0
Mo., St. Louis	2,400,675.93	45,175.50	18,381.27	6,363,491.29	5,396,250.04	0	0	0	967,241.25	5,539.49	0	0

Mont., Ft. Harrison.....	637, 218. 42	9, 338. 30	9, 314. 72	1, 578, 935. 39	1, 130, 050. 50	0	0	0	448, 884. 89	0	0	0
Nebr., Lincoln.....	1, 270, 010. 88	34, 574. 47	13, 958. 94	3, 563, 061. 99	2, 976, 615. 67	0	0	0	586, 446. 32	117. 60	0	0
Nev., Reno.....	138, 930. 70	1, 306. 88	2, 439. 78	312, 974. 39	213, 578. 85	98, 308. 19	0	0	1, 087. 35	2, 828. 62	0	0
N. H., Manchester.....	606, 139. 16	6, 536. 40	2, 621. 23	1, 358, 420. 51	586, 627. 69	766, 934. 70	0	0	4, 858. 12	0	0	51. 00
N. J., Newark.....	2, 818, 108. 30	58, 578. 84	5, 688. 56	4, 127, 264. 64	3, 813, 428. 54	0	0	0	313, 836. 10	0	0	1, 320. 05
N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	813, 259. 58	1, 890. 53	1, 951. 50	1, 629, 469. 95	1, 210, 011. 11	16, 438. 72	0	717. 00	402, 303. 12	736. 44	0	0
N. Y., Albany.....	1, 019, 740. 31	12, 183. 55	6, 063. 27	2, 954, 179. 73	1, 587, 630. 58	1, 365, 013. 80	0	0	1, 535. 35	48. 63	0	0
N. Y., Brooklyn.....	3, 188, 685. 72	51, 176. 90	18, 000. 49	8, 796, 860. 33	3, 276, 601. 74	5, 301, 940. 63	11, 455. 94	0	206, 862. 02	0	0	97. 13
N. Y., Buffalo.....	1, 973, 736. 59	51, 915. 13	9, 453. 68	5, 672, 395. 65	4, 179, 154. 44	1, 150, 332. 59	321. 85	0	342, 586. 77	4, 801. 18	76. 69	1, 535. 50
N. Y., New York.....	3, 857, 280. 02	43, 035. 08	29, 977. 49	12, 812, 844. 45	7, 964, 934. 07	4, 782, 314. 97	6, 316. 25	0	59, 279. 16	8, 435. 52	0	8, 694. 18
N. Y., Syracuse.....	1, 524, 742. 58	27, 544. 50	11, 367. 55	4, 261, 599. 44	2, 769, 615. 62	1, 099, 162. 51	165. 96	0	392, 655. 35	2, 161. 62	0	2, 154. 67
N. C., Winston-Salem.....	2, 942, 567. 00	83, 555. 95	7, 977. 63	7, 086, 519. 18	5, 786, 250. 99	0	0	0	1, 300, 268. 19	1, 268. 30	0	0
N. Dak., Fargo.....	538, 195. 88	13, 755. 96	4, 528. 84	1, 849, 696. 28	1, 706, 885. 13	32, 157. 04	0	935. 00	109, 719. 11	1, 500. 00	0	0
Ohio, Cincinnati.....	3, 244, 398. 64	73, 803. 61	28, 120. 38	8, 186, 844. 25	7, 534, 413. 62	0	695. 00	0	651, 735. 63	15, 979. 07	0	0
Ohio, Cleveland.....	3, 625, 013. 06	75, 120. 95	23, 756. 36	8, 595, 844. 96	8, 022, 569. 20	5, 728. 19	0	0	567, 547. 57	4, 878. 97	240. 98	1, 394. 82
Okla., Muskogee.....	1, 225, 961. 93	25, 527. 45	8, 380. 93	2, 969, 262. 40	2, 406, 437. 82	0	1, 287. 66	1, 777. 37	559, 759. 55	1, 606. 00	0	0
Okla., Oklahoma City.....	1, 664, 938. 49	25, 104. 10	8, 656. 80	3, 074, 766. 13	2, 092, 656. 29	0	0	0	982, 109. 84	0	0	0
Oreg., Portland.....	1, 450, 385. 82	30, 658. 78	26, 860. 11	3, 750, 599. 75	3, 030, 966. 66	709, 466. 51	0	0	10, 166. 58	3, 160. 42	0	233. 80
Pa., Philadelphia.....	3, 873, 415. 45	68, 671. 18	28, 522. 95	5, 562, 205. 62	4, 492, 788. 19	505, 679. 59	1, 295. 35	0	562, 442. 49	680. 00	0	22, 501. 67
Pa., Pittsburgh.....	3, 275, 342. 15	87, 044. 20	13, 145. 59	5, 596, 410. 12	4, 592, 659. 41	545, 586. 29	5, 415. 78	144. 50	515, 604. 14	6, 793. 15	0	2, 605. 60
Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	1, 867, 560. 13	41, 673. 40	14, 660. 08	2, 981, 879. 88	2, 178, 408. 76	798, 419. 44	238. 02	609. 18	4, 204. 48	0	96. 62	2, 053. 23
P. R., San Juan.....	1, 189, 457. 26	14, 196. 19	645. 42	1, 551, 430. 19	417, 461. 38	1, 131, 343. 55	0	0	2, 625. 26	2, 733. 82	0	0
R. I., Providence.....	1, 241, 874. 13	11, 371. 01	3, 189. 24	2, 391, 130. 19	1, 278, 458. 55	1, 063, 868. 96	0	0	48, 802. 68	1, 208. 30	0	0
S. C., Ft. Jackson.....	1, 660, 564. 61	32, 387. 51	3, 061. 45	3, 496, 725. 44	2, 351, 022. 04	426, 765. 34	0	1, 060. 00	717, 878. 06	1, 282. 50	0	0
S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	437, 519. 34	9, 088. 74	3, 190. 70	1, 387, 039. 91	1, 255, 204. 67	12, 281. 23	547. 96	0	119, 006. 05	778. 84	0	0
Tenn., Nashville.....	2, 877, 309. 27	67, 739. 31	11, 039. 80	6, 859, 912. 54	4, 698, 850. 88	1, 085, 259. 74	931. 86	0	1, 074, 870. 06	568. 40	0	0
Tex., Dallas.....	2, 604, 417. 78	26, 508. 23	22, 656. 30	5, 781, 526. 34	4, 366, 925. 41	278, 415. 93	0	0	1, 136, 185. 00	3, 164. 53	0	0
Tex., Houston.....	1, 601, 353. 26	10, 236. 10	13, 889. 23	3, 899, 878. 06	2, 750, 794. 79	0	0	0	1, 149, 083. 27	2, 311. 49	0	0
Tex., Lubbock.....	1, 425, 381. 91	23, 306. 06	11, 320. 37	2, 776, 964. 63	2, 074, 135. 49	63, 613. 30	0	0	639, 215. 84	4, 118. 88	0	0
Tex., San Antonio.....	1, 429, 122. 99	13, 962. 45	11, 305. 05	2, 339, 155. 55	1, 634, 667. 72	290, 830. 74	0	0	413, 657. 09	2, 353. 01	0	0
Tex., Waco.....	1, 322, 886. 26	14, 867. 50	8, 846. 69	2, 654, 299. 35	2, 026, 199. 42	39, 600. 29	0	0	588, 499. 64	1, 457. 50	0	0
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	560, 903. 76	6, 986. 26	3, 340. 45	1, 071, 005. 78	801, 267. 62	265, 736. 30	0	0	4, 001. 86	1, 764. 57	0	0
Vt., White River Junction.....	415, 411. 77	11, 560. 56	242. 39	1, 056, 787. 22	549, 787. 19	504, 049. 67	0	0	2, 950. 36	708. 50	0	190. 00
Va., Roanoke.....	2, 350, 343. 32	71, 141. 25	1, 102. 39	5, 637, 206. 98	4, 371, 885. 12	557, 938. 40	0	0	707, 383. 46	233. 58	0	221. 80
Wash., Seattle.....	1, 640, 581. 01	43, 684. 86	12, 611. 76	5, 910, 606. 96	5, 527, 172. 19	350, 797. 16	0	0	32, 637. 61	19, 645. 25	0	48. 75
W. Va., Huntington.....	1, 586, 887. 32	56, 671. 37	5, 661. 21	3, 359, 855. 58	2, 450, 001. 60	308, 494. 71	0	0	601, 359. 27	0	0	0
Wis., Milwaukee.....	9, 500, 102. 38	55, 572. 52	23, 940. 75	9, 500, 102. 38	7, 375, 909. 65	2, 118, 315. 79	1, 156. 22	0	4, 720. 72	0	0	0
Wyo., Cheyenne.....	330, 381. 65	5, 603. 66	1, 280. 00	1, 203, 578. 60	1, 058, 883. 62	63, 963. 37	0	0	80, 731. 61	0	0	0
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	3, 369, 185. 09	102, 277. 59	6, 088. 70	4, 328, 130. 26	177, 453. 44	4, 150, 491. 61	0	0	185. 21	0	0	0

TABLE 106.—ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS ON CASES DISPOSED OF BY BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS, FISCAL YEAR 1951

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Previous decisions affirmed	Previous decisions reversed	Re-manded	With-drawn	Dis-missed
TOTAL.....	67,479	57,280	4,872	4,426	873	28
Disability:						
World War II.....	37,118	30,647	3,328	2,625	512	6
World War I.....	9,728	8,719	384	525	95	5
Regular Establishment.....	3,946	3,470	185	282	9	0
Spanish-American War.....	159	148	3	7	0	0
Civil War.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Wars.....	2	2	0	0	0	0
Death:						
World War II.....	3,092	2,644	187	194	66	1
World War I.....	2,168	1,950	149	52	15	2
Regular Establishment.....	513	457	25	29	1	1
Spanish-American War.....	209	196	6	5	3	0
Civil War.....	19	19	0	0	0	0
Indian Wars.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Insurance:						
War Risk Term and U. S. Govern- ment Life Insurance.....	148	110	13	11	12	2
National Service Life Insurance.....	2,222	1,953	116	105	45	3
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education:						
Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended.....	1,217	1,068	68	58	23	0
Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended.....	6,846	5,809	407	533	90	7
Basic eligibility, loans and readjustment allowance.....	80	76	2	0	2	0
Emergency officers' retirement:						
Appeals.....	4	4	0	0	0	0
Original determinations.....	7	6	0	0	0	1
Total cases considered.....	55,578					
Ratio of decisions to cases.....	1.21					

TABLE 107.—FULL- AND PART-TIME VA EMPLOYEES, BY ELIGIBILITY FOR VETERANS' PREFERENCE AND BY SEX

Fiscal Year 1951

End of month	Total	All employees eligible for veterans' preference		Total	Male employees eligible for veterans' preference		Total	Female employees eligible for veterans' preference	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1950									
September.....	185,613	115,900	62.4	115,595	103,054	89.2	70,018	12,846	18.3
December.....	187,476	115,613	61.7	115,861	102,808	88.7	71,615	12,805	17.9
1951									
March.....	184,453	112,091	60.8	112,678	99,518	88.3	71,775	12,573	17.5
June.....	182,812	109,759	60.0	111,211	97,407	87.6	71,601	12,352	17.3

TABLE 108.—FULL- AND PART-TIME VA EMPLOYEES, BY TYPE OF INSTALLATION
June 30, 1951

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
TOTAL.....	182, 812	District offices.....	10, 663
Central office.....	13, 724	Regional offices.....	38, 354
Washington, D. C.....	13, 269	Hospitals.....	89, 684
New York, N. Y.....	85	Centers.....	28, 350
Philadelphia Records Center.....	306	Domiciliaries.....	849
Philadelphia In-service Under-writing Division.....	64	Form depots and supply depots.....	660
		Foreign: Manila, Philippines.....	528

¹ Includes 277 central office supervisory personnel at field stations and 62 employees at teletype net control stations.

TABLE 109.—SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACTIVITIES
Central Office, Fiscal Year 1951

Month	XC folders and claims folders in custody of central office ¹	Incoming mail	Claim number assigned	Applications processed	Veterans records transferred out
TOTAL.....		54, 494, 372	62, 523	87, 290	162, 960
1950					
July.....	2, 329, 659	4, 242, 582	3, 410	6, 293	12, 854
August.....	2, 331, 876	4, 144, 961	4, 426	7, 463	15, 913
September.....	2, 334, 862	4, 053, 135	4, 951	6, 111	12, 216
October.....	2, 339, 521	4, 324, 659	7, 226	7, 657	13, 922
November.....	2, 342, 211	4, 129, 583	6, 469	6, 983	12, 680
December.....	2, 345, 321	4, 469, 766	4, 796	6, 245	11, 351
1951					
January.....	2, 348, 844	4, 386, 019	5, 316	8, 672	13, 540
February.....	2, 353, 537	4, 210, 980	4, 399	6, 702	10, 852
March.....	2, 355, 513	4, 560, 851	5, 560	8, 219	13, 104
April.....	2, 354, 206	5, 092, 501	5, 221	7, 839	13, 787
May.....	2, 354, 451	5, 610, 049	5, 507	7, 738	16, 646
June.....	2, 353, 788	5, 269, 286	5, 242	7, 368	16, 195

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 110.—SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION ACTIVITIES
Regional Offices and District Office—Regional Office Centers, Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Claims folders in custody of regional offices	Incoming mail	Claim numbers assigned ¹	Applications processed	Veterans records transferred out
TOTAL.....		80, 024, 212	968, 614	2, 394, 845	942, 980
1950					
July.....	12, 854, 510	6, 814, 564	82, 133	187, 120	78, 365
August.....	12, 888, 447	7, 217, 804	85, 838	201, 219	92, 618
September.....	12, 912, 981	6, 785, 179	79, 085	195, 252	92, 550
October.....	12, 946, 548	7, 276, 035	80, 544	212, 159	100, 860
November.....	12, 978, 932	6, 579, 416	74, 943	190, 809	74, 189
December.....	13, 102, 668	6, 219, 996	59, 497	163, 567	61, 765
1951					
January.....	² 12, 957, 996	7, 162, 870	82, 237	210, 179	74, 565
February.....	13, 069, 751	6, 229, 750	80, 512	194, 408	68, 376
March.....	13, 104, 880	6, 657, 291	87, 549	215, 290	76, 053
April.....	13, 137, 180	6, 434, 975	81, 619	205, 201	69, 638
May.....	13, 176, 189	6, 430, 806	84, 278	207, 325	73, 705
June.....	13, 117, 113	6, 215, 526	90, 379	212, 316	79, 996

¹ Including forms folios prepared.

² Inventory and actual count January 1, 1951, resulted in adjustment.

TABLE 111.—SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION ACTIVITIES

District Offices, Fiscal Year 1951

Month	XC folders in custody of district offices	Incoming mail	Insurance and death claims processed ¹	Veterans, records transferred in
TOTAL.....		36,603,621	109,176	137,217
1950				
July.....	1,154,592	3,038,651	8,712	9,433
August.....	1,163,188	3,036,515	9,399	11,271
September.....	1,170,102	2,942,029	7,952	9,404
October.....	1,178,129	3,093,280	8,929	11,011
November.....	1,185,826	2,906,729	8,416	10,870
December.....	1,193,941	2,844,997	8,343	10,731
1951				
January.....	1,203,513	3,787,650	10,800	12,487
February.....	1,211,850	2,967,602	8,515	9,781
March.....	1,221,093	3,139,684	10,140	12,010
April.....	1,231,256	2,995,887	9,538	12,593
May.....	1,243,282	2,976,053	9,388	14,491
June.....	1,254,539	2,874,544	9,044	13,135

¹ Includes district office—regional office centers.TABLE 112.—CONTACT ACTIVITIES ¹

Fiscal Year 1951

Month	Personal contacts at office	Personal contacts away from office	Counter contacts	Tele-phone contacts	Correspondence items prepared	Forms prepared	Benefit applications prepared
TOTAL.....	8,347,100	244,378	1,987,320	6,367,280	2,227,382	4,148,993	2,264,728
1950							
July.....	730,853	17,530	189,713	542,279	205,067	354,216	196,706
August.....	788,611	22,812	193,648	572,433	211,900	384,144	214,630
September.....	720,808	22,790	185,127	520,672	195,327	367,368	203,699
October.....	714,572	20,006	171,619	558,290	201,875	357,516	195,848
November.....	669,371	20,729	155,563	512,012	185,604	324,430	178,762
December.....	589,418	17,039	142,198	461,018	158,334	287,720	154,562
1951							
January.....	777,510	21,959	185,283	599,941	206,982	406,812	214,982
February.....	635,390	18,893	151,491	489,158	170,571	315,803	171,064
March.....	695,656	22,514	159,429	537,077	183,902	335,661	182,992
April.....	662,555	18,783	150,683	526,498	169,082	347,543	191,408
May.....	673,348	21,247	147,549	529,455	170,865	328,940	176,923
June.....	689,098	20,076	155,017	523,487	167,873	338,840	183,152

¹ Excludes foreign office, Manila.

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