

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1952

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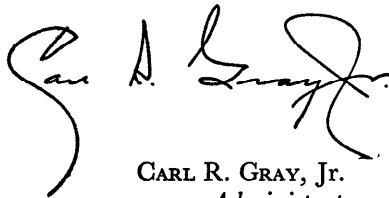
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JANUARY 7, 1953.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of section 6 (c) of the act of July 3, 1930 (Public No. 536, Seventy-first Cong.), and section 1504 of the act of June 22, 1944 (Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Cong.), I have the honor to submit herewith report of activities of the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1952.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carl R. Gray, Jr.", with a large, stylized initial "C" and "G".

CARL R. GRAY, JR.
Administrator.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952

SUMMARY

There were more veterans in civil life on June 30, 1952, than at any previous time. In the past year there was a net increase of 475,000 veterans, bringing the total in civil life to an estimated 19,288,000. Approximately 921,000 of these were veterans who had seen service since June 27, 1950. Separations from the Armed Forces of veterans who are potentially eligible for the various VA benefits averaged more than 80,000 per month during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

The initial results of the recent extension of VA benefits to veterans with service in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, has been evidenced in the workloads of the various programs. By the end of the fiscal year, more than 1,000 disabled veterans had taken vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 894, Eighty-second Congress. Awards of servicemen's indemnity, authorized by Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, amounting to \$42,957,000 were authorized as of June 30, 1952, to the beneficiaries of 6,042 deceased veterans. At the close of fiscal year 1952, there were 15,427 veterans receiving compensation and pension under Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress. Under this same law, there were 3,000 patients receiving medical care in VA hospitals on June 30, 1952. Pending before Congress at the end of the fiscal year was legislation which would extend education and training and loan guaranty benefits to veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950.

Total VA expenditures in fiscal year 1952 amounted to \$5,987,208,319, of which \$4,856,910,429 was expended from appropriations and the balance from trust and other funds.

The number of field stations from which VA affairs were administered were reduced during the year from 613 to 541. This included a consolidation of 11 district offices at 3 locations. Most of the decrease resulted from the closing of small VA offices.

The total number of VA employees in pay status declined from 182,812 to 174,597 during the fiscal year. Employment in medical programs increased during the year from 125,787 to 131,919. In all other programs, employment declined from 57,025 to 42,678.

The number of VA hospitals increased from 151 to 154, and the number of operating beds from 108,231 to 110,243. In addition to the beds in VA hospitals, there were 6,886 beds in non-VA hospitals being used for VA patients on June 30, 1952, about the same number as a year ago. The average daily VA patient load for both VA and non-VA hospitals increased from 104,391 to 105,110. Nearly a million applications were received for hospital care. Admission to hospitals totaled 495,056 and discharges totaled 490,163. Veterans eligible for hospitalization (practically

all of whom had non-service-connected disabilities) who were awaiting scheduling for hospital admission totaled 22,000 on June 30, 1952.

Of the 154 hospitals in operation at the end of the fiscal year, 20 were predominantly for tuberculous patients, 34 for neuropsychiatric patients, and 100 for general medical and surgical patients. Operating bed-utilization ratio for the year averaged 96 percent for psychiatric and neurological beds, 92 percent for tuberculosis beds, and 78 percent for general medical and surgical beds.

Eight new hospitals were opened during the year and 5 were closed. As of June 30, 1952, there were 18 new hospitals under construction which will provide nearly 12,000 beds when completed.

Applications received for outpatient medical care totaled 247,972 during the year, compared with 383,349 during fiscal year 1951. The number of applications for outpatient dental treatment increased from 598,674 to 616,650. Dental examination cases totaled 440,039, and 362,236 dental treatment cases were completed during the fiscal year.

On June 30, 1952, domiciliary care was being provided to 16,710 members at 14 hospital-domiciliary centers and 3 separate domiciliaries.

The Veterans Canteen Service was operating 157 canteens at the end of the fiscal year. At the close of the year, there were 949 Government-owned television receivers in 90 VA installations.

On June 30, 1952, there were 2,416,288 living veterans receiving compensation or pension, an increase of nearly 2 percent during the year. Compensation and pension payments amounted to \$1,564,752,108 during the year. The number of dependents of deceased veterans receiving death compensation or death pension benefits at the end of the fiscal year was 1,041,968; 428,629 were widows, 304,047 were children, and 309,292 were parents. Payments to these dependents during the year totaled \$537,827,382. At the close of the fiscal year, 309,535 beneficiaries were under the guardianship program.

As of the end of the fiscal year, 26,777 automobiles and other conveyances having a total purchase price of \$42,642,405 were certified for payment and delivered to disabled veterans of World War II.

The average number of veterans in training in the vocational rehabilitation and education program declined from 1,652,000 to 1,281,000. Of the average for fiscal year 1952, the number under Public Law 16 was 54,000; under Public Law 894, 214; and under Public Law 346, 1,227,000. By the end of the fiscal year, 591,500 veterans had taken vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16; 1,020 had taken vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 894; and 7,795,000 had availed themselves of education and training benefits under Public Law 346. By the end of the fiscal year, 321,000 disabled veterans had been declared rehabilitated under Public Law 16 since the beginning of the program. Counseling services were provided to 97,000 veterans during the year.

During calendar year 1951, 1,363,807 applications were approved for National Service Life Insurance in the amount of \$12,018,092,500. At the close of calendar year 1951, there were 7,104,948 National Service Life Insurance policies in force with a list value of \$49,026,135,924. Disbursements from the National Service Life Insurance Fund during calendar year

1951 totaled \$941,728,768. Disbursements from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation totaled \$143,870,682. There were no disbursements during calendar year 1951 from the newly established Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund and the also newly established Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund.

At the close of calendar year 1951, there were 458,814 United States Government Life Insurance policies in force representing \$1,998,433,994 in insurance.

A total of 369,206 applications for guaranteed or insured loans were filed during fiscal year 1952, as compared to 581,674 during fiscal year 1951. Most of the decrease occurred in applications for home loans, from 550,350 to 319,852. Business loans increased from 26,820 to 46,766. A total of 424,274 guaranteed and insured loans were closed and disbursed by lenders during the fiscal year, a 21 percent decrease from the preceding year. Guaranteed and insured loans outstanding on June 30, 1952, totaled 2,579,718. There were 109,871 loans repaid in full during the fiscal year, a considerable increase from the 87,647 in the preceding fiscal year. As of the end of the fiscal year, a cumulative total of 24,916 claims had been paid on defaulted loans, representing about 8 out of every 1,000 loans made since the beginning of the program.

Under the Defense Housing Act of 1951, enacted September 1, 1951, the Veterans Administration was authorized to make direct loans on a revolving fund basis, limited to an aggregate of \$150,000,000 outstanding as of any one time. The fund was augmented by Public Law 325, Eighty-second Congress, enacted April 18, 1952, which authorized an additional allocation of up to \$125,000,000 in quarterly installments of \$25,000,000. Such authorized amounts were to be reduced by the proceeds from the sale of direct loans to private investors in the preceding quarter. During the fiscal year, applications were received for 16,146 direct loans, and 14,526 loans amounting to \$97,394,453 were closed and fully disbursed. The average loan amounted to \$6,705.

As of June 30, 1952, a total of 5,264 disabled veterans had submitted initial applications for specially adapted housing, 4,128 had established eligibility for grants, and 2,555 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing.

Claims for readjustment allowances continued to decline rapidly. During the year, only 2,629 veterans claimed readjustment allowances for the first time by filing new claims. Of these, 2,595 were claims for unemployment allowances.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

In a continuing effort to improve operations and effect greater economy, emphasis on management improvement prevailed at all levels. There were several outstanding management improvement contributions during the year. These are highlighted in this section of the report. Additional activities, together with more detailed descriptions, are contained in the specific program sections of this report on the following pages and in the Veterans Administration Management Improvement Report, September 15, 1952.

The survey of VA operations by a contract management consultant firm which began on January 15, 1951, was completed. The final report and recommendations were under study at the close of the fiscal year.

The number of VA district offices was reduced from 13 to 5 as a result of the consolidation of 11 of the offices at 3 locations. This consolidation is expected to result in an annual savings of \$5,197,000. The one-time cost of the moves was established at \$4,094,000.

Various organizational realignments were effected in administrative operations during the year. At regional offices, a reduction from five to three in the number of sections in the Administrative Division was accomplished. In central office, a reorganization resulted in the elimination of one service. The Western Forms Depot, Oakland, Calif., was closed at the end of the fiscal year, and servicing areas of the two remaining depots were rearranged to provide all forms and publications requirements. Teletype net control stations were consolidated and reduced from 13 to 9. The VA Records Service Center was reorganized to provide for more efficient and economical operations by a consolidation and streamlining of organizational elements and activities and was moved to Columbus, Ohio, from Philadelphia, Pa.

Policies and procedures were issued governing the microfilming of records. Approximately 60,000,000 documents were microfilmed primarily for the purpose of space and equipment conservation.

As a result of a usage survey of VA manuals, it was found possible to effect economies in the utilization of administrative media and to reduce the future requirements for, and distribution of, 55,000 copies of changes to manuals.

The institutional audit program was continued, and by the end of the fiscal year 1,800 audits of educational and training institutions were completed in respect to excess charges for tuition, supplies, and equipment furnished in connection with the education and training program. The excess charges from irregularities developed by audits—not readily detectable through normal procedures—amounted to more than \$13,000,000.

Action was taken to integrate cost accounting with the general ledger accounting system. Procedures were also developed which established positive dollar control of inventories, sound inventory pricing methods, and simplification of the routing of documents, and the processing of vendors' claims.

In order to meet serious shortages of certain kinds of personnel, procedures were adopted to provide for Nation-wide recruitment and transfer of personnel. For example, surplus employees at hospitals which were reduced in size or closed were offered reassignments to other stations. In addition, training programs were established and strengthened during the year to overcome personnel shortages in critical areas.

A review was made of the staffing requirements of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education organizational elements during the year which resulted in eliminating 67 positions of section chief at regional offices. Application of work measurement techniques resulted in adjusting standards for determining personnel needs at field stations.

Manpower conservation was also accomplished by continued emphasis on the revised regulations which are for the purpose of eliminating unneces-

sary physical reexaminations of veterans receiving compensation or pension payments. By close supervision and strict adherence to the revised regulations, the number of scheduled reexaminations of World War II veterans was reduced from approximately 820,000 to about 436,000 during the fiscal year. The continued emphasis on the elimination of these types of reconsiderations not only increased the already demonstrated savings in cost of examination, but has to date enabled the rating boards to meet the needs of a demanding workload with progressively fewer personnel.

A special study of the organizational structure of insurance activities at district offices resulted in the abolishment of approximately 200 excess positions with annual salaries of approximately \$750,000.

In preparing revised reserve tables for each type of United States Government Life Insurance, special formulae and punch card procedures were developed which made possible the mechanical calculation of all reserves and ancillary functions at a considerable saving of time and manpower.

Special emphasis on the hospital trial visit resulted in considerable saving as well as making beds available to other veterans with acute psychotic conditions. The savings in the cost of hospital care for the individual patients already on trial visits to foster homes has been estimated at \$150,000 during the fiscal year.

An eastern and a western distribution center for prosthetic appliances were established during the year. This system of centralized distribution resulted in greatly improved service to disabled veterans requiring stump socks and hearing-aid batteries and, in addition, provided substantial monetary savings.

A Shoe Last Depository was established in the New York regional office to control the procurement of orthopedic shoes and to provide central purchasing. An average savings of approximately \$17.50 per pair of orthopedic shoes was realized, over the average cost of shoes procured by stations from local commercial sources.

A number of effective conservation steps were taken in the maintenance activity at field stations; for instance by rearranging station transformers and the secondary electrical distribution systems and by the installation of capacitors, an 8 percent savings in electricity costs was achieved.

The space utilization program continued to effect savings. Recent studies disclosed that since January 1, 1948, space utilization surveys have effected savings representing an annual rental rate of more than \$2,500,000 and a cumulative total in excess of \$6,500,000 for the entire period. These surveys have proved to be an invaluable tool of management both in space control and in relation to long-range VA acquisition and disposal programs.

Added emphasis was placed on the importance of management improvement through the work simplification and incentive awards programs. Nearly 3,400 procedural or operational improvements were developed through the use of established work simplification techniques. At the end of the fiscal year, nearly 13,000 supervisors were included in the work simplification program. The Veterans Administration further developed the employee suggestion, superior accomplishment, and efficiency award phases of the incentive awards program; and, in addition, initiated the awarding of length of service pins and the exceptional service medal. An

increase in employee participation in all phases of the awards program was experienced. Also, the extent of recognition given in the form of cash awards, salary increases for superior accomplishment, and awards for increased efficiency exceeded the previous fiscal year, as shown by the statistics in the table below.

Awards Granted VA Employees

Fiscal year	Suggestions	Superior accomplishments	Efficiency	Service pins	Exceptional service medals
1951.....	943	249	¹ 3	0	0
1952.....	1, 434	274	² 8	43, 038	2

¹ Included 2 group awards.

² Included 3 group awards.

THE VETERAN POPULATION

The fiscal year 1951 decline in the veteran population not only was halted in the year ended June 30, 1952, but there were more veterans in civil life on the latter date than at any previous time. In the past year there was a net increase of 475,000 veterans, bringing the total in civil life to an estimated 19,288,000. This increase is attributable to the return from the Armed Forces of many World War II veterans who had been recalled to active duty after June 27, 1950, as well as the accelerated rate of separations from the Armed Forces of veterans who had served only since World War II.

By war, or period of service, the veteran population as of June 30, 1952, was distributed as follows:

Total veterans in civil life.....	19, 288, 000
World War II only.....	14, 827, 000
World War II and since June 27, 1950.....	542, 000
Since June 27, 1950, only.....	379, 000
World War I.....	3, 381, 000
Other wars and Regular Establishment.....	159, 000

MEDICAL CARE

General

Fiscal year 1952 was a period of difficult professional and administrative problems within the medical, dental, hospital, and domiciliary activities of the Veterans Administration. The staffing of new hospitals without depleting existing hospitals, while maintaining the high standards of VA medicine, continued to be a major problem, as it has been for the past few fiscal years. The operating stability expected in the seventh year since the end of World War II could not be realized. The impact of World War II upon the medical programs and activities of the Veterans Administration had barely been contained when new problems and needs came suddenly to

the fore with the effects of the Korean situation and the subsequent expansion and strengthening of the Nation's defense forces. By the end of fiscal year 1952, nearly 400,000 new potential claimants of VA medical benefits had been added to the veteran population, and rapid increases in this number were expected. The needs of the Armed Forces and of an expanding industry made the recruitment of already scarce medical personnel even more difficult.

The group of veterans whose medical care is a primary legal obligation of the Veterans Administration was further expanded during the fiscal year by passage of legislation conferring presumption of service connection for certain disorders which develop within a prescribed period subsequent to separation from the Armed Forces. Public Law 174, Eighty-second Congress, enacted October 12, 1951, provided that multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service in the Armed Forces shall be presumed to be service-connected. Public Law 239, enacted October 30, 1951, established a presumption of service connection (for hospital and medical treatment purposes) for veterans who developed an active psychosis within 2 years from the date of separation from active service during World War II. By the terms of Public Law 28 of the Eighty-second Congress, the same benefit was conferred upon veterans who develop an active psychosis within 2 years from the date of separation from active service on or after June 27, 1950. Public Law 239 created a particularly serious problem because VA hospital beds for psychotic patients were already at a premium.

There was considerable public interest during the fiscal year in hospitalization of veterans for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities. In an attempt to increase public understanding, the Veterans Administration issued several statements explaining (1) that hospitalization of war veterans for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities, when beds are available, represents the will of Congress, and (2) that the Veterans Administration is without authority to require verification of a war veteran's statement, under oath, that he is unable to defray the expenses of hospital treatment of a non-service-connected disability.

The Veterans Administration secured for the Federal Government approximately \$2,425,000 during fiscal year 1952 in reimbursement for hospital care furnished certain veterans for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities. These were veterans who were entitled to receive hospital care at the expense of third parties, by reason of statutory, contractual, or other relationships, including awards for damages. VA policies and procedures governing such reimbursement were thoroughly revised and simplified during the fiscal year. It was anticipated that reimbursement collections during next fiscal year would consequently exceed the amount secured for the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1952. Particularly close observation and supervision of the reimbursement program was planned for the future to insure that, while the maximum amount to which the Federal Government is properly entitled may be collected, the primary mission of VA medicine to provide care for sick and disabled veterans remains paramount above all else.

Despite the problems encountered, VA medical programs continued to operate on the highest qualitative level attainable with modern medical skills and resources. The country's most outstanding medical practitioners and teachers continued to aid in the care of VA patients and in improvement of the skills of VA medical staffs. The relationship between VA hospitals and the centers of medical education and research was strengthened. VA hospitals were continuously alerted to the latest approved techniques and therapies of contemporary medical science. Many VA hospitals themselves played an active part in new discoveries and developments for the treatment of illness and disability, to the benefit not only of veterans but of the public generally.

Where epidemics of poliomyelitis and flood disasters ravaged a community, as in Shreveport, La., Houston, Tex., Fargo, N. Dak., and Clinton, Iowa, VA hospitals readily undertook the humanitarian effort of providing necessary assistance. A plan for disaster relief outlining the part to be played by VA stations, was published and issued to VA stations.

During the fiscal year, the following technical bulletins were published by the Veterans Administration:

- Acute and Chronic Barbiturate Intoxication.
- Management of Peptic Ulcer.
- Differential Diagnosis of Vertigo.
- Differential Diagnosis and Management of Pyogenic Meningitis.
- Surgical Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease.
- Management of Gastro-Intestinal Hemorrhage.
- Malignancies of the Colon and Rectum.

These technical bulletins, part of a series representing significant VA contributions to medical knowledge and skill, were circulated to all VA medical libraries, all members of the American Medical Library Association, and to various groups of medical consultants and specialists in this country and abroad.

Eight new VA hospitals were opened during fiscal year 1952 and 5 existing hospitals were closed, bringing to 154 the number of VA hospitals in operation. The number of operating beds in VA hospitals (beds actually available for use) increased from 108,231 beds at the beginning to 110,243 beds at the end of the fiscal year.

For fiscal year 1952 fewer VA patients were admitted to VA and non-VA hospitals than for fiscal year 1951 and fewer were discharged (495,056 admissions and 490,163 discharges for 1952, compared to 509,720 admissions and 511,895 discharges for 1951). The number of VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals at the end of the fiscal year increased from 100,517 for 1951, to 103,774 for 1952. The average daily patient load increased from 104,391 to 105,110 patients. During fiscal year 1952, there were 955,590 applications for hospital care, compared to 892,115 applications received during the previous fiscal year. Applications for outpatient medical care declined from 383,349 to 247,972. Applications for outpatient dental care increased from 598,674 new and repeat applications filed during fiscal year 1951, to 616,650 new and repeat applications filed during fiscal year 1952.

On June 15, 1952, 22,001 veterans eligible for hospital care were awaiting scheduling for hospital admission, compared to 20,354 a year earlier. Practically all these veterans were awaiting admission for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities. Veterans requiring hospital treatment of service-connected disabilities rarely remain on waiting lists for more than the few days necessary to complete the processing required to secure a suitable bed. Of the 10,886 psychotic veterans on the waiting list, 7,532 had been awaiting a bed for more than 6 months. About 75 percent of the total number of psychotic veterans on the waiting list were patients in State, city, or county hospitals (not as VA patients) who had requested hospitalization by the Veterans Administration. Of the 2,100 tuberculous veterans on the waiting list, 1,012 had been awaiting a bed for more than 3 months. Only 19 percent of the total number of tuberculous veterans on the waiting list were patients in State, city, or county hospitals (not as VA patients); the remaining 81 percent—tuberculous veterans eligible for VA hospitalization if beds were available—were not in hospitals.

For the most part, veteran-patients constitute a closed and aging population, characterized by a greater frequency of multiple disabilities and chronic disorders less amenable to treatment, which require longer care. Approximately half of the patients in VA hospitals are veterans of World War I or earlier periods of service, with a median age of 61 years. The median age of the World War II patients is 35 years. Other hospital systems do not present a comparable situation. Comparisons of the VA hospital system with other hospital systems, as regards over-all length of patient stay and turn-over rates, operating costs, etc., are therefore of little significance. The Veterans Administration has not countenanced a striving for conformity with the statistical averages of other hospital systems to affect in any way the quality of VA medical care.

VA Hospitals and Bed Capacity

At the close of fiscal year 1952, the Veterans Administration was operating 154 hospitals. Based on the medical type of the majority of the patients admitted, there were 20 hospitals designated as tuberculosis, 34 as neuropsychiatric, and 100 as general medical and surgical hospitals. Most of these hospitals admit and treat patients for all types of disabilities. The distribution of VA hospitals is shown in the map on the following page.

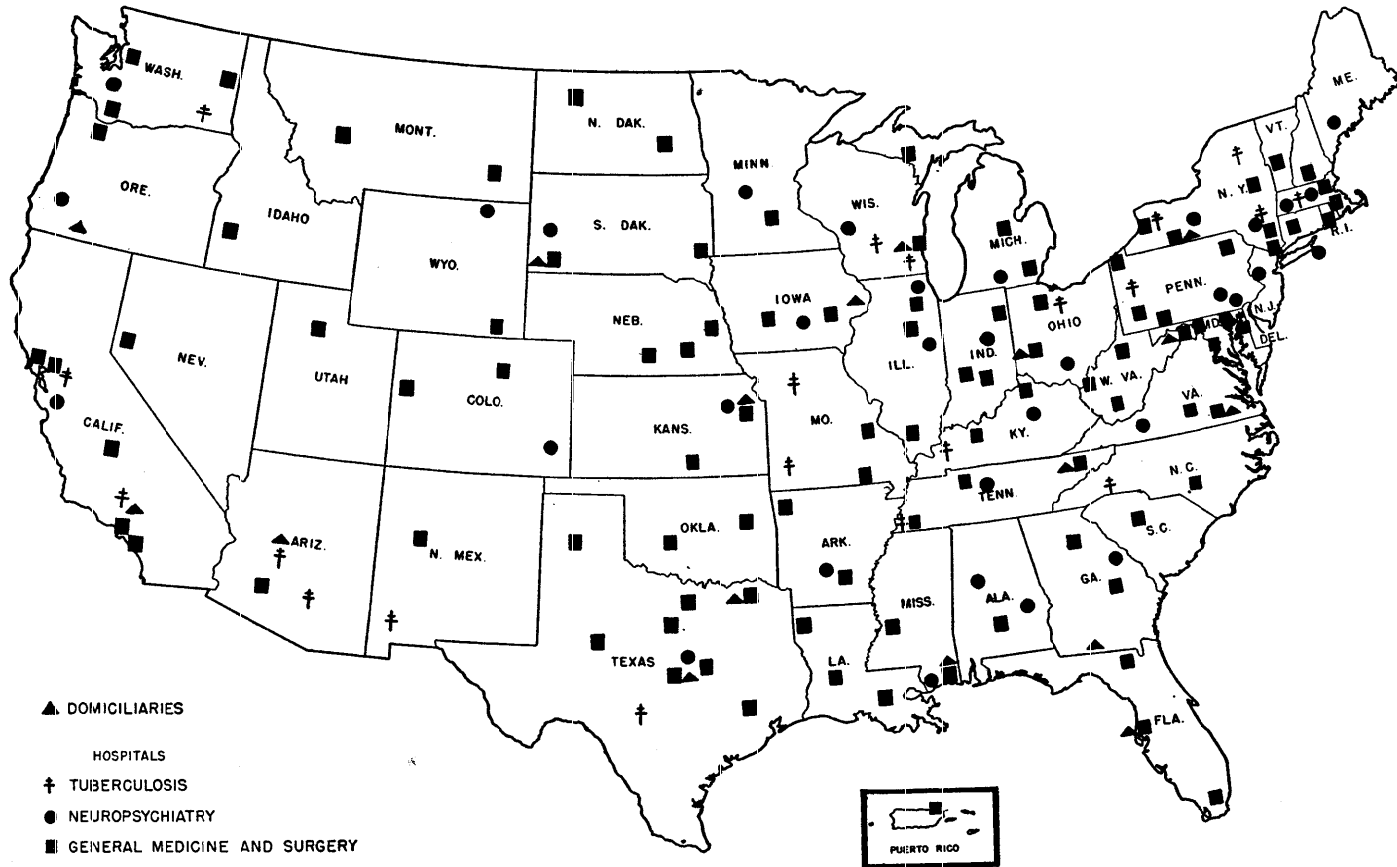
Of the total authorized capacity of 119,554 beds in VA hospitals at the end of the fiscal year, 116,376 beds constituted the standard capacity, and 3,178 represented emergency beds, i. e., additional beds authorized in order to meet demands for hospitalization greater than anticipated when standard capacity was established. However, of the total authorized capacity, 9,311 beds were unavailable for use. Approximately 78 percent of the unused bed capacity (7,274 beds) was unavailable because of lack of personnel, due either to inadequate funds or because of difficulties in the recruitment of necessary personnel.

On June 30, 1952, the number of operating beds (those available for use) in all VA hospitals totaled 110,243. Of these beds, 96,888 were occupied, a bed-occupancy ratio of 88 percent. For the fiscal year as a whole, the

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1952

10

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



bed-occupancy ratio averaged 89 percent. Considering total operating beds in all VA hospitals, psychiatric and neurological beds had the highest occupancy ratio, averaging 96 percent of operating capacity; occupancy of tuberculosis beds averaged 92 percent; and occupancy of general medical and surgical beds, 78 percent of operating bed capacity during the fiscal year.

At the end of fiscal year 1952, the number of operating beds in VA hospitals, by type of medical service, were as follows:

Type of medical service	Operating beds	
	Number	Percent of total
ALL	110,243	100
Tuberculosis	15,077	14
Psychiatric and neurological	53,795	49
Psychotic	47,610	43
Other	6,185	6
General medical and surgical	41,371	37

In addition to VA hospital beds, 6,886 beds in non-VA hospitals were being utilized for VA patients on June 30, 1952. Of these beds, 38 percent were occupied by general medical and surgical patients; 38 percent by psychiatric and neurological patients; and 24 percent by tuberculous patients. Of the 6,886 beds in non-VA hospitals, 1,564 beds were in Federal Government, other public, or nonpublic hospitals outside the continental United States, in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, the Republic of the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration opened eight new hospitals: Miles City, Mont., Phoenix, Ariz., Madison, Wis., Bonham, Tex., Indianapolis, Ind., Iowa City, Iowa, Denver, Colo., and Louisville, Ky. All of these were general medical and surgical hospitals, except the hospital at Madison, Wis., which was constructed for the care and treatment of tuberculous veterans. The VA hospital at Bonham, Tex., is a component of a new hospital-domiciliary center. In conjunction with the activation of these eight new hospitals, five VA hospitals were closed. Three of these were hospitals acquired from the Army after World War II: Phoenix, Ariz., Fort Logan, Colo., and Louisville, Ky. Patients and personnel from these hospitals were transferred to the new hospitals opened in these areas. The VA tuberculosis hospital at Atlanta, Ga., was closed in July 1951 for conversion to general medical and surgical status, and is scheduled for reopening in the early part of fiscal year 1953. The old VA hospital at Indianapolis, Ind., in operation as a general medical and surgical hospital since January 1932, was closed and will be converted to a tuberculosis hospital. When this hospital is reopened, the VA hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison,

Ind., acquired from the Army in 1946, will be closed. The VA hospital at Butler, Pa., formerly utilized in part for the care of general medical and surgical patients, was entirely converted to a tuberculosis hospital at the beginning of fiscal year 1952.

Three new general medical and surgical hospitals and 1 new neuropsychiatric hospital were completed during fiscal year 1952, but these hospitals had not been fully equipped by June 30, 1952, and were not yet in operation on that date. In addition to these 4 hospitals, 10 general medical and surgical hospitals, 1 neuropsychiatric hospital, and 1 tuberculosis hospital are also expected to be opened for patients during fiscal year 1953. These 16 hospitals will provide space for approximately 9,400 beds. Additions under construction at 3 existing hospitals will provide 1,098 beds during fiscal year 1953. Two hospitals closed for conversion during fiscal year 1952 are expected to provide an additional 541 beds during fiscal year 1953.

Based on plans as developed on June 30, 1952, the Veterans Administration will be operating 166 hospitals by the end of fiscal year 1953, with an authorized capacity of 126,517 beds, although the number of beds is subject to revision because of delays in completion of construction. Based on the total hospital construction program as of June 30, 1952, a total of 174 VA hospitals with approximately 131,000 authorized beds is contemplated.

Existing VA hospitals were constructed at different times and under different medical standards, with the result that the original designs are, in varying degrees, out of line with more recent medical requirements. Alteration projects have in many cases helped to solve the problems in individual services, but often at the expense of other services and, all too often, have been too limited in scope to provide an adequate solution. The intense pressure for beds, coupled with the urgent need for additional office space for both clinical and administrative personnel, expansion of adjunct facilities, etc., have all combined to create difficult working conditions. Because of these conditions, a program has been set up to conduct space utilization surveys at all VA hospitals as rapidly as funds permit. The objectives of these surveys are to determine: (1) the correct standard bed capacity in conformity with current spacing standards; (2) alterations and changes necessary to place nursing units on a proper functional basis to furnish the best possible nursing care to patients; (3) necessary expansion of and changes in adjunct medical facilities, in order that adequate clinical services may be available to patients; and (4) other deficiencies and action necessary for their correction, in order to assure proper, efficient, and economical operation of the hospital. Space utilization surveys were conducted at 10 stations during fiscal year 1952, and 13 hospitals are scheduled for surveys during fiscal year 1953.

On-site studies were made at all VA stations where complete or partial conversions are to be made in order to insure that all current requirements for therapeutic and administrative facilities are incorporated in the alteration plans. On-site surveys were conducted at the Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif., hospitals, and plans were developed for providing clinical

facilities and nursing units to meet modern hospital standards. As a result of these surveys, major projects were developed and included for consideration in the 1954 and 1955 fiscal year construction programs.

Turn-Over of Patients

Admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals totaled 495,056 during fiscal year 1952, and discharges totaled 490,163, a decline from the 509,720 admissions and 511,895 discharges during fiscal year 1951. These figures do not include transfers of patients between VA hospitals, or transfers of VA patients between VA and non-VA hospitals.

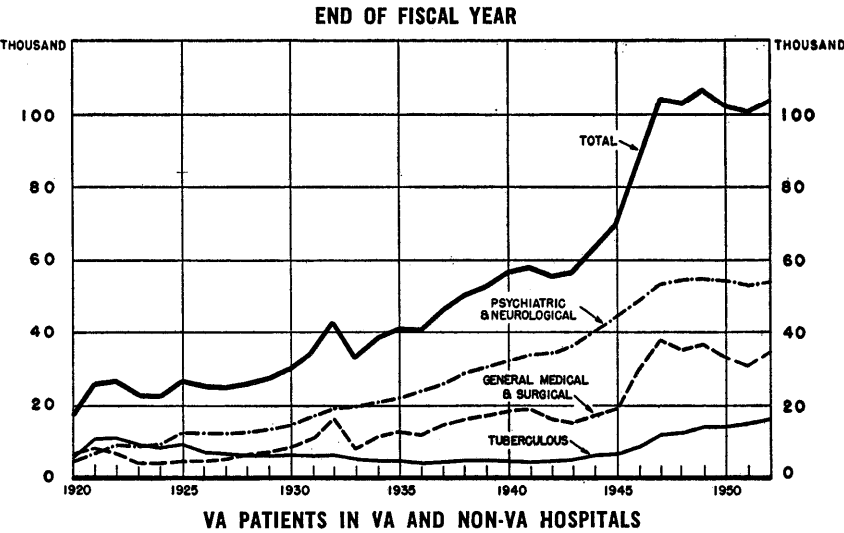
The average monthly rate of VA patient turn-over was 39 percent, compared to 41 percent for fiscal year 1951 and 45 percent for fiscal year 1950. As shown in the following table, general medical and surgical patients had the highest turn-over rate (98 percent) and psychotic patients the lowest (3 percent). The 98 percent turn-over rate for general medical and surgical patients was somewhat below that for previous fiscal years, but this was largely due to a change in classification of patients adopted in January 1951. Prior to that date all patients admitted to hospitals for observation or examination purposes involving compensation, pension, insurance, and similar claims—patients who have a decidedly short period of hospital stay—were classified as general medical and surgical patients, regardless of type of disability. Since that date, they have been classified among all four disability categories, according to type of disability.

Patients by type	Average monthly turn-over rate ¹ of VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals—fiscal year 1952
ALL.....	39
Tuberculous.....	12
Psychotic.....	3
Other psychiatric and neurological.....	39
General medical and surgical.....	98

¹ Average monthly discharges as a percent of the average daily patient load (transfers not included in discharges in these calculations).

VA Patients in Hospitals

The expansion of the VA hospital program is evident in the following chart which shows the number of VA patients in hospitals at the close of each fiscal year from 1920 through 1952. Any decline in total number of VA patients during the past few fiscal years has been largely due to the decreasing number of beds available to the Veterans Administration in non-VA hospitals, particularly hospitals of the Armed Forces.



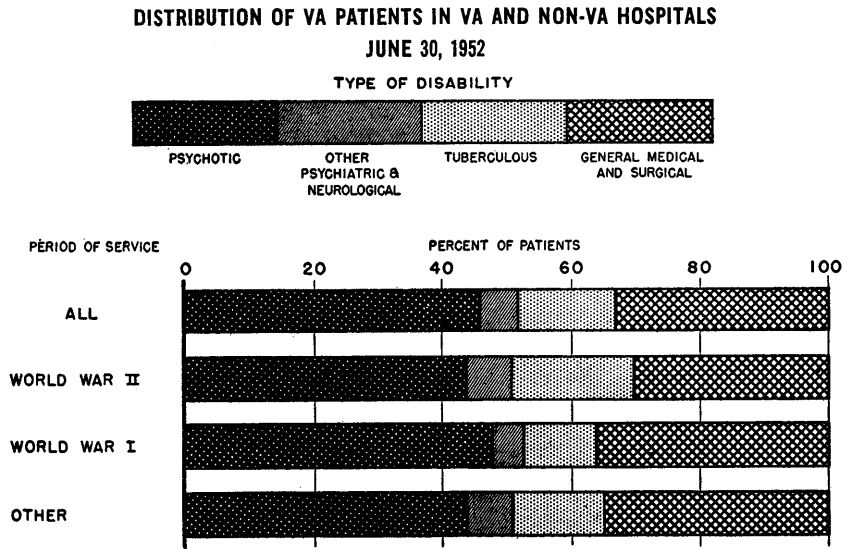
On June 30, 1952, there were 103,774 VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals, classified by period of service as follows:

Period of service	Number of patients	Percent of total
ALL.....	103, 774	100.0
Public Law 28 (service on or after June 27, 1950).....	3, 001	2.9
World War II.....	49, 611	47.8
World War I.....	44, 001	42.4
Other wars.....	2, 847	2.7
Peacetime.....	3, 514	3.4
Nonveterans.....	800	0.8

The Public Law 28 patients are “post-Korea” veterans, i. e., veterans who had active service in the Armed Forces of the United States anywhere in the world on or after June 27, 1950, for whom hospitalization benefits were provided by Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress. Approximately 60 percent of the nonveterans were active duty personnel of the United States Armed Forces. The remaining 40 percent included ex-servicemen of allied nations who were hospitalized on a reimbursable basis, beneficiaries of other Federal agencies, individuals hospitalized in emergencies as a humanitarian measure, and some retired military personnel hospitalized by the Veterans Administration, rather than by the Department of Defense, in accordance with Executive Order 10122 issued by the President under the provisions of Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress.

Of the 103,774 VA patients in hospitals on the last day of the fiscal year, 67 percent were being treated for relatively long-term disabilities (psychotic, 46 percent; other psychiatric and neurological, 6 percent; and tuberculous, 15 percent). The remaining 33 percent were being treated for general medical and surgical disabilities. While this latter group is commonly

considered to represent patients with relatively short-term disabilities, as is generally the case in voluntary hospitals, a substantial number of the VA patients in this group had chronic or other conditions requiring long-term treatment. Classification of VA patients by period of service and type of disability is shown in the following chart:



Of the 103,774 hospitalized VA patients at the end of the fiscal year, 93.4 percent were in VA hospitals; 2.8 percent were in hospitals of other Federal Government agencies; and 3.8 percent were in other public or nonpublic hospitals.

The 1,781 female VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1952, comprised only 1.7 percent of the total VA patient load. Approximately 69 percent of the female patients were World War II veterans. The distribution of female patients by type of disability was practically the same as for male patients.

There has been considerable misunderstanding of the "service-connected" or "non-service-connected" status of the disabilities of patients in VA hospitals or who are hospitalized under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals. In any discussion of this subject it is important to consider not only the specific disability under hospital treatment on a given day, but also certain other factors directly related to a VA patient's hospitalization. On this basis, the 103,774 VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals are found to comprise the following groups:

Group of patient	Percent of total
Total Patients-----	100.0
1. Have service-connected disabilities; hospitalized for treatment of these disabilities -----	35.6
2. Have service-connected disabilities; hospitalized for treatment of other disabilities which have apparently had no direct effect upon their service-connected disabilities-----	11.4

<i>Group of patient</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>
3. Have permanent and total disabilities and are financially dependent to the extent that they are eligible for and receive VA pensions; hospitalized for treatment of permanent and total disabilities and/or other disabilities; disabilities are service-connected (receive pension because it exceeds amount of compensation to which service-connected disability entitles them) or are non-service-connected-----	24.8
4. Have no service-connected disabilities and have filed no claim for compensation or pension; hospitalized for treatment of non-service-connected tuberculosis or psychosis-----	8.4
5. Have no service-connected disabilities and have filed no claim for compensation or pension; hospitalized for treatment of other long-term disabilities-----	3.0
6. Nonveterans (U. S. Armed Forces personnel, humanitarian cases, persons injured or disabled in Federal Government employment, etc.)-----	0.6
7. Disabilities not yet adjudicated but have filed claim for compensation for service-connected disabilities-----	1.9
8. Disabilities not yet adjudicated but have filed claim for pension for permanent and total disabilities-----	4.2
9. Have no service-connected disabilities and have filed no claim for compensation or pension; hospitalized for less than 90 days, as of date of report, for treatment of general medical or surgical disabilities-----	9.6
10. Status not determined-----	0.5

At least 47 percent of the patients (those in groups 1 and 2) had disabilities adjudicated service-connected, i. e., determined to have been incurred in or aggravated by service in the United States Armed Forces, and were receiving hospital treatment for these service-connected disabilities, or for other disabilities, or for both. It does not follow that the remaining 53 percent would have been obliged to pay for their hospitalization if it had not been provided by the Veterans Administration.

Of the permanently and totally disabled veterans in group 3, those who had tuberculosis, psychoses, or other long-term disabilities (i. e., those requiring hospitalization for over 90 days) constituted nearly 20 percent of the total VA patient load. Some veterans in group 3 had service-connected disabilities for which they were receiving hospital treatment. All of the veterans in group 3, 24.8 percent of the total VA patient load, were not only permanently and totally disabled but were financially dependent to the extent that they were eligible for and in receipt of VA pensions (i. e., their own incomes were less than \$1,000 annually, if they were unmarried; or less than \$2,500 annually, if they were married or had minor children).

The veterans in groups 4 and 5 (11.4 percent of the total VA patient load) had not filed claims for compensation or pension, but they were hospitalized for treatment of tuberculosis, psychoses, or other long-term disabilities which had already required more than 90 days of hospitalization.

Patients in group 6 could not be turned away by VA hospitals. They were patients for whose hospitalization the Federal Government was directly responsible (military personnel on active duty, Federal Government employees injured or disabled in the course of their employment), veterans of allied nations hospitalized on a reimbursable basis, or persons injured in

an accident or other emergency occurring in the vicinity of a VA hospital who were hospitalized as a humanitarian measure.

Of the patients in groups 7 and 8, hospitalized for treatment of disabilities not yet adjudicated but currently considered non-service-connected, those who had tuberculosis, psychoses, or other long-term disabilities for which they had already been hospitalized over 90 days constituted 3 percent of the total VA patient load. Some of the patients in these two groups are eventually classified in group 1, 2, or 3.

Patients in group 9 constituted 9.6 percent of the total VA patient load. Some of these patients eventually file claims for compensation or pension, are determined to have service-connected, permanent and total, or long-term disabilities requiring hospitalization for periods in excess of 90 days, and are eventually classified in group 1, 2, 3, or 5.

Not less than 86.8 percent of the beds available to the Veterans Administration in VA and non-VA hospitals were therefore required for tuberculous, psychiatric, and neurological patients, and for general medical and surgical patients whose disabilities were either service-connected, permanent and total, or long-term requiring hospitalization of more than 90 days, or whose hospitalization was clearly the responsibility of the Federal Government. Not more than 13.2 percent of the beds were required for other general medical and surgical patients. The latter beds have the most rapid turn-over, which accounts for the large number of patients who move in and out of them after relatively short periods of hospital stay for acute conditions. Without such beds and patients it would be practically impossible for VA hospitals to operate residency and educational programs to improve the skill of its medical staff.

Percentage Distribution of VA Patients in VA and Non-VA Hospitals

Hospitalized for treatment of—	All patients	Tuberculous	Psychotic	Other psychiatric	Neurological	General medical and surgical
ALL.....	100.0	13.9	47.0	2.7	5.1	31.3
Service-connected disabilities.....	35.6	5.7	24.2	0.1	1.1	3.6
Non-service-connected disabilities:						
And have service-connected disabilities.....	11.4	1.2	3.9	0.5	0.6	5.2
And have claim for VA compensation pending.....	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
And receive VA pensions for permanent and total disabilities.....	24.8	4.1	11.3	0.2	1.8	7.4
And have claim for VA pension pending.....	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.6
And have no claim pending ¹	21.5	1.6	6.8	0.8	1.1	11.2
Disabilities not related to veteran status ²	0.6	0.1	0.1	(3)	0.1	0.3

¹ Includes patients whose previous claims were denied and were not under appeal at the time of the census, patients who never filed a claim for VA compensation or pension, and some patients (0.5 percent of the total) whose status could not be determined.

² Nonveterans, i. e., active duty personnel, humanitarian cases, etc.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

The preceding analysis is based upon the percentage distribution of VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals, shown in the table on page 17, derived from a study of a 50 percent sample of VA patients in hospitals at the time of the annual census, January 31, 1952.

The chronic nature of the VA patient load is indicated by the fact that over 50 percent of the VA patients in hospitals on January 31, 1952, had already spent more than a year on hospital rolls as VA patients. As shown in the following table, nearly one-third of the total number of VA patients had been on hospital rolls for more than 5 years. Well over a third of the tuberculous patients had been on hospital rolls as VA patients for more than 1 year; and well over a third of the psychotic patients, for more than 10 years.

The following table covers the time spent on hospital rolls as a VA patient during the entire period of a patient's continuous hospitalization by the Veterans Administration in one or more hospitals. A similar analysis published in previous years covered only the time spent at the one hospital at which the patient was last hospitalized on the date of the annual census.

Patients by type	Percent of patients on hospital rolls as VA patients for specified number of years as of Jan. 31, 1952							
	More than (years)							1 year or less
	20	15	10	5	3	2	1	
ALL.....	7.6	11.9	17.9	31.4	38.8	43.3	50.2	49.8
Tuberculous.....	0.5	0.8	1.5	4.2	9.3	16.5	36.0	64.0
Psychotic.....	15.6	24.3	36.2	62.2	74.9	80.9	87.1	12.9
Other psychiatric.....	0.1	0.4	2.0	4.7	7.9	9.6	14.5	85.5
Neurological.....	0.4	1.2	3.1	10.6	18.7	24.8	35.7	64.3
General medical and surgical.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.1	4.1	95.9

Data for veterans of World War I only indicate hospital stays greater than those shown in the table above. Nearly half of the World War I patients had been on hospital rolls as VA patients for more than 5 years; and nearly one-fourth, for more than 15 years. Of the tuberculous World War I patients, nearly 43 percent had been on hospital rolls for more than a year. More than two-thirds of the psychotic World War I patients had been on hospital rolls for more than 10 years.

No World War II veteran could have spent more than about 10 years as a VA patient by January 31, 1952. Over 43 percent had been on hospital rolls more than a year; and 18 percent, more than 5 years. Of the tuberculous World War II patients, 35 percent had been on hospital rolls for more than a year; and 41 percent of the psychotic World War II patients had been on hospital rolls more than 5 years.

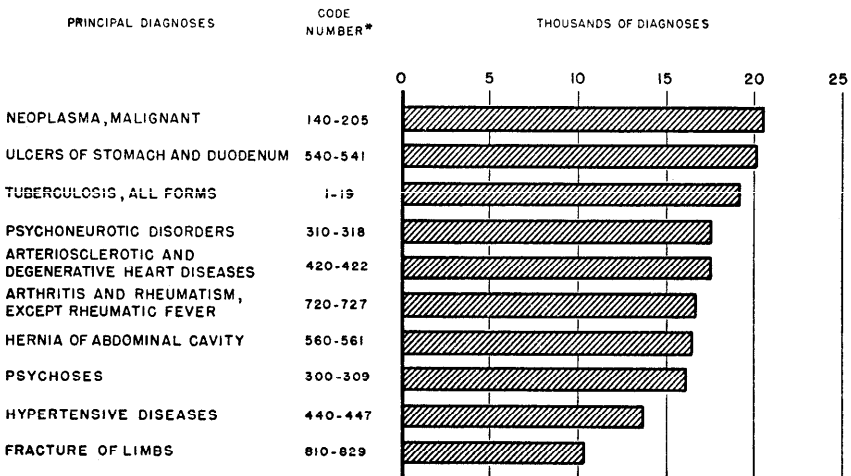
Clinical Diagnoses

Tabulations of clinical diagnoses refer to the "principal" diagnosis and up to four of the "associated" diagnoses of each of the 428,396 VA patients

discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals during calendar year 1951. Diagnoses of VA patients transferred from one hospital to another are not included. The "principal" diagnosis is that one considered to be the primary reason for the hospital treatment. More than one million principal and associated diagnoses were tabulated. Since no more than four diagnoses were tabulated for any one discharged VA patient, the actual number for which treatment was provided was somewhat greater than the number tabulated.

The chart below shows the ten diagnoses most frequently reported as the principal cause of hospitalization for patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals during calendar year 1951. The actual number of patients receiving hospital treatment for a given diagnosis is larger than the figure indicated in this chart, since the figure does not include patients treated for the given diagnosis whose principal diagnosis was of a different category. Malignant neoplasms (20,448) appeared more often than any other as the principal cause of hospitalization of discharged patients. Ulcers of the stomach and duodenum (20,082) were the second most frequent principal cause, and tuberculosis (19,116) was third.

**TEN LEADING DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES BASED ON PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES AMONG
VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
CALENDAR YEAR 1951**



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

A comparison of the 1951 diagnostic experience with that observed among VA patients discharged during 1950 discloses only minor changes in the number of discharged patients in each diagnostic category, with two notable exceptions. A marked decrease is found in the number of patients discharged during 1951 with a principal diagnosis of psychoneurosis, as compared to 1950 (from 20,440 to 17,564), and an increase in the number of discharged patients treated for malignant neoplasms (from 19,235 to 20,448).

Because of age differences, the principal diagnoses of the World War II veterans differed greatly from those for veterans of earlier periods of service. As was the case during calendar year 1950, psychoneurotic disorders constituted the leading disability category treated among World War II veterans discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals (14,732). Ulcers of the stomach and duodenum (13,076) were second; and tuberculosis (12,760) was third. For veterans of World War I and other periods of service prior to World War II, however, arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease (14,512) was the disability most often diagnosed as the principal cause of hospitalization. Malignant neoplasms (13,968) were second; and hypertensive diseases (10,768) were third.

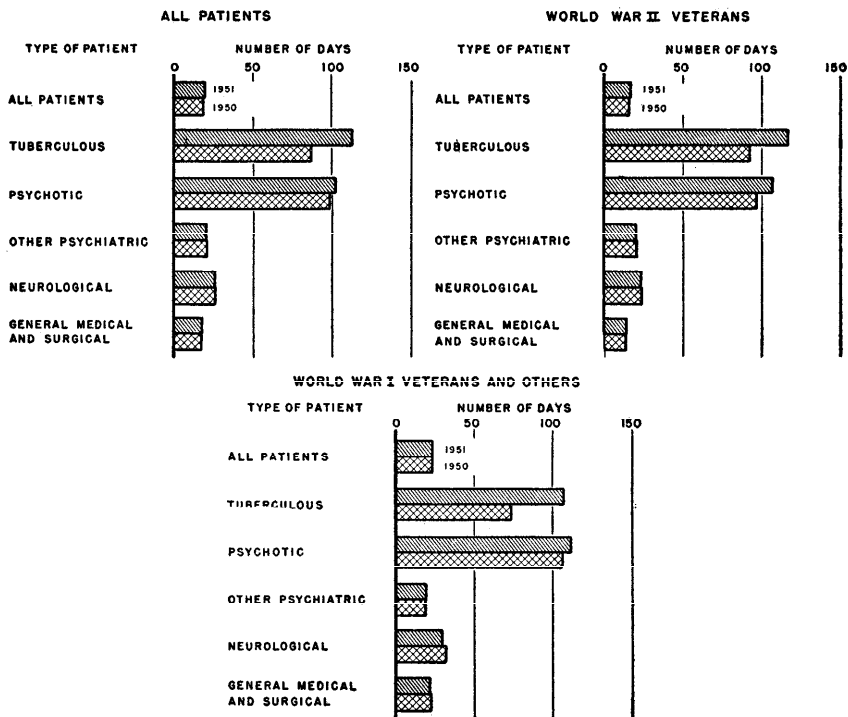
Length of Hospital Stay

In the past, evaluation of the length of hospitalization required for VA patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals has been based upon an analysis of the average and median lengths of stay of discharged patients. The validity of these measures is dependent upon how closely the computed statistics on those patients discharged agree with the actual or expected average and median stay of all VA patients treated during any particular year. Studies completed during the past year indicate that the average stay of patients discharged from the VA hospital system is not a true index of the length of hospitalization required by similar patients currently admitted for treatment. Of particular significance is the fact that, for patients treated for a condition which generally requires a relatively protracted period of hospitalization (i. e., tuberculous or psychotic conditions), the average stay of currently discharged patients is found to be much shorter than the actual stay of similar types of patients who are currently being admitted. This finding is primarily due to the changing character of the VA patients admitted to hospitals over the past 7 years, the increase in admissions during this period, and the chronic nature of part of the VA patient load. For example, the average length of stay of psychotic VA patients discharged from hospitals during calendar year 1951 was approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ years, whereas the average expectation of stay of psychotic patients currently admitted is estimated to be between 7 and 10 years. Similarly, while the average length of stay of discharged tuberculous patients was 210 days, the length of stay of tuberculous admissions during calendar year 1951 is estimated to be approximately 400 days. For these reasons, no attempt will be made to interpret length-of-stay data on discharged VA patients; instead the following discussion will describe the hospital stay experience of VA patients on the basis of data concerning VA patients *admitted* to VA and non-VA hospitals during the first 3 months of calendar years 1950 and 1951.

The length of hospital stay of a VA patient is the number of days between admission and discharge, exclusive of days spent on hospital leave or trial visit, but including time spent on passes of 3 days or less. The median length of stay for a group of hospital admissions is the duration of hospital care required by the "median patient." Half of a group of admissions require less hospital care than the "median patient"; and, conversely, 50 percent of a group of hospital admissions will require hospital care for longer than the median length of stay.

MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF ADMISSIONS OF VA PATIENTS TO VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS BY TYPE OF PATIENT

CALENDAR YEARS 1950, 1951

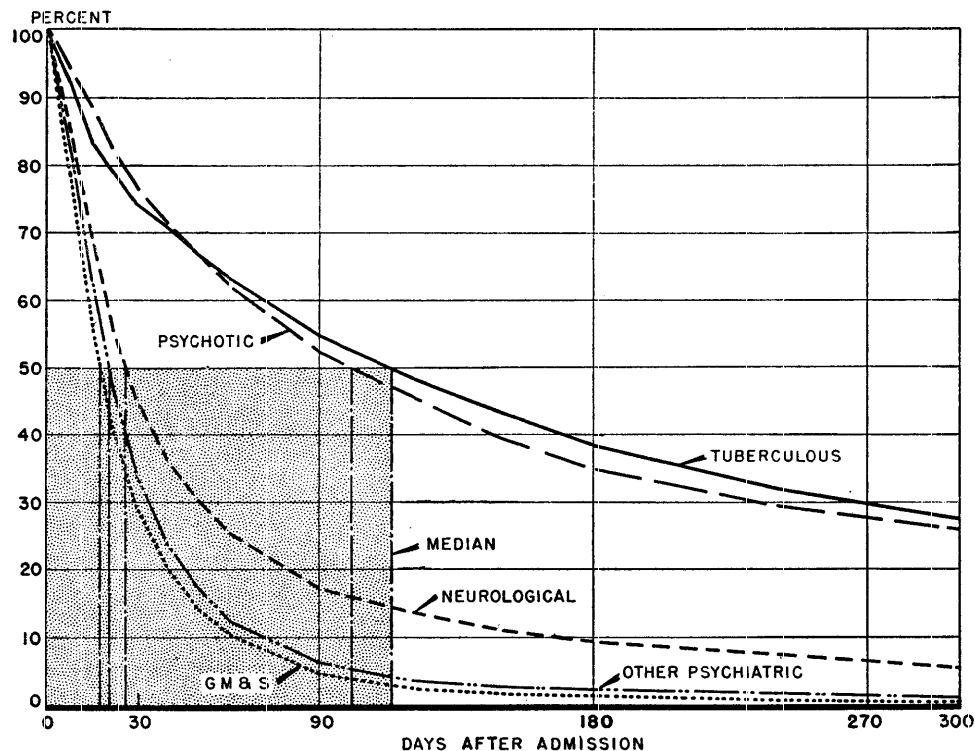


* BASED ON A 50% SAMPLE OF ALL ADMISSIONS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY - MARCH 1950 AND 1951, REPORTED ON VA FORM 10-2598

The estimated median length of stay for all admissions of VA patients during calendar year 1951 is 19.5 days. This figure, as well as the data presented in the above charts and in tables 10 through 12, were obtained from a sample of admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals during January-March 1951. From a similar sample of patients admitted during 1950, a median stay of 18.6 days was found. However, the over-all median length of stay of patients admitted does not adequately differentiate the length of stay requirements for various classes of patients. Two major classes of VA patients are hospitalized: Those over 50 years of age who, by and large, are veterans of World War I and prior wars; and those under 50 years of age comprising, in the main, World War II veterans. In addition, the total admissions must be subdivided into at least five major diagnostic groups in order to obtain a better understanding of the hospital stay of the VA patient load.

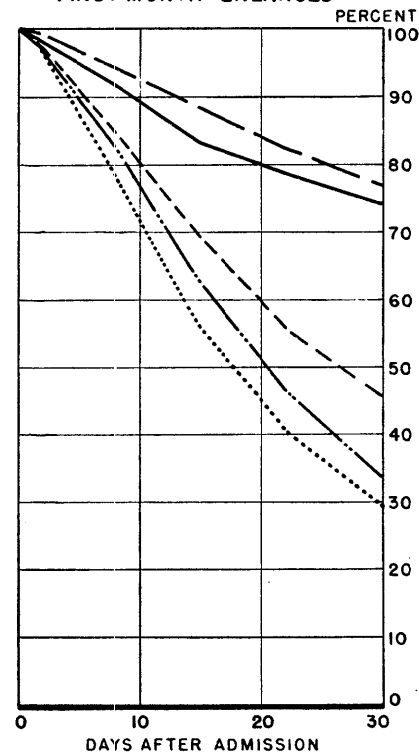
The median length of stay of VA patients admitted to hospitals during 1951 varied widely according to the disability group of the patient. Median lengths of stay of almost 4 months were found for two types of patients, the psychotic (103 days) and the tuberculous (114 days); while median lengths of stay of less than 1 month were observed for the other three major types of patients, neurological (26.4 days), other psychiatric (20.5 days), and general medical and surgical (17.8 days).

PERCENT OF VA PATIENTS ADMITTED TO VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 1951, WHO WERE REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AFTER SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION



* BASED ON A 50% SAMPLE OF ALL DIRECT ADMISSIONS.

FIRST MONTH - ENLARGED



A more complete picture of the differentials in the hospital stay required for VA patients by diagnostic group is obtained from an examination of the five curves in the chart on page 22, which describe the stay requirements of each category of patient in terms of the percentage of admissions hospitalized for longer than a specified period. For example, this chart shows that while patients treated for a neurological disability had a median stay of only 26.4 days, 25.7 percent of these patients required more than 2 months of hospital care, and 5.9 percent required more than 10 months of hospitalization. Similarly, patients hospitalized for general medical and surgical conditions, which are usually considered as acute disabilities, had a median length of stay of only 17.8 days, but 10.3 percent of these patients can be considered to have been afflicted with a "chronic disability," since they required more than 2 months of hospitalization.

The relationship of a patient's age to the required duration of his hospitalization is demonstrated graphically in the comparison of the median hospital stay for the younger World War II veterans and the older "World War I and others" group. The most striking difference in median stay between these two groups of patients is found for patients treated for general medical and surgical disabilities. The younger patients with these disabilities required, on the average, only 14.7 days of hospitalization, whereas the older patients required, on the average, 60 percent longer stay, or 224 days.

Operating Expense of VA Hospitals

During fiscal year 1952, a daily average of 98,024 patients received care in VA hospitals at an operating expense of \$13.24 per patient day. This represents an increase of \$1.58 (13.6 percent) over the \$11.66 operating expense for fiscal year 1951. The major portion of this increase is attributable to increased salary costs resulting from the legislation raising the general salary level of Federal Government employees, and to the restoration of personnel staffing to the minimum levels experienced during fiscal year 1950. The rising costs of foods and medical supplies and services also contributed to this increase.

The average number of employees per operating bed in VA hospitals during fiscal year 1952 was 0.957, compared with 0.925 for fiscal year 1951, an increase of 3.5 percent. Included in the fiscal year 1952 employee-operating bed ratio were employees required to staff the eight new hospitals opened during fiscal year 1952. The fiscal year 1952 employment ratio was approximately equal to the fiscal year 1951 ratio, which represents minimal personnel staffing requirements. As a result of the Korean situation, VA hospitals lost a large number of employees to the military and private industry during fiscal year 1951. In order to provide patient care equal to that provided during fiscal year 1950, additional staff was allocated during fiscal year 1952 to those hospitals that suffered sharp personnel losses during fiscal year 1951 below fiscal year 1950 experience.

Comparisons of VA hospital operating expense with that of non-Federal hospitals has little validity because of significant differences in the items included in calculating the expense. VA hospitals provide some services (e. g., dental, rehabilitation, diversional therapy, etc.) 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. The cost of all regular and special medical, surgical, and nursing services are borne by VA hospitals. Many non-Federal hospitals are not obliged to assume such costs to the same degree since they have the benefit of professional services volunteered by physicians on a part-time basis, or 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 1951	Fiscal year 1952	
		Amount	Percent of increase over 1951
ALL.....	\$11.66	\$13.24	13.6
Tuberculosis	13.82	15.88	14.9
Neuropsychiatric.....	7.22	8.25	14.3
General medical and surgical.....	16.47	18.53	12.5

Personnel

At the end of fiscal year 1952, shortages of medical personnel still existed at many VA stations. Between the approximate date of the outbreak of the Korean situation and the end of fiscal year 1952, 682 physicians (including 478 residents), 78 dentists, 750 nurses, and 1,995 other medical personnel had been separated from the Veterans Administration to enter on extended active duty with the Armed Forces. Nearly one-third of the losses of physicians occurred during fiscal year 1952. In addition, many physicians had resigned for economic reasons, to enter private practice. The Veterans Administration has been able to recruit only a portion of the number of physicians separated during the year and of the physicians required for new hospitals. In an attempt to attract qualified personnel, approximately 13,000 brochures describing VA medical service have been forwarded to individuals and to 1,035 hospitals having approved residency training programs.

The need for additional medical personnel was indicated by the fact that at the end of the fiscal year 7,274 hospital beds (the equivalent of 20 average-sized hospitals) were unavailable for use, due either to inability to recruit qualified personnel (5,311 beds), or to the fact that personnel ceiling or funds provided were inadequate to permit hospitals to utilize all their facilities (1,963 beds). As of June 30, 1952, reported vacancies included the following: Physicians, 447; dentists, 19; nurses, including nurse anesthetists, 814; residents, 306; and interns, 10.

On June 30, 1952, the number of full-time and part-time VA staff

physicians, dentists, and nurses (excluding all consultant and attending physicians) totaled 22,335, an increase of 611 over the number a year earlier. There were 154 hospitals on June 30, 1952, with an operating capacity of 110,243 beds, whereas, on June 30, 1951, there were 151 hospitals, with 108,231 operating beds. Comparison of June 30, 1951, and 1952 data follows:

VA staff physicians, dentists, and nurses	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952
TOTAL.....	21, 724	22, 335
Physicians—Total.....	7, 013	7, 058
Full-time.....	4, 014	4, 160
Regular part-time.....	988	1, 003
Residents and interns.....	2, 011	1, 895
Dentists—Total.....	908	911
Full-time.....	903	901
Regular part-time.....	5	5
Residents and interns.....	0	5
Nurses—Total.....	13, 803	14, 366
Full-time.....	13, 734	14, 304
Regular part-time.....	69	62

In addition to the medical personnel listed above, part-time consultants, attendings, lecturers, and other medical specialist personnel were also utilized by the Veterans Administration on a scheduled tour of duty or on a fee-for-service basis. These specialists bring advanced knowledge and skill to VA hospitals and outpatient clinics, thereby supporting the regular staff in assuring the veteran of the best possible medical care.

A new selective promotional policy for physicians and dentists was developed during the year. This policy provides for quarterly notifications to central office, by field stations, of physicians and dentists who have performed outstanding service and are recommended for selective promotion. This policy has proved to be an excellent morale builder.

Medical record librarians have been on duty in 33 VA teaching hospitals. Their duties include the training of ward secretaries and clerks; coordination and supervision of the indexing of teaching and research material in X-ray, laboratory, and medical illustration departments; and development of reports of patient loads in terms of the teaching activity of each of the clinical services which contribute to the team concept of medical care. Medical record librarians have assisted in some 200 clinical research studies, a number of which have already been published in the medical literature as a contribution to the advancement of patient care. They have assisted the teaching staffs in emphasizing to physicians in the early phase of residency training, consideration of the patient as "a whole," by maintaining that concept as a standard in preparation of the clinical record. It is an

anticipated that medical record libraries will be established in all of the VA teaching hospitals.

Medicine

During fiscal year 1952, the program for internal medicine and its allied specialties encountered continuing difficulty in staffing the medical services of the 8 newly opened hospitals with well-qualified physicians. The losses to the Armed Forces were not so heavy during fiscal year 1952 as in previous years, although 50 full-time physicians and 70 residents were separated to enter military service. While some of those lost during previous years returned for reappointment (20 full-time and 10 resident physicians), there was still a deficit. Increasing use was made of part-time employees and of local specialists as consultant and attending physicians.

Continued emphasis was placed on encouraging medical staff physicians to develop in their fields through attendance at graduate courses, national society meetings, and by writing medical papers for publication. During the year, 133 physicians attended 66 different courses in medicine, a number substantially greater than in previous years. An innovation was a special orientation course in allergy given during March 1952 at the VA center, Bay Pines, Fla., attended by representatives from each hospital and regional office in the Atlanta Medical area.

The number of papers on internal medicine and allied fields published by VA physicians in various medical journals again showed a large increase, totaling over 400. The number of VA internists qualifying for admission to special medical organizations increased substantially. Some 350 VA internists are either fellows or associates of the American College of Physicians. A substantial number of full-time internists who had received resident training in VA hospitals or elsewhere were qualified during the year by the American Board of Internal Medicine or by boards in allied fields.

The study of the residual manifestations of tropical diseases in veterans approached completion. Likewise, the study on former prisoners of war showing residual and ill-defined symptoms continued, and its early completion is anticipated. Several successful conferences, attended by area consultants and representatives from central office and the Council of Chief Consultants, were held in internal medicine, tropical medicine, allergy, gastroenterology, and cardiovascular disease.

As a result of the recent marked advances in surgery of the heart and blood vessels, the Veterans Administration designated certain hospitals as having properly trained personnel and specialized equipment to perform cardiovascular surgery. This program, which is still under way, was strengthened by assembling at such hospitals internists qualified in the cardiovascular field, including those with special experience in the highly specialized cardiac catheterization and cardiopulmonary procedures.

Surgery

The surgical activity of the Department of Medicine and Surgery includes the specialties of general surgery, neurosurgery, thoracic surgery, plastic surgery, urology, gynecology, orthopedics, anesthesiology, otolaryngology, and ophthalmology. In addition to general supervision of these highly spe-

cialized surgical specialties, professional advice has been made available on a variety of related programs concerning surgical service to veteran patients. The results of professional surgical evaluation and experience have been utilized in such widely varying activities as the acquisition of equipment required to maintain the high standards of diagnosis and treatment which have been established, and in the construction or alteration of hospital units for the treatment of surgical patients.

During the fiscal year 198,042 surgical procedures were performed at VA hospitals, including 108,139 major operations and 89,903 minor procedures. The number of anesthetics administered totaled 220,855. There were 1,964 deaths following or incident to surgery, an over-all surgical mortality ratio of less than 1 percent, with 1.8 percent for major surgical procedures. A complete narrative summary of facts leading to the death of surgical patients has been reported to central office monthly. This information has been analyzed at central office in order to supply hospitals with important data on contradictions in the use of drugs and safer methods in blood transfusion procedures. During the past fiscal year, 165,000 pints of blood were administered to veterans in VA hospitals.

The recruitment of surgical personnel continued to be a serious problem, with principal shortages in the fields of otolaryngology, orthopedic surgery, and anesthesiology. While the needs of the Armed Forces have had a definite effect on the recruitment of VA surgeons, the most serious competition has been the remuneration received in private practice as compared to Government salaries. Despite these difficulties, the Veterans Administration has not lowered its standards for high qualification requirements of professional personnel in the surgical services. Approximately 99 percent of the chiefs of surgical services are certified by the American Board of Surgery. In addition, a very high percentage of board-certified full-time personnel in the various surgical subspecialties has been maintained.

An arrangement has been made with the Air Force for the assignment of Air Force surgeons to VA hospitals for residency training. One tight personnel situation was relieved by these arrangements when the new VA hospital at Indianapolis, opened in February 1952, received residents assigned by the Air Force.

During the year, special hospitals were designated as centers for such specialistic procedures as cardiac surgery, corneal transplants, and exposed eye implants. An exposed eye implant record has been developed for use in all VA hospitals designated to perform this surgical procedure. After a 5-year period, an evaluation of this surgical procedure will be available, expected to be of inestimable value to the profession at large.

During the year, some 35 forms used in follow-up tumor surgery were consolidated to a total of 6 forms. These records are of considerable value in the study of the results of treatment of malignancies, permitting VA hospitals to keep case histories of patients with malignancies in a manner that other hospitals cannot duplicate. Data over a 5-year period on follow-up of surgery have provided pertinent and accurate counts of the most common body sites of the disease, geographic location of the patients, sex distribution, survival, and mortality.

A monthly surgical report was revised during fiscal year 1952, with the aid of some of the outstanding surgeons in the United States. The new report permits a more effective evaluation of surgical activities in VA hospitals.

In cooperation with other services, plans were developed for surgical suites for new hospitals and modernization of operating rooms and central supply in older hospitals. Much work during the fiscal year has gone into the establishment of recovery rooms in 100 VA hospitals. Recovery rooms are planned for all other VA hospitals. These rooms have been established to provide additional safety procedures in the postoperative care of patients and especially to control complications arising from anesthesia.

In addition to the general medical and surgical hospitals, active surgical programs have been in operation in the neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals. At one neuropsychiatric VA hospital of 1,910 beds, for example, the surgical service has 75 beds. In addition, surgical care is provided for patients in 260 beds in the psychiatric infirmary and for psychiatric patients with tuberculosis in 1 ward of 100 beds. Surgical consultation is also available for patients on the medical, psychiatric, and dental services. During the fiscal year, 1,099 patients were admitted to the nonpsychiatric services at this hospital; and 516 major and 1,146 minor surgical procedures were performed.

The 20 VA hospitals classified as tuberculosis hospitals all had full-time general surgeons assigned to them. Not all of the hospitals had full-time thoracic surgeons, but those without such staff members had consultants and attendings in that specialty. Thoracic surgery has advanced very rapidly during the past 10 years, and many surgical procedures for tuberculosis cases now used in VA hospitals were unknown 10 years ago. The marked advances in anesthesiology plus the increased skill of anesthetists have largely contributed to the success of these new open-chest procedures.

General surgical procedures other than chest are often necessary with long-term chronic patients, such as tuberculous and neuropsychiatric patients. These general surgical problems have been capably handled by the full-time general surgeon. The mortality rate has been low and the results excellent. The veteran patient who has tuberculosis has a far better chance of survival and recovery today with this combination of medical and surgical bedside care.

During March 1952, a surgical conference attended by the 23 chiefs of the surgical services of hospitals in the southeastern area was held in Atlanta, Ga. This conference proved most valuable in ironing out many troublesome problems, resulting in better administrative efficiency, understanding, and coordination.

Activities of VA surgeons during the year included active participation of 89 VA surgeons in exhibits, lectures, and discussions at national meetings of the American Surgical Association, American College of Surgeons, International College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, Academy of Orthopedics, and Academy of Ophthalmology, in addition to other recognized associations. VA surgeons also participated in the programs of local, county, and State medical societies. Approximately 175 articles by VA

surgeons have been reviewed and approved for publication in various surgical journals. This is an increase of 52 original contributions to surgical literature over the previous year.

Radiology

Efforts were continued during the fiscal year to improve and modernize X-ray lay-outs in all hospitals and regional offices. Acting on suggestions contained in reports from area consultants, radiologists, and electromedical equipment specialists, additional space has been provided, processing rooms and processing equipment have been modernized, and worn-out radiographic equipment has been replaced with the most modern X-ray units. Despite the limitation of funds for betterment programs, efforts to modernize have been reasonably successful.

Both radiographic and therapeutic equipment is procured on bid invitation in accordance with VA specifications. Manufacturers bidding on VA invitations must clear their units through the National Bureau of Standards for compliance with specifications. Processing rooms in new hospitals are equipped with units of most recent design, usually through-the-wall tanks. Lay-outs are reviewed in the drawing and blueprint stages in an effort to provide convenience and efficiency from the standpoint of patient and personnel. Twenty-eight general medical and surgical hospitals have been equipped with therapeutic equipment. A 1,000-kv. unit is in operation at the VA hospital at Memphis, Tenn., and a similar unit is being installed at the Bronx, N. Y., VA hospital.

During fiscal year 1952, the Federal specification of X-ray apparatus, GG-X-635, prepared principally around those requirements established by the Veterans Administration, was put into effect. The introduction of Federal specification GG-X-635 has made possible the procurement of high-quality apparatus by the Veterans Administration and other Federal agencies. State, county, and city governments have recognized this and many have been using this specification for their own X-ray apparatus. Voluntary hospitals and physicians in private practice have also used this Federal specification.

Qualified professional personnel in radiology are still in an extremely short category. As of May 31, 1952, radiology sections of VA hospitals were staffed by 149 full-time radiologists and 699 technicians. At that time there were 20 ceiling vacancies for full-time radiologists in VA hospitals. Adequate coverage in hospitals where shortages of professional personnel in this specialty exist has been provided by local radiologists, either on a consultant, attending, or part-time basis.

Pathology

Advanced instruction in specialized courses, formal and informal, for VA professional and subprofessional pathology personnel was continued during the fiscal year 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. This instruction was designed to increase the skill and proficiency of VA personnel, thereby contributing to improvement in patient care.

Over 30 percent of the material received by the Pathology Division of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology during calendar year 1951 was from the Veterans Administration. While this is a decrease in proportion from calendar year 1950, since other sources of supply have been added, it nonetheless represents nearly a 20 percent increase in actual material forwarded from the Veterans Administration. This consultative service was used 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 1952. A total of 15,126 autopsies were performed in VA hospitals during fiscal year 1952. In addition, approximately 200,000 surgical specimens were examined. These represent the material from about 220,000 surgical procedures.

Psychiatry and Neurology

Increased responsibilities and decreased staff characterized the fiscal year for the psychiatry and neurology program. More than 50 percent of the patients in VA hospitals have psychiatric or neurologic disorders. Recent legislation broadening eligibility for hospital and medical care resulted in an increased workload. Neuropsychiatric hospitals continued to operate at 96 percent capacity, a figure too high in terms of accepted standards of hospital administration. The opening of new general medical and surgical hospitals with neuropsychiatric services has spread personnel thinner. On June 30, 1952, more ceiling vacancies existed in psychiatry and neurology than in any other specialty—156 of 477 vacancies for physicians. The increasing number of chronically ill patients in the VA hospital population was a contributing factor to the difficulty in recruiting an adequate number of staff physicians and residents in psychiatry. In VA mental hygiene clinics the treatment load increased 22 percent, although there was no significant increase in full-time or part-time personnel. Seventy-two neuropsychiatric examinations units accomplished about 200,000 neurologic and psychiatric examinations during the year, but there were sizeable backlogs at several offices.

These serious staff shortages necessitated intensified efforts to provide in-service training, seminars, and institutes, so that physicians would be optimally qualified and their morale maintained at a high level. Forty hospital psychiatrists and 16 neurologists participated in professional training seminars; 4 neuropsychiatric hospitals held special seminars; and one hospital conducted a seminar in pastoral psychiatry for clergymen. Seventeen regional office examiners attended a 1-week refresher course on neuropsychiatric examinations; and 43 psychiatrists, social workers, and clinical psychologists attended a 1-week mental hygiene institute. Courses of instruction in civilian agencies were attended by 20 VA hospital psychiatrists and 11 neurologists. To help meet the pressing staff shortages, a 4-month orientation course in psychiatry and neurology was developed to train general practitioners recruited for duty in VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. This course will begin operation during fiscal year 1953 at three selected stations.

To keep abreast of recent medical and therapeutic developments, VA staff members participated actively in the meetings of the American Med-

ical Association, American Psychiatric Association, American Neurological Association, American Academy of Neurology, American Psychological Association, and other national professional scientific organizations. Several VA scientific exhibits were awarded honorable mention at these annual meetings. The Veterans Administration participated with a committee of the American Psychiatric Association in drafting a new nomenclature of psychiatric disorders, released in May 1952. This nomenclature is part of the standard nomenclature used by the Veterans Administration. A full-time VA psychiatrist was elected to the Council of the American Psychiatric Association. VA personnel read a large number of scientific papers at national meetings. During the year more than 120 professional papers by VA psychiatrists, neurologists, and psychologists were approved for publication, and more than 100 published papers on psychiatric, neurologic, and psychologic topics used VA data as source material. VA psychiatry, neurology, and clinical psychology not only make a substantial contribution to professional literature, but keep alive in its personnel the means for continued growth and consequent improvement in the treatment of patients.

An information bulletin was issued six times during the year as a further stimulus to in-service training and staff development. It proved to be an excellent medium for the exchange of information between central office and the field, and for transmission of workable ideas between stations. The May 1952 issue presented a comprehensive review of the entire psychiatry, neurology, and clinical psychology program.

A motion picture, "Attitude," was completed and will be ready for distribution within the coming year. This film, designed for training programs for all personnel who work with patients, shows the effect of the attitude of personnel upon patients, and how these attitudes can be used as a positive therapeutic force in treatment.

The number of general medical and surgical hospitals with full-time psychiatrists on duty increased from 57 to 63, with the establishment of 6 new psychiatric services. This resulted in improved services to veterans and has helped orient the staffs to psychiatry. A manual governing the operation of neuropsychiatric hospitals has been developed and tested in 11 hospitals. Preliminary reports indicate improvement in hospital administration practices, resulting in improved patient care. One VA hospital added psychiatric and neurologic services for female patients; and female patients in another VA hospital were transferred to a hospital with better facilities for their care.

Active cooperation by professional medical personnel in the hospital construction program helped to formulate and approve plans for alterations and construction involving VA neuropsychiatric hospitals and the neurologic and psychiatric services of other VA hospitals. Psychiatrists and neurologists were team members on deficiency and economic surveys of new and existing hospitals.

The number of mental hygiene clinics increased from 59 to 62. This, together with increased utilization of visiting physicians and ancillary personnel, has made possible the treatment of an outpatient load 22 percent greater than during fiscal year 1951. Pilot programs which combine in one neuropsychiatric unit the mental hygiene clinic, a neurology clinic, and a

neuropsychiatric examinations service, have been inaugurated in two regional offices. The functional integrity of these three services within the over-all unit is maintained.

There were nearly 10,000 patients under hospital treatment each day who had organic neurologic disorders as their primary or associated diagnosis. About 150,000 outpatient neurologic treatments were provided during the year. Special research projects were continued in the study of epilepsy, aphasia, and brain injury. A new aphasia clinic was established at the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., VA hospital, making a total of 4 such clinics operated by the Veterans Administration.

Supporting services and activities in neurology have been made available in 22 VA hospitals. The electroencephalographic program was expanded both in training and operational activities. All neuropsychiatric hospitals now have electroencephalographic laboratories, and electroencephalographic facilities are also available in 9 regional offices and in 50 general medical and surgical hospitals. The epilepsy program devoted to the total readjustment of epileptics, which has been in operation at 2 VA hospitals, has attained general recognition and is now a permanent VA activity. Liaison continued with the neuropathology section of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Clinical psychologists, in practice and in research, continued their contributions to the care of patients, thereby effectively helping to meet the difficult circumstances of increasing patient load and simultaneous loss of psychiatrists. In addition to psychotherapy under psychiatric supervision, the services of clinical psychologists have been increasingly useful in helping patients deal with the special emotional and life-adjustment problems faced by those with tuberculosis, paraplegia, and other disabling somatic disorders. The VA clinical psychology training program was the major source of highly trained personnel in this scarce category. Eighty percent of its graduates have accepted positions with the Veterans Administration. To date, over half of the VA staff psychologists are graduates of this program. More than 300 research projects by clinical psychologists were in progress during the year. Instruments were developed for evaluation of patient progress in hospitals and mental hygiene clinics. These represented a major contribution to more effective therapeutic programs.

On June 30, 1952, the Veterans Administration had 38 approved residency programs in psychiatry, involving 47 medical schools, 18 neuropsychiatric hospitals, 20 general medical and surgical hospitals, 2 regional offices, and 11 mental hygiene clinics. There were also 14 residency programs in neurology. Since the residency program in psychiatry reached its numerical peak in July 1950, with 469 residents, there has been a steady decrease. The June 1952 figure of 252 represents the lowest number of psychiatric residents since the program began. This decrease is due to: the needs of the Armed Forces and the Armed Forces policy of offering residency training in a commissioned status as a recruitment inducement; depletion of a large pool of doctors, resulting from curtailment of graduate studies during World War II; the attractiveness of private medical practice; the unfavorable VA residency stipends and benefits as compared to the salaries and privileges offered by many other psychiatric training centers;

and the accumulation of chronic psychiatric patients in many VA hospitals. To stimulate recruitment and provide for staff coverage of VA hospitals without psychiatric residency training programs, a 5-year career plan has been evolved and now awaits final approval. This plan calls for 3 years of formal residency training and 2 years of service.

Research studies aimed at improved understanding of emotional and neurologic disorders have been developed in many field stations. Particular attention has been given to schizophrenic patients, who fill about one-third the total number of VA hospital beds. Several research studies on schizophrenia are under way, including a pioneer study of the effects and therapeutic value of prefrontal lobotomy. Indications of therapeutic advance are encouraging. In addition, important advances have been made in the fundamental problem of evaluating the effectiveness of present methods of psychiatric treatment.

The program for care of mentally ill veterans in homes other than their own has been expanded. This program is described in the section on social service.

A central office psychiatric training section was activated in March 1952. This has become the focal point for the training and educational activities of VA psychiatry.

Tuberculosis

There were 20 VA tuberculosis hospitals in operation at the end of the fiscal year, compared to 19 in operation at the beginning of the year. The Batavia, N. Y., VA hospital was carried as a general medical and surgical hospital (for accounting purposes) during fiscal year 1951, although it had been operating for 6 months as a tuberculosis hospital by the beginning of fiscal year 1952. The general medical and surgical hospital at Butler, Pa., was converted to a tuberculosis hospital early in fiscal year 1952. A new VA tuberculosis hospital at Madison, Wis., was opened, while the VA tuberculosis hospital at Atlanta, Ga., was closed to be converted to a general medical and surgical hospital. At the close of fiscal year 1952, there were 15,077 tuberculosis beds in operation, of which 7,973 were in tuberculosis hospitals, 5,104 were in general medical and surgical hospitals, and 2,000 were in neuropsychiatric hospitals. This number of operating tuberculosis beds represents a net gain of 750 beds for the year.

Difficulties were encountered during the year in the recruitment of physicians and other professional and technical personnel experienced in tuberculosis. With the expansion of hospital facilities, the recruitment problem became more acute (about 1,500 tuberculosis beds were unavailable for use on June 30, 1952, due to lack of personnel).

Investigation into the chemotherapy of tuberculosis, initiated by the Veterans Administration in cooperation with the Army and Navy in 1946, was continued through the year. The number of participating VA hospitals increased by 3, to a total of 45. Although the best method of administering streptomycin and para-aminosalicylic acid is believed to have been determined, emphasis was shifted to their prolonged administration (a year or more) and to pilot studies investigating newer antibiotics, either alone or in combination.

Within 2 weeks after the Veterans Administration was advised of the existence of the new drug, isoniazid, 14 VA hospitals embarked upon its study. The remaining hospitals of the chemotherapy study group subsequently joined in the study, and the drug was then made available to all VA hospitals and regional offices. Preliminary results of VA-Army experience with isoniazid were presented at a special session of the National Tuberculosis Association meeting in May 1952. Liaison between the 45 VA hospitals was maintained by circulation of reports at quarterly intervals and by a conference on the chemotherapy of tuberculosis attended by 230 doctors, at St. Louis, Mo., during January 1952. The minutes of this conference were distributed to a mailing list which included individuals and libraries in 35 foreign countries. A fourth progress report to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association was prepared by the Veterans Administration and was published in the Journal of the Association during September 1951. A physician of the Veterans Administration will report upon the study to the International Congress on Internal Medicine in London during September 1952. A talk by a VA physician on this subject before the International Tuberculosis Conference in Paris, France, in September 1951, was published in a French medical journal.

During the year, the central tuberculosis case register was expanded to over 60,000 clinical records with current data on World War II and Public Law 28 veterans with tuberculosis disability. The data are widely utilized in the tuberculosis control program. Changes in instructions helped to provide a uniform type of tuberculosis case register in each regional office, making available a valuable coordinating reference file for every phase of tuberculosis control.

The effectiveness of the tuberculosis case-finding survey program has been adequately demonstrated during the year. Routine chest X-ray examination of all hospital admissions and patients reporting for outpatient examinations was carried out on full scale. VA personnel have also been fully included in this program. Nearly one million chest X-rays were taken and analyzed on inpatients, outpatients, and personnel during the year. The survey is not limited only to finding the nonsuspected cases of tuberculosis, but extends to locating all individuals with early tuberculosis and placing them under proper supervision and treatment. Thus, a continuous survey of a large segment of the population will not only reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in those examined but will also affect the morbidity and mortality of the general population, through the removal of sources of infection.

Irregular discharges include discharges requested by patients whose medical condition does not justify their leaving the hospital, discharges because of absence from the hospital without approval, and discharges for disciplinary reasons. Such discharges have long been a problem to all hospitals having tuberculous patients. Many patients fail to cooperate with treatment and leave before they are ready for discharge, spreading tuberculosis among others in their communities. Those who return are usually in worse condition than when they left, and face a renewed and longer period of hospitalization. Of the total VA hospital discharges (including

deaths) of tuberculous patients during fiscal year 1952, 39 percent were irregular discharges. Although the rate of irregular discharge is not greater in the VA hospitals than in other hospitals, it is a matter of great concern to the Veterans Administration.

In an effort to increase patient understanding and cooperation in treatment, a consultant on patient education was appointed in October 1951 to assist in stimulating and guiding VA hospitals in improving their hospital-wide programs of patient education. Both the tuberculosis hospitals and the general medical and surgical hospitals having large tuberculosis sections have been included in this effort. Special attention has been devoted to those aspects of each hospital which most influence patient attitudes and most directly affect the coordination and teamwork of the hospital staff for accomplishing the desired results. A series of workshop conferences was planned to stimulate improvement in the hospital programs for securing patient understanding and cooperation.

During fiscal year 1952, postgraduate medical education in diseases of the chest including tuberculosis was continued. A total of 58 full-time VA physicians were given special training in diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary diseases, thoracic surgery, pneumothorax therapy, and pulmonary function studies. VA physicians participated in the annual Pembine (Wisconsin) and Koppa Memorial (Texas) Therapy Conferences during fiscal year 1952. The annual VA-sponsored Oteen, N. C., and Sunmount, N. Y., therapy conferences were held. In addition, the first Washington area therapy conference was initiated at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Therapy conferences to include all medical areas are planned for the future.

In-training of full-time physicians in selected VA hospitals was continued. Staff and clinical pathology conferences, ward rounds with attendings, and lectures by outstanding specialists contributed to the in-training program.

Considerable study has been devoted to the development and installation of precautionary measures in the control of tuberculous infection in all tuberculosis hospitals and tuberculosis sections of general medical and surgical and neuropsychiatric hospitals. These procedures are designed for the protection of patients and personnel alike, and preliminary reports have shown every indication of their effectiveness.

Paraplegia Affairs

On July 1, 1951, paraplegia affairs were separated from the surgical division of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and a coordinator of paraplegia affairs was appointed. This was in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Veterans' Medical Services and of the Board of Chief Consultants of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Following a review of the problems concerning paraplegics, a conference was called with the chiefs of the paraplegia services in VA hospitals, for the purpose of exploring fully the problems relating to the increasing number of paraplegic veterans. A series of recommendations was subsequently developed to insure continued improvement of the medical care and rehabilitation of the paraplegic veteran, and was approved by the Chief

Medical Director. These recommendations were developed in conjunction with the studies of the paraplegia committee appointed by the Chief Medical Director to review the entire field of the medical treatment of paraplegics by the Veterans Administration.

During May 1952, a second meeting of the chiefs of paraplegia services was held at one of the VA paraplegia centers, the VA Hospital (Kennedy), Memphis, Tenn. This second conference discussed and adopted new clinical methods to carry out the recommendations of the prior conference.

On June 30, 1952, there were 1,545 paraplegic patients of all types within VA hospitals (including quadriplegics). Of these, 1,055 were at the paraplegia centers; 417 were at other hospitals of predominantly general medical and surgical type; 69 paraplegic patients were in neuropsychiatric hospitals; and 4 were in tuberculosis hospitals.

During the fiscal year, specially adapted housing was certified as medically feasible for 348 paraplegic veterans, in accordance with Public Law 702, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 286, Eighty-first Congress. In the same period, 382 plans for specially adapted housing for paraplegics were approved by the central office housing board.

In April 1952, the VA hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, was designated as a paraplegia center, with 43 beds. This brought to seven the number of paraplegia centers currently operated by the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Physical medicine and rehabilitation activities are designed to facilitate more prompt recovery and shorter hospital stay of patients with acute medical or surgical problems; adjustment of the long-term or handicapped patient to his posthospital economic and social environment to reduce the possibility of rehospitalization; and achievement of a measure of independence within the hospital by patients whose discharge is improbable, thereby reducing the cost of their hospitalization.

During fiscal year 1952, the number of VA hospital beds in physical medicine and rehabilitation services was increased in order to provide more effective rehabilitation treatment for patients with long-term and chronic disabilities.

Greater interest in the specialty of physical medicine and rehabilitation has been manifested by physicians. At the end of the fiscal year, as a result of the residency training and other specialized courses afforded by the Veterans Administration, the number of physical medicine and rehabilitation services in VA hospitals which were under the direction of full-time physicians qualified in this specialty was greater than at any previous period.

The clinical training program for physical therapy trainee-students was expanded during the year to include the VA regional office at Cleveland, Ohio, and the VA hospitals at Madison, Wis., Iowa City, Iowa, Denver, Colo., and Cleveland, Ohio. The Long Beach, Calif., VA hospital added a second school to its affiliate training program. The number of trainee-students for the year totaled 349. VA field stations are now affiliated with

22 schools of physical therapy. A total of 30 field stations have been approved for such affiliation by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. The high standards and professional level of this training program have encouraged directors of the affiliated schools to request expansion of the VA program to include a greater number of students. Recruitment of therapists from this program has been rewarding.

A pamphlet, "A Guide for the Arm Amputee," was prepared and approved for publication. This guide was developed primarily as a home instruction course for arm amputees whose employment or geographical location precludes their attendance at VA physical therapy clinics.

Corrective therapy provides physical measures, in the form of reconditioning exercise and activity, to assist in the total rehabilitation of the patient. This therapy has been used to good advantage in activities for the rehabilitation of the aged and infirm.

During the year a program was inaugurated at the VA hospital at Montrose, N. Y., to evaluate the effectiveness of corrective therapy for treatment of tuberculous patients with psychoses, especially the hyperactive psychiatric patient who will not accept bed rest. To further implement the training courses in corrective therapy, a pilot training affiliation was established between Columbia University and the VA hospital at Bronx, N. Y.

Educational therapy serves as a means of measuring the mental and physical work capacities of the patient, and the mental activity level achieved and progressive changes occurring in response to treatment; and as a means of motivating patients to participate in medical planning for posthospital rehabilitation. Continued emphasis was placed on educational therapy in the treatment of patients in tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals. A pilot study to evaluate this therapy in the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients who have undergone brain surgery was begun at the VA hospital at Lyons, N. J., and will be continued during fiscal year 1953.

The function of manual arts therapy is to provide medically prescribed treatment of vocational significance through graded activities and simulated work situations for testing, measuring, and developing work capacity and emotional adjustment for the patient. Continued widespread use of the progressive unit outlines introduced in fiscal year 1951 resulted in improvement in the type of treatment rendered, and greater efficiency in establishing evaluation procedures. Through more diversified activities, manual arts therapy furnished improved treatment to a greater number of patients during fiscal year 1952.

Occupational therapy in VA hospitals was strengthened during the year through addition of qualified therapists and expansion of clinical training to include a greater number of hospitals. In order to provide more effective treatment for patients with a wide variety of conditions, a number of studies were instituted at VA field stations. These studies include evaluation of occupational therapy for patients with upper-extremity amputations, and for neuropsychiatric patients who have undergone brain surgery, as in lobotomy; measurement and development of the work tolerance of cardiac patients; and the effect of exercise on diabetics. These studies will con-

tinue through fiscal year 1953, and the results will be made available to all VA hospitals.

During the fiscal year, the facilities for rehabilitation of the blinded veteran at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., were further expanded to meet the needs of Korean casualties. The type of treatment given is recognized to be of outstanding quality and includes many features which are not available in any similar program elsewhere. These rehabilitation procedures include Braille reading and writing, the use of the talking book, instruction in personal care, and training in foot travel.

Important developments during the year in the treatment of the blinded veteran included greater emphasis on psychiatric guidance in relation to treatment as a whole, and psychotherapy in individual cases, as required; and the coordination of the various services into a complete system of orientation to blindness.

A system for reporting cases of newly blinded veterans to central office was established during the year. Through follow-up by central office, inquiries are made to determine that the proper rehabilitation procedures have been applied to assure the veteran of adjustment to his posthospital environment.

VA audiology and speech correction facilities, which provide rehabilitation for VA patients with hearing and speech disabilities, were expanded during the fiscal year by the addition of clinics at the VA regional offices at Boston, Mass., and Pass-A-Grille Beach, Fla.

As of June 30, 1952, the potential case load of veterans who now have or may develop speech and hearing problems was estimated to be approximately 200,000 veterans. Three new VA clinics and two additional civilian clinics available under contract are expected to be added to the number now in operation. This will bring to a total of 45 the number of VA, Army, Navy, and contract clinics serving veterans in approximately 60 regional areas.

The facilities of the audiology and speech correction center, Army Medical Center, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and the audiology and speech correction clinic at the VA regional office, New York, were utilized for 90-day trainee programs. A number of the individuals previously trained in this program are now full-time employees of the Veterans Administration.

Outpatient Care

The outpatient program provides medical and dental treatment, necessary medicines, prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, and other supplies for veterans who are in need of treatment for service-connected disabilities. Treatment is also provided for veterans pursuing a course of vocational training authorized under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, or Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress, who are in need of medical care to avoid interruption of such training; and, on a reimbursable basis, for pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II, when officially authorized. Public Law 791, Eighty-first Congress, provided for the furnishing of outpatient treatment to veterans

of the Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection for any disability for which they may be in need of treatment.

By the end of fiscal year 1952, an outpatient clinic had been established in all but 2 of the 70 regional offices and centers with regional office activities, and in many subsidiary VA offices. In two cities (Manchester, N. H., and Albuquerque, N. Mex.) the outpatient clinic is located in the VA hospital in these cities rather than in the regional office.

The following types of special clinics have been established for outpatient care: general medical, general surgical, mental hygiene, genitourinary, diabetic, gastroenterology, dermatology, arthritic, chest, orthopedic, allergy, cardiac, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, nutrition, medical rehabilitation, audiology, dental, orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, and speech correction clinics. These clinics are actively supported by social service, nursing, radiology, clinical laboratory, and pharmacy services.

It has been estimated that 60 percent of the veterans eligible for and requesting outpatient treatment have some type of psychiatric disability. An effort has been made to provide these veterans with treatment at VA outpatient 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 44 of the regional offices, in 11 VA offices, and in 5 VA hospitals, in addition to 3 traveling clinics.

The tuberculosis case-finding program has been established in each regional office. Where justified by the workload, physical therapy clinics have been established in VA regional offices. In some instances the outpatient physical therapy clinic has been combined with the physical therapy clinic of a nearby VA hospital. The availability of these physical therapy clinics or units for examination and treatment has been significant in reducing the number of applications for hospitalization.

Orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams were operating in 30 regional offices. An average of 500 amputees and wearers of prosthetic appliances have been seen monthly. Muscle reeducation and gait ambulation are an intensive part of this treatment program.

The audiology and speech correction sections of the outpatient 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 60 regional areas through VA field stations and contracts with civilian, Army and Navy clinics. There were seven audiology and speech correction clinics in operation in VA regional offices and hospitals as of June 30, 1952, and four such clinics were under construction.

The expanded home-town medical-care program, in operation since 1946, has provided medical care for eligible 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, together with the privilege of being treated by doctors of their own choice, has made this plan highly acceptable to veteran-patients. Approximately 107,000 doctors of medicine

and 7,000 doctors of osteopathy throughout the United States and Territories indicated their availability for participation in the home-town medical-care program during fiscal year 1952.

At the end of the year, medical care was contracted for in 38 States and Territories. In 23 of these States and Territories, direct agreements between the Veterans Administration and State medical societies governed fee payments to participating physicians; in 14 States and Hawaii 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, he may select any reputable physician for his treatment. The physician need not be a member of the State medical society but must be licensed in the State to practice medicine and be in good standing in his community.

In addition to the home-town medical-care program, a home-town dental-care program was in effect in all States and Territories of the United States during fiscal year 1952. The consultant program for outpatient 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 29 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

Eligible veterans may receive dental care either as inpatients or outpatients. Inpatient dental treatment is provided by staff dentists in VA hospitals. Outpatient service is rendered either by VA dental clinics located in regional offices and VA offices, or by participating (fee-basis) dentists. Under the home-town dental program, local practitioners participate with the Veterans Administration, on a fee basis, in furnishing dental care to eligible veterans who express a desire for their services.

As of June 30, 1952, there were 402 full-time dentists on duty in regional offices clinics and 482 were assigned to VA hospital and domiciliary dental clinics. In addition, approximately 762 consultants and attendings assisted the regular VA dental staff in handling difficult cases and in promoting high standards of dental care. As a part of their contribution to the over-all dental program, they presented lectures and demonstrations to the staff and collaborated with central office on various problems in the field.

Approximately 62,000 dentists indicated their availability for participation in the fee-basis dental program of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. During the fiscal year, fee-basis dentists received approximately \$31,000,000 for services rendered on authorizations from the Veterans Administration. Due to the rising cost of dental service, many participating dentists and State dental organizations requested revision of the VA dental fee schedules in their areas. These requests, in conjunction with the data

secured by surveying the fees paid for dental treatment by the civilian population within the area of the State dental societies, have been given careful consideration and some revisions in fee schedules have been made. The Board of Trustees of the American Dental Association made available the advice and facilities of its Bureau of Economic Research and Statistics to assist in conducting these surveys.

The application rate for dental treatment increased slightly during fiscal year 1952 due to the enactment of Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, which granted medical and dental benefits to veterans who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, in the same manner and to the same extent as to those who served during World War II. Applications received during the year totaled 616,650. Of this number, 250,516 were received from veterans who had previous episodes of dental treatment. Treatment cases completed during the year totaled 362,236, of which 83 percent were accomplished by fee-basis dentists. With the limited number of staff dentists employed, the practice of concentrating on dental examinations in VA clinics and authorizing the major part of the treatment load to participating dentists has been continued.

The recruitment program begun in fiscal year 1951 was continued during fiscal year 1952. In order to maintain a proper balance in the various age groups of the professional personnel, dentists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery staff 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, 163 applications were received. Concentrated efforts have been made toward providing a better quality of dental service to the veteran through educational programs for professional and subprofessional dental personnel. Postgraduate courses in oral prosthesis for dentists, and training courses designed to assist dentists and technicians in working together as a team, were continued during the year. Training the dentist and dental technician to work as a team has resulted in improved service to the veteran and in economies to the Government, both in manpower and costs.

A director has been selected for the VA Dental Training Center to be established at Chicago, Ill., and conferences with dental staffs have been conducted in an attempt to ascertain what courses would be most beneficial to them. This center is expected to be the nucleus for the postgraduate professional training of VA dentists.

Efforts to provide and maintain radiation protection for VA personnel working with and adjacent to dental X-ray units have been continuous. All new construction is now being provided with adequate lead-lining protection for X-ray rooms.

To improve standards of care in VA hospitals, manuals and technical bulletins have been revised for the purpose of assuring that diagnostic measures include a complete evaluation of the oral condition of the hospitalized veteran. Professional problems have been given careful consideration and every effort has been made to resolve them in the best interest of the vet-

eran. To assure veterans of receiving satisfactory dental treatment from participating dentists in the home-town dental program, a number of veterans were recalled for spot checking of dental care previously authorized, and veterans applying for a second episode of treatment were also given careful examination.

Dental treatment of tuberculous patients in a general medical and surgical hospital has long presented a problem, since bringing them into the regular dental clinic exposes nontuberculous patients and personnel to the hazard of infection, and appropriate aseptic technique must be applied to provide reasonable protection. In order to cope with this problem in institutions with tuberculosis wards, completely equipped individual one-chair dental clinics are being installed to care for tuberculous patients.

The VA central dental laboratories fabricate oral prosthetic appliances for VA installations located in their assigned areas. Utilization of these laboratories has permitted more effective utilization of dental laboratory technicians in field stations, resulting in more effective utilization of man-hours for professional personnel. To insure a higher type of oral prosthetic appliance, a consultant in oral prosthesis has been assigned to these central dental laboratories. His primary function is to check both the quality of material received from the dentist, and the completed prosthetic appliance. During the year, approximately \$1,200,000 worth of dental prosthetic appliances were completed in these laboratories. It has been estimated that these appliances would have cost approximately \$2,000,000, if they had been made in commercial laboratories. The services provided by VA central dental laboratories have thus effected substantial savings.

Research and Education

The research and education programs of the Department of Medicine and Surgery are supporting activities essential to providing the veteran-patient with the best possible medical treatment and hospital care. Through these programs it has been possible to attract and retain qualified personnel, provide opportunities for increasing proficiency through study and research, develop and apply new and improved methods of diagnosis and treatment, and improve hospital care and its administration.

During the latter part of fiscal year 1952, these programs were critically analyzed and their requirements evaluated on the basis of present and future needs. Contacts with professional, scientific, and educational groups have been maintained and advisory relationships with outstanding individuals have been strengthened through clarification of specific responsibilities.

The success of VA medicine has been closely related to the research and education programs of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and to the important roles they have played in the past in developing and strengthening relationships with medical schools and with other professional and scientific groups.

The scope of the research programs includes all aspects of medical, surgical, and health problems of the sick or disabled veteran, with special emphasis on service-connected disabilities, permanent disabilities, chronic

illness, tuberculosis, neuropsychiatry, problems of the aging veteran, and prosthetic and orthopedic appliances and sensory aids. The follow-up of certain service-connected disabilities and illnesses constitutes an important phase of the research activities.

Valuable guidance in the research program has been provided by the National Research Council, through its Committee on Veterans Medical Problems and its Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs. The assistance of the Committee on Veterans Medical Problems was extended during the year to include advisory guidance on research matters within VA hospitals.

Research activities were conducted by VA personnel in VA stations, and through contractual research projects negotiated with universities, research laboratories, or qualified individuals. There were two major programs: medical research, and prosthetics research and development.

In the medical research program approximately 15 percent of the funds available from fiscal year 1952 appropriations was spent on contractual research projects negotiated outside the Veterans Administration. Contractual projects will be reduced as staff and research facilities within VA stations are able to assume more and more of these research responsibilities.

In the prosthetic research program, approximately 90 percent of the funds available was spent in contractual research projects outside the Veterans Administration, because it is neither economical nor practical to provide the staff and facilities required to do the necessary engineering work within VA stations.

In addition to the research activities carried on in VA hospitals with research laboratories, clinical investigations were conducted in a great many VA hospitals not having these facilities.

In hospitals with radioisotope laboratories, radioisotopes were employed in clinical diagnosis and treatment as well as in medical research.

An important phase of the tuberculosis research program was continuation of an extensive and well-organized study of the effectiveness of promising new chemotherapeutic drugs in the treatment of the veteran-patient with tuberculosis.

During the year, the research program has been characterized by a steady wholesome growth in which personnel in an increasing number of VA hospitals have actively engaged in research activities. The program has contributed in a significant and positive manner to successful recruitment and retention of qualified full-time personnel.

Research facilities which have been provided in 30 general medical and surgical hospitals include 30 general medical research laboratories, 17 radioisotope laboratories, and facilities for dental, tuberculosis, and neuropsychiatric research. There was a special neuropsychiatric research laboratory in one neuropsychiatric hospital. In 25 other VA hospitals limited support was provided in the way of research funds and personnel. One regional office had a large prosthetic testing and development laboratory.

Additional research facilities have been planned for fiscal year 1953, in 13 general medical and surgical hospitals, 8 neuropsychiatric hospitals, and 3 tuberculosis hospitals.

The education program consisted of three major activities: residency and internship training, postgraduate and in-service training of full-time VA personnel, and a medical illustration program.

The residency training program contributes professional services to the medical care of veteran-patients within VA hospitals and has resulted in the recruitment of many well-qualified physicians who are now serving in a full-time status. As of the last day of the fiscal year, 2,047 physicians were receiving residency training under medical school supervision at 64 VA hospitals and 1 VA mental hygiene clinic. There were 63 different medical schools affiliated with 78 VA hospitals. Twelve dental residents were receiving dental residency training in VA hospitals under dental school supervision.

As of April 15, 1952 (latest date in fiscal year 1952 for which these data are available), the number of physicians engaged in VA residency training, by specialty, were as follows (figures include 21 full-time physicians pursuing residency training):

<i>Specialty</i>	<i>Physicians in residency training</i>
Total -----	2,014
Anesthesiology-----	74
Dermatology-----	21
Gastroenterology-----	1
General surgery-----	546
Internal medicine-----	625
Neurology-----	20
Neurosurgery-----	17
Ophthalmology-----	44
Orthopedic surgery-----	96
Otolaryngology-----	23
Pathology-----	53
Physical medicine-----	8
Plastic surgery-----	8
Psychiatry-----	273
Pulmonary diseases-----	2
Radiology-----	111
Thoracic surgery-----	27
Urology-----	65

In addition, there were two dental residents in oral surgery and one in periodontia.

A medical internship program has been conducted during the fiscal year in 10 VA hospitals under supervision of affiliated medical schools.

The postgraduate and in-service training program provided educational opportunities to full-time VA employees in substantial numbers. This is a vital phase of the medical program. An important phase of the in-service training activity was the lecture program conducted within VA hospitals. This was of particular importance in those hospitals situated at a distance from medical schools and institutions. By this means, leaders in medical and related fields of health have been able to bring to the staffs of these hospitals information concerning recent developments in a wide variety of fields of specialization.

As a part of the in-service training program, full-time VA personnel were enabled to attend conferences, seminars, and institutes dealing with a wide variety of medical and related health problems in most of the important areas of professional medical and auxiliary activities. VA personnel not only attended these conferences but in many instances actively participated in the presentation of the subject matter. By this means the results of clinical investigations and research were disseminated and information was exchanged. Few activities have contributed more to enhancing the professional interests and services of the individual staff member who wants to keep abreast of the times within his field.

The medical illustration program has also made significant contributions, not only as an essential adjunct of professional service and education but also in interpreting and illustrating the accomplishments in the various professional and technical fields of VA medicine. Medical illustration laboratories have been operating in 63 VA hospitals. An active medical film service has made available, within each VA hospital, medical films of an educational nature. This service supplemented the lecture program described above by means of effective visual and auditory presentations. By this means it was possible to reach many more VA staff members than could have been reached by the formal lecture programs.

By means of scientific exhibits planned and coordinated in the medical illustration activity the achievements of the VA medical program were presented at professional and scientific meetings. Through this medium progress was described and specific accomplishments were made available to the health professions. Of 19 scientific exhibits presented at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in 1952, 7 VA exhibits received awards. The VA exhibit at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association in October 1951 was awarded second place.

Nursing

Nursing care is a vital factor in the VA medical program. In addition to assisting the medical staff in the care of patients, the nursing service in the Veterans Administration carries on a continuous program of improvement by means of education and training activities, and by encouraging cooperative relationships between the VA nursing staff and professional organizations and activities in the interest of patient welfare.

During the fiscal year student affiliate-nurse programs, to provide clinical experience and specialized training in tuberculosis and psychiatric nursing, were in progress at 16 VA hospitals, with a total enrollment of 2,200 students. This was an increase of approximately 500 students over the enrollment of the previous fiscal year. Programs for training nurses for supervisory, teaching, and administrative positions were developed in many VA hospitals. In addition to special training and experience in organization and management, these courses provide supplementary instruction in the fields of tuberculosis, psychiatric, paraplegic, and neurological nursing. During the year, 108 nurses were prepared for supervisory, teaching, or administrative positions.

Graduate nurses enrolled in five universities were provided field experience in seven VA hospitals and one regional office. These training

courses, experimental in nature, vary in length from a few weeks to a university semester. Approximately 30 students were enrolled during the fiscal year.

Continued emphasis on in-service education programs for graduate nurses and on-the-job training for nonprofessional personnel, has resulted in improved patient care and better utilization of nursing personnel.

Increased utilization was made of the recruitment procedure for alleviation of critical nurse shortages in VA hospitals. This procedure was initiated because of the difficulty in recruiting nurses for tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals in isolated areas. The plan provides that a nurse applying for a position at a hospital where no vacancies exist accept an assignment of at least 9 months to 1 year in a hospital where there is a critical shortage of nurses, with a provision for transfer to the first suitable vacancy in the hospital of choice following completion of the designated assignment, providing the service of the nurse has been satisfactory.

Several regional conferences were conducted at various VA hospitals during the year by members of the central office Nurse Professional Standards Boards, with members of the field station boards in attendance. These conferences provided for an exchange of ideas and discussion of mutual problems concerning nurse recruitment, appointment and promotion procedure, and interpretation of general policies. Attendance at these conferences was optional and their value for field station personnel was evidenced by the considerable number of nurses in attendance.

Nurses participated in planning groups concerned with hospital construction and alteration and assisted in the development of criteria for physical facilities, nursing supplies and equipment, and alteration and construction of nursing units to meet the level of modern hospital standards. A study has been initiated to determine the desirability of consolidating all housekeeping functions in hospitals into one group. At the present time the nursing service is responsible for the performance of most housekeeping functions. In addition, active cooperation with interagency committees aided in the study of revision of classification standards for practical nurses and hospital attendants.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1952, a standard medication card was designed and adopted for use in VA hospitals on a trial basis.

A guide was developed during the year to be used by central office personnel when making survey visits to VA hospitals; and the guide for use in activating nursing units in new VA hospitals was revised to include current concepts.

Under the VA community nursing program initiated in November 1950, part-time home nursing care became available for eligible veteran-patients who no longer require hospitalization but can be cared for adequately at home if nursing care is provided. By the end of the fiscal year, 434 community nursing agencies in 41 States and the District of Columbia were under contract to provide this service on a visit basis. Approximately 450 patients were prescribed home nursing care during the year. The use of community nursing is expected to increase as hospitals become more familiar with the program.

Social Service

The impact of social factors, personal relationships, and family attitude have a marked effect upon the results of treatment of hospitalized veterans. When these influences are constructive, or can be made so, patients tend to make better progress, hospital stay is shortened, and medical staffs are able to turn their attention earlier to additional patients. Also the same bed becomes available during the year to more patients. When these social factors are adverse, the opposite tends to occur.

The chief responsibility of social service is to assist hospital patients and domiciliary members to establish life situations favorable to good health, and to gain the peace of mind that fosters recovery. To achieve this objective, three programs have been newly developed or emphasized: first, to assist suitable psychiatric patients who have no home to become part of a family group; second, to assist long-hospitalized chronic patients to reestablish themselves outside hospital walls; and third, to conduct pre-admission planning with tuberculous and other patients applying for hospitalization, and with applicants for domiciliary care.

Many psychiatric patients could live outside the hospital, but they may have personal problems that make them entirely unable to manage by themselves. Sending improved patients out of the hospital without provision for further professional concern for their community readjustment problems too often results in their rehospitalization in worse condition. Social service is charged with providing this continuity of concern for the patient, and encouragement and prudent counsel to him and his family in meeting situations that might otherwise compel him to return to the hospital. For those patients who have homes to which they can go, the trial-visit program, as a preliminary to outright discharge, is being used more and more each year. Skilled assistance and counseling are given their relatives and communities in fostering the necessary patience and social readjustment.

Added impetus was given during the fiscal year to the trial-visit program for patients without living relatives or whose relatives are too elderly, sick, or otherwise unable or unwilling to receive them. Carefully selected private families whose home relationships are happy and wholesome and whose standards of living approximate those of the patient, have been asked to accept such patients into their private home life as a therapeutic measure for the patient. The personal satisfactions from friendly home surroundings, from making new acquaintances around the neighborhood, from finding a wider range of recreation and church activities, and in many instances, from part- or even full-time employment, are immeasurable. In some instances, relatives, observing the veteran's improved adjustment, have taken the patient into their own home again.

The trial-visit program has made many sorely needed beds available to other veterans with acute psychotic conditions. By November 1951, there were 144 patients living in homes in the vicinity of hospitals, on a trial-visit basis and under careful hospital supervision. The number is steadily being increased. One VA hospital has placed in homes seven veterans who had each been hospitalized over 26 years continuously; another hos-

pital similarly placed nine patients who had been hospitalized more than 25 years. A patient of another hospital who had been hospitalized practically continuously for 30 years is now on a trial visit with a foster family. The savings in the cost of hospital care for the individual patients already receiving this form of treatment has been estimated at \$150,000 during the year. Experience has shown the soundness of this plan for the Veterans Administration as it has for many of the larger State hospital systems. This type of therapy is now available only to those veterans having sufficient funds to meet the cost of living outside the hospital.

The second area of activity relates to patients, many of them elderly, who have chronic physical conditions. These patients are frequently fearful of returning to their home communities, even though their actual medical treatment has been practically completed. Their personal problems seem insurmountable to their relatives and friends as well. Nearly every hospital having such patients has given new attention to this problem during the past year. Carefully directed counseling with the patient and his family assists in developing a way of living outside the hospital which is favorable to the patient's health and acceptable to him and his family. Within a 4-month period, the cooperation of several staff members at one hospital, together with the help of regional offices, community social and health agencies, and volunteers, assisted nine chronic patients who had reached maximum hospital benefit to leave the hospital. Their average length of hospitalization had been almost 3 years. They were enabled to start a new life outside the hospital to their great personal contentment. In order to effect the greatest possible number of mutually satisfactory discharges of patients with chronic conditions, hospitals, and domiciliaries have become increasingly conscious of the importance of maintaining and strengthening close ties with the veteran's family and community from the time of his admission.

The third area extensively developed during the year is the social work attention to those veterans applying for hospitalization or domiciliary care who cannot be accepted at the time. Included are those placed on the waiting list or who need out-patient treatment only; veterans whose applications are rejected due to their legal ineligibility; and veterans who do not need hospital treatment, their sense of illness being due not to the state of their health but rather to pressures from problems in their daily lives. Uniform procedures in this connection have been adopted by one group of VA stations with particular reference to tuberculous veterans, and similar procedures have been started elsewhere. This program has resulted in the establishment of need for priority admission; also in making available assistance with personal problems which otherwise would cause postponement of needed hospitalization or precipitate later AWOL's from the hospital or discharges against medical advice. This program also tries to see that clinic or hospital supervision is provided from some source during the waiting period. This is done to prevent worsening of the veteran's condition. Health departments and welfare agencies are alerted to the incidence of communicable disease in their locality, and the collaboration of local, State, and civic agencies is sought in behalf of these veterans.

For the first time during fiscal year 1952, many outpatient clinics treating patients for allergic, diabetic, or cardiac conditions were able to give

regular attention to the personal problems complicating their patients' illness and handicapping their progress. This made the difference in many instances between a patient's remaining in the community under outpatient care and being propelled by his situation into a hospital.

Blinded veterans are another group whose needs for sustained constructive guidance has become increasingly clear during the past year. Plans were developed to make available more social service assistance to all blinded veterans and particularly to those recently blinded.

Social workers in both regional offices and hospitals numbered 1,257 as of June 30, 1952. Nationally, there is a recognized shortage of trained social workers. The Veterans Administration competes with many other agencies for the relatively small number of graduates from accredited schools of social work, and the numbers of eligible candidates on civil service registers have been inadequate to meet the demand. The number of vacancies has been steadily increasing, especially at stations located away from metropolitan areas. In cooperation with the VA personnel service, a plan was devised for recruiting graduating students in schools of social work. A chief social worker and a personnel officer were designated to recruit from each of the schools of social work. These efforts helped to eliminate duplication in recruitment activity and resulted in an increased flow of applications. During the period March 1 to June 30, 1952, 370 students applied for VA positions. This is equivalent to approximately one-fourth of all the current years' graduates of these schools. Through use of the VA social service exhibits and discussion with potential candidates at State conferences and at the National Conference of Social Work, continuing efforts have been made to recruit experienced social workers.

The maintenance and advancement of quality in social service requires planned in-service training. The major achievement during the year was a project carried on at the VA hospital in Minneapolis, Minn., in relation to the medical residency training program. Minneapolis is one of a small group of hospitals where medical-social ward rounds have been instituted as a method of teaching residents the significance of the social and emotional components in illness. This hospital has developed the program to the point where other hospitals can profit from observation and study of its achievements. In October 1951, two workshops were held for this purpose. One was arranged for a group of chief social workers in hospitals where such rounds are in progress; the other, for a group of area social service field representatives who have responsibility for supervising hospitals where this activity is going on or needs development. Tape recordings were made of all sessions and have been transcribed to provide a permanent record for use in similar projects. These workshops represent a significant contribution both to medical residency training and to medical social work practice.

In-service training for chief social workers was accomplished partly through individual planning, and partly through group meetings. Seventeen newly appointed chief social workers were assigned for training in administration to selected stations similar in type and size to their own. Group meetings were conducted periodically by the area social service field representatives to assist chief social workers in carrying out their responsibilities. An institute on group supervision was held for the area representa-

tives to discuss methods and techniques essential to the best utilization of group meetings as a training medium. During the summer of 1951, 80 social workers were enrolled in institutes and seminars at graduate schools of social work on such subjects as medical and psychiatric social case work, supervision, and administration.

Fifteen professional papers by social workers of the VA staff were published in professional journals. Eight of these were also presented at national professional meetings.

The number of stations with student-training units increased from 75 to 82. The Veterans Administration was affiliated with 46 graduate schools of social work, and some 320 students were assigned to the Veterans Administration for field work. Of that number, 125 students were given training under the part-time paid field work program. Of the latter, 95 have already filed civil service applications for VA employment.

Dietetics

During fiscal year 1952, all phases of the dietetic program were expanded to assure maintenance and promotion of high standards of food service to hospital patients. The established ration allowance continued to serve as a valuable aid in furnishing nutritionally adequate dietary care for the various types of patients; and to provide an excellent means of developing conversion factors for budgetary control. Necessary adjustments in the ration allowance were made in order to equalize food usage and expenditures.

All hospitals participated in the recipe standardization program through the testing and submission of recipes for central office issue to the field. Supplementing the VA-tested recipes were others, developed at Pennsylvania State College on a contract basis, featuring the use of "economy products," such as frozen eggs, dry milk solids, and meat extenders. Two groups of these recipes were issued during the year. A reciprocal recipe-testing project with the Quantity Cookery Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and the VA training centers for dietetic interns continued in operation.

Approximately 70 percent of the VA hospitals have been operating effective nutrition clinics, chiefly in general medical and surgical hospitals. In a few neuropsychiatric and several tuberculosis hospitals, excellent informal nutrition education programs are in progress. At an increasing number of hospitals, dietitians attended medical ward rounds, participated in medical conferences, and served as recognized members of the treatment team.

Regional office nutrition clinics increased from 18 to 29. Five of these clinics are located in regional office-hospital centers. Detailed dietary guidance was given to an average of 4,000 patients monthly. Establishment of this service in six additional regional offices was under consideration. Several of the regional office nutrition clinics were coordinating efforts with nearby VA hospitals to assure uninterrupted progressive dietary care for service-connected veterans who are discharged to an outpatient basis.

Diabetic film kits were made available from the central office film library, for use in patient and professional personnel educational programs. These film kits were based on the new method of diabetic diet calculation developed and sponsored by the American Dietetic Association, the Diabetic Branch of the United States Public Health Service, and the American Diabetic Association.

Refresher courses for professional dietetic personnel aided considerably in providing the Veterans Administration with qualified dietitians, and kept dietitians informed on new developments in their field. Similar courses were conducted for nonprofessional personnel to develop and make better use of individual skills, as a means of maintaining a more efficient and economical dietetic service.

During the fiscal year, 84 dietetic interns were graduated, making a total of 456 who had completed internships in the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1952. Four courses have been conducted; a fifth course set up at the VA hospital in Houston, Tex., is expected to begin operation early in fiscal year 1953. An affiliation of 6 months for dietetic interns was initiated at the VA center, San Juan, P. R., under the auspices of the University of Puerto Rico. This internship was approved by the American Dietetic Association in June 1952.

Three institutes on dietetic service were conducted during the year, one for therapeutic and nutrition clinic dietitians, and two for administrative dietitians. As of June 30, 1952, a total of 262 dietitians had attended these professional institutes.

Dietetic field representatives made 165 visits to VA hospitals, centers, and regional offices during the fiscal year. Eight new hospitals were visited several weeks prior to opening for reception of patients, for the purpose of assisting the chief dietitian in activating a new dietetic service; and four hospitals were visited to assist with the planning of alteration projects in the dietetic service.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

As a part of the over-all VA medical program, the prosthetic and sensory aids service has the responsibility for furnishing, repairing, and replacing all types of prosthetic appliances and sensory aids, including artificial limbs, hearing aids, Braille writers, recording machines, orthopedic braces and shoes, and many other similar appliances, for those eligible disabled veterans who require such items. A broad program of research to improve the types of prosthetic appliances already in use and to develop new appliances has also been conducted.

The cost of new appliances and repairs bought from commercial suppliers and furnished to disabled veterans during fiscal year 1952 totaled approximately \$5,118,000, compared to a cost of \$4,939,000 for 1951, and \$5,570,000 for 1950. Although the 1951 cost was below that for 1950, the continually rising costs of labor and materials, plus a substantial increase in the numbers of veterans eligible for these appliances as a result of the Korean conflict and Public Law 791, Eighty-first Congress (Spanish-American War veterans), made it impossible to reduce the cost further for fiscal year 1952.

The VA Eastern Prosthetic Distribution Center in Washington, D. C., officially began full-scale operations in November 1951, and the VA Western Prosthetic Distribution Center, Denver, Colo, was officially established in January 1952. All VA beneficiaries residing in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as well as those United States veterans temporarily residing or traveling in foreign countries, are now furnished stump socks and hearing-aid batteries by these two distribution centers. This system of centralized distribution results in greatly improved service to disabled veterans requiring stump socks and hearing-aid batteries. Veterans are now able to obtain their supplies within a matter of a few days, instead of 6 to 8 weeks as was previously required. In addition, data already available indicate substantial monetary savings to the Veterans' Administration.

At the end of fiscal year 1952, VA field stations had established permanent uniform prosthetic records for approximately 150,000 disabled veterans requiring prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, or cosmetic restorations. The establishment of these records will greatly assist prescribing physicians by making pertinent information on each veteran available on one concise form. This not only saves the time of doctors, but also reduces waiting time for the veteran.

The VA Shoe Last Depository was established in the New York regional office in October 1951, to expedite the procurement of orthopedic shoes through central office contracts, and to control the quality of the finished product. An average saving of approximately \$17.50 per pair of orthopedic shoes is being realized, compared to the average cost of shoes procured by stations from local commercial sources. Since Veterans Administration procures about 9,000 pairs of orthopedic shoes annually, an annual monetary saving of approximately \$157,500 is indicated if the depository can be expanded to cover procurement of all orthopedic shoes.

Prosthetic service cards were provided during the fiscal year for beneficiaries with service-connected disabilities requiring the use of orthopedic braces or wheel chairs. By use of these cards, a seriously disabled veteran may obtain emergency repairs to his braces or wheel chair from any repair shop in the country without the necessity for obtaining prior authorization from the regional office. Since the card itself is sufficient evidence of eligibility, a veteran may obtain emergency replacement of a broken or worn-out appliance, if found medically necessary, from any VA field station in the country without having to wait while his eligibility is being established. These cards, similar to the prosthetic service cards already in existence for amputees and for deaf and blinded veterans, are not only a great convenience to the disabled veteran, but also save time and money for the Veterans' Administration in the reduction of administrative work.

Further improvements in the administrative operation of VA orthopedic shops were made during the fiscal year, and progress was made on the standardization of techniques for fabrication of appliances. At the end of the fiscal year, 30 of these shops were operating in VA hospitals and regional offices, producing high-quality orthopedic braces and surgical supports for those VA field stations which do not have an adequate or satisfactory commercial source of supply for these items. During the year, a

total of 29,238 new appliances and 13,980 repairs to appliances were completed in these 30 shops, at a total cost of \$552,864 for labor and materials.

Some improved fabrication techniques were adopted in VA plastic eye and restorations clinics during the year. Fifteen of these clinics were operating in VA hospitals and regional offices, producing plastic eyes, plastic cosmetic noses, ears, and other facial and body restorations, plastic ear inserts for hearing-aid users, and similar appliances. During the fiscal year, a total of 8,776 new items and 310 repairs to appliances were completed in these 15 clinics, at a total cost of \$82,967 for labor and materials.

Further improvements in artificial limbs, braces, and sensory aids were sought through research development, and testing in universities and industrial and Government laboratories throughout the country.

Eight new devices reached the commercial market during the year, including the Army Prosthetics Research Laboratory functional hand, with its skinlike cosmetic glove; the Northrop two-load hook which permits selection of delicate or secure gripping forces; the improved Northrop elbow and wrist flexion units; and a device for quickly interchanging the hand or hook at the wrist, which adds to arm functions. The University of California adjustable knee mechanism and alinement jig for above-knee artificial limbs simplified the task of obtaining accurate alinement between socket, knee, and foot.

The Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs of the National Research Council reported successful completion of a service test on the Stewart-Vickers hydraulic leg, conducted by New York University. While improved functions were appreciated by the test wearers, mechanical difficulties still required attention.

Retesting of certain hydraulic and mechanical legs by Catranis, Inc., at its own expense, clarified points for its voluminous final report. The University of Denver analyzed motions of the human knee joint. The Mauch socket duplicator, further improved, was used routinely at one laboratory. Work on the electrical arm was continued by International Business Machines Corp. and Alderson Research Laboratories, in close cooperation with the University of California, and new concepts of control systems were devised. Tests showed encouraging results, particularly for the very high above-elbow amputation.

More important than the improved devices, fitting methods, and harnesses was the continued encouragement of a philosophy of cooperation among all concerned in the prosthetics research program. Under a special upper-extremity program in Chicago, prosthetists, therapists, and surgeons, trained at the University of California, began systematic prescription and fitting of improved types of artificial arms, using new and improved harnessing techniques.

In addition to 19 evaluations of commercial prostheses and private inventions, major investigations using novel testing equipment were begun on brace joints, and on wool and synthetic stump socks in the Prosthetic Testing and Developing Laboratory, New York City. Materials and construction methods for the Navy below-knee soft socket were tested both clinically and physically.

Haverford College, completing encouraging tests of the Signal Corps obstacle and curb detector for the blind, recommended a 3-year program of research, development, and testing of improved models. This device, designed to be carried in the hand of a blind person, gives a warning signal when the blinded person nears an obstacle or a sidewalk curb. If it can be perfected, it may well replace the commonly used "seeing eye" dog and be of great benefit not only to blinded veterans but to other blinded persons as well.

Pharmacy

That portion of VA medical care encompassing the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medications, filling prescriptions, selecting and preserving drugs, and providing technical information on drugs and drug therapy to other members of the medical team was provided by 450 registered VA pharmacists in 230 VA pharmacies.

In order to insure uniformity in medication received from different manufacturers, purchase descriptions and basic specifications for more than 900 drug items purchased on a competitive bid basis were reviewed and revised. The new specifications will insure uniform, medically acceptable drug items for use in patient care. In order to insure the highest quality drug items, samples of all products purchased on a competitive bid basis were examined by a testing laboratory and by staff pharmacists to insure compliance with basic requirements. In addition, a protocol was developed for use by pharmacists designated to conduct inspections of all manufacturers requesting addition to the VA drug bidder's list. The protocol was established after visits to several large drug manufacturers during which members of the staff studied the manufacturing procedures, laboratory control facilities, and operations concerned with the manufacture and packaging of drug products.

More than 9,600 recommendations for new drug items were received from VA regional offices and hospitals. In order to provide therapeutically established drug items and at the same time prevent excessive duplication of the many similar items presently available under various trade names, all requests were carefully screened and 66 new drug items were standardized for routine procurement. Intensive studies were made on requests from field stations for approval to use 58 investigational drugs. In most instances these items were requested after all available therapeutic measures had been found to be ineffective. In order to utilize the latest advances of therapy and at the same time provide adequate protection to veteran-patients, these requests received careful evaluation. Close liaison with respect to this type of drug was maintained with the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and research personnel in the drug industry.

Approximately 750,000 prescriptions were filled by retail pharmacies participating in the VA home-town pharmacy program. Under contracts with pharmaceutical associations in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, retail pharmacies throughout the country filled prescriptions written for eligible veterans by fee-basis physicians and dentists. To insure operation of the over-all outpatient fee-basis program to the advantage of eligible veterans and the Government, visits were made to regional offices in several

States to study the combined program. During these studies, more than 15,000 prescriptions written by fee-basis physicians and dentists were reviewed.

The need for review and standardization of narcotic-handling procedures has been recognized for some time. Uniform dispensing and storage requirements have been instituted in all VA pharmacies. A committee of VA physicians, pharmacists, and nurses was formed during the fiscal year, charged with responsibility for developing policy and procedures for the over-all medical aspects of narcotics storage, dispensing, administration, and accounting. The work of the committee has been coordinated with applicable Federal regulations and is in final stages of completion.

Eleven pharmacists were used on a rotation basis to supplement the regular professional pharmacy staff in field stations operating with a minimum staff. These rotating pharmacists, stationed in several VA regional offices, completed 138 assignments during the fiscal year, ranging in periods from 1 week to several months.

Domiciliary Care

Domiciliary care is the provision of a home, with such incidental medical care as is needed, for eligible veterans suffering from a permanent disability who are incapacitated from earning a living and have no adequate means of support.

During the fiscal year, domiciliary care was provided in 14 domiciliary sections of hospital-domiciliary centers, and at 3 separate domiciliaries. On June 30, 1952, operating beds in VA domiciliaries totaled 17,807, compared with 17,576 beds on June 30, 1951. A new hospital-domiciliary center with an authorized capacity of 293 domiciliary beds was opened during the fiscal year at Bonham, Tex.

At the end of the fiscal year, 16,710 veterans were receiving domiciliary care, compared with 16,279 veterans a year earlier, an increase of 2.6 percent. World War II veterans, many of whom also had World War I service, comprised only 9.1 percent of the total receiving domiciliary care.

State soldiers' homes provided approximately 7,925 man-years of care to veterans eligible for VA domiciliary care or hospital treatment, an increase of 96 man-years over fiscal year 1951. For this care the States receive 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 is less.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Special Services activities, namely the programs of the Veterans Canteen Service, Recreation Service, Library Service, Chaplaincy Service, and Voluntary Service, which are part of the VA program for care and treatment of hospitalized and domiciled veterans were planned in coordination with the Department of Medicine and Surgery and conducted for patients and members whose participation in these programs had been cleared or prescribed by appropriate medical authorities.

The activation of several new hospitals during fiscal year 1952, as well as the loss to the Armed Forces and other defense establishments of key

personnel at existing stations, necessitated a centralized program of staff development and training of newly appointed and replacement personnel in key positions. Checklists or evaluation guides and other training materials were developed. In addition to the continuing program of supervisory visits to field stations by central office personnel, training seminars and conferences for field personnel were conducted to the extent that travel funds permitted.

As a further means of stimulating initiative and attaining greater efficiency, Special Services employees, at central office and field stations, were encouraged to participate more actively in the incentives awards programs. The subject was discussed with supervisory personnel in staff conferences and training seminars. Many suggestions for improved procedures or techniques were received from the field and a substantial number were found worthy of approval and adoption.

Veterans Canteen Service

The Veterans Canteen Service was operating 157 canteens on June 30, 1952. Canteens were opened in eight new hospitals, and five canteens were closed. An extensive remodeling program was undertaken during the year. New equipment was installed in a number of canteens.

A wider variety of merchandise and service, essential to the comfort and well-being of hospitalized veterans and domiciliary members, was made available at reasonable prices. The ward visitation program for neuropsychiatric patients was further expanded during the year to enable a greater number of patients to make their own personal selection of merchandise. Service to nonambulant patients through mobile ward carts and volunteer workers was increased.

During the year the Service paid all of its operating and administrative expenses from current revenues, and returned funds in the amount of \$472,-985 to the Treasurer of the United States. Funds in excess of the needs of the Service totaling \$2,137,985 have now been returned to the Treasurer of the United States which has reduced the balance of the original appropriations for working capital from \$4,965,000 to \$2,827,015.

Improvements and economies were effected in reporting and accounting through further adaptation of machine accounting, and the canteen supervisory program was intensified so as to provide better control.

Recreation Service

The Recreation Service continued to provide a professionally executed and medically approved program of selected activities in all VA hospitals and domiciliaries. These activities were designed to accomplish the two primary aims, (1) to assist the doctor in getting his patients well and, (2) to make life as satisfying and meaningful as possible for those patients who must remain in the hospital for long periods. During the year the Recreation Service concentrated its training efforts on seminars and workshops for hospital technical recreation leaders rather than for supervisors. While these training courses were necessarily limited to personnel from a rather concentrated geographical area, complete reports of the proceedings were prepared and forwarded to all stations for use in individual hospital in-service training.

Adapted sports activities were selected and adapted in form, duration, and intensity to meet the needs, interests, and capabilities of patients. All participation on the part of patients was on medical prescription or clearance. Adapted sports programs were predominantly in NP hospitals and in GM&S hospitals with sizeable neuropsychiatric patient populations.

The Third Training Course in Adapted Sports for Psychiatric Patients was conducted at VA center, Los Angeles, for 17 adapted sports personnel from 8 hospitals from the San Francisco, St. Paul, and St. Louis areas. As in the first two such courses, the purpose of this course was to improve the effectiveness of the adapted sports programs at the hospital level by identifying the problems of field station personnel, analyzing those problems, and developing solutions to the problems where possible.

Minimum hospital requirements and specifications for adapted sports space and facilities were developed. Several new games and sports equipment were tested and recommended to the field. Personnel qualifications for adapted sports personnel were refined.

Negotiations were continued for the increased development of hospital fishing areas through the cooperation of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Fifty-four bowling teams, the largest entry to date, represented 41 VA stations in the Sixth Annual VA Telegraphic Bowling Team Championships. Team competition was conducted by mail for ambulatory, wheelchair, and blind patients. Appropriate awards to the winning teams were presented by the Bowlers Victory Legion.

Recreation motion-picture films were exhibited in 156 hospitals and domiciliaries. In 121 hospitals having 35-mm. facilities and equipment, 35-mm. features, short subjects, and newsreels were shown in theaters for the benefit of ambulatory patients. Varying combinations of 16-mm. features, newsreels, short subjects, and sports reels, were shown to bed patients at 155 stations. In 35 of these stations, where no 35-mm. equipment was available, the 16-mm. films were shown to ambulatory patients. Regular schedules of weekly bookings were maintained for both of these programs with special films scheduled for holiday showings throughout the year. At the request of the medical staff, 30 hospitals received additional 16-mm. short-subject programs for the use of patients who were too ill to view longer films and for groups awaiting medical treatment.

To enable a larger number of bed patients in single rooms and small wards to enjoy movies, particularly during daylight hours, rear-continuous projectors were developed and distributed to 100 hospitals where the need for this equipment had been indicated. To render further service to immobilized patients, a second 16-mm. newsreel was made available through a revision of existing circuits at no significant additional cost to the Government.

The criteria for the selection of pictures to be shown to patients in VA hospitals were revised to meet the standards of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The revision of the criteria was accomplished by central office medical and recreation personnel. Further operating refinements included the elimination of some manual operations by the use of punched

cards and the encouragement of employees' suggestions regarding the adaptation of equipment to provide improved service.

Patient participation in the music program in VA hospitals and domiciliaries during fiscal year 1952 considerably exceeded participation in such programs by patients during the preceding year. With the addition of music technicians at 10 hospitals and with increased interest in the music program on the part of members of the medical staff, the program developed along commensurate lines. During the year, at least one of every five patients hospitalized or domiciled in a VA hospital activity participated in one of the many phases of the music program; this figure does not include those patients who attended passive music activities such as concerts or music listening programs. Patients and members actively participated in such instrumental programs as standard bands, dance bands, drum and bugle corps, orchestras, instrumental combinations, and ensembles. Vocal activities included community and ward sings, choirs, glee clubs, quartets, etc. Beside music listening and appreciation programs, patients participated in such related activities as creative music, concerts, and other music presentations.

Upon direct referral to the music departments by medical members in many hospitals, regressed patients participated in rhythm bands and other activity music programs; music was used with electric and insulin shock treatment, hydrotherapy treatment, and with treatment programs in the dental clinic. There was an increased use of music with certain classes of tuberculous patients.

There was a decided increase in the use of music with religious services; before and after motion-picture showings; with adapted sports activities; for special programs over the radio and on tape recordings; with hospital entertainment shows; with the library, canteen, and dining rooms; with social and game activities; on the receiving wards; and with occupational therapy and corrective therapy treatment.

In order to aid personnel in charge of music at the hospitals, central office published a series of information bulletins concerned with proposed music activities for psychiatric patients, tuberculous patients, and general medical and surgical patients. In addition, these materials were found to be of use in private, State, and Federal hospitals.

Participation on the part of music groups in performances for hospitalized patients far exceeded that of the prior year. Service bands from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and the top-ranking artists as arranged for by the Artists Veterans Hospital Programs, Musicians Fund, Inc., New York City, continued to present concerts at VA hospitals and domiciliaries. Representatives from national music organizations including the Music Educators National Conference, the National Federation of Music Clubs, Sigma Alpha Iota, and service organizations, as well as many local groups, assisted in the conduct of music activities at VA installations. The number of concerts made available through the cooperation of the Music Performance Trust Fund exceeded 2,000 performances during the fiscal year and involved over 8,000 musicians.

The participation on the part of patients in National Music Week, which is held regularly during the first week in May of each year, was far greater than in the preceding year.

As in preceding years, patient participation in entertainment and radio activities continued to receive primary emphasis in hospitals and domiciliaries. For example, about 2,000 more monthly patient participations were reported in the entertainment program during the closing months of the fiscal year than during the first few months.

An important factor in the development of the hospital theater and general entertainment program was the continued cooperation of the American Educational Theatre Association through participation in programs at nearly 50 VA installations. Some universities, in accordance with the recommendation of the American Educational Theatre Association Advisory Council, were giving students field credits toward graduation for their hospital activities. The increased emphasis on patient participation, plus the valuable contribution made by volunteer and service organizations, resulted in more than 27,000 stage and ward performances being given during the fiscal year.

There was a marked increase in the number of patients participating in the hospital radio program. During the fiscal year the number of monthly patient participations in the radio program grew from approximately 8,000 to more than 13,000. For the year, about 125,000 active patient participations resulted in nearly 45,000 hours of hospital-originated radio programs. The increase in the number of live programs produced a better balance between live programs and the completely transcribed programs which heretofore had made up the bulk of the hospital program. Hospital listening surveys, conducted from time to time, proved that nearly 75 percent of the patient listeners preferred programs originating within the hospital.

In its second year of operation the Tape Recording Network, which originally included 53 hospitals and domiciliaries, was expanded to include a total of 84 hospitals and domiciliaries. In order to expedite the circulation of a greater number of hospital-originated programs, it became necessary to eliminate the one large network in favor of eight separate circuits. A method was also devised whereby outstanding programs, particularly those featuring celebrities of stage, screen, radio, television, and the world of sports, could be duplicated so that each of the eight networks would receive the shows at the same time.

Seventy-nine VA installations are now equipped with multichannel radio systems capable of broadcasting a minimum of three programs simultaneously to the patient's bedside.

There was an increase in the number of television receivers being used at hospitals and domiciliaries. At the close of the fiscal year there were 949 Government-owned television receivers in 90 installations.

In the group recreation program, emphasis was placed on patient participation and the resocialization influence inherent in such participation. The diversified program included dances and other social activities; carnivals and fairs; ward parties; hobby clubs of all types; creative writing; tours and outings; and the editing and publishing of hospital newspapers.

During the fiscal year the roster of patient newspapers grew from approximately 100 to 125. Increased attention was given to the development of patient-written articles, features, and hospital news items. The patients also participated as artists and assisted in the reproduction, assembly, and distribution of the newspapers.

The professional recreation staff members at each hospital emphasized constructive supervision and guidance of the volunteer assistants aiding in the group recreation program. In-service training sessions were held in various hospitals, encouraging the volunteers to bring new ideas to the patient social activities program. Several national groups assisted in specific activities. These included the Hospitalized Veterans Writing Project, Stamps for the Wounded, the National Cartoonists Society, Theta Sigma Phi, and others.

The first seminar for arts and crafts technicians was held during the fiscal year. The arts and crafts leaders from all domiciliaries having a program in operation assembled at VA domiciliary, Clinton, Iowa, for a 3-day training session.

Library Service

One of the phases of VA Library Service which needed strengthening was that service furnished at regional offices. Efforts were made during the past year to improve the quality of library service and to better organize library materials at regional offices. The majority of regional offices are not large enough to justify full-time professional librarians. Hence, they are generally manned by personnel who supervise the library as an additional duty. Through arrangements with the Chief Medical Director, the Assistant Administrator for Special Services encouraged the regional offices to call upon nearby librarians of VA hospitals and domiciliaries to assist in developing the regional office libraries.

Library Service received outstanding assistance and cooperation from several VA services in projects and procedures which resulted in improved service to patients. In an effort to reduce the number of repetitive actions by station librarians, this office furnished, through the assistance of Publications Service, Contact and Administrative Services, three sets of pre-printed shelf labels for books and journals in the station medical libraries. The same office also assisted in the publication and distribution of a quantity of preaddressed envelopes which station librarians used in forwarding requests and receipts for books. Further assistance was received in the preparation, publication, and distribution of two sets of four library posters designed to assist librarians in promotion of better public relations for their libraries.

Included in the changes made by Library Service during the year were new procedures for ordering periodicals, the procurement of library shelving and book trucks, and a new policy governing the cataloging of gift books.

In collaboration with the Central Board of United States Civil Service Examiners, VA Pamphlet 5-14, "The Librarian in the Veterans Administration," was prepared and issued to all VA personnel officers and chief librarians. In addition, the publication was sent to national library associations and to the major schools of library science. The pamphlet was

designed to furnish prospective librarians with specific information concerning VA Library Service and how to become a VA librarian.

A meeting of the VA Library Service Advisory Committee was held during September 1951. This committee, composed of five eminent librarians, made a critical evaluation of the total VA library program with special emphasis in the areas of acquisitioning, cataloging, and binding.

The Book Review and Readers' Advisory Division reviewed 1,046 books and selected 175 titles for the VA Book Club. The cost of the VA Book Club selections was 29 percent of the total amount spent for books for general libraries.

The Technical Processes Division utilized sheet lists in a catalog form as the basis of a new periodical ordering procedure. The new procedure was more economical and permitted better control than the previous method of periodical ordering. Purchasing of books and the preparation and issuance of catalog card and book pocket sets continued. An improved work order for catalog cards utilizing punched cards greatly expedited the flow of catalog cards and proved to be more economical and efficient.

Special conferences of VA librarians were held during the annual meetings conducted by national library associations. Training conferences were also held at selected field stations and at central office.

For the fourth consecutive time, Library Service was asked by the Inter-Agency Institute for Hospital Managers to provide a highly selective collection of books and other materials to serve as required and supplemental reading for the use of the personnel in attendance. An up-to-date bibliography on Hospital Administration and Management was published and distributed to members of the institute.

Chaplaincy Service

No marked increase or turn-over in personnel occurred in fiscal year 1952. In a great measure this was due to the fact that clergymen interested in institutional ministry have found that the VA offered opportunity for this type of career and, once appointed, have desired to continue in the Service. Particular emphasis was consistently placed on appointing Protestant chaplains from the Protestant denomination most closely representing the majority denominational affiliation of patients.

The success of training conferences conducted in fiscal year 1951 prompted the scheduling of three similar conferences in 1952 for 130 full-time chaplains. Emphasis at these conferences was on individual participation by the chaplains. They provided opportunity for intensive consideration of special subjects and increased appreciably the effectiveness of the chaplains' ministry.

In addition, 75 chaplains participated in four 1-day conferences under the leadership of a central office representative. These meetings provided opportunity for discussing problems of mutual interest, exchange of ideas, and critical study of VA Manual M6-3, "The Chaplain's Manual." No travel expense for the participants was involved and only one central office supervisor attended. In all conferences the motif was the "professional and personal ministry" of the chaplain. This type of conference,

in which central office and field personnel participated, had the advantage of providing both training and supervisory features.

Central office supervisors also visited individual stations to observe the religious program, to inspect the facilities, and to counsel and advise with chaplains and other hospital personnel in matters affecting the maintenance of an adequate religious program.

Through publication in the Special Services information bulletin, the most valuable of the conference papers on "Ward Services," "Ministry to the Critically Ill," "Small Group Activities," and other special topics gave wider distribution to the techniques for effective ministry discussed at the training conferences.

The Chaplaincy Service is an integral part of the hospital program at VA hospitals. This was evidenced by increased referrals from doctors to chaplains, the publication of joint papers on patient care, and the insistence on the part of hospital administrators for adequate staffing of the chaplaincy sections to serve the religious needs of the patients and personnel.

Voluntary Service

The sixth year of operation of the VA Voluntary Service (VAVS) plan for the coordination and integration of volunteer services into appropriate phases of the VA field stations' care and treatment program for veteran-patients was marked by significant achievements and qualitative progress in all major phases of the program.

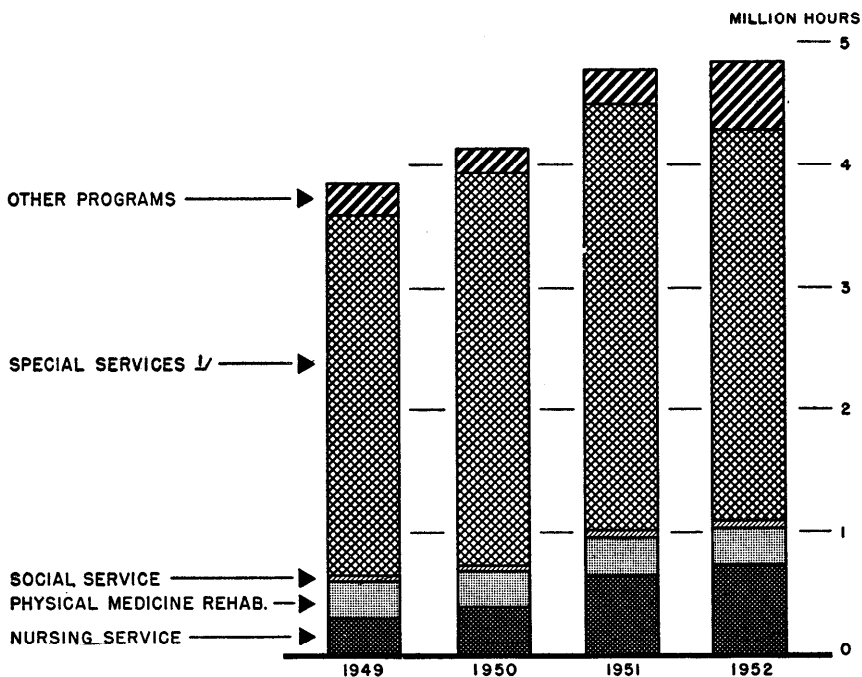
A National Recognition Ceremony was held in Washington, D. C., for the Nation's veterans', welfare, and service organizations serving as member agencies of the VAVS National Advisory Committee as the focal part of Nation-wide ceremonies honoring the volunteer workers in 160 Veterans Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and regional offices. The participation of the President of the United States in this ceremony gave significant recognition to the importance of volunteer community participation in the care and treatment programs for veteran-patients and to the honored position on the hospital team that has been achieved by the volunteer worker.

A film entitled "Within the Town" was produced for the purpose of interpreting the VAVS plan and to show how it functions at station level. The premiere showing of this film was held in conjunction with the National VAVS Recognition Ceremony and simultaneously in all but a few of the 160 VA field stations participating in the Voluntary Service program.

A significant development in the program occurred through the extension of the Voluntary Service Program to the Medical Divisions of VA regional offices to meet their needs for supplementary assistance in providing the best in care and treatment for veteran-patients.

A private philanthropic foundation recognized VAVS as a medium for making effective use of its funds to assist disabled veterans. Plans were developed in coordination with Social Service to establish private programs at a representative group of VA field stations to study procedures for utilization of the funds to accomplish effectively the purpose of the fund.

**UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE HOURS RENDERED BY VOLUNTEER WORKERS IN
HOSPITAL, DOMICILIARY, AND REGIONAL OFFICE PROGRAMS
DURING FISCAL YEAR**



^{1/}CONSISTS OF CANTEEN, CHAPLAINCY, LIBRARY,
AND RECREATION PROGRAMS.

Considerable progress was made in the development of the project "Planning for the Patient Following Discharge" by community participation through the VAVS station advisory committees as a result of the work of a subcommittee of the VAVS National Advisory Committee. Many organizations have indicated interest in actively supporting this project when the pilot study results and guidelines are released.

Development of the VAVS program at the field stations centered around qualitative refinement in service and operations. Some of the quantitative factors which reflected a measure of the progress accomplished in the program during the year were the following:

- (1) Increase in the number of organizations participating in the program.
- (2) Increase in the number of volunteers working on regularly scheduled assignments.
- (3) Increase in the number of volunteer hours.
- (4) Increase in the number of station programs utilizing volunteers.

More interest, understanding, and support of the program were evident on the part of both VA personnel and members of participating organizations at all levels. Much of this was due to the continuing education and

orientation of staff personnel and volunteers; to the establishment of station VA staff advisory committees to assist with the planning and operation of the program; to the appointment by various organizations of area representatives to assist in planning and coordinating their Voluntary Service activity; to a better flow of information within organization channels from national level to area, State, and regional levels; to objective and constructive semi-annual VAVS national committee meetings; and to considerable participation of staff personnel in national conventions and meetings.

Growth of the program caused managers at some stations to establish the position of Director of Volunteer Activities.

The organization of central office Voluntary Service was revised to provide an organizational structure designed to facilitate the increased workload and to expand service to the field stations and to the organizations participating in the program.

The success of the VAVS plan has been manifest by receipt of the many inquiries for information relative to its organization and operation. A number of State, private, and other Federal hospitals have requested the advice of the VA in the initiation and expansion of voluntary service programs similar in pattern to the VAVS plan.

CLAIMS

The function of the claims program is basically that of adjudicating claims filed by living veterans for compensation, pension, automobiles, specially adapted housing, dental and medical treatment, and claims filed by the 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 for evaluating the degree of disabilities; developing and certifying appeals; furnishing technical advice on proposed legislation; and the consideration and resolution of all cases involving overpayment of benefits or the forfeiture of a veteran's rights under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration. This program is administered through central office and 75 field stations.

Five laws enacted by the Eighty-second Congress particularly affected the operations of the claims program during fiscal year 1952. Public Law 108 liberalized the service pension laws relating to Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents. Public Law 149 amended the rates of disability pension payable under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), to provide a new rate of pension of \$120 monthly when an otherwise eligible person becomes so helpless or blind as to need the aid and attendance of another person. Public Law 174 amended the Veterans Regulations to provide that multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Public Law 187 authorized payments by the Veterans Administration not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. This was the first law enacted with continuing authority for providing automobiles or

other conveyances to disabled veterans. Previously, such payments by the Veterans Administration were made under authority of the provisions of the agency's appropriation act for the fiscal year. Public Law 239 provided that for the purposes of hospital and medical treatment under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration, veterans of World War II developing an active psychosis within 2 years from the date of separation from active service in such war shall be deemed to have incurred such disability in service. In addition to absorbing the considerable additional work represented by these enactments, it was necessary to promulgate and issue instructions and regulations for the correct and proper adjudication of cases to which these laws applied.

Paramount in the adjudicating of claims are the equitable treatment and consideration of all claims and their expeditious handling to the fullest extent commensurate with complete consideration. To this end, field supervision by central office continued to be emphasized. The tenor of field supervision was guided by recent experience and indications of the workload and types of work that could be expected to result from veterans of service prior to the enactment of Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress; and the initial impact of cases of veterans whose entitlement was covered by Public Law 28. Studies were made of claims activities to determine whether or not, in view of known or anticipated contingencies, the existing organization and procedures would allow for the accomplishment of the objective of the claims program in the most efficient and economical fashion.

Provisions were made to insure the adjudication of claims of veterans of the currently expanded Armed Forces with the least possible delay. In this connection arrangements have been made, and close liaison is being maintained, with the service departments in order that service and medical records of veterans injured in combat in Korea or otherwise discharged for disability will be promptly furnished to the Veterans Administration. Anticipating the surge of new claims that will likely result from the currently expanded Armed Forces, provisions have also been started for preventing the recurrence of the relaxation in the standards of rating quality and performance which followed the rapid demobilization after World War II.

Continued emphasis was placed on the elimination of unnecessarily scheduled physical reexamination of veterans being paid compensation or pension. By close supervision and the requirement of strict adherence to revised regulations, the number of scheduled reexaminations of World War II veterans was reduced from approximately 1,122,000 to about 820,000 in fiscal year 1951. The number of scheduled reexaminations was further reduced in fiscal year 1952 to approximately 436,000. The continued emphasis on the elimination of these types of reconsiderations not only increased the already demonstrated savings in cost of examinations, but has to date enabled the rating boards to meet the needs of a demanding workload with progressively fewer personnel.

To further facilitate the rating of cases and to prevent delays resulting from having to obtain additional medical evidence on veterans recently examined for rating purposes, a program was instituted in fiscal year 1952

calling for the frequent and regular visits by adjudication officers in regional offices to VA hospitals in the regional office area; during the course of these visits the preparation and nature of complete and correct reports of physical examinations for rating purposes would be discussed with the examining doctors. To the extent that reexaminations are prevented, this policy should materially expedite the completion of ratings and minimize inconveniences to the veterans concerned.

In an effort to remain abreast of the changing composition of work involved in the operation of the claims program, additional areas of work measurement were initiated. These studies of work measurement factors are a constant necessity in order to have current and adequate guides for staffing purposes, the determination of personnel needs, the evaluation of operation efficiency, and for annual budget justifications.

Further efforts were expended in fiscal year 1952 toward minimizing the lapsed 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. In addition to general improvement of methods and operations, this represented an extension of the previous efforts to decentralize death cases to the district offices as rapidly as possible in order that workload on these cases remains equalized between offices and that unwarranted backlogs are prevented.

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. The results of these efforts have been demonstrated in material savings in administrative cost.

Compensation and Pension—Veterans

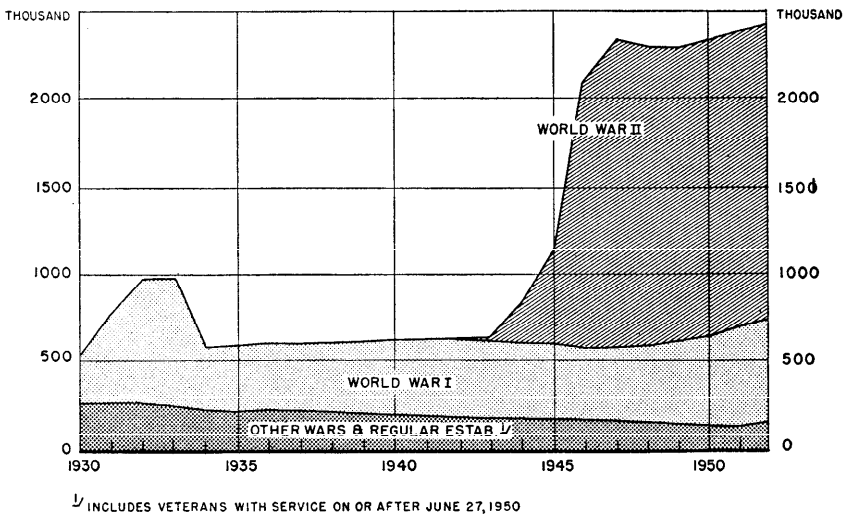
The number of veterans in receipt of compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1952, increased 1.9 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year, and expenditures for these benefits during the fiscal year 1952 increased 2.2 percent from the prior fiscal year. World War I and World War II veterans placed on the pension roll for disabilities not the result of service, and veterans having service on or after June 27, 1950, placed on the roll under the provisions of Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, account for the major part of this increase.

The number of veterans on the compensation roll for disabilities incurred in or resulting from service increased during the fiscal year for the first time since 1947. While the number of service-connected disabled veterans for World War II and World War I has decreased, the number of service-connected disabled veterans having Regular Establishment service and service on or after June 27, 1950, has increased at a greater rate.

There were six public laws enacted by the Eighty-second Congress during this fiscal year which liberalized compensation or pension benefits to veterans or increased the monthly rates of compensation or pension payable to veterans.

Public Law 108, Eighty-second Congress, liberalized the delimiting dates of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion, the computation of the period of service, and the type of discharge required for entitlement to pension under the service pension laws. This law also

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS END OF FISCAL YEAR



provided for minimum monthly rates of pension to these veterans and also provided a minimum monthly rate payable where the veteran required the aid and attendance of another person, effective October 1, 1951.

Public Law 149, Eighty-second Congress, authorized a monthly rate of pension effective October 1, 1951, to veterans paid under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), for non-service-connected disabilities where the veteran required the aid and attendance of another person.

Public Law 174, Eighty-second Congress, provides that multiple sclerosis developing to a 10 per centum or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected.

Public Law 356, Eighty-second Congress, provides increases in the monthly rates of compensation payable to service-connected disabled veterans and in the monthly rates of pension payable to non-service-connected veterans. However, these increased monthly rates are not effective until July 1, 1952.

Public Law 357, Eighty-second Congress, provides for an increase in the annual income limitations governing payments of pension to certain non-service-connected disabled veterans.

Public Law 427, Eighty-second Congress, liberalized laws in effect with respect to specific service-incurred disabilities and also authorized increases in the monthly rates of compensation payable to these disabled veterans, to become effective August 1, 1952.

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, 1952, and June 30, 1951, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1952 and 1951.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1952	Fiscal year 1951	Percent of increase or decrease
TOTAL	2,416,288	2,371,651	+1.0	\$1,564,752,108	\$1,530,984,066	+2.2
World War II.....	1,669,064	1,666,689	+1	959,722,506	958,214,862	+2
Service-connected.....	1,632,963	1,636,731	-2	932,879,976	935,753,061	-3
Non-service-connected.....	36,101	29,958	+20.5	26,842,530	22,461,801	+19.5
World War I.....	592,060	560,367	+5.7	464,847,144	434,777,775	+6.9
Service-connected ¹	270,963	282,082	-3.9	222,246,189	228,550,645	-2.8
Non-service-connected.....	321,097	278,285	+15.4	242,600,955	206,227,130	+17.6
Regular Establishment ¹	60,308	58,748	+2.7	37,727,129	36,718,260	+2.7
Public Law 28, 82d Congress.....	15,427	219	-----	7,534,334	12,590	-----
Service-connected.....	15,263	213	-----	7,467,915	12,490	-----
Non-service-connected.....	164	6	-----	66,419	100	-----
Spanish-American War.....	79,110	85,246	-7.2	94,518,871	100,750,070	-6.2
Service-connected ¹	545	573	-4.9			
Non-service-connected.....	78,565	84,673	-7.2			
Indian wars.....	316	376	-16.0	396,388	496,334	-20.1
Civil War.....	3	6	-60.0	5,736	14,175	-59.5

¹ Includes special act cases.

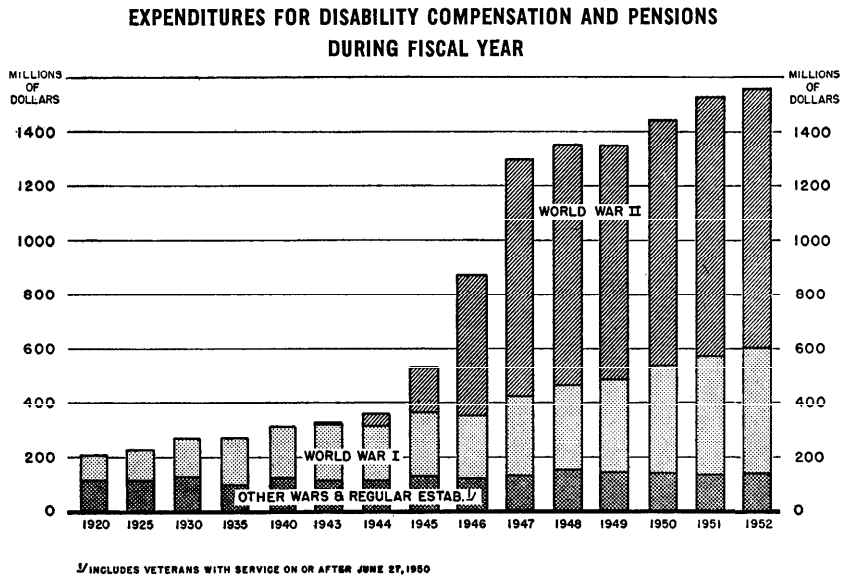
Additional compensation is payable to veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled from disabilities incurred in or aggravated by service, for a wife, child (but not more than three children), and dependent parent or parents.

The total number of veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled, who were receiving additional compensation for dependents on June 30, 1952, has increased 2.1 percent, while the number of dependents has increased 5.6 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, 1952	June 30, 1951	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1952		
				June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	Percent of increase or decrease	Wives	Children	Parents
TOTAL	281,328	275,546	+2.1	596,589	566,901	+5.6	251,365	312,364	34,240
World War II.....	215,147	210,382	+2.3	496,869	465,074	+6.8	190,571	276,507	29,791
World War I.....	53,259	54,409	-2.1	76,523	80,656	-5.1	50,622	23,632	2,269
Regular Establishment.....	10,893	10,398	+4.8	21,809	20,760	+5.1	9,063	10,896	1,850
Public Law 28, 82d Congress.....	1,705	29	-----	3,033	50	-----	1,407	1,296	330
Spanish-American War.....	324	328	-1.2	355	361	-1.7	322	33	-----

Public Law 149, Eighty-second Congress, established a \$120 monthly rate of pension for veterans eligible for pension under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), who are or become, on account of age or physical or

mental disabilities, helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person. Other monthly pension rates payable to veterans eligible for pension under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), are \$60 for permanent total disability, or \$72 where the eligible veteran has been rated permanent and total and in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years. Effective July 1, 1952, the monthly pension rates of \$60, \$72, and \$120 are payable at \$63, \$75, and \$129, respectively, as authorized under the provisions of Public Law 356, Eighty-second Congress.



The following summary shows the number of World War I, World War II, and Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress, veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities as of June 30, 1952, at the rates in effect on that date.

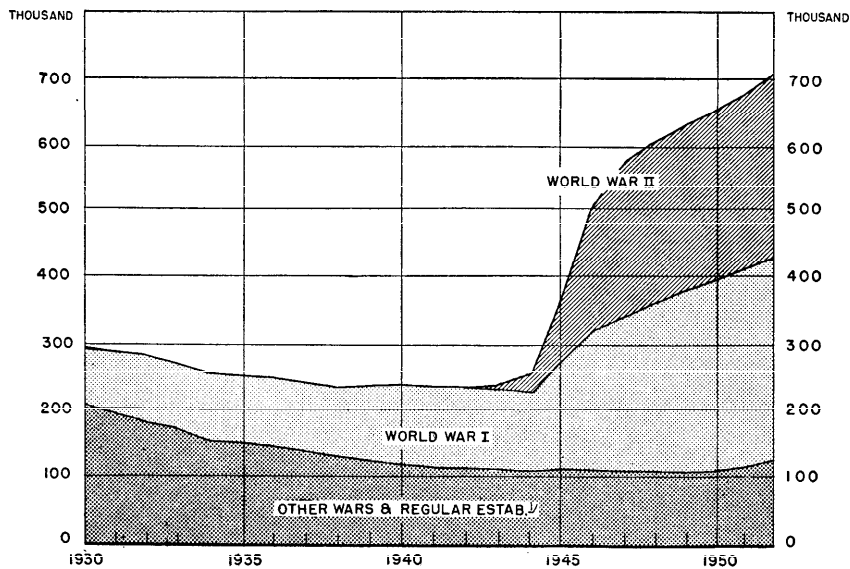
Service	Total	Monthly rate of pension		
		\$60	\$72	\$120
World War I.....	321, 097	231, 124	80, 358	9, 615
World War II.....	36, 101	33, 789	159	2, 153
Public Law 28, 82d Congress.....	164	155	.....	9

Compensation and Pension—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, 1952, show an increase from the end of the prior fiscal year of 3.5 percent in the number of deceased veterans and 2.9 percent

in the number of dependents. Expenditures during this fiscal year for these benefits increased 7.4 percent from the prior fiscal year. These increases are due primarily to the number of deceased veterans having service on or after June 27, 1950, whose dependents have been placed on the compensation or pension roll under the provisions of Public Law 28, Eighty-second Congress.

**DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH BENEFITS
COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS
END OF FISCAL YEAR**



✓ INCLUDES VETERANS WITH SERVICE ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950

There were four public laws enacted by the Eighty-second Congress during this fiscal year liberalizing death compensation or pension benefits or increasing the monthly rates of death compensation or pension benefits.

Public Law 108, Eighty-second Congress, liberalized the delimiting dates of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion, the computation of the period of service, and the type of discharge of these veterans required for entitlement to death pension under the service pension laws.

Public Law 174, Eighty-second Congress, provided that multiple sclerosis developing to a 10 per centum or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. The dependents of veterans entitled to compensation under the provisions of this law may be entitled to death compensation or pension benefits by virtue of this law.

Public Law 356, Eighty-second Congress, provides for increases in the monthly rates of death compensation to children and to widows with children, as well as increases in the monthly rates of pension to dependents

where the death of the veteran was not incurred in or resulted from service.

Public Law 357, Eighty-second Congress, liberalizes the annual income limitations governing the payment of non-service-connected death pensions paid to dependents of deceased veterans under Public No. 484, Seventy-third Congress.

The following summary shows, as of June 30, 1952, and June 30, 1951, 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 veterans. There is also shown a classification of the dependents as of June 30, 1952.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Deceased veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1952		
				June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	Percent of increase or decrease	Widows	Children	Parents
TOTAL.....	706,830	682,601	+3.5	1,041,968	1,012,297	+2.9	428,629	304,047	309,292
World War II.....	276,571	270,146	+2.4	477,892	465,747	+2.6	71,280	154,246	252,366
Service-connected.....	259,831	255,291	+1.4	440,359	434,794	+1.3	60,703	127,320	252,366
Non-service-connected.....	16,740	13,855	+20.8	37,503	30,953	+21.2	10,577	26,926	-----
World War I.....	306,164	296,698	+3.2	413,999	412,562	+1.3	254,064	129,102	30,833
Service-connected.....	61,416	63,633	-3.5	70,173	73,547	-4.6	32,888	6,452	30,833
Non-service-connected.....	244,748	233,065	+5.0	343,826	339,015	+1.4	221,176	122,650	-----
Regular Establishment ¹	18,888	22,622	-16.5	30,107	37,234	-19.1	8,830	8,987	12,290
Public Law 28, 82d Cong... Service-connected.....	13,301	769	-----	25,308	1,450	-----	4,873	6,668	13,767
Non-service-connected.....	13,297	764	-----	25,300	1,443	-----	4,869	6,664	13,767
	4	5	-----	8	7	-----	4	4	-----
Spanish-American War.....	81,436	80,448	+1.2	84,115	83,302	+1.0	80,296	3,783	36
Service-connected ¹	1,300	1,282	+1.4	1,338	1,330	+1.6	1,235	67	36
Non-service-connected.....	80,136	79,166	+1.2	82,777	81,972	+1.0	79,061	3,716	-----
Indian wars.....	1,553	1,636	-5.1	1,558	1,640	-5.0	1,533	25	-----
Civil War.....	8,898	10,260	-13.3	8,970	10,340	-13.3	7,735	1,235	-----
Mexican War.....	19	22	-13.6	19	22	-13.6	18	1	-----

¹ Includes special acts.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1952 for compensation and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were 7.4 percent greater than during the 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, 1952, and June 30, 1951, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during fiscal years 1952 and 1951:

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1952	Fiscal year 1951	Percent of increase or decrease
TOTAL.....	706,830	682,601	+3.5	\$537,827,382	\$500,995,286	+7.4
World War II.....	276,571	270,146	+2.4	268,840,173	244,563,252	+9.9
Service-connected.....	259,831	256,291	+1.4	259,746,054	236,810,732	+9.7
Non-service-connected.....	16,740	13,855	+20.8	9,094,119	7,752,520	+17.3
World War I.....	306,164	296,698	+3.2	182,971,949	180,336,236	+1.5
Service-connected.....	61,416	63,633	-3.5	52,784,785	55,138,593	-4.3
Non-service-connected.....	244,748	233,065	+5.0	130,187,164	125,197,643	+4.0
Regular Establishment ¹	18,888	22,622	-16.5	16,920,208	19,021,259	-11.0
Public Law 28, 82d Congress.....	13,301	769		13,303,078	304,280	
Service-connected.....	13,297	764		13,301,566	304,280	
Non-service-connected.....	4	5		1,512		
Spanish-American War.....	81,436	80,448	+1.2	49,769,824	48,873,917	+1.8
Service-connected ¹	1,300	1,282	+1.4			
Non-service-connected.....	80,136	79,166	+1.2			
Indian wars.....	1,553	1,636	-5.1	883,805	968,015	-8.7
Civil War.....	8,898	10,260	-13.3	5,127,298	6,915,786	-25.9
Mexican War.....	19	22	-13.6	11,047	12,541	-11.9

¹ Includes special act cases.

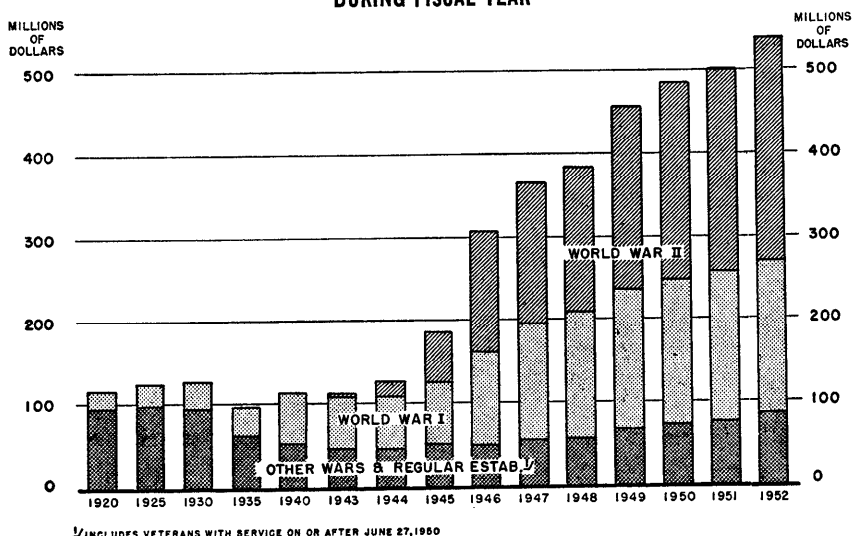
Further data on compensation and pension benefits, as of June 30, 1952, as well as for prior fiscal years, for veterans of each war, the Regular Establishment, and Public Law 28 cases, will also be found in the statistical tables.

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

On June 30, 1952, there were 1,705 emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay, as compared with 1,921 at the end of the prior fiscal year, a decrease of 11 per cent. Of those receiving retirement pay, 1,698 were emergency officers receiving retirement pay authorized by Public No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and Public No. 743, Seventy-sixth Congress, and 7 were provisional, probationary, or temporary officers receiving retirement pay authorized by Public No. 746, Seventy-sixth Congress. Under Public No. 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. The decrease in the number on the roll at the end of fiscal year 1952 is due primarily to termination of retirement pay by the Veterans Administration because the retired officers elected to receive retirement pay from the service department under Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress, and to deaths of retired officers.

Full retirement payments were being paid to 1,703 officers, and partial payments to 2 officers, at the end of fiscal year 1952. An analysis of the partial-payment cases shows that the retirement benefit paid by the Vet-

EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR



erans Administration was reduced because two former warrant officers were receiving retirement pay as enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The average monthly value of full retirement pay was \$170.99 at the end of fiscal year 1952, as compared with \$165.29 at the end of the prior fiscal year. This increase in the average monthly payment is primarily due to the enactment of Public Law 346, Eighty-second Congress, which provided for an increase, effective May 1, 1952, in certain pay and allowances for members of the uniformed services, and which also provided for an increase of 4 percent in the retirement pay to these officers.

The amount expended for retirement during fiscal year 1952 was \$3,390,835, as compared with \$4,052,616 during the prior fiscal year, a decrease of 16 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 amounting to \$42,564,300 were authorized as of June 30, 1952, to the beneficiaries of 6,027 deceased veterans. Funds for the payment of this benefit first were appropriated during this fiscal year

by Public Law 169, Eighty-second Congress, and to June 30, 1952, payments amounting to \$6,656,568 have been made.

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 was 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 provided that no veteran would be given an automobile or other conveyance until it was established, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the veteran was 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, provided 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 was in excess of \$1,600, and further specified that no veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile or other conveyance.

Public Law 187, Eighty-second Congress, provides for the payment not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price for an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II or of service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, who is entitled to compensation for the loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet, loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands, or permanent impairment of vision of both eyes. The law also provides that a veteran who cannot qualify to operate a vehicle shall nevertheless be entitled to the payment of not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance, to be operated for him by another person, provided the veteran meets the other eligibility requirements, and further provides that no veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile.

Total appropriations for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other conveyances amounted to \$67,675,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1952, of which \$25,000,000 was appropriated during this fiscal year by Public Law 375, Eighty-second Congress.

As of June 30, 1952, 26,777 automobiles and other conveyances having a total purchase price of \$42,642,405 were certified for payment and delivered.

Overpayment Waivers and Forfeitures

Legislation providing equitable relief under prescribed conditions to veterans and their dependents erroneously paid benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration was first authorized by the World War Veterans' Act, approved June 7, 1924. Under this and subsequent legislation practically all monetary benefits are included, such as compen-

sation, pension, insurance, subsistence allowance (including books and supplies), burial allowance, and hospital charges, etc. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has jurisdiction in all overpayments arising in central office and those in excess of \$500 originating in regional and district offices. This committee also considers overpayments in which an administrative review is requested of a decision by a field office. There is a committee on waivers in each regional and district office that has original jurisdiction in overpayments arising in that office not in excess of \$500. The jurisdiction of these committees does not include indebtedness cases arising under the loan guaranty or readjustment allowance provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

Forfeiture of rights has been prescribed by Congress for the willful submission of false or fraudulent evidence in connection with a claim for benefits; also upon convincing evidence that a beneficiary has been guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy of the United States.

A summary of decisions for fiscal year 1952 in both central and field offices follows:

Overpayment decisions

Office	Number	Amount of	
		Overpayment	Waiver
TOTAL.....	15, 728	\$5, 161, 493. 42	\$3, 221, 473. 06
Central office	2, 796	3, 750, 210. 06	2, 750, 464. 44
District offices and regional offices.....	12, 932	1, 411, 283. 36	471, 008. 62

Administrative review cases

Central office	891	\$151, 087. 42	\$16, 983. 84
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Forfeiture cases

	Total	Forfeited	Nonforfeited
Central office.....	882	322	560

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,
- (b) Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, and
- (c) Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress, as amended.

Public Law 16, as amended, provides for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans of World War II. Public Law 894, as amended, provides for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950. Under the foregoing laws, the Veterans Administration prescribes, provides, and supervises a program of vocational rehabilitation for disabled 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 World War II veteran to pursue a course of his own choice in any approved school or job-training establishment which accepts him, provided that such course was initiated by July 25, 1951, or the date 4 years subsequent to the veteran's discharge from the military service, whichever is later.

Public Law 170, Eighty-second Congress, approved October 11, 1951, amended Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress, to extend basic entitlement to vocational rehabilitation to all persons who have a disability incurred in or aggravated by service in the active military, naval, or air service since June 27, 1950, for which compensation is payable, or would be except for the receipt of retirement pay. Prior to Public Law 170, basic entitlement to vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 894 was limited to those persons with service since June 27, 1950, whose disabilities resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty (1) as result of armed conflict, or (2) while engaged in extra hazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war, or (3) while the United States is engaged in war.

Entries Into Training

After July 25, 1951, most veterans of World War II who had not already entered training under Public Law 346 were no longer eligible to initiate training under this law, since only certain veterans whose military service extended beyond July 25, 1947, were eligible to initiate training after the statutory beginning date.

During the fiscal year 1952, 258,000 veterans entered training for the first time, 13,000 under Public Law 16, 1,000 under Public Law 894, and 244,000 under Public Law 346. This brought the total number of veterans who had taken vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16 to 591,500, the total number who had taken vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 894 to 1,020, and the total number who had availed themselves of education or training benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to approximately 7,796,000.

Veterans in Training

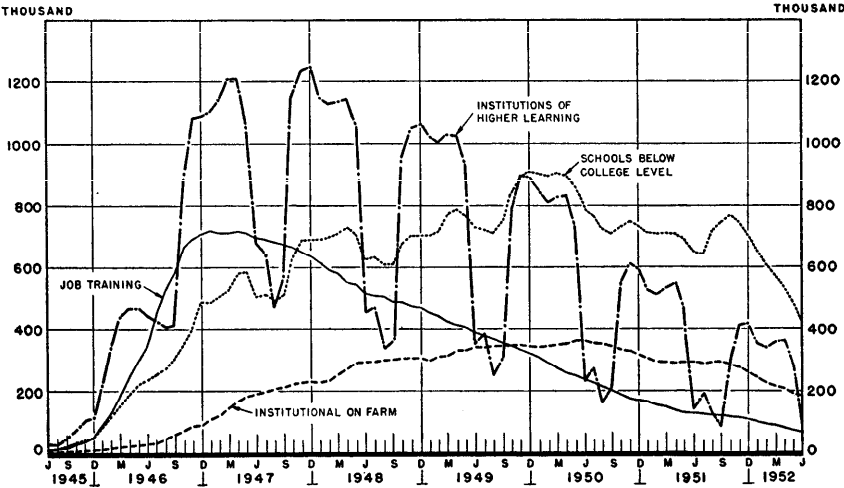
The average number of veterans in training (including those in foreign countries) in fiscal year 1952 was 1,281,000 as compared to 1,651,900 in the previous fiscal year. The peak for fiscal year 1952 was reached on November 30, 1951, when 1,547,000 veterans were in training. The all-time high for veterans in training was 2,802,000 at the end of December 1947. The fol-

Following table shows the average number of veterans in each major type of training during fiscal year 1952 under each law:

Type of training	Under Public Law 16	Under Public Law 894	Under Public Law 346
TOTAL.....	54,000	214	1,227,000
School training.....	19,700	152	903,000
Institutions of higher learning.....	11,000	69	267,000
Schools below college level.....	8,700	83	636,000
Job training.....	11,800	47	94,000
Institutional on-farm training.....	22,500	15	230,000

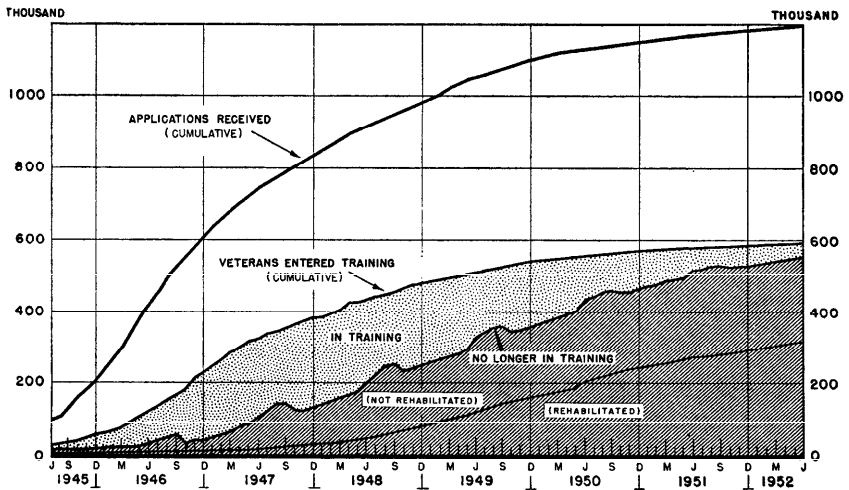
The average number of veterans in training in schools of higher learning decreased from 432,000 in fiscal year 1951, to 278,000 in this fiscal year. The peak enrollment in this type of training during fiscal year 1952 was reached in December 1951, when 417,000 veterans were in training. The all-time peak in college enrollment was 1,245,000 at the end of December 1947.

VETERANS IN TRAINING (PUBLIC LAWS 16, 894, AND 346)
END OF MONTH



At the end of the fiscal year, 431,600 veterans were enrolled in schools below the college level compared to 655,000 veterans at the beginning of the fiscal year. A larger proportion of veterans in schools below the college level under Public Law 346 were training by correspondence at the close of fiscal year 1952 than ever before in the history of this program. On June 30, 1952, 182,300 or 42 percent of the veterans training in schools below the college level under Public Law 346 were training by correspondence. The peak enrollment in this type of training occurred on October 31, 1951, when 273,000 veterans were pursuing correspondence training in schools below the college level under Public Law 346.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAWS 16 AND 894)
END OF MONTH



On June 30, 1952, 186,300 veterans were enrolled in institutional on-farm training. The all-time high occurred during May 1950, when there were nearly 362,000 veterans in this type of training.

The number of veterans in job training continued to decline, from 129,000 on June 30, 1951, to 72,700 on June 30, 1952. On the latter date, 44,000 veterans were enrolled in apprentice training under Public Law 346, compared to 67,000 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 46,000 to 20,000.

By June 30, 1952, approximately 18,000 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. During this fiscal year an average of 5,200 veterans received training in such foreign countries and United States possessions.

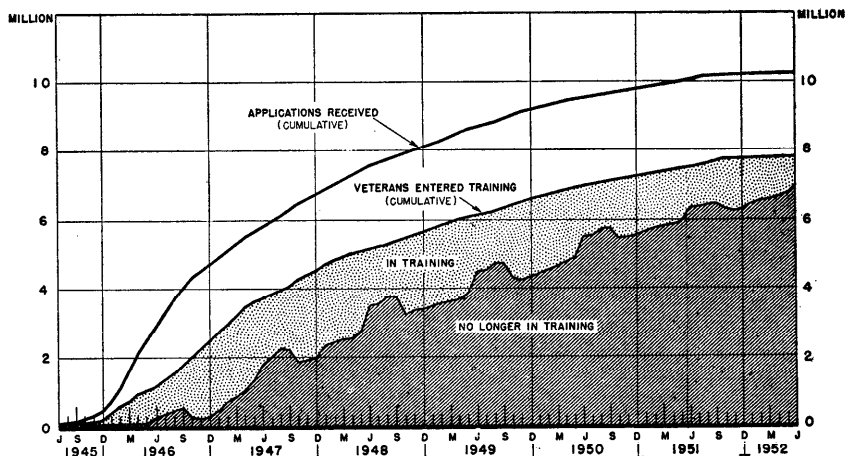
In addition, on June 30, 1952, there were 8,290 veterans training outside the United States under the jurisdiction of VA regional offices. Included in this group were 1,654 veterans in training in the Philippine Republic, 1,975 in Hawaii, 575 in Alaska, and 4,086 in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Veterans in Terminated Status

At the end of the fiscal year, 7,609,600 veterans had temporarily or permanently terminated their training. Of these, 7,053,500 were former Public Law 346 trainees, 555,800 former Public Law 16 trainees, and 300 former trainees under Public Law 894. Of the Public Law 16 and 894 trainees in a terminated status, 5,700 had temporarily interrupted their training and were awaiting reenfranchise.

During the fiscal year, approximately 218,200 veterans exhausted all their entitlement for education or training benefits under Public Law 346,

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346)
END OF MONTH



bringing to 824,400 the number who had utilized all their entitlement to training since the inception of the program in June 1944.

During the fiscal year over 48,800 disabled veterans were declared rehabilitated under Public Law 16. This brought to over 321,000 the number rehabilitated since the inception of this program in March 1943, or about 54 percent of the total number who had entered training.

During the fiscal year, 13 disabled veterans with service subsequent to June 27, 1950, were declared rehabilitated under Public Law 894.

The following table, based on a special sample study of the employment objectives of disabled World War II veterans who had been rehabilitated under Public Law 16 prior to November 30, 1951, indicates the general types of occupations for which they were trained:

Occupational Objectives of Disabled Veterans Rehabilitated Under Public Law 16 Prior to Nov. 30, 1951

Major occupational groups	Number rehabilitated	Major occupational groups	Number rehabilitated
TOTAL	288,000	Clerical and kindred	17,000
Professional	69,000	Sales and kindred	17,000
Semiprofessional	20,000	Service	7,000
Managerial and official	26,000	Agriculture	29,000
		Trades and industrial	103,000

Training Facilities and Contracts

As of June 30, 1952, the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans under Public Laws 16 and 894 and the training of veterans under Public Law 346 was being conducted in approximately 13,000 educational institutions (college level and below college level) and 43,000 job-training establishments.

With each of the educational institutions the Veterans Administration arranged for the payment of tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment for the courses in which veterans were enrolled.

Approximately 9,000 of the educational institutions offering courses in residence were under contract with the Veterans Administration and 4,000 were being paid by the Veterans Administration without a contract on the basis of their approved charges. There were also 140 contracts in force with institutions offering instruction by correspondence, of which 71 were with colleges and universities and 69 were with trade and industrial, business, and professional schools.

In addition to the above, the Veterans Administration reimbursed 47 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 41 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.

Counseling and Guidance

The Veterans Administration continued to provide counseling service to veterans through individual interviews and the application of approved psychological counseling. Priority was given to disabled veteran-applicants for vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894, but counseling service was also provided under Public Law 346 to World War II veterans who requested educational and vocational guidance and to veterans for whom such service was required in connection with requests for a change of course. The purpose of counseling 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.

The policy of the Veterans Administration to provide counseling service at decentralized locations near the veterans' homes was continued, but the general decline in the number of veterans requiring counseling made it necessary to reduce the number of locations at which such service was provided from 313 in June 1951 to 198 in June 1952. The number of VA guidance centers in cooperating educational institutions was reduced from 147 in June 1951 to 29 in June 1952. Counseling service was continued in each of the 70 regional offices. Provision was made for counseling veterans who resided within the area of the discontinued guidance centers at the nearest VA counseling units or at the remaining guidance centers. Tentative arrangements were made for the reopening of a number of selected guidance centers, whenever they may again be needed.

Counseling service was provided to 97,000 veterans (exclusive of those counseled by the Department of Medicine and Surgery in VA hospitals) during fiscal year 1952, as compared to 204,000 in fiscal year 1951, 431,000 in fiscal year 1950, and 392,000 in fiscal year 1949. This service was provided to veterans of World War II for the most part, but 4,017 are included

who became eligible for vocational rehabilitation benefits by reason of Public Law 894, covering veterans whose disabilities were acquired on or after June 27, 1950. Of the 49,000 disabled veterans who were counseled under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894, 81 percent were provided counseling service by VA personnel, mostly at regional offices, and 19 percent at guidance centers. Of the 48,000 cases of counseling under Public Law 346, 44 percent were provided by VA personnel and 56 percent were counseled at guidance centers. The marked decrease (61 percent) in the number of cases counseled under Public Law 346 as compared with fiscal year 1951 was due in large measure to the fact that comparatively few veterans were eligible to initiate a course after July 25, 1951.

Counseling in VA Hospitals

The total number of veterans eligible for vocational rehabilitation and education benefits who were reported as counseled by Department of Medicine and Surgery personnel in VA hospitals during the fiscal year was 11,025. Of these, 7,875 were counseled under Public Law 16; 837 under Public Law 894; and 2,313 under Public Law 346.

Personal Adjustment Counseling

The ratio of personal adjustment counseling interviews with disabled veterans to the total number of Public Law 16 and Public Law 894 trainees was 32 per 1,000 in March 1952, as compared with 27 per 1,000 in March 1951, and 24 per 1,000 in 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 6,000, as compared to 10,000 for fiscal year 1951.

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 counselors. Supplements to the Occupational Outlook Handbook were prepared through cooperative efforts of the United States Department of Labor and the Veterans Administration to provide counselors with current employment information. The reorganization of the Advisement and Guidance Service in central office on a functional basis facilitated the preparation of material useful to counselors in these areas of specialization: (1) tests and testing techniques; (2) individual appraisal and interviewing techniques; (3) occupational information and interviewing techniques; (4) special rehabilitation techniques; (5) personal adjustment counseling; and (6) guidance center operation. Four area conferences for chiefs of Advisement and Guidance sections were conducted by central office personnel for the purpose of increasing counselor competency, and, following the conferences, information bulletins were prepared and distributed containing in-service training materials regarding psychological testing, occupational information, individual appraisal, and personal adjustment counseling. Special surveys were initiated with regard to (1)

the counseling needs of veterans, and (2) the professional standards and requirements of vocational counselors. A number of new tests and testing techniques applicable to the VA counseling program were selected and made available to vocational advisers and appraisers with instructions for their use.

Special Services for Disabled Veterans

Specific 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, were developed through all the resources of the regional office specialists. Such plans were made possible by the continuation of the Vocational Rehabilitation Boards and the utilization of the special services of advisers trained specifically for such purposes. Through the boards the services of all types of specialists located in regional offices were coordinated so that the rehabilitation program might be planned upon the basis of all factors related to the veterans' physical, social, psychological, and occupational adjustment.

Training of Disabled Veterans

Vocational rehabilitation services provided by 982 VA training officers in fiscal year 1952 included: inducting or reentering 45,460 disabled veterans into training; making 603,000 personal inquiries into the conditions of each veteran's training situation and effecting necessary adjustments; visiting approximately 60,000 establishments to find or arrange for training opportunities for disabled veterans; referring 33,500 disabled veterans for medical treatment; and arranging for furnishing tools and other supplies needed in training to 4,300 disabled veterans and 26,950 nondisabled veterans. Upwards of 7,700 seriously disabled veterans, because of the nature and severity of their disabilities, were provided special types of rehabilitation service. Some of these veterans were furnished courses by independent instructors for such occupations as radio and television repairman, poultry farmer, and watch repairman, because the necessary courses were not available at training institutions within reasonable commuting distance and the veterans' disabilities precluded requiring them to go elsewhere. Others were given special restorative training such as one-hand typing, left-hand writing, and speech correction. Still others were so seriously disabled that they could not leave their homes, and a course of training pursued at home was the only way in which rehabilitation could be accomplished. Training in the home was afforded for such veterans for occupations such as accountant, general bookkeeper, and cabinet maker. Still others, because the nature of their disability precluded entrance into full-time training, were permitted to commence their training on a reduced-time basis, either because the veteran never would be able to devote full-time to training or because the veteran would reach full-time training within a reasonable period. Still others were furnished special equipment such as one-hand keyboard typewriters, Braille writers, etc., necessary to the pursuit of training because of their disabilities.

It was previously reported that an intensive plan for supervision of the work of regional offices as it pertained to the training of the disabled veteran had been developed and expanded. This program of supervision from central office began by examining the records of the training of individual veterans at the regional office level to determine whether the policies and procedures prescribed to insure that the disabled veteran would attain vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the purpose of Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, were being followed and effectively administered. During the fiscal year 1952, the emphasis of this program was shifted somewhat from an examination of the written record to an examination by spot check of the actual situation as it existed at the veteran's place of training. This method was employed to cover all kinds of training but because of evidence of widespread abuses in the training of veterans by the institutional on-farm method, that program of training has been given principal attention in localities where institutional on-farm training constitutes a large proportion of the training courses being provided. As a result of and in conjunction with this survey, there has been developed a much more comprehensive and realistic plan for outlining and administering the program of institutional on-farm training for disabled veterans than has existed heretofore. This plan is designed to increase the effectiveness of institutional on-farm training provided to the individual veteran and at the same time to simplify its administration. Much improvement in this regard has already been realized and the program will be continued so long as the need continues to exist.

Conferences With Field Employees

Two dates during the past year marked transitional points in the vocational rehabilitation and the education and training programs. July 25, 1951, marked the cut-off date for the commencement of a course of education and training under Public Law 346 for most veterans, and October 11, 1951, the date of the enactment of Public Law 170, Eighty-second Congress, which extended the benefits of Public Law 16 to disabled veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950. Uniform understanding and application of governing regulations and procedures by all employees were essential to a successful administration of the provisions for benefits under the cited circumstances.

To minimize travel costs and at the same time assure that uniform consideration was given to the various problems to be considered, conferences were held at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, and San Francisco in July 1951 for the chiefs of Registration and Research and Education and Training sections of regional offices located in the vicinity of those points. Similar conferences were held for chiefs of Advisement and Guidance sections during November and December of 1951, for chiefs of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education divisions in January 1952, and for chiefs of the Training Facilities sections in April 1952.

The background and intent of regulations and procedures were fully explained and various questions discussed. At the close of these conferences major questions and answers were assembled and distributed to each regional office. Evidence of the success of these conferences toward the

establishment of a greater measure of uniformity in decisions and more expeditious processing of veterans' cases has been found during subsequent surveys of regional office activities.

Staffing of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Divisions in Field Stations

New laws, changes in regulations and procedures, realignment of functions within and between sections, and apparent imbalances in personnel strength within and between sections, marked the need for an improved basis for appropriate staffing of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education sections.

During the months of January and February 1951, a report was prepared by each section chief on the time required for each class of employee to perform each major activity one time. On the basis of these reports, the time required for the performance of each activity by each class of employee for the various classifications of veterans' cases was derived and converted to time required in man-hours for total personnel requirements.

The decline in the program workload experienced to date has brought into clear focus the problem regarding organization needs in small stations with respect to key personnel to be retained.

After consideration of several alternative solutions, field stations were informed on March 28, 1952, that when the program has declined to a point where the workload of a section justifies but three or fewer staff personnel exclusive of the position of chief, the chief of the division will assume direct responsibility for the duties of a section chief, which position is no longer warranted under such circumstances. As of May 31, 1952, application of the above policy resulted in the elimination of 23 positions of chief from the Advisement and Guidance sections, 15 from the Registration and Research sections, 9 from the Education and Training sections, and 22 from the Training Facilities sections.

A further change in the organization was effected in October 1951 by consolidation at the VA central office of supervisory personnel formerly located at the Denver Office of the Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education.

Institutional On-Farm Training Program

Information obtained by central office field representatives and from other sources strongly indicated that the quality of institutional on-farm training was unsatisfactory. However, available information was neither sufficiently comprehensive nor specific to permit formulation of adequate corrective action.

Surveys of all phases of the institutional on-farm training programs conducted for veterans under Public Law 346 and Public Law 16 were completed on a Nation-wide basis during the fiscal year 1952. On the basis of the facts brought to light regarding the program for Public Law 346 veterans, governors were personally advised of conditions found in the program as administered in their respective States and urged to cooperate in the necessary corrective action. In addition, the contractors for the program, in most instances an agency of the State established by the governor

to carry out the State responsibilities for administration of the institutional on-farm program, were provided a more detailed summary of the findings of the survey to serve as the basis for corrective action required.

Since the administration of the institutional on-farm program under Public Law 16 is primarily the responsibility of the Veterans Administration, corrective action taken following the survey of that program was amenable to more direct action. In this case the Veterans Administration issued more specific standards for the program requiring that for each veteran to be trained under Public Law 16, there shall be a plan for training which shall consist of a survey of the farm to show what exists as a basis for approving the farm for training and for planning a course of training; an over-all, long term, farm-and-home plan to show what departments of farming are to be operated on the farm, what total changes, developments, and goals have to be attained throughout the period of training and as a basis for estimating how long it will take to train the veteran; an annual farm-and-home plan for each crop year of the course to show what portions of the total goals are to be accomplished in each department of farming that year; and an individual training program of instruction necessary in each department of farming. To meet the need for a uniform understanding of the meaning of certain terms used in instructions on training in agriculture under Public Law 16, the Veterans Administration on May 15, 1952, issued definitions of such terms. To make possible training of a veteran in agriculture under Public Law 16 where no class was available, VA regulations were modified June 6, 1952, to permit, with central office approval, arranging with an independent instructor to furnish the desired course of training.

Because of the recency of these actions to improve the operation of the institutional on-farm programs, complete evaluation of their effectiveness has not been possible. However, there is encouraging evidence from visits to regional offices and correspondence with the various governors and State agencies that the approach made shows promise for considerable improvement in both programs.

Veterans' Education Appeals Board

Under the provisions of section 2, Public Law 610, Eighty-first Congress, educational institutions which are dissatisfied with determinations of rates 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, are entitled to a review of such action or determination by the Veterans' Education Appeals Board to be appointed by the President. The board reports that as of June 30, 1952, 490 appeals had been filed by educational institutions, 150 of which had been decided by the board. Of the 340 remaining cases, 147 were inactive owing to failure of schools to prosecute their appeals, 90 had been heard on the merits and were awaiting decision of examiners or board, and 103 had not been scheduled for hearing.

Benefit Payments

Benefit payments during the fiscal year for benefits under the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs amounted to more than

\$1,424,300,000. Payments under Public Law 346, including subsistence, tuition, equipment, supplies, and fee-basis counseling, accounted for almost \$1,326,000,000 of the total. Benefits under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894, including subsistence, tuition, equipment, supplies, beneficiary travel, and fee-basis counseling, accounted for more than \$98,391,000. Corresponding benefit payments during the previous year were considerably higher, amounting to over \$1,945,000,000 under Public Law 346 and almost \$178,000,000 under Public Laws 16 and 894.

Comparative figures for various benefits under vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs during fiscal year 1952 are shown below:

Type of expenditure	Public Laws 16 and 894	Public Law 346
TOTAL	\$98, 391, 000	\$1, 325, 968, 000
Subsistence.....	74, 283, 000	899, 657, 000
Tuition.....	21, 236, 000	388, 618, 000
Equipment.....	1, 871, 000	29, 964, 000
Supplies and materials.....	512, 000	7, 164, 000
Counseling (fee-basis).....	198, 000	565, 000
Beneficiaries' travel.....	291, 000	.....

INSURANCE

The Veterans Administration operates two insurance programs for veterans and servicemen. The insurance program which had its origin in World War I is known as United States Government Life Insurance, and the program which had its inception in 1940 is called National Service Life Insurance. According to law these two programs are segregated and are administered separately in all particulars. All phases of these programs, except the adjudication of death claims, are administered by the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Insurance through facilities in central office and five district offices. These include the formulation of policy, standards, and procedures for granting or making changes in contracts for life and disability insurance, the collection and disposition of insurance premiums, the maintenance of insurance premium accounts, the adjudication of disability insurance claims, the determination of distributable surplus and its allocation for payment of dividends, and the maintenance of the necessary administrative accounting and actuarial functions for the financial analysis of the insurance funds.

Changes in Organization

National Service Life Insurance operations for all policyholders who have been discharged from the active service, except those residing in foreign lands and those who pay their premiums by allotment of retired or retainer pay, are conducted by VA district offices. Consolidation of eleven such offices into three during the fiscal year 1952 resulted in the elimination of more than 500 insurance positions with annual salaries of more than one and

three-quarters million dollars. Service to policyholders has been improved by this consolidation of offices.

Aside from the savings resulting from consolidation, the organization structure of the Insurance Services of the district offices was subjected to careful and detailed study during the fiscal year 1952 to determine the possibility of reducing the number of supervisory personnel, in order to afford savings in administration without decreasing in any way the service rendered to policyholders. These studies resulted in the abolishment of approximately 200 excess positions with annual salaries of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars.

Changes in Procedure

During the fiscal year 1952, insurance procedures were the subject of continuing study to determine where procedures could be simplified without affecting service. Scores of procedural changes were put into effect with substantial savings in personnel. Improvement of procedures is a continuing program which results in many minor refinements which are difficult to evaluate in terms of dollar savings in the individual instance but which have contributed in a great measure to the steady decrease in the number of personnel required to handle insurance operations.

During the fiscal year 1952, decision was made to follow the practice of many commercial insurers and discontinue the issuance of receipts for payment of insurance premiums. Premium receipts are to be discontinued early in the fiscal year 1953, and substantial savings to the Government as a whole will result.

National Service Life Insurance

National Service Life Insurance was authorized by the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Public Law 801, 76th Cong.). 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 applicable provisions of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, enacted April 25, 1951, were outlined in the annual report for 1951. The most recent amendments were enacted by the Eighty-second Congress under Public Law 36, approved May 18, 1951, and Public Law 104, approved August 2, 1951. Public Law 36 provides that until and unless the Veterans Administration has received from the insured a request in writing for payment in cash, any dividend accumulations and 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 104 provides 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.

Insurance funds.—The following funds were established in the Treasury of the United States into which all premiums collected and all interest earned thereon together with other income are credited and from which

all disbursements are made. All expenses incident to the administration of these funds are borne by the Government.

a. 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 on insurance issued thereunder 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. In addition to the expenses incident to the administration of this fund, the Government bears the cost on account of losses as follows:

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

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

b. Section 604 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 provided for the creation of the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to which all moneys appropriated by Congress for the payment of the Government's liabilities under National Service Life Insurance, excluding insurance issued under the provisions of sections 620 and 621 of the Insurance Act of 1951, are credited. Premiums on insurance issued under the provisions of section 602 (c) (2) and other income are credited to this appropriation. All payments on insurance granted under section 602 (c) (2) and death benefits authorized under sections 602 (c) (3), 602 (m) (2), and 602 (p) are made directly from this appropriation. In addition, transfers are made to the National Service Life Insurance fund for losses incurred as outlined in subparagraphs *a* (1) and *a* (2) immediately above.

c. The Veterans Special Term Insurance fund was established pursuant to section 621 of the Insurance Act of 1951, to which all premiums and other collections for insurance issued thereunder are credited and from which all payments on such insurance are made.

d. The Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund was established pursuant to section 620 of the Insurance Act of 1951, to which all premiums and other collections for insurance issued thereunder are credited and from which all payments on such insurance are made.

Applications and policies issued.—Applications for National Service Life Insurance approved during calendar year 1951, excluding applications approved under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1951, totaled 1,363,807, aggregating \$12,018,092,500 of insurance. The total number of such applications approved to December 31, 1951, was 22,135,918, amounting to \$173,450,034,500 of insurance.

Applications for National Service Life Insurance approved under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1951 to the end of calendar year 1951 totaled 783, aggregating \$6,645,500 of insurance. Of these, 17 applications amounting to \$146,000 of insurance were approved under the provisions of section 620, and 766 applications amounting to \$6,499,500 of insurance were approved under the provisions of section 621.

Income and disbursements.—During calendar year 1951, premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$495,985,584 were received and credited to the National Service Life Insurance fund. The cumulative total of premiums (less refunds) received from the origin of the fund in 1940 to the end of calendar year 1951 was \$5,334,745,306. The cumulative total of all income received to the end of calendar year 1951 was \$10,817,920,792.

The disbursements from the National Service Life Insurance fund during calendar year 1951 totaled \$941,728,768. Of this amount, \$407,465,038 was expended for death claims and \$508,683,045 was disbursed in dividends; the balance represents benefits paid under matured endowments, total disability, and cash surrenders.

Table 74 on page 218 presents a detailed summary of income and disbursements under the National Service Life Insurance fund during calendar year 1951.

During the calendar year 1951, premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$653,249 were received and credited to the National Service Life Insurance appropriation. The cumulative total of premiums (less refunds) received from the origin of the appropriation to the end of calendar year 1951 was \$2,430,448. The cumulative total of all income received to the end of calendar year 1951 was \$4,392,678,214; of this amount, \$4,389,950,930 represents congressional appropriations.

The disbursements from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation during calendar year 1951 totaled \$143,870,682. Of this amount, \$809,506 was paid directly to beneficiaries under policies terminated by death, and \$142,969,484 was transferred to the National Service Life Insurance fund; the balance represents benefits paid under total disability and cash surrenders.

The Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund was established in calendar year 1951. The only income received and credited to this fund to the end of calendar year 1951 was premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$232. There were no disbursements from this fund during calendar year 1951.

The Veterans Special Term Insurance fund was established in calendar year 1951. The only income received and credited to this fund to the end of calendar year 1951 was premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$13,373. There were no disbursements from this fund during calendar year 1951.

Dividends.—Two special National Service Life Insurance distributions have been made so far, one in 1950 which covered earnings from the policy inceptions to their respective 1948 anniversaries (or earlier terminations), and the second in 1951 which covered earnings between the 1948 (or date of issue if in 1948 or later) and 1951 anniversaries. In each case a dividend was credited on every policy on which three or more monthly premiums were paid during the dividend period, whether or not the insurance was in force at the end of such period. Through December 31, \$2,733,549,118 was paid under the first special dividend and \$488,497,984 under the second; as of December 31, 1951, there remained to be paid under both dividend distributions \$187,584,197.

A sum of \$200,000,000 was set aside for the distribution of the regular 1952 dividends commencing January 1, 1952, and \$187,584,197 for the special dividends due and unpaid on December 31, 1951.

Death claims—contract and gratuitous.—Death benefits of National Service Life Insurance had been awarded as of June 30, 1952, in 496,957 cases on insurance valued at \$4,425,278,400. Included in this amount was gratuitous insurance valued at \$124,063,500 which was awarded in 25,393 cases where the veteran had no National Service contract insurance, and \$21,313,500 awarded in 6,358 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 \$9,076.

Of the 450,141 death cases on which payments were being made on June 30, 1952, 418,323 or 93 percent of the deaths occurred in service. Life annuities only were being paid in 324,835 cases on insurance with a face value of \$2,948,047,700; a combination of life annuity and installments in 23,409 cases on \$208,796,400; and installments only in 101,897 cases of insurance valued at \$908,528,100. In addition, payments had been completed on insurance cases by one-sum payment in 26,529 cases, valued at \$209,725,300, and through completion of installment payments in 13,690 cases, valued at \$106,712,400.

The average monthly payment at the end of fiscal year 1952 was \$53.74. Widows were the only beneficiary in 27 percent and parents only in 67 percent of the active awards. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.2. Payments had been terminated or canceled in 6,597 cases.

Disability claims.—Through December 31, 1951, a total of 642,436 applications had been received under the National Service Life Insurance Act, of which 548,339 were approved, 48,473 denied, and 42,383 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 applicable provisions of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, were outlined under the heading of National Service Life Insurance in the annual report for 1951. The most recent amendment was embodied in Public Law 101, Eighty-second Congress, enacted on August 2, 1951, which provided 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.

As of December 31, 1951, there were 458,814 United States Government Life Insurance policies in force representing \$1,998,433,994 of insurance. This compares with 477,551 policies for \$2,086,036,189 of insurance in force on December 31, 1950, so that there was a decrease of 18,737 in the number of policies and of \$87,602,195 in the amount of insurance during calendar year 1951.

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 Govern-

ment 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 1951 totaled 1,085 amounting to \$5,672,500, as compared with 1,731 applications amounting to \$8,577,500, approved during calendar year 1950. The total number of applications approved to December 31, 1951, was 1,152,958 amounting to \$4,857,538,963 of insurance.

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 1952, are shown in table 70 on page 216.

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 1951, premiums (less refunds) amounting to \$36,735,080 were received on United States Government Life Insurance policies. The cumulative total of premiums (less refunds) received to December 31, 1951, was \$1,625,052,958. The cumulative total of all income received to the end of calendar year 1951 was \$2,753,818,173.

The disbursements from the United States Government Life Insurance fund during calendar year 1951 totaled \$79,276,554. Of this amount, \$33,589,309 was expended for death and total permanent disability claims; \$14,753,167 was disbursed as dividends; the balance represents benefits paid under matured endowments, total disability, cash surrenders, and dividends on deposit withdrawn.

Table 72 on page 217 presents a detailed summary of income and disbursements under this fund.

Dividends.—Dividends, on United States Government Life Insurance policies entitled to participate in the distribution of surplus, 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 402,346 dividends amounting to \$14,753,167 paid during calendar year 1951. The total cumulated dividends paid to December 31, 1951, were 13,813,439 amounting to \$254,437,955.

For regular dividend payments during calendar year 1952, the sum of \$16,000,000 was reserved to be distributed to policyholders who have earned dividends on the 1952 anniversary of their policies.

Matured endowments.—During calendar year 1951, there matured as endowments payable to the policyholders, 4,678 policies amounting to \$18,402,748. The total number of policies matured as endowments through December 31, 1951, was 95,467, representing \$279,672,910.

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 1951, there were 7,860 policies surrendered for their cash values. The amount of insurance surrendered was \$38,729,806. The total amount of insurance surrendered for cash through December 31, 1951, was \$561,022,854, involving 183,150 policies.

During calendar year 1951, 123 policies for \$737,500 were reduced and changed to paid-up insurance in the amount of \$421,536. From the inception of the fund through December 31, 1951, the cumulative totals were 6,560 policies for \$36,256,177 reduced and changed to paid-up insurance in the amount of \$11,076,647.

United States Government Life Insurance claims.—Through June 30, 1952, a total of 31,685 awards had been made for permanent and total disability, of which 14,235 were subsequently changed to death awards. In addition, there had been 88,148 original death awards or a total of 102,383 such cases. These death awards involved the payment of insurance in the amount of \$578,744,190, of which \$353,509,066 was expended in lump-sum payments on 71,270 cases. Death cases numbering 12,413 having insurance amounting to \$58,720,089 had been terminated due to completion of installment payments. Payments of converted insurance averaging \$35.90 monthly were being made to 12,851 permanently and totally disabled veterans.

Yearly renewable term and automatic insurance claims.—Through June 30, 1952, a total of 41,181 permanent and total disability insurance awards had been made, of which 25,228 were subsequently changed to death awards.

The expenditures for war-risk insurance during the fiscal year totaled \$5,178,256, including \$691,119 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 \$4,487,137 on account of yearly renewable term and automatic insurance. Expenditures through June 30, 1952, for this benefit amounted to \$2,282,507,549, which is \$1,826,947,726 in excess of the \$455,559,823 received in premiums.

On June 30, 1952, monthly installments of yearly renewable term insurance averaging \$47.99 were being paid to 7,356 permanently and totally disabled veterans on insurance valued at \$61,398,748, and, of these veterans, 7,304 had received monthly payments in excess of the 240 monthly installments guaranteed by law.

Through June 30, 1952, a total of \$7,813,094 had been approved on 1,912 compromise cases authorized under Public No. 78, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 16, 1933, of which 1,393 were disability and 519 were death cases.

On June 30, 1952, the beneficiaries of 105 deceased veterans were being paid in 240 monthly installments on insurance valued at \$193,177 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, three cases were being paid as annuities totaling \$99.12 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 \$760,200 were being made to 174 permanently and totally disabled veterans and to beneficiaries of one deceased veteran.

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, 1952, on applications adjudicated and approved, cases terminated, and the number of policies still under the protection of the act, may be found in table 76, page 218.

FINANCE

Fiscal and Finance Office Activities

The finance program entails the responsibility for payment of all benefits to which veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries are legally entitled; the payment for services and supplies required by beneficiaries or for the administration of the VA programs, and the administrative accounting and

financial reporting in connection therewith. The fulfillment of these functions is accomplished by the central office finance organization and the finance divisions of 220 field stations under the direction of the Assistant Administrator for Finance.

The expenditures during fiscal year 1952 were as follows:

GRAND TOTAL-----	\$5, 987, 208, 318. 93
General and special appropriations—total-----	¹ 4, 856, 910, 428. 87
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	898, 263, 653. 07
Canteen service, revolving fund-----	*11, 050. 77
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction)-----	² 113, 011, 396. 13
Compensation and pensions-----	2, 180, 268, 787. 63
Veterans miscellaneous benefits-----	43, 388, 064. 67
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----	1, 530, 362. 81
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II)-----	*102, 789. 67
Readjustment benefits-----	1, 403, 834, 222. 49
Military and naval insurance-----	5, 178, 255. 91
National Service Life Insurance-----	204, 429, 619. 56
Servicemen's indemnities-----	6, 656, 568. 41
Payments to veterans special term insurance fund-----	250, 000. 00
Payments to service-disabled veterans insurance fund-----	250, 000. 00
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters-----	50, 097. 08
Soldiers and sailors civil relief (World War II)-----	*168, 164. 62
Adjusted service and dependent pay-----	*422. 19
Replacement of personal property sold-----	81, 828. 36
Trust funds and working funds—total-----	1, 130, 297, 890. 06
U. S. Government Life Insurance fund-----	83, 952, 796. 42
National Service Life Insurance fund-----	1, 014, 077, 444. 07
Veterans special term insurance fund-----	21, 240. 20
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund-----	20, 464. 86
Adjusted service certificate fund-----	295, 019. 17
General post fund-----	777, 090. 48
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	5, 731, 285. 44
Personal funds of patients-----	25, 422, 549. 42

¹ Includes transfers of \$204,643,985.76 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$691,119.35 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$203,452,866.41 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund; \$250,000 from Payment to Veterans Special Term Insurance fund appropriation to the Veterans Special Term Insurance fund; and \$250,000 from Payment to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund appropriation to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund.

² Includes \$40,000,000 transferred to the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers. Also includes expenditures from Grants to Republic of Philippines for Construction and Equipping of Hospitals.

*Credit.

The number of checks certified during fiscal year 1952 (exclusive of National Service Life Insurance dividends) was 68,293,620, a decrease of 7 percent from the prior fiscal year. The number of checks certified

for the insurance program was 16,051,820, of which 7,522,525 were National Service Life Insurance dividend payments. The vocational rehabilitation and education program certifications were 12,489,663, a decrease of 32 percent. Certifications for compensation and pension payments totaled 39,441,891, an increase of 2 percent over the prior fiscal year.

Work on the institutional audit program was intensified, and as of the end of the fiscal year, over 1,800 audits had been completed. From excess charges developed, exceeding \$13,000,000, recovery or arrangements for recovery of over \$8,000,000 had been made—a substantial savings to the Government considering that the audit cost was approximately \$3,000,000. Aggressive collection efforts are being directed toward realization of the balance.

During the fiscal year surveys were conducted of the finance activities of 217 field stations. These surveys gave particular attention and emphasis to the quality of supervision, effectiveness, economy of operations, maintenance of appropriate systems of internal control, and the review of activities and results accomplished by the finance divisions in their efforts to effectuate the management improvement and work simplification programs.

Continuing emphasis upon all phases of management improvement resulted in increased production and lower operating costs. Positive action was taken to integrate cost accounting with the general ledger accounting system. Procedures were also developed which established positive dollar control of inventories, sound inventory pricing methods and simplification of the routing of documents, and the processing of vendors' claims. Statistical data and effectiveness ratios, which are furnished to all stations each month, generate a wholesome spirit of interstation competition among finance division employees resulting in increased productive effectiveness.

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.

Public Law 139, Eighty-second Congress, approved September 1, 1951 (the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951), amended the above to provide that a loan to a veteran who had not, *after April 20, 1950*, used any part of his entitlement for the purchase or construction of a home may, notwithstanding the provisions described above, be guaranteed up to 60 percent of the loan amount, except that the \$7,500 maximum guaranty shall be reduced by the amount with which the veterans entitlement for real estate purposes is chargeable on account of prior 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 the Veterans Administration 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 few commitments to guarantee loans, applied for before the cut-off date, were still outstanding at the end of June 1952.

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.

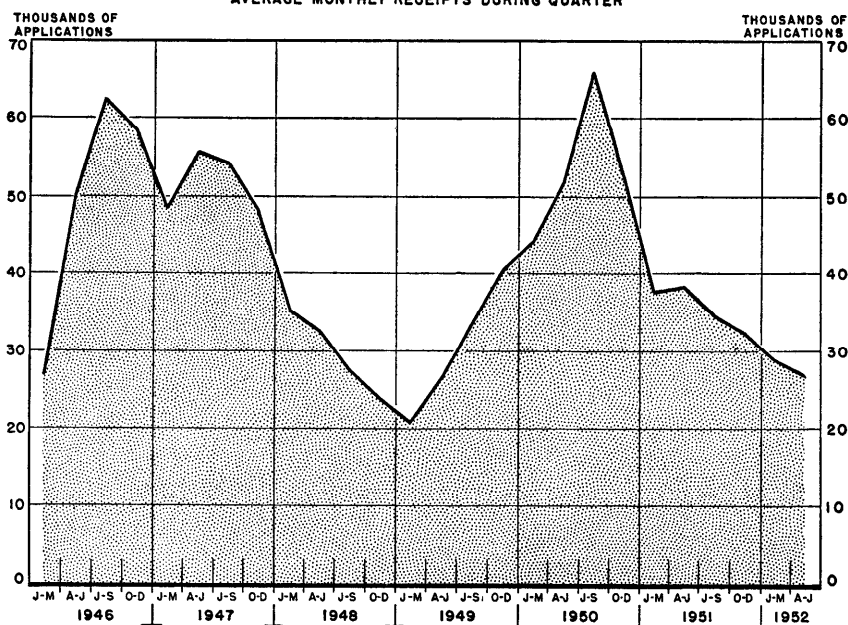
From the beginning of the program late in 1944 through June 1952, a total of 3,226,649 applications for guaranteed or insured loans had been filed. The volume of loan applications by fiscal years was as follows:

Fiscal year	Total all types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
TOTAL.....	3,226,649	2,952,091	69,075	205,483
1944-46.....	284,496	249,922	10,073	24,501
1947.....	675,059	595,195	25,650	54,214
1948.....	510,825	469,378	14,774	26,673
1949.....	296,021	277,117	5,956	12,948
1950.....	509,368	490,277	5,530	13,561
1951.....	581,674	550,350	4,504	26,820
1952.....	369,206	319,852	2,588	46,766

The volume of loan applications, which had leveled off at 35,000 to 40,000 a month during the last half of fiscal 1951, declined slowly during fiscal 1952 to a level of about 30,000 at the midpoint of the fiscal year and an average of about 25,000 a month by the end of the year.

APPLICATIONS FOR LOAN GUARANTY OR INSURANCE

AVERAGE MONTHLY RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER



The continued decline in home loan volume during fiscal year 1952 resulted from a combination of factors. The average yield on Government bonds, which furnished perhaps the best alternative to VA guaranteed investments, continued at a high level with bond prices fluctuating in a narrow range below par, largely as a result of the withdrawal of the support of Federal Reserve Board's open-market purchases which followed the change in monetary policy adopted by the monetary authorities in the spring of 1951. The sharply rising level of capital expenditures in connection with defense plant expansion led to increased competition for long-term investment funds for corporate security flotations, tending to reduce the incentive for lenders to place investment funds in VA guaranteed 4 percent mortgages. The degree of support afforded to the VA loan guaranty program by the secondary market purchases of the Federal National Mortgage Association was reduced greatly by the elimination of the FNMA advance commitments which had facilitated a considerable volume of financing in fiscal year 1951, particularly in the first half of that year. Moreover, FNMA support was removed completely in April of 1952, except for negligible purchases of loans to veterans in defense areas, with the exhaustion of the funds available to that agency for over-the-counter purchase of Government guaranteed or insured mortgages in nondefense areas. Another factor was the continuation of the mortgage credit controls requiring certain specified minimum down payments and maximum maturities for VA guaranteed loans, as well as for other mortgage loans, although the severity of those controls was tempered substantially by the Congress in the Defense Housing Act of 1951, effective September 1, 1951.

A further relaxation adopted administratively by the control agencies was made effective on June 11, 1952, but that action occurred too late to have any effect on loan trends during fiscal year 1952. Another factor contributing to the decline was the great reduction during the year in the number of dwelling units which were exempt on various grounds from the credit control regulations.

The sharp increase in guaranteed or insured business loans in contrast with the decline in home and farm loan volume is attributable largely to the increased number of business loans made to finance the purchase of automobiles to be used by veterans in their business or occupation. The increase in the incidence of automobile financing for business purposes is explained by the fact that more liberal financing terms were available to veterans under the loan guaranty program, since these loans were exempt from the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation W which prescribed minimum down payments and maximum maturity terms for consumer credit used in purchasing various durable consumer goods, including automobiles.

Loan Closings.—From the inception of the loan guaranty program through June 1952, 2,983,267 loans had been reported closed and fully disbursed. The principal amount of the closed loans aggregated \$17,943,-871,231, of which \$9,266,056,468 was guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration. The average loan principal amount was \$6,015, with an average guaranty or insurance of \$3,106. About one-fifth of all World War II veterans had used, or were in the process of using, their loan privilege by the end of this fiscal year.

As of the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated that the contingent liability of the Government amounted to \$7,450,300,000 after taking into account loans which had been fully repaid, loans on which claims had been paid, and the amortization of the remaining guaranteed or insured loans.

A total of 424,274 guaranteed and insured loans were reported closed and disbursed by lenders during fiscal year 1952. This was a 21 percent decrease from the preceding fiscal year. Home loans accounted for 87 percent of the total, business loans for 12 percent, and the remaining 1 percent were farm loans.

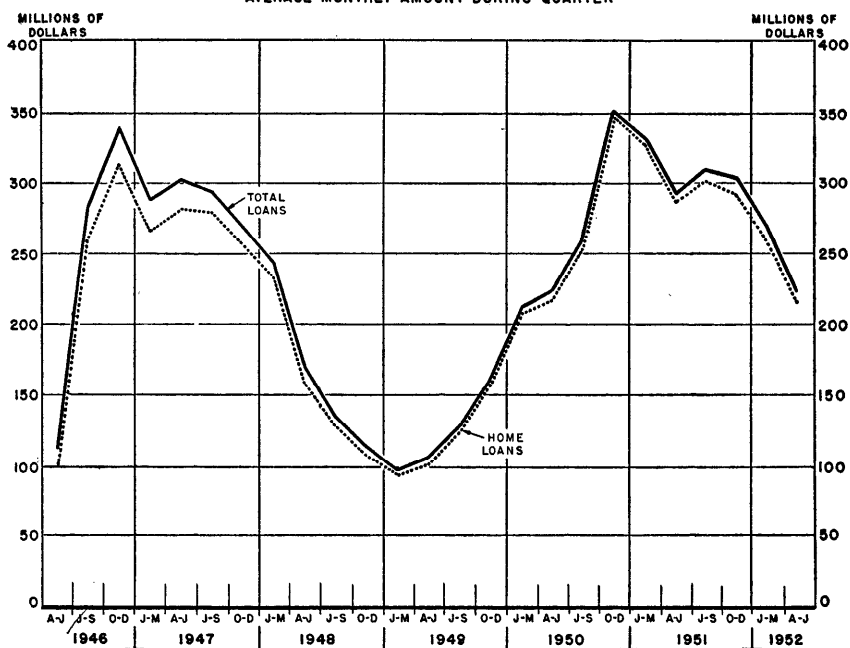
Principal Amount of Loans Closed and Disbursed
[In millions]

Fiscal year	Total	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
TOTAL	\$17, 944	\$17, 185	\$245	\$514
Up to July 1946.	846	782	19	45
1947.	3, 612	3, 346	98	168
1948.	2, 962	2, 817	59	86
1949.	1, 353	1, 293	22	38
1950.	2, 163	2, 113	18	32
1951.	3, 693	3, 634	19	40
1952.	3, 315	3, 200	10	105

There were 367,961 home loans closed and disbursed during the year, of which 98 percent were secured by a first mortgage; the remaining 2 percent were second mortgage loans. The decline in relative importance of second-mortgage loans was due to the termination of authority for accepting such applications after October 20, 1950. The 367,961 home loans closed during fiscal year 1952 had an aggregate principal amount of \$3,202,721,597 and initial guaranty or insurance totaling \$1,874,779,654. Real estate and mortgage companies originated 32 percent of the home loans; commercial banks, about 22 percent; savings and loan associations, 23 percent; insurance companies, 9 percent; and mutual savings banks, more than 13 percent. Miscellaneous lending groups, including individuals, accounted for less than 1 percent of the total.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF LOANS GUARANTEED OR INSURED

AVERAGE MONTHLY AMOUNT DURING QUARTER



New first-mortgage loans made for home purchase or construction totaled 361,964 during fiscal year 1952. Of these, 109,393 were for the purchase of existing homes and 248,066 were for the purchase or construction of new homes. The proportion of new first-mortgage loans for the purchase or construction of new homes has shown a steady increase in the past 4 years, from 45 percent of the total in fiscal year 1949 to 69 percent of all new first-mortgage loans in fiscal year 1952, with a corresponding decline in the percentage of loans for the purchase of existing housing.

The following table shows the percentage distribution by purchase price groupings for the 363,456 homes purchased by veterans during fiscal year 1952, with comparable figures for fiscal year 1951:

Purchase Price Distribution of Home Loans Closed

Range	Percent of total closed, fiscal year—	
	1952	1951
Less than \$8,000.....	18.6	32.8
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	30.3	37.2
\$10,000-\$11,999.....	27.8	17.6
\$12,000 and over.....	23.3	12.4

During fiscal year 1952, there were an additional 4,505 loans for the alteration, improvement, or repair of existing homes at an average cost of \$1,528. This compares with 4,671 similar loans in fiscal year 1951 at an average cost of \$1,376.

There were 2,554 farm loans closed and disbursed during the fiscal year, compared to 4,407 in the preceding year. The average principal loan amount was \$4,145, of which an average of \$1,395 was guaranteed or insured.

There were 53,759 business loans closed and disbursed during fiscal year 1952, compared with 17,326 in the preceding year. The average principal loan amount was \$1,946 of which an average of \$329 was guaranteed or insured.

Loans Repaid in Full.—There were 109,871 loans repaid in full during fiscal year 1952, compared with 87,647 in the preceding fiscal year. This made a cumulative total of 378,633 loans repaid in full as of June 25, 1952, with a cumulative principal amount of \$1,699,991,000, of which \$790,-841,000 was originally guaranteed or insured. About 37 percent of all business loans and 44 percent of all farm loans made through June 1952 had been repaid in full, as compared to 10 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.

Defaults and Claims.—As of the end of the fiscal year, 24,916 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 501 claims pending payment and 41,644 uncured delinquencies for which claims had not yet been filed. In 77 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 24,916 claims paid through June 1952, the initial amount was \$45,269,899, of which \$21,375,884 had been recovered, leaving a net claim expense after recoveries of \$23,894,015. 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 1952 was less than one-half of 1 percent of all home loans made; farm loan claims paid

were about 2.7 percent of all farm loans made; and business loan claims paid were 4.8 percent of all business loans made.

During the year, test operations relating to the servicing of loans were carried out in two regional offices with the result that, after review and analysis of the findings, an over-all portfolio loan servicing program was developed.

Property Acquisition and Management.—During fiscal year 1952, lenders elected to convey 2,295 security properties to the Veterans Administration upon termination of defaulted loans. This was a slight decline from the 2,345 properties so conveyed during fiscal year 1951. Through June 30, 1952, a total of 8,756 properties had been assigned to the Veterans Administration. The status of the properties so acquired as of June 30, 1952, was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>
Properties assigned to VA by lenders.....	8, 756
Assignments withdrawn before transfer to VA.....	167
Properties redeemed before acquisition of absolute title by VA.....	178
Properties sold.....	6, 316
Cases pending, June 30, 1952—Total.....	2, 095
Pending acquisition by VA.....	591
VA acquired properties on hand.....	1, 504
Still subject to redemption.....	391
Held in absolute title.....	1, 113

During the year, property management operations were decentralized to approximately 25 regional offices and instructions prescribing the procedure which should govern the repair and maintenance of acquired properties were developed and issued to regional offices.

Appraisals and Construction Compliance Inspections.—Each transaction involving real or personal property to be purchased or acquired by a veteran with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration is subject to the basic principle that the purchase price of the property acquired or construction costs plus land value may not exceed its reasonable value as determined by proper appraisal. In most cases the Veterans Administration designates fee appraisers to make such determinations, although a limited number of qualified technicians are employed on a salaried basis. In cases involving a group or a project of five or more similar houses, a committee appraisal is required. Fee appraisers' reports are reviewed by salaried VA employees to assure that the appraisal conclusions are sound, consistent, and proper and that prescribed instructions, procedures, techniques, and requirements have been correctly applied. After the appraiser's report and estimates have been approved or amended, a certificate of reasonable value is issued. During the current fiscal year, 239,356 certificates of reasonable value were issued for single appraisals and 129,092 for committee appraisals.

Where appraisals involve proposed construction, inspections are required during construction and upon completion of the dwelling units, in order to assure compliance with VA-approved plans and specifications, VA minimum construction requirements, and with other conditions upon which certificates of reasonable value are predicated. These compliance inspec-

tions are generally made by fee inspectors designated by the Veterans Administration, and their reports are reviewed by qualified salaried technicians. During fiscal year 1952, requests were received for the appraisal of 187,079 proposed dwelling units, and 445,321 prefinal and final compliance inspection reports were reviewed.

During the year, a number of improvement practices were put into effect designed to result in more efficient service and in added protection to lenders, veterans, and the United States Government.

Noncompliance with approved plans and specifications, particularly by speculative builders in certain areas, indicated the need for measures to curb abuses. A procedure was adopted to suspend the processing of further cases pending satisfactory disposition of instances of nonconformity with plans and specifications in loans already on the books. Also, regional offices were instructed to utilize the best qualified fee valuation and construction technicians, and were instructed as to procedures which would obviate recurring problems with respect to title limitations.

Steps were taken to tighten up inspection procedures and instructions with the objective of reducing causes for complaints by veterans. Cost analysis factors were reviewed and instructional conferences were held with regional cost analysts. These conferences resulted in the initiation of revisions to the basic cost index calculations.

Direct Loan Program

The Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, 81st Cong., 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 were not available from private sources. The original authorization to make direct loans extended from July 19, 1950, to June 30, 1951. Under provisions of the Defense Housing Act of 1951, enacted September 1, 1951, the authority to make direct loans, which had terminated on June 30, 1951, was renewed on a limited basis. The Veterans Administration was authorized to make direct loans on a revolving fund basis, limited to an aggregate of \$150,000,000 outstanding as of any one time. The revolving fund included the unreserved portion of the original \$150,000,000 fund allocation plus the increment from loan repayments and the proceeds of sales of direct loans to private investors. The revolving fund was augmented by Public Law 325, Eighty-second Congress, enacted April 18, 1952, which authorized an additional allocation of up to \$125,000,000 to be made available by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Administrator, upon request, in quarterly installments of \$25,000,000 until the expiration of the direct loan program on June 30, 1953. Such authorized amounts, however, were to be reduced by the proceeds from the sale of direct loans to private investors in the preceding quarter.

During fiscal year 1952, applications were received for 16,146 direct loans, and 14,526 loans amounting to \$97,394,453 were closed and fully disbursed. Cumulatively, as of the end of the fiscal year, 41,043 direct-loan applications had been received, of which 13,168 had been withdrawn or rejected, 21,512 had been closed and fully disbursed, 248 were closed but not yet

fully disbursed, 4,325 had been tentatively approved and were awaiting closing, and the remaining 1,790 were awaiting preliminary review.

The 21,512 closed and fully disbursed loans as of June 30, 1952, totaled \$140,595,946—an average of \$6,536 per loan. In addition, the 4,325 tentatively approved and the 248 partially disbursed loans at the end of the fiscal year had an aggregate principal of \$33,663,951. As of the end of the fiscal year, 10 defaulted direct loans had resulted in the Veterans Administration acquiring title to the security, 4 by foreclosure proceedings and 6 by voluntary conveyance. The 10 properties thus acquired represented less than one-twentieth of 1 percent (about 1 out of every 2,000) of the 21,512 direct loans which had been closed and fully disbursed. As of the end of the fiscal year, 95 direct loans, having an original principal of \$568,095 had been repaid in full.

The Administrator is authorized by law to sell direct loans to private lending institutions at a price not less than par and any loans thus sold may be guaranteed. From the inception of the sales program in December 1951 through June 1952, a total of 839 direct loans, having an original principal of \$5,637,267, were sold.

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 as eligible for direct loans, and an additional 125 counties were added later. Prior to the distribution of the additional direct-loan funds, made available by Public Law 325, a complete survey was made of the status of eligible areas. As a result of this resurvey, 22 counties and parts of 28 other counties were removed from the list of eligible areas and 13 counties and parts of 12 other counties were made eligible for direct loans. A substantial number of larger cities and urban areas formerly eligible were removed from the eligible list effective April 28, 1952; all cities with a 1950 population of 50,000 or more were excluded from direct-loan eligibility. Veterans in designated areas are required to submit evidence that they are unable to secure 4 percent guaranteed loans from private lending sources. Funds for making direct loans have been allotted to regional offices on the basis of the number of eligible veterans in each area. The status of the funds so allotted was as follows:

	End of fiscal year	
	1952	1951
Cumulative funds allotted to regions.....	\$182, 074, 000	\$147, 969, 000
Net reservations to date.....	174, 259, 897	114, 356, 958
Unreserved balance of allotted funds.....	7, 814, 103	33, 612, 042

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.

As of June 30, 1952, a cumulative total of 5,264 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 4,128 had established eligibility for grants, of which 555 were made eligible in the fiscal year 1952. Of the 4,128 veterans who had established eligibility for grants, a cumulative total of 2,555 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 8 of the final applications filed had resulted in cancellations, 27 were pending approval, and the remaining 2,520 had been approved for grants totaling \$23,258,728, an average of \$9,230 per grant. Of the 2,520 final applications approved, 1,704 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 407 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 232 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 177 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.

The status of grants approved and fully disbursed as of the end of the last 2 years was as follows:

	Cumulative totals			
	End of fiscal year 1952		End of fiscal year 1951	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grants approved.....	2, 520	\$23, 258, 728	1, 880	\$17, 466, 049
Grants fully disbursed.....	2, 396	21, 961, 422	1, 609	14, 883, 213

Readjustment Allowances

Title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 provides for payments of readjustment allowances to eligible veterans of World War II who are unemployed or self-employed.

For the vast majority of World War II veterans entitlement to these allowances had expired by the beginning of fiscal year 1952. However, readjustment allowances continued to be available to a few veterans. These were individuals whose terms of service during the war period extended considerably beyond the termination of the war as established by the Congress. Some had enlisted under the Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 which provided, in effect, that for the purposes of this title the war would not be considered as ended until the expiration of their first period of enlistment or reenlistment. Readjustment allowances are available to them for 2 years after such expiration.

Throughout the year, the employment security agencies of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia continued to perform the functions relative to the taking, processing, and paying of readjustment allowance claims. This was in accordance with existing agreements between the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the respective agencies.

During the year, 2,629 claimed readjustment allowances for the first time by filing new claims. Of these, 2,595 claimed allowances for unemployment. Continued claims for payment for weeks of unemployment totaled 36,029, and total claims for months of self-employment were 320. Final allowances, representing the number of individuals who had exhausted their entitlement during the year, were 869 for unemployment and 31 for self-employment. Amounts paid were \$727,628 to unemployed veterans and \$28,800 to self-employed veterans. Total allowances paid during the year were \$756,428.

From the start of operations under the program in September 1944, until June 30, 1952, 8,998,776 unemployed veterans and 700,866 self-employed veterans filed new claims for readjustment allowances. By filing continued claims these veterans claimed 164,307,302 weeks of unemployment and 6,522,729 months of self-employment. Unemployed veterans also filed 12,053,300 additional claims. These are noncompensable initial claims which mark the resumption of claim filing after a spell of employment or definite interruption of claiming for other reasons. Total amounts paid were \$3,231,247,986 to unemployed veterans and \$591,317,720 to the self-employed, making a combined total of \$3,822,565,706.

The maximum readjustment allowance payment provided by law is \$20 for a week of unemployment and \$100 for a calendar month of self-employment. A claim must be filed for each payment and the claimant must qualify each week or month, as the case may be, by meeting a series of eligibility requirements in order to be eligible for payment. In view of the volume involved and the comparatively small amount of each claim, it was not possible to make personal verification of the eligibility status of every claimant every time he filed a claim. Therefore, some payments to ineligible veterans were unavoidable. Various practical preventive devices were used to avoid illegal payments. Other devices and investigative pro-

cedures were used to discover any payments made to ineligible claimants.

As a result, readjustment allowance payments in an amount of nearly \$29,000,000 were ascertained as having been made to ineligible veterans since the inception of the program. In the vast majority of these cases there is no implication of fraud on the part of individuals connected with the transactions. The claims, in good faith, were filed by and paid to veterans who because of one or more of a variety of reasons, many of them technical, unknown to the payee and the payer at the time, were ineligible. Upon subsequent discovery of the ineligibility, the appropriate overpayments were established.

Of the total overpayments established more than \$20,000,000 were recovered, and recovery of about \$1,600,000 was waived. Under the law, waiver of recovery was considered and granted where the claimant was without fault in causing the overpayment and where recovery would defeat the purposes of the act or would be against equity and good conscience. Waiver was granted only in strict compliance with the law.

Fault on the part of the claimants caused other overpayments. Section 1300 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 provides that if a claimant knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled, he is ineligible for any further allowances. This penalty was applied to 35,847 claimants after thorough investigation and hearings in each case. Application of this section often resulted in establishing comparatively large overpayments. Knowledge of a claimant's ineligibility for a particular week, most often, was not obtained until sources of information became available weeks or months later; thus, if the claimant continued to receive allowances after the week in which he committed the offense, all such later allowances automatically became overpayments.

Section 1301 of the above act designates certain fraudulent claiming as a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Under this provision, 22,442 cases have been referred to United States attorneys for prosecution. Very many of the individuals involved in these cases are also included in the number who forfeited entitlement under the mandatory provisions of section 1300.

In preparation for ultimate termination of the program, personnel of the Readjustment Allowance Service was reduced and procedures were modified to meet the situation. Basic records relative to individual claims for readjustment allowances accumulated by cooperating employment security agencies were assembled for storage in the Records Service Center, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSTRUCTION, SUPPLY, AND REAL ESTATE

Programs comprising the VA property management function were under continuing pressure during the fiscal year (1) to maintain schedules providing necessary facilities on an expanding scale despite adverse conditions in materials and labor markets, (2) to conserve property and protect the safety of occupants and users within stringent limitations of manpower and funds, (3) to scrutinize inventories and the effectiveness of property utilization, and (4) to release any discovered excesses for disposal, with every

practicable consideration for needs of the national defense. Results reflect organized, intensive effort of the related functional elements, not confined to operations alone but including also numerous progressive developments for permanent improvement of standards and efficiency.

Construction

Major responsibilities of the VA construction program are the continuing survey and organization of requirements, development of fiscal year construction programs, design and construction of new VA hospitals, and of additions and alterations to existing VA hospitals, domiciliaries, centers, and regional offices. These activities are performed largely by the central office. Field stations participate in determination of requirements and administer certain construction projects selectively assigned by the central office.

Construction of 10 new hospitals during the year made available 5,739 beds. As of June 30, 1952, there were under construction 18 new hospitals with planned capacity of 11,515 beds, and 7 additions and conversions—2,687 beds. The total value of construction contracts for these 25 projects was \$215,517,377; value of work in place, \$146,924,399. The balance of the bed-producing program, not under construction, consisted of nine projects, five hospitals and four additions and conversions, in various stages of development.

Three other major construction projects, estimated to cost \$6,777,387, were under construction to provide a building for the VA regional office at Chicago, Ill., and laundries at Hines, Ill., and Augusta, Ga., hospitals. In the non-bed-producing construction program for hospital and domiciliary activities, 60 projects were completed during the year at a cost of \$4,293,708. As of June 30, 1952, there remained 181 projects approved by the President for construction, of which 96, with an estimated cost of \$11,619,412, were under construction.

A total of 124 projects were under construction on June 30, comprising 169 separate construction contracts and 228 individual purchase and hire jobs.

Construction continued to be delayed by shortages of skilled labor and materials. Substitution of materials in some cases caused serious difficulties. Work stoppages occurred during the latter part of the year as labor organizations negotiated new rate agreements with contractors' associations. Full effect of the extended steel strike had not been fully realized as the fiscal year ended.

The timing of development of fiscal-year construction programs was advanced, in line with increased emphasis on comprehensive planning. Measures to tighten coordination with field superintendents and to render timely assistance to contractors were further developed. A manual was compiled to guide field stations in administration of contracts assigned to them.

Maintenance and Operation

The engineering maintenance and operation program comprises maintenance, repair, operation, and protection of physical plant and utilities including, at 157 VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers, floor space exceed-

ing 80 million square feet, 133 laundries, 11 dry-cleaning plants, 32 sewage-disposal plants, 36 water systems, 500 air-conditioning and refrigeration plants, 700 high-pressure boilers, 703 miles of road, 33,907 acres of land including 8,700 acres of refined lawn and 14,456 acres of farm land. A total of \$7,309,668 was obligated for this program during the fiscal year.

To encourage careful planning and promote operating flexibility, detailed controls on maintenance and repair funds were further decentralized. The program is station operated, within the scope of approved budget estimates and funds appropriated. Central technical guidance was enhanced by completion of a revised basic manual, including a more effective system of operating reports and of additional texts covering operating techniques.

Among the significant conservation measures developed for general application were reduction in electric power costs by rearrangement of station transformers and secondary distribution systems and the installation of capacitors—expected to effect 8 percent savings; measures to reduce corrosion in condensate return lines, hot-water tanks, and pipes; and improved design of exterior brick walls to reduce water penetration. Of potentially vital importance to veteran-patients was the installation of auxiliary generators to insure uninterrupted electric service in hospital operating suites.

Supply

The VA supply program consists of procurement, storage, distribution, inspection, and property management of supplies and equipment relative to services rendered veteran-beneficiaries. In addition to central-office activity, three strategically located supply depots are in operation, and there are supply procurement, storage, and issue functions at more than 225 hospitals, offices, and domiciliary homes.

Procurement of supplies and equipment amounted to an obligation of \$163,258,000, a 12-percent decline from fiscal year 1951. This was caused principally by a decline in obligations for trainee items under Public Law 346 and a decline in funds obligated for new hospital and domiciliary construction facilities. A further comparison is shown below:

Supplies and equipment	Fiscal year 1952	Fiscal year 1951
TOTAL	\$163, 258, 000	\$185, 186, 000
Existing facilities:		
Subsistence.....	49, 160, 000	50, 999, 000
All other	65, 104, 000	60, 224, 000
New hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	9, 475, 000	12, 392, 000
Trainee tools:		
Public Law 16 ¹	2, 383, 000	4, 729, 000
Public Law 346 ¹	37, 128, 000	56, 816, 000
Surplus property acquired.....	8, 000	26, 000

¹ Does not include tools furnished by educational institutions.

In addition to supervisory and management functions, the central office processed 83,000 requisition line items for field stations (including new

construction), awarded 7,600 contracts (82,000 line items), issued 6,700 purchase orders (25,000 line items), and processed 12,500 fiscal vouchers. This resulted in an actual obligation of \$28,800,000 for supplies, equipment, and research, and an estimated obligation of \$70,000,000 under contracts established by the central office for procurement by field stations and for medical services rendered by other than VA establishments.

The three supply depots handled 87,000 tons of supplies and equipment, of which 43,000 tons were shipments for field stations, valued at \$24,800,000. Service and reclamation shops processed 90,900 items of unserviceable equipment, originally valued at \$6,000,000, at a cost of \$490,000. Of the total items processed, 36,200 were reclaimed and returned to service or stock, 54,700 were inspected, cleaned, adjusted, and rendered usable.

Constant appraisal of the supply program with a view toward maximum economy, efficiency, and effectiveness continued through fiscal year 1952. Further expansion was made in the program to conserve manpower at field stations through the use of electrical accounting machines in lieu of hand postings. Machine installations have been made at six centrally located stations, for utilization also by adjacent stations.

An average price procedure was tested and adopted for property carried on field station stock records. This procedure will permit a more realistic pricing of supplies and equipment.

Real Estate

The VA real-estate program is concerned with acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property, both Government-owned property under VA jurisdiction and administrative space occupied by VA activities, and includes coordinated determination of long-range requirements. Long-range planning and the acquisition and disposal of fee interests, principally for hospitals and domiciliaries, are central office functions. Effective property utilization is primarily a responsibility of station management, as are routine adjustments of assigned administrative space to current needs. The central office exercises staff supervision, and assumes direct space control within the District of Columbia.

In consequence of utilization surveys and detailed space studies, disposal action was accomplished with respect to 1,594,000 square feet of administrative space. As of June 30, 1952, the VA activities occupied 9,997,000 net square feet of space, as contrasted with 11,591,000 on June 30, 1951. Since January 1, 1948, VA disposal of space represented an annual rental rate of more than \$2,500,000, and cumulative savings in excess of \$6,500,000 within the period.

Continuing studies to determine excess land at VA hospital reservations resulted in reporting approximately 690 acres to the General Services Administration for disposal.

Hospital installations acquired by transfer from the Army at Papago Park, Ariz., Van Nuys, Calif., Fort Logan, Colo., and Louisville, Ky., became excess to VA needs during fiscal year 1952. Disposal action was taken with respect to Papago Park and Van Nuys. Action has been initiated to effect declaration to General Services Administration, as excess, of 24 sites in consequence of the 16,000-bed reduction in the VA hospital program announced by the President January 10, 1949.

The joint survey of hospital space with medical and engineering representatives was continued during fiscal year 1952, with intent to establish consistent standards for bed spacing and hospital capacities, improve space utilization, effect operating economies consistent with advancing medical standards, and provide a factual basis for planning of necessary construction work.

Acquisition of a site for the VA neuropsychiatric hospital in Los Angeles, Calif., was completed, and initial studies made as to need for additional land to accommodate adjunctive facilities for the VA hospital at Birmingham, Ala.

Safety and Fire Protection

Protection of persons and property against harm from accident, fire, or other disaster within areas of VA jurisdiction is a responsibility of management at every installation. For effective direction of effort, an organized VA-wide safety and fire-protection program is given central guidance by a specialized engineering staff.

Major efforts during the past year were channelized in four directions: (1) protection of patients who occupy unsprinklered, non-fire-resistive buildings; (2) development of plans for alleviating potential disasters; (3) increase of informed safety consciousness by training of all personnel; and (4) activation of safety and fire-protection committees composed of key personnel at VA installations.

A "patients' protection program" was initiated, comprising the following physical objectives to prevent fire disaster in about 600 frame and wood-joisted buildings at 69 hospitals: (1) installation of automatic sprinklers; (2) enclosing of stairways; (3) construction of additional exits; and (4) installation of smoke barriers. Principal sprinkler companies in the United States have undertaken to prepare plans and estimates at the various hospitals without profit.

Local disaster plans at most VA installations have been redrawn in accordance with Federal policies to cover all reasonably anticipated types of disaster including attack by atomic weapons. Two VA installations invoked their disaster plans when the Red River of the North and the Mississippi River reached flood stage. Both provided refuge to evacuees from nearby endangered areas.

Frequency of lost-time injuries to VA personnel was 13.7 per million man-hours worked at hospitals and centers, and 2.3 at offices. Severity, including compensable tuberculosis, was 2.44 and 0.20, respectively, in days lost per thousand man-hours worked. These figures compare favorably with last year's despite loss of experienced personnel, material shortages, and activation of new hospitals with personnel untrained in established safety programs. The downward trend in number and duration of tuberculosis cases continued throughout the year.

As in past years, almost 70 percent of the 1,164 reported fires resulted from smoking and careless disposal of smoking materials by employees and patients. Aggregate property loss was \$79,657.

LEGISLATION AND CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

During fiscal year 1952 there were introduced in Congress 6,491 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 879 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, 375 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 137 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 83 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 21,400 pages of the daily Congressional Record, exclusive of the Daily Digest, and appropriate clippings therefrom, and examination of 3,193 printed committee reports (of which 314 were found pertinent), of 412 Senate and House documents (of which 84 were found pertinent), and of 998 public and private laws (of which 87 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 1,200 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 91 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 act establishing the Veterans Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery; and charts analyzing com-

pensation 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 1952, 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 14,000 personal and 105,500 telephone contacts were made and 15,500 miscellaneous letters and memoranda prepared. Also, 450 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

New Legislation

There are listed below digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration, which were enacted during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress. (Digests of such laws which were enacted during fiscal year 1952 in the first session of the Eighty-second Congress were, for convenience, included in the annual report for fiscal year 1951.)

Public Law 294, Eighty-second Congress, April 3, 1952.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey, without monetary consideration, to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, a described parcel of land to be used for cemetery purposes, and provides for the inclusion of provisions in the deed of conveyance which will adequately protect the interests of the United States.

Public Law 295, Eighty-second Congress, April 3, 1952.—This act transfers to the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, a described tract of approximately ten and one-half acres of land located within the boundaries of the Veterans Administration hospital reservation at Chillicothe, Ohio. The act provides that the tract shall be a part of the Mound City Group National Monument.

Public Law 309, Eighty-second Congress, April 9, 1952.—This act amends the authority restored to the Federal National Mortgage Association by section 608 (b) of the act of September 1, 1951 (Public Law 139, 82d Cong.), to make commitments, on and after September 1, 1951, and prior to December 31, 1951, for the purchase of mortgage loans (inclusive of home loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration), not to exceed \$200,000,000 outstanding at any one time, 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 insure has been issued pursuant to title VIII of the Federal Housing Act, or (3) housing to be available primarily to families who are victims of a catastrophe determined by the President to be a major disaster, so as to include commitments made pursuant to the act of October 30, 1951 (Public Law 243, 82d Cong.), or commitments made during the mentioned period and on the mentioned types of housing, which do not exceed \$252,000,000 outstanding at any one time, if applications for such commitments were received by the Association prior to December 28, 1951, or, in the

case of mortgages under title VIII of the Federal Housing Act, if the Federal Housing Commissioner issued his commitment prior to December 31, 1951, but subsequent to December 27, 1951.

Public Law 325, Eighty-second Congress, April 18, 1952.—This act amends section 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, by the addition of subsection (d) to increase the amount of funds available for direct loans to veterans made pursuant to section 512 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. It authorizes an additional amount, not to exceed \$125,000,000, for the direct loan revolving fund, to be advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury in quarter annual installments. The act further provides that, except for the first advance of not in excess of \$25,000,000 (to be made between April 18, 1952, and July 1, 1952), the amount of each quarter annual authorization of \$25,000,000 shall be reduced by the amount of sales of direct loans which have been made to private lenders during the preceding quarter annual period.

Public Law 346, Eighty-second Congress, May 19, 1952.—This act, to increase certain pay and allowances for members of the uniformed forces, and for other purposes, provides, in part, an increase, effective May 1, 1952, of 4 per centum of (a) the retirement pay authorized by the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 735), as amended (38 U. S. C. 581-583), for emergency and other officers of World War I; and (b) the retirement pay authorized by the act of September 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 733; 10 U. S. C. 456a, 38 U. S. C. 12), for certain Reserve officers of the Army of the United States.

Public Law 356, Eighty-second Congress, May 23, 1952.—Section 1 of this act increases the basic monthly rates of compensation for service-connected disability by 5 percent as to persons rated 10 percent to 49 percent disabled, and by 15 percent as to persons rated 50 percent to 100 percent disabled. The increases do not apply to special awards and allowances, dependency allowances, or subsistence allowances.

Section 2 increases the monthly rates of pension payable for permanent and total non-service-connected disability under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, from \$60 to \$63; from \$72 to \$75 for persons in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years, or who reach the age of 65; and from \$120 to \$129 for persons requiring the regular aid and attendance of another person.

Section 3 amends paragraph IV, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, by increasing the wartime monthly rates of service-connected death compensation for widows with children, and children where there is no widow, as follows: widow with one child from \$105 to \$121, and for each additional child from \$25 to \$29; no widow but one child from \$58 to \$67, two children from \$82 to \$94 (equally divided), three children from \$106 to \$122 (equally divided), and from \$20 to \$23 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided. The existing monthly rates of \$75 for a widow, \$60 for a dependent parent, and \$35 each for two dependent parents were reenacted by the section. Corresponding peacetime monthly rates of death compensation were increased by reason of paragraph III, part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, as follows: widow with one child from \$84 to \$96.80, and for each addi-

tional child from \$20 to \$23.20; no widow but one child from \$46.40 to \$53.60, two children from \$65.60 to \$75.20 (equally divided), three children from \$84.80 to \$97.60 (equally divided), and from \$16 to \$18.40 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided. The existing monthly rates of \$60 for a widow, \$48 for a dependent parent, and \$28 each for two dependent parents were not affected.

Section 4 amends section 2 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1281), as amended and extended (38 U. S. C. 504), by increasing the monthly rates of non-service-connected death pension as follows: widow but no child from \$42 to \$48; widow with one child from \$54 to \$60, and from \$6 to \$7.20 for each additional child; no widow but one child from \$21.60 to \$26, two children from \$32.40 to \$39 (equally divided), three children from \$43.20 to \$52 (equally divided), and for each additional child from \$4.80 to \$7.20, total amount to be equally divided.

Section 5 increases by $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent the monthly rates of service pension payable to veterans and the dependents of veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, and the Civil War.

Section 6 increases by $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent the monthly rates of pension payable to dependents of veterans of the Indian wars and establishes minimum monthly rates of disability or age pension payable to veterans of Indian wars. The minimum rate payable to such veterans is \$96.75 per month, or \$129 where aid and attendance is required.

Pursuant to section 7, the increases provided by this act are effective July 1, 1952.

Public Law 357, Eighty-second Congress, May 23, 1952.—This act amends paragraph II (a), part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension for non-service-connected disability under the mentioned part III to veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, or of service in the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950 (and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress), from \$1,000 to \$1,400, if unmarried, and from \$2,500 to \$2,700, if married or with minor children. The act also amends section 1 (c) of the act of June 28, 1934, as added by section 1 of the act of July 19, 1939 (53 Stat. 1068), and as amended (38 U. S. C. 503 (c)), to increase the amount of the annual income limitations which qualify eligibility of widows and children of deceased veterans of World War I, World War II, or of service on or after June 27, 1950, for non-service-connected death pension, from \$1,000 to \$1,400 in the case of a widow without child or in the case of a child, and from \$2,500 to \$2,700 in the case of a widow with a child or children. Both amendments are effective from July 1, 1952.

Public Law 364, Eighty-second Congress, May 26, 1952.—This act amends the act of February 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 403), as amended (50 U. S. C. 62), to authorize the Secretary of the Army to loan obsolete or condemned Army rifles, slings, and cartridge belts to posts or camps of national veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans Administration, for certain ceremonial use by them, and to issue and deliver to such posts or camps blank

ammunition for rifles in suitable amounts free of charge but, except where supplied for use in ceremonies at national cemeteries, without expense to the United States for packing, handling, and transportation.

Public Law 375, Eighty-second Congress, June 5, 1952.—This act, cited as the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952," appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amounts of \$60,000,000 for "Compensation and pensions," \$148,000,000 for "Readjustment benefits," \$50,000,000 for "National service life insurance," \$2,300,000 for "Service-men's indemnities," \$250,000 for the "Service-disabled veterans insurance fund," \$250,000 for the "Veterans special term insurance fund," and \$25,000,000 to provide, or assist in providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled veterans, as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951 (Public Law 187, 82d Cong.), such amounts to remain available until expended.

Public Law 408, Eighty-second Congress, June 24, 1952.—This act provides that all laws which authorize appointment of male commissioned officers in the medical services of the Armed Forces shall be construed to include authority to appoint female personnel thereunder, and all laws applicable to such male commissioned officers and former male commissioned officers, and to their dependents and beneficiaries, shall be applicable in like cases to commissioned female officers and former commissioned female officers so appointed, and to their dependents and beneficiaries. The act further provides that, except with respect to the Career Compensation Act of 1949, the husbands of female officers appointed under this act shall not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support, and the children of such officers shall not be considered dependents unless their father is dead or they are in fact dependent on their mother for their chief support.

Public Law 427, Eighty-second Congress, June 30, 1952.—Section 1 of this act increases from \$42 to \$47, the monthly rate of additional compensation, authorized by subparagraph (k), paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, for veterans of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion), World War I, World War II, or of service in the Armed Forces of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, for the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception. Section 1 also amends subparagraph (k) to authorize, for the mentioned veterans, a statutory rate of \$47 per month additional compensation for the loss or loss of use of a creative organ. Further, this section increases the monthly rates of compensation payable to such veterans, pursuant to subparagraphs (l) through (p), paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, for the anatomical loss or loss of use of both hands, both feet, blindness, total deafness, and various combinations of such disabilities. Such rates, which ranged from \$240 to \$360 per month, are increased to \$266 to \$400 per month.

Section 2 amends paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize, for veterans of the mentioned wars and of

service on or after June 27, 1950, a minimum monthly rate of compensation of \$67 for service-incurred tuberculosis which has reached a condition of complete arrest.

Pursuant to paragraph II, part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, the rates of compensation for veterans with disabilities of the types mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of the act, which were incurred in other than wartime service or service on or after June 27, 1950, are 80 percent of the rates set forth in such sections.

Section 3 of the act increases the monthly rate of compensation authorized for World War I veterans under section 202 (3) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924 (43 Stat. 618), as amended (38 U. S. C. 473), for the loss of use of a creative organ, from \$30 to \$47, and for the loss of use of one or more feet or hands, from \$42 to \$47.

Section 4 increases the rate of compensation authorized for World War I veterans, under section 202 (7) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 480), for arrested tuberculosis, from \$60 to \$67 per month.

Section 5 increases by 11 percent to the nearest dollar, the monthly rates of compensation provided for veterans of World War I by section 202 (3) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 473), for loss of the use of both eyes (from \$198 to \$220); for loss of the use of both eyes and one or more limbs (from \$258 to \$286); and for double total permanent disability (from \$258 to \$286).

Section 6 increases the maximum additional sum payable under section 202 (5) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 478), to World War I veterans who are in need of a nurse or attendant, from \$60 to \$67 per month.

In accordance with section 7, the rates of compensation authorized by this act are effective August 1, 1952.

Public Law 429, Eighty-second Congress, June 30, 1952.—Section 116 (b) of this act, cited as the "Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952," amends title VI of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 812; 50 U. S. C., App. 2131, et seq.), to continue until June 30, 1953, subject to limitations, the authority of the President to exercise real-estate construction credit control. It provides that, whenever for any three consecutive months the annual rate of starts of permanent, nonfarm, family dwelling units falls below 1,200,000, the President shall cause to be published in the Federal Register an announcement of the beginning of a "period of residential credit control relaxation," and during such relaxation period, credit regulations authorized by the mentioned title VI, cannot require more than a 5 percent down payment on the transaction price of residential property subject to such regulations. The President may end the relaxation period whenever the annual rate of starts for three consecutive months exceeds 1,200,000 units.

Section 201 (a) of this act extends to April 30, 1953, provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 193), as amended, which assure preference or priority to veterans of World War II or their families with respect to the sale, resale, rental, or rental of housing accommodations.

Public Law 450, Eighty-second Congress, July 3, 1952.—Subsection 1 (a) (15) of this joint resolution, cited as the “Emergency Powers Continuation Act,” extends to April 1, 1953 (unless earlier terminated by congressional or Presidential action), the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, granted by the act of October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 575), as amended (38 U. S. C. 11a note), to utilize automotive equipment of the Veterans Administration to transport its employees between field stations and nearest adequate public transportation at reasonable rates of fare.

Public Law 455, Eighty-second Congress, July 5, 1952.—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, appropriates for the Veterans Administration a total of \$3,817,769,960, plus not to exceed \$12,500,000 (explained below), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, 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): \$843,382,260, together with not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

“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): \$2,204,351,000;

“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): \$558,907,200;

“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): \$6,854,000;

“Hospital and domiciliary facilities” (for hospital and domiciliary facilities, 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): \$108,791,000, of which \$59,000,000 is for payment of obligations heretofore authorized to be incurred under this head;

“Major alterations, improvements, and repairs” (for all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities): \$8,750,000;

“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): \$54,072,000;

“Servicemen’s indemnities” (for payment of liabilities under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951): \$8,595,000;

"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): \$17,206,000;

"Grants to the Republic of the Philippines" (for payment 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): \$1,861,500;

"Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans" (for providing, or assisting in providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951): \$5,000,000.

Public Law 522, Eighty-second Congress, July 12, 1952.—Section 2 of this act amends section 29 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924 (43 Stat. 615), as amended (38 U. S. C. 455), to reestablish the authority of the Veterans Administration to use rental proceeds to maintain, operate, and repair buildings leased for living quarters.

Public Law 531, Eighty-second Congress, July 14, 1952.—This act, cited as the "Housing Act of 1952," amends certain defense housing laws, primarily in order to facilitate the production of housing in critical defense housing areas. The act includes amendments to certain laws affecting the loan program administered under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Section 3 (a) of the act amends section 301 (a) (1) of the National Housing Act, as amended, (1) to restrict the Federal National Mortgage Association from purchasing any mortgage, other than a defense or disaster mortgage, which was insured or guaranteed by the Government prior to March 1, 1952, under the National Housing Act or the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; (2) to limit to defense or disaster mortgages, the exemption from the 50-percent limitation on Federal National Mortgage Association purchases from any one lender, thus reducing to 50 percent the 100-percent preference previously afforded to loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (except as to those made with respect to defense or disaster housing); (3) to repeal the provision that the Federal National Mortgage Association may not charge a fee or deposit to exceed 1 percent of the original principal obligation for the purchase of a mortgage; and (4) to increase to \$1,152,000,000 the amount of advance commitments to purchase the Federal National Mortgage Association may have outstanding with respect to defense or disaster mortgages, and to extend, to June 30, 1953, the authority of that Association to enter into commitments with respect to such mortgages. Section 3 (b) of this act amends section 302 of the National Housing Act, as amended, to increase to \$3,650,000,000 the purchasing authority of Federal National Mortgage Association, but not more than \$2,750,000,000 (the purchasing authority of the Association prior to the enactment of this amendment) may be used for the purchase of other than defense or disaster mortgages.

Public Law 536, Eighty-second Congress, July 14, 1952.—Sections 1 and 2 of this act amend sections 2 and 3 of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387, 388), as amended (5 U. S. C. 851, 852), to extend preference in Federal civilian employment to certain persons who serve in the Armed Forces of the United States during the period beginning April 28, 1952

(the termination date of the state of war between the United States and Japan), and ending July 1, 1955 (the date after which substantially all inductions for training and service in the Armed Forces are prohibited by section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 625), as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 467)), and to the otherwise eligible widows and mothers of such persons.

Public Law 550, Eighty-second Congress, July 16, 1952.—This act, cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952," provides for veterans who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the period from June 27, 1950, to such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, assistance in obtaining education and training; credit assistance in acquiring homes, farms, and businesses; unemployment compensation; mustering-out payments; and job counseling and employment placement assistance.

Title II authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct payments of education and training allowance to eligible veterans to assist them in meeting expenses of subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment while pursuing an approved program of education or training. Allowances for full-time institutional education or training are \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependents; \$135 per month, if he has one dependent; and \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent. Lesser rates for part-time institutional training, and special rates for other types of training, are authorized. A program of education or training must be initiated on or before August 20, 1954, or within 2 years after discharge or release from active service, whichever is later; and no education or training may be afforded an eligible veteran beyond 7 years after either his discharge or release from active service, or the end of the basic service period, whichever is earlier. The extent of entitlement to education and training benefits under title II is established on the basis of 1½ days of education or training for each day of service up to a maximum of 36 months.

Title III amends title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to extend to certain veterans of active 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, and to certain unremarried widows of such veterans, the home, farm, and business loan credit assistance provided for eligible veterans of World War II and certain of their unremarried widows. This consists of the guaranty of home loans up to 60 percent of the loan, but not to exceed \$7,500; farm loans up to 50 percent of the loan, but not to exceed \$4,000; and business loans up to 50 percent of the loan, but not to exceed \$2,000. Under certain circumstances the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is authorized to make direct home loans and to insure loans which are eligible for guaranty. Title III further amends title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to add loan safeguards and to confirm some procedures which have already been established. These amendments include: (1) requirement that residential property must meet minimum requirements for planning, construction, and general acceptability; (2) authority in the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to refuse appraisal of housing built by persons con-

nected with substantially deficient housing previously sold to veterans, or dealing unfairly with veterans in certain other property relations; and (3) authority in the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to refuse further guaranty or insurance of loans made by lenders with poor records in servicing loans and keeping records, or who have otherwise willfully or negligently engaged in practices detrimental to the interest of veterans or the Government.

Title IV authorizes payment by any State under agreement with the Secretary of Labor or, in the absence of such an agreement, by the Secretary of Labor, to eligible veterans of service on or after June 27, 1950, of unemployment compensation in accordance with the applicable State unemployment compensation law. The rate of compensation is \$26 per week for each week of unemployment occurring after October 14, 1952, up to a maximum of 26 weeks. Entitlement to mustering-out payments under title V of the act postpones entitlement to unemployment compensation benefits for 30, 60, or 90 days after discharge, depending on the amount of mustering-out payment which the veteran receives. No payment of unemployment compensation may be made to any veteran for any week he is eligible for benefits of \$26 or more under any Federal or State unemployment compensation law, for any period he receives education or training allowance under title II of the act or a subsistence allowance under part VII or VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, or for any period he receives additional compensation for maintenance under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, as amended. Special provision is made concerning payment of benefits where a veteran is eligible for compensation under this title and at a rate of less than \$26 per week under a Federal or State unemployment compensation law. Compensation may not be paid under this title for any week commencing more than 5 years after a date to be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Title V authorizes the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury, or their designates, to pay mustering-out payments to eligible veterans of active 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 rates are as follows: \$300 for persons who, having performed active service for 60 days or more, have served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; \$200 for persons who, having performed active service for 60 days or more, have served no part thereof outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; and \$100 for persons who have performed active service for less than 60 days. Eligible veterans who were discharged or released from active duty before July 16, 1952, will be paid the benefit if application therefor is made within 2 years after July 16, 1952. If an eligible veteran dies after discharge or release from active service and before receiving the full amount of mustering-out payment due him, the amount due is payable, upon application, to certain relatives.

Title VI amends title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to extend to eligible veterans of active service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as may be thereafter determined by Presi-

dential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, the job counseling and employment placement assistance provided thereunder, through the Department of Labor, to eligible war veterans.

Public Law 590, Eighty-second Congress, July 18, 1952.—This act, cited as the "Social Security Act Amendments of 1952," among other things, grants, subject to stated conditions, wage credits under the old-age and survivors' insurance program for time spent in the military and naval service on or after July 25, 1947, and prior to January 1, 1954. Such credits are in addition to any benefits, based in whole or in part on such service, which may be payable under laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The organization of the Office of the Solicitor was changed in October 1951, and it now comprises four main activities—(a) Legal Service (General), (b) Legal Service (Guardianship), (c) Legal Service (Litigation), and (d) Legal Service (Loan Guaranty). The operational functions of these activities are to render all legal service in their respective assigned areas on matters arising in central office and on matters arising in the field offices but referred to central office. The supervisory activities consist of supervising the legal work of the 69 chief attorney's offices in their respective areas of responsibility. Such supervision is accomplished by review of submitted legal papers and correspondence, surveys, and conferences.

Legal Service (General)

Including all legal matters except Guardianship, Loan Guaranty, and Litigation, there were 8,911 opinions, memoranda, and other communications pertaining to matters of a legal nature released during the year. They related to questions arising in the administration by the Veterans Administration of laws governing compensation, pension, insurance, indemnity under Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress (38 U. S. C. A. 851, 858, 820, 823), vocational rehabilitation, education and training, construction contracts, real estate transactions, and other subjects. Many of the opinions were precedent forming, i. e., original construction of Federal statutes applicable to the Veterans Administration and hence were promulgated as Administrator's Decisions. An increased amount of work was required in respect to controversies with schools and other training institutions arising under contracts with them for furnishing education and training pursuant to Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress (Servicemen's Readjustment Act), and amendments thereto (38 U. S. C. A. ch. 12). Certain of these cases involved large sums apparently collected illegally from the Veterans Administration, as a consequence of misrepresentation of facts in some cases and misconception of law in others.

The practice was continued during the past year of expediting the work by conference and oral advice and guidance when appropriate to circumstances. A large portion involved questions arising in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. During the year there were over 5,000 such conferences and contacts.

The Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. A. 1346 (b), 2671-2680) authorizes the heads of Federal agencies, or their respective designates, to settle claims not exceeding \$1,000 asserted against the United States because of "negligent or wrongful act or omission" by a Government employee acting within the scope of his employment. The Solicitor is the designate of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the purpose of carrying out the act as it applies to the Veterans Administration. Some authority has been delegated to regional chief attorneys with respect to denying claims. As a consequence most, but not all, of the claims that reach the Solicitor's office are those recommended for settlement by such attorneys. During the year, 109 claims in all categories were determined by the Solicitor's office and 92 thereof were allowed in some amount. The chief attorneys are responsible for the fact investigation of all occurrences which might give rise to claim for damages against the Veterans Administration; and of occurrences in which VA property is damaged by others under circumstances which might give rise to a right in the Government to recover such damages.

Under the decentralized procedure chief attorneys, as representatives of the Solicitor, are authorized to prepare opinions on law questions submitted to them. A copy of each opinion prepared by a chief attorney is forwarded to the Solicitor for review to assure uniformity. In Legal Service (General), 2,783 such opinions were received during the year, of which 2,627 were approved, either in whole or as to the conclusion only, and 144 were rewritten.

Legal Service (Guardianship)

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

The total number of beneficiaries under guardianship increased from 303,600 on June 30, 1951, to 309,535 on June 30, 1952. Minors increased from 215,992 to 218,366, and incompetents from 87,608 to 91,169.

The estates of these beneficiaries received during the fiscal year a total of \$145,947,992.92 through payments and earnings, an increase of \$1,641,-862.12 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The assets of such estates aggregated \$355,620,475.25. Illegal investments noted were \$38,-547.44, an increase of \$23,120.05 as shown for the preceding year. Losses and recoveries or savings were reported as follows:

Losses:

Total losses-----	\$262, 875. 33
Embezzled or misappropriated-----	221, 141. 60
Lost on deposits-----	1, 203. 66
Lost on investments-----	40, 530. 07

Recoveries and savings for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:

Total recoveries and savings-----	2, 354, 253. 06
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated-----	251, 714. 97
On investments and expenditures-----	198, 345. 39
On commissions-----	23, 373. 96
On fees-----	38, 867. 19
Legal services rendered-----	1, 841, 951. 55

Actual cash collections for beneficiaries totaled \$293,276.42, and for the United States from escheated funds, overpayments, and illegal payments \$568,883.59.

There were 30,988 court appearances by VA attorneys in connection with guardianship and other matters.

The field examination activities which comprised examinations (investigations) into claims or cases arising out of the various benefit programs, including guardianship activities, numbered 138,144, a decrease of 10,126 field examinations or 9 percent as compared with the fiscal year 1951. The greater portion of this decrease was in the number of cases involving collection of overpayments made to beneficiaries, which was occasioned by reduction in field examination personnel during this fiscal year. Other types of field examinations relating to the vocational training and loan guaranty programs increased and were more extensive in scope.

Systematic review of operations of the guardianship activities were undertaken through direct supervision of the chief attorneys' offices by legal supervisors in addition to regular correspondence. Reviews of reports of statistical data submitted monthly by chief attorneys in the field stations and personal conferences with such field representatives were other methods of management and control. It was through these methods principally that procedural problems and effectiveness of performance of legal operations were observed and action taken to accomplish improvement where indicated. Changes were 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 was not possible to standardize legal operations owing to differing laws in the various States and differing practices, procedures, and 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 improper administration of the estates.

Important cases which affected the program were: *In re Susan Rising*, 112 N. Y. S. (2d) 349; *In re Hoerman's Estate*, 247 S. W. (2d) 762; *In re Grossman's Estate*, 108 N. Y. S. (2d) 557; *Petition of Witten*, 109 N. Y. S. (2d) 755; *In re Beddia*, 109 N. Y. S. (2d) 612; *In re Guardianship of Weinberg et al.*, 110 N. Y. S. (2d) 130; *Guardianship of Pryor*, 106 N. E. (2d) 672.

The States of New Jersey and Georgia enacted substantially section 18 of the Uniform Veterans Guardianship Act relating to commitment of incompetent veterans to the Veterans Administration or other United States agency.

Legal Service (Litigation)

The establishment of Legal Service (Litigation) was accomplished by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs on October 3, 1951. This service is responsible for maintaining contact and collaborating with the Department of Justice on all litigation arising out of the activities of the Veterans Administration. Many civil suits are tried independently or in collaboration

with the Department of Justice, and supervision is maintained of all litigation activities, both civil and criminal, in the field offices of the Veterans Administration.

Civil Litigation.—As of June 30, 1951, the pending civil litigation load amounted to 225 suits of all types. During the fiscal year, 844 suits were filed and 51 cases were received for institution of interpleader proceedings, making a total addition of 895 to the load existing at the beginning of the year. During the year, 161 miscellaneous civil suits and 180 insurance suits were disposed of. Memoranda of facts and law were submitted to the Department of Justice in 193 insurance suits. As of June 30, 1952, therefore, there were pending 779 civil litigation cases requiring further action, including 305 miscellaneous civil suits, 440 insurance suits, and 34 insurance interpleaders.

The miscellaneous 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 reinstatements, suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 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 Service.

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 and submits to the Department of Justice statements of fact and law for the use of the United States attorney or other trial attorney handling the case on behalf of the Government. On request the attorneys will try such cases or argue appeals thereon.

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 if a prima facie case is made to submit the evidence to the United States attorney or to the Department of Justice for appropriate action. 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 Service 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 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 witnesses, and assists in trials when requested.

The greater portion of submissions to the various United States attorneys involved well-defined types of cases, such as those growing out of frauds in connection with readjustment allowances (38 U. S. C. 696); offenses growing out of the loan guaranty provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; and frauds by training institutions under title II of the same act, these being generally violations of sections 287, 371, and 1001, title 18, United States Code.

On June 30, 1951, there were pending in this office 80 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the fiscal year, 983 cases were received. Of this total of 1,063 cases, 180 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States attorneys, and 29 were submitted direct to the Department of Justice. A total of 472 cases were finally disposed of, leaving 591 such cases requiring further action by this Service as of the end of the fiscal year.

Since August 6, 1946, submissions to the United States attorneys with a view to prosecutions have normally been made through the regional office chief attorneys. There were pending with the Department of Justice on June 30, 1951, 2,907 cases thus submitted. During the year, 1,285 submissions were made by the field offices to the various United States attorneys and 2,454 were disposed of, leaving 1,738 cases on hand as of June 30, 1952. The 2,454 cases were disposed of as follows:

Closed by Department of Justice-----	1, 784
No bills-----	52
Closed for other reasons-----	136
Convictions-----	436
Acquittals-----	46
 Total-----	 2, 454

Legal Service (Loan Guaranty)

The guaranty and insurance of loans and the making of direct loans pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694), including the activities incident thereto and resulting therefrom, continues to present difficult, complex, and important legal questions for consideration and solution, including the construction and interpretation of the act, its various amendments, and the regulations promulgated by the Administrator. The continued growth of the loan guaranty program, both as to new and old loans, occasions an increase in the legal activities relating to foreclosures, abandonments, partitions, and the allowance, adjustment, and payment of guaranty and insurance claims on defaulted loans. Because of this tendency, an increasing number of the legal questions considered by this office concern the financial interest of the Government, e. g., the right of the Government to minimize, or to recoup from obligors and from the security for the loans, or otherwise, its losses by exercise and enforcement of its rights of subrogation and indemnity. A careful and extensive study was made of the matter of set-off from benefits payable to veteran-debtors. A number of conferences were held with representatives of the Comptroller General respecting the reporting to the General Accounting Office of indebtedness due the Gov-

ernment and regarded by the Administrator as uncollectible. As a result of such conferences, a workable understanding with the General Accounting Office was effected regarding the filing of claims in bankruptcy based on debts due the United States in connection with the guaranty (or insurance) of loans. This accord enabled this office to institute and assist in the preparation and amendment of various manuals and technical bulletins.

A total of 1,390 opinions, memoranda, communications, and comments of a legal nature were released during fiscal year 1952, of which 139 were of a precedent-forming nature. The Solicitor's office provides one member and one alternate member of the central office Loan Guaranty Committee on Waivers and Compromises. In addition to their normal duties on the committee, the representatives of this office furnished informal legal advice to the other members of the committee as well as rendered legal advice in respect to the many other problems presented to the Solicitor. During fiscal year 1952, the committee disposed of 479 cases; in each of which a representative of this office participated.

The legal activities in connection with the guaranty (or insurance) of loans pursuant to title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, including direct loans, for fiscal year 1952, have been characterized by an increase in the scope and quality of the work performed in the field offices. Of 811 chief attorneys' opinions received involving loan guaranty law questions, a total of 682 were approved, 67 were amended, and only 56 were rewritten by this Service. This improvement in the field work is due to the maturing experience of the chief attorneys and loan guaranty attorneys in the solution of legal problems in the loan guaranty (or insurance) and direct loan programs, aided by the precedent opinions, information bulletins, and other directives and explanatory material prepared by this office for their guidance.

Due to the great diversity in local laws and practices in the several States and Territories relating to lending, real estate, liens, taxes, liquidation procedures, etc., constant and close supervision by this office of the loan guaranty legal activities in the field offices was required in the interest of uniformity in the administration of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694). It is highly important that problems arising because of applicable local law and practices be resolved in such manner as to ensure substantially uniform rights to veterans, lenders, and other persons or institutions participating in the program.

Public Law 139, Eighty-second Congress, effective September 1, 1951, amended the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694), in several aspects. Section 613 (b) thereof amended section 501 (b) of the act (38 U. S. C. 694a (b)) to permit a greater number of veterans to avail themselves of the 60 percent guaranty of home loans within the \$7,500 limitation. Section 602 (a) of Public Law 139, resulted in several changes during fiscal year 1952 of the down payment requirements for home purchases. Public Law 325, Eighty-second Congress, approved April 18, 1952, amended section 513 of the act (38 U. S. C. 694m) to provide an additional \$125,000,000 as a revolving fund for direct loans. The above legislation necessitated extensive amendments to the regulations, the issuance of additional technical bulletins, and other media.

In fiscal year 1952, there has been a marked increase in the legal questions presented relating to the limitations on fees and charges in making and closing loans imposed on lenders by VA Regulation 4312 (A) (as amended December 7, 1951) (and the schedules of fees and charges issued thereunder) promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to section 504 of Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress (12 U. S. C. 1701j), as amended by section 613 (a), Public Law 139, Eighty-second Congress, approved September 1, 1951. The legal effect of this law and regulation in rendering a loan ineligible for guaranty for violation thereof has resulted in lenders submitting numerous and involved plans for exacting commissions, fees, and other charges for examination and approval of the Veterans Administration prior to disbursement of loans. A number of opinions have been written on various phases of this subject, and many conferences have been held on the subject. The Loan Guaranty Service has issued a great number of letters of advice and other media on the matter of fees and charges to lenders, their representatives, and to the field offices of the Veterans Administration, all of which, except where there were existing precedents, were approved as to legal sufficiency by this office.

The drafting and revision of legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, notes, assignments, etc., has continued. Preliminary drafts of new instruments and amendments to instruments now in use are sent to the various chief attorneys and to the Assistant Administrator for Finance for review and comment before final approval. Special forms for mortgage (or trust deed), note (or bond), and agreement among co-owners have been approved for legal sufficiency for use in those areas where there has been the greatest activity in the guaranty (or insurance) of loans on multiple housing projects.

Members of Congress, lenders and their attorneys, and other Government agencies continually requested information regarding the legal phases of the loan guaranty and direct loan programs. The responses to these inquiries have contributed greatly to a clear understanding of the operation of the program. Indeed, certain of these requests for clarification have resulted in opinions of this office which have been published and distributed as precedents.

Each chief attorney has one or more loan guaranty attorneys on his staff to assist him in the legal activities relating to the loan guaranty and direct loan programs. The chief attorney designates certain fee attorneys in the various counties of his State as loan closing attorneys for direct loans. In addition to furnishing legal advice to the loan guaranty officer, the chief attorney represents the Administrator, when appropriate, in foreclosures, partitions, ejectments, and other actions brought by or against lenders and in all actions relating to property acquired by the Administrator. In fiscal year 1952, the chief attorneys handled the legal work in connection with 2,238 property acquisitions, 2,059 sales of acquired properties, and 4,222 claims filed by holders of guaranteed (or insured) loans. The legal services performed by the various chief attorneys and the Solicitor in connection with the 4,256 properties handled by the Loan Guaranty Service were varied and extensive.

Distribution of Opinions

During fiscal year 1952, a total of 372 precedent opinions of the Solicitor's office and digests were printed and furnished to the chief attorneys in the regional offices and to others concerned.

Publication of Administrator's Decisions

Supplement 5 to volume 1 of the Decisions of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs was published during the first quarter of the year. This publication contains all the Administrator's Decisions rendered during the fiscal year 1951, together with Index-Digest thereto.

Recognition of Attorneys, Agents, Organizations, and Their Representatives in Presentation of Claims

During fiscal year 1952, 313 applications of attorneys were approved and 2 denied; 2 applications of agents were approved and 1 denied; 209 applications of representatives of service organizations were approved and 549 accreditations canceled, upon request of such organizations or otherwise. Most resulted from resignation of the individuals.

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 93 on page 276 presents a detailed analysis of appellate actions on cases disposed of during the year.

The Board of Veterans Appeals entered 63,467 appellate actions in 53,436 cases, the ratio of appellate actions to cases being 1.19. The Board remanded 4,077 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. During the year 19,340 hearing cases were disposed of by the Board.

Of the 14,966 certified cases reported by the field offices as pending appellate consideration at the close of the fiscal year, 7,743 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 increased by 2,163, 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 8,717 cases not submitted to the Board by the agencies of original jurisdiction because of the need for development of evidence or for other reasons.

The procedure for the preparation and maintenance of appeals record cards and preparation of the monthly report of appeals to the Administrator

of Veterans Affairs was revised and greatly simplified, reducing to a minimum the information required for the maintenance of records and preparation of reports. The procedure for release of the Board's decisions was also simplified, eliminating stenographic services in addressing form letters transmitting copies of the released decisions. Through the joint effort of this Board and the Solicitor's office the form designating an attorney or agent, other than a service organization, was revised. This eliminated correspondence and delay in processing of appeals. The form also reduced considerable correspondence in a great number of cases in the course of initial consideration by all adjudicating agencies. 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 a pay status—from 182,812 to 174,597—took place between June 30, 1951, and June 30, 1952. During this period, employment in medical programs increased from 125,787 to 131,919, while employment in all other programs decreased from 57,025 to 42,678. Over 86 percent of all the male employees on duty June 30, 1952, were veterans, as compared with the all-Government rate of 59 percent.

The average monthly VA personnel turn-over in fiscal year 1952 was 2.2 percent, as compared with 2.3 percent for the Government as a whole, and as compared with 2.5 percent for the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1951.

Principal Activities

The direction taken by personnel administration in the Veterans Administration during the fiscal year has been influenced primarily by two controlling factors. The first of these has been greater budgetary restrictions which have required the maintenance of an adequate personnel program with fewer personnel employees. The second factor which has influenced personnel activities has been the ever-tightening labor market for certain kinds of employees due to the increased manpower needs of defense activities.

More severe budgetary restrictions required more economical operations in terms of fewer personnel employees without a proportionate reduction in program requirements. To obtain greater utilization of existing personnel staffs, several additional personnel offices in cities where two or more VA installations are located, were consolidated. Also functionalized subdivisions in personnel offices were eliminated to more fully utilize the time of all employees in the personnel office.

As a result of new legislation and new or revised Civil Service Commission regulations, instructions and procedures were developed and promptly issued to the field in VA Manual M5-2, Manual for Personnel Administration.

Action was taken to completely revise VA Manual M5-5, Personnel Handbook for Supervisors, to make it more informative, better organized, and to provide a more practicable distribution to supervisors. New and revised qualification standards and rating schedules were developed and published in VA Manual M5-3, Manual of Qualification Standards and Rating Schedules for Departmental and Field Positions.

To assist in overcoming the critical recruitment situation in shortage category positions, a comprehensive in-service placement program was initiated for medical technical and key administrative positions needed to staff new hospitals and to fill existing vacancies. Evaluations and recommendations were obtained from managers for employees of their stations believed to be qualified for reassignment or promotion to these positions. Registers for shortage category positions previously kept at the field stations were consolidated in central office so that persons on the registers might be considered for employment at VA installations in any part of the United States.

An improved reporting system was developed to obtain a better picture of shortages in field stations. A monthly report to field stations of shortages existing in all VA installations was inaugurated. Recruitment pamphlets and posters were developed for Nation-wide use in soliciting applications for various occupations including pharmacist, biochemist, bacteriologist, serologist, librarian, engineer, and nurse anesthetist. Brochures were developed and, where indicated, field trips were made to assist individual stations in their recruitment problems. In cooperation with program officials, personal contacts were made with schools, colleges, universities, and professional organizations to interest prospective employees in the program of the Veterans Administration. An intensive recruitment drive was carried on for newly graduated dentists to satisfy current needs and to provide a pool of potential candidates for future needs in the staffing of new hospitals.

A training course for personnel technicians was established to train replacements for losses to defense activities. Candidates were selected from the junior management assistant register for appointment as trainees. Upon successful completion of the course, they were assigned to crucial vacancies.

Retirements, promotions, and transfers produced a number of vacancies in manager and assistant manager positions. The program of evaluation and selection designed to identify and develop the best field station employees for these positions was stepped up, and a new program was developed to provide a comprehensive training course for assistant managers at hospitals. As a result, one of the largest executive selection and development problems in the Federal Government has been met.

Pursuant to legislative enactment, a program was established to effect permanent promotions which heretofore had been prohibited by the Whitten rider. As a result, more than 27,500 temporary promotions effected throughout Veterans Administration since September 1, 1950, were scheduled to be made permanent by August 31, 1952.

A policy was established to provide preemployment medical examinations without charge to applicants selected for employment at field stations where

facilities are available and when such examinations do not interfere with the care and treatment of veterans.

Simplified procedures were developed to speed up annual reappointments of medical consultants and attendings. In addition, the promotion policy for physicians, dentists, and nurses was liberalized and a new technique adopted for considering selective promotions on a quarterly basis.

The agency classification review program was formalized and refined to meet the full objectives of the Whitten amendment to the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1952, and to best fulfill the agency's responsibilities established in the Classification Act of 1949.

During the year, several classification standards studies were undertaken in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission. In addition, a number of VA guides were developed or revised.

The Office of Personnel, in order to insure the most effective use of manpower, has provided training advice and assistance to administrative and operating officials in central office and in field stations. Among the employee on-the-job training programs developed are those for assistant engineer officer, assistant registrar, and appraiser and construction analyst. Emphasis was placed on the continuous development of supervisors and executives at all levels to insure competent and well-trained replacements as vacancies occur.

An integrated hearing and appeal procedure was placed into effect during this year. In the interest of speed, economy, and effectiveness, this new procedure consolidated the various hitherto separate hearing procedures established for employee cases involving disciplinary actions, grievances, performance ratings, and allegations of discrimination.

Steps were taken to simplify further the application of the Veterans Administration performance rating plan by providing a single rating date for all employees and by providing for a general notice to all employees who are rated "Satisfactory."

Procedures for the protection of employee health against TB were augmented and refined, particularly by instituting a requirement of more frequent X-rays for certain categories of heavily exposed hospital personnel.

CONTACT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

General

Contact and Administrative Services provides other elements of the Veterans Administration the following services in both central office and field components; records management, contact, publications, mail, messenger, identification, records, travel, telecommunications, tabulating machine, and visual education. These services are planned and executed by the five major Services of Contact and Administrative Services, namely, Records Management Service, Contact Service, Publications Service, Administrative Service, and Administrative Operations Service (Washington).

In a continuing effort to improve operations and effect greater manpower utilization, organizational structures were adjusted to meet changing conditions. In central office, realignment resulted in the elimination of

one service; in regional offices, a reduction of two (from five to three) in the number of sections in the Administrative Division. The Western Forms Depot, Oakland, Calif., was closed at the end of the fiscal year, and servicing areas of the two remaining depots were rearranged to provide all forms and publications requirements. Consolidation of district office activities in Philadelphia, Pa., resulted in the relocation of the VA Records Service Center at Columbus, Ohio, the move being accomplished during the period January 1, 1952–April 30, 1952. Concurrently with this move the organizational structure of the center was streamlined. Teletype net control stations were consolidated in four instances, reducing the number of stations from 13 to 9.

Records Management Service

In discharging its agency-wide technical and staff planning, coordinating and supervisory responsibilities over all phases of the VA records management program, the Records Management Service continued its study, analyses, and evaluation of file series, microfilm applications, filing equipment, and records disposal programs, for the purpose of improving standards, procedures, and techniques with respect to the three areas of records management, (1) the creation of records, (2) the maintenance of current records, and (3) the retirement and disposal of records when no longer needed for current operations. Constant effort was directed toward alleviating critical space shortage, conservation of costly equipment, and standardization of nomenclature and content of each file series.

Policies and procedures were issued governing the microfilming of designated records at district offices, regional offices, and central office. The initial phase of the agency-wide security program, microfilming of valuable and irreplaceable records, primarily to protect veterans' rights, was completed and the film stored in the security depository. Approximately 80,000,000 documents were filmed in connection with this program. In addition, 60,000,000 documents were microfilmed primarily for the purpose of space and equipment conservation through approved disposition of original records.

Improved procedures for agency-wide inventory of all VA records and filing equipment were issued and the inventory for 1952 completed, affording basic management data for more effective records management.

As a result of continued appraisal and scheduling of records a total of 232,192 linear feet of obsolete records were destroyed under proper authority, 13,541 linear feet of inactive records were transferred to the VA Records Service Center, and 10,799 linear feet were transferred to the Federal Personnel Records Center and the National Archives.

Contact Service

To the individual veterans, his dependent, beneficiary, representative, and all other persons, who visit or otherwise call upon the Veterans Administration for personal assistance regarding any phase of veterans' benefits, the Contact Service provides information and assistance in regard to the preparation, development, submission, and presentation of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. The Contact Service also furnishes information and assistance concerning veterans' activities of all Federal, State, county, and local agencies.

For the accomplishment of this mission, contact personnel were on duty on a full-time basis at 603 separate locations during the peak month of fiscal year 1952, including central office, regional offices, centers, VA offices, hospitals and domiciliaries, and at military and other non-VA hospitals located throughout the United States, in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. 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 installation because of their physical incapacity, and to veterans in communities geographically isolated from established VA installations.

During fiscal year 1952, over 8,335,000 direct interviews were conducted by contact personnel with visitors to VA installations and other contact locations and during the conduct of away-from-office contact service, and with patients and members at VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

Moreover, contact personnel resolved approximately 5,418,000 telephone inquiries from veterans and other interested persons who used this medium in lieu of a visit to the office, to obtain information or assistance on veterans' benefits. Tangible evidence of work accomplishment in assisting veterans and other individuals applying for veterans' benefits is reflected in the approximately 3,214,100 forms regarding benefits prepared by contact personnel during the year.

Effective September 2, 1951, contact personnel assigned full-time at VA hospitals and domiciliaries were transferred from regional office jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of the manager of the hospital or domiciliary concerned. Pursuant to this action, responsibility for technical supervision of personnel and operations of Contact Divisions at such installations was placed under the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Contact and Administrative Services.

Of the personal interviews conducted by contact representatives at regional offices and VA offices, 25 percent related to disability and death compensation and pension; 24 percent to vocational rehabilitation education and training; 19 percent to insurance; 13 percent to medical care and hospitalization; 12 percent to other VA benefits; and 7 percent to non-VA benefits.

On October 1, 1951, Contact Divisions at regional offices assumed responsibility for certain aspects in the administration of the Government life insurance program at the regional office level. These new functions concerned the initial processing of claims for disability insurance benefits and the transmittal of records and evidence pertinent thereto required by central office and district offices adjudicative agencies.

During fiscal year 1952, the maintenance of VA offices, as in the previous year, was based on the number of visitors to the office—350 west of the Mississippi; 450 east of the Mississippi. Upon this basis 64 VA offices demonstrated a trend in visitor workload less than the established criterion, and were closed. In addition, 4 VA offices in the Republic of the Philippines, where the formula was not applicable, were closed during the year upon administrative determination.

On-site supervision of contact locations was again stressed during fiscal year 1952, in order to achieve program effectiveness at the operational level.

As in past years, central office contact supervisors evaluated contact activities at regional offices and at subordinate VA offices and other field contact locations within regional office territories, on an annual basis. Furthermore, one supervisory visit during the year was scheduled to all VA hospitals and domiciliaries to effect technical supervision of contact personnel assigned to such installations. In addition, regional office supervisory personnel, within budgetary limitations, maintained a schedule of supervisory visits to outlying VA offices and other contact locations of jurisdiction on a quarterly basis, to effect on-the-spot improvement of operations.

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.

Publications Service

This Service is responsible for the procurement, production, stockage, control, and distribution of printed and duplicated material; the production, control, and distribution of graphic arts, exhibits, and visual aids. The discharge of these responsibilities requires development of policies, standards, and procedures relative to these services.

Based on a study of the utilization of administrative media, a reduction of 65 percent was effected in the volume of publications distributed.

Through the media of visual education (i. e., production, alteration, or modification of training films, television shorts, exhibits, motion pictures, and "Vic Vets" cartoons), assistance was provided primarily to the Department of Medicine and Surgery and Office of Assistant Administrator for Personnel.

The Reproduction Division in central office and publications units of field stations microfilmed approximately 50 of the 80 million documents required to be filmed in accordance with policies and procedures established for the security program.

A total of 5,059 tons of forms, form letters, and publications were procured and duplicated, of which 4,901 tons were distributed for use by all components of the Veterans Administration and cooperating service organizations, agencies, and institutions.

Administrative Service

Administrative Service is a staff organization specializing in the formulation of policies and procedures as they pertain to Administrative Services programs; organizational structures, statistical analyses and work measurement of field components, and conduct of the telecommunications program throughout the Veterans Administration.

Revised procedures for the travel activities facilitated reimbursement of travel expenses to veterans and beneficiaries, eliminated preparation of vouchers, and accelerated service VA-wide.

In the interest of expediting the adjudication of veterans' claims, arrangements were completed with the Department of the Navy whereby original health records were furnished the Veterans Administration, and photostats which were formerly furnished Veterans Administration were eliminated.

A continuing analysis was made of tabulating machine utilization, and machine equipment was transferred or discontinued when the workload fell below the minimum established for each type of machine.

Total punch card passes through tabulating machine equipment under the jurisdiction of Contact and Administrative Services declined 0.044 percent from the fiscal year 1951, attributable principally to the reduction of the number of veterans in training under the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs during fiscal year 1952. During the year tabulating machine procedures were adopted for records of veterans receiving outpatient and fee-basis medical and dental examinations and treatment. These records have provided the office of the Chief Medical Director with more complete, accurate, and timely information than was previously available.

The number of claims folders maintained in regional offices increased 2.5 percent, and in district offices the increase was 10 percent, as compared to fiscal year 1951. During the same period the total volume of incoming mail for both types of installations decreased 14 percent. As a result of improvements in operations, the consolidation of district offices, and the reorganization of Administrative Divisions in regional offices, the personnel strength in these installations was reduced by 25 percent.

Administrative Operations Service (Washington)

This Service is responsible for furnishing the following services to central office activities: mail, translation, identification, records, telecommunications, tabulating, and employee travel. In the accomplishment of its mission during fiscal year 1952, 41,279,976 pieces of incoming mail were received and processed, 13,308,575 pieces of outgoing mail were dispatched, and 1,015,734 teletype messages were received and transmitted. Teletype transmission provided an efficient administrative substitute for more expensive methods of communications, such as long-distance telephone and commercial telegrams, and insured expeditious service to veterans, beneficiaries, and other services of Veterans Administration.

The passage of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, which provided free indemnity to those in service, resulted in a material decline in indexing workload from fiscal year 1951.

An inventory of claims folders under central office jurisdiction was initiated in fiscal year 1952 which materially increased the effectiveness of the claims folder master locator file. The insurance locator file consisting of 22,000,000 cards was continued in operation.

Further decentralization of insurance records was undertaken on a project basis toward the end of the fiscal year. Upon completion of this project, an estimated additional 500,000 insurance records will have been transferred to the several district offices.

In collaboration with the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the tabulating machine activities in central office initiated a mechanical audit to replace manual preaudit of such reports as (a) Monthly Report of VA Hospitalization and Domiciliary Care, (b) Monthly Report of Dental Activities, (c) Monthly Report of Outpatient Medical Activities, (d) Hospital Monthly Dietetic Report of Quantities and Costs of Food Issued, and (e) Monthly Report of Physical Medicine Rehabilitation Service. There

were approximately 20 new recurring requests for service included in the total of 4,346 jobs processed through tabulating machine equipment. The majority of these consisted of multiple reports and required the punching and verifying of approximately 7,042,157 cards and the machine processing of approximately 765,603,531 cards.

COORDINATION SERVICE

Coordination Service occupies a staff roll in the organization, acting in a coordinating and consultant capacity on matters pertaining to the organizational, procedural, and statistical activities of the Veterans Administration. Specializing in the fields of management and statistics, the staff maintains continuous and close liaison with top officials to advise and assist in the planning and evaluation of policies and procedures. The Service also operates and supervises specific continuing agency-wide programs, such as control and standardization of correspondence, forms, and form letters; procedural and management studies; control of administrative publications; work measurement; work simplification; control of reports, administrative statistics; field station organization; veteran population statistics; VA personnel statistics; and coordination of the management improvement program.

During the year, working liaison was continued 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 VA organization, policies, operations, and history.

In addition to routine audit reconciliation procedures, specific procedures were installed for the reconciliation of certain veterans records in all field stations for the purpose of insuring correctness and proper location of these records. This program resulted in the relocation of approximately 14,000 veterans folders and in the correction of approximately 30,000 records of various types.

An intensive analysis of local conditions at individual regional offices was made as a part of the continuing program for the prevention, discovery, and collection of overpayments of subsistence allowance. Based on these analyses, local procedures were devised, with the assistance of central office personnel to correct the situations revealed in the analyses. Since the initiation of this program, there has been a substantial reduction in the monthly rate of overpayments.

Upon request of the Veterans' Education Appeals Board a survey of the procedures was made which resulted in the simplification of existing procedures and the publication of a procedural manual for the first time.

Procedures for controlling administrative issues were amended to provide for emergency situations, thus reducing the need for correspondence from central office to the field. Further gains were made in consolidating administrative issues and canceling those which had become obsolete or had been superseded, thereby reducing the number of issues still in effect.

Special emphasis was given to the improvement of those VA standardized forms which had become outdated, inefficient, or wasteful instruments. This program was productive in effecting printing economies and man-

hour savings. The close control of field station forms was also continued through watchfulness for consistency, opportunities for standardization, and the actual development of proposed standardized forms.

During the fiscal year, 681 forms were eliminated (508 field station and 173 VA standardized) either as nonessential to operations or through standardization. There were 449 VA standardized forms and 39 field station forms improved by revision; 324 new VA standardized and 361 new field station forms were developed; and 372 proposed new forms were disapproved because they were unnecessary, would duplicate an existing standardized form, or would be in conflict with existing procedures.

Special studies were conducted for the purpose of establishing additional forms standards to encourage the printing of report forms on two sides and to eliminate wire stapling and for the application of padding to VA forms, as a means of facilitating use and preventing waste.

Correspondence improvement activities during the fiscal year included the installation of a revised correspondence guide system for the registration activity of the vocational rehabilitation and education program in regional offices. A number of changes and revisions to the correspondence manual and the correspondence guide system for the insurance underwriting activities in district offices were made or initiated.

A total of 450 form letters were eliminated (366 field station and 84 VA standardized) either as nonessential to operations or through standardization. There were 118 VA standardized form letters and 31 field station form letters improved by revision; 153 new VA standardized and 158 new field station form letters developed; and 326 proposed new form letters disapproved because they were unnecessary, would duplicate an existing standardized form letter, or were in conflict with existing procedures.

On June 30, 1952, there were 1,451 form letters in use in the Veterans Administration. Sixty-six percent (964) of these had been standardized. In comparison, on June 30, 1947, only 7 percent (696) of the 9,761 form letters in use had been standardized. The 34 percent (487) that had not been standardized at the end of fiscal year 1952 is 100 less than the number a year before.

Added emphasis placed on the importance of supervisory participation in management improvement through the work simplification program resulted in the development of 3,365 procedural or operational improvements through the use of established work simplification techniques. Of these improvements, 331 were of sufficient magnitude to warrant their use by all stations on an optional basis, or as changes to existing procedural instructions. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 12,660 supervisors included in the work simplification program.

Assistance in the technical aspects of work measurement was constantly available during the year to operating officials in connection with the installation, or changes to, work measurement programs in their jurisdictional areas.

The program for keeping the Administrator abreast of monthly progress, status of the various programs, and administrative trouble areas was expanded and refined. This program involves conferences with the Administrator wherein he is briefed on top-level management activities—areas

for management improvement, general progress and status of the various programs, new and emerging problem areas, and progress made in eliminating old problem areas.

The reporting systems were improved through the elimination of recurring reports which had served their purpose, consolidation of existing reports to prevent duplicate and cumbersome reporting, and simplification of reporting instructions and forms. This program was productive in producing economies in the reporting systems. Provisions were made to expand certain reporting systems to include activities pertaining to the extension of VA benefits to the new groups of veterans such as those with service on or after June 27, 1950. A comprehensive and detailed review of medical reports submitted by VA hospitals on a recurring basis to non-VA agencies and organizations was undertaken to insure that all reporting to outside agencies is fully justified, does not work hardships on field stations, and is accomplished by the simplest and most direct methods with a minimum of expenditure of time and effort.

The VA Statistical Summary, the official medium for the monthly dissemination of operating statistics to administrative and other VA officials, was revised to include new data for better coverage of workloads and to improve the quality and usability of other data. Special emphasis was placed on improving the graphic analyses in the VA Statistical Summary so as to present to field station managers important comparative and analytical data for use in evaluating station performance and in locating areas for management improvement.

Studies were made during the year to provide data on the effectiveness of VA programs, efficiency of operations, and adequacy of staffing patterns. Preliminary tabulations of a study to describe and evaluate the extent and degree of participation by World War II veterans in the major VA programs were available by June 30, 1952.

Estimates of the size, geographical distribution, and characteristics of the veteran population were released periodically for budgetary and planning purposes. A revision of the estimates of the number of veterans in civil life in each of the more than 3,000 counties was accomplished, based on 1950 census data and from information as to addresses of veterans who applied for the first special NSI dividend in 1950.

To provide a source of information on the characteristics of the growing group of Korean veterans, a 1-percent sample was established of persons who have been and will be separated from the Armed Forces since June 27, 1950, when the Korean conflict began. Included on the cards is such information as the date of birth, State of residence, length of service, educational attainment, and civilian occupation.

The Service assisted various VA officials by providing general and special statistical data for use in preparing budget estimates, analyzing legislation and program activity, and appraising operations. As an example, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was furnished data on various economic trends (consumer and wholesale prices, unemployment, earnings, etc.) and on changes in the fees charged by physicians, surgeons, and dentists for specified services.

Several studies were conducted to accomplish economies in organization

and management of field stations, including stations to be eliminated, combined, or modified as to form of management. The Veterans Administration was operating with 541 field stations on June 30, 1952, as compared to 613 on the same date a year ago. During this period the 2 district-regional office centers were separated and the district office activities consolidated with 9 other district offices at three locations. The largest part of the decrease was accounted for by a reduction of VA offices from 382 to 314. Seven new hospitals and 1 hospital-domiciliary center were established. The following table shows the number of field stations, by type, as of the end of fiscal years 1951 and 1952:

Type of station	Number	
	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951
TOTAL—ALL FIELD STATIONS.....	541	613
District offices.....	5	11
Regional offices.....	57	55
VA offices—Total.....	314	382
Manager.....	8	13
Officer-in-charge.....	306	369
Hospitals.....	127	125
Domiciliaries.....	3	3
Centers—Total.....	27	28
Hospital—regional.....	13	13
Hospital—domiciliary.....	14	13
District—regional office.....	0	2
Special office.....	1	1
Supply depots.....	3	3
Forms depots.....	1	2
Records service center.....	1	1
Publications depot.....	1	1
Liaison office.....	1	1

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Among the major responsibilities of the Foreign Relations Service during fiscal year 1952 was the program for the administration of grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for hospital construction and reimbursement for medical care as provided by Public Law 865, Eightieth Congress; the supervision of the Manila regional office and the VA office, Canal Zone; the technical supervision and administration through the Department of State of Veterans Affairs offices operated in United States Embassies in Paris, London, Rome, and Mexico, D. F., and the guidance required for approximately 260 Foreign Service offices in all other foreign areas to provide authorized services to American veterans and their beneficiaries. The Foreign Relations Service provided liaison with the Department of

State, the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada, and officials of other allied governments, as well as coordination of VA policy and procedure involving foreign cases. New procedures were initiated to provide reciprocal services to veterans of allied governments, as authorized by Public Law 499, Seventy-ninth Congress. Military service of foreign nationals with United States forces and military service of United States citizens with allied forces were verified.

Plans were developed and approved for the construction of a 722-bed hospital in Quezon City, Republic of the Philippines, to provide hospital facilities and medical care and treatment for Philippine Army and guerrilla veterans who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Bids for the construction of this hospital were opened on February 9, 1952. Since the total estimated cost of the hospital exceeded the \$9,400,000 appropriation, the congressional committees have deferred action on a request for a \$5,000,000 supplemental appropriation pending reconsideration of the scope of the project or such other action as may be feasible to bring the cost within, or near to, the funds already appropriated. A construction engineer has been assigned to the Manila regional office, and the Veterans Administration is cooperating with the Philippine Government in the re-examination of this project. Meanwhile, as of June 30, 1952, 720 eligible Philippine Army and guerrilla veterans were hospitalized by the Philippine Government on a reimbursable basis in Government and private hospital facilities in the Philippines.

A technical audit of the European operations of the Veterans Affairs program was initiated during June 1952 to effect economies through the introduction of management improvements and to insure conformity to established standards of decentralized Veterans Affairs operations in the American Embassies in Paris, London, and Rome.

During fiscal year 1952 the Manila regional office served a veteran population of approximately 358,000, including 307,000 Philippine Army and guerrilla veterans. A technical supervision of the operations of this office was initiated during June 1952 to provide information which may be used to effect administrative and operating economies, as well as to afford the basis for an analysis of the quality of service to eligible veterans and their dependents in the Philippines. The trend of operational workloads in the Philippines was definitely downward, although the influx of new claims of most types remained constant. During the year production continued to be high in spite of many operational difficulties, such as inadequate military and public records, and poor local communications. Due to increased efficiency in reducing existing case backlogs, total personnel in the Manila regional office was reduced from 528 to 422 during the year, and American employees on duty there were reduced from 84 to 61.

A supervisory visit was made to the VA office, Canal Zone, during the fiscal year, and workloads and requirements for continued service were evaluated and coordinated with civil and military Canal Zone officials.

An average of 106,882 veterans, their dependents, and their beneficiaries, residing in 96 foreign areas, received benefit payments each month, which amounted to more than \$93,000,000 during fiscal year 1952.

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1.—BED STATUS AND PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA HOSPITALS
At End of Fiscal Years, 1936-52

Fiscal year	Operating beds by medical service					Patients remaining by type				
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical
			Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other	
1952.....	110,243	15,077	47,610	6,185	41,371	96,888	13,974	45,084	6,137	31,693
1951.....	108,231	14,327	47,094	6,208	40,602	93,418	13,146	44,395	6,229	29,648
1950.....	106,287	14,117	47,230	6,854	38,086	92,921	12,442	45,503	6,050	28,926
1949.....	105,412	14,011	47,995	7,147	36,259	94,890	12,611	45,887	6,493	29,899
1948.....	102,219	11,514	49,313	6,788	34,604	91,290	10,821	46,354	6,265	27,850
1947.....	101,273	10,974	48,866	6,647	34,786	91,224	9,898	45,270	6,637	29,509
1946.....	87,379	8,622	47,901	4,905	25,951	76,405	7,422	42,593	4,937	21,453
1945.....	77,727	7,803	45,231	3,294	21,399	66,051	6,552	39,701	3,538	16,260
1944.....	70,598	7,524	39,487	2,794	20,793	60,389	5,970	38,398	2,955	15,066
1943.....	61,717	5,509	34,355	2,444	19,409	54,184	4,833	33,086	2,638	13,627
1942.....	60,666	5,524	33,176	2,429	19,537	53,206	4,723	31,599	2,397	14,487
1941.....	61,405	5,096	33,324	2,540	20,445	54,622	4,343	31,109	2,453	16,717
1940.....	58,834	5,198	32,468	2,126	19,042	52,671	4,460	30,142	2,065	15,984
1939.....	54,280	5,321	29,045	2,070	17,844	50,034	4,585	28,489	1,916	15,044
1938.....	51,460	5,136	27,676	2,312	16,336	47,255	4,573	26,459	2,256	13,967
1937.....	47,406	5,526	24,039	2,230	15,611	43,234	4,506	23,520	2,145	13,093
1936.....	44,846	5,892	21,853	2,216	14,885	38,539	4,118	21,500	1,967	10,954

TABLE 2.—BED STATUS AND PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA HOSPITALS
By Type of Hospital, June 30, 1952

Hospital by type	Operating beds by medical service					Patients remaining by type				
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological		General medical and surgical
			Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other	
ALL HOSPITALS.....	110,243	15,077	47,610	6,185	41,371	96,888	13,974	45,084	6,137	31,693
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	8,790	7,973	14	7	796	7,865	7,209	5	38	613
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	51,626	2,000	43,531	1,540	4,555	48,318	1,935	41,770	1,478	3,135
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	49,827	5,104	4,065	4,638	36,020	40,705	4,830	3,309	4,621	27,945
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	8,790	7,973	14	7	796	7,865	7,209	5	38	613
Arizona: Tucson.....	403	275	8	7	113	369	262	3	13	91
Whipple.....	362	210	-----	-----	152	304	186	-----	15	103
California: Livermore.....	537	537	-----	-----	-----	522	522	-----	-----	-----
San Fernando.....	507	463	6	-----	38	479	450	-----	-----	29
Kentucky: Outwood.....	264	260	-----	-----	4	240	238	-----	-----	2
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	615	615	-----	-----	-----	577	577	-----	-----	-----
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	251	223	-----	-----	28	208	198	-----	-----	10
Springfield.....	451	395	-----	-----	56	351	321	-----	-----	30
New Mexico: Fort Bayard.....	220	162	-----	-----	58	199	153	-----	-----	46
New York: Batavia.....	203	203	-----	-----	-----	189	169	-----	-----	36
Castle Point.....	605	595	-----	-----	10	558	548	-----	-----	10
Sunmount.....	534	508	-----	-----	26	511	487	-----	-----	24
North Carolina: Oteen.....	1,500	1,307	-----	-----	193	1,321	1,136	2	5	178
Oteen division.....	996	996	-----	-----	-----	902	884	-----	-----	18
Swannanoa division.....	504	311	-----	-----	193	419	252	2	5	160
Ohio: Brecksville.....	274	274	-----	-----	-----	251	251	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	462	462	-----	-----	-----	442	442	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee: Memphis.....	300	300	-----	-----	-----	284	284	-----	-----	-----
Texas: Kerrville.....	439	401	-----	-----	38	362	322	-----	-----	40
Washington: Walla Walla.....	421	341	-----	-----	80	312	258	-----	5	49
Wisconsin: Madison.....	228	228	-----	-----	-----	213	212	-----	-----	1
Waukesha.....	214	214	-----	-----	-----	193	193	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 2.—BED STATUS AND PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA HOSPITALS—Continued

Hospital by type	Operating beds by medical service					Patients remaining by type				
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neuro- logical		General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neuro- logical		General medical and surgical
			Psy- chotic	Other				Psy- chotic	Other	
Neuropsychiatric hospitals	51,626	2,000	43,531	1,540	4,555	48,318	1,935	41,770	1,478	3,135
Alabama: Tuscaloosa	968	22	824	26	96	902	23	752	61	66
Tuskegee	2,304	56	1,636	52	560	1,974	56	1,559	52	307
Arkansas: North Little Rock	2,095	167	1,573	66	289	2,029	162	1,628	60	179
California: Palo Alto	1,403	50	1,232	81	40	1,326	39	1,201	55	31
Colorado: Fort Lyon	810	33	777	—	—	780	32	725	22	1
Georgia: Augusta	1,561	309	1,016	10	226	1,473	295	1,003	16	159
Augusta	1,260	83	1,016	10	151	1,207	79	1,003	16	109
Augusta Annex	301	226	—	—	75	266	216	—	—	50
Illinois: Danville	1,717	37	1,530	29	121	1,627	35	1,468	29	95
Downey	2,426	284	2,051	19	72	2,117	248	1,827	19	23
Psychiatric and neurologi- cal section	2,209	67	2,051	19	72	1,935	66	1,827	19	23
Tuberculosis section	217	217	—	—	—	182	182	—	—	—
Indiana: Marion	1,650	78	1,379	35	158	1,642	75	1,390	25	152
Iowa: Knoxville	1,568	29	1,518	21	—	1,553	29	1,503	21	—
Kansas: Topeka	1,400	—	696	304	400	916	4	643	163	106
Kentucky: Lexington	1,216	—	1,027	100	89	1,140	—	1,024	45	71
Maine: Togus	869	33	564	—	272	750	33	476	34	207
Maryland: Perry Point	1,910	75	1,414	210	211	1,821	81	1,486	94	160
Massachusetts: Bedford	1,803	82	1,648	23	50	1,747	71	1,608	23	45
Northampton	1,105	152	798	—	155	1,063	147	756	17	143
Michigan: Fort Custer	2,056	30	1,902	37	87	1,969	31	1,890	37	11
Minnesota: St. Cloud	1,379	21	1,358	—	—	1,333	21	1,278	34	—
Mississippi: Gulfport	1,098	—	1,098	—	—	1,077	—	1,038	20	10
New Jersey: Lyons	2,013	138	1,448	104	323	1,980	131	1,366	132	351
New York: Canandaigua	1,700	50	1,625	—	25	1,573	46	1,480	29	18
Montrose	1,595	60	1,346	78	111	1,505	60	1,280	87	78
Northport	2,502	75	2,149	—	278	2,379	68	2,061	11	239
Ohio: Chillicothe	2,116	44	1,964	54	54	2,118	69	1,935	72	42
Oregon: Roseburg	669	—	599	30	40	600	2	547	18	33
Pennsylvania: Coatesville	1,940	60	1,685	—	195	1,836	60	1,558	25	193
Lebanon	1,021	1	732	19	269	884	1	671	19	193
South Dakota: Fort Meade	720	—	711	—	9	659	—	632	26	1
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1,185	—	1,140	—	45	1,131	1	1,066	21	43
Texas: Waco	2,040	46	1,916	77	1	1,946	46	1,822	77	1
Virginia: Roanoke	2,000	26	1,650	46	278	1,830	27	1,656	36	111
Washington: American Lake	904	42	842	20	—	857	42	795	20	—
Wisconsin: Tomah	1,176	—	906	79	101	1,113	—	908	67	48
Wyoming: Sheridan	707	—	687	20	—	668	—	648	11	9
General medical and surgical hospitals	49,827	5,104	4,065	4,638	36,020	40,705	4,830	3,309	4,621	27,945
Alabama: Montgomery	285	34	—	6	245	257	33	—	19	205
Arizona: Phoenix	168	—	—	—	168	150	—	—	7	143
Arkansas: Fayetteville	237	7	5	21	204	187	—	5	26	156
Little Rock	410	—	—	40	370	273	1	—	25	247
California: Fresno	2,600	—	11	12	227	195	1	4	23	167
Long Beach	1,600	459	24	353	764	1,359	384	30	284	661
Los Angeles	3,430	80	1,693	—	1,657	3,039	101	1,472	164	1,302
General medical and surgi- cal section	1,380	—	—	—	1,380	1,087	25	—	8	1,054
Psychiatric and neurologi- cal section	2,050	80	1,693	—	277	1,952	76	1,472	156	248
Oakland	712	67	36	52	557	619	68	27	45	479
San Francisco	440	—	—	40	400	353	4	3	30	316
Colorado: Denver	466	—	40	74	352	381	5	22	59	295
Grand Junction	152	—	—	3	149	102	—	—	6	96
Connecticut: Newington	336	20	—	36	280	218	18	—	19	181
Delaware: Wilmington	300	20	20	20	240	263	21	17	18	207
District of Columbia: Wash- ington	335	—	18	15	302	280	1	9	11	259
Florida: Bay Pines	525	32	37	71	385	478	32	37	71	338
Coral Gables	450	80	34	36	300	379	76	33	22	248
Lake City	378	16	—	40	322	334	19	6	46	263
Georgia: Chamblee	469	23	—	—	446	347	32	—	18	297
Dublin	418	—	—	21	397	299	—	—	21	278
Idaho: Boise	250	—	—	—	250	197	—	2	14	181
Illinois: Dwight	228	—	—	25	203	194	—	—	12	182
Hines	3,059	374	138	499	2,048	2,486	345	133	504	1,504
Marion	176	—	—	—	176	175	2	1	14	158
Indiana: Fort Benjamin Har- rison	126	93	—	—	33	126	93	—	—	33
Fort Wayne	200	—	24	—	176	166	2	7	13	144
Indianapolis	486	—	78	74	334	367	1	26	53	287
Iowa: Des Moines	393	12	—	24	357	305	15	2	29	259
Iowa City	671	—	12	12	152	122	1	13	11	97

TABLE 2.—BED STATUS AND PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA HOSPITALS—Continued

Hospital by type	Operating beds by medical service				Patients remaining by type			
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neuro- logical		Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric and neuro- logical	
			Psy- chotic	Other			Psy- chotic	Other
General medical and surgical hospitals—Continued								
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	987	56	295	65	571	846	46	279
Wichita.....	252	4	2	1	245	175	2	1
Kentucky: Fort Thomas.....	395				395	375	6	23
Louisville.....	498	40	40	74	344	417	37	16
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	503	208			295	438	196	
New Orleans.....	370	40	34	30	266	292	30	35
Shreveport.....	287	35			252	150	19	
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	491	79	2	48	362	366	85	
Massachusetts: Framingham.....	1,100	127	108	391	474	742	120	92
West Roxbury.....	126			33	93	126		
Michigan: Dearborn.....	1,028	90	43	163	732	805	87	13
Iron Mountain.....	185				185	125	1	1
Saginaw.....	190				190	167	1	1
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	957	186	31	164	576	847	177	19
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	200			27	173	195	8	
Jackson.....	465	62	7	18	378	406	72	2
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	647	31	24	77	515	534	22	26
Poplar Bluff.....	157		4	21	132	95		4
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	225				225	157	1	
Miles City.....	100		4		96	58		
Nebraska: Grand Island.....	132				132	91	1	
Lincoln.....	300			30	300	170	2	5
Omaha.....	352		45	30	277	265	5	41
Nevada: Reno.....	145		5	8	132	101	4	
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	132				132	109	1	
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	467	219	8	17	223	423	174	2
New York: Albany.....	480				480	438	7	
Bath.....	446		11	77	358	371	7	3
Bronx.....	1,500	62	63	211	1,164	1,286	89	63
Brooklyn.....	920	80	80	96	664	834	81	44
Buffalo.....	819	30	30	94	665	631	72	25
North Carolina: Fayetteville.....	360	15	15	24	306	329	6	7
North Dakota: Fargo.....	189		2		187	142		1
Minot.....	89				89	55	1	
Ohio: Cleveland.....	1,000		118	85	797	706	11	69
Dayton.....	1,120	242	67	20	791	905	222	58
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	358	16	5		337	270	10	
Oklahoma City.....	220	11		10	199	187	5	
Oregon: Portland.....	489	77		44	368	438	76	
Pennsylvania: Altoona.....	200		10	10	180	190		2
Aspenwall.....	759		7	65	687	657		1
Erie.....	180				180	128	1	
Wilkes-Barre.....	399		22	73	304	323	1	22
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200				200	196		
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	43	9	63	278	331	38	
South Carolina: Columbia.....	603	79		60	464	520	83	
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	239	72	4	38	125	206	59	2
Sioux Falls.....	272		4	36	232	197	1	
Tennessee: Memphis (Ken- nedy).....	1,321	162	41	280	838	1,132	162	32
Mountain Home.....	605	69	8	25	503	540	65	13
Nashville.....	590	167		42	381	479	157	
Texas: Amarillo.....	170				170	122		
Big Spring.....	181				181	138	2	
Bonham.....	50				50	32		
Dallas.....	347	8	4	20	315	253	2	
Houston.....	888	185	96	89	518	810	177	41
Marlin.....	157		12	11	134	140		6
McKinney.....	619	145			474	534	135	
Temple.....	708	146	200		362	580	123	185
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	203	4	2		197	124	2	1
Vermont: White River Junc- tion.....	195				195	141	3	
Virginia: Keoughman.....	497	44	55	69	329	379	42	58
Richmond.....	1,075	200	109	228	538	903	216	70
Washington: Seattle.....	264		19	41	204	217	1	27
Spokane.....	132				132	107	1	
Vancouver.....	550	178	26	17	329	473	137	17
West Virginia: Beckley.....	176				176	120		
Clarksburg.....	200		4	20	176	108		3
Huntington.....	266		4	13	249	142	2	2
Martinsburg.....	755	345	74	29	307	636	298	65
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,321	230	142	84	865	983	182	84
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	176			23	153	146	1	

TABLE 3.—VA PATIENT TURN-OVER IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
During Fiscal Year 1952

Item	All hos- pitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Other Fed- eral	Other pub- lic	Non- pub- lic
			Tuber- culosis	Neuro- psychi- atric	General medical and surgical				
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1951.....	104,391	96,305	6,968	48,054	41,283	8,086	3,751	2,088	2,247
Patients remaining June 30, 1951.....	100,517	93,418	6,830	47,767	38,821	7,099	3,228	1,924	1,947
Total gains during fiscal year 1952.....	671,918	610,539	29,602	76,155	504,782	61,379	33,106	4,498	23,775
Admissions.....	495,056	437,393	15,757	33,535	388,101	57,663	31,874	3,820	21,969
Transfers from other hos- pitals ¹	11,802	10,961	1,671	2,815	6,475	841	267	273	301
Return from trial visit or leave.....	120,897	118,391	10,669	19,860	87,862	2,506	784	392	1,330
All other.....	44,163	43,794	1,505	19,945	22,344	369	181	13	175
Total losses during fiscal year 1952.....	668,661	607,069	29,108	75,604	502,357	61,592	33,360	4,508	23,724
Deaths.....	24,995	23,092	1,022	2,352	19,718	1,903	1,538	94	271
Discharges.....	444,981	391,745	14,351	25,700	351,694	53,236	29,945	2,719	20,572
Transfers to other hospitals ¹	12,748	10,041	1,069	1,234	7,738	2,707	681	875	1,151
To trial visit or leave.....	138,942	135,565	11,154	24,132	100,279	3,377	1,015	807	1,555
All other ²	46,995	46,626	1,512	22,186	22,928	369	181	13	175
Patients remaining June 30, 1952.....	103,774	96,888	7,865	48,318	40,705	6,886	2,974	1,914	1,998
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1952.....	105,110	98,024	7,588	48,511	41,925	7,086	3,053	1,967	2,066
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	15,220	15,552	139	5,862	9,551	668	160	290	218
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	227	221	6	57	158	6	-----	6	-----
On trial visit end of year.....	5,157	5,043	-----	4,433	610	114	15	97	-----
On leave end of year ²	6,488	6,314	297	933	5,084	174	-----	151	23

¹ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

² Includes psychiatric patients who left hospitals without approval who are carried on hospital rolls for varying periods.

TABLE 4.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS AND VA PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
By Hospital Group, Fiscal Years 1935-52

Fiscal year	Admissions ¹				Discharges ¹				Remaining, June 30			
	Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals		
		Veterans Admini- stration	Other Federal	Other public and non- public		Veterans Admin- istration	Other Federal	Other public and non- public		Veterans Admin- istration	Other Federal	Other public and non- public
1952.....	495,056	437,393	31,874	25,789	490,163	434,350	31,643	24,170	103,774	96,888	2,974	3,912
1951.....	509,720	444,883	36,707	28,130	511,895	446,790	38,346	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	98,634	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	103,576	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	33,748	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	151,711	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

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.

TABLE 5.—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 1952

Hospital group	Admissions ¹					Discharges ¹					Remaining, June 30, 1952				
	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.....	495,056	19,787	18,609	28,507	428,153	490,163	21,214	17,774	30,508	420,667	103,774	15,645	47,485	6,333	34,311
Total VA hospitals.....	437,393	16,451	14,949	27,405	378,588	434,350	17,527	14,934	29,619	372,240	96,888	13,974	45,084	6,137	31,693
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	15,757	7,982	122	328	7,325	15,844	8,449	79	302	7,014	7,865	7,209	5	38	613
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	33,535	770	8,729	5,291	18,745	34,518	857	9,138	5,860	18,663	48,318	1,935	41,770	1,478	3,135
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	388,101	7,699	6,098	21,786	352,518	383,988	8,221	5,747	23,457	346,563	40,705	4,830	3,309	4,621	27,945
Total non-VA hospitals.....	57,663	3,336	3,660	1,102	49,565	55,813	3,687	2,810	889	48,427	6,886	1,671	2,401	196	2,618
Federal Government.....	31,874	1,316	359	291	29,908	31,543	1,385	323	271	29,664	2,974	490	582	64	1,838
U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force.....	4,631	578	176	123	3,754	4,470	631	150	110	3,579	645	383	14	14	234
U. S. Navy.....	11,306	38	1	114	11,153	11,124	36	2	111	10,975	802	21	-----	21	760
U. S. Public Health Service.....	15,649	699	114	53	14,783	15,717	718	62	47	14,890	1,164	85	215	29	834
Other Federal ³	222	1	2	1	218	228	-----	5	3	220	13	1	2	-----	10
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	66	-----	66	-----	-----	104	-----	104	-----	-----	350	-----	350	-----	-----
Other public hospitals ⁴	3,820	757	1,725	278	1,060	3,109	837	1,080	186	1,006	1,914	500	1,334	42	38
Nonpublic hospitals ⁵	21,969	1,263	1,576	533	18,597	21,061	1,465	1,407	432	17,757	1,998	681	485	90	742

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.

² For non-VA hospitals, includes patients temporarily hospitalized or under observation, and nonveterans. For VA hospitals such patients are included under the appropriate type.

³ Includes hospitals under jurisdiction of the Department of Interior and Canal Zone.

⁴ Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.

⁵ Voluntary and other private hospitals.

TABLE 6.—DISCHARGES OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹
By Hospital Group, Type of Patient, Sex, and Race, Calendar Year 1951

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
ALL HOSPITALS	473, 394	407, 430	54, 724	11, 240	464, 980	399, 474	54, 396	11, 110	8, 414	7, 955	328	130
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	21, 422	17, 548	3, 152	722	21, 052	17, 212	3, 128	712	370	335	24	10
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	16, 640	14, 478	1, 846	316	16, 054	13, 918	1, 832	304	586	560	14	12
Other psychiatric.....	27, 740	25, 228	1, 874	638	27, 056	24, 574	1, 860	622	684	654	14	16
Neurological.....	20, 444	17, 804	2, 196	444	20, 148	17, 522	2, 188	438	296	282	8	6
General medical and surgical.....	387, 148	332, 372	45, 656	9, 120	380, 670	326, 248	45, 388	9, 034	6, 478	6, 124	268	86
VA hospitals.....	420, 170	363, 714	47, 448	9, 008	413, 388	357, 296	47, 170	8, 922	6, 782	6, 418	278	86
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	17, 810	14, 518	2, 830	462	17, 550	14, 278	2, 812	460	260	240	18	2
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	14, 840	12, 954	1, 668	218	14, 502	12, 632	1, 656	214	338	322	12	4
Other psychiatric.....	25, 766	23, 482	1, 730	554	25, 208	22, 948	1, 716	544	558	534	14	10
Neurological.....	18, 878	16, 508	1, 988	332	18, 618	16, 260	1, 982	376	260	248	6	6
General medical and surgical.....	342, 876	296, 252	39, 232	7, 392	337, 510	291, 178	39, 004	7, 328	5, 366	5, 074	228	64
Other Federal Government hospitals.....	29, 352	22, 650	5, 608	1, 094	28, 992	22, 314	5, 596	1, 082	360	336	12	12
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	784	586	114	84	782	586	114	82	2	-----	-----	2
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	314	240	54	20	298	224	54	20	16	-----	-----	-----
Other psychiatric.....	860	724	108	28	828	696	108	24	32	28	-----	4
Neurological.....	912	724	160	28	906	718	160	28	6	6	-----	-----
General medical and surgical.....	26, 482	20, 376	5, 172	934	26, 178	20, 090	5, 160	928	304	286	12	6
Other public ² and nonpublic hospitals ³	23, 872	21, 066	1, 668	1, 138	22, 600	19, 864	1, 630	1, 106	1, 272	1, 202	38	32
Type of patient:												
Tuberculous.....	2, 828	2, 444	208	176	2, 720	2, 348	202	170	108	96	6	6
Psychiatric and neurological:												
Psychotic.....	1, 486	1, 284	124	78	1, 254	1, 062	122	70	232	222	2	8
Other psychiatric.....	1, 114	1, 022	36	56	1, 020	930	36	54	94	92	-----	2
Neurological.....	654	572	48	34	624	544	46	34	30	28	2	-----
General medical and surgical.....	17, 790	15, 744	1, 252	794	16, 982	14, 980	1, 224	778	808	764	28	16

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths.

² Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.

³ Voluntary and other private hospitals.

TABLE 7.—DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹
By Selected Diagnostic Categories and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1951

Diagnostic category ¹	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses ² and period of service								
		All patients			World War II veterans		World War I veterans		Others	
		Total	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated
ALL DISEASES AND CONDITIONS.....		901,790	473,394	428,396	282,226	186,548	159,800	205,976	31,368	35,872
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....		52,190	31,036	21,154	19,608	10,666	8,682	9,128	2,746	1,360
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	1-8	21,104	17,512	3,592	11,526	1,780	4,808	1,572	1,178	240
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	10-19	3,126	1,604	1,522	1,234	1,066	322	416	48	40
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	20-29	10,496	3,146	7,350	564	1,960	2,434	4,816	148	574
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases.....	30-39	862	438	424	376	340	36	62	26	22
Amebiasis.....	46	1,050	612	438	502	296	82	118	28	24
Infectious hepatitis.....	92	1,150	990	160	822	112	86	40	82	8
Malaria.....	110-117	1,162	1,030	132	116	94	10	8	904	30
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths.....	120-130	3,660	830	2,830	642	1,766	164	948	24	116
Fungus infections.....	131-134	4,728	1,716	3,012	1,442	2,224	228	616	46	172
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	40-45, 47-91, 93-108, 135-138	4,852	3,158	1,694	2,384	1,028	512	532	262	134
II. Neoplasms.....		40,834	29,406	11,428	13,244	4,780	13,966	5,586	2,196	1,062
Neoplasms, malignant.....	140-205	24,244	20,448	3,796	6,480	750	12,102	2,400	1,866	646
Neoplasms, benign.....	210-229	15,350	8,256	7,094	6,386	3,792	1,580	2,920	290	382
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature.....	230-239	1,240	702	538	378	238	284	266	40	34
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....		41,618	19,216	22,402	9,606	8,272	8,414	12,560	1,196	1,570
Asthma.....	241	11,182	6,194	4,988	2,954	1,696	2,886	2,928	354	364
Other allergic disorders.....	240, 242-245	3,692	1,682	2,010	1,356	1,394	214	536	112	80
Diabetes mellitus.....	260	12,346	6,782	5,564	2,708	1,240	3,516	3,812	558	512
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....	250-254, 270-277	3,698	2,300	1,398	1,522	674	718	654	60	70
Avitaminoses.....	280-286	3,514	652	2,862	258	1,016	360	1,564	34	282
Other metabolic diseases.....	287-289	7,186	1,606	5,580	808	2,252	720	3,066	78	262
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	290-299	6,950	1,860	5,090	858	2,164	852	2,520	150	406

V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	65,480	41,924	23,556	32,982	16,136	6,898	6,386	2,044	1,034
Psychoses.....300-309	18,800	16,034	2,766	11,548	1,320	3,324	1,166	1,162	280
Psychoneurotic disorders.....310-318	27,342	17,564	9,778	14,732	6,852	2,318	2,606	514	320
Alcoholism.....322	9,918	3,832	6,086	2,872	4,332	834	1,556	126	198
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence.....320-321, 323-326, 327	9,420	4,494	4,926	3,830	3,632	422	1,058	242	236
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....	34,756	16,558	18,198	8,810	6,472	6,548	10,018	1,200	1,708
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....330-334	10,570	4,806	5,764	816	720	3,460	4,148	530	896
Epilepsy.....353	3,990	2,270	1,720	1,828	1,082	316	550	126	88
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....360-369	8,242	3,228	5,014	2,138	2,710	940	2,054	150	260
Other diseases of the nervous system.....340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	11,954	6,254	5,700	4,028	1,960	1,832	3,266	394	474
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....	34,598	11,410	23,188	6,558	10,396	3,868	10,636	984	2,156
Inflammatory diseases of eye.....370-379	5,082	2,394	2,688	1,684	1,384	592	1,106	118	198
Refractive errors.....380	2,386	118	2,268	72	1,108	42	1,024	4	136
Other diseases and conditions of the eye.....381-389	16,716	5,966	10,750	2,562	4,004	2,716	5,554	688	1,192
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis.....391	2,454	950	1,504	738	852	158	530	54	122
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process.....390, 392-398	7,960	1,982	5,978	1,502	3,048	360	2,422	120	598
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	139,562	59,956	79,606	22,310	18,206	33,132	52,328	4,514	9,072
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement.....400-402	1,104	1,000	104	828	68	126	28	46	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....410-416	5,198	3,338	1,860	1,690	838	1,478	904	170	118
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....420-422	36,590	17,560	19,030	3,048	1,880	12,422	14,192	2,090	2,958
Other diseases of heart.....430-434	3,670	1,180	2,490	592	780	536	1,516	52	194
Hypertensive disease.....440-447	32,556	13,688	18,868	2,920	3,766	9,966	13,384	802	1,718
General arteriosclerosis.....450	17,878	3,240	14,638	202	838	2,386	11,080	652	2,720
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....460	8,944	4,012	4,932	2,204	1,550	1,684	3,064	124	318
Hemorrhoids.....461	17,202	9,990	7,212	7,366	3,546	2,392	3,306	232	360
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....451-456, 462-468	16,420	5,948	10,472	3,460	4,940	2,142	4,854	346	678
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	76,666	36,768	39,898	23,162	16,250	11,200	20,364	2,406	3,284
Acute upper respiratory infections.....470-475	8,340	5,078	3,262	3,764	2,256	804	760	510	246
Influenza.....480-483	2,738	2,318	420	1,430	210	736	184	152	26
Pneumonia.....490-493	11,568	7,210	4,348	3,852	1,394	2,696	2,384	662	570
Bronchitis.....500-502	10,708	4,964	5,844	1,900	1,630	2,644	3,730	320	464
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....510	7,082	5,472	1,610	5,264	1,442	76	1,06	132	62
Deflected nasal septum.....514	3,892	1,736	2,156	1,590	1,672	102	426	44	58
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....511-513, 515-517	8,432	3,078	5,354	2,202	3,270	770	1,836	106	248
Empyema and abscess of lung.....518, 521	1,160	634	626	326	318	188	278	20	30
Pleurisy.....519	2,544	694	1,850	468	882	190	840	36	128
Other diseases of lung and pleura.....520, 522-527	20,212	5,784	14,428	2,366	3,176	2,994	9,820	424	1,432

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—DIAGNOSES REPORTED FOR VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS¹—Continued
By Selected Diagnostic Categories and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1951

Diagnostic category ²	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses ³ and period of service									
		All patients			World War II veterans		World War I veterans		Others		
		Total	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	
IX. Diseases of the digestive system		130,218	75,456	54,762	47,632	25,382	24,096	25,810	3,728	3,570	
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures.....	530-535	14,720	1,636	13,084	978	7,480	582	5,146	76	458	
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum.....	540-541	25,062	20,082	4,980	13,076	2,292	6,184	2,406	822	282	
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis.....	543, 571-572	12,770	8,114	4,656	5,554	2,042	2,070	2,248	490	366	
Appendicitis.....	550-553	8,048	7,282	766	6,002	568	762	166	518	32	
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560-561	26,162	16,458	9,704	8,572	2,346	7,068	6,246	818	1,112	
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum.....	570, 573-578	17,508	9,432	8,076	6,422	4,468	2,560	3,126	450	482	
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	7,086	3,682	3,404	1,990	1,486	1,588	1,784	104	134	
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis.....	584-585	6,940	3,166	3,774	1,478	1,500	1,516	1,998	172	276	
Other diseases of digestive system.....	536-539, 542, 544-545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	11,922	5,604	6,318	3,560	3,200	1,766	2,690	278	428	
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....		57,142	24,714	32,428	13,234	13,456	9,300	15,658	2,180	3,314	
Nephritis.....	590-594	3,340	2,000	1,340	1,526	620	368	612	106	108	
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis.....	600-603	12,692	7,042	5,650	4,834	2,802	1,868	2,466	340	382	
Other diseases of urinary system.....	604-609	12,454	4,352	8,102	1,984	3,766	1,978	3,450	390	886	
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	16,318	6,144	10,174	1,538	2,466	3,552	6,308	1,054	1,400	
Other diseases of male genital organs.....	613-617	10,074	4,006	6,068	2,380	2,900	1,378	2,688	248	480	
Diseases of breast and gynecological conditions.....	620-637	2,264	1,170	1,094	972	902	156	134	42	58	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium.....		640-689	268	212	56	188	50	2	2	22	4
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....		36,150	16,690	19,460	11,402	11,242	4,346	7,066	942	1,152	
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	12,168	6,510	5,658	4,612	3,640	1,532	1,694	366	324	
Other inflammatory dermatoses.....	700-707	8,998	4,272	4,726	2,832	2,612	1,230	1,870	210	244	
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	708-716	14,984	5,908	9,076	3,958	4,990	1,584	3,502	366	584	
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....		69,420	34,524	34,896	22,712	15,990	10,460	16,868	1,352	2,038	
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever.....	720-727	35,002	16,664	18,338	8,484	5,732	7,462	11,392	718	1,214	
Osteomyelitis and periostitis.....	730	3,222	1,970	1,252	1,478	820	410	380	82	52	
Displacement of intervertebral disc.....	735	5,622	4,986	636	4,336	424	560	198	90	14	

Ankylosis and deformities.....	737, 745-749	9, 636	2, 584	7, 052	2, 014	4, 498	448	2, 206	122	348
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system.....	731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	15, 938	8, 320	7, 618	6, 400	4, 516	1, 580	2, 692	340	410
XIV. Congenital malformations.....	750-759	6, 144	2, 744	3, 400	2, 050	2, 194	568	1, 060	126	146
XV. Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions.....		48, 692	38, 188	10, 504	24, 674	6, 206	10, 764	3, 384	2, 750	914
Observation and examination cases, and special admissions.....	793, V00-V91	26, 986	26, 962	24	16, 322	14	8, 576	10	2, 064	-----
Symptoms and senility.....	780-792, 794	18, 230	9, 174	9, 056	6, 662	5, 116	1, 938	3, 106	574	834
Ill-defined and unknown conditions.....	795-796	3, 476	2, 052	1, 424	1, 690	1, 076	250	268	112	80
XVI. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....		61, 102	32, 732	28, 370	23, 196	18, 686	6, 704	6, 602	2, 822	3, 082
Fracture of skull.....	800-803	2, 940	1, 944	996	1, 540	766	226	132	178	98
Fracture of spine and trunk.....	805-809	4, 212	2, 360	1, 852	1, 486	1, 158	684	550	190	144
Fracture of limbs.....	810-829	13, 824	10, 300	3, 524	6, 928	2, 390	2, 536	858	836	276
Dislocation without fracture.....	830-839	2, 600	1, 626	974	1, 266	466	238	146	122	362
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles.....	840-848	4, 274	2, 804	1, 470	2, 198	808	396	280	210	382
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture).....	850-856	3, 490	1, 948	1, 542	1, 388	1, 090	276	226	284	226
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis.....	860-869	1, 190	378	812	294	626	60	128	24	58
Lacerations and open wounds.....	870-898, 908	7, 846	4, 104	3, 742	3, 250	2, 844	466	490	388	418
Burns.....	940-949	2, 006	1, 270	736	930	496	272	176	68	64
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury.....	950-959	784	204	580	160	442	30	88	14	50
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	910-936, 960-997	8, 970	3, 756	5, 214	2, 480	3, 500	908	1, 138	368	576
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures.....	998-999	8, 966	2, 038	6, 928	1, 276	4, 100	612	2, 400	150	428

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. 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," 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and includes the following additional codes: 327, nonpsychotic reaction; and 796, foreign body, treated or producing symptoms. In addition morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. 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 a 50 percent systematic random sample of discharges reported during the year.

TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS¹ OF VA PATIENTS FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

By Type of Patient, Hospital Group, Period of Service, and Reason for Discharge, Calendar Year 1951

Type of patient, hospital group, and period of service	Number of discharges and transfers	Transfers		Number of discharges	Percentage distribution of discharges by reason for discharge			
		Number	Percent of total		Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges ²	Deaths
ALL PATIENTS.....	488,002	14,608	3.0	473,394	100.0	89.9	5.3	4.8
VA hospitals.....	431,198	11,028	2.6	420,170	100.0	89.5	5.4	5.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	56,804	3,580	6.3	53,224	100.0	92.5	4.4	3.1
Tuberculous.....	24,788	3,366	13.6	21,422	100.0	54.0	37.0	9.0
VA hospitals.....	20,634	2,824	13.7	17,810	100.0	51.8	38.3	9.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	4,154	542	13.0	3,612	100.0	64.9	30.3	4.8
Psychotic.....	20,014	3,374	16.9	16,640	100.0	79.8	10.7	9.5
VA hospitals.....	16,768	1,928	11.5	14,840	100.0	78.8	11.0	10.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	3,246	1,446	44.5	1,800	100.0	87.6	8.6	3.8
Other psychiatric.....	28,214	474	1.7	27,740	100.0	91.4	8.4	0.2
VA hospitals.....	26,034	268	1.0	25,766	100.0	91.2	8.6	0.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	2,180	206	9.4	1,974	100.0	94.3	5.5	0.2
Neurological.....	21,564	1,120	5.2	20,444	100.0	86.0	4.4	9.6
VA hospitals.....	19,868	990	5.0	18,878	100.0	85.8	4.5	9.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,696	130	7.7	1,566	100.0	88.4	3.3	8.3
General medical and surgical.....	393,422	6,274	1.6	387,148	100.0	92.4	3.1	4.5
VA hospitals.....	347,894	5,018	1.4	342,876	100.0	92.0	3.3	4.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	45,528	1,256	2.8	44,272	100.0	95.1	2.1	2.8
World War II veterans.....	291,030	8,804	3.0	282,226	100.0	91.4	6.4	2.2
VA hospitals.....	253,996	6,174	2.4	247,822	100.0	91.2	6.6	2.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	37,034	2,630	7.1	34,404	100.0	93.5	4.9	1.6
Tuberculous.....	16,450	2,240	13.6	14,210	100.0	53.9	40.0	6.1
VA hospitals.....	13,434	1,796	13.4	11,638	100.0	51.8	41.8	6.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	3,016	444	14.7	2,572	100.0	64.0	31.6	4.4
Psychotic.....	13,980	2,362	16.9	11,618	100.0	85.6	12.5	1.9
VA hospitals.....	11,296	1,198	10.6	10,098	100.0	84.9	13.0	2.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	2,684	1,164	43.4	1,520	100.0	90.4	8.7	0.9
Other psychiatric.....	23,270	398	1.7	22,872	100.0	91.0	8.8	0.2
VA hospitals.....	21,378	206	1.0	21,172	100.0	90.7	9.1	0.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,892	192	10.1	1,700	100.0	94.5	5.3	0.2
Neurological.....	12,378	658	5.3	11,720	100.0	90.4	5.7	3.9
VA hospitals.....	11,366	582	5.1	10,784	100.0	90.3	5.7	4.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,012	76	7.5	936	100.0	92.3	4.9	2.8
General medical and surgical.....	224,952	3,146	1.4	221,806	100.0	94.3	3.7	2.0
VA hospitals.....	196,522	2,392	1.2	194,130	100.0	94.0	3.0	2.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	28,430	754	2.7	27,676	100.0	96.4	2.2	1.4
World War I veterans and others.....	196,972	5,804	2.9	191,168	100.0	87.5	3.7	8.8
VA hospitals.....	177,202	4,854	2.7	172,348	100.0	87.2	3.7	9.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	19,770	950	4.8	18,820	100.0	90.9	3.3	5.8
Tuberculous.....	8,338	1,126	13.5	7,212	100.0	54.1	31.1	14.8
VA hospitals.....	7,200	1,028	14.3	6,172	100.0	51.9	31.8	16.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,138	98	8.6	1,040	100.0	67.1	27.1	5.8
Psychotic.....	6,034	1,012	16.8	5,022	100.0	66.1	6.7	27.2
VA hospitals.....	5,472	730	13.3	4,742	100.0	65.7	6.6	27.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	562	282	50.2	280	100.0	72.8	7.9	19.3
Other psychiatric.....	4,944	76	1.5	4,868	100.0	93.0	6.6	0.4
VA hospitals.....	4,656	62	1.3	4,594	100.0	93.0	6.6	0.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	288	14	4.9	274	100.0	93.4	6.6	0.0
Neurological.....	9,186	462	5.0	8,724	100.0	80.0	2.8	17.2
VA hospitals.....	8,502	408	4.8	8,094	100.0	79.8	2.9	17.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	684	54	7.9	630	100.0	82.5	1.0	16.5
General medical and surgical.....	168,470	3,128	1.9	165,342	100.0	89.9	2.4	7.7
VA hospitals.....	151,372	2,626	1.7	148,746	100.0	89.6	2.4	8.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	17,098	502	2.9	16,596	100.0	93.1	1.7	5.2

¹ Excludes cases with less than 1 day of stay.² Includes discharges requested by patients against medical advice of VA physicians, discharges because of absence without approval (AWOL), and discharges for disciplinary reasons.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE AND MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
By Reason for Discharge, Type of Patient, and Period of Service, Calendar Year 1951

Reason for discharge and period of service	Average length of stay (days) ¹						Median length of stay (days) ²					
	All patients	Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological			General medical and surgical	All patients	Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological			General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other psychiatric	Neurological				Psychotic	Other psychiatric	Neurological	
TOTAL DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS	58.8	210.3	446.4	38.0	83.8	29.6	19.2	98.0	89.2	20.0	27.1	17.4
Total discharges.....	54.3	211.7	429.3	37.4	79.7	29.3	19.0	102.0	89.2	20.0	26.6	17.3
Hospitalization completed.....	41.1	212.5	252.3	37.0	68.4	26.6	18.5	84.8	84.0	20.6	27.7	17.2
Irregular discharges ³	87.3	174.7	194.1	34.5	78.7	25.1	25.7	114.0	39.9	13.0	20.9	13.2
Deaths.....	263.3	359.4	2,172.3	295.9	181.4	86.7	32.7	154.0	(⁴)	31.2	14.2	27.6
Transfers.....	204.8	201.0	530.8	69.4	159.2	49.8	39.6	82.4	91.6	22.0	44.8	26.0
World War II veterans.....	46.6	207.7	218.8	37.4	68.6	23.8	16.8	109.0	78.0	19.6	24.5	14.5
Total discharges.....	42.6	211.3	188.3	37.0	65.0	23.6	16.4	113.0	79.2	20.2	24.0	14.4
Hospitalization completed.....	38.1	229.2	185.1	37.0	63.8	22.9	16.0	101.0	84.8	21.0	24.8	14.4
Irregular discharges ³	82.6	174.4	131.0	33.6	68.1	23.4	25.0	118.0	37.8	12.8	20.3	12.4
Deaths.....	117.0	294.4	703.8	159.7	89.3	56.7	31.9	146.0	212.0	27.5	8.6	28.4
Transfers.....	172.8	184.8	369.1	61.2	133.3	39.4	38.7	90.4	68.4	19.8	38.3	24.0
World War I veterans and others.....	76.8	215.4	973.7	40.7	104.3	37.3	23.8	84.0	142.0	19.0	31.1	22.3
Total discharges.....	71.4	212.6	987.0	39.5	99.4	36.9	23.5	87.2	136.0	18.9	30.2	22.2
Hospitalization completed.....	45.7	179.7	453.6	37.0	75.4	31.9	22.9	60.4	82.0	19.2	32.8	22.1
Irregular discharges ³	99.2	175.2	467.6	40.2	108.2	28.6	27.1	102.0	59.2	14.2	22.8	14.9
Deaths.....	316.6	411.7	2,411.0	(⁴)	209.7	97.3	33.1	161.0	(⁴)	(⁵)	16.9	27.4
Transfers.....	253.2	233.4	908.0	112.6	196.0	60.4	41.6	70.0	182.0	40.0	52.4	28.0

¹ The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of in-patient stay divided by the total number of cases involved, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

² One-half of the cases 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 cases for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

³ See footnote 2 of table 8.

⁴ Median was not computed; falls in the group of 700 days and over.

⁵ Not computed because frequency is less than 25 cases.

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE OF VA PATIENTS ADMITTED ¹ TO VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS WHO REMAINED IN HOSPITAL AFTER SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION

By Period of Service and Type of Patient, Calendar Year 1951

Type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1951 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted remaining in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization														
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	240	300 and over
ALL PATIENTS.....	483,808	19.5	100.0	97.2	80.4	59.4	44.9	33.9	25.0	19.4	15.3	9.4	6.9	5.4	4.6	3.5	2.9
Tuberculous.....	22,376	113.7	100.0	98.2	92.1	83.6	79.1	74.5	70.7	67.0	63.4	55.0	48.7	43.4	38.8	32.1	27.6
Psychotic.....	17,592	102.9	100.0	99.2	94.3	88.7	82.3	77.0	71.5	67.1	62.2	52.9	46.1	39.8	35.0	29.6	26.0
Other psychiatric.....	27,328	20.5	100.0	97.3	82.8	62.6	46.6	33.9	23.5	17.4	12.3	6.5	3.8	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.1
Neurological.....	20,168	23.4	100.0	97.1	84.9	69.3	55.8	45.4	36.5	30.6	25.7	17.3	13.8	11.0	9.4	7.3	5.9
General medical and surgical.....	396,344	17.8	100.0	97.1	78.7	56.1	40.7	29.2	20.0	14.2	10.3	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5
World War II veterans.....	293,648	17.0	100.0	97.2	77.6	54.2	39.7	29.8	22.0	17.4	13.9	9.0	6.8	5.5	4.7	3.7	3.1
Tuberculous.....	14,528	117.1	100.0	98.0	91.4	84.0	79.3	75.4	71.4	67.6	63.8	55.6	49.4	44.1	40.0	33.7	29.3
Psychotic.....	13,688	100.7	100.0	99.4	94.4	89.0	83.0	77.4	71.2	66.9	62.1	52.5	45.4	38.2	33.3	27.5	24.2
Other psychiatric.....	23,064	20.7	100.0	97.4	83.2	62.9	47.0	34.5	23.7	17.7	12.6	6.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.2
Neurological.....	11,824	23.5	100.0	97.2	83.1	65.2	51.8	41.9	33.3	27.8	23.5	15.9	12.2	10.2	8.6	6.6	5.2
General medical and surgical.....	230,544	14.7	100.0	96.9	74.9	48.9	33.4	23.1	15.4	10.9	7.8	3.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
World War I veterans and others.....	190,160	23.8	100.0	97.3	84.7	67.5	52.8	40.2	30.2	22.9	17.7	10.2	7.1	5.5	4.5	3.3	2.7
Tuberculous.....	7,848	107.4	100.0	98.7	93.3	83.1	78.8	73.5	69.8	66.4	62.5	53.9	47.2	42.0	36.5	29.1	24.3
Psychotic.....	3,904	111.8	100.0	98.6	93.6	87.8	79.9	75.8	72.6	67.8	62.6	54.4	48.3	45.1	40.8	37.0	32.2
Other psychiatric.....	4,264	19.6	100.0	96.6	80.2	61.2	44.2	31.1	22.6	16.0	10.8	7.2	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.1
Neurological.....	8,844	30.2	100.0	96.9	87.4	75.2	61.3	50.2	41.2	34.5	28.9	19.3	16.0	12.1	10.5	8.2	7.0
General medical and surgical.....	165,800	22.4	100.0	97.3	84.1	66.0	50.7	37.5	26.3	18.9	13.8	6.5	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.

² Based on a 50 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1951.

³ One-half of the admissions 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 admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE OF VA PATIENTS ADMITTED ¹ TO VA HOSPITALS WHO REMAINED IN HOSPITAL AFTER SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION

By Period of Service and Type of Patient, Calendar Year 1951

Type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1951 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted remaining in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization														
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	240	300 and over
ALL PATIENTS.....	426, 224	20.2	100.0	97.4	81.3	60.8	46.2	34.9	25.8	19.9	15.7	9.5	6.9	5.5	4.6	3.5	2.9
Tuberculous.....	18, 840	118.1	100.0	98.1	91.5	84.7	80.3	75.5	71.7	67.9	64.3	56.1	49.6	44.5	39.7	32.8	28.2
Psychotic.....	14, 912	101.7	100.0	99.3	94.7	89.4	82.7	77.5	72.0	67.6	62.4	52.7	45.8	40.0	34.9	29.4	25.6
Other psychiatric.....	25, 208	20.8	100.0	97.3	83.6	63.6	47.3	34.5	23.8	17.5	12.3	6.2	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.4	0.9
Neurological.....	18, 344	27.6	100.0	97.1	85.8	70.3	57.4	46.9	38.0	31.8	26.8	18.3	14.6	11.7	10.0	7.8	6.3
General medical and surgical.....	348, 920	18.4	100.0	97.3	79.8	57.6	42.1	30.4	20.9	14.9	10.8	5.0	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.6
World War II veterans.....	255, 864	17.8	100.0	97.4	79.0	55.8	41.1	30.7	22.7	17.7	14.2	9.0	6.7	5.4	4.6	3.6	3.0
Tuberculous.....	11, 888	117.3	100.0	97.9	90.6	84.0	79.3	75.3	71.5	67.4	63.7	55.7	49.4	44.5	40.4	34.1	29.6
Psychotic.....	11, 328	99.6	100.0	99.4	94.9	89.6	83.4	77.8	71.6	67.4	62.2	52.3	45.2	37.5	32.4	26.5	23.1
Other psychiatric.....	21, 224	21.0	100.0	97.5	84.2	63.9	47.7	35.0	24.0	17.7	12.5	6.1	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.4	0.9
Neurological.....	10, 744	25.1	100.0	97.4	84.9	67.0	53.9	43.9	35.0	29.2	24.9	17.1	13.1	11.0	9.2	7.2	5.6
General medical and surgical.....	200, 680	15.4	100.0	97.2	76.6	50.8	35.1	24.4	16.3	11.5	8.3	3.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
World War I veterans and others.....	170, 360	24.4	100.0	97.3	84.7	68.2	53.8	41.1	30.4	23.2	17.9	10.2	7.2	5.5	4.5	3.3	2.7
Tuberculous.....	6, 952	119.5	100.0	98.5	93.1	86.0	81.9	76.0	72.2	68.8	65.4	56.8	49.9	44.4	38.6	30.7	25.8
Psychotic.....	3, 584	108.8	100.0	98.9	94.2	88.8	80.5	76.4	73.3	68.4	62.9	54.0	47.6	44.4	40.0	35.9	31.4
Other psychiatric.....	3, 984	19.9	100.0	96.6	80.7	62.3	44.9	31.9	23.0	16.3	10.8	6.9	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.1
Neurological.....	7, 600	31.2	100.0	96.6	87.1	75.0	62.2	51.1	42.2	35.4	29.5	19.9	16.8	12.7	11.0	8.7	7.3
General medical and surgical.....	148, 240	23.0	100.0	97.3	84.1	66.7	51.6	38.4	27.0	19.6	14.3	6.7	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.8

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.² Based on a 50 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Mar. 3, 1951.³ One-half of the admissions 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 admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

TABLE 12.—PERCENTAGE OF VA PATIENTS ADMITTED ¹ TO NON-VA HOSPITALS WHO REMAINED IN HOSPITAL AFTER SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION

By Period of Service and Type of Patient, Calendar Year 1951

Type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1951 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted remaining in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization														
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	240	300 and over
ALL PATIENTS.....	57,584	14.8	100.0	96.2	73.4	49.4	35.0	26.0	19.3	15.1	12.1	8.4	6.6	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.3
Tuberculous.....	3,536	90.9	100.0	98.6	95.2	77.7	72.7	70.3	66.2	63.2	59.2	50.2	44.3	38.4	34.3	28.6	24.6
Psychotic.....	2,680	115.7	100.0	98.8	91.6	85.2	79.6	74.5	68.5	64.2	61.4	55.3	49.1	45.1	42.0	36.6	33.8
Other psychiatric.....	2,120	15.0	100.0	97.0	72.3	50.0	38.4	27.2	19.4	17.8	14.6	10.8	7.8	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.8
Neurological.....	1,824	18.2	100.0	96.9	75.1	59.0	39.4	29.4	21.2	18.5	13.9	6.9	4.4	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5
General medical and surgical.....	47,424	13.7	100.0	95.9	71.0	45.2	29.8	20.3	13.4	8.9	6.2	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4
World War II veterans.....	37,784	13.1	100.0	95.6	67.9	43.4	30.4	23.2	17.7	14.9	12.3	9.1	7.5	6.3	5.6	4.6	4.2
Tuberculous.....	2,640	116.0	100.0	98.2	95.4	83.9	79.2	76.0	71.5	68.5	64.1	54.9	49.2	42.4	38.0	31.6	27.8
Psychotic.....	2,360	109.8	100.0	99.3	92.1	86.3	80.7	75.2	69.0	64.5	61.7	54.4	47.7	43.5	40.5	34.2	32.2
Other psychiatric.....	1,840	15.4	100.0	97.0	72.4	50.7	39.0	28.6	20.0	18.8	15.0	10.7	7.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Neurological.....	1,080	13.5	100.0	94.8	64.5	46.1	30.2	21.0	15.1	13.3	8.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9
General medical and surgical.....	29,864	11.4	100.0	95.1	63.4	36.0	21.9	14.6	9.3	6.5	4.3	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
World War I veterans and others.....	19,800	19.6	100.0	97.4	84.7	61.3	44.2	31.8	22.5	15.7	12.0	7.3	5.0	3.7	3.0	2.4	1.8
Tuberculous.....	896	41.2	100.0	100.0	94.6	59.0	53.3	53.3	50.3	47.4	44.3	36.1	29.5	26.2	22.9	19.5	14.9
Psychotic.....	320	176.9	100.0	95.0	87.5	77.2	72.1	69.4	64.1	61.4	58.7	58.7	55.9	53.0	49.7	49.7	41.4
Other psychiatric.....	280	13.8	100.0	97.1	71.4	45.7	34.3	18.7	15.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	7.8	3.9	0.0	0.0
Neurological.....	744	23.7	100.0	100.0	90.3	77.4	52.3	41.2	29.8	25.7	22.7	12.1	6.9	4.6	4.6	2.3	2.3
General medical and surgical.....	17,560	19.2	100.0	97.2	84.1	60.7	43.0	29.8	20.2	13.0	9.2	4.7	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.

² Based on a 50 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1951.

³ One-half of the admissions 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 admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES PERFORMED IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

For VA Patients Discharged or Transferred, Calendar Years 1950 and 1951

Surgical procedures	Calendar year ¹	
	1951	1950
TOTAL.....	224, 652	257, 892
I. Neurosurgery.....	11, 196	12, 656
Craniotomy.....	640	863
Leukotomy.....	238	236
Encephalography.....	2, 999	2, 993
Other surgery of the brain and meninges.....	442	519
Laminectomy and hemilaminectomy.....	1, 928	2, 141
Other surgery of the spinal cord and meninges.....	222	224
Surgery of the phrenic nerve.....	684	1, 120
Other surgery of the peripheral nerves ²	868	1, 011
Sympathectomy.....	1, 806	1, 852
Other surgery of the sympathetic nervous system.....	1, 460	1, 787
II. Ophthalmological surgery.....	6, 048	6, 724
Intraocular surgery.....	3, 022	3, 189
Enucleation of eyeball.....	494	546
Conjunctivoplasty.....	710	994
Other ophthalmological surgery.....	1, 822	1, 995
III. Otolaryngological surgery.....	13, 040	18, 788
Fenestration operations.....	106	142
Submucous resection.....	2, 104	3, 657
Tonsillectomy.....	5, 706	9, 165
Mastoidectomy.....	380	514
Other otolaryngological surgery.....	4, 744	5, 310
IV. Oral surgery.....	9, 668	10, 490
Extraction of teeth.....	6, 646	7, 389
Other oral surgery.....	3, 022	3, 101
V. Cardiac and vascular surgery.....	5, 018	5, 877
Cardiac surgery.....	158	119
Vascular surgery of the great vessels.....	184	144
Peripheral vascular surgery.....	4, 676	5, 614
VI. Thoracic surgery.....	4, 782	5, 090
Pneumonectomy and lobectomy.....	1, 592	1, 358
Pneumonolysis.....	326	472
Thoracoplasty.....	1, 136	1, 393
Thoracotomy.....	970	1, 088
Other thoracic surgery.....	758	779
VII. Abdominal surgery ³	38, 084	42, 860
Laparotomy, exploratory.....	1, 232	1, 224
Hernia, repair.....	15, 892	17, 338
Gastroectomy, total or partial.....	3, 588	3, 546
Vagotomy.....	398	363
Resection of small intestine.....	360	378
Resection of large intestine.....	744	678
Other surgery of large intestine.....	772	862
Appendectomy.....	7, 292	10, 272
Cholecystectomy.....	2, 170	2, 415
Other surgery of gallbladder or bile ducts.....	358	433
Splenectomy.....	212	215
Pancreatotomy.....	28	13
Other abdominal surgery.....	5, 038	5, 123
VIII. Proctological surgery.....	15, 472	17, 891
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	9, 442	11, 083
Fistullectomy.....	1, 620	1, 816
Other proctological surgery.....	4, 410	4, 992

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES PERFORMED IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS—Continued

Surgical procedures	Calendar year ¹	
	1951	1950
IX. Urological surgery.....	15,548	17,517
Nephrectomy.....	648	899
Adrenalectomy.....	16	10
Other surgery of the kidneys, ureter, and bladder.....	3,654	4,004
Prostatectomy.....	4,326	4,993
Orchidectomy.....	982	1,046
Hydrocele repair.....	1,362	1,615
Other surgery of the genital organs.....	4,560	4,950
X. Gynecological and obstetrical surgery.....	1,010	1,186
Gynecological surgery.....	978	1,149
Obstetrical surgery.....	32	37
XI. Orthopedic surgery.....	19,444	21,967
Fracture, treatment of, open reduction.....	1,996	2,354
Fracture, treatment of, closed reduction.....	3,160	3,586
Osteotomy.....	1,652	2,028
Other surgery of the bones.....	3,446	3,888
Dislocation, treatment of, open reduction.....	136	138
Dislocation, treatment of, closed reduction.....	596	534
Chondrectomy ⁴	1,778	1,948
Other surgery of joints, cartilage, and bursae.....	3,130	3,410
Amputation.....	1,894	2,134
Plastic revision, stump.....	336	393
Other orthopedic surgery.....	1,320	1,574
XII. Plastic surgery.....	3,298	3,504
Rhinoplasty.....	614	696
Skin graft, all.....	2,252	2,273
Other plastic surgery.....	432	535
XIII. Other specialized and general surgery ⁵.....	24,002	28,988
Surgery of the esophagus.....	378	376
Surgery of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.....	902	1,191
Surgery of the breast.....	642	663
Lymphadenectomy.....	598	565
Surgery of the salivary glands and ducts, not classified as oral surgery.....	240	308
Surgery of the tongue, not classified as oral surgery.....	38	66
Surgery of the muscles and fascia, not classified as orthopedic surgery.....	706	785
Surgical treatment of pilonidal cyst.....	2,936	4,182
Biopsy, not elsewhere classified by site.....	3,412	3,669
Other general surgery.....	14,162	17,183
XIV. Special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.....	58,042	64,354
Spinal puncture.....	5,848	7,894
Lumbar puncture.....	2,512	2,944
Pneumoperitoneal refill.....	3,346	3,606
Intrapleural pneumothorax.....	1,050	2,423
Bronchoscopy.....	5,652	5,851
Gastroscopy.....	1,734	2,254
Proctoscopy.....	2,990	3,516
Cystoscopy.....	7,066	8,225
Blood transfusions.....	13,480	13,567
Other special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.....	14,364	14,074

¹ Estimated totals based on a 50 percent systematic random sample of all discharges and transfers reported on VA Form 10-2593. Includes deaths.

² Exclusive of vagotomy.

³ Exclusive of the esophagus.

⁴ Includes excision of prolapsed intervertebral disc, meniscectomy, and excision of costal cartilage.

⁵ Includes surgery of the esophagus.

TABLE 14.—VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹
By State of Hospitalization and Veteran's Reported State of Residence, Calendar Year 1951

State of hospitalization	Total	Reported State of residence															
		Ala- bama	Ari- zona	Arkan- sas	Califor- nia	Colo- rado	Connec- ticut	Dela- ware	District of Co- lumbia	Flori- da	Geor- gia	Idaho	Illino- is	Indi- ana	Iowa	Kan- sas	Ken- tucky
TOTAL.....	488,002	11,936	4,980	9,864	41,272	6,208	4,178	1,118	4,558	12,846	13,868	2,610	25,984	10,674	6,438	7,436	9,356
Continental United States.....	465,898	11,980	4,980	9,864	41,234	6,206	4,176	1,118	4,558	12,844	13,868	2,610	25,974	10,674	6,438	7,436	9,356
Alabama.....	9,904	7,968		12	14				2	436	1,052	2					6
Arizona.....	4,996		4,420	2	200	10	4	2	10	14	2	4	20	14	14	10	4
Arkansas.....	8,446	16	6	6,508	12	2	2		2		6		24	2	4	158	4
California.....	41,286	18	358	6	39,724	28	10	4	8	22	12	22	68	24	12	18	8
Colorado.....	6,352	6	6	8	50	5,340	2			6	4	10	32	8	22	90	2
Connecticut.....	3,762				2		3,650						2				
Delaware.....	2,098							1,016	12	4				4			2
District of Columbia.....	3,534	6	2	2	6	2	2	8	2,042	22	10		8	2	2	6	6
Florida.....	11,916	44		6	24		12	2	12	11,026	358		22	16	2		10
Georgia.....	13,882	786		4	6	6	2		6	522	11,496			10	4	4	6
Idaho.....	2,144	2	2	2	22	6	2		2	2	2	1,814	14	2			2
Illinois.....	26,874	30	12	30	32	18	2		5	8	14	12	23,126	1,816	222	32	434
Indiana.....	8,250	6	2	6	4	2	6		2	10			64	7,706	10	2	28
Iowa.....	5,232	4	2	2	8	6				2			34		4,908	12	
Kansas.....	12,938	4	14	72	36	28	2		2	6	8	2	48	22	34	6,608	10
Kentucky.....	8,484	6			8		2			12	6		82	610	6	7,006	
Louisiana.....	12,000	86		240	8	2		2	28	20			10	2	2	4	
Maine.....	3,078				2		4			2							
Maryland.....	8,168	16	2	2	8		6	24	1,624	22	18		10	2			2
Massachusetts.....	14,600				2	2	266	2	2	22	2	4	20	6			2
Michigan.....	14,006	8		2	6			4	2	6	6	2	20	8	2	2	14
Minnesota.....	8,874	4	4		14	4	2		2	6	4	2	20	20	126	4	8
Mississippi.....	7,806	328		32	6	6			4	146	24		14	6		2	2
Missouri.....	9,296	8	10	360	16	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	1,744	30	28	142	42
Montana.....	1,750	2			22	2	2					18	2	4	2	2	
Nebraska.....	5,618	4	4	6	16	6						2	10		462	144	6
Nevada.....	1,512	2	6		520	12			2		2		6				
New Hampshire.....	2,002						2										
New Jersey.....	1,602				2			4					2				2
New Mexico.....	3,138	6	68	8	50	20	2			2	2		10	6		4	
New York.....	31,624	16	6	2	26	4	118	8	24	34	8		16	10		2	4
North Carolina.....	7,172	44	2		8	4	4	2	64	58	162	2	8	6			36
North Dakota.....	2,540	2	2		6						2		6			2	

¹ Excludes cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths.

TABLE 14.—VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹—Continued

State of hospitalization	Total	Reported State of residence															
		Ala- bama	Ari- zona	Arkan- sas	Cali- fornia	Colo- rado	Con- necti- cut	Delaware	District of Co- lumbia	Flor- ida	Geor- gia	Idaho	Illinoi- s	Indi- ana	Iowa	Kan- sas	Ken- tucky
Continental United States—Con.																	
Ohio	15,154	8	2		8		4		4	16	6		18	204	6		308
Oklahoma	7,176	2	4	66	16	2	6					6	6			96	2
Oregon	4,838		2		40	4				2		102	4		2		2
Pennsylvania	20,998		2	4	14	2	6	26	4	14		2	4	12	2	2	12
Rhode Island	3,538						30			2							
South Carolina	6,328	4			2			2	4	8	64		2				
South Dakota	4,274	4	2	2	6	50					2	2	16	4	526	8	2
Tennessee	25,402	2,486	6	2,336	22	8	2	4	4	290	524		56	26	4	12	926
Texas	29,492	20	10	118	100	112	8		4	36	8		62	28	14	50	2
Utah	2,890	2	6	2	50	22						316	6	6	2	4	
Vermont	2,686					2	4					2					
Virginia	12,158	6	6	2	2		4	8	100	36	28	2	6	2			18
Washington	8,980	12	2	8	88	4	2			4	4	274	2	2	2	2	6
West Virginia	7,018		2		4		6		604	4	6	2	6	6			428
Wisconsin	7,454	2	4	6	6	2				6	2		350	46	20	2	6
Wyoming	2,628	2	6	4	16	498					2	10	4	2	2	10	
United States possessions and foreign	22,104	6			38	2	2			2			10				
Alaska	1,178	2			16	2							4				
Canal Zone	170	2			6		2						4				
Hawaii	2,092				14												
Philippines	48																
Puerto Rico	18,598	2			2					2			2				
Virgin Islands	18																

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.....	11,302	3,426	7,268	14,718	14,170	8,874	9,874	14,114	2,010	5,792	1,162	2,790	4,982	3,392	29,166	9,400	1,868
Continental United States.....	11,302	3,426	7,268	14,716	14,166	8,868	9,870	14,112	2,008	5,790	1,162	2,790	4,978	3,390	29,132	9,400	1,868
Alabama.....	68	2	2	4	6	2	154	2					2	6	8	32	
Arizona.....				6	6	10		18	2	4	6	2	6	32	24	6	4
Arkansas.....	138	2	2	2	6	4	12	1,024							2	2	
California.....	14	4	2	18	22	18	4	30	18	10	196	2	8	40	48	8	8
Colorado.....	2			2	6	4	2	28	8	78	4		4	172	14	6	4
Connecticut.....		16		36				2				2	6		22	2	
Delaware.....			50										564		4	4	
District of Columbia.....		2	582	12	2		4	2	2				3	6	34	80	
Florida.....	10	6	18	16	14	2	6	10					22		94	30	
Georgia.....	4	2	8	2	10	4	18	4					6		16	132	
Idaho.....				4	8		2	2	4			10	2		10	8	2
Illinois.....	14	4	6	20	332	38	30	158		16			8		34	8	8
Indiana.....	4	2	4	2	23			12		2	2		4		6	4	
Iowa.....	2				4	16		124		48				2	4	2	
Kansas.....	8		2	2	6	4	12	5,462	6	44			2	14	4	4	2
Kentucky.....	2				14		4	18		4		2			2	4	
Louisiana.....	10,382			6	2		406	6	4	4				4	8		
Maine.....		2,976		20	2			2				34	2		12		
Maryland.....	4		5,586	18	6	2	4	8		2			24	2	48	86	
Massachusetts.....	2	178	6	13,126	6		2	2	2			234	26		100	8	2
Michigan.....	4			10	13,154	4	4	10			4	2	2		14	6	
Minnesota.....	4		2	6	13	7,496	2	10	30	32			2		14	4	130
Mississippi.....	402			10			6,662	10					6		6	14	
Missouri.....	2			2	20	2	8	6,592		12			2		2		
Montana.....				2	2	10			1,602	6	4		2		2		14
Nebraska.....				2	6	8	8	20	4	4,848			2		2	6	4
Nevada.....	2			4	4		2	6	2	2	882	2	2	2	4		
New Hampshire.....		134		236	2	2						1,600			8		
New Jersey.....			4	4	2								1,454		26	4	
New Mexico.....	4			2	6	6	2	12				2		2,674	2		
New York.....	2	36	18	164	14	4	2	8				14	1,942		28,032	16	
North Carolina.....			70	6	24	12	12	6					8		5,846		2
North Dakota.....						764		4	66						4		1,604
Ohio.....	4	6	8	6	104	2	4	6	2			2	4	2	24	2	
Oklahoma.....	8	4		2	4	2	2	26					2	2	2		
Oregon.....				2	2	2		2	38		2		2	2	2		6
Pennsylvania.....	4	2	26	8	2	4	4	2			2	2	764	2	66	10	

¹ Excludes cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths.

TABLE 14.—VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹—Continued

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
Continental United States—Con.																	
Rhode Island		6	2	880			2						4	2	16	580	2
South Carolina	2		2												6	2	60
South Dakota	2		2		2	376		12	32	352	4		2	2	2	2	
Tennessee	56		6	8	14	8	2,470	398					8	4	18	582	
Texas	132	6	4	12	26	12	24	30	4	2	2	2	10	386	20	16	6
Utah	2			2		4	2	2	12	4	40		4	10	6	4	
Vermont		22		26								786	2	2	248		
Virginia	16	2	112	8	6		4	2				2	28		34	1,842	
Washington		2	4	6	12	14	4	10	70	8	2		4		10	2	2
West Virginia	2		734	4	4						2		18	6	38	28	
Wisconsin		10	2	6	252	24		24	2	4		98	2		20	2	4
Wyoming			2	2	6	2	2	6	98	306			4	2	4		4
United States possessions and foreign				2	4	6	4	2	2	2			4	2	34		
Alaska					2	4	2			2			2	2	6		
Canal Zone					2				2								
Hawaii						2	2						2				
Philippines																	
Puerto Rico				2				2							28		
Virgin Islands																	

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	16,230	9,172	5,478	21,220	3,106	6,914	2,964	14,928	28,718	2,512	1,908	11,732	7,904	5,602	7,890	1,858	22,182
Continental United States	16,226	9,170	5,472	21,214	3,106	6,914	2,962	14,928	28,696	2,512	1,908	11,732	7,888	5,602	7,888	1,856	262
Alabama	10	2		4		34		42	26			2		4			4
Arizona	16	10	12	12				2	38	8	2	10	14	2			4
Arkansas	10	388	2	4			2	22	70						2		2
California	40	22	56	30	6		6	20	114	26	2	4	110	4	16	8	30
Colorado	10	30	12	6		6	12	4	118	88			6	2	4	132	2
Connecticut				2	16	2					2						

Delaware				422				2	2			10		2			
District of Columbia	2	6		56	2	14	2	8	8	2	4	538	4	24	2		2
Florida	26	2		28	2	14		32	16		4	22		2			4
Georgia	12	2		8		570		212	8	2		6		4	2		2
Idaho	8	2	134	12			6	2	12	8			12	6	2	2	4
Illinois	72	12	4	32	2	10	8	24	34	2		8	6	14	166	4	6
Indiana	258	2		4		6		20	18			8	2	4	8		2
Iowa	4	8		4		6	2	2	2					2	16	8	
Kansas	10	324	4	18		4	2	10	52	4	2	8	2	12	8	2	
Kentucky	514	4		10				42	10			8		96	4		2
Louisiana	2	10	2		2	12	2	12	720			2		4	2	2	
Maine	4			4					2		12						4
Maryland	22	2		138		20		14	6			406	2	26			2
Massachusetts	8	2		32	448	2			4		86	8	2	2			2
Michigan	68			12		2		30	8			6		12	558		16
Minnesota	2	8	6	8			142	2	4	2		4	12	4	706	4	2
Mississippi	12	6	2	14				26	50			2		2	4		2
Missouri	18	148		14			2	26	30				2	2	4		4
Montana	4	4	6					2	4	2			16	2	2	2	4
Nebraska	6	8	2	4			12	8	2			2	2	2	2		4
Nevada	2	2	12	4				4	8	4			6	2	2		
New Hampshire	4			6	2						4						
New Jersey				94								2		2			
New Mexico	8	24	4	2			2	4	186	4		2		4	4	2	
New York	30	4		928	20	6		14	12		28	20	4	2	4		22
North Carolina	10	4	2	16		312	6	176	4			170	2	72	2		4
North Dakota			2	4			66						4				2
Ohio	13,918	2		190		4		18	2			16	2	238	2		
Oklahoma	2	6,848					2	6	50				4	2	2		18
Oregon	2		4,206	12	2				4	8			366	2	2		
Pennsylvania	612			18,654	2				2		2	24		692	2	2	
Rhode Island				2	2,594												
South Carolina	2			4				4									
South Dakota	2	4	4			5,636	2	2,668		32			8		4	74	2
Tennessee	32	52	2	28		152		14,056	106		2	604	2	82	2	2	2
Texas	14	1,198	2	22	2	10	4	28	26,898			12	6	10	4	4	10
Utah		8	6	2			2	2	16	2,276			6	2	4	58	
Vermont											1,588	2					2
Virginia	22	2		78	4	72		40	14			9,332		318			
Washington		14	988	2	2	2	4	2	14	14			7,268	2	2		100
West Virginia	412			262		10		4	2			478	2	3,944			
Wisconsin	12	2		14			2	2	4	2	166	10		2	6,334		2
Wyoming	4	4	2	12		4	2	4	18	26		2	6		6	1,542	
United States possessions and foreign	4	2	6	6			2		22				16		2	2	21,920
Alaska	2		6	2			2		16				16		2		1,086
Canal Zone	2	2		2													146
Hawaii									4								2,068
Philippines																	48
Puerto Rico				2				2									18,554
Virgin Islands																	18

¹ Excludes cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths.

TABLE 15.—VA PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED FROM VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS ¹
By Reported State of Residence, Type of Patient, and Percent Hospitalized in Same State as That of Residence, Calendar Year 1951

Reported State of residence	All patients		Tuberculous		Psychiatric and neurological						General medical and surgical	
	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
					Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State		
TOTAL DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.....	488,002	83.7	24,788	73.5	20,014	76.1	28,214	80.8	21,564	79.9	393,422	85.2
Continental United States.....	465,820	83.0	23,158	71.9	19,616	75.7	27,484	80.4	21,082	79.5	374,480	84.5
Alabama.....	11,986	66.5	682	33.7	520	80.0	786	69.0	568	68.3	9,430	67.8
Arizona.....	4,980	88.8	504	91.7	162	51.9	256	78.9	232	79.3	3,826	91.2
Arkansas.....	9,864	66.0	484	18.6	434	87.1	526	79.8	404	61.9	8,016	67.0
California.....	41,272	96.2	2,184	89.8	1,826	94.5	1,752	94.6	2,096	97.1	33,414	96.8
Colorado.....	6,208	86.0	374	95.7	178	74.2	324	66.0	406	88.2	4,926	86.8
Connecticut.....	4,178	87.4	280	50.7	202	54.5	340	86.6	134	77.6	3,222	93.1
Delaware.....	1,118	90.9	56	71.4	32	68.8	40	75.0	58	79.3	932	94.2
District of Columbia.....	4,558	44.8	262	9.2	246	56.9	268	52.2	156	67.7	3,626	45.4
Florida.....	12,846	85.8	444	60.4	542	64.6	684	79.8	632	82.3	10,544	88.6
Georgia.....	13,868	82.9	782	69.8	392	42.9	810	67.9	636	73.0	11,248	86.8
Idaho.....	2,610	69.5	38	47.4	50	24.0	166	78.3	132	48.5	2,224	71.5
Illinois.....	25,984	89.0	1,072	68.5	852	84.0	1,080	87.2	1,036	85.7	21,944	90.4
Indiana.....	10,674	72.2	414	45.9	474	73.8	670	77.9	520	71.2	8,596	73.0
Iowa.....	6,438	76.2	222	66.7	166	73.5	318	68.6	246	65.0	5,486	77.0
Kansas.....	7,436	88.9	258	41.1	308	81.8	746	95.7	342	87.7	5,782	90.6
Kentucky.....	9,356	74.9	606	76.9	464	78.0	656	77.4	498	71.9	7,132	74.5
Louisiana.....	11,302	91.9	456	89.9	562	49.8	808	84.7	410	83.4	9,066	95.6
Maine.....	3,426	86.9	132	71.2	98	85.7	218	81.7	154	72.7	2,824	88.8
Maryland.....	7,268	76.9	488	38.9	314	82.8	498	83.9	314	76.4	5,654	79.2
Massachusetts.....	14,718	89.2	628	90.8	660	91.2	1,150	92.3	758	91.6	11,522	88.5
Michigan.....	14,170	92.8	568	72.2	682	88.6	1,256	93.8	632	89.6	11,032	94.2
Minnesota.....	8,874	84.5	396	81.8	458	94.3	586	92.5	308	89.6	7,126	83.1
Mississippi.....	9,874	67.5	416	49.0	330	64.8	676	72.5	420	69.0	8,032	68.0
Missouri.....	14,114	46.7	758	78.6	526	20.9	874	33.6	702	38.2	11,254	47.3
Montana.....	2,010	79.7	82	41.5	72	36.1	116	60.3	78	79.5	1,662	84.8
Nebraska.....	5,792	83.7	172	41.9	174	48.3	282	62.4	244	84.4	4,920	87.6
Nevada.....	1,162	75.9	30	40.0	18	33.3	74	73.0	50	76.0	990	78.0
New Hampshire.....	2,790	57.3	82	26.8	84	42.9	202	35.6	128	50.0	2,294	61.3

New Jersey.....	4,982	29.2	352	49.4	418	85.2	262	66.4	258	31.0	3,692	18.1
New Mexico.....	3,392	78.8	438	93.2	90	35.6	150	60.0	122	68.9	2,592	79.5
New York.....	29,166	96.1	1,568	95.4	1,838	95.2	1,500	95.2	1,208	94.0	23,052	96.4
North Carolina.....	9,400	62.2	516	87.2	422	29.9	800	58.8	448	42.4	7,214	63.9
North Dakota.....	1,868	85.9	68	32.4	62	19.4	56	60.7	70	74.3	1,612	92.1
Ohio.....	16,230	85.8	886	92.1	634	74.8	850	76.0	676	77.2	13,184	86.9
Oklahoma.....	9,172	74.7	446	54.3	272	19.9	474	54.0	474	71.3	7,506	79.4
Oregon.....	5,478	76.8	296	46.6	218	52.3	198	42.4	206	82.5	4,560	81.1
Pennsylvania.....	21,220	87.9	1,048	81.1	916	74.7	1,308	86.8	1,070	83.9	16,878	89.4
Rhode Island.....	3,106	83.5	86	44.2	110	72.7	154	81.8	122	50.8	2,634	86.9
South Carolina.....	6,914	81.5	222	28.8	140	25.7	320	68.8	348	82.2	5,884	85.5
South Dakota.....	2,964	90.0	136	75.0	80	70.0	156	88.5	130	83.1	2,462	92.0
Tennessee.....	14,928	94.2	802	71.6	488	85.2	864	93.1	694	95.7	12,080	96.0
Texas.....	28,718	93.7	1,548	82.3	1,476	91.5	1,710	92.5	1,268	89.3	22,716	94.9
Utah.....	2,512	90.6	78	25.6	100	48.0	122	85.2	92	89.1	2,120	95.4
Vermont.....	1,908	83.2	34	23.5	56	35.7	180	81.1	68	76.5	1,570	86.8
Virginia.....	11,732	79.5	566	56.9	494	78.1	712	78.4	496	81.0	9,464	81.0
Washington.....	7,904	92.0	450	93.3	290	91.7	448	90.6	352	81.8	6,364	92.5
West Virginia.....	5,602	70.4	350	50.9	180	37.8	358	64.2	274	60.6	4,440	74.4
Wisconsin.....	7,890	80.3	330	84.8	464	87.1	482	85.5	322	75.8	6,292	79.4
Wyoming.....	1,858	83.0	68	61.8	42	85.7	218	93.6	90	71.1	1,440	83.1
United States possessions and foreign.....	22,182	98.6	1,630	97.1	398	94.5	730	97.3	482	97.5	18,942	98.9
Alaska.....	1,216	89.3	88	70.5	30	66.7	34	100.0	50	92.0	1,014	91.1
Canal Zone.....	146	97.3	2	100.0	4	50.0	20	100.0	2	100.0	118	98.3
Hawaii.....	2,088	98.9	106	98.1	88	95.5	84	97.6	54	100.0	1,756	99.2
Philippines.....	66	69.7	18	44.4	2	0	6	100.0	2	0	38	84.2
Puerto Rico.....	18,548	99.8	1,410	99.7	268	100.0	570	99.6	372	98.9	15,928	99.9
Others.....	118	15.3	6	0	6	33.3	16	0	2	0	88	18.2

¹ Excludes cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths.

TABLE 16.—APPLICATIONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION, OUT-PATIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT AND DOMICILIARY CARE

Fiscal Year 1952

Applications	Purpose		
	Hospitaliza- tion	Out-patient medical treatment	Domiciliary care
Received.....	955,590	247,972	26,547
Disposed of: Total.....	955,906	247,338	26,601
Legally eligible and in need of care:			
Number.....	640,049	201,743	23,842
Percent of total dispositions.....	67.0	81.6	89.6
Not eligible, not in need of care, canceled or withdrawn:			
Number.....	315,857	45,595	2,759
Percent of total dispositions.....	33.0	18.4	10.4
Pending determination of eligibility, end of year.....	6,286	2,894	210

TABLE 17.—OUT-PATIENTS GIVEN MEDICAL CARE BY PURPOSE OF VISIT
Fiscal Year 1952

Purpose of visit	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	
All purposes.....	2,492,361	1,700,756	1,527,757	172,999	761,605	100.0	68.2	61.3	6.9	31.8
Compensation or pension.....	460,698	384,996	371,253	13,743	75,702	100.0	83.6	80.6	3.0	16.4
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	204,773	178,314	178,314	-----	26,459	100.0	87.1	87.1	-----	12.9
Out-patient treatment.....	1,601,645	926,660	845,809	80,851	674,985	100.0	57.9	52.8	5.1	42.1
Vocational rehabilitation.....	28,767	17,410	15,907	1,503	11,357	100.0	60.5	55.3	5.2	39.5
Insurance.....	52,517	51,068	48,312	2,756	1,449	100.0	97.2	92.0	5.2	2.8
Other ³	143,961	142,308	68,162	74,146	1,653	100.0	98.8	47.3	51.5	1.2

¹ Includes regional office sections of centers.

² Includes hospital sections of centers.

³ Includes out-patient services for foreign beneficiaries and beneficiaries of other Federal Government agencies.

TABLE 18.—APPLICATIONS FOR OUT-PATIENT DENTAL TREATMENT ¹

Fiscal Years 1951-52

Applications	Fiscal year	
	1951	1952
Total received during year	588,378	616,650
New	358,911	366,134
Repeat	229,467	250,516
Total dispositions during year	599,366	610,533
Treatment authorized	367,868	406,588
Treatment not authorized ²	231,498	203,945
Pending determination of legal eligibility or need for treatment, end of year	³ 174,061	180,178

¹ Adjusted to eliminate interstation transfers and reinstated cases.² Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, cancelled or withdrawn.³ Adjusted.

TABLE 19.—OUT-PATIENT DENTAL EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT CASES COMPLETED

By VA Staff and Fee-Basis Dentists, Fiscal Years 1948-52

Fiscal year	Examination cases completed				Treatment cases completed			
	Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists		Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists	
			Number	Cost per case			Number	Cost per case
1952	440,039	242,322	197,717	\$13.42	362,236	60,589	301,647	\$96.66
1951	424,807	261,503	163,304	13.21	348,392	76,036	272,356	90.12
1950	527,487	322,732	204,755	13.47	430,065	87,088	342,977	86.85
1949	578,839	315,689	263,150	13.20	513,742	83,372	430,370	82.12
1948	701,187	280,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	53,198	602,617	74.16

TABLE 20.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF DOMICILIARY MEMBERS, MEMBERS REMAINING AND OPERATING BEDS IN VA DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Years 1937-52

Fiscal year	Domiciliary members			Operating beds June 30	Fiscal year	Domiciliary members			Operating beds June 30
	Admissions ¹	Discharges ¹	Remaining June 30			Admissions ¹	Discharges ¹	Remaining June 30	
1952	19,321	19,704	16,710	17,807	1944	15,095	16,790	8,647	13,289
1951	18,837	20,276	16,279	17,576	1943	16,578	20,878	9,069	15,995
1950	19,926	19,998	16,694	17,630	1942	24,019	27,936	11,506	17,922
1949	19,961	18,746	16,267	17,254	1941	27,927	31,540	13,926	18,002
1948	20,355	20,077	14,275	16,174	1940	27,462	27,775	16,238	17,973
1947	19,823	18,782	13,458	16,101	1939	28,184	27,967	15,197	15,736
1946	19,153	17,522	11,320	14,813	1938	28,191	25,842	14,106	15,945
1945	15,145	15,524	8,870	13,311	1937	25,763	24,316	11,030	13,484

¹ Excludes interdomiciliary transfers.

TABLE 21.—ENTERTAINMENT, GROUP RECREATION, AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES IN HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1952

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>1951</i>							
July.....	2,009	5,809	14,974	534,588	10,410	50,120	256,694
August.....	1,933	6,126	15,618	518,632	10,642	51,449	228,788
September.....	1,860	5,529	18,151	540,045	11,616	51,767	210,156
October.....	2,020	7,554	22,003	596,891	11,608	58,068	219,751
November.....	2,124	6,863	22,022	592,566	11,839	58,490	220,823
December.....	3,428	7,281	29,042	702,535	11,623	55,370	294,884
<i>1952</i>							
January.....	2,555	7,410	24,991	595,668	11,005	58,590	231,262
February.....	2,530	7,277	16,769	620,891	17,148	56,685	222,119
March.....	2,187	7,532	17,312	654,403	13,085	58,872	229,612
April.....	2,292	7,382	18,003	636,261	11,430	60,186	217,711
May.....	2,479	7,910	17,988	637,754	17,125	56,885	231,909
June.....	1,982	5,690	17,228	573,519	10,841	54,991	210,412

NOTE.—A participation represents 1 patient participating 1 time in one activity period.

TABLE 22.—MOTION-PICTURE ACTIVITIES, HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1952

Month	Number of motion-picture showings			Total estimated patient attendance
	Total	35-mm.	16-mm.	
1951				
July.....	18,987	2,051	16,846	1,026,582
August.....	18,837	2,403	16,434	980,130
September.....	17,369	2,795	14,574	1,041,762
October.....	18,239	2,466	15,773	1,002,085
November.....	19,134	2,531	16,603	990,011
December.....	18,409	2,839	15,570	1,069,920
1952				
January.....	21,638	2,660	18,978	1,109,855
February.....	19,040	2,190	16,850	947,485
March.....	22,669	2,525	20,144	1,094,241
April.....	22,836	2,374	20,462	1,061,110
May.....	19,561	2,274	17,287	933,371
June.....	23,572	2,671	20,901	1,162,741

TABLE 23.—ADAPTED SPORTS FOR PATIENTS AND MEMBERS AT HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1952

Month	Number of participations		Number of spectator events
	Active ¹	Passive ²	
AVERAGE FOR THE 12 MONTHS.....	390,800	75,359	1,109
<i>1951</i>			
July.....	371,820	68,158	1,743
August.....	394,412	79,082	1,538
September.....	356,808	79,526	919
October.....	370,972	100,605	794
November.....	371,929	99,534	708
December.....	342,792	64,541	486
<i>1952</i>			
January.....	405,905	59,751	613
February.....	390,353	66,151	871
March.....	398,374	75,496	1,121
April.....	407,599	62,330	1,827
May.....	427,028	69,602	1,106
June.....	451,609	79,528	1,584

¹ 1 active participation represents 1 patient taking part 1 time in 1 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, bait casting, golf, softball, swimming, and volleyball.

² 1 passive participation represents 1 patient participating 1 time in 1 activity period in such activities as sports quiz programs, smokers, prediction contests, and clinics.

TABLE 24.—SELECTED RADIO ACTIVITIES IN HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Fiscal Year 1952

Month	Patient participations (active) ¹	Number hours of live programs ²	Number hours of transcribed programs ²	Number hours of other radio activities ³
<i>1951</i>				
July.....	8,369	2,994	6,716	3,789
August.....	7,062	3,082	5,972	4,202
September.....	7,092	2,971	5,821	3,523
October.....	7,734	3,488	5,933	3,861
November.....	8,051	3,377	5,809	3,741
December.....	10,952	3,533	6,397	3,981
<i>1952</i>				
January.....	11,481	3,648	6,416	4,406
February.....	12,904	3,845	6,372	4,618
March.....	12,824	4,647	6,847	4,672
April.....	12,897	4,220	6,270	5,212
May.....	13,527	4,641	6,127	5,205
June.....	12,502	4,445	5,766	4,802

¹ A participation represents 1 patient participating 1 time in 1 live or transcribed broadcast or other activity period. Does not include audiences.

² Live and transcribed programs originating in hospitals.

³ Total number of hours devoted to preparation of hospital broadcasts, including auditions, rehearsals, script writing, and similar activities, regardless of the total number of participants during each period.

TABLE 25.—PATIENT LIBRARY ACTIVITIES
Fiscal Year 1952

Period	Hospitals and domicillaries			
	Book stock ¹	Circulation ²		Reference questions answered
		Total	Per patient or member	
<i>1951</i>				
July–September.....	1, 125, 091	3, 141, 101	28. 0	19, 535
October–December.....	1, 139, 326	3, 176, 965	25. 8	19, 850
<i>1952</i>				
January–March.....	1, 150, 527	3, 153, 584	26. 7	20, 164
April–June.....	1, 167, 875	3, 174, 318	27. 4	24, 087

¹ Books, bound magazines, books and magazines on film.
² Books, magazines, books and magazines on film.

TABLE 26.—MEDICAL LIBRARY ACTIVITIES
Fiscal Year 1952

Period	Total ¹				Hospitals and domicillaries			
	Book stock ²	Circulation ³	Reference questions answered	Inter-library transactions	Book stock ²	Circulation ³	Reference questions answered	Inter-library transactions
<i>1951</i>								
July–September.....	330, 347	167, 343	14, 019	11, 827	282, 836	136, 229	12, 897	10, 593
October–December.....	345, 641	160, 278	15, 797	10, 965	295, 838	137, 215	13, 010	9, 983
<i>1952</i>								
January–March.....	355, 037	170, 363	17, 233	12, 696	304, 130	145, 018	14, 130	11, 119
April–June.....	369, 690	171, 518	18, 515	12, 778	316, 065	144, 929	15, 618	11, 192

¹ Library activities in central office, regional offices, hospitals, and domicillaries.
² Books and journal volumes.
³ Books and journals.

TABLE 27.—SUMMARY OF VA VOLUNTARY SERVICE HOURS IN HOSPITAL, REGIONAL OFFICE, AND DOMICILIARY PROGRAMS
Fiscal Year 1952

Type of station	Number of volunteer hours										
	Nursing Service	Physical medicine rehabilitation					Social Service	Special Services			Other programs
		Corrective therapy	Educational therapy	Manual arts therapy	Occupational therapy	Physical therapy		Chaplaincy	Library	Recreation	
ALL STATIONS.....	718, 112	26, 384	31, 180	17, 409	209, 537	15, 014	44, 270	206, 354	204, 135	2, 810, 072	567, 265
TB hospitals.....	34, 086	180	3, 067	1, 172	14, 620	-----	2, 697	11, 370	20, 896	225, 057	19, 197
NP hospitals.....	88, 268	11, 678	14, 643	6, 992	72, 317	1, 073	9, 309	42, 298	35, 262	832, 762	45, 956
GM & S hospitals.....	589, 480	14, 187	13, 470	9, 245	121, 928	12, 998	31, 933	148, 747	146, 433	1, 661, 232	496, 606
Regional offices.....	5, 810	9	-----	-----	672	943	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 089
Domiciliaries (sep.).....	468	330	-----	-----	-----	-----	331	3, 939	1, 544	91, 021	417

NOTE.—Only 3 regional offices conducted voluntary service programs during the fiscal year.

TABLE 28.—SUMMARY OF VOLUNTEER WORKERS PARTICIPATING IN HOSPITAL, REGIONAL OFFICE, AND DOMICILIARY PROGRAMS
April through June 1952

Type of station	Number of volunteer workers ¹										
	Nursing Service	Physical medicine rehabilitation					Social Service	Special Services			Other programs
		Corrective therapy	Educational therapy	Manual arts therapy	Occupational therapy	Physical therapy		Chaplaincy	Library	Recreation	
ALL STATIONS.....	8,199	397	413	217	1,976	233	534	14,211	2,175	135,349	9,141
TB hospitals.....	435	1	34	9	157	-----	65	877	170	8,476	278
NP hospitals.....	1,129	117	141	88	911	20	123	3,624	499	46,261	1,032
GM&S hospitals.....	6,573	259	238	120	900	197	341	9,151	1,487	76,379	7,784
Regional offices.....	32	-----	-----	-----	8	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	42
Domiciliaries (sep.).....	30	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	559	19	4,233	5

¹ No volunteer worker was counted more than once during the quarterly period.

NOTE.—Only 3 regional offices conducted voluntary service programs during the fiscal year.

TABLE 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, 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, 1952	\$29, 476, 392, 668. 76				\$86, 513, 425. 54	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 198, 654. 09		\$28, 748, 117. 32		\$33, 015, 605. 78		
1952	2, 417, 998	\$1, 568, 145, 691. 22	706, 830	\$537, 827, 381. 35							19	\$11, 047. 33	
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, 008, 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		* \$85. 00	415	285, 133. 68	
1932	994, 351	421, 367, 015. 55	283, 695	124, 409, 746. 13			7	4, 000. 00		* 1, 043. 86	478	325, 080. 46	
1931	790, 782	364, 652, 558. 50	289, 205	123, 736, 384. 42			8	5, 391. 00		* 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, 084, 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	* 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 and prior years	\$5, 945, 581, 139. 88				\$86, 508, 447. 41	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 050, 676. 70		\$28, 491, 063. 13		\$25, 091, 914. 50		

¹ Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

* Accrued disability payments.

* Includes unclassified amount.

TABLE 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

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, 1952-----	\$58,458,600.62		\$49,405,041.85		\$3,174,639,143.85				\$2,576,253,571.52		\$669,445,765.70	
1952-----	316	\$396,387.63	1,553	\$883,805.38	3	\$5,736.00	8,898	\$5,127,297.42	79,110	\$94,518,871.21	81,436	\$49,769,824.19
1951-----	376	496,334.20	1,636	968,014.65	6	14,175.50	10,260	6,915,735.74	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	8,024,774.63	106,698	126,906,930.64	77,336	38,190,877.88
1947-----	841	781,445.57	2,289	1,147,040.85	91	124,541.17	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	1,233,861.57	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	328,546.77	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	27,550	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	146,886	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	2,049,676.73	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	96,850,424.84	53,345	19,332,593.49
1937-----	3,119	1,811,636.67	4,590	1,681,906.66	7,031	8,967,519.20	76,131	37,628,438.76	175,361	98,618,456.10	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	48,872	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	2,038,111.40	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	69,907,237.74	197,073	98,118,249.74	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	59,984	57,119,991.76	181,235	86,474,399.92	179,218	65,461,824.31	28,643	11,383,879.97
1928-----	5,267	2,118,189.84	3,604	1,238,753.96	74,972	69,710,306.28	197,934	79,958,669.91	165,075	60,058,722.71	26,195	10,615,696.56
1927-----	3,915	1,356,291.82	3,100	657,474.60	90,429	81,665,502.37	212,642	84,827,706.21	139,091	47,116,422.69	23,547	9,516,405.61
1926-----	3,321	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	90,753,038.15	101,871	19,728,876.36	18,363	5,369,624.53
1924-----	3,393	1,350,004.25	2,937	569,219.40	146,815	107,377,798.96	253,136	95,622,156.20	85,038	16,118,296.53	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-----	3,367	1,276,274.80	2,748	520,034.94	193,881	133,105,620.62	272,194	103,045,623.70	45,955	9,698,181.14	9,198	1,941,169.59
1921-----	3,784	1,094,925.24	2,569	470,937.17	218,877	141,413,236.45	281,225	105,171,403.19	31,066	4,424,397.09	8,216	1,747,172.73
1920 and prior years---	\$8,107,587.79		\$10,344,471.59		\$5,502,445,815.43				\$53,284,246.72		\$16,551,517.67	

TABLE 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

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, 1952.....	\$427,395,508.43		\$149,168,534.85		\$6,949,114,124.05		\$5,377,040,149.65		\$119,447,450.09	
1952.....	60,308	\$37,727,129.36	18,888	\$16,920,207.82	593,765	\$468,237,979.27	270,963	\$222,246,189.16	1,705	\$3,390,834.85
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	399,625,410.22	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	166,417,519.36	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	5,338	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	3,390	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	3,399	847,588.90	266,426	157,897,356.50	262,183	153,101,697.24	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	95,103,147.27	179,093	95,103,147.27	-----	-----
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	105,798,612.10	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 and prior years.....	\$39,256,278.49		\$14,589,951.10		\$88,762,796.88		\$88,762,796.88		-----	

⁴ Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1924 and special act cases.

⁵ Includes transitional, probationary, or temporary officers.

TABLE 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

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, 1952.....	\$1,452,626,524.31		\$2,132,831,162.63		\$1,307,277,118.58		\$825,554,044.05	
1952.....	321,097	\$242,600,955.26	306,164	\$182,971,948.49	61,416	\$52,784,785.19	244,748	\$130,187,163.30
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	175,968,984.59	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	65,263,350.70	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	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	652,664.06
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 and prior years.....	.....	.....	\$26,076,635.99		\$26,076,635.99		.....

⁶ Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934.

⁷ Adjusted.

TABLE 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ^a		Reserve officers' retirement ^a		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952.....	\$6, 527, 987, 232. 06		\$6, 114, 958, 365. 24		\$325, 543, 163. 19		\$87, 485, 703. 63	
1952.....	1, 669, 069	\$959, 725, 253. 90	1, 632, 963	\$932, 879, 976. 31	5	\$2, 747. 83	36, 101	\$26, 842, 529. 76
1951.....	1, 666, 694	958, 170, 859. 08	1, 636, 731	935, 753, 061. 08	19 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, 012	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	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected ⁸		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952.....	\$1,546,044,162.48		\$1,514,803,426.98		\$31,240,735.50	
1952.....	276,571	\$268,840,172.81	259,831	\$259,745,053.55	16,740	\$9,094,119.26
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	60,053,586.30	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 29.—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 1921-52 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNTS EXPENDED TO JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1952, FOR EACH WAR AND FOR THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

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, 1952.....	\$7,546,923.35		\$7,480,404.86		\$66,518.49	
1952.....	15,427	\$7,534,333.85	15,263	\$7,467,915.36	164	\$66,413.49
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, 1952.....	\$13,607,358.16		\$13,605,846.16		\$1,512.00	
1952.....	13,301	\$13,303,077.91	13,297	\$13,301,565.91	4	\$1,512.00
1951.....	769	304,280.25	764	304,280.25	5	-----

TABLE 30.—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, 1921-52

Fiscal year	Average for all wars and Regular Establishment veterans			War of 1812 veterans	Mexican War veterans			Indian wars veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1952	\$663.55	\$642.68	\$734.96		\$531.79		\$531.79	\$653.32	\$1,132.41	\$555.84
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	593.63	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	683.08		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	407.14	240.00	578.34		578.34	479.45	761.58	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	358.13
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	428.94	240.00	577.48		577.48	484.63	683.83	357.98
1937	460.33	489.79	387.88	240.00	578.50		578.50	427.53	529.94	357.98
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	535.45	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	407.30	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	355.70
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	362.56	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	355.69	370.59	712.44	357.30	202.72	241.06	148.79
1921	436.41	509.49	347.11	358.63	373.37	692.36	357.09	203.71	240.99	148.80

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1952	\$553.53	\$1,440.00	\$553.24	\$851.01	\$1,117.09	\$592.53	\$672.81	\$621.90	\$835.38
1951	549.00	1,440.00	548.48	858.36	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	520.58	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	432.67	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	451.63	696.12	845.09	399.76	400.59	382.95	455.85
1943	466.10	1,179.30	452.41	591.74	695.26	366.50	392.53	384.40	418.24
1942	472.18	1,176.27	453.98	591.25	687.21	367.32	367.41	384.32	308.47
1941	479.77	1,159.12	455.30	587.47	675.21	365.67	366.46	385.16	301.84
1940	488.82	1,161.65	456.87	581.59	659.52	366.59	361.53	377.76	303.72
1939	498.44	1,163.58	458.06	565.42	632.11	367.66	272.07	262.94	305.23
1938	506.56	1,136.42	459.01	533.09	584.52	368.48	271.93	264.86	298.76
1937	517.18	1,129.54	460.63	509.39	549.37	369.96	272.50	265.99	299.06
1936	520.13	1,046.73	462.00	490.51	523.24	370.52	240.73	227.53	295.58
1935	532.60	1,060.37	462.75	368.06	387.52	286.10	233.82	223.51	279.58
1934	551.07	1,078.10	464.68	371.18	389.51	284.69	226.43	219.76	260.11
1933	566.57	1,086.64	467.73	499.41	523.02	381.03	230.00	235.84	206.25
1932	581.43	1,087.05	469.09	492.15	516.28	362.94	236.42	241.41	216.32
1931	593.69	1,076.24	469.63	460.48	473.33	385.98	233.64	236.82	220.62
1930	542.39	851.90	451.91	388.59	388.61	388.50	231.92	235.09	218.98
1929	550.35	850.25	451.10	375.69	373.27	390.86	219.42	218.49	223.11
1928	527.56	847.48	406.38	361.90	366.86	393.67	222.23	223.64	216.85
1927	522.75	846.63	385.60	351.20	343.72	395.40	186.03	200.34	131.86
1926	484.01	745.47	360.76	343.04	333.57	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	660.99	359.38	191.38	181.00	245.28	216.46	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

¹ Includes average annual value for Reserve officers' retirement for 1942.

TABLE 30.—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 ²	Disability allowance or nonservice-connected	Emergency officers' retirement ³	Total	Service-connected ²	Nonservice-connected
1952.....	\$725.68	\$793.20	\$803.78	\$777.60	\$2,050.05	\$594.72	\$863.08	\$527.98
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	558.04	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.....	486.92	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	-----	-----	324.33	324.33	-----
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	-----

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
1952.....	\$615.39	\$565.43	\$561.05	\$763.57	\$2,452.80	\$916.90	\$940.50	\$550.46
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	498.83
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	660.24	660.24	-----
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 Congress						
	Total	Living veterans			Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice con- nected	Total	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected
1952.....	\$940. 94	\$845. 12	\$846. 04	\$759. 51	\$1, 052. 07	\$1,052. 20	\$630. 00
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 value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

⁴ Reserve officers' retirement included with Regular Establishment living veterans for 1942.

TABLE 31.—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, 1952

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	3, 124, 828	\$2, 073, 489, 132	3, 123, 573	\$2, 073, 141, 324	1, 255	\$347, 808
Living veterans.....	2, 417, 998	1, 553, 998, 452	2, 417, 582	1, 553, 913, 073	416	85, 380
Deceased veterans.....	706, 830	519, 490, 680	705, 991	519, 228, 252	839	262, 428
World War II.....	1, 945, 640	1, 197, 331, 392	1, 945, 640	1, 197, 331, 392	-----	-----
Living veterans.....	1, 669, 069	943, 744, 752	1, 669, 069	943, 744, 752	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	1, 632, 963	916, 166, 712	1, 632, 963	916, 166, 712	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	36, 101	27, 565, 776	36, 101	27, 565, 776	-----	-----
Reserve officers' retirement (Public Law 262, 77th Congress).....	5	12, 264	5	12, 264	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	276, 571	253, 586, 640	276, 571	253, 586, 640	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	259, 831	244, 371, 996	259, 831	244, 371, 996	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	16, 740	9, 214, 644	16, 740	9, 214, 644	-----	-----
World War I.....	899, 929	653, 057, 640	899, 927	653, 055, 624	2	2, 016
Living veterans.....	593, 765	470, 975, 340	593, 763	470, 973, 324	2	2, 016
Service-connected and special act cases.....	270, 963	217, 795, 812	270, 961	217, 793, 796	2	2, 016
Non-service-connected.....	321, 097	249, 684, 192	321, 097	249, 684, 192	-----	-----
Emergency officers' retirement.....	1, 698	3, 481, 068	1, 698	3, 481, 068	-----	-----
Provisional, probationary, or temporary officers' retirement.....	7	14, 268	7	14, 268	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	306, 164	182, 082, 300	306, 164	182, 082, 300	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	61, 416	53, 007, 192	61, 416	53, 007, 192	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	244, 748	129, 075, 108	244, 748	129, 075, 108	-----	-----
Regular Establishment.....	79, 196	53, 284, 056	78, 688	53, 159, 676	508	124, 380
Living veterans.....	60, 308	37, 505, 388	59, 919	37, 426, 860	389	78, 528
Deceased veterans.....	18, 888	15, 778, 668	18, 769	15, 732, 816	119	45, 852
Public Law 28, 82d Congress.....	28, 728	27, 031, 368	28, 728	27, 031, 368	-----	-----
Living veterans.....	15, 427	13, 037, 736	15, 427	13, 037, 736	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	15, 263	12, 913, 176	15, 263	12, 913, 176	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	164	124, 560	164	124, 560	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	13, 301	13, 993, 632	13, 301	13, 993, 632	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	13, 297	13, 991, 112	13, 297	13, 991, 112	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	4	2, 520	4	2, 520	-----	-----
Spanish-American War.....	160, 546	136, 626, 504	160, 462	136, 605, 444	84	21, 060
Living veterans.....	79, 110	88, 373, 076	79, 090	88, 369, 056	20	4, 020
Service-connected and special act cases.....	545	984, 996	525	980, 976	20	4, 020
Non-service-connected.....	78, 565	87, 388, 080	78, 565	87, 388, 080	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	81, 436	48, 253, 428	81, 372	48, 236, 388	64	17, 040
Service-connected and special act cases.....	1, 300	1, 132, 212	1, 236	1, 115, 172	64	17, 040
Non-service-connected.....	80, 136	47, 121, 216	80, 136	47, 121, 216	-----	-----
Civil War.....	8, 901	4, 927, 008	8, 266	4, 732, 980	635	194, 028
Living veterans.....	3	4, 320	3	4, 320	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	8, 898	4, 922, 688	8, 263	4, 728, 660	635	194, 028
Indian wars.....	1, 869	1, 221, 060	1, 847	1, 215, 840	22	5, 220
Living veterans.....	316	357, 840	311	357, 024	5	816
Deceased veterans.....	1, 553	863, 220	1, 536	858, 816	17	4, 404
Mexican War: Deceased veterans.....	19	10, 104	15	9, 000	4	1, 104

TABLE 32.—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, 1942-52

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												
1952.....	1,632,963	100.0	\$76,347,226	\$46.75	1,552,342	95.1	\$60,995,094	\$39.29	80,621	4.9	\$15,352,132	\$190.42
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	1,563,807	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	1,563,176	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	1,403,958	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	1,625	31.12	44	47.3	2,565	58.30
TUBERCULOSIS												
1952.....	44,641	2.7	\$5,983,599	\$134.04	13,382	1.1	\$1,463,385	\$79.61	26,259	1.6	\$4,520,214	\$172.14
1951.....	43,373	2.6	6,066,730	139.87	14,690	.9	1,167,574	79.48	23,683	1.7	4,899,156	170.80
1950.....	34,599	2.1	4,753,737	137.40	12,191	.8	949,148	77.86	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	57.65

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1952.....	379,056	23.2	\$21,068,926	\$55.58	347,203	21.3	\$14,953,848	\$43.08	31,353	1.9	\$6,110,078	\$191.82
1951.....	385,691	23.6	21,141,333	54.81	354,852	21.7	15,250,036	42.98	30,339	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

1952.....	1,209,266	74.1	\$49,294,701	\$40.76	1,186,757	72.7	\$44,572,861	\$37.56	22,509	1.4	\$4,721,840	\$209.78
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	1,189,904	71.0	38,315,008	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	95,225	27.84	312	4.5	27,980	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 33.—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, 1952

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	1,632,963	100.0	\$76,347,226	\$46.75	44,641	100.0	2.7	\$5,983,599	\$134.04
10 percent.....	706,581	43.3	10,610,354	15.02	788	1.8	.1	11,792	14.96
20 percent.....	249,283	15.3	7,472,664	29.98	140	.3	.1	4,200	30.00
30 percent.....	263,839	16.2	12,035,694	45.62	3,828	8.6	1.5	170,903	44.65
40 percent.....	128,196	7.9	7,937,760	61.92	352	.8	.3	21,489	61.05
50 percent.....	87,257	5.3	7,935,834	90.95	10,807	24.2	12.4	950,225	87.93
60 percent.....	63,879	3.9	7,192,785	112.60	1,051	2.4	1.6	112,202	106.76
70 percent.....	29,981	1.8	3,984,674	132.91	643	1.4	2.1	81,057	126.06
80 percent.....	18,132	1.1	2,853,255	157.36	736	1.6	4.1	105,403	143.21
90 percent.....	5,194	.3	972,074	187.15	37	.1	.7	6,114	165.24
100 percent.....	80,621	4.9	15,352,132	190.42	26,259	58.8	32.6	4,520,214	172.14

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Total					Psychoses	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value
TOTAL	379,056	100.0	23.2	\$21,068,926	\$55.58	65,783	\$5,975,602
10 percent.....	151,305	39.9	21.4	2,270,131	15.00	15,209	228,285
20 percent.....	24,672	6.5	9.9	740,041	30.00	600	17,970
30 percent.....	85,248	22.5	32.3	3,834,187	44.98	12,224	549,073
40 percent.....	24,522	6.5	19.1	1,478,805	60.31	1,401	84,048
50 percent.....	30,502	8.1	34.9	2,711,165	88.88	8,606	737,059
60 percent.....	13,338	3.5	20.9	1,479,452	110.92	1,130	121,010
70 percent.....	11,063	2.9	36.9	1,401,613	126.69	5,563	658,295
80 percent.....	5,386	1.4	29.7	828,302	153.79	382	54,645
90 percent.....	1,167	.3	22.5	215,152	184.36	62	10,215
100 percent.....	31,853	8.4	39.5	6,110,078	191.82	20,597	3,515,002

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Con.		General medical and surgical conditions				
	Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Number	Monthly value					
TOTAL	313,273	\$15,093,324	1,209,266	100.0	74.1	\$49,294,701	\$40.76
10 percent.....	136,096	2,041,846	554,488	45.9	78.5	8,328,431	15.02
20 percent.....	24,072	722,071	224,471	18.6	90.0	6,728,423	29.97
30 percent.....	73,024	3,285,114	174,763	14.4	66.2	8,030,604	45.95
40 percent.....	23,121	1,394,757	103,322	8.5	80.6	6,437,466	62.30
50 percent.....	21,896	1,974,106	45,948	3.8	52.7	4,274,444	93.03
60 percent.....	12,199	1,358,442	49,490	4.1	77.5	5,601,131	113.18
70 percent.....	5,500	743,318	18,275	1.5	61.0	2,502,004	136.91
80 percent.....	5,004	773,657	12,010	1.0	66.2	1,919,550	159.83
90 percent.....	1,105	204,937	3,990	.3	76.8	750,808	188.17
100 percent.....	11,256	2,595,076	22,509	1.9	27.9	4,721,840	209.78

TABLE 34.—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, 1952

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	1, 632, 963	\$76, 347, 226	\$46. 75
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 347, 899	38, 056, 472	28. 23
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	285, 064	38, 290, 754	134. 32
Without dependents.....	69, 917	8, 035, 452	114. 98
With dependents.....	215, 147	30, 255, 302	140. 63
Wife only.....	45, 782	6, 002, 400	131. 11
Wife, child or children.....	136, 588	19, 358, 828	141. 73
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	5, 108	826, 267	161. 76
Wife, parent or parents.....	3, 093	493, 993	159. 71
Child or children only.....	8, 565	1, 133, 098	132. 29
Child or children and parent or parents.....	8, 883	143, 737	162. 78
Parent or parents only.....	15, 128	2, 296, 979	151. 84
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	496, 869	-----	-----
Wives.....	190, 571	-----	-----
Children.....	276, 507	-----	-----
Parents.....	29, 791	-----	-----

TABLE 35.—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, 1952

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	36, 101	100. 0	\$2, 297, 148	\$63. 63
Tuberculosis.....	7, 785	21. 6	469, 128	60. 26
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	15, 575	43. 1	999, 648	64. 18
Psychoses.....	10, 267	28. 4	617, 652	60. 16
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	5, 308	14. 7	381, 996	71. 97
General medical and surgical conditions.....	12, 741	35. 3	828, 372	65. 02

TABLE 36.—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, 1923-52

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												
1952	270,961	100.0	\$18,149,483	\$66.98	240,493	88.7	\$12,757,942	\$53.05	30,468	11.3	\$5,391,541	\$176.96
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	304,256	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	324,756	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	340,590	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	10.1	3,402,572	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	262,138	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

1952	42,213	15.6	\$3,112,015	\$73.72	36,937	13.6	\$2,208,922	\$59.80	5,276	2.0	\$903,093	\$171.17
1951	43,452	15.4	3,213,205	73.95	37,944	13.4	2,269,832	59.82	5,508	2.0	943,873	171.27
1950	44,537	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	50,736	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	6,048	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	2.2	696,604	96.67
1938	56,339	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	8,814	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	8,676	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	48,150	21.2	2,858,435	59.37	25,721	11.3	706,505	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 36.—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, 1923-52

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												
1952.....	48,819	18.0	\$4,455,978	\$91.28	36,816	13.6	\$2,392,650	\$64.99	12,003	4.4	\$2,063,328	\$171.90
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.....	51,890	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	72.55	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	15,196	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	15,926	5.0	1,551,020	91.64
1942.....	68,694	19.7	3,504,850	51.02	51,548	14.8	1,927,997	37.40	17,146	4.9	1,576,853	91.67
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	51,814	14.9	1,946,614	37.50	18,813	4.8	1,544,166	91.84
1939.....	67,866	19.7	3,412,200	50.65	51,081	14.9	1,910,473	37.40	18,285	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	18,397	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	15,067	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	15,301	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	15,327	4.9	1,484,033	90.89
1934.....	59,795	18.0	3,021,451	50.53	44,876	13.5	1,601,884	37.03	14,919	4.5	1,359,567	91.13
1933.....	69,390	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	45,577	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	1,400,140	38.79	22,202	7.9	1,783,002	80.31
1929.....	56,205	21.4	2,996,577	53.32	35,086	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

1952.....	179,929	66.4	\$10,581,490	\$58.81	166,740	61.5	\$8,156,370	\$48.92	13,189	4.9	\$2,425,120	\$183.87
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	11,787	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	33.25	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	28.73	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	4,455,864	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	3,509,260	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	1,929,360	18.40	8,434	4.6	759,470	90.05

TABLE 37.—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, 1952

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.....	270,961	100.0	\$18,149,483	\$66.98	42,213	100.0	15.6	\$3,112,015	\$73.72
No disability.....	1,587	.6	47,610	30.00	55	.1	.1	1,162	21.13
10 percent.....	59,503	22.0	1,143,693	19.22	31,069	75.0	41.5	1,839,473	58.08
20 percent.....	76,355	28.2	3,421,976	44.82	2,413	5.7	6.8	142,691	59.13
30 percent.....	35,428	13.1	1,775,397	50.11	1,552	3.7	6.9	99,850	64.34
40 percent.....	22,462	8.3	1,459,308	64.97	696	1.6	3.8	60,762	87.30
50 percent.....	18,545	6.8	1,652,463	89.11	293	.7	2.1	31,295	100.81
60 percent.....	13,999	5.1	1,504,632	108.25	175	.4	2.4	21,764	124.37
70 percent.....	7,405	2.7	951,425	128.48	63	.2	1.4	8,709	138.24
80 percent.....	4,405	1.6	644,730	146.36	21	.1	2.3	3,216	153.14
90 percent.....	904	.3	155,708	173.35	5,276	12.5	17.3	903,093	171.17
100 percent.....	30,468	11.3	5,391,541	176.96					

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases					
	Total				Psychoses	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number
TOTAL.....	48,819	100.0	18.0	\$4,455,978	\$91.28	10,528
No disability.....						
10 percent.....	3,843	7.9	6.5	77,369	20.13	343
20 percent.....	9,436	19.3	12.3	358,642	38.01	117
30 percent.....	6,297	12.9	17.8	311,395	49.45	222
40 percent.....	4,063	8.3	18.1	262,823	64.69	422
50 percent.....	6,314	12.9	34.0	558,220	88.41	987
60 percent.....	2,968	6.1	21.4	315,335	106.24	365
70 percent.....	2,311	4.7	31.2	286,113	123.80	742
80 percent.....	1,493	3.1	33.9	207,413	138.92	87
90 percent.....	91	*.2	10.1	15,340	168.57	4
100 percent.....	12,003	24.6	39.4	2,063,328	171.90	7,239

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Con.		General medical and surgical conditions				
	Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Number	Monthly value					
TOTAL.....	38,291	\$2,998,494	179,929	100.0	66.4	\$10,581,490	\$58.81
No disability.....			1,587	.9	100.0	47,610	30.00
10 percent.....	3,500	71,912	55,605	30.9	93.4	1,065,162	19.16
20 percent.....	9,319	354,070	35,250	19.6	46.2	1,223,861	34.72
30 percent.....	6,075	300,905	26,718	14.9	75.4	1,321,311	49.45
40 percent.....	3,641	235,317	16,847	9.4	75.0	1,096,635	65.09
50 percent.....	5,327	472,864	11,535	6.4	62.2	1,033,481	89.60
60 percent.....	2,003	277,820	10,638	5.9	76.5	1,158,002	108.86
70 percent.....	1,559	195,570	4,919	2.7	66.4	645,545	130.55
80 percent.....	1,406	195,492	2,849	1.6	64.7	428,608	150.44
90 percent.....	87	14,744	792	.4	87.6	139,152	174.43
100 percent.....	4,764	876,800	13,189	7.3	43.3	2,425,120	183.87

NOTE.—Does not include 2 special act cases having a monthly value of \$168 and an average monthly value per case of \$84.

TABLE 38.—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, 1952

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	270,961	\$18,149,483	\$66.98
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	195,335	7,847,984	40.18
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	75,626	10,301,499	136.22
Without dependents.....	22,367	2,738,483	122.43
With dependents.....	53,259	7,563,016	142.00
Wife only.....	37,038	5,135,837	138.66
Wife, child or children.....	12,912	1,927,195	149.26
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	189	34,213	181.02
Wife, parent or parents.....	483	76,088	157.53
Child or children only.....	1,221	161,829	132.54
Child or children and parent or parents.....	53	9,925	187.26
Parent or parents only.....	1,363	217,929	159.89
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	76,523		
Wives.....	50,622		
Children.....	23,632		
Parents.....	2,269		

TABLE 39.—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, 1952

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	321,097	100.0	\$20,807,016	\$64.80
Tuberculosis.....	13,725	4.3	876,816	63.88
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	50,764	15.8	3,468,108	68.33
Psychoses.....	14,213	4.4	948,588	66.74
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	36,541	11.4	2,519,520	68.95
General medical and surgical conditions.....	250,618	79.9	16,462,092	64.15

TABLE 40.—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, 1952

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.....	525	100.0	\$81,748	\$155.71	18	100.0	3.4	\$2,868	\$159.33
General laws.....	3	.6	36	12.00					
Public Law 2, 73d Congress.....	522	99.4	81,712	156.54	18	100.0	3.4	2,868	159.33
Degree of impairment:									
10 percent.....	3	.6	45	15.00					
20 percent.....									
30 percent.....	5	.9	351	70.20					
40 percent.....	24	4.6	2,448	102.00					
50 percent.....	10	1.9	1,170	117.00					
60 percent.....	49	9.3	5,764	117.63	2	11.1	4.1	206	103.00
70 percent.....	44	8.4	5,691	129.34	1	5.6	2.3	120	120.00
80 percent.....	73	13.9	9,889	135.47					
90 percent.....	7	1.3	1,231	175.86					
100 percent.....	307	58.5	55,123	179.55	15	83.3	4.9	2,542	169.47

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases					Psychoses	
	Total				Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value			
TOTAL.....	89	100.0	17.0	\$14,185	\$159.38		36
General laws.....							
Public Law 2, 73d Congress.....	89	100.0	17.1	14,185	159.38		36
Degree of impairment:							
10 percent.....							
20 percent.....							
30 percent.....							
40 percent.....	2	2.3	8.3	204	102.00		1
50 percent.....							
60 percent.....	7	7.9	14.3	902	128.86		
70 percent.....	8	9.0	18.2	999	124.88		2
80 percent.....	6	6.7	8.2	771	128.50		1
90 percent.....	1	1.1	14.3	196	196.00		
100 percent.....	65	73.0	21.2	11,113	170.97		32

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Con.		General medical and surgical conditions				
	Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Number	Monthly value					
TOTAL.....	53	\$8,810	418	100.0	79.6	\$64,695	\$154.77
General laws.....			3	.7	100.0	36	12.00
Public Law 2, 73d Congress.....	53	8,810	415	99.3	79.5	64,659	155.80
Degree of impairment:			3	.7	100.0	45	15.00
10 percent.....							
20 percent.....							
30 percent.....			5	1.2	100.0	351	70.20
40 percent.....	1	102	22	5.3	91.7	2,244	102.00
50 percent.....			10	2.4	100.0	1,170	117.00
60 percent.....	7	902	40	9.6	81.6	4,656	116.40
70 percent.....	6	789	35	8.4	79.5	4,572	130.63
80 percent.....	5	651	67	16.0	91.8	9,118	136.09
90 percent.....	1	196	6	1.4	85.7	1,035	172.50
100 percent.....	33	6,170	227	54.3	73.9	41,468	182.68

NOTE.—Does not include 20 special act cases having a monthly value of \$335 and an average monthly value per case of \$16.75.

TABLE 41.—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, 1952

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	525	\$81,748	\$155.71
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	35	2,880	82.29
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	490	78,868	160.96
Without dependents.....	166	25,308	152.46
With dependents.....	324	53,560	165.31
Wife only.....	303	49,846	164.51
Wife, child or children.....	19	3,394	178.63
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....			
Wife, parent or parents.....			
Child or children only.....	2	320	160.00
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).....	355		
Wives.....	322		
Children.....	33		
Parents.....			

TABLE 42.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS WHO WERE RECEIVING PENSIONS FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES OR FOR SERVICE, SHOWING MONTHLY VALUE OF AWARDS

As of June 30, 1952

Status of pensions	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	78,565	100.0	\$7,282,340	\$92.69
Public Law 2, 73d Congress (disability).....	194	.2	13,968	72.00
Tuberculosis.....	7	(¹)	504	72.00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	16	(¹)	1,152	72.00
Psychoses.....	2	(¹)	144	72.00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	14	(¹)	1,008	72.00
General medical and surgical conditions.....	171	.2	12,312	72.00
Service pension laws.....	78,371	99.8	7,268,372	92.74
90 days service.....	77,822	99.1	7,234,460	92.96
\$90 monthly rate.....	² 70,145	89.3	6,313,210	90.00
\$120 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	² 7,677	9.8	921,250	120.00
70 days service.....	549	.7	33,912	61.77
\$60 monthly rate.....	495	.6	29,700	60.00
\$78 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	54	.1	4,212	78.00

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Includes 16 cases at \$90 monthly rate and 1 case at \$120 monthly rate (aid and attendance) receiving medal of honor \$10 additional pension.

TABLE 43.—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, 1952

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.....	59,919	100.0	\$3,118,905	\$52.05	3,971	100.0	6.6	\$383,057	\$96.46
10 percent.....	19,443	32.4	235,380	12.11	36	.9	.2	423	11.75
20 percent.....	7,001	11.7	169,295	24.18	118	3.0	1.7	2,340	19.83
30 percent.....	11,528	19.2	444,277	38.54	888	22.4	7.7	32,174	36.23
40 percent.....	4,302	7.2	234,872	54.60	44	1.1	1.0	2,121	48.20
50 percent.....	3,712	6.2	261,110	70.34	703	17.7	18.9	49,924	71.02
60 percent.....	3,049	5.1	266,734	87.48	65	1.6	2.1	5,503	84.66
70 percent.....	1,361	2.3	140,014	102.88	54	1.4	4.0	5,331	98.72
80 percent.....	777	1.3	92,129	118.57	68	1.7	8.7	7,820	115.00
90 percent.....	114	.2	17,365	152.32	2	(1)	1.7	274	137.00
100 percent.....	8,632	14.4	1,257,729	145.71	1,993	50.2	23.1	277,147	139.06

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Total					Psychoses	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value
TOTAL.....	13,358	100.0	22.3	\$936,993	\$70.14	5,834	\$505,349
10 percent.....	3,318	24.9	17.1	39,985	12.05	973	11,711
20 percent.....	360	2.7	5.1	8,664	24.07	26	624
30 percent.....	2,632	19.7	22.8	95,199	36.17	758	27,339
40 percent.....	443	3.3	10.3	21,785	49.18	37	1,788
50 percent.....	1,381	10.3	37.2	93,337	67.59	701	46,147
60 percent.....	453	3.4	14.9	38,185	84.29	48	3,828
70 percent.....	633	4.7	46.5	59,882	94.60	496	45,857
80 percent.....	190	1.4	24.5	21,717	114.30	10	1,024
90 percent.....	10	.1	8.8	1,514	151.40	-----	-----
100 percent.....	3,938	29.5	45.6	556,725	141.37	2,785	367,031

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Con.		General medical and surgical conditions				
	Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Number	Monthly value					
TOTAL.....	7,524	\$431,644	42,590	100.0	71.1	\$1,798,855	\$42.24
10 percent.....	2,345	28,274	16,089	37.8	82.7	194,972	12.12
20 percent.....	334	8,040	6,523	15.3	93.2	158,291	24.27
30 percent.....	1,874	67,860	8,008	18.8	69.5	316,904	39.57
40 percent.....	406	19,997	3,815	9.0	88.7	210,966	55.30
50 percent.....	680	47,190	1,628	3.8	43.9	117,849	72.39
60 percent.....	405	34,357	2,531	6.0	83.0	223,046	88.13
70 percent.....	137	14,025	674	1.6	49.5	74,801	110.98
80 percent.....	180	20,693	519	1.2	66.8	62,592	120.60
90 percent.....	10	1,514	102	.2	89.5	15,577	152.72
100 percent.....	1,153	189,694	2,701	6.3	31.3	423,857	156.93

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Does not include 389 special act cases having a monthly value of \$6,544 and an average monthly value per case of \$16.82.

TABLE 44.—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, 1952

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	59,919	\$3,118,905	\$52.05
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	42,274	1,083,824	25.64
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	17,645	2,035,081	115.33
Without dependents.....	6,752	691,883	102.47
With dependents.....	10,893	1,343,198	123.31
Wife only.....	3,748	443,243	118.26
Wife, child or children.....	5,027	627,942	124.91
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	156	20,848	133.64
Wife, parent or parents.....	132	17,340	131.36
Child or children only.....	590	68,457	116.03
Child or children and parent or parents.....	53	8,027	151.45
Parent or parents only.....	1,187	157,341	132.55
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	21,809		
Wives.....	9,063		
Children.....	10,896		
Parents.....	1,850		

TABLE 45.—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, 1952

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.....	15,263	100.0	\$1,076,098	\$70.50	557	100.0	3.6	\$90,711	\$162.86
10 percent.....	4,929	32.3	74,161	15.05	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20 percent.....	2,213	14.5	66,406	30.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
30 percent.....	2,126	13.9	97,898	46.05	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
40 percent.....	1,071	7.0	70,263	65.61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50 percent.....	1,052	6.9	87,587	83.26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
60 percent.....	573	3.8	61,511	107.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
70 percent.....	355	2.3	43,489	122.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
80 percent.....	180	1.2	27,948	155.27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
90 percent.....	71	.5	12,343	173.85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
100 percent.....	2,693	17.6	534,492	198.47	557	100.0	20.7	90,711	162.86

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	
TOTAL.....	3,937	100.0	25.8	\$369,893	\$93.95	1,373	31,219	
10 percent.....	978	24.8	19.8	14,672	15.00	210	3,150	
20 percent.....	152	3.8	6.9	4,560	30.00	12	360	
30 percent.....	700	17.8	32.9	31,500	45.00	238	10,710	
40 percent.....	164	4.2	15.3	9,966	60.77	26	1,560	
50 percent.....	467	11.9	44.4	37,240	79.74	214	16,735	
60 percent.....	120	3.0	20.9	11,753	97.94	17	1,577	
70 percent.....	161	4.1	45.4	18,059	112.17	112	12,253	
80 percent.....	39	1.0	21.7	5,582	143.13	6	782	
90 percent.....	15	.4	21.1	2,686	179.07	-----	-----	
100 percent.....	1,141	29.0	42.4	233,875	204.97	538	84,092	

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Con.		General medical and surgical conditions				
	Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	2,564	\$238,674	10,769	100.0	70.6	\$615,494	\$57.15
10 percent.....	768	11,522	3,951	36.7	80.2	59,489	15.0
20 percent.....	140	4,200	2,061	19.1	93.1	61,846	30.06
30 percent.....	462	20,790	1,426	13.3	67.1	66,398	46.51
40 percent.....	138	8,406	907	8.4	84.7	60,297	66.6
50 percent.....	253	20,505	585	5.4	55.6	50,347	86.6
60 percent.....	103	10,176	453	4.2	79.1	49,758	109.7
70 percent.....	49	5,806	194	1.8	54.6	25,430	131.1
80 percent.....	33	4,800	141	1.3	78.3	22,366	158.6
90 percent.....	15	2,686	56	.5	78.9	9,657	172.1
100 percent.....	603	149,783	995	9.3	36.9	209,906	210.4

TABLE 46.—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, 1952

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL VETERANS.....	15,263	\$1,076,098	\$70.50
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	10,339	308,728	29.86
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	4,924	767,370	155.84
Without dependents.....	3,219	468,884	145.66
With dependents.....	1,705	298,486	175.07
Wife only.....	645	104,204	161.56
Wife, child or children.....	722	131,949	182.75
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	15	3,303	220.20
Wife, parent or parents.....	25	5,444	217.76
Child or children only.....	73	12,065	165.27
Child or children and parent or parents.....	7	1,325	189.29
Parent or parents only.....	218	40,196	184.39
TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WAS BEING PAID (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	3,033	-----	-----
Wives.....	1,407	-----	-----
Children.....	1,296	-----	-----
Parents.....	330	-----	-----

TABLE 47.—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, 1952

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	164	100.0	\$10,380	\$63.29
Tuberculosis.....	54	32.9	3,300	61.11
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	92	56.1	5,580	60.65
Psychoses.....	77	47.0	4,620	60.00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	15	9.1	960	64.00
General medical and surgical conditions.....	18	11.0	1,500	83.33

TABLE 48.—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, 1952

Age group	World War II ¹	World War I ²	Regular Establishment	Public Law 28, 82d Cong.	Spanish-American War
Average age ³	34.7	59.6	40.4	25.6	75.6
TOTAL VETERANS	1,609,069	593,765	60,308	15,427	79,110
Under 20			10	349	
20 to 24	11,561		9,890	8,538	
25 to 29	372,906		6,151	3,904	
30 to 34	562,876		7,816	1,487	
35 to 39	356,623		7,725	655	
40 to 44	221,394		5,940	300	
45 to 49	99,735	102	5,766	100	
50 to 54	30,690	46,192	7,859	52	
55 to 59	10,337	266,879	2,991	32	
60 to 64	2,229	201,707	2,561	10	9
65 to 69	570	63,046	2,094		2,356
70 to 74	123	11,709	1,034		29,870
75 to 79	21	2,975	237		36,116
80 to 84	4	912	156		9,074
85 to 89		211	58		1,449
90 to 94		28	18		220
95 and over		4	2		16

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 49.—TERMINATIONS OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION DISABILITY AWARDS, SHOWING REASON FOR TERMINATION

During Fiscal Year 1952

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 Cong.	
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			Service-connected	Non-service-connected
TOTAL	49,967	7,664	6,331	33,686	6,561	2,196	461	26
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service	4,223	25	21	15	1	246	96	1
Death of veteran	6,382	2,609	5,222	20,492	6,447	707	65	8
Disability less than 10 percent	24,817		93			380	108	
Disability less than permanent total		1,154		1,736				1
Estate in excess of \$1,500	1,103	426	275	1,053	66	156	21	
Further payments not desired	763	41	26	179		37	10	1
Income provision		1,519		5,990				1
Misconduct	15	2		21				
Service-connection severed	1,098		14				1	
Veteran in receipt of other benefits	321	61	21	90	10	35	62	1
Miscellaneous ¹	11,245	1,827	658	4,110	37	581	98	13

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 50.—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, 1952

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES	259, 831	\$26, 364, 333	\$78. 38	16, 740	\$767, 887	\$45. 87
Widow alone	18, 431	1, 353, 681	73. 45	2, 506	105, 252	42. 00
Widow and children	25, 038	2, 797, 870	111. 74	8, 071	486, 536	60. 28
Widow, children, and mother	5, 564	922, 146	165. 73			
Widow, children, and father	1, 349	205, 752	152. 52			
Widow, children, mother, and father	3, 492	588, 434	168. 51			
Widow and mother	4, 080	535, 969	131. 36			
Widow and father	879	111, 278	126. 60			
Widow, mother, and father	1, 870	258, 669	138. 33			
Children alone	33, 078	2, 179, 707	65. 90	6, 163	176, 099	28. 57
Children and mother	8, 991	1, 110, 075	123. 47			
Children and father	1, 889	229, 105	121. 28			
Children, mother, and father	5, 972	791, 034	132. 46			
Mother alone	75, 130	4, 407, 144	58. 66			
Mother and father	16, 320	930, 552	57. 02			
Father alone	57, 748	3, 942, 917	68. 28			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS	440, 389			37, 503		
Widows	60, 703			10, 577		
Children	127, 320			26, 926		
Mothers	162, 847					
Fathers	89, 519					

TABLE 51.—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, 1942-52

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
1952	259, 831	16, 740	440, 389	37, 503	60, 703	10, 577	127, 320	26, 926	252, 366	\$78. 38	\$45. 87
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. 57
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 52.—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, 1952

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	61, 416	\$4, 417, 266	\$71. 92	244, 748	\$10, 756, 259	\$43. 95
Widow alone.....	28, 474	2, 132, 174	74. 88	169, 375	7, 114, 110	42. 00
Widow and children.....	2, 988	353, 371	117. 87	61, 801	3, 000, 655	57. 93
Widow, children, and mother.....	82	14, 150	172. 56			
Widow, children, and father.....	15	2, 627	175. 13			
Widow, children, mother, and father..	6	1, 065	177. 50			
Widow and mother.....	1, 060	142, 715	134. 64			
Widow and father.....	180	24, 072	133. 73			
Widow, mother, and father.....	73	10, 473	143. 47			
Children alone.....	1, 193	79, 893	66. 97	23, 572	641, 494	27. 21
Children and mother.....	46	5, 718	124. 30			
Children and father.....	2	260	130. 00			
Children, mother, and father.....	6	792	132. 00			
Mother alone.....	20, 719	1, 238, 186	59. 76			
Father alone.....	4, 565	272, 202	59. 63			
Mother and father.....	1, 997	139, 568	69. 89			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	70, 173			343, 826		
Widows.....	32, 888			221, 176		
Children.....	6, 452			122, 650		
Mothers.....	23, 989					
Fathers.....	6, 844					

TABLE 53.—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, 1923–52

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
1952.....	61, 416	244, 748	70, 173	343, 826	32, 888	221, 176	6, 452	122, 650	30, 833	\$71. 92	\$43. 95
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.....	195, 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, 754	28, 244	4, 149	38, 863	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	-----	150, 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. 66	-----
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. 53	-----
1923.....	55, 334	-----	78, 234	-----	14, 809	-----	15, 854	-----	47, 571	25. 66	-----

¹ Adjusted.

TABLE 54.—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, 1952

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	1, 236	\$92, 931	\$75. 19	80, 136	\$3, 926, 768	\$49. 00
Widow alone.....	1, 164	87, 237	74. 95	77, 510	3, 782, 208	48. 80
Widow and children.....	24	2, 820	117. 50	1, 551	90, 394	58. 28
Children alone.....	15	894	59. 60	1, 075	54, 166	50. 39
Mother alone.....	30	1, 800	60. 00	-----	-----	-----
Father alone.....	3	180	60. 00	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	1, 273	-----	-----	82, 777	-----	-----
Widows.....	1, 188	-----	-----	79, 061	-----	-----
Children.....	52	-----	-----	3, 716	-----	-----
Mothers.....	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fathers.....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—Does not include 64 special act cases having a monthly value of \$1,420 and an average monthly value per case of \$22.19 being paid to 47 widows, 15 children, and 3 parents.

TABLE 55.—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, 1936-52

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents							Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents		
	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	Service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected
1952	1, 236	80, 136	1, 273	82, 777	1, 188	79, 061	52	3, 716	33	\$75. 19	\$49. 00
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, 759	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 56.—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, 1952

Class of beneficiary	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES			
Widow alone	5, 141	315, 445	61.36
Widow and children	2, 531	271, 566	107.30
Widow, children, and mother	359	57, 850	161.14
Widow, children, and father	67	9, 953	148.55
Widow, children, mother, and father	218	37, 584	172.40
Widow and mother	230	26, 238	114.08
Widow and father	60	6, 728	112.13
Widow, mother, and father	121	15, 486	127.98
Children alone	1, 700	101, 939	59.96
Children and mother	259	28, 438	109.80
Children and father	45	4, 866	108.13
Children, mother, and father	151	18, 598	123.17
Mother alone	4, 548	227, 968	50.12
Father alone	949	46, 911	49.43
Mother and father	2, 390	141, 498	59.20
TOTAL DEPENDENTS			
Widows	8, 727		
Children	8, 984		
Mothers	8, 276		
Fathers	4, 001		

NOTE.—Does not include 119 special act cases having a monthly value of \$3,821 and an average monthly value per case of \$32.11 being paid to 103 widows, 3 children, and 13 parents.

TABLE 57.—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, 1936-52

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans	Dependents				Average monthly value per case
		Total	Widows	Children	Parents	
1952.....	18,769	29,988	8,727	8,984	12,277	\$69.85
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	4,696	8,045	39.49
1947.....	13,018	18,695	6,166	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	5,795	8,105	34.90
1942.....	11,595	18,348	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	5,648	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.....	6,519	10,583	3,366	3,992	3,225	24.98

NOTE.—Special act cases not included.

TABLE 58.—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, 1952

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL CASES.....	13,297	\$1,165,926	\$87.68	4	\$210	\$52.50
Widow alone.....	1,213	90,764	74.83	1	42	42.00
Widow and children.....	2,400	297,789	124.08	3	168	56.00
Widow, children, and mother.....	403	74,006	183.64			
Widow, children, and father.....	81	14,776	182.42			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	306	58,455	191.03			
Widow and mother.....	211	28,463	134.90			
Widow and father.....	42	5,670	135.00			
Widow, mother, and father.....	213	30,885	145.00			
Children alone.....	386	27,984	72.50			
Children and mother.....	142	18,039	127.04			
Children and father.....	30	3,882	129.40			
Children, mother, and father.....	90	11,825	131.39			
Mother alone.....	3,309	197,350	59.64			
Father alone.....	611	35,838	58.65			
Mother and father.....	3,860	270,200	70.00			
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	25,300			8		
Widows.....	4,869			4		
Children.....	6,664			4		
Mothers.....	8,534					
Fathers.....	5,233					

TABLE 59.—TERMINATIONS OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION DEATH AWARDS, SHOWING REASON FOR TERMINATION

During Fiscal Year 1952

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 Cong.	
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			Service-connected	Non-service-connected
TOTAL.....	16, 175	2, 942	4, 024	30, 313	3, 650	1, 430	1, 192	21
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinues school.....	1, 208	249	377	6, 127	207	242	18	-----
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	160	25	57	544	25	22	2	-----
Death of payee.....	6, 044	74	3, 035	2, 642	3, 095	491	127	6
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	725	-----	40	-----	-----	39	46	-----
Income provision.....	-----	810	-----	12, 242	2	-----	-----	-----
Widow remarries.....	4, 310	847	256	2, 835	298	393	482	2
Miscellaneous ¹	3, 728	937	259	5, 923	23	243	517	13

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 60.—EMERGENCY, PROVISIONAL, PROBATIONARY, OR TEMPORARY OFFICERS OF WORLD WAR I RECEIVING RETIREMENT PAY

As of June 30, 1952

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Total			Full retirement pay			Partial retirement pay		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TOTAL.....	1, 705	\$291, 278	\$170. 84	1, 703	\$291, 197	\$170. 99	2	\$81	\$40. 50
Total, Army.....	1, 640	280, 030	170. 75	1, 638	279, 949	170. 91	2	81	40. 50
Colonel.....	7	2, 332	333. 14	7	2, 332	333. 14	-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant colonel.....	17	4, 981	293. 00	17	4, 981	293. 00	-----	-----	-----
Major.....	89	21, 442	240. 92	89	21, 442	240. 92	-----	-----	-----
Captain.....	350	67, 505	192. 87	349	67, 469	193. 32	1	36	36. 00
First lieutenant.....	663	108, 479	163. 62	662	108, 434	163. 80	1	45	45. 00
Second lieutenant.....	514	75, 291	146. 48	514	75, 291	146. 48	-----	-----	-----
Total, Navy.....	51	8, 946	175. 41	51	8, 946	175. 41	-----	-----	-----
Commander.....	2	551	275. 50	2	551	275. 50	-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant commander.....	1	225	225. 00	1	225	225. 00	-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant.....	15	2, 892	192. 80	15	2, 892	192. 80	-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant (jg).....	22	3, 682	167. 36	22	3, 682	167. 36	-----	-----	-----
Ensign.....	11	1, 596	145. 09	11	1, 596	145. 09	-----	-----	-----
Total, Marine Corps.....	14	2, 302	164. 43	14	2, 302	164. 43	-----	-----	-----
Captain.....	4	734	183. 50	4	734	183. 50	-----	-----	-----
First lieutenant.....	8	1, 288	161. 00	8	1, 288	161. 00	-----	-----	-----
Second lieutenant.....	2	280	140. 00	2	280	140. 00	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 61.—STATUS OF WORLD WAR II VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (PUBLIC LAW 16) PROGRAM
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, 1952.....	1,193,368	115,312	35,694	4,415	6,331	8,485	16,463	555,779	321,159
Mar. 31, 1952.....	1,188,635	113,662	49,823	12,857	8,120	9,985	18,861	539,876	305,741
Dec. 31, 1951.....	1,182,825	112,107	58,077	14,457	9,014	11,784	22,822	528,914	291,683
Sept. 30, 1951.....	1,177,729	110,683	54,479	5,790	9,065	13,584	26,040	528,172	282,319
June 30, 1951.....	1,169,423	108,772	65,185	9,597	11,141	16,073	28,374	513,514	272,283
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 62.—STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (PUBLIC LAW 894) PROGRAM
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, 1952.....	6,035	237	732	169	299	198	66	287	13
Mar. 31, 1952.....	3,122	103	416	158	154	81	23	41	1
Dec. 31, 1951.....	1,105	17	65	18	28	17	2	9	1
Sept. 30, 1951.....	337	6	13	2	5	4	2	1	1
June 30, 1951.....	122	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

² Veterans permanently terminated training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 63.—STATUS OF WORLD WAR II EDUCATION AND TRAINING (PUBLIC LAW 346) PROGRAM
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, 1952.....	10,238,529	(³)	741,901	83,025	425,011	64,057	169,808	7,053,504	824,438
Mar. 31, 1952.....	10,235,387	(³)	1,182,328	345,810	561,363	79,359	195,796	6,609,021	771,099
Dec. 31, 1951.....	10,230,438	(³)	1,433,741	402,467	697,182	96,573	237,519	6,343,646	701,722
Sept. 30, 1951.....	10,218,789	(³)	1,204,769	82,854	742,318	109,911	269,686	6,510,017	652,826
June 30, 1951.....	10,065,439	33,233	1,152,891	132,904	643,711	113,020	263,256	6,379,841	606,219
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	4,513,089	112,233
June 30, 1948.....	7,583,685	18,827	1,666,518	398,902	584,308	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	935
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.

³ Report discontinued September 1951.

TABLE 64.—STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (PUBLIC LAWS 16 AND 894)
PROGRAMS, BY REGIONAL OFFICE

June 30, 1952

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
TOTAL.....	36,426	4,584	6,630	8,683	16,529	556,066	321,172
Alabama: Montgomery.....	1,399	158	289	157	795	12,712	7,537
Alaska: Juneau.....	3	0	0	3	0	176	86
Arizona: Phoenix.....	216	93	57	63	3	3,489	1,719
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	1,119	101	54	59	905	8,720	5,834
California:							
Los Angeles.....	888	250	329	227	82	23,330	11,372
San Diego.....	122	15	20	83	4	1,957	1,106
San Francisco.....	713	166	93	332	122	14,393	7,906
Colorado: Denver.....	640	131	68	157	284	6,821	4,000
Connecticut: Hartford.....	239	10	65	161	3	8,396	4,884
Delaware: Wilmington.....	20	1	8	11	0	1,046	698
District of Columbia: Washington.....	155	38	40	75	2	6,417	3,359
Florida:							
Miami.....	198	89	71	27	11	3,551	1,838
Pass-A-Grille.....	403	106	108	83	106	8,507	4,680
Georgia: Atlanta.....	1,422	72	259	141	950	14,290	8,339
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	70	0	47	16	7	738	393
Idaho: Boise.....	348	27	16	71	234	2,711	1,683
Illinois: Chicago.....	819	135	231	270	183	18,284	10,250
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	831	99	76	175	481	7,549	4,012
Iowa: Des Moines.....	783	71	62	134	516	7,150	4,868
Kansas: Wichita.....	575	76	28	53	418	5,357	3,075
Kentucky: Louisville.....	1,464	108	221	174	961	12,217	6,923
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	448	71	160	46	171	5,974	3,555
Shreveport.....	262	25	26	36	175	3,899	2,303
Maine: Togus.....	77	6	2	48	21	2,214	1,356
Maryland: Baltimore.....	111	20	20	68	3	5,369	2,919
Massachusetts: Boston.....	666	98	134	415	19	19,578	11,509
Michigan: Detroit.....	1,237	158	243	417	419	21,118	11,673
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1,021	77	131	325	488	13,976	8,905
Mississippi: Jackson.....	1,155	193	52	70	840	9,722	6,374
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	968	56	143	70	699	7,163	4,519
St. Louis.....	918	72	72	141	633	8,025	4,242
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	227	22	16	51	138	2,047	1,214
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	661	35	29	88	509	3,592	2,453
Nevada: Reno.....	15	6	3	3	3	373	265
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	106	12	23	45	26	1,578	926
New Jersey: Newark.....	516	30	61	387	38	15,389	8,216
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	125	51	10	19	45	3,181	2,476
New York:							
Albany.....	196	11	34	135	16	4,505	2,799
Brooklyn.....	357	48	172	137	0	8,789	4,050
Buffalo.....	181	28	37	110	6	8,386	4,766
New York.....	733	92	449	192	0	20,392	10,930
Syracuse.....	181	29	24	116	12	6,026	3,616
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	653	74	133	184	262	10,869	6,238
North Dakota: Fargo.....	609	15	9	55	530	3,584	2,482
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	883	84	68	275	456	14,400	8,285
Cleveland.....	883	130	91	460	202	16,279	9,411
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	525	36	112	37	340	4,502	2,724
Oklahoma City.....	735	136	51	92	456	7,201	4,548
Oregon: Portland.....	180	33	36	82	29	6,353	3,375
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	580	87	233	237	23	18,133	11,082
Pittsburgh.....	450	39	165	162	84	10,704	6,204
Wilkes-Barre.....	671	16	339	156	160	13,104	7,439
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	104	5	90	4	5	1,921	1,458
Rhode Island: Providence.....	180	25	37	110	2	4,530	2,588
South Carolina: Columbia.....	515	48	32	117	318	7,049	4,260
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	153	17	11	19	106	1,590	1,116
Tennessee: Nashville.....	1,513	123	286	92	1,012	12,082	6,566
Texas:							
Dallas.....	1,001	155	274	101	471	15,683	9,406
Houston.....	417	179	66	38	134	7,246	4,233
Lubbock.....	332	53	66	25	188	6,236	3,759
San Antonio.....	412	77	195	47	93	7,961	4,441
Waco.....	479	128	104	41	206	6,808	4,432

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 64.—STATUS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (PUBLIC LAWS 16 AND 894) PROGRAMS, BY REGIONAL OFFICE—Continued

June 30, 1952

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
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	106	36	5	46	19	2,949	1,975
Vermont: White River Junction.....	86	6	5	47	28	1,861	867
Virginia: Roanoke.....	539	27	65	159	288	7,892	4,741
Washington: Seattle.....	401	67	80	154	100	8,137	4,286
West Virginia: Huntington.....	513	56	58	213	186	7,148	3,627
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	789	36	26	309	418	12,008	7,184
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	117	7	1	24	85	1,045	696
Foreign:							
Philippines, Manila.....	12	3	9	0	0	175	131

¹ Represents veterans permanently terminated training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 65.—STATUS OF WORLD WAR II EDUCATION AND TRAINING (PUBLIC LAW 346) PROGRAM, BY REGIONAL OFFICE

June 30, 1952

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.....	741,901	83,025	425,011	64,057	169,808	7,053,504	824,438
Alabama: Montgomery.....	25,803	2,560	16,688	1,626	4,929	146,838	30,819
Alaska: Juneau.....	572	0	571	1	0	4,888	150
Arizona: Phoenix.....	3,139	826	1,487	494	332	35,104	2,540
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	17,384	1,851	7,163	945	7,425	92,811	21,971
California:							
Los Angeles.....	25,995	3,745	18,994	2,546	810	287,387	23,602
San Diego.....	2,991	118	2,206	405	262	28,193	1,549
San Francisco.....	17,061	2,198	10,459	2,607	1,797	203,310	18,827
Colorado: Denver.....	7,409	1,158	2,540	1,076	2,635	79,706	9,385
Connecticut: Hartford.....	5,440	142	3,697	1,402	199	80,884	7,866
Delaware: Wilmington.....	903	85	583	185	50	12,975	1,150
District of Columbia: Washington.....	8,161	1,865	5,377	840	79	114,160	7,544
Florida:							
Miami.....	5,974	1,100	4,189	330	355	45,126	2,987
Pass-A-Grille.....	17,252	2,520	11,680	936	2,116	98,303	11,707
Georgia: Atlanta.....	31,148	1,467	21,280	2,093	6,308	160,077	26,983
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	1,905	35	1,567	217	86	14,388	747
Idaho: Boise.....	3,921	231	1,223	466	2,001	28,839	3,931
Illinois: Chicago.....	28,108	2,622	18,313	2,646	4,527	427,767	42,552
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	15,178	1,744	6,742	950	5,742	135,980	17,305
Iowa: Des Moines.....	14,436	1,652	3,640	957	8,187	97,015	10,470
Kansas: Wichita.....	7,239	1,092	2,237	390	3,520	63,154	4,777
Kentucky: Louisville.....	12,241	1,088	3,652	995	6,506	101,988	17,441
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	18,242	1,407	14,754	504	1,577	87,854	15,732
Shreveport.....	7,015	404	4,788	296	1,527	42,390	7,759
Maine: Togus.....	2,063	90	1,355	400	218	37,007	3,229
Maryland: Baltimore.....	8,375	535	6,391	817	632	94,537	6,896
Massachusetts: Boston.....	14,098	2,170	9,845	1,940	143	215,678	22,261
Michigan: Detroit.....	17,779	2,215	10,366	1,475	3,723	255,949	22,052
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	13,718	792	5,471	1,765	5,690	121,181	16,298
Mississippi: Jackson.....	20,496	4,532	8,671	317	6,976	100,817	24,614
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	10,287	851	3,461	682	5,353	104,960	12,488
St. Louis.....	10,592	1,008	3,963	915	4,706	120,547	14,524
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	4,085	318	1,243	389	2,135	24,745	2,712
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	9,255	843	1,474	547	6,391	56,848	5,906
Nevada: Reno.....	520	54	319	47	100	5,916	387
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1,645	27	1,119	221	278	21,621	2,241
New Jersey: Newark.....	17,379	710	14,167	2,017	485	188,165	11,394
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	4,008	1,026	2,107	213	662	33,168	2,782

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 65.—STATUS OF WORLD WAR II EDUCATION AND TRAINING (PUBLIC LAW 346) PROGRAM, BY REGIONAL OFFICE—Continued

June 30, 1952

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans in terminated status	
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	Total ¹	Entitled exhausted
New York:							
Albany.....	4,601	158	2,924	697	822	47,497	4,985
Brooklyn.....	14,260	1,312	12,029	919	0	141,920	8,039
Buffalo.....	6,970	428	4,908	1,031	603	86,232	7,259
New York.....	33,830	2,692	28,637	2,117	84	377,545	24,461
Syracuse.....	5,707	416	3,520	903	868	72,392	7,877
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	25,236	1,775	7,611	3,107	12,743	172,940	36,977
North Dakota: Fargo.....	5,838	351	640	317	4,530	26,036	3,240
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	12,287	1,698	6,701	1,471	2,417	168,712	18,841
Cleveland.....	13,242	1,395	9,158	1,600	1,089	186,577	13,356
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	5,493	1,074	2,089	320	2,010	49,073	7,005
Oklahoma City.....	6,177	1,634	1,515	347	2,681	76,069	13,400
Oregon: Portland.....	5,735	954	3,042	451	1,288	71,057	5,995
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	14,253	974	10,977	2,029	273	228,203	21,197
Pittsburgh.....	16,484	450	12,703	1,985	1,346	189,658	14,097
Wilkes-Barre.....	15,235	345	12,219	1,321	1,350	133,432	15,848
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	3,982	382	3,430	61	109	40,324	18,899
Rhode Island: Providence.....	3,589	132	2,641	732	84	47,466	3,440
South Carolina: Columbia.....	16,439	936	10,546	787	4,170	86,126	19,568
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	5,306	309	725	271	4,001	20,400	1,877
Tennessee: Nashville.....	18,424	2,296	7,491	1,365	7,272	186,660	34,042
Texas:							
Dallas.....	14,107	2,986	8,705	309	2,107	137,237	16,273
Houston.....	8,125	2,679	3,981	203	1,262	80,205	6,334
Lubbock.....	6,929	931	3,458	147	2,393	51,432	5,377
San Antonio.....	8,026	1,389	4,742	264	1,631	73,110	7,707
Waco.....	7,507	2,007	3,513	151	1,836	62,411	13,118
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	4,298	1,362	1,498	594	844	42,266	5,396
Vermont: White River Junction.....	1,268	90	448	182	548	14,723	2,173
Virginia: Roanoke.....	11,639	523	4,627	1,805	4,684	99,439	13,586
Washington: Seattle.....	8,112	897	4,812	1,018	1,385	101,360	8,627
West Virginia: Huntington.....	6,994	1,639	3,518	954	883	63,039	6,367
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	11,620	872	4,266	1,775	4,707	119,752	17,682
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	2,439	361	583	169	1,326	12,056	1,496
Foreign:							
Philippines, Manila.....	1,642	362	1,277	3	0	8,459	3,435
Veterans' attaches offices.....	2,815	1,865	950	0	0	4,603	554
Other foreign.....	1,475	270	1,205	0	0	4,852	332

¹ Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.

TABLE 66.—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, 1918-52

June 30—	Awarded					Active awards								
	Original awards			Disability changed to death	Grand total	Disability			Death			Total	Term	Auto- matic
	Total	Disability	Death			Total	Term	Auto- matic	Total	Term	Auto- matic			
1952.....	196,654	41,181	155,473	25,228	7,636	7,530	7,356	174	106	105	1			
1951.....	196,642	41,172	155,470	25,227	7,574	7,747	7,588	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	40,888	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	30,793	11,424	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	15,367	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 67.—CASES ON WHICH UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN AWARDED AND CASES ON WHICH PAYMENTS WERE BEING MADE (ACTIVE AWARDS)

At the End of Each Fiscal Year, 1920-52

June 30—	Awarded				Active awards		
	Original awards			Disability changed to death	Total	Disability	Death
	Total	Disability	Death				
1952.....	119,833	31,685	88,148	14,235	31,506	12,851	18,655
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	8,864	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	5,740	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	2,662	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 68.—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, 1941-52

June 30—	Awarded	Active awards	June 30—	Awarded	Active awards
1952.....	496,957	450,141	1946.....	358,481	357,606
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

TABLE 69.—U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, BY PLAN

Dec. 31, 1951

Plan	Number	Amount	Plan	Number	Amount
TOTAL.....	458,814	\$1,998,433,994	30-year endowment.....	17,993	79,710,067
Ordinary life.....	144,375	734,674,167	Endowment at age 62.....	23,827	112,707,387
20-payment life.....	181,065	672,921,478	5-year term.....	26,172	169,416,560
30-payment life.....	26,333	137,074,764	Extended insurance.....	11,405	23,201,599
20-year endowment.....	24,249	62,056,514	Paid-up life.....	3,078	6,319,758
			Paid-up endowment.....	317	351,710

TABLE 70.—YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE AT END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR, 1921-52

Fiscal year	Total		Yearly renewable term insurance		U. S. Government Life Insurance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1952	448,827	\$1,952,636,616			448,827	\$1,952,636,616
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	356,619	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 71.—U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Dec. 31, 1951

<i>Assets</i>	
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	\$1,279,000,000.00
These are U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness issued to the USGLI fund.	
Policy loans	132,095,356.74
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash in U. S. Treasury	7,293,075.52
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest	26,938,814.73
This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the year.	
Total assets	1,445,327,246.99
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Policy reserves	1,229,482,173.00
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 contracts	181,309,565.00
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.	
Policy claims currently outstanding	5,266,693.00
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends	16,900,000.00
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends in 1952, including prior dividends due and unpaid.	
Reserve for dividends deposited with interest	5,632,691.00
This is the amount of dividends (with interest) on deposit in the USGLI fund.	
Reserve for premiums paid in advance	6,736,124.99
This is the present value of premiums paid in advance by policyholders.	
Total liabilities	1,445,327,246.99

TABLE 72.—U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Calendar Year 1951

<i>Income</i>	
Premiums.....	\$36,735,080.35
These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.	
Dividends deposited to accumulate at interest.....	680,719.86
These dividends were deposited during the year to accumulate at interest.	
Interest.....	49,632,560.84
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.....	793,220.05
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.....	87,841,581.10
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Death benefits.....	24,132,776.09
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.....	9,456,532.85
These are the actual cash payments made to insureds during the year under the total and permanent disability provisions of the policy.	
Matured endowments.....	18,735,080.60
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.....	710,463.89
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.....	10,886,087.45
These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered during the year.	
Dividends to policyholders.....	14,753,166.70
This is the amount of dividends paid during the year.	
Dividends on deposit withdrawn.....	602,446.70
These are the dividends (with interest), previously left on deposit, withdrawn during the year.	
Total disbursements.....	79,276,554.28

TABLE 73.—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of Dec. 31, 1951

<i>Assets</i>	
U. S. Treasury notes.....	\$5,170,144,000.00
These are U. S. Treasury notes issued to the NSLI fund.	
Policy loans.....	43,143,133.40
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash in U. S. Treasury.....	35,015,280.88
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest.....	78,037,968.19
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.....	28,082,229.00
This is the amount due but not yet collected from the U. S. Government on extra hazard claims.	
Total assets.....	5,354,422,611.47
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	3,529,140,269.00
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.	
Policy reserves.....	1,191,685,245.00
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.....	23,446,929.00
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends declared.....	387,584,197.00
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends in 1952, including prior dividends due and unpaid.	
Other policy obligations.....	222,565,971.47
These are miscellaneous policy obligations, such as the present value of premiums paid in advance, etc.	
Total liabilities.....	5,354,422,611.47

TABLE 74.—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Calendar Year 1951

<i>Income</i>	
Premiums.....	\$495,985,584.39
These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.	
Interest.....	163,668,178.16
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.....	142,969,484.43
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.....	802,623,246.98
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Death benefits.....	407,465,037.87
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.....	9,510,151.48
These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made during the year.	
Cash surrenders.....	16,069,626.84
These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered during the year.	
Dividends to policyholders.....	508,683,044.73
This is the amount of dividends paid during the year.	
Total disbursements.....	941,728,768.12

TABLE 75.—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, BY PLAN
Dec. 31, 1951

Plan	National Service Life Insurance fund		National Service Life Insurance appropriation		Service-disabled veterans insurance fund		Veterans special term insurance fund ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
TOTAL.....	7,096,574	\$48,970,563,139	8,374	\$46,572,785	17	\$146,000	765	\$6,489,500
5-year level premium term.....	4,996,793	39,219,693,000	4,907	30,976,500	10	94,000	765	6,489,500
Ordinary life.....	396,092	2,231,017,000	1,088	5,640,000	1	10,000		
20-payment life.....	986,167	4,175,309,000	1,157	4,632,500	5	34,000		
30-payment life.....	365,965	1,885,350,500	459	2,144,000	1	8,000		
20-year endowment.....	161,310	565,777,500	368	1,287,000				
Endowment at age 60.....	82,605	436,987,500	190	903,000				
Endowment at age 65.....	43,887	248,721,500	93	508,500				
Extended insurance.....	62,415	215,615,030	111	479,987				
Paid-up insurance.....	1,340	1,092,109	1	1,298				

¹ Issued only on the 5-year renewable nonconvertible term plan.

TABLE 76.—APPLICATIONS AND TERMINATIONS UNDER THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED

Through June 30, 1952

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	105,938	\$264,384,138
Applications approved.....	89,763	224,960,998
Terminations.....	88,111	218,708,696
By automatic expiry.....	51,096	128,786,868
By death.....	2,042	4,871,451
By voluntary withdrawal.....	34,722	84,478,753
By maturity of policy.....	251	499,120
By reduction.....		72,504
Remaining under protection of act.....	1,652	6,252,302

TABLE 77.—APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RECEIPTS VERSUS EXPENDITURES

Cumulative through June 30, 1952

Appropriation title	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1952	Cumulative through June 30, 1952			
	<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.....	85,916,351,385.30	70,272,441,677.41	15,643,909,707.89 ¹	5,987,208,318.93	27,784,943,809.11	865,187,786.68	6,682,234,555.63	583,985,233.88
General and special appropriations, total.....	67,170,768,621.21	66,627,283,721.01	543,484,900.20	4,856,910,428.87	65,835,513,055.80	839,434,015.12		465,771,550.29
Administration and other benefits, total.....	7,928,563,493.54	7,900,802,896.49	27,760,597.05	898,263,653.07	7,534,524,737.11	219,218,429.40		124,820,327.03
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952.....	910,493,618.92	905,352,012.00	5,141,606.92	829,465,126.24	829,465,126.24			81,028,492.68
Salaries and expenses, 1951.....	894,488,864.73	889,663,735.00	4,825,129.73	66,672,312.84	856,323,193.93	10,000,000.00		28,165,670.80
Salaries and expenses, 1950.....	899,071,848.35	891,279,204.00	7,792,644.35	1,017,157.72	887,206,480.59			11,865,367.76
Salaries and expenses, 1948-49.....	5,153,402,714.82	5,143,401,498.77	10,001,216.05		4,969,918,505.46	183,434,209.36		
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00			3,185,000.00	1,250,000.00		
Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans 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, 1924-49.....	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.72			16,946,477.61	7,470,310.11		
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			14,572.88			427.12
Federal tort claims, 1948-49.....	41,500.00	41,500.00			32,394.63	9,105.37		
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1952.....	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00		896,432.34	896,432.34			203,567.66
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1951.....	3,285,000.00	3,285,000.00		205,229.58	347,365.79	2,635,000.00		302,634.21
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950.....	3,285,000.00	3,285,000.00		7,394.35	30,833.20			3,254,166.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 77.—APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RECEIPTS VERSUS EXPENDITURES—Continued

Cumulative through June 30, 1952—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1952	Cumulative through June 30, 1952			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years.....	489,082,088.12	488,184,592.00	897,496.12		426,586,208.90	62,495,879.22		
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	⁴ 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	⁵ 151,212,728.16			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	⁶ 1,269,181.23			1,098,739.42	170,441.81		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	⁵ 250,312,883.84			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	⁵ 36,856,120.40			36,856,120.40			
Canteen service, revolving fund.....	7,102,985.00	4,965,000.00	2,137,985.00	⁷ *11,050.77	4,965,000.00	2,137,985.00		
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	987,760,885.27	987,665,080.00	95,805.27	113,011,396.13	⁸ 843,999,056.50	50,458,900.26		93,302,928.51
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	921,510,885.27	921,415,080.00	95,805.27	112,811,396.13	737,349,009.87	50,058,946.89		84,102,928.51
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		200,000.00	200,000.00			9,200,000.00

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	30,831,410,108.43	30,831,410,108.43		2,180,268,787.63	30,705,553,795.88	123,453,659.82	2,402,652.73
Compensation and pensions, no year	13,998,537,000.00	13,998,537,000.00		2,180,268,787.63	13,996,134,347.27		2,402,652.73
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	
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	372,382,170.00	372,382,170.00		43,388,064.67	351,150,318.47		21,231,851.53
Automobiles and other conveyances for dis- abled veterans, total	67,675,000.00	67,675,000.00		1,530,362.81	42,600,979.81		25,074,020.19
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00		629,545.15	629,545.15		24,370,454.85
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1951	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00		719,531.57	1,079,354.86		95,645.14
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-50	41,500,000.00	41,500,000.00		181,286.09	40,892,079.80		607,920.20
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II)	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		*102,789.67	107,004.57	500,000.00	1,392,995.45
Readjustment benefits	17,887,743,000.00	17,887,743,000.00		1,403,834,222.49	17,725,100,131.62		162,642,868.38
Military and naval insurance, total ^o	2,370,588,327.42	1,915,028,504.45	455,559,822.97	5,178,255.91	2,282,507,548.95	86,003,572.60	2,077,205.87
Military and naval insurance, no year	535,350,192.97	79,790,400.00	455,559,792.97	5,178,255.91	533,272,987.10		2,077,205.87
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 appropria- tion, total ^o	4,588,898,859.01	4,586,172,000.00	2,726,859.01	204,429,619.56	4,412,225,652.99	146,221,069.77	30,452,136.25
National Service Life Insurance appropria- tion, no year	4,338,898,859.01	4,336,172,000.00	2,726,859.01	204,429,619.56	4,308,446,722.76		30,452,136.25
National Service Life Insurance appropria- tion, 1943-44	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00			103,778,930.23	146,221,069.77	
Servicemen's indemnities	7,300,000.00	7,300,000.00		6,656,568.41	6,656,568.41		643,431.59
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund ^o	250,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00	250,000.00		
Payment to service-disabled veterans insur- ance fund ^o	250,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00	250,000.00		
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters	50,097.08		50,097.08	50,097.08	50,097.08		
Soldiers and sailors civil relief (World War II)	2,203,000.00	2,203,000.00		*168,164.62	472,099.39		1,730,900.61
Adjusted service and dependent pay	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00		*422.19	55,661,837.59	74,328.24	232.17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 77.—APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RECEIPTS VERSUS EXPENDITURES—Continued

Cumulative through June 30, 1952—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1952	Cumulative through June 30, 1952			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Loans to veterans for transportation.....	100,000.00	100,000.00			76,103.36	76,103.36		
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62		644,787,484.08	53,918,181.34		
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928.....	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32		636,792,466.84	53,413,170.28		
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			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 searans insurance.....	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94		35,078,013.20	58,070,306.74		
Replacement of personal property sold, total.....	262,623.14		262,623.14	81,828.36	261,844.98	778.16		
Replacement of personal property sold, 1952-53.....	9,346.67		9,346.67	9,346.67	9,346.67			
Replacement of personal property sold, 1951-52.....	61,766.93		61,766.93	61,720.93	61,766.93			
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-51.....	62,043.53		62,043.53	10,760.76	62,043.53			
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1948-49.....	129,466.01		129,466.01		128,687.85	778.16		
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.....	18,745,582,764.09	3,645,157,956.40	15,100,424,807.69	1,130,297,890.06	11,919,430,753.31	25,703,771.56	6,682,234,555.63	118,213,683.59
United States Government Life Insurance fund ^a	2,819,995,336.48		2,819,995,336.48	83,952,796.42	1,373,965,809.66		1,432,366,987.07	8,662,539.75
National Service Life Insurance fund ^a	11,293,474,664.09		11,293,474,664.09	1,014,077,444.07	5,990,087,645.78		5,242,086,318.56	61,300,699.75
Veterans special term insurance fund ^a	324,037.16		324,037.16	21,240.20	21,240.20			302,796.96
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund ^a	251,034.61		251,034.61	20,464.86	20,464.86			230,569.75
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,827,659,912.51	3,645,157,956.40	182,501,956.11	295,019.17	3,813,509,441.09	6,000,000.00	5,115,000.00	35,471.42
General post fund.....	8,983,572.05		8,983,572.05	777,090.48	5,792,795.39	386.57	2,666,250.00	524,140.09
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.....	44,416,464.88	44,416,464.88	5,731,285.44	42,721,297.02	571.50	1,694,596.36
Personal funds of patients.....	176,624,667.42	176,624,667.42	25,422,549.42	131,171,003.71	2,871.88	45,450,791.83
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 August 31, 1934.....	⁵ 249,620,791.07	⁵ 249,620,791.07		249,620,791.07		
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	⁵ 1,158,146.76	⁵ 1,158,146.76		1,158,146.76		
Working fund, no year, 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50	1,407,233.50		1,377,412.20	29,821.30	
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		130,927.55		615.86
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60	160,791.60		160,609.23	182.37	

¹ Includes transfers of \$204,643,985.76 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$691,119.35 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$203,452,866.41 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund; \$250,000 from Payment to Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund appropriation to the Veterans Special Term Insurance fund; and \$250,000 from Payment to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund appropriation to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,543,707,693.24 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$135,923,807.71 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$4,497,283,885.53 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund; \$250,000 from Payment to Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund appropriation to the Veterans Special Term Insurance fund; and \$250,000 from Payment to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund appropriation to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund.

³ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

⁴ Available balance transferred from Department of the Interior.

⁵ Represents expenditures only.

⁶ Available balance June 30, 1931.

⁷ Adjustment of a credit to the U. S. Treasury in fiscal year 1950 which was stated as an expenditure.

⁸ Includes \$415,323,691.97 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; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; and 1952, \$40,000,000.

⁹ Insurance shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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 under provisions of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, and the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936. Estimated liens against "adjusted service certificates" amounting to \$3,395,330.76 are included in the total expenditures from the "adjusted service certificate fund." The investment in fiscal year 1951 of \$5,265,000 is not included as an expenditure.

^{*} Credit.

TABLE 78.—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

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, 1952.....	\$ 777,784,943,809.11	\$65,865,513,055.80	\$11,919,430,753.31	\$7,584,524,737.11	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1952.....	\$ 5,987,208,318.93	4,856,910,428.87	1,130,297,890.06	898,263,653.07	-----	-----	-----
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	6,060,349,985.17	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.....	2,271,518,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00	-----	-----
1943.....	656,852,122.77	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	-----	\$ 5.80
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50	-----	*164.87
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.....	809,994,175.08	679,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	3,580,249,079.46	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	77,809,130.79	*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	143,433.33	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	11,264,170.98
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	10,811,766.99
1929.....	689,351,143.11	631,248,314.44	58,162,828.67	40,059,884.49	29,508,711.18	1,276,511.65	8,794,854.14
1928.....	674,625,245.22	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	39,569,379.42	36,481,501.50	31,554,979.19	1,327,252.47	7,560,642.22
1926.....	663,075,796.96	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.....	663,338,397.48	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	1,992,062.97	7,687,061.30
1922.....	751,287,807.09	736,731,364.50	14,556,442.59	8,010,052.77	68,970,568.42	1,394,079.47	7,277,540.41
1921.....	607,451,947.41	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.....	514,079,421.29	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.

Fiscal year	State and Ter- ritorial homes	Canteen Service, re- volving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (con- struction and related costs) ⁴	National In- dustrial Re- covery Act of 1933 (allot- ment to Vet- erans Admin- istration, 1933- 1939)	Public Works Administra- tion Act of 1938 (allot- ment to Vet- erans Admin- istration, 1938- 1943)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensa- tion and pensions appropriations	Partici- pants in yellow fever experi- ments	Total compensa- tion and pen- sions
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$843,999,056.50	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$30,705,553,795.88	\$268,113.75	\$29,476,392,668.76
1952.....		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
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.....			124,024,440.03			2,153,498,765.47	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			1,932,037,153.67	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		26,158.49	442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942.....			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,268,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941.....	*502.34		3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
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		402,783,695.97	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	398,992,477.78
1935.....	*84.34		1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,530.63	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		8,241,384.73			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 78.—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, 1952.....			\$70,000,000.00	\$46,218,390.57	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09
1952.....	\$1,568,145,691.22	\$537,827,381.35				
1951.....	1,534,992,679.19	500,995,286.21				
1950.....	1,524,128,899.21	485,333,399.12				
1949.....	1,433,980,610.33	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.....	277,854,011.13	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.....	201,186,125.15	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.

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, 1952.....	\$107,863,642.47	\$58,458,600.62	\$49,405,041.85	\$61,763,723.10	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,015,605.78
1952.....	1,280,193.01	396,387.63	883,805.38	11,047.33	-----	11,047.33
1951.....	1,464,348.85	496,334.20	968,014.65	12,541.00	-----	12,541.00
1950.....	1,654,168.88	509,719.59	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	2,942,203.17	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.....	1,565,862.41	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 78.—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 ⁵	Living veterans ⁵	Deceased veterans
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952.....	\$8, 174, 639, 143. 85			\$3, 245, 669, 337. 22	\$2, 576, 253, 571. 52	\$669, 445, 765. 70
1952.....	5, 133, 033. 42	\$5, 736. 00	\$5, 127, 297. 42	144, 288, 695. 40	94, 518, 871. 21	49, 769, 824. 19
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, 888, 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	108, 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, 496. 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, 955, 493. 14	69, 907, 267. 74	99, 113, 758. 45	99, 113, 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, 879. 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, 602. 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. 63	92, 747, 970. 23	3, 878, 189. 13	3, 008, 765. 41	869, 403. 72
1918 and prior years.....	5, 087, 547, 618. 63			61, 333, 476. 58	47, 252, 342. 13	14, 081, 134. 45

See footnotes at end of table.

Compensation and pension appropriations--Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations--Continued								
	Regular Establishment			Unclassified	World War I				
	Total ^a	Living veterans ^b	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, 1952	\$576,564,043.28	\$427,395,508.43	\$149,168,534.85	\$16,513,425.54	\$9,031,945,286.68	\$6,949,114,124.05	\$5,377,040,149.65	\$1,452,626,524.31	\$119,447,450.09
1952	54,647,337.18	37,727,129.36	16,920,207.82		651,209,927.76	468,237,979.27	222,246,183.16	242,600,955.26	3,390,834.85
1951	55,739,519.07	33,718,259.91	19,021,259.16		619,166,626.92	438,850,390.75	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		572,564,394.81	396,625,410.22	224,614,783.56	167,691,524.22	4,319,099.44
1949	39,762,086.56	23,565,746.18	11,196,340.38		513,888,370.62	346,493,151.40	216,044,653.51	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	294,128,273.22	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	233,668,133.85	172,551,841.09	57,139,376.21	3,976,921.55
1945	24,899,762.34	13,737,740.79	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	13,902,171.97	6,304,661.54		268,269,499.44	204,665,803.28	162,466,623.74	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	208,107,227.65	165,865,297.31	37,879,290.87	4,362,638.47
1942	19,293,923.49	15,623,585.08	3,670,338.41		263,870,650.55	199,371,995.01	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	2,991,326.30
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	15,227,497.81	3,117,229.96
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	3,138,955.75
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	3,283,359.64
1935	9,237,599.82	7,341,495.86	1,896,103.96		219,851,128.63	186,129,825.82	171,877,328.10	11,543,369.84	2,709,127.88
1934	7,832,600.47	6,225,411.08	1,609,189.39		184,197,523.53	151,411,651.61	139,445,822.97	9,784,579.12	2,181,249.52
1933	6,400,478.06	5,241,451.38	1,159,026.68		313,575,802.34	279,989,423.13	184,833,898.69	85,186,547.12	9,968,980.32
1932	5,966,519.43	4,850,875.59	1,105,643.84		312,200,309.57	276,561,183.24	189,549,809.30	75,438,233.37	11,553,143.57
1931	5,269,538.41	4,279,663.04	989,895.37		253,983,859.62	222,538,233.76	181,911,075.67	29,689,567.05	10,937,594.04
1930	4,696,831.58	3,802,089.76	894,741.62		199,244,606.09	166,274,152.22	155,044,890.21		11,229,262.01
1929	4,502,076.52	3,655,087.62	847,588.90		188,946,539.58	157,897,353.50	153,101,697.74		4,795,658.76
1928	4,095,763.23	3,255,566.50	840,196.73		181,815,926.02	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81		
1927	3,818,070.22	2,958,571.78	859,498.44		173,493,032.15	144,149,490.08	144,149,490.08		
1926	3,655,799.32	2,713,805.36	941,993.96		164,454,467.82	133,255,139.81	133,255,139.81		
1925	3,350,294.66	2,471,169.57	879,115.09		129,615,490.14	104,141,275.72	104,141,275.72		
1924	3,321,179.22	2,417,027.52	904,151.70		115,515,563.51	96,103,147.27	96,103,147.27		
1923	3,532,595.71	2,569,043.11	963,552.60		125,619,186.05	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56		
1922	3,401,172.47	2,485,436.80	915,735.67		123,374,188.31	106,798,612.10	106,798,612.10		
1921	3,456,191.45	2,501,808.01	954,383.44	4,978.13	121,390,447.80	103,744,827.57	103,744,827.57		
1920	3,604,038.60	2,522,774.08	1,081,264.52		103,159,449.67	82,032,490.76	82,032,490.76		
1919	3,701,782.83	2,619,732.40	1,082,050.43		11,331,374.62	6,554,822.72	6,554,822.72		
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 78.—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 *	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Retired reserve officers *	Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301)
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952..	\$2,132,831,162.63	\$1,307,277,118.58	\$825,554,044.05	\$8,074,031,394.54	\$6,527,987,232.06	\$6,099,328,439.36	\$87,485,703.63	\$325,543,163.19	\$15,629,925.88
1952	182,971,948.49	52,784,785.19	130,187,163.30	1,228,565,426.71	959,725,253.90	928,373,937.38	26,842,529.76	2,747.83	4,506,038.93
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	5,125,434.30	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	63,603,896.16	52,316,597.13	11,287,099.03	61,668,427.78	44,657,375.15	43,102,932.69		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	44,983,085.22	42,359,416.32	2,623,668.90						
1937	36,153,507.57	34,301,524.70	1,851,982.87						
1936	35,780,274.20	34,542,723.57	1,237,550.63						
1935	33,721,302.81	33,068,638.75	652,664.06						
1934	32,785,871.02	32,785,871.02							
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.

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, 1952	\$1,546,044,162.48	\$1,459,447,150.12	\$31,240,735.50	\$55,356,276.86	\$21,154,281.51	\$7,546,923.35	\$7,480,404.86	\$66,518.49	\$13,607,358.16	\$13,605,846.16	\$1,512.00
1952	268,840,172.81	232,869,612.01	9,094,119.26	26,876,441.54	20,837,411.76	7,534,333.85	7,467,915.36	66,418.49	13,303,077.91	13,301,565.91	1,512.00
1951	244,563,252.58	228,676,609.67	7,752,520.10	8,134,122.81	315,869.75	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											
1936											
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1934											
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1928											
1927											
1926											
1925											
1924											
1923											
1922											
1921											
1920											
1919											
1918 and prior years											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—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) ⁷						Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁸	Subsistence allowance (Public Law 16)	
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances				
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees ⁹	Unemployment	Self-employment			
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952	\$41,742,465.63	\$8,643,236.67	\$3,853,059.15	\$975,431.24	\$24,428,212.64	\$3,842,525.93	\$37,519.24	\$1,186,931,667.04	\$181,361.46
1952							8,956.27	74,101,522.33	181,361.46
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	74,995.69	11,359.00	9,200,333.95			190,941,044.40	
1946	5,173,410.98	532,683.43	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								666,667.96	
1943									
1942									
1941									
1940									
1939									
1938									
1937									
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1923									
1922									
1921									
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1919									
1918 and prior years									

See footnotes at end of table.

Fiscal year	Veterans miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Vocational re-habilitation revolving fund (World War II)
	Total	Statutory burials	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16)		Homes for paraplegics		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952-----	\$351,150,318.47	\$63,806,844.20	\$227,476,047.65	\$37,538,612.76	\$22,328,813.86	\$42,600,979.81	\$107,004.57
1952-----	43,388,064.07	13,164,197.92	21,236,277.43	2,382,903.50	6,604,685.82	1,530,362.81	*102,789.67
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-----	80,064,675.72	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-----							99,978.51
1944-----							13,645.00
1943-----							
1942-----							
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1920-----							
1919-----							
1918 and prior years-----							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—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) ⁷							
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances		Loan guaranty	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees ⁸	Unemployment	Self-employment	4 percent gratuity	Other
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952.....	\$17,725,100,131.62	\$9,454,420,902.03	\$3,617,682,999.35	\$463,189,162.45	\$3,188,455,593.15	\$589,103,695.47	\$331,724,649.71	\$80,523,129.46
1952.....	1,403,834,222.49	899,656,957.92	388,618,182.24	37,128,208.19	64,271.09	11,256.93	59,820,958.35	13,534,387.77
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	5,121,450.25	107,721.10
1945.....								
1944.....								
1943.....								
1942.....								
1941.....								
1940.....								
1939.....								
1938.....								
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1921.....								
1920.....								
1919.....								
1918 and prior years.....								

See footnotes at end of table.

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance	U. S. Government Life Insurance fund ^{10 11}	National Service Life Insurance			Servicemens indemnities
			Appropriation ¹²	Trust fund ¹¹		
				Benefits ¹³	Dividends	
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952	\$2, 282, 507, 548. 95	\$1, 378, 965, 809. 66	\$4, 412, 225, 652. 99	\$2, 577, 568, 202. 68	\$3, 412, 519, 443. 10	\$6, 656, 568. 41
1952	5, 178, 255. 91	83, 952, 796. 42	204, 429, 619. 56	457, 714, 965. 25	556, 362, 478. 82	6, 656, 568. 41
1951	5, 950, 584. 99	59, 352, 994. 06	44, 310, 319. 90	320, 425, 190. 53	221, 619, 914. 05	
1950	6, 764, 895. 80	113, 602, 920. 75	473, 580, 558. 55	355, 119, 700. 47	2, 634, 537, 050. 23	
1949	7, 386, 349. 71	56, 362, 720. 92	87, 405, 225. 27	339, 452, 958. 23		
1948	8, 315, 714. 45	295, 699, 105. 29	142, 506, 594. 66	374, 868, 144. 71		
1947	11, 105, 450. 22	56, 095, 335. 52	828, 472, 672. 80	265, 815, 624. 84		
1946	15, 384, 969. 36	48, 593, 699. 71	1, 380, 001, 457. 81	285, 909, 885. 44		
1945	19, 756, 071. 97	32, 273, 258. 28	1, 117, 548, 383. 54	136, 846, 767. 35		
1944	10, 292, 796. 49	44, 718, 934. 20	102, 429, 163. 08	33, 897, 951. 37		
1943	14, 489, 489. 50	39, 814, 670. 28	31, 541, 657. 82	6, 549, 351. 07		
1942	15, 490, 931. 27	44, 481, 192. 02		960, 608. 14		
1941	15, 390, 559. 61	55, 826, 658. 44		7, 055. 28		
1940	19, 601, 576. 82	69, 812, 755. 14				
1939	38, 393, 938. 70	35, 331, 225. 52				
1938	82, 521, 520. 30	31, 635, 613. 35				
1937	88, 051, 778. 37	29, 396, 384. 23				
1936	94, 024, 981. 15	28, 296, 446. 29				
1935	100, 355, 245. 92	27, 172, 039. 14				
1934	103, 268, 273. 83	26, 073, 360. 78				
1933	123, 038, 781. 65	28, 061, 672. 89				
1932	123, 740, 592. 58	28, 736, 667. 22				
1931	117, 924, 352. 03	25, 951, 864. 23				
1930	122, 768, 894. 22	24, 677, 347. 60				
1929	121, 349, 027. 79	22, 301, 640. 58				
1928	120, 770, 802. 24	17, 664, 329. 21				
1927	120, 963, 998. 81	11, 864, 371. 29				
1926	136, 975, 113. 97	9, 882, 287. 93				
1925	104, 136, 493. 50	8, 962, 316. 34				
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 78.—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 special term insurance		Service disabled veterans insurance		Soldiers and sailors civil relief (World War II)	Adjusted compensation		
	Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund ¹⁴	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁸	Loans to veterans for transportation
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952	\$250,000.00	\$21,240.20	\$250,000.00	\$20,464.86	\$472,099.39	\$3,816,509,441.09	\$55,661,837.59	\$76,103.36
1952	250,000.00	21,240.20	250,000.00	20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17	*422.19	-----
1951	-----	-----	-----	-----	*179,861.24	355,761.84	*1,071.34	-----
1950	-----	-----	-----	-----	*1,239,855.60	576,290.45	*93.22	-----
1949	-----	-----	-----	-----	377,213.24	614,120.94	*978.45	-----
1948	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,256,233.03	908,901.09	4,156.69	-----
1947	-----	-----	-----	-----	327,021.23	1,074,609.59	7,600.73	-----
1946	-----	-----	-----	-----	71,635.45	3,819,805.48	11,072.40	-----
1945	-----	-----	-----	-----	27,877.90	11,223,396.84	63,909.11	-----
1944	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,647,700.54	89,464.03	-----
1943	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	996,953.80	167,728.48	-----
1942	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43,227,404.24	253,196.34	-----
1941	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,656,735.71	399,566.38	-----
1940	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,234,571.86	681,304.19	-----
1939	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,413,848.79	1,185,414.37	-----
1938	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,837,588.33	1,352,099.16	-----
1937	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	282,656,226.02	1,546,168.24	-----
1936	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,228,421,888.82	1,089,821.20	-----
1935	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31	-----
1934	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	-----
1932	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	4,214.55
1932	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29	71,888.81
1931	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16	-----
1930	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,131,368.75	3,130,214.35	-----
1929	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,744,738.58	6,453,346.34	-----
1928	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17,098,354.86	10,152,767.74	-----
1927	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14,407,783.32	9,959,630.34	-----

1926.....						15,354,526.61	5,626,193.46	
1925.....						4,607,401.00	3,038,456.65	
1924.....								
1923.....								
1922.....								
1921.....								
1920.....								
1919.....								
1918 and prior years.....								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—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 ¹⁵	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) ¹⁶	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 ¹⁷
TOTAL TO JUNE 30, 1952.....	\$5,792,795.39	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$173,892,300.73	\$644,865,545.06	\$582,928,208.58	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$3,264,491.84
1952.....	777,090.48	-----	-----	31,153,834.86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131,925.44
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	*96.00	-----	-----	-----	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
1944.....	29,155.28	-----	-----	4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78	-----	-----	-----	7,849.79
1943.....	34,156.86	-----	-----	3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*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	*1,226.34	-----	-----	-----	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	*695.44	-----	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	492,644.71
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	2,366.34	-----	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	-----	13,364,643.51	-----	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	4,982,113.22	249,075.78	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 administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952; salaries and expenses, 1918-51; administrative facilities; Emergency fund for the President, national defense (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; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-52. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

² Includes transfers of \$4,543,707,693.24 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$135,923,807.71 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$4,407,283,885.53 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund; \$250,000 from Payment to Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund appropriation to the Veterans Special Term Insurance fund; and \$250,000 from Payment to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund appropriation to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund.

³ Includes transfers of \$204,643,985.76 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$691,119.35 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$203,452,866.41 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund; \$250,000 from Payment to Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund appropriation to the Veterans Special Term Insurance fund; and \$250,000 from Payment to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund appropriation to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund.

⁴ Includes \$415,323,691.97 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; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; and 1952, \$40,000,000. Also includes expenditures from grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals for fiscal year 1952, \$200,000.

⁵ Includes expenditures under Public Law 314, 78th Cong.

⁶ Expenditures for "Retired Reserve Officers" were included under "Regular Establishment, living veterans" prior to fiscal year 1943.

⁷ Readjustment benefits are shown under "readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "compensation and pension appropriation."

⁸ Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "compensation and pension appropriation."

⁹ Beginning with fiscal year 1948, counseling fees were paid from "salaries and expenses appropriation."

¹⁰ Includes \$262,832,930.04 in dividends.

¹¹ 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 1948 U. S. Government Life Insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376.00 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ Includes dividend credits withdrawn during fiscal year 1952, \$194,851.32.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Includes "funds due incompetent beneficiaries" which was shown under a separate column prior to fiscal year 1951.

¹⁶ Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

¹⁷ Includes working funds; emergency relief (transfers from WPA); replacement of personal property sold; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; pre-paid hazard insurance; private laws for relief; and miscellaneous items.

*Credit.

TABLE 79.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1952

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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952					
		Total living and deceased veterans					
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$5, 019, 512, 956	3, 124, 828	\$2, 105, 973, 073	2, 417, 998	\$1, 568, 145, 691	706, 830	\$537, 827, 382
Foreign countries.....	93, 901, 036	43, 382	54, 909, 983	16, 896	13, 346, 396	31, 486	41, 563, 587
United States Territories and possessions.....	40, 239, 029	17, 462	13, 222, 016	13, 033	9, 776, 088	4, 429	3, 445, 928
Total, United States.....	4, 885, 372, 891	3, 058, 984	2, 037, 841, 074	2, 388, 069	1, 545, 023, 207	670, 915	492, 817, 867
Alabama.....	122, 805, 104	63, 883	45, 204, 215	49, 274	33, 890, 639	14, 609	11, 313, 576
Arizona.....	30, 691, 400	13, 124	14, 494, 156	14, 791	11, 890, 802	3, 333	2, 603, 354
Arkansas.....	84, 714, 701	42, 201	30, 691, 202	32, 738	23, 369, 551	9, 463	7, 321, 651
California.....	363, 070, 976	233, 823	162, 690, 312	181, 642	124, 593, 041	52, 181	38, 097, 271
Colorado.....	58, 587, 294	29, 575	21, 778, 866	23, 320	17, 006, 422	6, 246	4, 772, 444
Connecticut.....	47, 352, 483	41, 591	25, 207, 526	34, 195	19, 894, 199	7, 396	5, 313, 327
Delaware.....	8, 251, 451	5, 666	3, 660, 950	4, 670	2, 947, 810	996	713, 140
District of Columbia.....	116, 337, 270	26, 950	17, 572, 356	21, 778	13, 724, 756	5, 172	3, 847, 600
Florida.....	115, 792, 003	69, 227	50, 479, 646	54, 158	39, 686, 289	15, 069	10, 793, 357
Georgia.....	127, 756, 911	63, 174	43, 885, 143	47, 141	31, 630, 594	16, 033	12, 254, 549
Idaho.....	20, 985, 248	11, 388	7, 644, 872	9, 231	6, 030, 967	2, 157	1, 613, 905
Illinois.....	235, 065, 368	145, 404	93, 578, 088	109, 971	68, 261, 872	35, 433	25, 316, 216
Indiana.....	99, 679, 415	67, 815	45, 749, 346	51, 184	33, 693, 127	16, 631	12, 056, 219
Iowa.....	75, 641, 192	43, 605	29, 689, 068	32, 929	21, 966, 513	10, 676	7, 722, 555
Kansas.....	55, 062, 672	35, 459	24, 461, 031	26, 638	17, 914, 157	8, 821	6, 546, 874
Kentucky.....	102, 493, 933	69, 746	49, 262, 027	53, 372	36, 838, 742	16, 374	12, 423, 285
Louisiana.....	118, 973, 188	51, 135	34, 856, 477	38, 123	25, 126, 199	13, 012	9, 730, 278
Maine.....	24, 879, 073	18, 727	12, 871, 227	14, 143	9, 494, 317	4, 584	3, 376, 910
Maryland.....	58, 896, 410	40, 426	27, 425, 774	30, 185	19, 977, 224	10, 241	7, 448, 550
Massachusetts.....	168, 987, 906	133, 013	84, 857, 303	109, 781	66, 745, 135	25, 232	18, 112, 168
Michigan.....	147, 581, 146	116, 443	75, 104, 773	94, 910	59, 683, 421	21, 533	15, 421, 352
Minnesota.....	100, 793, 837	60, 555	43, 287, 793	54, 043	34, 176, 934	12, 512	9, 110, 859
Mississippi.....	95, 823, 074	41, 905	29, 147, 593	32, 363	21, 736, 053	9, 542	7, 411, 540
Missouri.....	135, 964, 870	79, 598	53, 958, 586	60, 053	39, 788, 781	19, 545	14, 169, 805
Montana.....	20, 943, 701	12, 532	8, 348, 135	10, 181	6, 688, 387	2, 351	1, 659, 748
Nebraska.....	42, 789, 490	21, 974	14, 624, 831	16, 940	10, 938, 156	5, 034	3, 686, 675
Nevada.....	4, 784, 909	3, 145	2, 073, 451	2, 662	1, 726, 698	483	346, 753

New Hampshire.....	14, 489, 202	10, 915	7, 297, 800	8, 309	5, 362, 086	2, 606	1, 935, 714
New Jersey.....	117, 277, 779	101, 827	59, 638, 378	82, 269	46, 005, 170	19, 558	13, 633, 208
New Mexico.....	28, 360, 012	15, 112	11, 124, 820	11, 728	8, 387, 240	3, 384	2, 737, 680
New York.....	435, 390, 337	310, 934	189, 970, 119	249, 250	146, 053, 319	61, 684	43, 916, 800
North Carolina.....	125, 189, 473	62, 362	43, 794, 688	45, 636	30, 890, 327	16, 726	12, 904, 561
North Dakota.....	23, 051, 682	10, 025	6, 510, 533	8, 139	5, 089, 242	1, 886	1, 421, 291
Ohio.....	212, 777, 698	171, 660	111, 504, 381	139, 580	88, 429, 618	32, 080	23, 074, 763
Oklahoma.....	81, 795, 087	50, 356	34, 956, 093	38, 831	26, 083, 981	11, 525	8, 872, 112
Oregon.....	46, 046, 520	30, 304	21, 035, 083	23, 586	16, 333, 024	6, 718	4, 702, 059
Pennsylvania.....	321, 421, 543	215, 781	140, 301, 430	167, 871	105, 826, 816	47, 910	34, 474, 614
Rhode Island.....	24, 932, 972	19, 897	12, 134, 898	16, 132	9, 457, 616	3, 765	2, 677, 282
South Carolina.....	66, 373, 261	32, 424	22, 389, 177	22, 211	14, 675, 836	10, 213	7, 713, 341
South Dakota.....	24, 760, 109	10, 384	7, 165, 375	7, 864	5, 301, 696	2, 520	1, 863, 679
Tennessee.....	132, 228, 778	64, 639	46, 500, 546	47, 523	33, 501, 838	17, 116	12, 998, 708
Texas.....	293, 992, 360	172, 635	119, 664, 518	137, 137	82, 272, 292	35, 498	27, 392, 226
Utah.....	22, 755, 480	12, 632	8, 266, 026	10, 165	6, 354, 679	2, 467	1, 911, 547
Vermont.....	11, 633, 910	7, 235	5, 240, 604	5, 432	3, 885, 500	1, 803	1, 355, 104
Virginia.....	86, 715, 826	54, 782	37, 209, 554	39, 600	25, 812, 634	15, 182	11, 396, 520
Washington.....	75, 196, 204	46, 539	31, 835, 868	36, 653	24, 796, 339	9, 886	7, 039, 529
West Virginia.....	55, 853, 931	38, 798	26, 701, 221	29, 186	19, 210, 507	9, 612	7, 490, 714
Wisconsin.....	87, 399, 195	59, 190	38, 547, 368	46, 093	29, 130, 234	13, 097	9, 597, 134
Wyoming.....	12, 276, 607	5, 469	3, 447, 847	4, 449	2, 722, 427	1, 020	725, 420

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—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.....	1,669,069	\$959,725,254	1,632,963	\$932,879,976	36,101	\$26,842,530	5	\$2,748
Foreign countries.....	10,092	7,211,788	10,024	7,166,807	68	44,981	.....	.....
United States Territories and possessions.....	6,983	4,933,709	6,652	4,691,817	331	241,892	.....	.....
Total, United States.....	1,651,994	947,579,757	1,616,287	921,021,352	35,702	26,555,657	5	2,748
Alabama.....	31,673	20,191,529	30,915	19,627,652	758	563,877	.....	.....
Arizona.....	8,828	6,201,621	8,558	6,006,191	270	195,430	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18,865	12,119,781	18,254	11,676,044	611	443,737	.....	.....
California.....	114,969	66,702,633	111,904	64,413,755	3,064	2,288,438	1	440
Colorado.....	15,271	9,464,855	15,031	9,279,150	240	185,705	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	25,683	12,965,851	25,243	12,649,620	440	316,231	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3,605	2,072,970	3,493	1,995,734	112	77,236	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	14,671	7,649,728	14,319	7,404,409	352	245,319	.....	.....
Florida.....	32,142	20,439,235	31,192	19,748,688	949	690,151	1	396
Georgia.....	31,559	19,067,816	30,877	18,559,864	682	507,952	.....	.....
Idaho.....	6,257	3,599,960	6,139	3,510,044	118	89,916	.....	.....
Illinois.....	76,494	42,238,922	74,358	40,647,070	2,136	1,591,852	.....	.....
Indiana.....	32,809	19,051,707	32,138	18,543,617	671	508,090	.....	.....
Iowa.....	21,394	12,711,496	21,014	12,419,629	380	291,867	.....	.....
Kansas.....	17,051	10,026,680	16,629	9,704,256	422	322,424	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	34,227	21,742,826	33,590	21,260,169	637	482,657	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	25,301	15,119,189	24,528	14,539,807	773	579,382	.....	.....
Maine.....	9,622	5,729,563	9,375	5,551,714	247	177,854	.....	.....
Maryland.....	20,709	12,011,033	20,219	11,653,033	489	357,445	1	555
Massachusetts.....	82,009	43,985,767	80,879	43,130,050	1,130	855,717	.....	.....
Michigan.....	72,047	42,084,294	70,776	41,151,406	1,271	932,888	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	36,467	19,259,256	35,885	18,818,769	582	440,487	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	18,996	11,448,021	18,514	11,106,861	482	341,160	.....	.....
Missouri.....	37,460	21,720,435	36,613	21,066,838	847	653,597	.....	.....
Montana.....	6,463	3,610,957	6,311	3,495,129	152	115,828	.....	.....

Nebraska	11,218	6,305,633	10,970	6,124,306	248	181,327		
Nevada	1,662	893,901	1,634	870,657	28	23,244		
New Hampshire	5,570	3,030,184	5,444	2,639,999	126	90,185		
New Jersey	65,339	32,610,399	64,463	31,652,116	876	658,283		
New Mexico	8,043	5,207,998	7,903	5,103,199	140	104,799		
New York	196,224	103,885,718	192,134	100,875,294	4,090	3,010,424		
North Carolina	31,169	19,199,435	30,360	18,600,393	809	599,042		
North Dakota	3,887	3,291,942	5,800	3,220,558	87	71,384		
Ohio	99,852	56,402,558	98,242	55,187,922	1,610	1,214,636		
Oklahoma	23,719	14,328,066	23,200	13,625,116	519	402,950		
Oregon	14,376	8,552,196	14,035	8,299,177	341	253,019		
Pennsylvania	122,054	69,273,075	119,510	67,418,027	2,544	1,855,048		
Rhode Island	12,390	6,475,635	12,142	6,287,086	248	188,549		
South Carolina	13,918	8,296,102	13,536	8,012,355	382	283,747		
South Dakota	4,695	2,791,503	4,595	2,717,432	100	74,071		
Tennessee	30,444	19,721,741	29,654	19,130,373	790	591,368		
Texas	97,462	60,514,153	95,302	58,898,525	2,158	1,614,271	2	1,357
Utah	7,647	4,309,397	7,545	4,225,033	102	84,864		
Vermont	3,364	2,080,305	3,272	2,012,145	92	68,160		
Virginia	27,132	15,981,360	26,473	15,502,819	659	478,541		
Washington	23,525	13,755,177	22,930	13,306,728	595	448,449		
West Virginia	19,747	11,951,322	19,194	11,547,756	553	403,566		
Wisconsin	29,008	15,977,918	28,263	15,414,460	745	563,458		
Wyoming	2,977	1,527,409	2,932	1,490,377	45	37,032		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—Continued					
	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	276,571	\$268,840,173	259,831	\$259,746,054	16,740	\$9,094,119
Foreign countries.....	23,483	36,173,487	23,413	36,134,847	70	38,640
United States Territories and possessions.....	1,261	1,197,688	1,145	1,133,738	116	63,950
Total, United States.....	251,827	231,468,998	235,273	222,477,469	16,554	8,991,529
Alabama.....	6,482	6,037,648	5,955	5,745,791	527	291,857
Arizona.....	1,463	1,330,646	1,367	1,281,025	96	49,621
Arkansas.....	4,052	3,806,242	3,845	3,693,174	207	113,068
California.....	17,631	16,220,288	16,412	15,616,635	1,219	603,653
Colorado.....	2,427	2,246,290	2,254	2,155,376	173	90,914
Connecticut.....	2,699	2,428,134	2,570	2,353,738	129	74,396
Delaware.....	367	326,484	339	311,942	28	14,542
District of Columbia.....	1,319	1,326,141	1,213	1,274,872	106	51,269
Florida.....	5,242	4,758,336	4,771	4,520,865	471	237,471
Georgia.....	6,554	6,112,628	6,013	5,821,795	541	290,833
Idaho.....	980	873,129	909	837,290	71	35,839
Illinois.....	12,046	11,099,497	11,396	10,742,621	650	356,876
Indiana.....	5,836	5,404,529	5,470	5,202,421	366	202,108
Iowa.....	4,207	3,768,460	3,969	3,634,629	238	133,831
Kansas.....	3,409	3,109,072	3,204	3,008,201	205	100,871
Kentucky.....	6,886	6,337,633	6,407	6,064,272	479	273,361
Louisiana.....	4,978	4,649,844	4,604	4,448,096	374	201,748
Maine.....	1,702	1,569,330	1,603	1,514,068	99	55,262
Maryland.....	3,313	3,166,336	3,066	3,033,136	247	133,200
Massachusetts.....	8,246	7,605,321	7,805	7,357,868	441	247,453
Michigan.....	7,948	7,190,405	7,430	6,916,876	518	273,529
Minnesota.....	4,760	4,231,767	4,472	4,068,041	288	163,726
Mississippi.....	4,176	3,861,857	3,865	3,685,599	311	176,258
Missouri.....	7,034	6,442,740	6,624	6,220,474	410	222,266
Montana.....	899	779,160	837	746,728	62	32,432
Nebraska.....	1,997	1,782,781	1,877	1,718,870	120	63,911

Nevada.....	186	168,127	168	159,665	18	8,462
New Hampshire.....	915	867,236	865	839,969	50	27,267
New Jersey.....	6,376	5,773,071	6,010	5,581,254	356	191,817
New Mexico.....	1,784	1,661,875	1,663	1,594,576	121	67,299
New York.....	21,426	19,725,100	20,220	19,032,137	1,296	692,963
North Carolina.....	7,216	6,800,677	6,704	6,494,104	512	306,573
North Dakota.....	880	769,430	820	737,217	60	32,213
Ohio.....	11,269	10,356,370	10,369	9,876,746	900	479,524
Oklahoma.....	5,127	4,733,845	4,819	4,570,905	308	162,940
Oregon.....	2,219	1,944,165	2,046	1,859,279	173	84,886
Pennsylvania.....	17,786	16,182,391	16,826	15,648,104	960	534,287
Rhode Island.....	1,300	1,199,629	1,238	1,168,639	62	30,990
South Carolina.....	3,841	3,645,363	3,568	3,484,072	273	161,291
South Dakota.....	934	846,898	890	822,387	44	24,511
Tennessee.....	7,121	6,618,903	6,627	6,343,623	494	275,280
Texas.....	16,345	15,184,388	15,116	14,543,319	1,229	641,069
Utah.....	1,131	1,082,735	1,026	975,921	105	56,814
Vermont.....	662	620,396	632	603,517	30	16,879
Virginia.....	5,813	5,390,207	5,359	5,134,788	454	255,419
Washington.....	3,410	2,987,754	3,150	2,857,182	260	130,572
West Virginia.....	4,500	4,112,810	4,177	3,917,354	323	195,456
Wisconsin.....	4,562	4,054,084	4,368	3,948,525	194	105,559
Wyoming.....	371	328,846	335	309,783	36	19,063

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—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.....	593, 765	\$468, 237, 979	270, 963	\$222, 246, 189	321, 097	\$242, 600, 955	1, 705	\$3, 390, 835
Foreign countries.....	3, 956	3, 088, 812	1, 568	1, 411, 193	2, 335	1, 671, 183	3	6, 436
United States Territories and possessions.....	5, 109	3, 997, 982	432	453, 043	4, 674	3, 539, 819	3	5, 120
Total, United States.....	584, 700	461, 151, 185	268, 963	220, 381, 953	314, 038	237, 389, 953	1, 699	3, 379, 279
Alabama.....	15, 456	11, 948, 644	5, 167	4, 260, 444	10, 254	7, 623, 572	35	64, 628
Arizona.....	4, 739	4, 499, 095	2, 448	2, 753, 969	2, 230	1, 715, 294	11	29, 832
Arkansas.....	11, 927	9, 462, 349	4, 796	4, 006, 401	7, 107	5, 409, 853	24	46, 095
California.....	47, 690	39, 667, 275	24, 825	21, 701, 805	22, 617	17, 477, 410	248	488, 060
Colorado.....	6, 076	5, 654, 019	3, 725	3, 766, 748	2, 322	1, 821, 761	29	65, 510
Connecticut.....	6, 628	5, 436, 576	3, 949	3, 311, 236	2, 655	2, 079, 066	24	46, 274
Delaware.....	745	595, 217	247	214, 082	497	377, 131	1	4, 004
District of Columbia.....	4, 817	3, 913, 673	2, 563	2, 094, 786	2, 206	1, 711, 125	48	107, 762
Florida.....	16, 388	13, 602, 957	5, 975	5, 721, 262	10, 339	7, 737, 430	74	144, 265
Georgia.....	13, 007	10, 408, 551	5, 759	4, 897, 122	7, 193	5, 401, 954	55	109, 475
Idaho.....	2, 368	1, 882, 830	948	782, 764	1, 416	1, 091, 890	4	8, 176
Illinois.....	27, 025	20, 126, 293	12, 190	8, 739, 577	14, 745	11, 216, 907	90	169, 809
Indiana.....	14, 153	10, 614, 933	7, 369	5, 375, 658	6, 760	5, 191, 746	24	47, 529
Iowa.....	9, 608	7, 466, 274	3, 978	3, 236, 124	5, 621	4, 211, 929	9	18, 221
Kansas.....	7, 665	5, 985, 350	3, 037	2, 355, 750	4, 607	3, 586, 853	21	42, 738
Kentucky.....	15, 565	11, 822, 761	7, 838	5, 990, 635	7, 698	5, 775, 373	29	56, 753
Louisiana.....	11, 027	8, 543, 269	3, 653	3, 122, 026	7, 360	5, 390, 775	14	30, 468
Maine.....	3, 528	2, 862, 479	1, 457	1, 266, 189	2, 058	1, 572, 024	13	24, 266
Maryland.....	7, 258	6, 059, 943	3, 472	3, 148, 639	3, 752	2, 844, 729	34	66, 575
Massachusetts.....	22, 426	18, 242, 210	12, 305	10, 451, 313	10, 041	7, 627, 658	80	163, 239
Michigan.....	17, 718	13, 251, 105	8, 435	6, 226, 267	9, 245	6, 948, 380	38	76, 458
Minnesota.....	15, 121	12, 786, 487	8, 247	7, 551, 052	6, 841	5, 173, 043	33	62, 392
Mississippi.....	12, 040	9, 174, 824	6, 272	4, 911, 728	5, 756	4, 239, 014	12	24, 082
Missouri.....	18, 481	14, 208, 407	8, 743	6, 702, 798	9, 688	7, 413, 357	50	92, 252
Montana.....	3, 069	2, 488, 307	1, 610	1, 367, 384	1, 455	1, 112, 150	4	8, 773
Nebraska.....	4, 578	3, 553, 117	1, 950	1, 507, 107	2, 621	2, 033, 049	7	12, 961
Nevada.....	750	594, 414	347	279, 615	490	309, 367	3	5, 432

New Hampshire.....	2,126	1,752,558	990	850,982	1,130	888,012	6	13,564
New Jersey.....	12,444	9,590,356	5,874	4,545,418	6,520	4,945,117	50	99,821
New Mexico.....	3,058	2,631,151	1,608	1,544,227	1,445	1,076,879	5	10,045
New York.....	41,183	31,932,982	19,511	15,241,490	21,539	16,420,759	133	270,733
North Carolina.....	11,846	9,477,956	4,355	3,880,695	7,452	5,522,103	39	75,158
North Dakota.....	1,947	1,543,239	1,062	864,457	885	678,782		
Ohio.....	31,232	24,216,999	15,473	11,927,684	15,696	12,158,073	63	131,242
Oklahoma.....	12,897	9,836,164	4,937	3,951,219	7,944	5,853,395	16	31,550
Oregon.....	7,002	5,646,991	3,250	2,744,522	3,729	2,855,565	23	46,904
Pennsylvania.....	36,310	28,142,777	16,456	13,068,630	19,753	14,881,349	101	192,798
Rhode Island.....	2,964	2,310,055	1,386	1,094,116	1,572	1,204,400	6	11,539
South Carolina.....	6,984	5,276,942	3,045	2,251,301	3,914	2,976,032	25	49,609
South Dakota.....	2,658	2,038,833	1,281	980,024	1,375	1,054,013	2	4,796
Tennessee.....	13,937	10,858,020	5,994	5,105,351	7,915	5,698,146	28	54,523
Texas.....	32,416	25,619,080	12,463	10,820,340	19,877	14,656,036	76	142,704
Utah.....	1,956	1,592,600	1,104	933,379	852	659,221		
Vermont.....	1,690	1,437,200	804	755,471	882	671,461	4	10,268
Virginia.....	9,575	7,329,506	3,973	3,066,639	5,566	4,192,851	36	70,016
Washington.....	9,435	7,600,347	4,058	3,452,356	5,354	4,103,167	23	44,824
West Virginia.....	7,681	5,800,717	2,811	2,194,403	4,852	3,570,737	18	35,577
Wisconsin.....	14,380	10,781,812	6,652	4,922,771	7,698	5,794,089	30	64,952
Wyoming.....	1,126	883,541	571	443,988	554	436,926	1	2,627

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—Continued					
	World War I—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	306, 164	\$182, 971, 949	61, 416	\$52, 784, 785	244, 748	\$130, 187, 164
Foreign countries.....	4, 419	2, 917, 635	1, 727	1, 452, 140	2, 692	1, 465, 495
United States Territories and possessions.....	2, 138	1, 313, 041	311	297, 831	1, 827	1, 015, 210
Total, United States.....	299, 607	178, 741, 273	59, 378	51, 034, 814	240, 229	127, 706, 459
Alabama.....	6, 187	3, 740, 823	1, 355	1, 161, 846	4, 832	2, 578, 977
Arizona.....	1, 134	733, 030	386	348, 610	748	385, 320
Arkansas.....	3, 892	2, 427, 468	985	847, 031	2, 907	1, 580, 437
California.....	20, 562	12, 359, 606	4, 913	4, 296, 735	15, 679	8, 062, 871
Colorado.....	2, 574	1, 652, 330	848	739, 704	1, 726	912, 626
Connecticut.....	3, 459	2, 067, 061	724	612, 775	2, 735	1, 454, 286
Delaware.....	398	232, 525	69	60, 277	329	172, 248
District of Columbia.....	2, 075	1, 288, 741	585	527, 062	1, 490	761, 679
Florida.....	6, 458	3, 682, 826	1, 254	1, 062, 414	5, 204	2, 620, 412
Georgia.....	6, 990	4, 216, 596	1, 521	1, 308, 827	5, 469	2, 907, 769
Idaho.....	786	475, 735	180	149, 606	606	326, 129
Illinois.....	17, 882	10, 547, 655	3, 027	2, 570, 069	14, 855	7, 977, 586
Indiana.....	7, 176	4, 307, 351	1, 517	1, 300, 550	5, 659	3, 006, 801
Iowa.....	4, 807	2, 837, 602	946	782, 293	3, 861	2, 055, 309
Kansas.....	3, 401	2, 050, 882	782	657, 689	2, 619	1, 393, 193
Kentucky.....	6, 486	4, 011, 941	1, 478	1, 302, 910	5, 008	2, 709, 031
Louisiana.....	6, 369	3, 817, 222	1, 349	1, 160, 983	5, 020	2, 656, 239
Maine.....	2, 003	1, 214, 726	418	363, 075	1, 585	851, 651
Maryland.....	4, 877	2, 847, 872	817	709, 471	4, 060	2, 138, 401
Massachusetts.....	12, 857	7, 708, 955	2, 339	2, 056, 562	10, 518	5, 652, 393
Michigan.....	10, 043	5, 838, 974	1, 613	1, 369, 926	8, 430	4, 469, 048
Minnesota.....	6, 033	3, 686, 321	1, 371	1, 181, 159	4, 662	2, 505, 162
Mississippi.....	4, 201	2, 670, 291	1, 130	1, 031, 325	3, 071	1, 638, 966
Missouri.....	8, 828	5, 261, 942	1, 879	1, 585, 725	6, 949	3, 676, 217
Montana.....	1, 007	592, 348	192	165, 902	815	426, 446
Nebraska.....	2, 076	1, 243, 525	448	375, 279	1, 628	868, 246

Nevada.....	179	100,498	35	28,542	144	71,956
New Hampshire.....	1,163	693,775	239	198,905	924	494,870
New Jersey.....	9,651	5,533,165	1,435	1,219,240	8,216	4,313,925
New Mexico.....	1,117	708,837	298	264,641	819	444,196
New York.....	30,790	17,915,832	4,781	4,107,669	26,009	13,808,163
North Carolina.....	7,273	4,428,815	1,296	1,124,733	5,977	3,304,082
North Dakota.....	790	493,727	170	148,866	620	344,861
Ohio.....	14,481	8,576,980	2,698	2,312,966	11,783	6,264,014
Oklahoma.....	4,499	2,706,480	1,021	852,015	3,478	1,854,465
Oregon.....	2,896	1,714,027	642	547,691	2,254	1,166,336
Pennsylvania.....	22,612	13,256,095	3,734	3,211,509	18,878	10,044,586
Rhode Island.....	1,788	1,031,753	258	222,327	1,530	809,426
South Carolina.....	4,954	3,002,805	943	821,166	4,011	2,181,639
South Dakota.....	1,191	739,176	262	221,881	929	517,295
Tennessee.....	7,005	4,278,606	1,733	1,491,195	5,272	2,787,411
Texas.....	13,764	8,148,526	2,969	2,533,591	10,795	5,614,935
Utah.....	939	577,426	205	181,094	734	396,332
Vermont.....	797	502,669	226	186,600	571	316,069
Virginia.....	6,386	3,826,876	1,221	1,037,007	5,165	2,789,869
Washington.....	3,965	2,307,890	847	705,022	3,118	1,602,868
West Virginia.....	3,693	2,350,979	735	628,285	2,958	1,722,694
Wisconsin.....	6,664	4,083,608	1,426	1,197,801	5,238	2,885,807
Wyoming.....	419	247,480	78	64,263	341	183,217

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—Continued											
	Service on or after June 27, 1950 (Public Law 28, 82d Cong.)											
	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.....	15, 427	\$7, 534, 334	15, 263	\$7, 467, 915	164	\$66, 419	13, 301	\$13, 303, 078	13, 297	\$13, 301, 566	4	\$1, 512
Foreign countries.....	19	14, 109	19	14, 109			87	89, 182	87	89, 182		
United States Territories and possessions.....	142	87, 255	142	87, 255			359	420, 243	359	420, 243		
Total, United States.....	15, 266	7, 432, 970	15, 102	7, 366, 551	164	66, 419	12, 855	12, 793, 653	12, 851	12, 792, 141	4	1, 512
Alabama.....	314	170, 973	312	169, 821	2	1, 152	497	500, 356	497	500, 356		
Arizona.....	98	56, 274	98	56, 274			108	106, 878	108	106, 878		
Arkansas.....	190	103, 389	189	103, 005	1	384	274	258, 897	274	258, 897		
California.....	1, 297	742, 054	1, 285	737, 063	12	4, 991	1, 046	1, 146, 862	1, 046	1, 146, 862		
Colorado.....	171	84, 621	171	84, 621			120	123, 929	120	123, 929		
Connecticut.....	205	67, 646	203	66, 878	2	768	80	76, 085	80	76, 085		
Delaware.....	47	19, 074	46	18, 690	1	384	21	20, 831	21	20, 831		
District of Columbia.....	119	48, 947	114	46, 643	5	2, 304	76	90, 722	76	90, 722		
Florida.....	245	133, 455	242	131, 536	3	1, 919	333	339, 430	333	339, 430		
Georgia.....	186	99, 655	184	98, 887	2	768	482	500, 572	482	500, 572		
Idaho.....	48	22, 293	47	21, 909	1	384	30	28, 532	30	28, 532		
Illinois.....	715	334, 492	707	331, 421	8	3, 071	479	471, 104	478	470, 715	1	389
Indiana.....	286	134, 259	282	132, 340	4	1, 919	272	250, 281	272	250, 281		
Iowa.....	230	111, 066	229	110, 682	1	384	156	158, 524	156	158, 524		
Kansas.....	148	85, 414	147	85, 030	1	384	179	187, 918	179	187, 918		
Kentucky.....	281	170, 351	279	169, 583	2	768	464	422, 290	464	422, 290		
Louisiana.....	244	123, 387	241	121, 851	3	1, 536	361	342, 974	361	342, 974		
Maine.....	106	60, 769	105	60, 385	1	384	75	69, 235	75	69, 235		
Maryland.....	216	93, 429	216	93, 429			173	193, 249	173	193, 249		
Massachusetts.....	702	290, 332	692	286, 493	10	3, 839	264	278, 565	264	278, 565		
Michigan.....	650	305, 430	647	304, 278	3	1, 152	318	309, 164	318	309, 164		
Minnesota.....	355	157, 481	350	155, 562	5	1, 919	249	238, 390	249	238, 390		
Mississippi.....	197	104, 638	197	104, 638			263	248, 740	263	248, 740		
Missouri.....	376	171, 320	373	170, 168	3	1, 152	348	333, 582	348	333, 582		

Montana.....	52	21,950	52	21,950	-----	-----	28	26,722	28	26,722	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	120	54,776	120	54,776	-----	-----	95	102,645	95	102,645	-----	-----
Nevada.....	10	4,515	9	4,131	1	384	7	7,949	7	7,949	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	40	21,962	38	21,194	2	768	50	52,508	50	52,508	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	596	243,587	586	239,748	10	3,839	197	207,251	197	207,251	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	83	39,775	83	39,775	-----	-----	91	91,282	91	91,282	-----	-----
New York.....	1,374	593,454	1,361	588,463	13	4,991	609	593,804	608	593,502	1	302
North Carolina.....	298	154,301	294	152,765	4	1,536	428	425,360	428	425,360	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	56	22,531	55	22,147	1	384	44	40,994	44	40,994	-----	-----
Ohio.....	786	407,478	782	405,942	4	1,536	471	447,364	471	447,364	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	283	137,171	281	136,403	2	768	350	352,129	350	352,129	-----	-----
Oregon.....	112	52,023	111	51,639	1	384	83	91,024	83	91,024	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	1,181	508,694	1,159	500,248	22	8,446	679	635,853	679	635,853	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	87	26,113	83	24,577	4	1,536	42	41,295	42	41,295	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	158	77,753	157	76,985	1	768	281	278,758	281	278,758	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	70	32,363	70	32,363	-----	-----	46	46,228	46	46,228	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	272	166,730	270	165,962	2	768	470	441,020	470	441,020	-----	-----
Texas.....	1,011	540,985	1,003	537,914	8	3,071	901	914,742	900	914,310	1	432
Utah.....	66	34,783	65	34,399	1	384	51	55,890	51	55,890	-----	-----
Vermont.....	39	17,451	39	17,451	-----	-----	23	25,839	23	25,839	-----	-----
Virginia.....	261	142,452	259	141,634	2	768	470	457,435	470	457,435	-----	-----
Washington.....	265	129,697	261	128,161	4	1,536	215	251,121	215	251,121	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	272	141,575	267	139,656	5	1,919	333	297,986	332	297,597	1	389
Wisconsin.....	300	153,869	293	150,798	7	3,071	209	197,094	209	197,094	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	48	16,233	48	16,233	-----	-----	14	14,250	14	14,250	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—Continued											
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War				Civil War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount
GRAND TOTAL.....	60,308	\$37,727,129	18,888	\$16,920,208	79,110	\$94,518,871	81,436	\$49,769,824	3	\$5,736	8,898	\$5,127,298
Foreign countries.....	909	741,844	1,059	361,722	1,916	2,285,163	2,376	1,484,634	-----	-----	48	29,107
United States territories and possessions.....	466	358,947	271	273,882	333	398,195	393	236,991	-----	-----	3	1,680
Total, United States.....	58,933	36,626,338	17,558	15,784,604	76,861	91,835,513	78,667	48,048,199	3	5,736	8,847	5,096,511
Alabama.....	1,162	773,635	467	439,172	667	803,445	913	558,746	-----	-----	59	34,193
Arizona.....	561	458,766	144	144,879	552	657,892	394	235,484	-----	-----	25	15,291
Arkansas.....	851	575,765	293	252,725	905	1,108,267	768	472,985	-----	-----	171	96,594
California.....	6,852	4,569,829	2,094	1,867,772	10,786	12,851,025	9,824	5,921,948	-----	-----	760	446,971
Colorado.....	1,004	837,308	221	201,093	799	955,875	758	463,501	-----	-----	125	72,957
Connecticut.....	832	430,203	160	138,230	845	991,656	896	544,231	-----	-----	90	52,324
Delaware.....	117	76,295	21	21,082	156	184,254	169	101,882	-----	-----	18	9,471
District of Columbia.....	1,056	787,905	355	297,066	1,100	1,305,064	1,257	790,319	-----	-----	57	35,791
Florida.....	1,701	1,157,460	573	524,391	3,676	4,344,060	2,283	1,387,540	-----	-----	155	88,027
Georgia.....	1,432	905,325	569	543,832	955	1,146,615	1,384	851,559	-----	-----	43	23,468
Idaho.....	236	145,593	58	50,278	319	376,185	254	156,665	1	1,912	38	22,046
Illinois.....	2,097	1,177,837	561	488,559	3,627	4,367,223	3,873	2,362,900	-----	-----	531	313,157
Indiana.....	1,389	813,265	359	309,031	2,539	3,070,889	2,401	1,462,492	-----	-----	547	300,315
Iowa.....	614	390,554	166	153,227	1,070	1,270,840	1,063	640,348	-----	-----	255	152,038
Kansas.....	579	387,559	238	233,991	1,185	1,415,705	1,179	722,628	-----	-----	365	213,087
Kentucky.....	1,457	876,255	478	397,191	1,836	2,217,737	1,686	1,036,538	-----	-----	351	204,887
Louisiana.....	892	542,553	321	323,121	658	795,900	928	565,159	-----	-----	49	28,816
Maine.....	363	204,209	139	122,481	522	634,952	523	322,135	-----	-----	140	77,850
Maryland.....	977	587,052	352	305,724	1,021	1,220,532	1,396	860,183	-----	-----	98	56,721
Massachusetts.....	2,138	1,209,200	622	528,594	2,500	3,012,044	2,935	1,811,495	-----	-----	272	157,042
Michigan.....	1,974	1,034,440	370	347,217	2,514	2,998,627	2,473	1,509,691	-----	-----	335	199,464
Minnesota.....	883	521,530	188	169,819	1,207	1,436,630	1,108	685,230	1	1,912	132	76,457
Mississippi.....	681	455,106	276	247,966	449	553,464	572	353,474	-----	-----	52	28,203
Missouri.....	1,320	825,503	394	359,475	2,409	2,853,396	2,373	1,443,980	-----	-----	528	305,541
Montana.....	220	119,397	47	39,598	367	434,534	321	193,223	-----	-----	21	11,571
Nebraska.....	362	232,192	118	108,593	660	788,038	614	370,760	-----	-----	110	65,102
Nevada.....	81	47,183	10	10,300	159	186,685	97	57,622	-----	-----	3	1,680
New Hampshire.....	208	125,607	76	73,186	364	430,727	342	213,404	-----	-----	53	31,568
New Jersey.....	1,563	794,304	370	313,022	2,322	2,759,297	2,773	1,696,064	-----	-----	153	89,893

New Mexico.....	318	245,394	109	103,902	223	259,412	220	134,224	-----	-----	24	12,958
New York.....	4,533	2,579,764	1,091	931,802	5,918	7,041,982	7,188	4,415,639	1	1,912	503	291,107
North Carolina.....	1,385	910,291	499	451,860	938	1,148,344	1,223	750,487	-----	-----	83	44,999
North Dakota.....	111	70,036	29	32,049	136	159,008	123	74,590	-----	-----	12	6,176
Ohio.....	2,846	1,572,661	565	512,834	4,856	5,817,686	4,554	2,765,180	-----	-----	695	389,923
Oklahoma.....	951	607,318	336	346,706	973	1,165,865	988	602,234	-----	-----	190	111,886
Oregon.....	692	401,243	170	141,175	1,398	1,676,549	1,188	714,708	-----	-----	131	77,792
Pennsylvania.....	3,512	2,155,735	914	787,055	4,794	5,724,195	5,347	3,284,573	-----	-----	509	291,649
Rhode Island.....	314	195,655	102	83,578	377	450,158	487	297,620	-----	-----	42	21,100
South Carolina.....	653	430,392	297	272,791	496	592,965	813	499,392	-----	-----	23	12,130
South Dakota.....	157	91,035	56	55,422	271	330,924	212	129,018	-----	-----	47	28,273
Tennessee.....	1,347	895,899	488	419,720	1,521	1,855,377	1,743	1,077,721	-----	-----	271	152,091
Texas.....	3,674	2,543,923	1,312	1,218,395	2,566	3,043,664	2,904	1,769,104	-----	-----	152	88,785
Utah.....	260	145,076	76	82,780	234	269,946	221	134,417	-----	-----	13	8,270
Vermont.....	125	88,881	39	33,811	214	261,663	223	141,559	-----	-----	58	30,297
Virginia.....	1,340	838,516	619	553,288	1,287	1,518,705	1,791	1,109,067	-----	-----	84	49,577
Washington.....	1,281	755,181	331	313,877	2,137	2,542,659	1,781	1,073,512	-----	-----	136	78,404
West Virginia.....	743	437,670	220	208,247	743	879,223	718	437,492	-----	-----	143	80,317
Wisconsin.....	972	520,218	239	204,228	1,430	1,712,615	1,229	747,759	-----	-----	177	100,496
Wyoming.....	117	79,620	26	19,469	180	214,015	157	97,617	-----	-----	18	9,757

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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, 1952, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1952—Continued						Military and naval insurance (disability and death benefits)	National Service Life Insurance (death benefits)	Servicemen's indemnity
	Indian wars				Mexican War				
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Deceased veterans				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			
GRAND TOTAL.....	316	\$396,388	1,553	\$883,805	19	\$11,047	\$4,487,137	\$427,854,480	\$6,656,568
Foreign countries.....	4	4,680	13	7,220	1	600	35,429	23,033,465	40,327
United States Territories and possessions.....			4	2,403			7,162	1,916,876	71,943
Total, United States.....	312	391,708	1,536	874,182	18	10,447	4,444,546	402,904,139	6,544,298
Alabama.....	2	2,413	3	2,018	1	620	65,727	7,464,728	148,737
Arizona.....	13	17,154	65	36,246			86,208	2,139,568	45,361
Arkansas.....			13	6,740			65,292	4,856,782	89,715
California.....	48	60,225	233	133,204	1	620	424,716	29,971,503	560,814
Colorado.....	8	9,744	21	12,344			138,101	4,108,205	56,890
Connecticut.....	2	2,267	12	7,262			36,056	5,435,183	77,096
Delaware.....			2	865			6,436	711,237	16,379
District of Columbia.....	15	19,439	33	18,820			42,819	1,950,285	45,915
Florida.....	6	9,122	25	12,807			89,683	7,057,109	137,728
Georgia.....	2	2,632	10	5,274	1	620	64,302	8,053,065	150,046
Idaho.....	2	2,194	11	7,521			30,429	1,823,176	26,029
Illinois.....	13	17,105	60	33,195	1	149	239,120	23,800,465	296,367
Indiana.....	8	8,074	40	22,220			109,599	10,049,575	157,296
Iowa.....	13	16,283	22	12,356			62,377	7,464,199	99,667
Kansas.....	10	13,449	50	29,296			49,413	5,612,630	75,971
Kentucky.....	6	8,812	21	11,563	2	1,242	91,803	8,222,338	139,826
Louisiana.....	1	1,901	6	3,142			48,469	5,635,833	135,765
Maine.....	2	2,340	2	1,153			17,472	2,736,330	35,158
Maryland.....	4	5,235	32	18,465			73,692	5,513,897	99,650
Massachusetts.....	6	5,582	36	22,196			165,040	13,939,115	226,017
Michigan.....	7	9,525	46	26,437			102,050	15,514,747	249,042
Minnesota.....	9	13,638	42	22,875			129,176	8,597,528	102,017
Mississippi.....			2	1,009			55,658	4,667,195	61,270
Missouri.....	7	9,720	39	21,925	1	620	155,432	10,222,266	162,851
Montana.....	10	13,242	28	17,126			35,575	1,902,142	18,326
Nebraska.....	2	4,400	24	13,269			38,983	3,750,622	49,221
Nevada.....			1	577			4,287	383,877	6,545

New Hampshire.....	1	1,048	7	4,037	-----	-----	17,899	1,555,778	32,187
New Jersey.....	5	7,227	33	20,742	-----	-----	95,597	13,031,184	172,953
New Mexico.....	3	3,510	39	24,502	-----	-----	48,070	2,515,730	27,019
New York.....	17	17,507	76	42,896	1	620	363,608	38,093,259	475,932
North Carolina.....	-----	-----	4	2,163	-----	-----	80,473	9,352,743	169,228
North Dakota.....	2	2,486	8	4,325	-----	-----	17,226	1,936,019	31,332
Ohio.....	8	12,236	44	25,740	1	372	187,359	20,481,742	314,424
Oklahoma.....	8	9,397	35	18,832	-----	-----	108,724	6,559,245	107,790
Oregon.....	6	4,022	31	19,168	-----	-----	91,014	4,182,511	55,581
Pennsylvania.....	20	22,340	62	36,378	1	620	259,181	30,700,971	503,924
Rhode Island.....	-----	-----	4	2,307	-----	-----	18,990	2,209,517	30,862
South Carolina.....	2	1,682	4	2,102	-----	-----	53,360	4,859,897	102,940
South Dakota.....	13	17,038	34	18,664	-----	-----	17,998	1,883,442	21,430
Tennessee.....	2	3,071	18	9,095	2	1,552	132,329	8,805,945	204,620
Texas.....	8	10,487	115	65,494	5	2,792	194,599	21,253,522	357,922
Utah.....	2	2,377	36	19,829	-----	-----	18,964	2,095,243	33,513
Vermont.....	-----	-----	1	433	-----	-----	16,459	1,098,133	9,196
Virginia.....	5	4,095	19	10,470	-----	-----	88,176	8,204,766	191,531
Washington.....	10	13,278	48	26,971	-----	-----	78,803	6,508,906	155,567
West Virginia.....	-----	-----	5	2,883	-----	-----	43,102	6,128,162	137,980
Wisconsin.....	3	3,802	16	9,245	1	620	72,230	8,956,978	129,086
Wyoming.....	1	1,609	15	8,001	-----	-----	12,470	906,846	9,582

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED EXPENDITURES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY STATE—Continued

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16)				Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346)			
	Number in training ¹	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Number receiving education and training ²	Total	Education and training	
							Subsistence allowance	Tuition
GRAND TOTAL.....	54,253	\$74,282,884	\$21,236,277	\$2,382,903	1,226,862	\$1,403,834,222	\$899,656,958	\$388,618,182
Foreign countries.....	21	35,375	4,422	1,825	9,174	12,635,604	10,289,202	1,607,102
United States Territories and possessions.....	282	426,500	82,796	4,191	11,478	15,034,674	11,264,572	3,318,040
Total, United States.....	53,950	73,821,009	21,149,059	2,376,887	1,206,210	1,376,163,944	878,103,184	383,693,040
Alabama.....	1,865	2,525,437	622,943	55,257	37,016	49,377,064	37,084,520	8,995,589
Arizona.....	299	390,481	126,458	22,294	5,169	5,831,578	3,767,088	1,654,689
Arkansas.....	1,640	2,330,156	521,679	16,309	26,052	31,838,659	23,968,956	7,220,537
California.....	2,949	4,082,498	1,385,414	281,772	78,250	89,003,158	43,390,319	26,442,915
Colorado.....	868	1,215,436	394,403	53,685	13,229	16,901,671	10,966,666	4,736,027
Connecticut.....	431	603,118	162,414	24,903	10,761	8,934,222	4,737,168	2,735,648
Delaware.....	35	44,664	11,383	1,158	1,622	1,348,750	693,210	316,657
District of Columbia ⁴	283	509,428	184,311	31,381	14,104	18,674,553	9,542,819	7,206,826
Florida.....	1,013	1,392,140	471,251	63,627	31,907	40,923,624	27,465,906	10,734,937
Georgia.....	2,155	3,055,006	638,264	51,774	44,916	49,433,505	37,868,701	8,954,650
Idaho.....	513	714,545	177,246	10,823	6,053	4,653,433	2,367,167	2,367,167
Illinois.....	1,236	1,774,091	617,005	87,448	49,562	54,579,637	30,324,632	20,105,021
Indiana.....	1,134	1,432,214	353,937	32,464	26,049	24,887,027	16,340,923	6,655,354
Iowa.....	1,026	1,477,105	340,949	37,945	19,176	23,800,089	16,618,314	6,018,293
Kansas.....	843	571,614	257,301	13,814	12,146	11,225,577	7,910,904	2,681,300
Kentucky.....	1,978	2,745,141	680,364	31,912	19,260	23,691,350	17,394,217	5,599,681
Louisiana.....	1,134	1,597,973	569,853	52,691	41,088	62,955,806	43,737,073	17,006,830
Maine.....	149	176,254	43,600	7,832	3,940	3,580,316	2,005,742	1,000,759
Maryland.....	215	219,118	53,752	9,787	15,887	14,125,529	8,042,651	4,268,516
Massachusetts.....	1,566	1,940,581	743,768	112,238	29,203	27,816,092	13,796,969	10,092,571
Michigan.....	1,731	2,328,035	624,384	87,120	29,305	28,159,858	15,700,770	8,309,354
Minnesota.....	1,655	1,831,656	405,249	39,022	22,896	23,082,414	15,231,690	5,691,300
Mississippi.....	1,723	2,399,588	602,115	23,167	31,987	44,980,729	34,771,928	9,061,884
Missouri.....	2,329	3,372,850	1,016,859	104,550	31,613	44,666,742	29,444,552	12,684,757
Montana.....	299	424,876	103,654	10,914	5,734	6,703,033	4,367,784	2,072,180
Nebraska.....	861	1,176,466	224,377	11,575	12,628	15,113,151	11,618,771	3,153,701
Nevada.....	26	33,865	8,976	1,713	880	817,415	430,416	337,158
New Hampshire.....	156	215,007	56,634	5,098	2,872	2,921,629	1,658,644	773,946
New Jersey.....	779	934,800	200,574	28,907	30,633	27,825,937	12,620,266	9,203,473
New Mexico.....	195	232,709	104,499	12,512	6,141	8,121,234	5,447,641	2,194,890
New York.....	2,980	4,158,231	2,004,789	268,680	118,043	114,375,344	56,120,957	44,699,744
North Carolina.....	827	1,052,708	253,048	33,771	39,365	49,821,396	38,325,254	10,349,085
North Dakota.....	492	1,026,949	235,574	17,021	4,750	9,572,228	7,043,791	2,183,723

Ohio.....	2,564	3,328,231	710,921	99,396	47,934	37,996,674	21,960,216	12,249,222
Oklahoma.....	1,804	2,506,148	633,477	34,886	20,075	25,244,223	16,981,533	6,176,688
Oregon.....	338	469,185	127,959	22,216	10,042	10,172,052	6,700,922	2,740,458
Pennsylvania.....	2,868	3,956,868	1,460,463	111,548	88,332	88,154,762	53,674,132	28,293,009
Rhode Island.....	173	361,244	81,480	8,823	4,594	5,438,537	2,938,001	1,755,895
South Carolina.....	953	1,336,054	227,401	13,267	24,926	30,915,944	23,419,972	6,357,411
South Dakota.....	191	259,499	50,631	4,827	6,789	8,451,901	6,652,713	1,567,670
Tennessee.....	2,012	2,897,453	693,365	50,910	32,272	46,233,227	33,301,023	11,110,045
Texas.....	3,919	5,560,490	1,784,834	209,516	74,652	100,865,786	66,641,685	27,147,305
Utah.....	187	284,316	67,427	17,506	8,026	9,118,259	6,078,897	2,449,834
Vermont.....	138	169,409	43,169	5,557	2,127	2,566,239	1,590,540	646,566
Virginia.....	778	1,029,048	236,767	33,618	18,683	18,994,611	13,341,701	4,400,426
Washington.....	624	852,723	272,753	50,857	14,154	17,208,811	9,174,346	5,400,299
West Virginia.....	730	948,355	187,729	19,206	10,248	9,980,948	7,156,814	2,256,281
Wisconsin.....	1,138	1,553,831	330,421	47,661	18,061	18,930,227	12,923,855	4,724,249
Wyoming.....	148	193,415	43,235	3,929	3,058	3,499,003	2,465,007	908,520

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 79.—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) ^a	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans
	Education and training—Con.	Readjustment allowance		Loan guaranty				
	Supplies and equipment	Unemployment	Self-employment	4 percent gratuity	Other			
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$37, 128, 208	\$64, 271	\$11, 257	\$59, 820, 958	\$18, 534, 388	\$898, 263, 653	\$73, 011, 396	\$1, 530, 363
Foreign countries.....	739, 300	—	—	—	—	3, 003, 112	200, 000	1, 494
United States Territories and possessions.....	273, 098	30, 398	300	148, 266	—	9, 460, 355	10, 916	1, 600
Total, United States.....	33, 115, 810	33, 373	10, 957	59, 672, 692	18, 534, 388	885, 800, 186	72, 800, 480	1, 527, 269
Alabama.....	991, 390	*19, 066	*2, 131	589, 496	1, 737, 265	16, 657, 488	630, 728	52, 780
Arizona.....	241, 072	*4, 665	—	130, 827	42, 567	7, 437, 344	111, 552	6, 400
Arkansas.....	284, 954	*3, 396	*109	157, 168	210, 548	13, 996, 579	295, 528	12, 800
California.....	3, 950, 908	10, 602	1, 474	12, 697, 968	2, 508, 971	71, 909, 525	2, 646, 699	64, 565
Colorado.....	671, 743	*5, 938	*598	484, 284	49, 488	12, 989, 652	945, 585	4, 800
Connecticut.....	320, 859	*7, 643	*5	1, 057, 467	90, 728	6, 187, 600	673, 165	11, 200
Delaware.....	39, 654	*1, 354	—	270, 561	30, 021	2, 401, 442	28, 562	20, 490
District of Columbia ^a	438, 532	*2, 345	—	1, 457, 599	31, 122	73, 361, 153	3, 864, 328	100, 741
Florida.....	919, 451	*12, 278	—	1, 158, 977	656, 631	14, 901, 108	215, 302	60, 785
Georgia.....	909, 223	90, 363	9, 052	964, 363	636, 654	21, 363, 527	1, 027, 082	35, 197
Idaho.....	139, 638	*3, 085	—	120, 426	25, 707	2, 939, 877	305, 218	9, 600
Illinois.....	1, 909, 213	28, 337	29	1, 988, 754	223, 653	46, 909, 762	13, 108, 185	75, 200
Indiana.....	751, 829	*5, 372	*254	904, 726	239, 816	15, 379, 727	1, 488, 630	9, 600
Iowa.....	548, 823	*1, 547	*120	578, 911	37, 415	12, 382, 658	280, 735	6, 400
Kansas.....	212, 545	*2, 928	—	275, 783	147, 973	15, 582, 419	206, 502	6, 400
Kentucky.....	372, 783	*13, 306	—	292, 939	45, 037	14, 855, 985	2, 720, 455	52, 732
Louisiana.....	752, 013	*6, 661	—	727, 634	738, 918	12, 874, 239	230, 082	16, 000
Maine.....	115, 567	*4, 872	—	163, 732	299, 388	5, 144, 785	50, 099	16, 000
Maryland.....	296, 354	44, 674	2, 016	984, 313	487, 006	11, 183, 104	158, 512	33, 595
Massachusetts.....	1, 125, 020	35, 395	770	1, 421, 465	1, 343, 902	30, 951, 041	8, 198, 317	38, 294
Michigan.....	1, 123, 995	*1, 383	340	2, 158, 330	758, 453	22, 236, 915	3, 155, 022	19, 200
Minnesota.....	616, 407	16, 868	2, 379	1, 203, 016	320, 753	20, 498, 052	2, 804, 930	16, 000
Mississippi.....	628, 005	*1, 754	*1, 518	343, 524	178, 660	11, 829, 247	48, 512	8, 000
Missouri.....	1, 311, 897	10, 014	3, 582	1, 055, 094	156, 845	18, 396, 029	3, 878, 405	30, 300
Montana.....	109, 965	*349	*5	137, 201	16, 258	3, 310, 856	82, 990	3, 200
Nebraska.....	148, 040	*445	—	185, 778	7, 305	7, 595, 536	195, 128	9, 600
Nevada.....	19, 064	*220	—	30, 997	—	1, 446, 686	1, 694	6, 400
New Hampshire.....	80, 184	*1, 598	—	168, 715	241, 737	2, 324, 519	38, 651	24, 000
New Jersey.....	509, 706	20, 670	465	4, 250, 867	1, 220, 489	15, 002, 877	239, 245	57, 327
New Mexico.....	192, 834	*979	—	255, 712	31, 136	5, 403, 234	713, 785	6, 400
New York.....	4, 124, 130	*18, 318	520	7, 880, 357	1, 567, 954	80, 739, 279	4, 842, 046	99, 050
North Carolina.....	604, 174	*10, 233	*5, 902	437, 700	121, 309	14, 227, 302	6, 353, 031	51, 095

North Dakota.....	207,495	*428	*50	105,550	32,147	3,618,863	74,738	11,199
Ohio.....	1,369,358	*22,141		2,206,821	233,196	34,977,157	3,126,308	51,105
Oklahoma.....	546,224	*4,114	*662	998,364	546,191	8,066,475	3,539,756	38,270
Oregon.....	370,746	*2,733		296,506	66,153	9,664,561	215,163	11,195
Pennsylvania.....	1,742,994	*42,509		3,610,462	876,674	52,472,310	3,379,551	120,535
Rhode Island.....	149,308	*13,959		438,586	170,705	4,609,702	27,719	11,200
South Carolina.....	445,706	*1,942	*458	353,750	341,505	6,462,421		12,800
South Dakota.....	125,134	—122	*374	102,426	4,454	6,740,953	159,253	4,800
Tennessee.....	839,938	*2,897	*10	806,364	178,764	26,600,977	91,856	17,550
Texas.....	3,166,830	30,234	3,593	3,413,391	462,747	42,756,018	1,178,842	166,313
Utah.....	430,581	*638	*300	147,786	12,099	2,793,036	53,190	8,000
Vermont.....	37,066	*659		82,292	201,435	2,474,120	7,824	3,200
Virginia.....	467,957	*4,516	*275	589,634	199,684	20,564,659	119,916	43,180
Washington.....	810,459	*4,131	8	1,103,089	724,741	17,830,903	385,013	16,000
West Virginia.....	244,226	*21,248		232,880	111,995	11,343,898	331,481	31,849
Wisconsin.....	531,339	*1,499	*500	593,312	159,471	18,378,981	436,490	15,922
Wyoming.....	60,477	*513		56,795	8,718	4,025,605	134,675	

¹ Excludes \$937,695,363, consisting of \$875,833,204 for insurance expenditures; \$40,000,000 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers; \$6,604,686 for paraplegic housing; \$13,164,198 for statutory burials; \$31,153,835 for personal funds of patients; \$777,090 for general post fund; and \$157,350 in miscellaneous items.

² Average for fiscal year.

³ Excludes \$40,000,000 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

⁴ Includes central office payments not allocated by State.

*Credit.

TABLE 80.—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET ¹

	Consolidated balance sheet June 30, 1952	Consolidated balance sheet June 30, 1951	Increase (decrease)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash:			
Funds with U. S. Treasury—appropriations, special and trust funds.....		\$12,641,148.35	
Disbursing officer's cash—funds other than trust funds available for disbursement.....	\$534,837,569.64	974,061,080.86	
Disbursing officer's cash—trust fund available for disbursement.....	573,087.95	493,484.52	
Disbursing officer's cash—insurance fund available for disbursement.....	59,262,020.53	230,113,689.30	
Disbursing officer's cash—direct loan program.....	46,851,113.02	48,530,445.38	
Undeposited receipts and repayments.....	251,952.17	1,261,100.45	
Total cash.....	641,775,743.31	1,067,100,948.86	(425,325,205.55)
Receivables: ²			
Receivables—appropriations, special and trust funds.....	8,139,108.70	45,628,584.96	
Receivables—general fund receipts.....	2,140,471.40	2,838,889.56	
Receivables—loan guaranty.....	\$50,858,970.82	\$38,643,487.78	
Less: reserve for losses.....	12,073,927.96	11,810,534.24	
Receivables—home loans—direct loan program.....	38,785,042.86	26,832,903.54	
Receivables—veterans liability—deficiency under defaulted direct loans.....	132,292,105.19	59,367,770.68	
Total receivables.....	181,358,960.33	94,668,148.74	86,690,820.59
Inventory:			
Stores—general.....	42,741,372.12	46,239,206.23	
Stores—subsistence.....	5,759,037.16	7,017,874.34	
Property pending sale, transfer or salvage.....	429,963.49	44,147.03	
Office and operating equipment ³	9,704,265.13	7,679,283.52	
Total inventory.....	58,634,637.90	60,980,511.12	(2,345,873.22)
Total current assets.....	881,769,350.54	1,222,749,608.72	(340,980,258.18)
Accrued assets:			
Accrued interest currently accrued—direct loan program.....	121,044.28	30,495.08	90,549.20
Prepaid expenses:			
Advance payment to States for Administrative expense—readjustment allowance program.....	473,883.62	637,151.64	
Advance to employees—for travel expenses.....	144,891.38	83,601.07	
Advance payment on undelivered supplies.....	35,763.14	27,692.72	
Total prepaid expenses.....	654,538.14	748,445.43	(93,907.29)

Investments: Trust investments.....	7,781,250.00	7,482,250.00	299,000.00
Acquired security or collateral:			
Real property owned—direct loan program.....	48,643.95		
Real property in process of acquiring title—direct loan program.....	3,018.45		
Real property—loan guaranty.....	8,639,705.19	7,686,996.20	
Total acquired security or collateral.....	8,691,367.59	7,686,996.20	1,004,371.39
Fixed assets: ⁶			
Land and improvements.....	42,243,091.28	41,008,253.69	
Building and plant.....	673,587,772.68	632,623,025.86	
Office and operating equipment.....	108,533,832.41	103,161,131.79	
Livestock.....	159,127.47	99,616.03	
Leasehold improvements.....	1,803,853.55	2,101,239.14	
Total fixed assets.....	826,327,697.39	778,993,166.51	47,334,530.88
Deferred assets: Work in process.....	103,708,719.10	60,359,903.45	43,348,815.65
Total assets.....	1,829,053,967.04	2,078,050,865.39	(248,996,898.35)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	9,212,828.02	5,623,063.83	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	16,722,893.24	20,091,383.14	
Accrued travel expenses of employees.....	603,951.88	664,700.62	
Reimbursements due agent cashiers.....	70,991.99	69,297.20	
General fund receipts due U. S. Treasury.....	2,392,298.21	3,987,808.65	
Total current liabilities.....	29,002,973.34	30,436,253.44	(1,433,280.10)
Trust liabilities:			
Adjusted service certificates outstanding.....	\$7,300,686.71	7,427,668.21	
Less: Loans outstanding (certificates held as security).....	3,060,615.37	3,111,831.50	
	4,240,071.34	4,315,836.71	
General post fund.....	1,856,076.74	1,703,690.14	
Miscellaneous.....	11,461.82	12,077.68	
Total trust liabilities.....	6,107,609.90	6,031,604.53	76,005.37
Deposit fund account liabilities:			
Patients funds.....	45,346,687.13	42,760,570.21	
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	1,694,596.36	1,848,730.98	
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters, VA.....		11,719.45	
Loan guaranty suspense items.....	784,499.71	656,776.86	
Employees payroll allotment—U. S. saving bonds.....	867,621.31	752,875.78	
Federal tax withheld from employees.....	19,029,487.65	14,947,843.18	
FICA employees tax.....	307,631.36	156,250.77	
FICA employers tax.....	307,631.36	156,250.78	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET ¹—Continued

	Consolidated balance sheet June 30, 1952	Consolidated balance sheet June 30, 1951	Increase (decrease)
Deposit fund account liabilities—Continued			
Suspense items.....	\$322,236.02	\$300,350.07	
Borrowers tax and insurance—direct loan program.....	1,259,624.50	297,290.26	
Suspended credits—direct loan program.....	338,895.06	510,872.28	
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces Leave bonds.....	167.20		
Total deposit fund account liabilities.....	70,259,077.66	62,399,530.62	\$7,859,547.04
Accrued liabilities: Interest due U. S. Treasury—direct loan program.....	1,167,429.41		1,167,429.41
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable, U. S. Treasury—direct loan program.....	175,000,000.00	107,109,738.22	67,890,261.78
Deferred and undistributed credits—direct loan program.....		30,495.08	(30,495.08)
Capital:			
Trust capital.....	5,088,847.93	4,748,458.27	
Insurance fund capital.....	59,262,020.53	² 30,113,689.30	
Net worth.....	1,481,613,791.17	1,837,200,780.63	
Earned surplus (or deficit)—direct loan program.....	1,552,217.10	(19,684.70)	
Total capital.....	1,547,516,876.73	1,872,043,243.50	(324,526,366.77)
Total liabilities and capital.....	1,829,053,967.04	2,078,050,865.39	(248,996,898.35)

¹ Excludes insurance program assets and liabilities (other than cash on hand or deposited with 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 title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

² Consolidated Balance Sheet, June 30, 1951, adjusted to include insurance fund cash as well as appropriated cash available for disbursement.

³ Does not include overpayment of veterans benefits except those on the Adjusted Service Certificate fund.

⁴ Loans outstanding against adjusted service certificates amounting to \$3,111,831.50 have been reclassified as a reduction of trust liability on Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1951.

⁵ Office and operating equipment represents inventory at supply depots other than for depot use.

⁶ Fixed assets are valued at cost where available or at the appraised value.

TABLE 81.—DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Consolidated balance sheet, June 30, 1952	Consolidated balance sheet, June 30, 1951	Increase (de- crease)
Current assets:			
Cash; Disbursing officer's cash.....	\$46,851,113.02	\$48,530,445.38	(\$1,679,332.36)
Receivables:			
Loans to veterans for purchase of homes.....	132,292,105.19	59,367,770.68	72,924,334.51
Veterans' liability-deficiency under defaulted direct loans.....	2,241.18		2,241.18
Total current assets.....	<u>179,145,459.39</u>	<u>107,898,216.06</u>	<u>71,247,243.33</u>
Accrued assets:			
Accrued interest currently accrued.....	121,044.28	30,495.08	90,549.20
Acquired security or collateral:			
Real property owned.....	48,643.95		48,643.95
Real property in process of acquiring title.....	3,018.45		3,018.45
Total accrued assets.....	<u>172,706.68</u>	<u>30,495.08</u>	<u>142,211.60</u>
Total assets.....	<u>179,318,166.07</u>	<u>107,928,711.14</u>	<u>71,389,454.93</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued liabilities: U. S. Treasury-interest.....	1,167,429.41		1,167,429.41
Trust and deposit liabilities:			
Borrowers' tax and insurance.....	1,259,624.50	297,290.26	962,334.24
Suspended credits.....	338,895.06	510,872.28	(171,977.22)
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....	<u>1,598,519.56</u>	<u>808,162.54</u>	<u>790,357.02</u>
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable: U. S. Treasury.....	75,000,000.00	107,109,738.22	67,890,261.78
Deferred and undistributed credits.....		130,495.08	(30,495.08)
Total earned surplus (or deficit).....	<u>1,552,217.10</u>	<u>(19,684.70)</u>	<u>1,571,901.80</u>
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>179,318,166.07</u>	<u>107,928,711.14</u>	<u>71,389,454.93</u>

¹ Represents 100 percent offset of the accrued asset due to accrual portion of interest income not being closed into surplus. Total income June 30, 1952, closed into surplus.

TABLE 82.—DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM, ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN UNRESERVED SURPLUS
Fiscal Year 1952

Unreserved surplus (or deficit) June 30, 1951.....		(\$19,684.70)
Income:		
Interest on loans.....	\$4,140,684.68	
Rental income.....	42.51	
Gross gain on sale of mortgages.....	2.07	
Miscellaneous income.....	9,485.64	
Total income.....		\$4,130,530.20
Expense:		
General expense.....	\$459,297.69	
Property expense.....	161.23	
Interest expense.....	2,118,854.18	
Total expense.....		2,578,313.10
Earned surplus fiscal year 1952.....		1,571,901.80
Unreserved surplus June 30, 1952.....		<u>1,552,217.10</u>

TABLE 83.—GENERAL POST FUND CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1952

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash.....	\$524,140.09
Receivables—accrued interest on investments.....	12,140.05
Total current assets.....	\$536,280.14
Investments.....	2,666,250.00
Fixed assets—equipment.....	1,553,168.46
Total assets.....	<u>4,755,698.60</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable.....	\$4,980.80
Reimbursements due agent cashiers.....	206.73
Total current liabilities.....	5,187.53
Trust liabilities.....	1,856,076.74
Trust capital.....	2,894,434.33
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>4,755,698.60</u>

TABLE 84.—GENERAL POST FUND, ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN TRUST CAPITAL
Fiscal Year 1952

Trust capital June 30, 1951.....		\$2,588,930.52
Income:		
Interest from investments.....	\$59,926.53	
Donations fiscal year 1952.....	371,672.19	
Understatement of fiscal year 1951 donations.....	604.25	
Total income.....		\$432,202.97
Expense:		
Expenditures and authorizations.....	\$126,729.92	
Adjustment fiscal year 1951 expense.....	(30.76)	
Total expenses.....		126,699.16
Net increase fiscal year 1952.....		305,503.81
Trust capital balance June 30, 1952.....		<u>2,894,434.33</u>

TABLE 85.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS REPORTED CLOSED AND DISBURSED

By Purpose of Loan and Regional Office

[Cumulative through June 25, 1952]

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	2,983,237	2,729,054	63,446	190,767	\$9,266,056,468	\$8,993,671,494	\$109,487,464	\$162,897,510	\$17,943,871,231	\$17,184,489,971	\$244,973,817	\$514,407,443
Ala., Montgomery.....	40,036	36,303	2,723	1,040	118,852,862	113,941,319	3,213,904	1,697,639	219,118,660	208,908,379	6,513,870	3,686,411
Alaska, Juneau.....	254	170	0	84	457,693	457,693	0	127,597	1,158,124	865,302	0	252,822
Ariz., Phoenix.....	10,105	8,579	280	1,246	22,704,977	21,636,177	294,148	774,652	43,556,341	39,241,769	973,793	3,340,779
Ark., Little Rock.....	20,068	16,702	1,618	1,748	39,628,818	36,103,700	1,763,044	1,762,074	64,257,777	64,257,777	3,774,860	4,670,038
Calif., Los Angeles.....	203,381	197,632	152	5,597	795,309,782	791,248,225	412,950	3,643,607	1,470,378,369	1,450,870,560	1,087,670	18,420,139
Calif., San Diego.....	16,476	15,892	8	576	65,984,453	65,572,949	26,250	385,254	117,708,480	116,034,363	60,925	1,613,192
Calif., San Francisco.....	151,420	143,624	1,073	6,723	505,200,648	497,431,002	2,855,877	4,933,769	936,751,857	908,444,943	7,046,438	21,260,476
Colo., Denver.....	30,086	25,856	2,062	2,168	85,783,134	82,152,308	1,401,325	2,229,501	164,758,152	149,549,880	8,743,391	6,464,881
Conn., Hartford.....	41,459	38,300	38	3,121	151,201,391	149,050,212	127,456	2,023,723	308,001,899	300,194,335	310,204	7,497,360
Del., Wilmington.....	9,390	9,107	127	156	35,331,620	34,738,890	333,898	253,832	66,894,158	65,634,395	670,853	583,909
D. C., Washington.....	44,317	42,152	5	2,160	197,283,309	195,672,117	17,000	1,694,192	395,982,081	390,719,171	36,000	5,225,910
Fla., Miami.....	27,632	27,270	7	355	99,628,515	99,160,411	22,320	445,784	178,742,873	178,742,873	60,115	1,243,778
Fla., Pass-A-Grillo.....	35,430	34,476	53	901	107,007,597	105,620,195	76,974	1,310,428	180,166,981	180,166,981	164,749	3,273,567
Ga., Atlanta.....	56,832	52,316	2,388	2,128	180,768,018	174,511,747	3,439,571	2,818,700	342,721,139	329,160,521	6,967,503	6,593,115
Hawaii, Honolulu.....	3,889	3,718	1	170	17,351,594	17,133,764	1,950	215,880	35,335,314	34,858,925	3,900	472,489
Idaho, Boise.....	8,995	8,051	490	454	23,304,141	21,652,029	887,379	764,733	41,439,495	37,819,755	1,928,661	1,691,079
Ill., Chicago.....	119,135	111,146	1,849	6,140	365,363,299	355,444,159	3,138,127	6,781,013	733,458,569	709,153,812	6,967,661	17,337,096
Ind., Indianapolis.....	63,697	59,026	2,171	2,500	157,870,365	150,294,540	4,374,213	3,201,612	299,524,929	283,390,329	8,890,169	7,244,431
Iowa, Des Moines.....	42,927	34,762	4,799	3,366	110,192,950	98,067,723	7,821,539	4,603,688	214,001,207	186,527,314	16,856,948	10,616,945
Kans., Wichita.....	31,422	27,633	1,498	2,291	76,817,591	71,865,880	2,581,678	2,370,133	142,878,363	131,045,801	5,547,176	6,285,386
Ky., Louisville.....	25,904	22,531	1,853	1,520	66,913,130	60,840,076	4,273,096	1,795,958	131,011,367	117,320,866	8,879,550	4,810,951
La., New Orleans.....	24,610	23,678	143	789	78,710,753	77,851,447	174,782	684,524	141,510,841	138,878,302	373,889	2,058,650
La., Shreveport.....	11,264	10,605	436	223	31,815,201	30,846,482	518,220	450,499	55,394,686	53,338,623	1,085,020	971,043
Maine, Togus.....	15,517	13,391	442	1,684	33,348,098	30,480,506	736,124	2,131,466	65,449,221	59,269,228	1,541,461	4,638,532
Md., Baltimore.....	43,341	41,423	240	1,678	140,833,789	138,770,188	551,983	1,411,618	271,945,209	266,248,194	1,430,815	4,269,200
Mass., Boston.....	129,548	122,822	152	6,574	425,236,377	417,803,808	419,888	7,012,681	907,330,596	887,886,933	992,856	18,450,857
Mich., Detroit.....	130,085	125,079	952	4,054	451,564,136	445,056,081	1,863,652	4,644,403	863,394,812	847,235,345	3,910,614	12,248,853
Minn., St. Paul.....	56,632	48,026	3,229	5,377	181,512,252	170,723,376	5,513,006	5,275,870	355,106,546	328,024,904	12,608,901	14,472,741
Miss., Jackson.....	17,230	14,593	2,151	486	44,012,560	40,309,294	2,900,550	802,716	73,002,372	70,421,998	5,878,565	1,701,809
Mo., Kansas City.....	41,058	35,264	2,913	2,881	113,562,227	105,273,291	5,518,291	2,770,645	209,592,449	190,065,427	12,046,855	7,480,167
Mo., St. Louis.....	30,148	26,195	1,631	2,322	94,488,510	89,530,573	2,605,476	2,352,461	189,198,628	177,556,204	5,621,976	6,020,748
Mont., Fort Harrison.....	6,552	5,107	470	975	16,991,280	14,824,180	758,202	1,408,948	31,789,415	26,914,113	1,647,288	3,228,014
Nebr., Lincoln.....	17,707	14,882	1,499	1,226	42,722,332	39,160,704	1,997,737	1,574,491	81,522,798	73,727,242	4,214,896	3,580,660
Nev., Reno.....	2,143	1,987	72	174	5,684,436	5,314,397	140,296	229,743	10,195,318	9,262,584	312,015	620,719
N. H., Manchester.....	16,940	15,040	233	1,667	40,150,900	37,398,463	507,899	2,244,238	82,382,090	75,431,810	1,090,343	5,859,937

N. J., Newark.....	145,312	127,820	104	17,388	492,303,342	485,994,571	327,299	5,981,472	963,605,273	928,216,626	721,075	34,667,572
N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	12,230	11,214	334	682	32,563,134	31,052,370	434,131	1,076,633	56,195,162	52,492,549	1,203,226	2,499,887
N. N. Y., Albany.....	32,675	28,792	764	3,119	93,332,002	87,833,834	1,597,209	3,900,959	185,018,332	172,413,306	3,599,664	9,005,362
N. N. Y., Buffalo.....	57,672	54,919	710	2,043	194,276,490	189,509,887	1,466,006	3,300,597	383,008,747	371,769,912	3,164,734	8,074,101
N. N. Y., New York.....	200,404	149,994	61	50,349	584,636,347	566,486,077	175,770	17,974,500	1,266,357,368	1,159,427,264	432,554	106,497,650
N. N. Y., Syracuse.....	37,138	32,744	1,177	3,217	109,341,011	103,281,263	2,322,496	3,737,252	216,153,540	201,156,497	5,178,398	9,818,645
N. N. C., Winston-Salem.....	39,169	37,677	478	1,014	105,289,747	102,566,407	1,103,906	1,619,434	202,942,858	196,907,993	2,314,394	3,720,471
N. Dak., Fargo.....	8,307	4,885	2,072	1,350	17,742,977	13,171,501	2,711,677	1,858,799	35,469,439	25,833,889	5,577,296	4,058,254
Ohio, Cincinnati.....	55,508	52,787	1,381	1,340	161,844,312	156,653,200	3,048,951	2,142,161	329,304,146	317,840,379	6,685,981	4,777,786
Ohio, Cleveland.....	94,989	92,820	741	1,428	315,341,257	311,331,157	1,982,072	2,025,028	612,674,662	603,234,362	4,357,804	5,082,496
Okla., Muskogee.....	18,489	16,896	979	614	43,267,060	41,223,465	1,150,205	893,390	75,222,659	70,823,459	2,445,417	1,954,083
Okla., Oklahoma City.....	42,152	40,424	909	819	132,205,964	129,262,414	1,656,090	1,287,460	237,152,127	230,425,287	3,831,680	2,895,160
Oreg., Portland.....	20,058	16,241	729	3,088	53,977,243	50,468,587	1,215,630	2,293,026	106,849,220	95,524,605	2,985,640	8,338,975
Pa., Philadelphia.....	100,256	98,131	115	2,010	305,489,226	303,154,364	314,279	2,020,583	586,066,606	579,875,236	742,814	5,448,556
Pa., Pittsburgh.....	76,106	70,425	1,013	4,668	214,459,234	207,854,961	2,249,701	4,354,572	418,208,662	400,466,184	4,753,823	12,988,655
Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	46,660	42,534	1,288	2,838	115,369,187	107,848,684	2,891,130	4,629,373	224,572,463	208,050,374	6,144,008	10,378,081
P. R., San Juan.....	4,236	3,927	2	307	3,554,573	3,141,075	4,300	409,198	4,072,603	3,201,390	4,300	867,213
R. I., Providence.....	21,809	20,818	5	986	71,988,448	70,544,581	13,875	1,429,992	142,707,606	139,237,896	33,250	3,436,460
S. C., Columbia.....	24,028	22,597	485	1,146	67,242,665	64,908,829	692,510	1,641,326	127,460,954	122,298,843	1,429,654	3,732,457
S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	7,343	4,368	1,753	1,222	14,416,185	10,962,206	1,941,341	1,512,638	28,076,910	20,005,013	4,470,133	3,601,764
Tenn., Nashville.....	49,781	47,629	1,049	803	137,272,931	133,875,791	2,814,499	1,082,641	248,964,561	241,221,278	4,967,003	2,776,280
Tex., Dallas.....	51,362	47,599	1,493	2,270	138,057,732	132,374,735	2,546,864	3,136,133	262,426,086	250,148,512	5,440,085	6,837,489
Tex., Houston.....	51,131	50,138	330	663	173,846,936	172,359,435	486,501	1,001,000	318,850,213	315,278,923	1,164,309	2,406,981
Tex., Lubbock.....	25,109	23,625	869	615	84,387,068	81,522,998	1,782,496	1,081,574	152,763,055	146,459,875	3,961,195	2,341,985
Tex., San Antonio.....	29,240	28,049	380	811	100,066,725	97,989,773	685,452	1,391,500	183,555,379	178,932,134	1,510,165	3,413,080
Tex., Waco.....	15,656	13,869	1,254	533	50,779,807	47,072,863	2,742,310	964,634	94,775,910	86,240,535	6,024,470	2,510,905
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	11,727	10,851	189	687	30,163,985	29,029,684	333,706	800,595	54,794,238	51,980,920	758,051	2,055,267
Vt., White River Junction.....	8,378	7,627	694	657	18,724,069	16,539,848	1,261,210	923,011	38,417,926	33,014,941	3,060,011	2,342,974
Va., Roanoke.....	39,397	37,061	809	1,527	110,189,087	106,208,988	1,798,550	2,181,549	211,211,174	202,370,358	3,835,682	5,005,134
Wash., Seattle.....	68,164	64,192	406	3,566	200,375,627	196,321,957	935,178	3,118,492	373,726,657	362,022,175	2,217,673	9,486,809
W. Va., Huntington.....	15,777	14,773	392	612	40,107,306	38,428,302	649,665	1,029,339	74,325,390	70,956,830	1,318,526	2,250,034
Wis., Milwaukee.....	42,931	36,855	2,571	3,505	116,732,027	106,646,031	5,297,028	4,788,968	254,882,648	231,338,689	11,663,742	11,680,217
Wyo., Cheyenne.....	4,413	3,625	152	336	12,996,129	12,113,798	316,722	565,609	23,531,850	21,588,094	737,130	1,206,626

TABLE 86.—RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION OF GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOAN DEFAULTS AND CLAIMS

By Purpose of Loan and Regional Office

[Cumulative through June 25, 1952]

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.....	306,367	265,704	11,448	29,215	42,145	239,306	214,871	8,652	15,783	30,339	18,420	1,931	9,988	24,916	13,991	1,726	9,199
Ala., Montgomery.....	7,109	6,144	695	270	818	4,948	4,371	444	133	1,394	1,104	173	117	1,343	1,059	173	111
Alaska, Juneau.....	25	1	0	24	6	11	11		11	8	1		7	8	1		7
Ariz., Phoenix.....	1,673	1,237	83	353	104	1,418	1,068	74	276	167	78	10	79	151	67	9	75
Ark., Little Rock.....	2,604	2,055	288	261	201	2,032	1,690	189	153	418	229	90	99	371	190	85	96
Calif., Los Angeles.....	17,177	15,872	34	1,271	2,452	13,185	12,522	23	640	2,030	1,382	13	635	1,540	924	10	806
Calif., San Diego.....	601	503	2	96	82	467	415	1	51	59	18		41	52	13		39
Calif., San Francisco.....	15,613	14,164	249	1,200	2,358	12,300	11,450	214	636	1,235	710	23	502	955	473	16	466
Colo., Denver.....	1,833	1,281	98	454	182	1,471	1,107	82	282	202	39	13	150	180	28	11	141
Conn., Hartford.....	2,072	1,729	7	336	264	1,649	1,419	6	224	192	95	1	96	159	76	1	82
Del., Wilmington.....	750	684	26	40	96	605	562	22	21	77	54	3	20	49	29	2	18
D. C., Washington.....	3,286	2,971	2	313	281	2,807	2,689	2	116	276	93		183	198	32		166
Fla., Miami.....	4,461	4,324	6	131	329	3,944	3,851	5	88	239	197	1	41	188	147	1	40
Fla., Pass-A-Grille.....	5,027	4,763	6	258	293	4,358	4,210	2	146	542	433	3	106	376	280	3	93
Ga., Atlanta.....	10,102	8,907	591	604	1,314	7,838	7,031	413	394	1,029	724	118	187	950	651	113	186
Hawaii, Honolulu.....	262	225		37	21	221	202		19	22	5		17	20	3		17
Idaho, Boise.....	817	593	110	114	93	664	493	96	75	76	27	12	37	60	13	11	36
Ill., Chicago.....	7,334	6,251	240	833	824	5,963	5,296	197	470	598	230	28	340	547	190	26	331
Ind., Indianapolis.....	6,662	5,803	366	493	1,006	5,231	4,650	298	283	526	283	47	196	425	203	45	177
Iowa, Des Moines.....	4,339	3,221	569	549	344	3,709	2,852	491	366	332	89	59	184	286	67	53	166
Kans., Wichita.....	2,822	2,172	241	409	318	2,197	1,780	192	225	369	172	29	168	307	125	23	159
Ky., Louisville.....	3,654	3,053	250	341	280	3,138	2,748	210	180	278	101	32	145	236	67	30	139
La., New Orleans.....	3,983	3,824	38	121	405	3,306	3,217	31	58	333	297	7	49	272	220	7	45
La., Shreveport.....	1,331	1,229	66	36	110	1,161	1,085	50	26	83	61	12	10	60	43	9	8
Maine, Togus.....	3,633	3,019	203	411	377	2,649	2,298	141	210	632	436	51	195	607	374	48	185
Md., Baltimore.....	9,310	9,034	68	208	590	8,040	7,872	56	112	1,128	1,023	11	94	680	593	7	80
Mass., Boston.....	13,348	12,151	38	1,149	2,372	9,476	8,852	27	597	1,867	1,327	11	529	1,500	1,012	7	481
Mich., Detroit.....	15,115	14,081	159	875	2,670	11,251	10,708	99	444	1,387	956	32	399	1,194	778	30	386
Minn., St. Paul.....	4,364	3,086	557	741	1,005	2,981	2,111	429	441	471	173	56	242	378	123	42	213
Miss., Jackson.....	3,045	2,426	477	142	303	2,588	2,116	376	96	178	73	63	42	154	53	60	41
Mo., Kansas City.....	3,379	2,582	371	426	468	2,527	2,064	274	189	487	186	78	223	384	111	63	210
Mo., St. Louis.....	2,925	2,185	291	469	330	2,317	1,843	233	241	317	69	52	196	278	41	48	189
Mont., Fort Harrison.....	498	232	51	215	56	353	177	36	140	90	6	13	71	89	6	13	70
Nebr., Lincoln.....	1,342	895	231	216	71	1,170	825	203	142	115	20	23	72	101	11	21	69

Nev., Reno.....	220	151	17	52	17	185	136	15	34	23	4	2	17	18	2	2	14
N. H., Manchester.....	3,339	2,829	74	436	552	2,239	1,982	40	217	791	554	21	216	548	348	17	183
N. J., Newark.....	10,594	9,323	20	1,251	2,395	7,450	7,099	16	335	974	706	3	265	749	525	2	222
N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	1,149	829	80	240	104	940	742	57	141	125	23	16	86	105	17	10	78
N. Y., Albany.....	3,391	2,721	204	445	641	2,492	2,077	143	272	287	107	32	148	258	93	29	136
N. Y., Buffalo.....	4,771	4,261	187	323	590	3,940	3,565	151	224	276	154	26	93	241	131	26	84
N. Y., New York.....	15,485	10,793	8	4,684	3,487	11,114	8,918	5	2,191	1,071	576	1	494	884	479	1	404
N. Y., Syracuse.....	4,468	3,484	304	680	708	3,424	2,764	229	431	308	142	42	214	336	104	36	196
N. C., Winston-Salem.....	7,118	6,791	130	197	823	5,757	5,529	106	122	600	515	15	70	538	455	14	69
N. Dak., Fargo.....	824	271	334	219	119	584	191	267	126	138	11	42	85	121	8	37	76
Ohio, Cincinnati.....	4,885	4,384	232	269	736	3,869	3,528	174	167	309	196	30	83	280	174	28	78
Ohio, Cleveland.....	7,893	7,441	155	297	1,854	5,597	5,324	115	158	617	466	16	135	442	309	12	121
Okla., Muskogee.....	1,957	1,683	136	138	110	1,711	1,511	99	101	155	88	31	36	136	73	29	34
Okla., Oklahoma City.....	3,445	3,051	139	255	268	2,916	2,644	114	158	278	165	22	91	261	153	21	87
Oreg., Portland.....	2,085	1,479	180	426	239	1,681	1,230	159	292	206	63	12	131	165	49	8	108
Pa., Philadelphia.....	8,390	8,170	27	193	1,130	6,963	6,846	21	96	472	373	4	95	297	211	3	83
Pa., Pittsburgh.....	7,096	6,140	270	686	1,575	4,943	4,402	186	355	628	288	45	295	578	266	40	272
Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	4,585	3,618	255	712	859	3,291	2,725	184	382	493	177	36	280	435	135	34	266
P. R., San Juan.....	871	806	1	64	69	802	743	1	58	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
R. I., Providence.....	2,179	1,990	3	186	433	1,585	1,471	3	111	192	128	1	63	161	103	1	58
S. C., Columbia.....	3,440	3,150	84	203	603	2,337	2,175	66	96	686	563	22	101	500	393	16	91
S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	634	307	102	225	83	486	245	92	149	78	2	9	67	65	1	6	58
Tenn., Nashville.....	5,716	5,364	148	204	603	4,614	4,397	109	108	574	452	33	89	499	389	30	80
Tex., Dallas.....	8,170	7,235	315	620	254	7,473	6,908	225	330	470	103	74	293	453	94	73	286
Tex., Houston.....	5,397	5,195	65	137	311	4,880	4,745	53	82	232	165	10	57	206	146	10	50
Tex., Lubbock.....	1,970	1,740	68	162	131	1,755	1,598	46	111	115	34	24	57	84	21	20	43
Tex., San Antonio.....	2,707	2,365	71	271	142	2,336	2,117	50	169	252	124	19	109	229	116	17	96
Tex., Waco.....	1,670	1,274	225	171	71	1,468	1,187	177	104	145	39	48	58	131	32	43	56
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	1,058	877	23	153	124	883	751	21	111	65	27	1	37	51	16	1	34
Vt., White River Jct.....	1,694	1,288	206	200	336	1,143	886	137	120	251	148	44	59	215	124	39	52
Va., Roanoke.....	5,942	5,275	268	399	469	4,940	4,505	220	215	593	396	30	167	533	349	27	157
Wash., Seattle.....	6,632	6,019	80	533	963	5,129	4,774	60	295	622	378	13	231	540	307	11	222
W. Va., Huntington.....	2,457	2,191	122	144	290	1,881	1,732	77	72	458	340	46	72	286	192	30	64
Wis., Milwaukee.....	3,396	2,354	71	571	608	2,337	1,722	294	321	499	206	90	203	451	171	81	199
Wyo., Cheyenne.....	243	147	31	65	25	196	128	24	44	27	5	7	15	22	2	6	14

TABLE 87.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF DIRECT LOANS CLOSED AND FULLY DISBURSED
By Regional Office
[Cumulative through June 30, 1952]

Location	Number	Amount	Location	Number	Amount
TOTAL.....	21, 512	\$140, 595, 946	Nev., Reno.....	109	\$800, 299
Ala., Montgomery.....	1, 143	7, 993, 889	N. H., Manchester ¹		
Alaska, Juneau.....	329	2, 840, 914	N. J., Newark ¹		
Ariz., Phoenix.....	45	270, 955	N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	391	2, 931, 600
Ark., Little Rock.....	332	1, 962, 310	N. Y., Albany.....	17	93, 087
Calif., Los Angeles.....	49	383, 525	N. Y., Buffalo.....	39	235, 515
Calif., San Diego.....	117	911, 218	N. Y., New York ¹		
Calif., San Francisco.....	200	1, 646, 951	N. Y., Syracuse.....	22	130, 500
Colo., Denver.....	372	2, 593, 658	N. C., Winston-Salem.....	658	4, 277, 877
Conn., Hartford ¹			N. Dak., Fargo.....	328	1, 919, 632
Del., Wilmington ¹			Ohio, Cincinnati.....	263	1, 492, 144
D. C., Washington ¹			Ohio, Cleveland.....	384	2, 642, 520
Fla., Miami.....	32	253, 214	Okla., Muskogee.....	156	894, 950
Fla., Pass-A-Grille.....	409	2, 963, 828	Okla., Oklahoma City.....	121	755, 490
Ga., Atlanta.....	945	5, 076, 350	Oreg., Portland.....	105	636, 801
Hawaii, Honolulu ¹			Pa., Philadelphia ¹		
Idaho, Boise.....	110	755, 383	Pa., Pittsburgh.....	367	2, 245, 872
Ill., Chicago.....	546	3, 599, 114	Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	556	3, 535, 712
Ind., Indianapolis.....	1, 005	5, 606, 865	P. R., San Juan.....	120	959, 915
Iowa, Des Moines.....	395	2, 375, 700	R. I., Providence ¹		
Kans., Wichita.....	170	1, 046, 784	S. C., Columbia.....	404	2, 634, 815
Ky., Louisville.....	1, 863	11, 283, 135	S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	387	2, 599, 575
La., New Orleans.....	550	3, 842, 883	Tenn., Nashville.....	603	3, 702, 294
La., Shreveport.....	374	2, 502, 619	Tex., Dallas.....	144	972, 427
Maine, Togus.....	190	939, 699	Tex., Houston.....	309	2, 129, 437
Md., Baltimore.....	232	1, 635, 109	Tex., Lubbock.....	303	2, 014, 400
Mass., Boston ¹			Tex., San Antonio.....	68	484, 035
Mich., Detroit.....	145	921, 855	Tex., Waco.....	228	1, 412, 849
Minn., St. Paul.....	280	1, 740, 545	Utah, Salt Lake City.....	153	1, 001, 855
Miss., Jackson.....	1, 015	7, 033, 100	Vt., White River Jct.....	21	95, 716
Mo., Kansas City.....	258	1, 634, 706	Va., Roanoke.....	1, 204	8, 225, 465
Mo., St. Louis.....	422	2, 648, 144	Wash., Seattle.....	113	768, 000
Mont., Fort Harrison.....	604	4, 169, 261	W. Va., Huntington.....	829	5, 109, 268
Nebr., Lincoln.....	287	1, 885, 628	Wis., Milwaukee.....	584	3, 711, 795
			Wyo., Cheyenne.....	107	764, 759

¹ No portion of region eligible for direct loans.

TABLE 88.—NEW HOSPITALS, MAJOR ADDITIONS, AND CONVERSIONS TO EXISTING HOSPITALS
Projects Completed, Fiscal Year 1952

Location	Number of beds and type	Total cost ¹	Date construction completed
TOTAL.....	6, 107	\$96, 557, 980	
NEW HOSPITALS, TOTAL.....	5, 739 beds	95, 610, 730	
Colorado: Denver.....	494 GM&S	9, 721, 772	July 2, 1951
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	494 GM&S	9, 104, 614	Nov. 27, 1951
Iowa: Iowa City.....	489 GM&S	7, 480, 222	Jan. 15, 1952
Kentucky: Louisville.....	494 GM&S	8, 516, 449	Jan. 4, 1952
Massachusetts: Boston.....	949 GM&S	11, 754, 307	Apr. 15, 1952
Missouri: Kansas City.....	498 GM&S	8, 735, 335	June 1, 1952
New Jersey: East Orange (Newark).....	949 GM&S	19, 156, 729	June 16, 1952
Texas: Bonham.....	{ 52 GM&S 288 DOM }	4, 781, 426	Aug. 6, 1951
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	546 NP	8, 653, 350	June 20, 1952
Wisconsin: Madison.....	486 TB	7, 706, 526	July 9, 1951
CONVERSIONS, TOTAL.....	368	947, 250	
New York: Batavia.....	199 TB	285, 000	June 30, 1952
Ohio: Brecksville.....	169 TB	662, 250	Dec. 15, 1951

¹ Total cost of construction.

NOTE.—GM&S—General Medical and Surgical; NP—Neuropsychiatric; TB—Tuberculosis; DOM—Domiciliary.

TABLE 89.—NEW HOSPITALS, MAJOR ADDITIONS, AND CONVERSIONS TO EXISTING HOSPITALS

Projects under Construction as of June 30, 1952

Location	Number of beds and type	Date construction started	Value of construction contracts awarded	Value of work in place ¹	Percent complete
TOTAL	14, 202		\$215, 517, 377	\$146, 924, 399	-----
NEW HOSPITALS, TOTAL	11, 515		189, 800, 853	132, 434, 571	-----
Alabama: Birmingham.....	487 GM&S	Oct. 12, 1949	6, 070, 899	6, 089, 581	97
Connecticut: West Haven.....	484 GM&S 296 TB	Mar. 6, 1950	13, 798, 162	11, 708, 046	84
Illinois: Chicago.....	516 GM&S (Research)	May 15, 1950	12, 897, 807	8, 693, 715	69
Do.....	496 GM&S	Nov. 1, 1949	7, 601, 792	5, 314, 673	70
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	493 GM&S	Sept. 20, 1949	8, 180, 511	8, 372, 672	99
Maryland: Baltimore.....	295 TB	Oct. 18, 1949	5, 190, 776	5, 304, 352	97
Massachusetts: Brockton.....	958 NP	May 11, 1951	18, 838, 902	8, 680, 910	47
Michigan: Ann Arbor.....	496 GM&S	Sept. 22, 1949	7, 886, 716	6, 615, 417	83
Missouri: St. Louis.....	496 GM&S	Aug. 1, 1950	7, 648, 756	5, 075, 630	65
New York: New York.....	1, 252 GM&S	Mar. 19, 1951	19, 866, 231	6, 881, 733	35
Syracuse.....	496 GM&S	Dec. 10, 1949	7, 742, 949	6, 449, 632	82
North Carolina: Durham.....	491 GM&S	Jan. 19, 1950	6, 024, 480	6, 055, 636	96
Salisbury.....	973 NP	June 5, 1950	15, 718, 887	10, 672, 633	75
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	496 GM&S	May 3, 1950	7, 763, 361	4, 172, 240	55
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	496 GM&S	Sept. 5, 1950	7, 478, 981	4, 015, 550	56
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.....	496 GM&S	Jan. 26, 1950	7, 012, 871	6, 950, 404	97
Pittsburgh.....	742 GM&S	Oct. 24, 1950	13, 321, 551	6, 760, 791	48
Do.....	956 NP	Mar. 10, 1950	16, 757, 221	14, 620, 956	84
BED ADDITIONS, TOTAL	1, 716		22, 759, 213	12, 901, 802	-----
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	472 GM&S	Apr. 4, 1950	6, 188, 334	4, 689, 062	73
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	544 NP	Apr. 24, 1950	7, 085, 781	6, 750, 257	96
Texas: Dallas.....	500 GM&S	Apr. 7, 1952	8, 277, 056	203, 490	3
Houston.....	200 NP	Feb. 12, 1951	2, 208, 042	1, 258, 993	43
CONVERSIONS, TOTAL	971		1, 957, 311	1, 588, 026	-----
Georgia: Atlanta.....	300 GM&S	May 15, 1951	1, 025, 533	683, 838	64
Augusta.....	198 GM&S 224 TB	Aug. 30, 1950	881, 778	854, 433	97
Tennessee: Memphis.....	249 TB	Aug. 27, 1951	50, 000	49, 755	99

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.

TABLE 90.—NEW HOSPITALS, MAJOR ADDITIONS, AND CONVERSIONS TO EXISTING HOSPITALS

Projects Authorized, Not under Construction, as of June 30, 1952

Location	Number of beds and type	Location	Number of beds and type
TOTAL ¹	5, 182	Ohio: Cleveland.....	500 GM&S
NEW HOSPITALS, TOTAL	4, 000	Do.....	1, 000 NP
California: Los Angeles (Sepulveda).....	1, 000 NP	CONVERSIONS, TOTAL	1, 182
San Francisco.....	1, 000 NP	Indiana: Indianapolis.....	240 TB
District of Columbia: Washington.....	500 GM&S	Kansas: Wadsworth.....	200 TB
Kansas: Topeka ²	1, 000 NP	Massachusetts: West Roxbury.....	153 Para.
		Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	151 GM&S 438 NP

¹ Adjusted to reflect programs as revised.² Funds authorized for site only; capacity not included in total.

NOTE.—NP—Neuropsychiatric; GM&S—General Medical and Surgical; TB—Tuberculosis; Para—Paraplegic.

TABLE 91.—INCOMPETENT AND MINOR WARDS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP

June 30, 1952

Location	Total wards													Fiduciary appointment pending
	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors			Other incompetents			
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Payments made to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary		
			Guardians	Legal custodians	Institutional awards				Guardians	Legal custodians		Guardians	Legal custodians	
					State	VA								
TOTAL.....	309,535	82,328	49,366	502	4,336	22,041	6,083	218,366	59,521	158,845	8,841	7,125	1,716	4,722
Central office ¹	1,805	270	259	1	0	0	10	1,460	362	1,098	75	71	4	92
Ala., Montgomery.....	7,346	2,226	718	9	0	1,320	179	5,008	634	4,374	112	64	48	117
Ariz., Phoenix.....	1,739	183	145	0	21	5	12	1,532	359	1,173	24	22	2	61
Ark., Little Rock.....	5,420	1,733	738	0	0	853	142	3,593	745	2,848	94	93	1	35
Calif., Los Angeles.....	11,931	2,398	1,065	64	114	993	162	9,241	1,409	7,832	292	207	85	126
Calif., San Diego.....	1,787	157	146	0	0	0	11	1,584	514	1,070	46	42	4	31
Calif., San Francisco.....	10,750	2,367	1,571	24	225	424	123	8,123	1,267	6,856	260	180	80	177
Colo., Denver.....	3,219	864	413	7	4	391	49	2,257	962	1,295	98	87	11	30
Conn., Hartford.....	3,203	1,133	958	0	106	1	68	1,958	476	1,482	112	105	7	81
Del., Wilmington.....	413	87	48	0	22	4	13	318	54	264	8	6	2	9
D. C., Washington.....	4,184	1,107	589	7	6	412	93	2,923	470	2,453	154	147	7	34
Fla., Miami.....	1,449	207	161	3	0	2	41	1,225	136	1,089	17	12	5	37
Fla., Pass-A-Grille.....	4,661	821	633	4	29	50	105	3,747	506	3,241	93	88	5	104
Ga., Atlanta.....	7,266	1,768	1,109	3	0	523	133	5,359	1,127	4,232	139	136	3	133
Hawaii, Honolulu.....	512	73	67	1	1	0	4	432	162	270	7	6	1	23
Idaho, Boise.....	1,230	131	115	7	2	2	5	1,073	316	757	26	15	11	11
Ill., Chicago.....	17,811	6,240	3,216	22	860	1,833	309	11,022	4,326	6,696	549	526	23	201
Ind., Indianapolis.....	7,638	1,901	1,219	25	43	453	161	5,448	2,676	2,772	289	239	50	76
Iowa, Des Moines.....	4,828	1,415	984	1	9	333	88	3,224	1,202	2,022	189	163	26	41
Kans., Wichita.....	2,983	796	365	1	2	369	59	2,055	405	1,650	132	86	46	28
Ky., Louisville.....	6,329	1,743	1,120	8	0	374	241	4,416	1,124	3,292	170	136	34	56
La., New Orleans.....	3,672	650	511	4	14	28	93	2,949	272	2,677	73	54	19	67
La., Shreveport.....	2,520	368	304	5	9	0	50	2,121	437	1,684	31	13	18	40
Maine, Togus.....	1,969	565	307	1	5	198	54	1,316	248	1,068	88	75	13	22
Md., Baltimore.....	3,766	1,326	626	2	2	718	78	2,344	259	2,085	96	78	18	26
Mass., Boston.....	8,593	3,625	2,206	8	246	932	233	4,583	758	3,825	335	317	68	121
Mich., Detroit.....	10,784	2,867	1,808	6	195	689	169	7,623	1,890	5,733	294	280	14	131
Minn., St. Paul.....	5,214	1,807	1,319	1	14	410	63	3,212	1,148	2,064	195	179	16	23

Miss., Jackson.....	5,439	1,442	759	18	0	537	128	3,893	362	3,531	104	83	21	33
Mo., Kansas City.....	4,164	769	570	0	0	154	45	3,267	541	2,726	128	125	3	40
Mo., St. Louis.....	4,946	868	770	1	4	17	76	3,922	681	3,241	156	150	6	52
Mont., Fort Harrison.....	1,202	209	185	0	6	1	17	962	162	800	31	28	3	27
Nebr., Lincoln.....	2,329	608	549	3	9	3	44	1,615	532	1,083	106	89	17	36
Nev., Reno.....	385	58	57	0	0	0	1	321	72	249	6	6	0	11
N. H., Manchester.....	904	211	175	0	18	0	18	657	132	525	36	28	8	3
N. J., Newark.....	6,599	2,233	959	12	166	1,042	54	4,165	684	3,481	201	102	99	71
N. Mex., Albuquerque.....	1,917	234	205	1	0	3	25	1,656	903	753	27	25	2	39
N. Y., Albany.....	2,311	624	390	26	151	3	54	1,566	604	962	121	66	55	14
N. Y., Brooklyn.....	7,915	3,849	1,869	1	751	961	267	3,734	1,687	2,047	333	210	123	137
N. Y., Buffalo.....	4,182	1,933	959	3	109	745	117	2,120	893	1,227	129	69	60	55
N. Y., New York.....	6,372	3,068	2,239	5	112	559	153	3,052	1,323	1,729	252	209	43	201
N. Y., Syracuse.....	2,760	643	516	1	73	0	53	1,964	721	1,243	153	65	88	13
N. C., Winston-Salem.....	6,452	1,239	985	41	0	14	199	5,077	2,044	3,033	136	113	23	66
N. Dak., Fargo.....	1,239	328	305	0	1	0	22	867	253	614	44	41	3	11
Ohio, Cincinnati.....	7,865	2,431	1,189	39	82	937	184	5,151	813	4,338	283	240	43	76
Ohio, Cleveland.....	6,832	1,854	1,531	6	119	49	149	4,733	937	3,796	245	212	33	62
Okla., Muskogee.....	2,389	461	394	3	19	9	36	1,857	472	1,385	71	59	12	35
Okla., Oklahoma City.....	2,912	582	477	3	41	0	61	2,241	486	1,755	89	84	5	32
Oreg., Portland.....	3,828	891	524	0	19	301	47	2,857	528	2,329	80	64	16	19
Pa., Philadelphia.....	5,691	1,915	799	14	202	852	48	3,604	1,114	2,490	172	91	81	56
Pa., Pittsburgh.....	6,039	1,533	1,255	4	99	20	155	4,278	784	3,494	228	167	61	83
Pa., Wilkes-Barre.....	4,165	1,145	571	33	188	263	90	2,843	717	2,126	177	128	49	77
P. R., San Juan.....	3,176	513	439	0	29	0	45	2,627	357	2,270	36	27	9	75
R. I., Providence.....	2,053	638	490	8	56	0	84	1,339	161	1,178	76	45	31	33
S. C., Columbia.....	3,570	661	514	1	45	4	97	2,830	424	2,406	79	68	11	158
S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	1,245	498	178	3	0	304	13	713	363	350	34	29	5	16
Tenn., Nashville.....	6,682	1,710	958	1	0	572	179	4,764	1,235	3,529	208	178	30	75
Tex., Dallas.....	5,514	878	600	7	1	119	151	4,526	908	3,618	110	78	32	96
Tex., Houston.....	3,524	455	352	4	0	11	88	3,029	434	2,595	40	38	2	49
Tex., Lubbock.....	2,771	290	232	3	0	1	54	2,455	519	1,936	26	23	3	74
Tex., San Antonio.....	3,395	376	257	2	7	4	106	2,961	543	2,418	59	35	24	75
Tex., Waco.....	3,804	1,563	348	7	0	1,134	74	2,174	517	1,657	67	35	32	40
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	1,423	172	159	0	1	1	11	1,227	526	701	24	22	2	10
Vt., White River Junction.....	668	203	165	1	7	0	30	426	123	303	39	38	1	13
Va., Roanoke.....	5,527	1,842	847	1	3	882	109	3,551	1,129	2,422	134	128	6	29
Wash., Seattle.....	5,416	1,141	728	35	0	319	59	4,136	2,046	2,090	139	112	27	96
W. Va., Huntington.....	3,361	781	692	1	54	0	34	2,486	1,431	1,055	94	87	7	105
Wis., Milwaukee.....	5,583	2,043	1,203	0	35	668	137	3,332	764	2,568	208	192	16	79
Wyo., Cheyenne.....	901	343	104	0	0	235	4	541	130	411	17	16	1	5
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	9,061	265	248	0	0	0	17	8,701	6,222	2,479	95	93	2	502

¹ United States possessions and foreign cases in central office.

TABLE 92.—SUMMARY OF FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS

Fiscal Year 1952

Location	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates		
				Total amount of estates	Invested in accordance with State law or VA regulations	
					General investments	U. S. Government bonds
TOTAL	\$145,947,992.92	\$2,971,733.60	\$1,148,933.74	\$355,620,475.25	\$92,525,119.51	\$164,979,366.47
Ala., Montgomery.....	2,823,626.57	48,493.56	24,224.21	6,071,957.06	2,715,900.50	1,926,995.81
Ariz., Phoenix.....	745,927.72	13,674.48	3,577.80	1,477,891.67	29,896.01	981,845.16
Ark., Little Rock.....	2,004,297.16	49,695.32	9,905.14	4,091,732.34	1,835,015.34	1,477,972.25
Calif., Los Angeles.....	4,962,292.05	61,440.25	73,178.38	7,488,285.12	730,104.73	4,139,184.48
Calif., San Diego.....	763,737.66	13,297.73	18,890.58	1,497,327.70	51,720.17	753,379.34
Calif., San Francisco.....	4,577,368.58	75,314.71	82,825.88	9,842,103.92	3,187,709.05	3,658,342.03
Colo., Denver.....	1,532,801.45	36,431.98	5,073.69	4,207,838.73	1,436,603.71	1,947,481.88
Conn., Hartford.....	2,325,806.94	39,133.82	4,679.32	7,916,574.24	3,009,221.11	1,123,644.59
Del., Wilmington.....	209,910.24	2,534.38	15.00	350,304.20	14,274.45	226,322.82
D. C., Washington.....	2,649,279.74	33,452.60	9,034.49	6,153,950.69	2,717,282.06	1,556,485.93
Fla., Miami.....	694,625.58	6,976.67	1,585.05	836,825.17	389,925.26	281,990.61
Fla., Pass-A-Grille.....	2,153,210.38	39,775.81	9,769.51	3,925,763.21	1,580,569.43	1,420,759.56
Ga., Atlanta.....	3,344,356.74	64,316.69	9,351.99	6,803,900.64	2,925,333.63	2,350,543.33
Hawaii, Honolulu.....	240,973.95	1,677.87	780.00	549,633.07	108,425.91	235,304.74
Idaho, Boise.....	600,207.91	10,469.65	659.03	1,700,036.80	65,996.74	1,230,771.73
Ill., Chicago.....	9,269,526.00	233,391.00	99,878.00	23,238,033.00	392,454.00	19,510,043.00
Ind., Indianapolis.....	4,039,867.48	94,084.07	47,581.05	11,155,756.44	3,814,572.85	4,647,149.31
Iowa, Des Moines.....	2,334,823.88	51,951.95	57,577.05	8,885,133.14	4,221,633.12	3,273,991.67
Kans., Wichita.....	1,308,045.08	20,121.16	6,531.97	3,461,271.63	1,330,554.72	1,456,750.63
Ky., Louisville.....	3,074,652.38	77,493.26	6,604.31	6,843,483.56	563,178.84	5,203,071.54
La., New Orleans.....	1,700,662.23	33,381.18	7,118.29	3,504,350.50	1,380,812.02	1,642,604.80
La., Shreveport.....	1,033,721.24	19,945.27	686.00	1,941,746.45	823,629.28	772,140.81
Maine, Togus.....	945,647.83	19,033.62	3,271.11	1,952,935.03	733,075.51	742,718.74
Md., Baltimore.....	1,279,975.23	22,849.99	4,200.25	2,299,555.62	962,627.03	814,486.31
Mass., Boston.....	5,653,110.65	105,720.52	74,332.12	13,954,893.09	4,712,035.71	1,484,733.39
Mich., Detroit.....	5,615,803.17	13,655.40	13,655.40	13,283,835.36	205,116.13	10,337,593.33
Minn., St. Paul.....	2,717,678.27	76,671.57	22,295.82	8,331,516.65	3,896,638.92	3,528,759.69
Miss., Jackson.....	2,032,161.63	38,896.37	43,906.68	4,201,644.40	1,460,843.11	1,645,385.00
Mo., Kansas City.....	1,722,581.41	30,630.99	10,670.33	5,414,139.34	2,038,229.95	2,560,508.85
Mo., St. Louis.....	2,314,308.65	43,077.35	17,128.39	6,143,239.34	2,754,643.78	2,456,758.39
Mont., Fort Harrison.....	593,804.40	10,148.64	10,236.18	1,624,828.07	25.00	1,133,931.45
Nebr., Lincoln.....	1,225,288.84	30,210.82	12,511.63	3,796,673.40	1,669,276.66	1,458,736.30
Nev., Reno.....	163,714.87	1,955.99	3,475.93	365,933.21	13,399.40	250,657.09
N. H., Manchester.....	570,942.20	6,688.36	4,714.42	1,429,920.32	301,331.74	279,322.35

N. J., Newark	3, 169, 021. 41	53, 142. 84	8, 095. 00	4, 351, 247. 08	1, 523, 018. 60	1, 923, 169. 18
N. Mex., Albuquerque	904, 375. 21	3, 423. 91	2, 418. 10	1, 965, 935. 89	668, 570. 30	819, 971. 64
N. Y., Albany	1, 097, 345. 49	13, 480. 11	7, 033. 50	3, 431, 590. 87	914, 784. 98	902, 117. 16
N. Y., Brooklyn	4, 035, 900. 40	64, 415. 60	29, 614. 00	11, 802, 895. 49	2, 253, 795. 92	2, 072, 455. 00
N. Y., Buffalo	1, 980, 291. 66	58, 321. 72	15, 572. 40	6, 553, 512. 55	2, 809, 124. 67	2, 039, 777. 81
N. Y., New York	4, 112, 949. 06	49, 024. 45	45, 976. 33	13, 801, 882. 66	4, 348, 909. 44	3, 950, 855. 20
N. Y., Syracuse	1, 423, 742. 04	29, 682. 72	6, 283. 58	4, 509, 758. 64	1, 527, 325. 72	1, 424, 948. 82
N. C., Winston-Salem	3, 298, 940. 86	97, 084. 41	6, 637. 64	7, 870, 776. 16	3, 045, 550. 40	3, 539, 518. 61
N. Dak., Fargo	556, 799. 88	15, 973. 88	5, 931. 32	2, 019, 695. 37	22, 707. 05	1, 830, 415. 71
Ohio, Cincinnati	3, 471, 394. 76	83, 497. 38	27, 193. 33	8, 854, 910. 92	1, 138, 702. 09	6, 244, 657. 69
Ohio, Cleveland	3, 430, 944. 81	83, 913. 84	24, 399. 71	8, 894, 943. 77	723, 178. 69	6, 143, 549. 62
Okla., Muskogee	1, 197, 874. 86	23, 382. 51	7, 135. 31	3, 198, 147. 32	1, 438, 813. 29	1, 150, 046. 45
Okla., Oklahoma City	1, 679, 604. 39	32, 321. 21	11, 235. 71	3, 605, 418. 05	1, 112, 409. 94	1, 501, 359. 68
Oreg., Portland	1, 470, 846. 95	38, 871. 96	31, 268. 01	4, 452, 670. 23	101, 884. 64	3, 388, 590. 99
Pa., Philadelphia	3, 182, 704. 19	72, 433. 26	35, 274. 55	5, 156, 935. 99	2, 516, 150. 81	1, 473, 667. 64
Pa., Pittsburgh	2, 896, 437. 65	82, 176. 96	21, 938. 36	5, 148, 418. 44	242, 304. 97	3, 878, 653. 76
Pa., Wilkes-Barre	2, 506, 773. 42	55, 618. 24	18, 204. 90	4, 751, 905. 40	2, 183, 625. 20	1, 532, 458. 40
P. R., San Juan	1, 113, 642. 11	11, 744. 20	525. 25	1, 457, 185. 22	346, 872. 22	179, 528. 09
R. I., Providence	1, 202, 781. 61	14, 551. 00	3, 664. 78	2, 453, 823. 41	1, 030, 990. 15	1, 313, 576. 32
S. C., Columbia	1, 787, 172. 58	36, 679. 96	5, 112. 17	3, 996, 590. 22	1, 633, 953. 69	1, 320, 394. 72
S. Dak., Sioux Falls	448, 088. 25	9, 597. 58	3, 761. 81	1, 492, 182. 11	14, 849. 23	1, 349, 314. 49
Tenn., Nashville	2, 836, 783. 47	80, 559. 42	9, 225. 39	8, 089, 926. 48	166, 944. 17	5, 373, 947. 69
Tex., Dallas	2, 488, 596. 94	28, 557. 18	25, 113. 70	6, 395, 760. 66	2, 711, 646. 33	2, 204, 783. 57
Tex., Houston	1, 615, 369. 33	9, 611. 88	15, 164. 00	3, 754, 858. 93	1, 521, 969. 65	1, 174, 327. 63
Tex., Lubbock	1, 166, 555. 97	10, 359. 40	9, 451. 07	2, 769, 403. 97	1, 241, 114. 71	929, 948. 12
Tex., San Antonio	1, 440, 140. 78	15, 540. 43	10, 425. 76	2, 820, 197. 36	1, 106, 918. 27	828, 659. 69
Tex., Waco	1, 334, 917. 25	19, 915. 50	9, 584. 18	3, 073, 015. 68	1, 311, 173. 73	1, 061, 458. 56
Utah, Salt Lake City	679, 941. 95	9, 836. 11	4, 516. 28	1, 402, 110. 41	32, 301. 43	1, 027, 375. 12
Vt., White River Jet	384, 398. 05	11, 243. 62	257. 00	1, 115, 483. 97	391, 018. 55	189, 749. 81
Va., Roanoke	1, 906, 149. 71	63, 499. 72	877. 37	5, 658, 652. 38	530, 831. 30	3, 842, 384. 81
Wash., Seattle	2, 184, 045. 90	36, 850. 42	13, 498. 45	7, 062, 412. 05	1, 200. 00	5, 255, 947. 36
W. Va., Huntington	1, 665, 566. 00	60, 304. 88	2, 531. 73	3, 498, 291. 28	1, 211, 022. 75	1, 343, 351. 93
Wis., Milwaukee	2, 709, 152. 26	54, 830. 54	25, 575. 87	8, 207, 673. 05	321, 551. 36	6, 042, 808. 03
Wyo., Cheyenne	343, 805. 45	4, 904. 17	1, 020. 00	1, 315, 169. 86	27, 890. 49	1, 135, 249. 20
Foreign: Philippines, Manila	2, 937, 190. 13	111, 638. 89	358. 18	5, 903, 693. 20	266, 537. 85	0. 00

TABLE 92.—SUMMARY OF FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1952

Location	Amount of estates				Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on deposits	Amount lost on in- vestments
	Invested in accordance with State law or VA Reg- ulations	Invested not in accordance with State law or VA Regulations		Cash balance (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)			
		Deposits in banks and other institutions in lieu of investments	Nonlegal or ques- tionable					Illegal
TOTAL	\$60,852,345.40	\$18,518.90	\$38,547.44	\$37,206,577.53	\$221,141.60	\$1,203.66	\$40,530.07
Ala., Montgomery	391,715.29	660.00	268.00	1,036,427.46	9,264.49	0	0
Ariz., Phoenix	451,290.24	3,708.96	2,569.16	8,582.14	912.25	0	0
Ark., Little Rock	10,155.06	0	24.58	768,565.11	2,218.21	0	0
Calif., Los Angeles	2,138,728.14	258.60	1,801.05	478,208.12	9,849.38	0	308.84
Calif., San Diego	637,685.71	0	0	54,542.48	2,187.37	0	0
Calif., San Francisco	2,167,578.22	1,800.00	3,336.28	823,338.34	7,912.21	0	0
Colo., Denver	408,321.53	0	430.00	415,061.61	1,461.96	0	0
Conn., Hartford	3,644,603.51	157.37	0	138,947.66	0	0	0
Del., Wilmington	106,582.55	0	0	3,124.38	0	0	0
D. C., Washington	0	0	0	1,880,182.70	0	0	0
Fla., Miami	156,339.58	604.00	0	7,974.72	288.95	0	0
Fla., Pass-A-Grille	71,082.72	0	0	853,351.50	0	0	0
Ga., Atlanta	1,525,485.56	0	162.00	8,376.12	1,621.07	0	0
Hawaii, Honolulu	186,608.39	0	0	18,354.03	0	0	0
Idaho, Boise	211,864.25	0	0	161,404.03	2,078.04	53.10	0
Ill., Chicago	0	0	850.00	3,334,746.00	637.00	0	0
Ind., Indianapolis	510,835.29	0	0	2,183,198.99	3,642.13	0	0
Iowa, Des Moines	486,086.78	0	0	902,821.57	4,388.19	0	0
Kans., Wichita	312,167.03	0	0	361,799.25	7,128.07	0	0
Ky., Louisville	193,472.97	0	0	875,765.21	14,592.54	0	2,593.72
La., New Orleans	475,914.92	0	0	5,018.76	0	0	0
La., Shreveport	86,187.91	3,854.11	1,020.08	254,914.26	3,770.68	0	0
Maine, Togus	422,706.22	0	0	54,464.61	3,912.00	0	0
Md., Baltimore	9,135.18	0	0	513,307.05	0	0	144.53
Mass., Boston	7,748,855.63	0	0	9,273.36	0	0	0
Mich., Detroit	112,654.01	0	0	2,568,502.89	6,670.68	0	0
Minn., St. Paul	31,572.37	0	0	874,545.67	0	0	0
Miss., Jackson	39,279.35	2,881.19	1,408.62	1,051,847.13	8.52	0	400.00
Mo., Kansas City	0	0	2,409.25	813,021.29	424.00	0	0
Mo., St. Louis	0	0	0	951,867.17	17,022.33	0	0

Mont., Fort Harrison	0	0	0	490,871.62	3,689.00	0	0
Nebr., Lincoln	129.00	0	0	668,531.44	538.77	0	0
Nev., Reno	101,271.07	0	0	665.65	4,550.91	0	0
N. H., Manchester	841,471.97	0	0	7,794.25	1,300.00	0	45.00
N. J., Newark	506,015.17	0	0	404,044.13	0	0	4,581.27
N. Mex., Albuquerque	20,092.28	0	0	487,261.67	1,500.00	0	0
N. Y., Albany	1,611,843.79	0	0	2,844.94	0	0	0
N. Y., Brooklyn	7,247,250.74	0	0	229,333.83	0	0	4.00
N. Y., Buffalo	1,491,907.40	0	339.03	215,363.64	1,491.31	0	1,744.84
N. Y., New York	5,476,891.63	0	0	45,246.39	1,304.00	0	12,255.44
N. Y., Syracuse	1,210,304.47	0	0	346,979.63	4,302.11	0	41.72
N. C., Winston-Salem	0	0	0	1,285,707.15	0	0	0
N. Dak., Fargo	43,916.41	0	0	116,656.20	0	0	0
Ohio, Cincinnati	623,011.46	0	0	848,499.68	5,886.91	48.88	98.51
Ohio, Cleveland	1,447,900.18	0	12,285.00	565,033.28	1,799.00	0	262.87
Okla., Muskogee	4,417.00	0	438.60	604,431.98	1,773.65	0	0
Okla., Oklahoma City	126,241.10	0	0	865,397.33	0	0	0
Oreg., Portland	951,522.51	0	0	20,672.09	4,351.81	0	148.56
Pa., Philadelphia	453,240.05	0	1,700.00	712,147.49	0	0	5,953.68
Pa., Pittsburgh	563,291.73	0	0	464,187.98	11,555.84	0	522.00
Pa., Wilkes-Barre	1,023,712.18	0	2,000.00	10,110.62	1,334.05	0	10,244.34
P. R., San Juan	929,554.59	0	0	1,231.32	664.68	0	0
R. I., Providence	78,898.76	0	0	40,358.18	1,133.52	0	0
S. C., Columbia	233,298.07	0	0	808,943.74	14,888.44	0	0
S. Dak., Sioux Falls	21,644.86	0	0	106,373.53	865.02	0	0
Tenn., Nashville	1,396,461.09	778.73	3,825.00	1,147,969.80	8,182.30	0	26.50
Tex., Dallas	315,253.60	0	0	1,135,077.16	2,221.69	0	0
Tex., Houston	8,216.79	0	0	1,050,344.86	7,987.58	0	0
Tex., Lubbock	79,771.63	0	1,648.63	516,920.88	7,234.57	0	0
Tex., San Antonio	418,611.97	0	0	496,007.43	1,688.26	0	26.00
Tex., Waco	107,533.82	0	0	592,849.57	1,409.32	0	0
Utah, Salt Lake City	340,057.80	0	0	2,376.06	638.60	0	228.72
Vt., White River Jet	496,071.67	0	0	38,613.94	0	0	0
Va., Roanoke	647,022.89	0	1,855.66	636,507.72	1,498.79	0	77.62
Wash., Seattle	1,607,126.90	0	0	198,137.80	27,361.40	0	0
W. Va., Huntington	347,229.46	0	0	596,707.14	0	0	0
Wis., Milwaukee	1,835,047.21	0	0	8,256.46	0	0	821.91
Wyo., Cheyenne	75,687.30	0	0	76,342.87	0	0	0
Foreign: Philippines, Manila	5,632,918.44	3,815.94	176.50	244.47	0	1,101.68	0

TABLE 93.—ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS ON CASES DISPOSED OF BY BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS, FISCAL YEAR 1952

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Previous decisions affirmed	Previous decisions reversed	Re-manded	With-drawn	Dismissed
TOTAL	63,467	54,039	4,584	4,077	740	27
Disability:						
Korean conflict.....	623	513	32	72	6	0
World War II.....	28,058	22,666	2,620	2,430	332	10
World War I.....	7,342	6,500	308	473	64	2
Regular Establishment.....	3,323	2,878	138	277	29	1
Spanish-American War.....	169	153	4	7	4	1
Indian wars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death:						
Korean conflict.....	91	69	7	14	1	0
World War II.....	3,524	3,166	137	185	36	0
World War I.....	1,710	1,549	97	58	6	0
Regular Establishment.....	501	450	21	28	2	0
Spanish-American War.....	191	186	3	0	2	0
Civil War.....	11	11	0	0	0	0
Indian wars.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Insurance:						
War Risk Term and U. S. Govern- ment Life Insurance.....	118	100	4	7	5	2
National Service Life Insurance.....	2,996	2,770	72	50	99	5
Servicemen's Indemnity.....	12	9	0	1	2	0
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education:						
Public Law 16, 78th Cong., as amended.....	916	813	37	40	25	1
Public Law 346, 78th Cong., as amended.....	13,845	12,171	1,107	435	127	5
Basic eligibility, loans, and readjustment allowance.....	31	30	1	0	0	0
Emergency officers' retirement:						
Appeals.....	3	3	0	0	0	0
Original determinations.....	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total cases considered.....	53,436					
Ratio of decisions to cases.....	1.19					

TABLE 94.—FULL- AND PART-TIME VA EMPLOYEES, BY ELIGIBILITY FOR VETERANS' PREFERENCE AND BY SEX

Fiscal Year 1952

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
1951									
September.....	179,313	106,723	59.5	108,603	94,634	87.1	70,710	12,089	17.1
December.....	178,334	106,383	59.7	108,278	94,203	87.0	70,056	12,180	17.4
1952									
March.....	177,581	105,860	59.6	107,837	93,987	87.2	69,744	11,873	17.0
June.....	174,597	104,154	59.7	106,393	92,400	86.8	68,204	11,754	17.2

TABLE 95.—FULL- AND PART-TIME VA EMPLOYEES, BY TYPE OF INSTALLATION
June 30, 1952

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
TOTAL.....	174, 597	District offices.....	8, 452
Central office.....	11, 169	Regional offices.....	31, 841
Washington, D. C.....	¹ 10, 884	Hospitals.....	94, 471
New York, N. Y.....	72	Centers.....	26, 761
Columbus Records Service Center.....	213	Domiciliaries.....	868
		Forms depot and supply depots.....	613
		Foreign: Manila, Philippines.....	422

¹ Includes 321 central office supervisory personnel at field stations and 47 at teletype net control stations.TABLE 96.—SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACTIVITIES
Central Office, Fiscal Year 1952

Month	XC folders and claims ¹ folders in custody of central office	Incoming mail	Claim numbers assigned	Applications processed	Veterans records transferred out
TOTAL.....	-----	41, 279, 976	55, 912	95, 322	183, 683
1951					
July.....	2, 054, 386	5, 949, 563	5, 116	7, 953	16, 850
August.....	2, 054, 022	4, 576, 404	5, 395	8, 039	16, 525
September.....	2, 053, 142	3, 232, 891	4, 107	6, 224	13, 773
October.....	2, 054, 232	3, 984, 981	5, 697	7, 657	16, 470
November.....	2, 055, 573	2, 828, 770	6, 200	7, 764	12, 645
December.....	2, 055, 962	2, 692, 696	4, 059	7, 141	10, 475
1952					
January.....	2, 055, 785	3, 512, 741	5, 343	9, 869	15, 624
February.....	2, 054, 363	2, 654, 702	3, 817	7, 961	13, 763
March.....	2, 054, 024	2, 857, 845	4, 002	7, 693	15, 465
April.....	2, 054, 103	3, 055, 143	4, 314	8, 902	18, 810
May.....	2, 054, 076	2, 787, 088	3, 834	7, 923	21, 707
June.....	2, 054, 815	3, 147, 152	4, 028	8, 196	11, 576

¹ Estimate based on annual inventory.TABLE 97.—SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION ACTIVITIES
Regional Offices, Hospital-Regional Office Centers, and Regional Offices Servicing District Office Activities, Fiscal Year 1952

Month	Claims folders in custody of regional offices	Incoming mail ¹	Claim numbers assigned	Applications processed	Veterans records transferred out ¹
TOTAL.....	-----	68, 023, 865	660, 038	2, 004, 390	720, 662
1951					
July.....	13, 252, 449	6, 546, 531	124, 037	265, 154	85, 315
August.....	13, 250, 715	6, 071, 534	74, 558	180, 883	80, 719
September.....	13, 296, 784	5, 159, 160	46, 099	137, 310	61, 788
October.....	13, 316, 359	5, 906, 636	50, 035	160, 686	68, 034
November.....	13, 327, 631	5, 045, 464	41, 148	139, 100	53, 940
December.....	13, 336, 977	4, 827, 657	36, 956	126, 104	45, 955
1952					
January.....	13, 351, 598	6, 003, 783	52, 159	177, 305	59, 393
February.....	13, 288, 167	5, 442, 182	46, 620	162, 583	52, 584
March.....	13, 375, 037	6, 132, 278	48, 127	169, 873	55, 463
April.....	13, 411, 630	5, 868, 740	49, 691	168, 547	54, 952
May.....	13, 425, 674	5, 488, 811	48, 162	160, 743	50, 417
June.....	13, 440, 854	5, 531, 089	42, 446	156, 102	52, 102

¹ Includes former Boston district office for months of July through October, St. Paul and Denver district offices for full year, and former Oakland, St. Louis, Seattle, and Chicago district offices for months of March through June.

TABLE 98.—SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION ACTIVITIES

District Offices, Fiscal Year 1952

Month	XC folders in custody of district offices	Incoming mail ¹	Insurance and death claims proc- essed	Veterans records trans- ferred in ¹
TOTAL.....	-----	32, 171, 655	118, 601	119, 559
<i>1951</i>				
July.....	1, 266, 764	2, 960, 568	9, 187	13, 090
August.....	1, 278, 908	2, 971, 153	9, 788	13, 582
September.....	1, 287, 461	2, 771, 282	7, 688	10, 169
October.....	1, 299, 190	3, 158, 822	9, 648	12, 425
November.....	1, 310, 460	2, 947, 144	10, 117	9, 312
December.....	1, 318, 847	2, 696, 456	10, 083	8, 170
<i>1952</i>				
January.....	1, 332, 264	5, 122, 262	11, 032	13, 025
February.....	1, 341, 221	2, 594, 419	9, 980	9, 196
March.....	1, 353, 655	1, 932, 916	8, 819	8, 389
April.....	1, 365, 806	1, 648, 149	11, 044	7, 602
May.....	1, 377, 057	1, 604, 423	9, 719	7, 797
June.....	1, 388, 410	1, 764, 061	11, 496	6, 802

¹ Excludes former Boston district office for months of July through September, St. Paul and Denver district offices for full year, and former Oakland, St. Louis, Seattle, and Chicago district offices for months of March through June.

TABLE 99.—CONTACT ACTIVITIES ¹

Fiscal Year 1952

Month	Personal contacts at office	Personal contacts away from office	Counter contacts	Tele- phone contacts	Corre- spond- ence items prepared	Forms prepared	Benefit applica- tions prepared
TOTAL.....	6, 609, 137	241, 710	1, 484, 304	5, 418, 194	1, 821, 587	3, 214, 185	1, 640, 536
<i>1951</i>							
July.....	766, 063	18, 541	189, 945	579, 165	171, 275	407, 370	231, 985
August.....	608, 314	19, 852	136, 712	498, 939	161, 835	272, 097	138, 081
September.....	552, 368	18, 789	123, 479	458, 974	149, 180	245, 571	125, 184
October.....	584, 602	19, 498	130, 254	503, 652	164, 616	274, 070	136, 997
November.....	515, 014	18, 505	118, 755	430, 851	147, 551	242, 507	122, 321
December.....	444, 284	16, 713	101, 646	369, 281	124, 749	207, 575	104, 036
<i>1952</i>							
January.....	622, 486	22, 300	140, 138	512, 804	175, 776	331, 841	156, 453
February.....	512, 295	20, 737	110, 583	423, 549	147, 816	252, 127	127, 791
March.....	520, 203	21, 713	112, 887	428, 409	154, 616	255, 262	127, 110
April.....	510, 202	22, 885	107, 469	421, 855	148, 198	253, 975	128, 196
May.....	481, 817	21, 120	103, 409	392, 719	139, 998	233, 249	119, 312
June.....	491, 489	21, 057	109, 027	397, 996	135, 977	238, 541	123, 070

¹ Excludes foreign office, Manila.

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