

# ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

**1955**

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

March 15, 1956

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

Pursuant to the provisions of section 6 (c) of the act of July 3, 1930 (Public No. 536, 71st Cong.), and section 1504 of the act of June 22, 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.), I have the honor to submit herewith report of the activities of the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1955. Also included is the annual report of the Veterans' Educational Appeals Board established by section 2 of the act of July 13, 1950 (Public Law 610, 81st Cong.).

Respectfully,



H. V. HIGLEY,  
*Administrator.*

## CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal.....	ii
Summary.....	1
Improvements in Management and Administration.....	4
The Veteran Population.....	8
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	9
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	66
Department of Insurance.....	118
Board of Veterans Appeals.....	125
General Counsel.....	126
Assistant Administrator for Legislation.....	131
Assistant Administrator for Personnel.....	140
Controller.....	143
Assistant Administrator for Administration.....	144
Assistant Administrator for Construction.....	148
Veterans Education Appeals Board.....	153
Index.....	319

## TABLES

Table No.

1. Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals, during fiscal year 1955.....	157
2. Average daily patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals, and operating beds in VA hospitals, fiscal years 1947-55.....	163
3. VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, during fiscal year 1955.....	164
4. Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by hospital group, fiscal years 1935-55.....	165
5. Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of patient, fiscal year 1955.....	166
6. Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and period of service, calendar year 1954.....	167
7. Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals, by period of service, type of patient, hospital group, and reason for discharge, calendar year 1954.....	171
8. Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals, by period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1954.....	174
9. VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1954.....	175
10. VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1954.....	176
11. VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals, by period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1954.....	177

Table No.	Page
12. Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic grouping, November 30, 1954.....	178
13. VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and period of service, November 30, 1954.....	179
14. VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and period of service, November 30, 1954.....	181
15. VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and period of service, November 30, 1954.....	184
16. Percentage of VA patients admitted 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 1954.....	187
17. Percentage of VA patients admitted to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization, by period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1954.....	188
18. Percentage of VA patients admitted 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 1954.....	189
19. VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals, by state of hospitalization and veteran's reported State of residence, calendar year 1954....	190
20. Percent of patients discharged who were hospitalized in their State of residence, VA and non-VA hospitals, calendar year 1954.....	196
21. Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care, fiscal year 1955....	197
22. Outpatients given medical care by purpose of visit, fiscal year 1955.....	197
23. Applications for outpatient dental treatment, fiscal years 1954-55.....	198
24. Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed, by VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-55.....	198
25. Admissions and discharges of domiciliary members, members remaining and operating beds in VA domiciliaries, fiscal years 1937-55.....	199
26. Recreation activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries, August 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955.....	200
27. General library activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries, fiscal year 1955.	200
28. Medical library activities in VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics, fiscal years 1952-55.....	200
29. Summary of VA voluntary service activities, fiscal year 1955.....	201
30. 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 1925-55 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1924 and 1955, for each war and for the Regular Establishment.....	202
31. 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 1925-55.....	209
32. 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, 1955.....	212
33. 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 1942-55.....	213

Table No.	Page
34. 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, 1955.....	215
35. 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, 1955.....	217
36. 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, 1955.....	217
37. 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, 1925-55.....	218
38. 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, 1955.....	222
39. 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, 1955.....	224
40. 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, 1955.....	224
41. 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, 1955.....	225
42. 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, 1955..	227
43. 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, 1955.....	227
44. 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, 1955....	228
45. 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, 1955....	230
46. Korean conflict 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, 1955.....	231
47. Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent, as of June 30, 1955.....	233
48. Korean conflict veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability and monthly value of awards, as of June 30, 1955.....	233
49. Age groups of World War II, World War I, Regular Establishment, Korean conflict, and Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation or pension benefits, as of June 30, 1955.....	234
50. Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination, during fiscal year 1955.....	234
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 class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards, as of June 30, 1955.	235

Table No.	Page
52. 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, 1942-55.....	235
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 class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards, as of June 30, 1955....	236
54. 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, 1924-55.....	237
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 class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards, as of June 30, 1955..	237
56. 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, 1936-55.....	238
57. 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, 1955.....	238
58. 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, 1936-55.....	239
59. Korean conflict 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, 1955.....	239
60. Terminations of compensation or pension death awards, showing reason for termination, during fiscal year 1955.....	240
61. Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay, as of June 30, 1955.....	240
62. Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program, at specified dates.....	241
63. Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program, at specified dates.....	241
64. Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program, at specified dates.....	241
65. Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program, at specified dates.....	242
66. Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office, June 30, 1955.....	242
67. Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office, June 30, 1955.....	244
68. Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office, June 30, 1955.....	245

Table No.	Page
69. Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office, June 30, 1955.....	246
70. Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed by purpose of loan and regional office, cumulative through June 25, 1955.....	248
71. Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan and regional office, cumulative through June 25, 1955..	250
72. Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed by regional office, cumulative through June 30, 1955.....	252
73. Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship, June 30, 1955.....	253
74. Summary of fiduciary accounts, fiscal year 1955.....	256
75. Number of payees receiving payments under awards of insurance benefits (active awards), at the end of each fiscal year, 1920-55.....	260
76. United States Government life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions, during the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	260
77. United States Government life insurance policies in force, by plan, June 30, 1955.....	260
78. Government life insurance in force, at the end of each fiscal year, 1925-55..	261
79. Participating national service life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions, during the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	262
80. Nonparticipating national service life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions, during the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	263
81. National service life insurance policies in force, by plan, June 30, 1955....	264
82. Applications and terminations under Article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, through June 30, 1955.....	265
83. United States Government life insurance fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1955.....	265
84. United States Government life insurance fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	266
85. National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1955.....	266
86. National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	267
87. Veterans special term insurance fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1955.....	268
88. Veterans special term insurance fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	268
89. Service-disabled veterans insurance fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1955.....	269
90. Service-disabled veterans insurance fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals.....	269
91. Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals, fiscal year 1955.....	270
92. Full- and part-time VA employees, by function, June 30, 1955.....	270
93. Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation, June 30, 1955....	271
94. Full- and part-time VA employees, by eligibility for veterans' preference and by sex.....	271
95. Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures, cumulative through June 30, 1955.....	272

Table No.	Page
96. Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Homes 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.....	278
97. Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State, fiscal year 1955.....	294
98. Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet.....	312
99. Direct loan comparative balance sheet.....	313
100. Direct loan program, statement of reserve for expenses and losses, fiscal year 1955.....	313
101. General post fund comparative balance sheet.....	314
102. General post fund, statement of trust capital, fiscal year 1955.....	314
103. Adjusted service certificate fund, comparative balance sheet.....	314
104. Adjusted service certificate fund, statement of fund capital, fiscal year 1955..	315
105. VA supply fund comparative balance sheet.....	315
106. VA supply fund, statement of income and expense, fiscal year 1955.....	316
107. New hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement to existing hospitals, projects completed, fiscal year 1955.....	316
108. New hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals, projects under construction, as of June 30, 1955.....	317
109. New hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals, projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1955.....	317

### CHARTS

Location of VA hospitals and domiciliaries in operation, June 30, 1955.....	10
Eligible applicants not yet scheduled for hospital admission by type of patient, end of month.....	17
VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals, end of fiscal year.....	18
VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals, November 30, 1954.....	21
Percent of VA patients admitted to VA and non-VA hospitals, January through April 1954, who were remaining in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization.....	24
Number of outpatients given medical service by VA staff at outpatient clinics and by fee-basis physicians, fiscal years 1954-55.....	57
Applications received for outpatient dental care, during month.....	59
Veterans receiving disability compensation or pensions, end of fiscal year.....	69
Expenditures for disability compensation and pensions, during fiscal year.....	71
Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving death compensation or pensions, end of fiscal year.....	73
Expenditures for death compensation and pensions, during fiscal year.....	76
World War II vocational rehabilitation program (Public Law 16), end of month..	82
Korean vocational rehabilitation program (Public Law 894), end of month....	83
Education and training program (Public Law 346), end of month.....	83
Educational and vocational assistance program (Public Law 550), end of month..	84
Veterans in training (Public Laws 16, 894, 346, and 550), end of month.....	85
Veterans counseled, during fiscal year.....	86
VA home loans outstanding, end of month.....	98
Number of VA fires and dollar loss, fiscal years 1951-55.....	152

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1955

## SUMMARY

The estimated number of living veterans in civil life reached 21,878,000 on June 30, 1955. This was a net increase of 927,000 during the year. Veterans of the Korean conflict (those who had seen service since June 27, 1950) numbered 4,015,000, an increase of 1,103,000 during the fiscal year.

Total VA expenditures in fiscal year 1955 amounted to \$5,329,981,675 of which \$4,482,650,319 was expended from appropriated funds and the balance from other funds.

The Veterans Administration was operating 173 hospitals on June 30, 1955. Based on the medical type of the majority of patients under care, 21 hospitals were designated as tuberculosis, 40 as neuropsychiatric, and 112 as general medical and surgical.

Capacity of VA hospitals was increased by 1,576 operating beds during fiscal year 1955 and reached a total of more than 118,600 beds on June 30. The average daily patient load increased from 103,500 in fiscal year 1954 to 106,700 in fiscal year 1955, a net gain of 3,200 patients. The peak patient load for the fiscal year was 109,600 for the week ending February 28, 1955. The number of operating beds occupied during the year averaged 91 percent, the same ratio attained in the previous year. Admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals totaled 498,000 and discharges totaled 495,000 during fiscal year 1955.

Despite the opening of additional beds in VA hospitals during the fiscal year, the waiting list of eligible applicants increased from 20,800 on June 30, 1954 to 21,300 on June 30, 1955, due to the growing need for beds among veterans having a psychosis. There were no veterans awaiting treatment for a service-connected disability on June 30, 1955. The increase in VA operating beds permitted a reduction in the VA bed requirements in non-VA hospitals. On June 30, 1955, there were more than 3,100 beds in non-VA hospitals being utilized for the care of VA patients, compared with over 4,500 on June 30, 1954.

The overall number of field stations from which VA services and benefits were made available to veterans and their dependents increased during the year from 538 to 539 on June 30, 1955. Three new hospitals were opened, and one general medical and surgical hospital was converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital.

Over 2,156,000 outpatient visitors received medical services from VA outpatient clinics or fee-basis physicians during fiscal year 1955. Applications for outpatient dental treatment totaled 393,000 in fiscal year 1955, a decrease of 57,000 from fiscal year 1954.

There were 17 VA field stations providing domiciliary care for nearly 16,900 veterans on June 30, 1955. Fourteen of these stations were hospital-domiciliary centers and three were separate domiciliaries.

During the year, the Veterans Administration gained international recognition for its physical medicine and rehabilitation development. Representatives of 10 foreign countries visited VA hospitals to study the progress of the Veterans Administration in this field and to receive orientation in advanced methods of medical rehabilitation.

There was a decrease during the year of 1,200 full- and part-time employees to 177,700 on June 30, 1955. Employment in medical programs increased from 143,300 to 144,000, while employment in all other activities decreased from 35,500 to 33,700.

The number of veterans in receipt of disability compensation and pension benefits increased more than 78,000 during fiscal year 1955 and reached a total of 2,667,000 on June 30. The principal increase occurred in the Korean conflict service-connected cases. The number of dependents of deceased veterans receiving death compensation or death pension benefits increased almost 26,000 to 1,154,000 at the end of the current year. Congressional legislation, raising the monthly basic rates payable to certain types of veterans and dependents of deceased veterans and increased number on rolls, contributed to the following increases in benefit payments during the year: Disability compensation and pension payments increased \$132,000,000 to a total of \$1,966,000,000 during fiscal year 1955; death compensation and pension benefits during fiscal year 1955 totaled more than \$664,000,000, an increase of \$52,000,000 over the previous year.

As of June 30, 1955, servicemen's indemnity awards amounting to \$232,500,000 had been authorized to the beneficiaries of 27,000 deceased veterans under Public Law 23, 82d Congress. By the close of fiscal year 1955, payments of indemnity amounting to \$69,000,000 had been made, and of the amount, \$27,000,000 was expended during the current year, an increase of \$3,600,000 over fiscal year 1954.

At the close of fiscal year 1955, a total of 43,000 automobiles and other conveyances, valued at \$68,000,000 had been provided seriously disabled veterans.

During the year, 507,000 veterans entered training under the vocational rehabilitation and education and training program. This is one-third more than the number who entered training during fiscal year 1954. A total of 487,000 of these veterans entered training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (Public Law 550, 82d Cong.), bringing the number of veterans who have thus far availed themselves under the act to over a million. This represents one-fourth of the veterans with military service since June 27, 1950. The total training load for all laws combined increased during fiscal year 1955 by 10 percent over the previous year. The average number of veterans in training per month was 584,000, compared with 530,000 in fiscal year 1954. Payments for subsistence, tuition, supplies and materials, education and training allowances, fee-basis counseling, etc., during fiscal year 1955 totaled more than \$712 million, an increase of \$122 million over fiscal year 1954. Expenditures during fiscal year 1955 brought the total benefit payments, since the inception of

the vocational rehabilitation and education and training program, to over \$17 billion.

The number of applications for guaranteed or insured loans totaled nearly 668,000 in fiscal year 1955, an increase of nearly 300,000 over the previous year. Home loan applications rose 80 percent over last year to 659,000; applications for farm loans increased from 1,440 to 1,895, while applications for business loans decreased from 9,000 to 6,700. From the beginning of the program late in 1944 through June 1955, more than 4 million loans having an original principal of \$30 billion had been guaranteed or insured for \$16 billion. On June 30, 1955, there were  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million loans outstanding on which the contingent liability of the Government was estimated to be \$12 billion. During the year 571,000 loans were guaranteed or insured of which all but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent were home loans. Of the total loans guaranteed or insured during the year, 120,000 were made to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict and 3,700 were former VA direct loans which had been sold to private lending institutions and automatically guaranteed. During the year more than 210,000 loans having an original principal of more than \$1 billion were repaid in full, an increase of 60,000 over the number repaid during fiscal year 1954. There were nearly 60,000 defaults reported on home loans, an increase of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  percent over the preceding year. However, the percentage of outstanding home loans which were reported in default was about the same in both years—2 percent of the average number of loans in force during fiscal year 1955, compared with 1.9 percent in fiscal year 1954.

VA contact personnel conducted nearly 7,600,000 personal interviews during the year with veterans, their relatives, and others in assisting them to understand and to apply for benefits administered by the Veterans Administration and other agencies for which they may be eligible. Of the total, 224,000 away-from-office interviews were held with institutionalized veterans, the physically incapacitated, or others unable to visit a VA office.

The total number of beneficiaries under the guardianship program increased more than 12,000 during the year to a total of 339,000 on June 30, 1955. The estates of these beneficiaries had receipts during the fiscal year of \$187,600,000 through payments and earnings, an increase of \$8,200,000 over the preceding year. The total assets of such estates aggregated nearly \$500,000,000.

At the close of fiscal year 1955, there were approximately 5.7 million national service life insurance trust policies in force with a face value of approximately \$38 billion; approximately 357,000 veterans special term insurance fund policies in force with a face value of more than \$3 billion; and 12,500 service-disabled veterans insurance policies in force with a face value of \$107 million.

Supplies and equipment acquired, as reflected by supply fund sales during fiscal year 1955 totaled \$127,000,000, a reduction of nearly \$4,000,000 from the previous year. The operating objective of obtaining neither a profit nor a loss was achieved within one-fifth of 1 percent after the second year of operation. Continued controls on all equipment and supplies used in central office resulted in a further reduction of expendable inventory from \$158,000 on June 30, 1954, to \$82,000 on June 30, 1955. Discontinuance

of the VA records service center and use of GSA Federal records centers contributed to an 18-percent reduction in VA records holdings, from 1,580,000 cubic feet on June 30, 1954, to 1,280,000 cubic feet on June 30, 1955. Reductions of \$24,600 in telephone communications equipment and service costs, and \$78,900 in the telephone operator personnel costs were also made during the fiscal year.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The drive to continue the improvement of management and administration continued with significant results. Highlights are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs. Additional management improvement activities are presented in detail in other sections of this report which deal with specific program operations.

In VA hospitals during fiscal year 1955, as compared with fiscal year 1954, the average daily patient load increased by 3,191 while the full-time equivalent employment increased by only 2,070. This reduced the ratio of employees per 1,000 patients from 1,090 to 1,077. It is estimated that this represents the equivalent of approximately \$6,000,000 per year in salaries.

Cost studies in the Department of Medicine and Surgery stimulated management improvement actions at the field station level which resulted in savings in excess of \$700,000. These savings were produced by reducing staff in some areas, reduction in motor vehicle and other equipment requirements, and by developing better utilization of personnel and other resources.

A consolidated orthopedic shoe center was established in the New York regional office. The average cost of orthopedic shoes procured from local commercial sources during the first three quarters of fiscal year 1955 was \$49.00 per pair. The average cost of orthopedic shoes of better quality procured by the center directly from manufacturers was only \$36.00 per pair. For the estimated total of 3,790 pairs of shoes furnished through the center during the year, this reduction of \$13.00 per pair amounts to a total of approximately \$49,000. It is anticipated that eventually 75 to 80 percent of all VA orthopedic shoe requirements can be furnished through the center, with anticipated annual savings of about \$98,000.

The training of selected personnel in management principles and techniques has not been overlooked. In May 1954, the Chief Medical Director invited DM&S physicians who were interested in a career in administrative medicine to apply for training and possible assignment to management positions. As of June 30, 1955, 167 physicians had applied, about 30 of these selected as eligible for immediate training, and 7 of the latter had completed preceptorship training in selected VA hospitals. Two or three similar groups per year will undergo training, depending on projected replacement needs. Approximately 70 others will be assigned to understudy higher level administrative positions, e. g., Assistant Director, Professional Services. Some will be detailed to institutes conducted by such groups as the American College of Hospital Administrators, the American Hospital Association, and the Interagency Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators. During the

fiscal year, 70 managers, assistant managers, and chiefs of professional services were detailed to various management-type institutes in an effort to keep incumbents of these positions abreast of trends in hospital administration.

Careful purchasing practices were emphasized during the year. For some time, the Veterans' Administration had procured proprietary drug items on a brand-name basis. New, approved sources were developed from which competitive bids on a generic or common-name basis were solicited. Specific items were selected so that results could be analyzed. Without lowering the professional standards of the medicinal preparation, prices received for 11 items covering a 3-month requirement were approximately 25 percent lower than those obtained under the former method of procurement. The dollar savings amounted to \$92,086 which, projected on an annual basis, comes to approximately \$360,000.

The purchase of hearing aids in bulk quantities has resulted in trimming by approximately \$34,000 the cost of the initial purchase of 2,386 instruments. On the basis of an estimated usage of 6,000 hearing aids per year, an annual savings of approximately \$87,700 will result.

Procedural improvements in hospital administration are continually being achieved. For example, a revised, simplified procedure was developed for psychiatric hospitals whereby the work involved in preparation of purchase orders for canteen coupon books and incidentals from the Canteen Service was reduced by one-half.

The Department of Insurance, as a part of its systems program, developed many significant improvements during the year.

It is estimated that approximately \$238,000 will be saved by a procedure using a punched card record with an allotment type of accounting in lieu of manual posting of premium payments for accounts being paid by deductions from VA benefit payments.

A test is being conducted in the district offices which reduces materially the operational steps and time required to process applications for insurance. It is anticipated that costs will be reduced by approximately \$100,000 by this procedure.

A method for calculating national service life insurance dividends mechanically has been adopted after testing. Annual savings are estimated at approximately \$200,000.

The Department of Veterans Benefits regional offices, from which the important compensation and pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, and loan guaranty programs are operated, made substantial gains in the improvement of management and administration during the fiscal year.

Integration of the loan guaranty accounting with the accounting functions of the finance division resulted in elimination of approximately 65 positions representing a salary cost of about \$350,000.

Regional offices were given an annual dollar allocation for the new fiscal year. This enables the stations to plan their operations on an annual basis, rather than from quarter to quarter. Managerial responsibility is strengthened and workload reduced in the budget staff of the Department of Vet-

crans Benefits. The Department of Medicine and Surgery had adopted a similar plan some time ago.

The economical utilization of supplies and space was emphasized. Between October 1, 1954, and June 1, 1955, 149,652 square feet of office space was released. This space had a rental value of \$335,000. Various types of supplies, as a part of a "make-do" program, were redistributed. This property was valued at \$223,622.

A new pattern of stock replenishment was developed which provides for graduated emphasis on the management and handling of items in accordance with their relative importance (dollar volume of issue). A few items account for most of the demand, in terms of units. Analysis of stock selection, and a test layout showed that as much as half the time required for filling requisitions could be saved by placing the stocks of these items near the entrance to the warehouse.

The new pattern and procedures should reduce the work volume by two-thirds in those operations where it is applicable. In stock selection the savings is about one-third. In addition, service is improved; purchase prices will tend to drop due to quantity buying of low-volume items; the number of vendor payment vouchers processed by finance will drop by 10 to 15 percent; and the number of line items processed by the supply depots will drop about 65 percent.

The significant overall developments in paperwork management during the year were (1) accelerated emphasis on disposition of nonessential records, (2) discontinuance of the operation of the VA records service center and the use of GSA Federal records centers, and (3) better controls on the creation of records.

On June 30, 1954, the Veterans Administration was maintaining approximately 1,579,972 cubic feet of records, an increase of 5 percent over fiscal year 1953. On June 30, 1955, the total VA records holdings was approximately 1,281,200 cubic feet, representing approximately an 18 percent decrease over fiscal year 1954. This substantial decrease in records holdings was accomplished, despite the continued increase in the number of claimants for veterans benefits, through several major improvements in the management and administration of records.

The 98,960 cubic feet of essential records maintained at the VA records service center, Columbus, Ohio, were transferred to the custody of the General Services Administration at its Federal records center, Kansas City, Mo., and the records service center was closed at the end of the fiscal year. Disposal authority was obtained from Congress for destruction of approximately 109,788 cubic feet of nonessential records which had been maintained at Columbus. These transfer and destruction actions permitted the release of 154,847 square feet of space at Columbus, Ohio, which aided the General Services Administration in reducing leased space by an estimated \$308,000.

During fiscal year 1955 approximately 122,137 cubic feet of records, exclusive of the 98,960 cubic feet transferred from the VA records service center, were transferred to Federal records centers as compared to 19,026 cubic feet transferred in fiscal year 1954. The reevaluation of file series

of large volume which did not have retention periods, begun in 1954, also began to pay dividends during this fiscal year. The continuing emphasis on reevaluation of file series together with the disposal of other nonessential records resulted in the destruction of an additional 78,859 cubic feet of records or a total destruction of 188,647 cubic feet of records for the fiscal year.

Virtually no filing equipment was purchased during the year. Primarily, this was due to the accelerated emphasis on disposition of nonessential records. Strong assistance came from curbs on the creation of records from improved procedures, reports control, correspondence management, and form and form letter control and standardization. Continued emphasis was placed on better utilization of existing equipment and stringent controls were put on its purchase. In those areas where there was a real need for additional filing equipment most requisitions were filled from excess VA equipment.

Under the records security program approximately 25 million vital and irreplaceable records were microfilmed or duplicated in paper form and placed in the security depository and relocation center. In addition, a survey was completed of all VA records to (a) insure that all records of a vital policy or operating nature were being secured and (b) eliminate any of the records included in the program which no longer fell within the category of "indispensable records." As a result certain additional file series were determined to be indispensable, and security for these records will be provided during fiscal year 1956.

Last year's annual report advised that—

A nationwide engineering survey of teletype systems and telegraph services by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. without charge to the Government was initiated in fiscal year 1954 by mutual agreement and invitation of the Veterans Administration and the General Services Administration. This survey will continue into fiscal year 1955. It is expected that this survey will be helpful in improving operating efficiency and economy, with possible realignment or consolidation of existing teletype systems.

An assistant vice president of the company and the principal engineer, who conducted the study, rendered an official report to the Administrator, General Services Administration, and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs at a meeting held in the latter's office on October 25, 1954. Members of the communications staffs of both agencies were also present. The object of the study, as reported by the engineer, "was to determine whether the Veterans Administration's written requirements could be handled by the General Services Administration as satisfactorily and more economically than under the Veterans Administration's present method." The engineer recommended "that the Veterans Administration continue to operate its own area teletypewriter systems." The recommendation was accepted by the Administrators of both agencies. The Administrator of the General Services Administration requested the company's representatives to make a further study to determine whether the VA system could handle any of the GSA traffic more economically.

Through modernization of station telephone systems, reductions of \$24,-600 in telephone communications equipment and service costs, and \$78,900

in telephone operator personnel costs, were made. Consolidation and modernization of VA area teletype systems resulted in a savings of \$15,700 in teletype communications equipment and service costs, and \$32,600 in teletype operator personnel costs.

During the past fiscal year, considerable progress has been made in tabulating activities. Surveys were made and tests performed to determine the feasibility and practicability of various equipment and procedures. Changes were made effecting economies in space and equipment, as well as improved efficiency. At the end of the year the Veterans Administration was using 1,500 pieces of machine records equipment at 208 locations. The Department of Insurance expanded equipment in the three district offices and the insurance center, District of Columbia, for use in maintaining dividend credit records. Tests are in progress to determine the advisability of extending punchcard methods to premium accounting and billing and to other phases of the insurance program.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery extended its punchcard method of hospital supply accounting to a total of 125 hospitals, consisting of 22 central locations and 103 associate stations.

The Department of Veterans Benefits was able to reduce the amount of equipment in use by increased efficiency and a slight reduction in workload volume. New applications were made during the year in position classification control, selection and transfer of XC-folders, and the supply service perpetual inventory control system. A test procedure has been installed in the field stations to determine the value of decentralizing to the field the preparation of punched cards from the Trial Balance of General Accounts. The department also accomplished considerable preliminary work toward establishing tabulating work standards. This project is continuing and should further increase the efficiency of operations.

The past fiscal year marked the first full period of operation of the form and form letter control and standardization program on a fully decentralized basis.

There was an increase during the year in the number of forms and form letters necessary to carry on VA activities. On June 30, 1955, there were 4,701 forms in use throughout the Veterans Administration, 72 percent of which were standardized, as compared with 4,636 at the end of the previous fiscal year, 73 percent of which were standardized. The number of form letters in use on June 30, 1955, totaled 1,794, 51 percent standardized, as compared with 1,751 a year ago, 56 percent standardized.

During the year 310 new forms and form letters were standardized and 427 standardized forms and form letters no longer necessary to VA activities were eliminated.

## THE VETERAN POPULATION

January 31, 1955, was the date fixed by Presidential proclamation as terminating the Korean conflict for purposes of defining the period (which began June 27, 1950) during which persons in active service could acquire eligibility for certain veterans' benefits on the same basis as wartime veterans. On that date there were approximately 6,748,000 living participants of the Korean conflict—3,523,000 were already veterans in civil

life; 3,225,000 were potential veterans still in the Armed Forces. These participants thus became the only possible members of a "closed group." The number of Korean veterans in civil life, however, will continue to increase substantially in the next several years. As a consequence, the total veteran population will also continue to grow, even though the number of deaths among older veterans steadily becomes greater.

During the fiscal year, the number of veterans of all wars in civil life increased by 927,000 to 21,878,000. Although the Korean veteran population had increased by 1,103,000, that gain was partly offset by deaths of veterans of previous wars and by returns to active duty of some World War II veterans. On June 30, 1955, the veteran population was distributed, by war or period of service, as follows:

Total.....	21, 878, 000
Korean conflict.....	4, 015, 000
And service in World War II.....	827, 000
No service in World War II.....	3, 188, 000
World War II.....	15, 405, 000
And service in Korean conflict.....	827, 000
No service in Korean conflict.....	14, 578, 000
World War I.....	3, 150, 000
Other.....	135, 000

The estimated average age of the 21,878,000 veterans was 38 years. That average was heavily weighted, however, by the large number of relatively young World War II (36 years old) and Korean conflict veterans (27 years old) who accounted for almost 85 percent of the total veteran population. World War I veterans were 61 years of age and Spanish-American War veterans were 78 years old, on the average, at the end of the fiscal year. A total of 3,456,000 veterans of all wars were at least 55 years old; 693,000 were 65 years of age or older. These facts indicate the basis for the Veterans Administration's already significant and constantly increasing emphasis on providing suitable service and assistance to aging and aged veterans as well as to the dependents of deceased veterans.

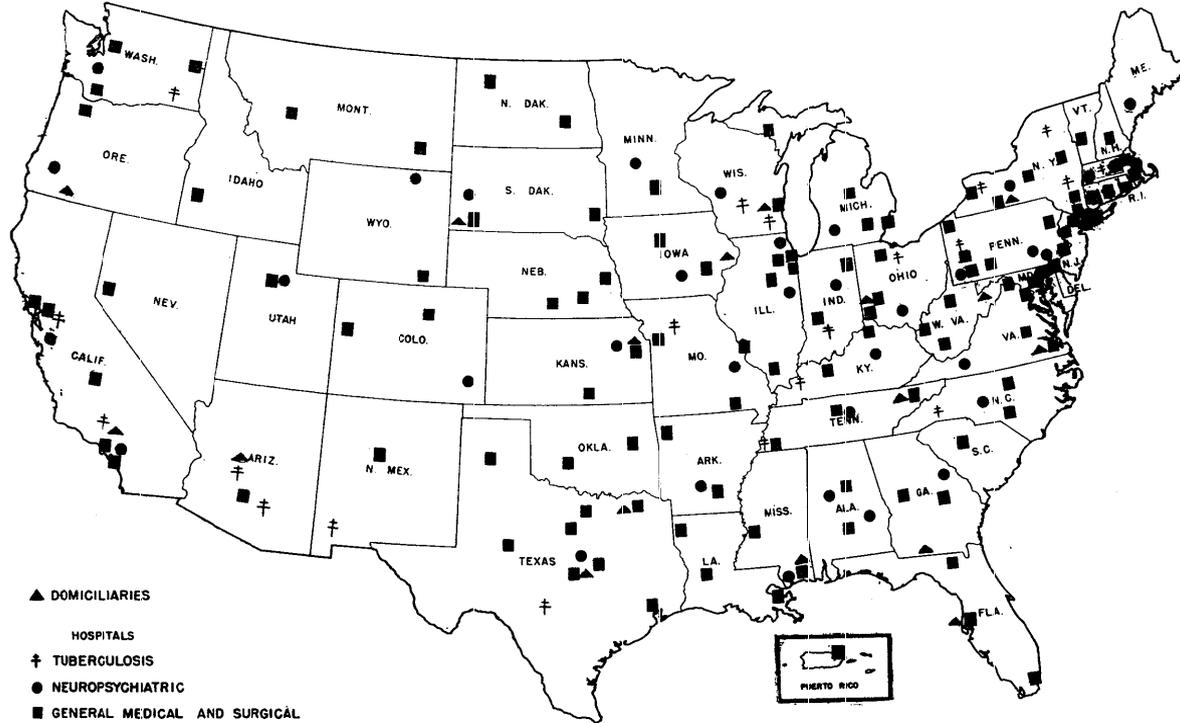
## DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

### General

The Department of Medicine and Surgery expanded and improved upon the medical services made available to eligible veterans during fiscal year 1955. Three new VA hospitals, a neuropsychiatric hospital, and 2 general medical and surgical hospitals, were opened and an existing general medical and surgical hospital was converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital.

The overall operating capacity in VA hospitals was increased from 117,032 beds on June 30, 1954, to 118,608 beds on June 30, 1955, a net gain of 1,576 beds; and the average daily patient load was increased from 103,491 in fiscal year 1954 to 106,682 in fiscal year 1955, a net gain of 3,191 patients. The number of operating beds occupied during the fiscal year averaged 91 percent, a high ratio in terms of accepted hospital practice.

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1955



With the opening of additional hospital facilities, the Veterans Administration was able to reduce its patient load in non-VA hospitals. During the fiscal year, the average daily patient load of VA beneficiaries in non-VA hospitals was 4,051 as compared with 5,453 during the previous year.

The Veterans Administration also provided domiciliary care to an average daily member load of 16,972 veterans, including 173 member-employees in VA hospitals. In addition, the Veterans Administration reimbursed individual States for 8,802 man-years of domiciliary care furnished to veterans in State homes.

The total average daily patient and member load in VA and non-Va hospitals and VA domiciliaries during the fiscal year amounted to 127,705, or 135 more than the congressional budget plan of 127,570.

Management improvement was strongly emphasized during the fiscal year. This was reflected in an overall reduction in patient-day costs. Management studies were made in such areas as medical administration, motor transportation, laundry service, dietetic service, procurement, warehousing, barbering, etc. A review of the study findings by managers enabled the hospitals to effect savings so that more patients could be treated in VA facilities with a higher standard of medical care than would otherwise have been possible. Improvements were made in methods of record-keeping, reductions were achieved in supply inventories, and increased use was made of surplus property items. Savings were also effected by bulk purchasing of supplies and testing of equipment preliminary to purchase. Savings by VA pharmacies were made by purchasing and stocking drug items on a generic rather than a brand-name basis. An indication that this consciousness of management improvement had reached employees on all working levels is the fact that more than 5,000 work improvement and simplification ideas were suggested by Department of Medicine and Surgery employees during the fiscal year.

Well-being of VA domiciliary members was improved by a modest program of modernization of the VA domiciliary quarters designed to give members a greater sense of individual privacy and personal comfort.

The Veterans Administration continued the operation of its outpatient medical clinics and hometown program for the benefit of veterans with service-connected disabilities who required treatment that could be effectively furnished outside the hospital. Five outpatient clinics, located in regional offices or VA offices, were transferred to local VA hospitals in order to improve services to veterans. These consolidations permitted the department to apply the skills of the larger specialized staffs in the hospitals to veterans requiring such treatment on an outpatient basis. Staff consultations and participation in professional meetings greatly improved morale and service in these stations.

The outpatient dental program was considerably reduced in scope by congressional legislation which, after December 31, 1954, limited applications for treatment of most noncompensable service-connected dental disabilities to veterans who applied within 1 year after their release from active military duty.

The department investigated and initiated improved examination methods in audiology. It is anticipated that the application of these new methods to compensation and pension rating examinations will result in more equitable ratings for such disabilities.

The large number of hospitalized veteran-patients with chronic disabilities remained a major problem. These patients, requiring long periods of hospitalization, "freeze" beds, making them unavailable to other veterans on the waiting list. To alleviate this problem, the department expanded such programs as physical medicine and rehabilitation, vocational counseling, trial visit, foster-home care, therapeutic employment, home nursing, and medical research directed toward geriatrics. Studies were made of patients with chronic medical, surgical or neurologic disabilities for purposes of establishing the most effective treatment and staffing patterns.

Committees have been established at VA hospitals where there are general medical and surgical patients to insure that patient stay is held to a minimum consistent with proper treatment. Analyses of length of patient stay by these committees have uncovered management problem areas in which improvements are being made.

The Veterans Administration, during the fiscal year, was accorded international recognition for its physical medicine and rehabilitation development. Representatives of 10 foreign countries visited VA hospitals to study the marked progress of the Veterans Administration in this field.

Newer methods and drugs for the treatment of the tuberculous patient are being developed and tested by the Veterans Administration. One VA hospital is currently practicing a policy of early discharge for selected tuberculous patients who are continuing their treatment with medication while at home and while resuming gainful employment. New tranquilizing drugs are also being investigated in the treatment of psychiatric patients.

Despite the opening of additional beds during the fiscal year, the number of patients with non-service-connected psychoses on the waiting list continued to increase. It is unlikely that this problem can be successfully coped with in the immediate future, since there is not only a shortage of beds for neuropsychiatric patients but also a shortage of necessary professional personnel. The department is attempting to cope with these shortages by expanding its extramural nonbed programs for treatment of neuropsychiatric patients, and by the transfer of selected stable patients from neuropsychiatric hospitals to general medical and surgical hospitals.

The staffing of new hospitals and retention of staffs in existing hospitals continued to be a major problem. The shortage of staff was especially acute in regard to physicians in various specialties, psychologists, nurses, social workers, and physical medicine and rehabilitation personnel.

### **VA Hospitals and Bed Capacity**

During fiscal year 1955, the number of operating beds in VA hospitals was increased from 117,032 on June 30, 1954, to 118,608 on June 30, 1955, an increase of 1,576 beds. The Veterans Administration operated a daily average of 117,643 beds which were occupied by a daily average of 106,682 patients. The peak patient load in VA hospitals for fiscal year 1955 was 109,589. This peak occurred during the last week of February 1955.

For the fiscal year as a whole, the ratio of the average daily patient load to the total number of operating beds was 91 percent. This was the same ratio that was attained during the previous fiscal year. At the end of fiscal year 1955, the operating beds by type in VA hospitals were distributed as follows:

Type of bed <sup>1</sup>	Operating beds by type of hospital			
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical
Total.....	118,608	9,007	54,885	54,716
Tuberculosis.....	16,314	8,089	2,228	5,997
Neuropsychiatric.....	61,390	35	50,051	11,304
Psychotic.....	52,983	8	47,680	5,295
Other psychiatric.....	4,046	13	1,702	2,331
Neurological.....	4,361	14	669	3,678
General medical and surgical.....	40,904	883	2,606	37,415

<sup>1</sup> Beds are classified in accordance with the diagnostic classification of patients occupying or intended to occupy them.

At the close of fiscal year 1955, the Veterans Administration was operating 173 hospitals. Based on the medical type of the majority of patients under care, there were 21 hospitals designated as tuberculosis, 40 as neuropsychiatric, and 112 as general medical and surgical. The 173 hospitals contained 127,605 constructed (i. e., permanent type) beds. However, 11,091 of these beds were unavailable on June 30, 1955, for reasons shown in the following table:

Reason for unavailability	Number	Percent
Total unavailable beds (June 30, 1955).....	11,091	100.0
Undergoing alteration or conversion.....	563	5.1
Not yet activated <sup>1</sup> .....	2,734	24.6
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel.....	2,215	20.0
Type of bed not required for current operating plan.....	5,579	50.3

<sup>1</sup> At new hospitals which are in the process of activation.

In addition to VA hospital beds, 3,117 beds in non-VA hospitals were utilized for the care of VA patients on June 30, 1955. This number constituted a reduction of 1,417 from the number utilized in non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1954. The reduction was made possible by the improved utilization of VA hospital facilities and the effective management and monitoring activities of the area medical directors. The Veterans Administration makes use of non-VA hospitals to provide hospitalization for eligible vet-

erans in geographical areas where there is no VA hospital or where there are insufficient beds of a particular type.

Of the 3,117 VA patients occupying beds in non-VA hospitals, 1,474 were hospitalized outside the continental United States (e. g., in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines). The table below shows the number and types of patients hospitalized:

Type of VA patient in non-VA hospitals	Total patients	Hospitalized	
		Inside United States	Outside United States
Total.....	3, 117	1, 643	1, 474
Tuberculous.....	365	104	261
Psychotic.....	1, 347	945	402
Other psychiatric.....	232	93	139
Neurological.....	25	15	10
Medical.....	928	379	549
Surgical.....	220	107	113

**Average Daily Patient and Member Load**

The fiscal year 1955 budget called for the care of a combined average daily inpatient and domiciliary member load of 127,570. The Veterans Administration, during the fiscal year, provided services to a daily average of 127,705 inpatients and domiciliary members, or 135 more than was provided for in the fiscal year 1955 budget. The table below shows the average daily number of inpatients and domiciliary members furnished care during fiscal year 1955 by type of patient and type of facility.

Type of facility	All patients and members	Type of patient						Members
		Total	Tuberculous	Psychiatric		Neurological	General medical and surgical	
				Psychotic	Other			
Total.....	127, 705	110, 733	15, 551	51, 926	3, 549	3, 998	35, 709	16, 972
VA hospitals—Total....	106, 855	106, 682	15, 018	49, 837	3, 353	3, 967	34, 507	173
Tuberculosis.....	8, 061	8, 060	7, 294	6	16	12	732	1
Neuropsychiatric....	51, 459	51, 328	2, 115	45, 261	1, 470	539	1, 943	131
General medical and surgical.....	47, 335	47, 294	5, 609	4, 570	1, 867	3, 416	31, 832	41
Non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup> ....	4, 051	4, 051	533	2, 089	196	31	1, 202	.....
Domiciliaries.....	16, 799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16, 799

<sup>1</sup> Patients hospitalized in non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries.

**Opening and Closing of Hospitals**

During fiscal year 1955, the Veterans Administration opened 3 new hospitals, and redesignated 1 general medical and surgical hospital as a neuropsychiatric hospital as shown in the table below. No VA hospitals were closed during the fiscal year.

VA hospitals	Type	Constructed bed capacity
New hospitals opened:		
Sepulveda, Calif. ....	Neuropsychiatric .....	956
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	General medical and surgical .....	742
New York, N. Y. ....	General medical and surgical .....	1, 238
Old hospital redesignated:		
Jefferson Barracks, Mo. ....	Neuropsychiatric .....	815

Ultimately upon completion of the present building program, the Veterans Administration plans to operate 174 hospitals. As of June 30, 1955, it was expected that the Veterans Administration would have an ultimate bed capacity of 126,781 constructed beds. This number is slightly less than the present number of constructed beds owing to the fact that a number of obsolete beds are scheduled for elimination in the ultimate program.

As of June 30, 1955, the program for changes in the constructed bed capacity in VA hospitals was as follows:

Status as of June 30, 1955	Con- structed beds in operating hospitals as of June 30, 1955	Scheduled changes in constructed bed capacity			Beds to be closed in oper- ating hospitals	Net ultimate number of con- structed beds
		Beds to be added				
		In new hospitals	By addi- tion to operating hospitals	By con- version or mod- erniza- tion		
Total .....	127, 605	4, 000	1, 002	302	6, 128	126, 781
Hospitals in operation .....	127, 605	.....	1, 002	302	6, 128	122, 781
New hospitals under con- struction .....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0
Hospitals not yet under construction .....	.....	4, 000	.....	.....	.....	4, 000

**Patient Turnover**

During fiscal year 1955, admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals totaled 498,187 and discharges totaled 494,668. These figures exclude patients placed on or returning from leave and trial visit, transfers

among VA hospitals, and transfers between VA and non-VA hospitals.

The turnover rate for patients in VA and non-VA hospitals for fiscal year 1955 increased slightly over fiscal year 1954. The average monthly turnover rate was 37 percent during fiscal year 1955 as compared with 36 percent during fiscal year 1954. However, the turnover rate was considerably below the peak rate of 45 percent for fiscal year 1950. The decrease in turnover rate from fiscal year 1950 has been chiefly due to the "freezing" of beds by patients with chronic disabilities requiring extended hospitalization such as psychosis, tuberculosis, etc.

### Waiting List

Despite the opening of additional beds, the number of eligible applicants on the waiting list increased. This was due to the growing need for beds among veterans with psychosis.

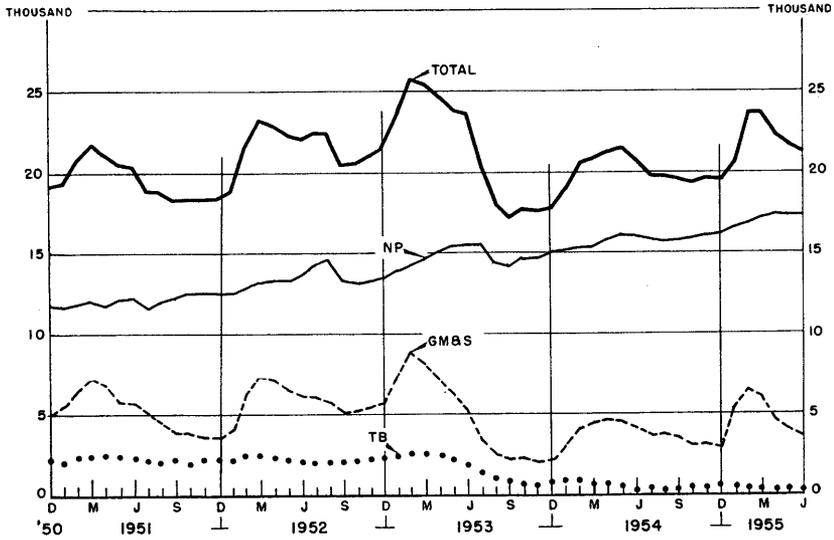
At the close of fiscal year 1955, the number of eligible applicants awaiting VA hospitalization totaled 21,297 as compared with 20,765 at the end of the previous fiscal year. None of the 21,297 applicants were awaiting hospitalization for a service-connected disability. More than one-half of those waiting, 11,418, were already hospitalized in non-VA facilities but not as VA beneficiaries. The waiting list at the end of each quarter for fiscal years 1954 and 1955 is shown below:

Date	Fiscal year	
	1954	1955
Sept. 30.....	17, 113	19, 636
Dec. 31.....	17, 856	19, 614
Mar. 31.....	20, 892	23, 833
June 30.....	20, 765	21, 297

Of the 21,297 applicants on the waiting list on June 30, 1955, 266 were tuberculous cases and 3,694 were general medical and surgical cases. More than 80 percent, or 17,337 applicants, were neuropsychiatric cases, which included 14,433 psychotics. The number of psychiatric cases on the waiting list has been increasing since World War II. Meeting the bed requirements of these patients has been difficult since the opening of additional psychiatric beds is largely dependent upon the recruitment of qualified professional personnel who are currently in shortage categories.

The trend in the number of eligible applicants awaiting scheduling for hospitalization for the period December 1950 through June 1955 is shown in the following chart:

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS NOT YET SCHEDULED FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION—BY TYPE OF PATIENT  
END OF MONTH



It is the policy of the Veterans Administration to furnish prompt hospitalization to veterans requiring care for service-connected disabilities. During fiscal year 1955, the number of such cases on the waiting list was negligible. For the last 6 months of fiscal year 1955, the VA hospitals reported that there were no veterans with service-connected disabilities on the waiting list.

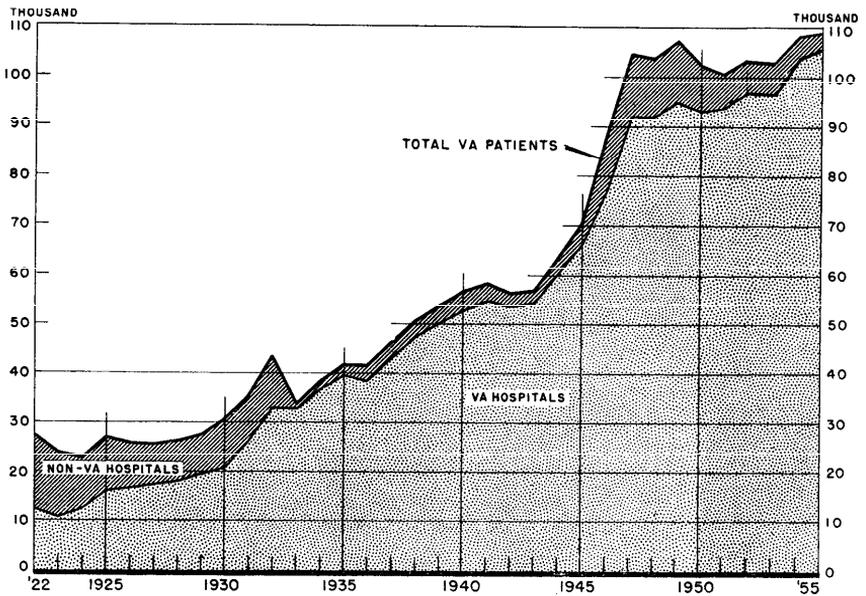
**VA Patients in Hospitals**

The expansion of the VA hospital program is reflected in the chart on page 18 which shows the number of patients in VA and non-VA hospitals at the end of each fiscal year from 1922 through 1955.

A VA patient census is taken annually. On the date of the last census, November 30, 1954, there were 111,820 patients occupying beds in VA and non-VA hospitals. As can be seen from the following table, 45.8 percent of the patients were veterans of World War II, 39.2 percent were veterans of World War I, and 14.4 percent were patients with other periods of service. There were also a small number (0.6 percent) of nonveterans. The latter are patients hospitalized under authority other than that of veterans' entitlement. Most of the nonveterans were military personnel on active duty. A small number of nonveterans were ex-servicemen of Allied Nations or beneficiaries of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation.

Period of service for VA patients remaining in hospitals, Nov. 30, 1954	Number of patients	Percent of total
All.....	111, 820	100. 0
Korean conflict (service on or after June 27, 1950).....	9, 740	8. 7
World War II.....	51, 148	45. 8
World War I.....	43, 822	39. 2
Other wars.....	2, 482	2. 2
Peacetime.....	3, 942	3. 5
Nonveterans.....	686	0. 6

VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS  
END OF FISCAL YEAR



Approximately 3 percent of all VA patients were being cared for in non-VA hospitals. Only 1 percent were in hospitals under the jurisdiction of other Federal Government agencies, and approximately 2 percent were hospitalized in other public or nonpublic hospitals.

Of the VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1954, 52.6 percent were 45 years of age or over. Among patients hospitalized with a general medical or surgical condition, 60.6 percent were in this older age group, while among tuberculous patients, only 44.4 percent were 45 years of age or over. The most significant change since last year in the age distribution of the VA patient load is found in the increased number of patients who were 65 years of age or over. The number of these elderly patients increased from 10,478 (9.5 percent of the total patients on November 30, 1953) to 12,488 (11.2 percent of the total patients on November 30, 1954).

This increase in the number of aged in our hospital population was evident in each of the "type of patient" categories. The distribution of all VA

patients in VA and non-VA hospitals by age group and type of patient is shown in the following table:

Age	Percent of VA patients remaining in hospitals, Nov. 30, 1954			
	(Type of patient)			
	All patients	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
18 and over . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25 and over . . . . .	95.5	92.5	96.4	94.9
35 and over . . . . .	72.9	67.8	71.8	77.4
45 and over . . . . .	52.6	44.4	50.2	60.6
55 and over . . . . .	42.9	32.3	41.7	49.8
65 and over . . . . .	11.2	6.6	10.0	15.3

### Diagnostic Composition of VA Patient Load

The VA patient load may be subdivided into the following four major categories: psychiatric, neurological, tuberculosis, and general medical and surgical. The following table shows the distribution of VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1954, by diagnostic category and period of service.

Diagnostic groupings	All patients <sup>1</sup>	Korean <sup>2</sup>	World War II	World War I
Total number of patients hospitalized.	111,820	9,740	51,148	43,822
Percent of patients hospitalized for all conditions . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Psychiatric . . . . .	53.3	43.9	54.1	53.1
Psychoses . . . . .	49.7	38.1	49.2	51.3
Other psychiatric . . . . .	3.6	5.8	4.9	1.8
Neurological . . . . .	4.4	6.6	4.3	4.0
Tuberculosis . . . . .	12.6	18.9	14.8	9.5
General medical and surgical . . . . .	29.7	30.6	26.8	33.4
Cardiovascular . . . . .	5.5	1.8	3.5	8.4
Digestive . . . . .	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.5
Cancer and tumor . . . . .	3.8	2.6	2.7	5.4
Arthritis and other musculo-skeletal . . . . .	3.2	4.2	3.8	2.5
Accidents . . . . .	2.6	5.6	2.8	1.7
Respiratory . . . . .	2.4	2.4	1.8	3.0
Genito-urinary . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2
Skin . . . . .	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.0
All other . . . . .	4.4	5.4	4.1	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 6,424 veterans of "other wars" and peacetime service and 686 nonveterans.

<sup>2</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

More than half of the patients were under treatment for psychiatric conditions. An additional 13 percent were under treatment for tuberculosis and 4 percent were under care for a neurological disorder. The major portion of those patients hospitalized for general medical and surgical conditions were under care for cardiovascular disorders, cancers and tumors, arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, or diseases of the digestive system.

Among veterans of all three major war groups, the majority of patients were hospitalized for psychiatric conditions. In comparison with veterans of both World War I and World II, the veterans hospitalized under Public Law 28 (Korean conflict) had a smaller percentage receiving care for psychiatric conditions and a higher percentage receiving care for tuberculosis. The percentage of hospitalized veterans of World War II and World War I requiring psychiatric treatment was about the same (53 percent). Almost 15 percent of the hospitalized World War II veterans were under care for tuberculosis as compared to only 10 percent of the hospitalized World War I veterans.

The age of the veterans in the various war groups was the most important single factor accounting for the observed differences in the distribution of patients under care for general medical and surgical conditions by diagnostic class. Among World War I general medical and surgical patients, the largest groups were under care for cardiovascular disorders and for neoplasms; among hospitalized World War II veterans, the largest groups were under treatment for disorders of the digestive system and for arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions; while among veterans entitled to hospitalization under Public Law 28, the largest groups were under care for conditions resulting from accidents and from diseases of the digestive system.

The availability of beds and the eligibility status of veterans in each war group also influences the diagnostic composition of the VA patient load.

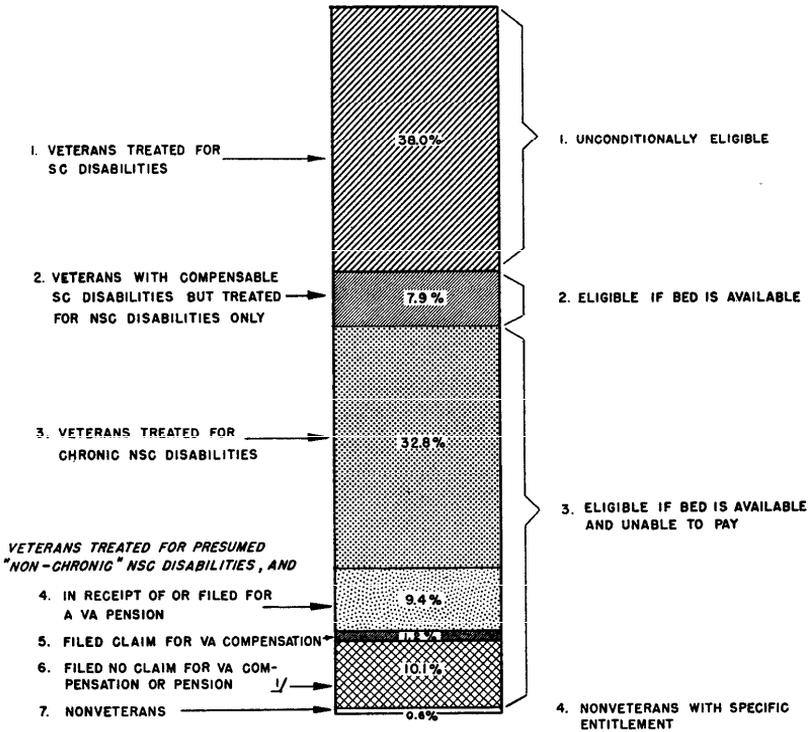
### **Eligibility Status of the VA Patient Load**

More than 40 million patient days of hospital care were provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1955. By taking a census on a typical day, it is possible to obtain estimates of the days of care allocated to each of the various eligibility categories of patients. The chart on page 21 contains data descriptive of the patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1954.

The Veterans Administration is charged by law and regulation with the responsibility for providing hospital care for 4 separate groups of patients:

- (1) Those requiring treatment for service-connected disabilities;
- (2) Those requiring treatment for a non-service-connected condition who either were discharged from the military service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty, or have compensable service-connected disabilities;

VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS  
NOVEMBER 30, 1954



<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES VETERANS WHOSE COMPENSATION AND PENSION STATUS WAS NOT REPORTED (0.1% OF TOTAL)

(3) Other veterans with wartime service who require treatment for a non-service-connected condition; and

(4) Nonveterans with specific entitlement.

A total of 45.9 percent of the hospitalized patients were known to have service-connected disabilities. This group may be divided into:

(1) 38 percent who were receiving care for their service-connected conditions; and

(2) 7.9 percent who had known service-connected compensable disabilities but were being treated for non-service-connected disabilities.

An additional small group of patients classified as nonveterans (0.6 percent) were under care on the date of the census. These were mainly military personnel who had been transferred into VA hospitals from military installations and who were in the process of being separated from the Armed Forces to continue care for their service-connected disabilities as veterans. They are classed as nonveterans until actual separation from the Armed Forces.

The remainder of the patient load (53.5 percent) were receiving treatment for non-service-connected disabilities as of the date of the census. These patients before admission had indicated by an affidavit that they were unable to defray the cost of hospitalization, and, if admitted since November 4, 1953, supported this affidavit with a statement of their assets.

A major part of the non-service-connected group, equal to 32.8 percent of the entire patient load, was comprised of patients under treatment for "chronic" disabilities. These are patients under care for tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition which had kept them in a hospital for at least 90 days. Many had been hospitalized more than 10 years at the time the census was taken.

Certain observations may be made with regard to the 20.7 percent of the patients treated for non-service-connected disabilities who are presumably "nonchronic." Almost half (9.4 percent of all VA patients) were patients who were in receipt of or who had formally applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disability. To receive or to be eligible for a VA pension carries a double connotation of medical indigency: (1) the veteran must have a condition which is permanently and totally disabling and which interferes with the earning of a livelihood, and (2) the veteran cannot have an income in excess of \$1,400 if single, or in excess of \$2,700 if with dependents. While these pensioned veterans had been hospitalized for less than 90 days on the day of the census, it appears likely that because of their disabilities the majority of them will probably require prolonged or repeated hospitalization. More than one-half of these veterans were hospitalized for one of the following chronic diseases: cardiovascular disease, cancer, neurological disease, or arthritis.

Another segment of this group which comprised 1.2 percent of the VA patient load consisted of veterans who had filed a claim for compensation for a service-connected disability. The adjudication of the claim in favor of the veteran would change his classification to service-connected.

There remains 10.1 percent of the VA hospital load for whom none of the conditions described above apply. These were patients who had been in hospital for treatment of a non-service-connected condition less than 90 days. Experience has shown, however, that about one-fifth of them are actually patients with "chronic" illness, i. e., patients who will require more than 90 days of hospital care before their discharge.

### **Length of Stay**

The chronic nature of the VA patient load is reflected in some measure by the fact that 64.6 percent of the patients in VA hospitals on November 30, 1954, had already been on the hospital rolls for more than 90 days, and 49 percent had been hospitalized for more than 1 year. As shown in the table on page 23, almost one-third of all patients in VA hospitals had been on the hospital rolls for more than 5 years.

Type of patient	Percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals for specified number of years as of Nov. 30, 1954							
	More than (years)							1 year or less
	20	15	10	5	3	2	1	
All patients . . . . .	8.3	12.8	19.8	32.8	38.1	41.9	49.0	51.0
Tuberculosis . . . . .	(1)	.2	.6	2.7	6.4	10.7	29.2	70.8
Psychiatric and neurological . . . . .	14.4	22.1	34.0	56.0	64.1	69.4	76.7	23.3
Psychotic . . . . .	16.7	25.5	39.2	63.9	72.6	78.1	85.2	14.8
Other psychiatric . . . . .	.4	.8	1.9	5.1	8.2	10.6	16.5	83.5
Neurological . . . . .	.2	.5	1.7	8.1	14.2	19.6	30.0	70.0
General medical and surgical . . . . .	.1	.1	.2	.6	1.1	1.7	3.8	96.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Of the total World War I veterans hospitalized in VA hospitals on November 30, 1954, 67.2 percent had already been hospitalized for more than 90 days as compared with 63.7 percent for World War II veterans and only 53.2 percent for veterans entitled to hospitalization under Public Law 28.

While only 10.6 percent of the patients admitted during calendar year 1954 required more than 90 days of hospital treatment, the fact that almost one-half of the patients in VA hospitals have been on the hospital rolls over 1 year provides an insight into the slow but progressive inroads that increasing numbers of patients admitted for the treatment of chronic diseases make in gradually reducing the number of beds available for the admission of new patients. This reduction takes place among all diagnostic components of the patient load.

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 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, half require hospital care for longer than the median length of stay.

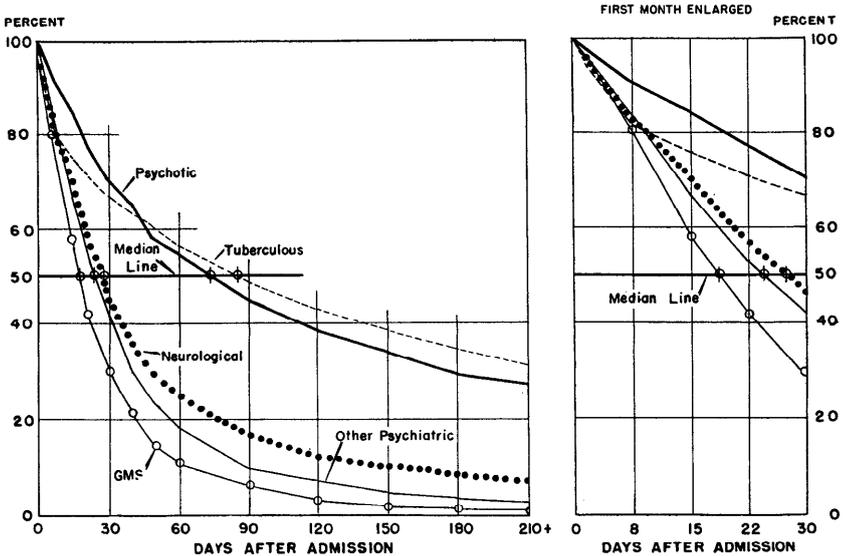
The estimated median length of stay for all admissions of VA patients during calendar year 1954 was 20.5 days. This figure as well as the data presented in tables 16 through 18 was obtained from a 25-percent sample of admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals during January through April 1954. However, the overall median length of stay does not adequately differentiate the length of stay requirements for various classes of patients. The total admissions must be subdivided into the

various war groups and into at least five major diagnostic groups in order to obtain a better understanding of hospital stay.

The median length of stay of VA patients admitted during calendar year 1954 varied widely according to the disability group of the patient. Median lengths of stay of 2½ to 3 months were found for 2 types of patients, the psychotic (75.8 days) and the tuberculous (88.8 days); while median lengths of stay of less than 1 month were observed for the other 3 major types of patients: neurological (27.2 days), other psychiatric (23.9 days), and general medical and surgical (18.5 days).

A more complete picture of the differences in hospital stay occurring among the various diagnostic groups is obtained from an examination of the data in the chart below, which describes the length of stay for each category of patients 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 27.2 days, one-fourth of these patients required more than 2 months of hospital care, and 7 percent required more than 7 months of hospitalization. Similarly, patients hospitalized for general medical and surgical conditions, ordinarily considered to be short-term patients, had a median length of stay of only 18.5 days. However, at least 5.3 percent of VA patients admitted for general medical and surgical disabilities can be classified as having had a "chronic" illness since these patients required more than 90 days of hospitalization.

**PERCENT OF VA PATIENTS ADMITTED TO VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS, JANUARY THROUGH APRIL 1954, WHO WERE REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AFTER SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION\***



\* Based on a 25 Percent Sample of all Direct Admissions

The relationship of a patient's age to the duration of his hospitalization is demonstrated strikingly in the comparison of the median hospital stay of the younger Korean and World War II veterans with that of the older World War I and other group. The median stay for World War I and other general medical and surgical patients was 23.2 days, while the similar category of World War II patients had a median stay of 16.6 days. Korean veterans admitted for a general medical or surgical condition required a median hospital stay of 13.1 days. While the median stay for general medical or surgical patients increased with age, the opposite effect was noted for veterans admitted for a psychotic condition. For this type of patient, World War I and other veterans had a median stay of 39.9 days, World War II veterans, 77.8 days, and Korean veterans, 129.4 days.

Considerable caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from these data. It is not justified, for example, to conclude that the prognosis for a specific type of psychotic patient is better as his age advances. In fact, the reverse has been demonstrated by other studies. The relationship between the median length of stay for psychotic patients and their age is attributable in large part to the fact that a larger proportion of the psychoses afflicting the older veterans comprise the organic psychoses, such as arteriosclerotic, alcoholic, and senile psychoses. Patients with organic psychoses generally have a shorter hospital stay than do patients with functional psychoses.

**Operating Expense of VA Hospitals**

During the first 11 months of fiscal year 1955, the per diem cost of patient care declined owing to (1) the smaller number of new hospitals which required staffing in advance of patient admission as compared with the previous year; (2) a proportionately greater increase of patient load at all hospitals as compared with the increase of employment; and (3) better utilization of manpower and materials as a result of a continuing program for management improvement. However, the retroactive adjustment of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, Public Law 94, 84th Congress, which was applied during the month of June 1955, increased the fiscal year cost of hospital operation by approximately 2 percent.

A comparison of the average per diem cost in VA hospitals, by type of hospital, during fiscal years 1954 and 1955 is shown in the table below:

Type of hospital	Fiscal year		
	1954	1955	
		Cumulative to May 31 <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative to June 30 <sup>2</sup>
All hospitals.....	\$14. 05	\$13. 64	\$13. 93
Neuropsychiatric.....	9. 38	8. 84	8. 99
Tuberculosis.....	15. 69	15. 48	15. 86
General medical and surgical.....	18. 80	18. 52	18. 95

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Federal employees' pay raise.

<sup>2</sup> Includes retroactive Federal employees' pay raise.

Accompanying the overall reduction in per diem costs, there was also a narrowing in the range of per diem costs among hospitals which indicated more effective management. The table below shows these changes in range by type of hospital.

Hospitals <sup>1</sup>	Highest	Lowest	Difference
<b>Tuberculosis:</b>			
Fiscal year 1954.....	\$20. 44	\$13. 56	\$6. 88
Fiscal year 1955.....	18. 73	14. 02	4. 71
<b>Neuropsychiatric:</b>			
Fiscal year 1954.....	19. 21	7. 00	12. 21
Fiscal year 1955.....	15. 99	7. 11	8. 88
<b>General medical and surgical:</b>			
Fiscal year 1954.....	31. 81	<sup>2</sup> 13. 47	18. 34
Fiscal year 1955.....	26. 83	<sup>2</sup> 13. 27	13. 56

<sup>1</sup> Excludes new hospitals which required staffing prior to acceptance of patients and full activation. Also excludes the Minot, N. Dak., VA hospital where admissions were being limited owing to lack of adequate staff.

<sup>2</sup> These per diem costs are for Mountain Home, Tenn., VA hospital, Fort Thomas, Ky., VA hospital is excluded from the table because the type of patients at this hospital require staffing which approximates that of domiciliaries. The per diem cost for Fort Thomas VA hospital for fiscal year 1955 was \$8.11.

These per diem costs are computed on the basis of a cost definition applying to all Federal hospitals. They are based on the actual cost of inpatient care provided during fiscal year 1955 without regard to appropriation or to appropriation year. They do not measure the cost of operation of all functions and services but are restricted to those costs associated with the provision of inpatient care. The costs excluded pertain to such items as maintenance and operation of personnel quarters, research, education and training of hospital personnel, outpatient services, capital expenditures including major repairs, subsistence, and laundry furnished to employees, etc.

The patient-day cost of VA hospitals is often compared with that of private hospital systems. However, these costs are not comparable for the following major reasons:

(1) The patient-day costs of VA hospitals include physicians and other special professional services which are not generally included in the patient-day costs of private hospitals where patients frequently procure these services from their own private practitioners and private nurses.

(2) Most VA hospitals treat patients of all diagnostic types (tuberculous, neuropsychiatric, and general medical and surgical); private hospitals generally care for patients of only one major type and consequently require less varied personnel and facilities.

(3) VA hospitals are required to maintain administrative staff to determine the legal eligibility of patients and to maintain required governmental records.

(4) VA hospitals include in their per diem cost, pharmacy, X-ray, laboratory, and other specialized services which are not always provided by private hospitals.

(5) VA hospitals provide a more extensive rehabilitation program than most private hospitals. The emphasis in VA hospitals is on functional and social rehabilitation rather than early ambulation and evacuation.

(6) Private hospitals generally do not maintain uniform bookkeeping, cost accounting, and statistical records. The units of service which in aggregate are undergoing cost comparisons are not generally standardized in regard to quality and extent.

### Finance

During the fiscal year, the integration of the various accounting systems such as cost, property, allotment, supply fund, and general ledger was further advanced. A notable improvement is that the accounting and reporting systems will now segregate those items of expense which are budgeted at one location or activity and applied to another. Under this method, the costs of each program may be compared regularly with the fiscal year plan established by management.

This improvement enhances the value of the accounting and reporting system as a management tool, since the cost of operations may be more easily observed. This method stimulates cost consciousness and cost responsibility at all operating levels. It further aids management since an excessive rate of fund usage becomes quickly evident, and management is enabled to take remedial action. The preparation of estimates of fund requirements for ensuing fiscal years is simplified.

The use of machines for posting the records was expanded so that the entire cost accounting operation can now be performed by accounting machines. As a result, the accumulative costs for each program are now readily ascertainable on a daily basis.

The VA medical program was credited with \$8,222,763 appropriation reimbursements during fiscal year 1955. Appropriation reimbursements are collections for commodities or services furnished to the VA canteens, other Government or private agencies, or non-VA beneficiaries and which by law may be credited directly to appropriations.

Of these reimbursements, \$4,306,159 were derived from Federal sources and \$3,916,604 from non-Federal sources. The principal Federal sources were reimbursements for hospital and outpatient care furnished beneficiaries of other Federal agencies, and sales of services by VA hospitals to VA canteens. Reimbursements from non-Federal sources consisted of collections for medical care, including hospitalization of patients not legally entitled to such care without reimbursement, e. g., veterans of Allied Nations and emergency cases, and proceeds from hospitalization insurance contracts. The major portion of these reimbursements fell into the latter category.

### **Management Development Studies**

The operation of each hospital is reviewed quarterly to assure conformance with approved budgetary plans and to accomplish timely adjustments in these plans. Whenever costs exceed planned levels, or if planned operating levels are not maintained and there has been no corresponding reduction in costs, the reasons for the variances are determined and required budgetary adjustments are made.

The cost reports, and other data available through the reporting system, were used during the fiscal year to furnish field stations with a series of special studies giving comparative data on specific activities. Managers were asked to review and report significant improvements through staffing adjustments, functional realignments, procedural and organizational changes, and reductions in equipment requirements.

Among these cost studies was one concerned with medical administration. This study which covered the hospital registrar divisions and clerical staffing in professional services, provided comparative data on costs, staffing, and various factors which influenced staffing requirements. Following a review of these data, the hospitals reported staffing reductions totaling 190 persons.

Another study concerned motor transportation. Following a review of this study, stations reported a reduction of 38 personnel, and determined 23 vehicles to be in excess of station needs.

Other areas covered by these studies included laundry operations, dietetic service, procurement, warehousing and vouchering, indigency costs, libraries, and barbering.

Monetary savings resulting from all these studies are estimated at \$2,-300,000. Through these savings, stations were able to meet operating goals and carry on more effective treatment programs within budgetary limitations by transferring needed funds to activities more directly related to patient care.

### **Personnel**

Public Law 763, 83d Congress, provided that the pay of certain personnel be based on the prevailing wage rates of personnel occupying comparable positions in the labor market where the employment exists. Consequently, some 36,000 Department of Medicine and Surgery employees formerly in crafts, protective, and custodial (CPC) positions, and a few in general schedule (GS) positions were placed into a wage administration program. As a result, many of these employees experienced an increase in their salaries. Owing to a proviso in the law, no incumbent of a position which had been paid at a wage rate higher than the prevailing rate suffered a loss of pay.

The task of providing for the new wage program required considerable planning. Approximately 135 labor market areas had to be defined and 313

separate wage schedules had to be developed. Seminars conducted in 6 areas were attended by more than 150 personnel employees to train them in basic wage administration techniques and principles.

The number of full-time employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery as of June 30, 1955, is shown in the table below:

Type of personnel	Total	Staff	Hospital activities	Domi-ciliary activities	Out-patient activities	All other activities <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	129, 176	1, 807	114, 642	2, 741	7, 213	2, 773
Physicians.....	4, 459	67	3, 470	45	877	0
Dentists.....	849	16	517	20	296	0
Nurses.....	14, 593	18	14, 376	56	143	0
All other personnel.....	109, 275	1, 706	96, 279	2, 620	5, 897	2, 773

<sup>1</sup> Supply depots, Veterans Canteen Service revolving fund, supply revolving fund, and capital expansion program.

NOTE.—Adjustments have not been made for personnel in common service divisions. Personnel in these divisions serve more than 1 appropriation or program but are reported where they are organizationally assigned, that is, where their personal service costs are initially charged.

To supplement these full-time personnel, extensive use was made of personnel on a part-time basis during the year. During fiscal year 1955, the department utilized 5,100 man-years of part-time employment.

One of the factors contributing to the high standard of VA medical care has been the continued interest and participation of civilian consultants and attendings in VA hospitals and regional offices. These outstanding professional personnel were utilized at stations where recruitment difficulties existed, or where it was not economical to maintain full-time staffs representing all the required specialties and subspecialties. Consultants also provided services in developing and assisting with the teaching, training, and research programs. During the fiscal year, consultant and attending physicians and dentists furnished VA patients with 284,067 days of service, the equivalent of 1,184 man-years of employment.

The recruitment of personnel for shortage category positions continued to be a major problem during the year. These shortages involved, among others, physicians, dentists, nurses, psychologists, dietitians, social workers, and physical medicine and rehabilitation personnel. The intensive recruitment program was implemented during fiscal year 1955 by measures such as (1) recruitment in certain categories at salaries above the usual beginning pay; (2) training programs to provide personnel for shortage category positions; and (3) emphasis on personnel contacts between the Department of Medicine and Surgery and universities and colleges.

The difficulty in recruiting is shown in the table below. More vacancies existed for full-time physicians and nurses at the end of fiscal year 1955 than at the end of the previous year.

Type of vacancy	Number of vacant positions <sup>1</sup>	
	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
Physicians—Total . . . . .	257	296
Administration . . . . .	5	8
Medicine . . . . .	39	53
Pathology . . . . .	21	9
Physical medicine and rehabilitation . . . . .	10	16
Psychiatry and neurology . . . . .	98	125
Radiology . . . . .	14	20
Surgery and subspecialties . . . . .	47	56
Tuberculosis . . . . .	23	9
Dentists . . . . .	4	1
Medical residents . . . . .	254	330
Medical interns . . . . .	0	5
Nurses . . . . .	397	729
Nurse anesthetists . . . . .	3	9

<sup>1</sup> Includes only vacancies that may be filled within current budget allowances.

The number of vacancies reported is less than the actual need for indicated types of personnel, since only vacancies for which personnel can be supported by current budget allowances are reported. Physicians in psychiatry and neurology accounted for approximately 42 percent of the total physician vacancies as of June 30, 1955. Actually, the need for these physicians is even greater since requests for psychiatrists and neurologists are related to the maximum number recruitable rather than to the number considered necessary for the definitive medical care of patients.

During the fiscal year, a plan was developed for reviewing and evaluating the performance of managers at all Departments of Medicine and Surgery field installations as of June 30 each year.

### Research Program

The Department of Medicine and Surgery must conduct research activities in order to provide better patient care. The research program in a hospital serves both as a stimulus to the medical staff and provides an incentive for recruitment. The results of medical research improve the health and medical care of the veteran-patient and secondarily supply new and important scientific information. The best patient care is usually provided in those hospitals wherein research and education activities are an integral part of the patient-care program.

The medical research program of the Veterans Administration has reached a point in its development where it can meet its particular responsibilities for the conduct of research which to a large extent is based on the medical and surgical problems of the veteran-patient. Emphasis on re-

search in neurology, psychiatry and tuberculosis has been accompanied by a wholesome increase in the quantity and quality of research activities dealing with these diseases. Cooperative as well as individual research is now under way in a large number of VA hospitals.

It should be recognized that the Veterans Administration has a serious responsibility in medical research due to the problems associated with:

(1) The large numbers of hospitalized veterans with a variety of diseases that are not well understood and for which there is no effective treatment.

(2) The large number of veterans receiving compensation or pension for medical disabilities.

(3) Disabilities and diseases of an aging veteran population.

There has been a significant increase in the number of veterans with diseases of the circulatory system, cancer and other tumors, arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases, as well as diseases of the digestive system. The increasing age of veterans is the most important single factor accounting for differences in the distribution of patients with general medical and surgical conditions. Diseases of the aging population are primarily those of a chronic nature and usually require long-term hospitalization.

Although the average age of 21 million veterans at present is 38 (698,000 are 65 years of age or older), it is estimated that the average age will be 42 by 1960 with 1,784,000 over 65 at that time. The average age of 111,820 veterans hospitalized under VA auspices on November 30, 1954, was 48 with 12,488 patients over 65. The chronic nature of the diagnostic groups within VA hospitals is reflected in some measure by the fact that almost one-half of our hospitalized patients have already had treatment for more than 1 year and almost one-third of all patients in VA hospitals have been hospitalized for more than 5 years.

The Veterans Administration has a responsibility to investigate these chronic and other diseases in order to be able to develop and provide for effective methods of diagnosis and treatment. These methods in turn should and do effect significant economies. A better understanding of patients with long-term illnesses will undoubtedly result only if this opportunity is capitalized.

Likewise, nowhere in the United States is such a system of hospitals afforded the opportunity to carry out studies of these diseases at the same time that patient care is provided. The Veterans Administration has available well-trained competent professional staffs, as well as research laboratories which are required in the pursuit of clinical investigations. It also possesses a system of safeguards which make such investigations available to the individual patient and acceptable to the medical profession. The opportunities for clinical research within VA hospitals are an outgrowth of the VA patient-care responsibilities and not the reverse. Patients are not hospitalized for medical research, but the spirit of inquiry and investigation of patients is stimulated among our staffs by their hospitalization.

In hospitals having radioisotope units, radioisotopes were used for clinical diagnosis, medical treatment, and medical research. At least 50 percent of these activities involves procedures contributing directly to the clinical

diagnosis or medical treatment of veteran-patients. Improved techniques are applied to numerous diagnostic procedures utilizing radioisotopes, such as: red blood cell survival time studies; determination of blood, red cell and plasma volumes; evaluation of thyroid functional state; radiocardiographs; brain tumor diagnosis; and scanning techniques for localization of aberrant thyroid tissues, hepatic lesions and other conditions. Radioiodine was used in the treatment of over 300 patients with hyperthyroidism, and for relief of strain on the heart in some 75 patients with heart disease. Radiogold and chronic radiophosphate were used with increasing frequency in the relief of distressing symptoms of pressure due to the accumulation of abnormal amounts of fluid in the pleural cavities and the abdominal cavity as a result of cancers.

The following table shows the VA intramural medical research program by subject categories covering the period July 1952 through August 1954:

Category	Number of research projects				
	All programs	General medical	Neuro-psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Radioisotope
Total . . . . .	903	523	149	101	130
Anesthesia . . . . .	14	7	0	7	0
Blood and its diseases . . . . .	56	32	2	2	20
Cancer . . . . .	68	48	2	0	18
Cardiovascular system and its diseases . . . . .	75	66	0	4	5
Dental diseases and conditions . . . . .	9	7	1	1	0
Digestive system and its diseases . . . . .	77	68	2	0	7
Endocrine disorders and conditions . . . . .	45	21	1	0	23
Immunity and allergy . . . . .	15	12	1	1	1
Infectious diseases . . . . .	124	57	0	66	1
Tuberculosis . . . . .	94	34	0	60	0
Mycotic infection . . . . .	13	8	0	4	1
Other . . . . .	17	15	0	2	0
Metabolic and nutritional conditions in disease . . . . .	69	37	1	1	30
Diagnostic methods and techniques . . . . .	65	43	2	5	15
Musculoskeletal system and its diseases . . . . .	10	10	0	0	0
Nervous system and its diseases . . . . .	32	22	7	0	3
Psychiatry . . . . .	43	8	35	0	0
Psychology . . . . .	136	41	90	5	0
Respiratory diseases and conditions . . . . .	28	21	1	5	1
Sensory organs, diseases of . . . . .	2	1	1	0	0
Urogenital system . . . . .	23	17	0	1	5
Venereal disease . . . . .	5	0	2	3	0
Miscellaneous . . . . .	7	5	1	0	1

An analysis of the above table reveals that a significant effort is being made to solve the problems of diseases of the cardiovascular system, cancer, neuropsychiatry, and tuberculosis. Investigations of the digestive system are also extensive. Unfortunately, too few studies of the diseases of the

musculoskeletal system are now in progress. Efforts will be made to stimulate research in this area.

Among the outstanding studies in VA hospitals during the fiscal year were the following:

*Blood Vessel Grafts.*—Since arterial grafts are not always available, it is important to have a reliable method of constructing tubes to replace arterial defects with autogenous tissue. An investigator at the VA hospital, Memphis (Kennedy), Tenn., created defects in the abdominal aortas of dogs. He was successful in grafting tissue taken from posterior rectus in 18 of 19 trials. These studies indicate that similar techniques may be successful when applied to man.

*Coronary Thrombosis.*—A surgeon at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., has developed a unique technique to reproduce myocardial infarction in animals. The lesion produced is similar to the heart damage which occurs in man after coronary thrombosis and makes possible evaluation studies of revascularization procedures which have been advocated for the treatment of this condition.

*Physiology Studies With a Pump Oxygenator.*—A full-time member of the staff of the VA hospital, Nashville, Tenn., has developed a pump oxygenator for bypassing the heart and simultaneously oxygenating the blood. Hypothermia may be produced by incorporating a cooling coil into the pump system. The essential feature of the apparatus is an oxygenating pump that is used as a bypass for the heart by shunting blood from the superior and inferior vena cavae to the subclavian artery. In this manner, the temperature can be lowered and the entire body supplied with blood and oxygen while the bloodless heart is opened during a surgical operation. In experimental studies, the effectiveness of the pump has been demonstrated, and the observations that hypothermia lowers the blood pressure and reduces the oxygen requirements have been confirmed. The experiments have shown that the oxygen requirements of a hypothermic experimental animal can be supplied with an hematocrit reading as low as 5 percent. On rewarming, under these conditions, red blood cells must be added to provide sufficient oxygen as the demand increased with the return to normal temperature. These studies are continuing with the objectives of perfecting the technique and using the apparatus during cardiac surgery in human patients.

*A Cooperative Study of the Effects of Prefrontal Lobotomy.*—This study, conducted since 1949 by collaboration of several VA hospitals, has demonstrated that prefrontal lobotomy, an irreversible method of treatment for selected psychotic conditions, is not followed by certain anticipated ill-effects which originally offered grave doubts concerning the desirability of this treatment. Although less dramatic than predicted by ardent proponents of this procedure, the study has demonstrated definite improvement in many veteran-patients attributable solely to the operation. The study is continuing with the objective of solving urgent problems concerning the selection of patients, the optimal time for the operation, the most effective surgical procedure, and the specific role of lobotomy in the total treatment program for an individual psychotic patient.

*A Cooperative Study of Pulmonary Function Testing.*—This study of pulmonary function has been undertaken by nine VA hospitals. Among the objectives of the study are (1) the determination of the prognostic value of preoperative pulmonary function studies; (2) the long-term effects of pulmonary resection with regard to hyperinflation of the remaining lung and the relative success of various preventative and therapeutic measures, and (3) the collection of data over a period of years designed to reveal the natural history and course of chronic pulmonary disease.

A preliminary study to determine the normal values for lung volumes, vital capacity, maximum breathing capacity, and the 1-minute step test among a group of persons without cardiopulmonary deficiencies has been completed for the age group 40–44 and is in progress for age groups 25–29 and 60–64.

*A Cooperative Study of Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis.*—Studies have been underway for 9 years evaluating the effectiveness of new drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis. At present, 46 VA hospitals are collaborating in the clinical evaluation of many treatment measures designed to improve the care of the tuberculous veteran. A new drug, cycloserine, is currently being tried in 10 VA hospitals. Such a drug may have an important role in the treatment of patients who do not respond to other available chemotherapeutic agents.

*A Study of Hypertensive Agents.*—In the VA hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, a team of investigators has succeeded in isolating two substances from blood which serve as agents that produce hypertension. These compounds have been hypertensin I and II. Hypertensin I has been so purified that it is the most powerful pressor agent yet isolated by any method. Attempts are now being made to further characterize these materials in order that “blocking agents” may be sought to neutralize their effects. Such studies are of obvious importance to a better understanding of the cause of high blood pressure and may lead to better treatment measures.

The contractual program was organized in 1946 as an aid in developing close relations with the medical schools, and to take advantage of the extensive recorded medical experience of the armed services and the Veterans Administration for long-term studies of the natural history of disease. To utilize this experience, a comprehensive program of follow-up studies of important medical and surgical conditions has been conducted during the last 9 years under the auspices of the Veterans Administration in collaboration with the National Research Council and investigators in leading medical schools. As a result of VA support of this program, a unique statistical unit, the Follow-Up Agency of the National Research Council, has collaborated with the investigators in making important contributions to medical knowledge and to the methodology of follow-up studies.

As part of the contractual medical research program of follow-up studies, the Veterans Administration is publishing a series of monographs embodying the results of research on problems of major importance. Three monographs currently being printed and several others in preparation, deal with effects of enemy imprisonment, psychoneurosis, tuberculosis, head wounds, peripheral nerve injuries, arterial injuries, viral hepatitis, and cold injuries

(frostbite and trenchfoot). Those approved for publication, and in press at the end of the fiscal year, were:

*A Follow-up Study of Prisoners of War.*—The results of this study show an excess mortality among World War II veterans who had been prisoners of the Japanese. This was quite apparent during the first 2 years and much less so in the next 4 years. This excess mortality was primarily attributable to tuberculosis and accidents. No excessive mortality was observed in former prisoners of the Germans and Italians. Men repatriated in the Pacific showed more illness in almost all categories of disease than their controls and those repatriated in Europe. Disability, as measured by VA rating and individual self-evaluation, was much greater in former prisoners in the Pacific than in the European theater of the war.

*A Follow-up Study of Psychoneurosis.*—In this study, the problem of psychoneurosis in the military setting as an interaction between predisposition and stress is analyzed on the basis of an extensive study of World War II veterans. The results show that comparatively few of the men destined to break down in service were ill on entry but became ill as a result of the stress of wartime service. In consequence, the evidence does not support the hypothesis that a highly selective induction policy will eliminate all of the unfit. Criminal convictions were few and suicides only slightly in excess of expectations during the follow-up interval of 5–7 years after breakdown. Almost all men reported psychiatric symptoms but only 8 percent were severely disabled according to professional estimates. Illness prevented full-time employment of 14 percent. Although no single factor was found to predict disability, the most significant one appeared to be the degree of psychiatric impairment at entry into service. Although almost all men thought their health had deteriorated, the examiners found little change in men regarded as overtly neurotic or entirely normal at induction.

Examiners visualized the possibility of rather extensive benefits from further psychiatric treatment, but found no great interest in such treatment, even among the men with moderate or severe disability.

*A Study of Tuberculosis in World War II Veterans.*—A study of induction and separation chest X-rays of a large number of men discharged from the Army for tuberculosis during World War II, and of control subjects, indicates that about half of the men discharged for tuberculosis were already infected at entry into the service. However, in order to have excluded all of the infected men it would have been necessary to have also excluded many men whose X-rays were similarly suspicious, but who did not have tuberculosis.

Men who had inactive tuberculosis at entry did not often have active disease at separation, but progression to more advanced stages was frequent among men with minimal active disease at induction.

Discharges for tuberculosis were about twice as frequent among non-whites as among whites. Apart from race, the factors which seemed to be of most importance with respect to the probability of contracting tuberculosis in service were body build (thin men were much more likely to

become sick than stocky men), service in the medical department, and capture by the enemy.

The unique opportunity for medical research that exists within VA hospitals will continue to be exploited to the fullest extent possible within the limitations of funds, facilities, and personnel. Emphasis will be placed on studies of diseases and disabilities of major concern to the veteran population. There is evident need for further research to develop new leads resulting from the studies summarized in this report, and to continue many other equally important investigations within the VA program. Knowledge gained from these studies will be used to improve the quality of medical care of veterans and the general public.

### **Education and Training**

During fiscal year 1955, progress was made in inaugurating a more effective postgraduate and inservice education and training program. In developing the program, it was recognized that approximately one-half of the VA hospitals have advantages concerning education and training facilities and recruitment of qualified professional personnel, because of their locations near, and association with, medical centers and other professional institutions. Consequently, the inservice training program is aimed at extending these facilities to all VA hospitals insofar as possible. This training will be achieved by such new or augmented activities as: (1) annual area educational conferences representing the major clinical specialties, (2) greater use of existing VA resources by exchanging personnel between hospitals, and (3) visits by outstanding specialists in medicine and dentistry to hospitals in remote areas for periods of 1 week or more as "physicians-in-residence." These activities will be continued during fiscal year 1956.

During the fiscal year, 651 VA residents completed their training; of these, 178 accepted VA employment on a full-time, part-time, or consultant basis. From January 1, 1949, through April 15, 1955, 4,356 residents completed the training required by a specialty board. Of this number 1,399, or 32 percent, accepted VA employment. These figures concerning VA employment do not include physicians (1) who took VA full-time positions without completing their training or (2) who, upon completion of training, did not immediately accept VA employment but did at a later date (e. g., such as after release from the Armed Forces).

As of April 15, 1955, there were 100 VA hospitals with approved residency training programs. Of this number, 89 hospitals are associated with 72 medical schools in the conduct of such programs under the supervision of Deans Committees. An additional three hospitals are affiliated with medical schools through Deans Committees, but do not conduct residency programs. The 11 VA hospitals which conduct residency programs without association with medical schools have supervision of such programs usually by a medical advisory committee.

Twelve VA hospitals conducted internship programs during the year. The distribution of residents and interns in the VA hospital program by specialty on April 15, 1955, is shown below:

Specialty	Number	Specialty	Number
<i>Medical residents</i>		Psychiatry.....	238
Total.....	2, 314	Pulmonary diseases.....	9
Allergy.....	2	Radiology.....	136
Anesthesiology.....	93	Thoracic surgery.....	27
Cardiology.....	3	Urology.....	78
Dermatology.....	26		
Gastroenterology.....	7	<i>Dental residents</i>	
General surgery.....	662	Total.....	18
Internal medicine.....	704	Oral surgery.....	13
Neurology.....	20	Prosthodontia.....	5
Neurosurgery.....	29		
Ophthalmology.....	56	<i>Medical and dental interns</i>	
Orthopedic surgery.....	107	Total.....	109
Otolaryngology.....	26	Medical.....	102
Pathology.....	77	Dental.....	7
Physical medicine.....	4		
Plastic surgery.....	10		
Proctology.....	0		

A variety of training programs are conducted as an inservice activity. Trainees in this program serve on a part-time basis and perform a valuable professional service while receiving training. Their training is the hospital phase of academic programs sponsored by non-VA professional schools, universities, or other institutions. A distribution of these trainees by program is shown in the following table:

Program	Number of trainees	Program	Number of trainees
Total.....	1, 709	Hospital administration.....	5
Clinical psychology.....	625	Executive assistant.....	10
Counseling psychology.....	140	Physical therapy.....	325
Social work.....	161	Occupational therapy.....	240
Student dietitian.....	108	Educational therapy.....	10
Pharmacy.....	4	Manual arts therapy.....	8
		Corrective therapy.....	73

All the above training programs serve not only to provide valuable services to hospital and clinic patients, but also provide a source of recruitment for well-qualified and indoctrinated personnel in certain categories which are in continually short supply.

There was increased demand by schools of nursing for use of the clinical facilities of VA tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitals to complete

basic training of their students. At the close of the year, affiliate nurse programs in VA hospitals had a total enrollment of 2,400 student nurses from 100 schools of nursing. In addition, eight universities sent graduate nurses to VA hospitals for field experience in connection with advanced academic work.

The specialty training program for full-time physicians in psychiatry and neurology, which was begun during fiscal year 1954, was continued with 141 physicians participating in fiscal year 1955. The program has provided 21 physicians who are either furnishing obligated service or are scheduled to report for such service in the near future. These physicians perform their obligated services at isolated stations which are normally difficult to staff. In addition, 297 residents participated in the regular residency program in psychiatry and neurology during the year.

A similar program for dentists, which provides residency-type training in return for a period of obligated service, was inaugurated in January 1955. In addition, 10 full-time VA dentists completed a year of training at the dental training center, VA hospital, Chicago (West Side), Ill.

Hospital management is being recognized increasingly as a field of specialization. A number of universities now have organized departments offering postgraduate work in this field. The Veterans Administration currently has a small number of students serving as hospital administration residents in VA hospitals as part of their university program, and several graduates have been integrated into the VA hospital system after completion of such residencies. Approximately 20 positions of the administrative assistant type have been established in different VA hospitals, and most of these have been filled by former hospital administration residents and career employees with hospital administration potential.

During the fiscal year, seven physicians were trained in hospital administration techniques on the preceptor basis. Approximately 80 VA hospital managers and personnel are now affiliates of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

There are also trainee programs for technicians in VA hospitals. These programs, in such categories as radiology and clinical laboratory, are carried on by arrangement with individual hospitals and institutions.

Other educational activities which were continued on an annual basis included the Conference on Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis, the Inter-agency Institute on Hospital Administration, and the Mental Health Institute.

The activities of the 96 hospital medical illustration laboratories are a vital factor in the support of patient care, medical education, and scientific research. During the year, over 478,000 visual or audiomedical aids were produced and made available for the education program. Approximately 285 medical films were shown to an estimated 200,000 individuals.

The visual aids program was concerned in the distribution of approximately 8,400 films and filmstrips for use in personnel training and other programs. Forty-two new exhibits were constructed and 90 old ones were revised and distributed.

One of the principal criteria for evaluation of quality of medical care in modern hospitals is the state of the medical records—their adequacy,

accessibility, correctness, and completeness. The medical record librarian works in close collaboration with the professional staff in maintaining the medical records in a state of maximum usefulness, and in providing data from the records by which the professional staff can evaluate and further the objectives of the programs of patient care, education, and research.

At the close of the fiscal year, a medical record library program had been authorized in 55 VA hospitals, and there were 60 medical record librarians on duty. Personnel needs for this program have been partially met as a result of formal affiliate training established between 3 VA hospitals and 3 institutions having accredited medical record library schools.

### **Medicine**

The program in medicine includes internal medicine and allied fields such as allergy, gastroenterology, cardiology, dermatology, general medicine, and tropical medicine. Although the national shortage of qualified internists continued, the Veterans Administration was able to maintain efficient operation of its medical services during the fiscal year. The total number of beds in medical bed sections operated on June 30, 1955, was 25,659.

Approximately 1.8 million visits to outpatient staff and fee-basis physicians made by veteran-patients pertained to internal medicine and its allied fields. Of these visits, approximately 1 million were to VA staff physicians.

Continued studies are being made to establish criteria for the diagnosis of certain tropical diseases (as well as other general disabilities) and their residuals. The study of these criteria for the diagnosis of schistosomiasis and its residuals was completed and published.

This year it was possible to expand the program of conferences of hospital chiefs of medical services which was initiated several years ago. These meetings included papers and discussions on the newer aspects of diagnosis and treatment, as well as reports on research work and seminars on administrative problems.

A constantly increasing number of VA physicians in medicine have become diplomates of the American Board of Internal Medicine. At the end of the fiscal year, of the 836 full-time physicians whose specialty assignments were in medicine, 445 physicians had received certification by the board. Many of these have also been certified in a subspecialty of internal medicine. During the fiscal year, 28 VA physicians were accepted as associates in the American College of Physicians, and 20 qualified for advancement to fellowship. Approximately 425 VA physicians are now affiliated with the college.

### **Surgery**

During the fiscal year, 188,000 surgical procedures were performed in VA hospitals. Of this number, approximately 66,000 were performed by full-time staff physicians; 3,000 by part-time physicians; 103,000 by residents; and 16,000 by consultants, attendings, and fee-basis physicians.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 19,811 beds in the surgical bed sections of the VA hospitals. These bed sections included surgical patients of all types—neuropsychiatric, tuberculous, etc.

Arrangements were made for the Veterans Administration to be represented on the Armed Forces Equipment Board which is concerned with the problem of specifications for respirators, resuscitators, defibrillators, and other surgical equipment. Preliminary plans were formulated for testing the quality of surgical instruments. This program should assist in maintaining current specifications on surgical instruments and result in an estimated savings to the Veterans Administration of \$25,000 a year.

Conferences of the chiefs of the surgical services of hospitals, centers, and regional offices were held for purposes of discussing administrative problems and clinical experiences. In the New England area, full-time surgeons of the various hospitals held a conference in Boston, Mass. The excellent quality of the clinical presentations was commented upon enthusiastically not only by full-time VA personnel but also by local physicians who attended.

During the year, 56 VA physicians were approved for fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

At the close of the fiscal year, surveys were being conducted on the recirculation of air by air-conditioning units in operating rooms for purposes of prolonging the life of the existing air-conditioning equipment.

### Tuberculosis

On June 30, 1955, there were 14,730 tuberculous bed patients receiving care in VA and non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries. Of this number, 14,365 were in VA hospitals, and 365 in non-VA contract hospitals. As compared with June 30, 1954, this represents a decrease of 5 percent in the number of tuberculous patients in VA hospitals and a decrease of 51 percent in non-VA contract hospitals. During this period, the number of operating beds for tuberculous patients in VA hospitals decreased 3 percent. The patients remaining and operating beds by type of hospital on June 30, 1955, were distributed as follows:

Type of hospital	Patients	Operating beds
Total VA and non-VA.....	14, 730	.....
VA hospitals.....	14, 365	16, 314
Tuberculosis.....	6, 943	8, 089
Neuropsychiatric.....	2, 063	2, 228
General medical and surgical.....	5, 359	5, 997
Non-VA hospitals.....	365	.....

The number of tuberculous patients transferred to the Veterans Administration from military hospitals declined from 1,643 in fiscal year 1954 (the peak since the beginning of the Korean conflict) to 1,482 in fiscal year 1955, a decrease of 161.

One VA hospital is pioneering in a study of selected patients. These patients are being discharged earlier than normally to continue their

treatment with antituberculous medication while at home and while resuming gainful employment.

A "physicians-in-residence" program was inaugurated during the fiscal year. This program resulted in visits by prominent non-VA physicians to four VA hospitals which were not affiliated with a medical school. The stimulation provided to the staffs of these hospitals from this association warrants expansion of this program.

At the end of the fiscal year, a study of "air-hygiene" was under way at the VA hospital, Baltimore, Md. The general impression has been that tuberculosis is spread by personal contact. There is also a theory that the disease may be contracted by inhalation—i. e., that there may be airborne infection. The study in progress is an attempt to discover whether this latter theory is valid, and, if so, whether ultraviolet rays may, in certain circumstances, prevent this kind of tuberculosis spread.

The Veterans Administration continued its research in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis during the fiscal year. This program is discussed in the portion of this report which deals with research and education.

During the fiscal year, in the tuberculosis case-finding survey program, approximately 1 million routine chest roentgenograms were made on veterans admitted to VA hospitals, outpatient clinics, and domiciliaries, and on VA employees, and voluntary workers.

The number of active, previously unknown, tuberculosis cases discovered has not diminished during the past several years. There was, however, a further downward trend in the number of VA employees who contracted tuberculosis. The new cases established by the VA tuberculosis case-finding program during fiscal year 1955 almost invariably consisted of early minimal lesions. Apparently, good protective technique, including a thorough case finding procedure, has notably cut down the on-the-job exposure of VA employees to infectious tuberculosis.

There was a continuous corresponding reduction in the cost of treatment and sick leave for VA employees contracting tuberculosis, with further substantial savings to the Government in compensation payments.

The uniform tuberculosis case registers, established in VA outpatient pulmonary disease clinics, were in full operation during fiscal year 1955. The medical and administrative data accumulated in the registers provide means of evaluating various phases of the tuberculosis program carried out in the clinics and hospitals.

A series of monographs by outstanding physicians was compiled, edited, and distributed by the tuberculosis research section. These articles concerned such subjects as the treatment of arterial hypertension, coronary atherosclerosis-pathogenesis and therapeutic implications, bacteremia, the pathogenesis and management of dehydration, leptospirosis, medical management of patients with incurable cancer, differential diagnosis and therapy of spontaneous hypoglycemia, intrathoracic tumors, and history of renal physiology.

For the second successive year, it was possible to conduct an area tuberculosis therapy conference in each of the six medical areas. These conferences, utilizing the method of consecutive case presentation and charac-

terized by an exceedingly free exchange of information, offer an excellent means of discussing current concepts of treatment for the tuberculous patient.

### **Psychiatry and Neurology**

As of June 30, 1955, there were 40 VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. These hospitals had an occupancy rate of 94.5 percent, which is considered high in terms of accepted standards of hospital care. Also, at the end of the fiscal year, there were 72 VA general medical and surgical hospitals with psychiatric and/or neurologic services in operation. In all VA hospitals there were 61,390 operating beds for psychiatric and neurologic patients. These beds were occupied by 57,991 patients. In addition, at the end of the fiscal year, there were 1,604 psychiatric and neurologic patients hospitalized in non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries.

Furthermore, there were approximately 7,000 neuropsychiatric patients on the rolls of VA and non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries who were on leave of absence or trial visit. More than 50,000 VA patients were receiving outpatient psychiatric treatment in mental hygiene clinics, neuropsychiatric examination clinics, contract clinics, and from private practitioners on a fee basis. Thus, more than 116,000 veterans were receiving care for neuropsychiatric disabilities under VA auspices.

Difficulty in recruiting psychiatrists and neurologists continued to be experienced during the fiscal year. Because of the extreme difficulty in recruiting and retaining neurologists, general practitioners and specialists in fields other than neurology were assigned to care for neurologic patients under the overall supervision of neurologists.

In spite of the increased patient load and the difficulties in recruiting staff, efforts were continued to strengthen the treatment program in hospitals. One major trend which received intensified implementation was the "ward team" approach which resulted in more personal staff and patient contact. This concept has proven more successful in the general medical and surgical hospitals where the relatively small number of neuropsychiatric patients being treated permits specialized personnel to maintain a closer relationship with the patients than is generally possible in a large neuropsychiatric hospital.

There was an increase in the number of patients returned to communities through the foster home care program. During the calendar year 1954, a total of 654 patients were in foster homes, an increase of 40 percent over the number for the calendar year 1953. Thirty neuropsychiatric hospitals and one general medical and surgical hospital have such a program. Further information concerning this program is presented in the section on social service.

Further utilization of the member-employee program was made for the purpose of assisting long-term mental patients. In this program, long-term patients are selected to become salaried hospital employees as a means of conditioning them for the transition to normal work and social experience they will meet outside. Member-employees lose their identity as patients and are assisted by the staff in making this difficult transition.

Since its inception late in 1952, the program has resulted in 345 patients being placed in hospital jobs and 111 leaving the hospital. However, there were 90 other patients who left but had to return to the hospitals for additional treatment.

The new tranquilizing drugs, chlorpromazine and reserpine, were proved valuable adjuncts in the treatment of psychiatric patients by reducing assaultive, suicidal, and other disturbing tendencies. These drugs have the effect of calming excitable and disturbed patients without the depressing effects of drugs previously in use, and have decreased the need for electric shock therapy and lobotomies. Representatives of 30 hospitals attended a conference on the new tranquilizing drugs in order to exchange data concerning their treatment value and to provide a program for evaluation.

The VA mental hygiene clinics have attained general professional recognition as affording the highest quality of outpatient care. A psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker comprise a minimum professional group for each mental hygiene clinic and function as a team in treating patients. Mental hygiene clinic treatment is of great importance because each mentally ill patient who can be treated successfully on an outpatient basis means the saving of a hospital bed, the retention of a breadwinner in the community, and the prevention, in many instances, of a severe psychotic breakdown. Studies conducted during the fiscal year showed that approximately 20 percent of the patients receiving mental hygiene clinic treatment were psychotics. At any one time approximately 25,000 veterans with service-connected psychiatric or neurologic disabilities are receiving outpatient treatment in the 62 VA mental hygiene clinics.

The neuropsychiatric examination units in the outpatient clinics provide supportive types of psychiatric and neurologic treatment to veterans. In addition, these units examine over 100,000 veterans a year for compensation and pension, hospitalization, domiciliary care, VA insurance, and other medical purposes.

The Veterans Administration continued the program of transferring selected stable patients from crowded neuropsychiatric hospitals to general medical and surgical hospitals in order to achieve maximum use of beds. Since the inception of this program in July 1953, 1,489 patients have been thus transferred; of this number, 602 were transferred during the last 6 months of this fiscal year.

During the year, a motion picture entitled "The Positive Approach to the Psychiatric Patient" was completed. This film is to be used for in-service education of hospital staff and volunteers in order to make their work with patients more effective and meaningful.

The programs in the aphasia units, the National Epilepsy Center, and the Central Seizure Center of the Los Angeles area were continued. Liaison was maintained with the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The program of the electroencephalographic laboratories was strengthened by adding new diagnostic and research equipment.

The clinical psychology program also contributed to the welfare of patients through activities in diagnosis, therapy, research training, and consultations. During the year, the range of its activities encompassed

services in support of the treatment of tuberculosis; investigation of psychological factors involved in patients' reaction to anesthesia and surgery; and psychological factors involved in the prognosis and treatment of cancer.

Research projects were continued as a major activity. Clinical psychologists were engaged in research projects such as studies of (1) the effectiveness of new treatment modalities for long-term patients, (2) the screening procedures for psychiatric aides, and (3) the abuse of sick leave, and employee morale. In addition, there were psychological studies on a wide range of medical research problems.

A new development occurred in neurology with the institution of a cooperative research program involving 11 VA hospitals which are evaluating the effects of chemotherapy on multiple sclerosis. Two meetings of the group engaged in this program were held during the fiscal year, and another meeting is scheduled for April 1956.

The central direction of the lobotomy research project was transferred to the VA hospital, Perry Point, Md. Six VA hospitals cooperated in making periodic observations on the series of lobotomized patients.

Special attention was given during the year to developing a well-planned study to evaluate the effectiveness of the VA neuropsychiatric hospital program. Preliminary planning, covering both intrahospital and interhospital study, concerns the relative therapeutic effectiveness of various administrative practices, staffing patterns, treatment programs, hospital designs, and ward and hospital size. The study will be initiated early in fiscal year 1956.

### **Intermediate Care**

During fiscal year 1955, the Veterans Administration continued to develop a nationwide program for the care of long-term chronically ill veterans. In December 1954, the first formal intermediate service of 100 beds was authorized for the VA center, Kecoughtan, Va. The second such service of 100 beds was authorized in May 1955 for the VA hospital, Vancouver, Wash. Other requests for authority to participate in this new program were being considered at the close of the fiscal year.

An exploratory survey was made during the fiscal year to ascertain the number of patients and potential patients with long-term illness of a general medical, surgical, or neurological nature in general medical and surgical hospitals and domiciliaries, and also to evaluate the various methods of providing care for such patients. This study revealed that 4,282 long-term patients meeting all of the criteria for admission to an intermediate service were receiving care in VA general medical and surgical hospitals, and that 3,917 domiciliary members would be eligible for admission to such a service.

The term "intermediate type patients," while originally restricted to patients with general medical, surgical, and neurological disabilities, is now also applied to certain selected psychiatric patients. The program to care for these selected psychiatric patients in VA general medical and surgical hospitals reached a level of approximately 1,500 patients during

the fiscal year. Plans have been developed to effect additional transfers of this type of patient from neuropsychiatric to general medical and surgical hospitals.

### **Paraplegia**

On June 30, 1955, there were 1,744 paraplegic and quadriplegic patients on the rolls in VA hospitals. Of this number, 1,168, or 67 percent, resulted from injuries to the spinal cord. Most of these patients (1,059) were being treated at the 9 VA hospitals which are specially staffed and equipped for their care. The remainder were distributed as follows: 548 in other general medical and surgical hospitals, 130 in neuropsychiatric hospitals, and 7 in tuberculosis hospitals. During this fiscal year, there were 101 paraplegics who were transferred from the armed services to VA hospitals, a reduction of more than 46 percent from the number transferred during the previous year.

The Third Annual Clinical Paraplegia Conference was held in October 1954. The meeting was highlighted by the interchange of experiences and related information concerning the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients afflicted with these complex disabilities.

During this year, specially adapted housing was certified as medically feasible for 402 paraplegic veterans in accordance with Public Law 702, 80th Congress, as amended. In the same period, plans for such housing were approved for 378 veterans.

### **Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation**

During the fiscal year, progress was made concerning the problems presented by the increasing numbers of aging patients with chronic conditions requiring physical medicine and rehabilitation treatment. The objectives of this program are (1) the discharge from hospital of such patients and (2) the prevention of the patient's physical and mental regression and dependency.

Increasing recognition on an international scale has been given to the leadership of the Veterans Administration in the application of methods and techniques of vocational significance in medical rehabilitation. During this year, 14 representatives from 10 foreign countries visited the Veterans Administration for orientation in advanced methods of medical rehabilitation. Each representative visited from 4 to 15 VA hospitals to observe the treatment techniques employed in physical medicine and rehabilitation. Several received specialized training in this specialty in one or more hospitals, and all remained long enough to make an intensive study of the program. The majority of the visitors were physicians or rehabilitation coordinators with governmental responsibility for establishing or operating programs of medical rehabilitation in their own countries.

The number of physical medicine and rehabilitation beds continued to increase. There were 1,819 operating beds assigned to this service at the close of the year.

The first tuberculosis rehabilitation conference for physicians and rehabilitation coordinators from 30 hospitals (principally general medical and surgical) was conducted at the VA hospital, Oteen, N. C. Emphasis was

placed on the various aspects of rehabilitation treatment for tuberculous patients and on methods by which tuberculous patients in hospitals not having all physical medicine and rehabilitation therapies might be afforded the benefit of such treatment through transfer to the Swannanoa Rehabilitation Center, Oteen, N. C., or to a hospital specializing in the care of the tuberculous.

A special research project on the Roland method for the treatment of the most difficult types of regressed schizophrenic patients demonstrated that this method resulted in improvement in patient behavior and functional intelligence quotient. This program, initiated at VA hospital, Downey, Ill., on a pilot basis for a small group of patients, was transferred during the fiscal year to VA hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio, and broadened to apply to a larger number of patients. The effectiveness of this specialized therapeutic approach has led to arrangements for its extension to the VA neuropsychiatric hospitals at Battle Creek, Mich., and Montrose, N. Y.

Continuing cooperation was effected with the United States Armed Forces Institute to obtain selected supplies for use in educational therapy from newer materials available through the institute. As a result, the Veterans Administration has been able to take advantage of costs as much as 40 percent lower than would be possible otherwise due to large scale purchases by the institute.

During the past year, selected VA hospitals participated in a study to determine to what extent patients who had received necessary treatment in physical medicine and rehabilitation were capable of continued satisfactory adjustment, self-care, or productivity following discharge. The social workers at these field stations accomplished this study on a sampling basis. Patients included in the study had been discharged at least 1 year previously. In each case, the social worker personally interviewed the patient, or his family and furnished a narrative report. A significant positive value of the study is the interest aroused in follow-up contacts with patients after discharge. This interest serves to insure continued liaison between the VA hospital and community resources for the maintenance of medical results attained during hospitalization. Another important factor is the relating of the patient to those community resources which can further his adjustment and rehabilitation following hospital discharge.

Measures have been initiated to expand the audiology and speech correction program so that, in the future, all veterans requiring examinations for loss of hearing acuity will receive their audiological examinations in VA or contract audiology clinics. Plans have been made to carry out a hearing reexamination of all those veterans presently receiving compensation or pension awards for loss of hearing acuity. Eight of the country's leading audiologists have been employed as consultants to this program. Their review of each case, plus the assurance of thorough and accurate examinations under the new policy, will provide every veteran with a standardized examination of the highest technical calibre and make it possible to provide more equitable compensation or pension ratings for beneficiaries with this disability. The recommendations for care and treatment which will be possible after thorough otological and audiological examinations should prove of significant value to the affected veterans. The data assembled in

the reexamination program will also be valuable for research purposes in the field of hearing and acoustics.

Development of contracts with university audiology clinics was continued as a means of providing superior, convenient and economical services to veterans with speech and hearing handicaps.

A continuing study of 1,949 veterans with service-connected blindness moved into a new phase with completion of basic analysis of data by machine tabulation. Particular attention was given to the presence or absence of favorable or unfavorable realities other than blindness in the lives of these individuals. One study goal was a search for causes of possible success and failure in working out techniques for blind living. An example of this was the relating of employment status to the dual disability of sight and hearing difficulty. Of the entire group of 1,949 studied, 50.3 percent were employed. Of veterans with no useful sight who stated that they had a hearing difficulty, 39.2 percent were employed.

Another problem area uncovered concerned 116 veterans without useful sight who for various reasons had not been admitted to any of the Government hospitals with special therapeutic programs for the blind, and who had thereby missed certain advantages in rehabilitation. Administrative measures have been taken to remedy situations of this type.

There was a complete review of the status of 1,277 blinded veterans, originally reported to have special problems, with reports of progress in each case. The fieldwork was done by the social workers of the VA outpatient clinics. Referrals were made to the central unit for the blind at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., and a number of veterans, who originally had refused such treatment, were admitted for remedial work.

One of the most significant discoveries of the survey concerned employed men without useful sight. Of the first 20 studied, no 2 practiced the same trade or profession, an indication that there was considerable diversity of new employment opportunities for blinded veterans and a breaking away from employment stereotypes, which have long been deplored by workers for the blind.

### **Pathology and Allied Sciences**

Scientific advancement in diagnosis and treatment of diseases depends to a considerable extent on information gained through autopsies of patients who die in hospital. A high autopsy rate is a direct measure of scientific progress and a significant factor in the selection and rating of hospitals for residency training. Continued emphasis on the autopsy program has resulted in a steady increase in the rates over the past several years.

In fiscal year 1955, a total of 18,599 autopsies was performed in VA hospitals; permission for autopsy was secured for 72 percent of all deaths occurring in hospital as compared with only 34 percent in fiscal year 1946. The VA autopsy percentage compares favorably with that of other hospitals, both Federal and non-Federal.

During the fiscal year, continued use was made of the consultative and diagnostic medical services provided on a cooperative basis by the Armed

Forces Institute of Pathology and the Army Medical Service Graduate School at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Fourteen area reference laboratories provided histopathological facilities and diagnostic services to those VA laboratories unable to accomplish these services with existing personnel and equipment.

The use of blood and plasma, together with the difficulties and expense of securing these products, has assumed major proportions. During fiscal year 1955, in all VA hospitals, approximately 72,000 patients received whole blood transfusions, which amounted to 94,892,000 cc., and 1,200 patients received plasma units amounting to 835,000 cc. Since supplies of blood are not as plentiful as they were during the war years, it has become necessary to supplement these supplies by the development of blood centers in some VA hospitals. Many VA hospitals are provided by commercial blood banks with or without supplementation by their own efforts. Much has been accomplished in connection with the safe administration of blood and plasma by consultations and issuance of instructions to field personnel connected with the blood program.

The safety program in VA clinical laboratories has been stressed throughout the year. Safety measures adopted include the installation of safety hoods for bacteriology sections, emergency showers in or near chemical sections for use in accidental clothing fires or chemical burns of personnel, and experimental operation of disposal machines for tuberculosis wastes.

Evaluation of new equipment for use in VA hospitals has become increasingly important. During the fiscal year, arrangements were made with equipment manufacturers for the testing of laboratory equipment during a trial period prior to acceptance by the Veterans Administration.

### **Radiology**

During fiscal year 1955, approximately 6,960,000 X-ray films were used by VA hospitals and clinics. Modernization of existing equipment and replacement of obsolete equipment enabled the Veterans Administration to keep abreast of the latest techniques, thus providing better patient care. In one VA hospital a 1500 Curie Cobalt Unit for rotational therapy is being installed. The unit will be ready for therapeutic use early in fiscal year 1956.

Expansion of X-ray facilities in civilian hospitals has led to an increased demand for radiologists. Although the majority of VA hospitals and clinics have adequate radiological coverage, a few stations are experiencing difficulty in the recruitment of qualified, full-time radiologists.

### **Nursing Service**

During the fiscal year, the position of nursing assistant was created. This action merged the positions of hospital attendants and practical nurses and developed new VA qualification standards for these essential positions. This represented considerable advancement in the standards for selection and promotion of nonprofessional personnel who provide nursing care to patients. Several pilot studies are being continued to explore possible additional areas for utilization of these personnel.

Plans were formulated and issued to the field concerning the elimination of a dual line of supervision in nursing care, resulting from the present supervisory nursing assistant structure in hospitals with large numbers of psychiatric patients. The successful implementation of this policy will require the revision of assignments and functions of professional nurses and nursing assistants. When effected, it will result in a clarification of lines of responsibility, improved channels of communication, and better rehabilitative care to patients.

The recruitment of professional nurses continued to be a major problem. Recruitment difficulty was not confined to isolated or specialized types of hospitals but was experienced by many hospitals in metropolitan areas and by some that had not experienced a shortage of nurse applicants previously. Nurses qualified for administrative, teaching, and supervisory positions could not be recruited to meet the total needs of the nursing service. Many factors contributed to recruitment difficulties such as (1) insufficient nursing resources throughout the Nation; (2) locations of hospitals in isolated areas or in undesirable parts of metropolitan areas; and (3) competitive salaries being paid by private, State, and city hospitals.

During the fiscal year, 936 eligible patients were given care under the provisions of the community home nursing program. The Veterans Administration contracted with community public health nursing agencies to provide nursing care to patients at home following hospital discharge. Although the majority of patients furnished this service had long-term illnesses, services were discontinued when the patient or family could safely assume necessary care.

### **Prosthetic and Sensory Aids**

The functions of the prosthetic and sensory aids program are to furnish, repair, and replace all types of artificial aids, appliances, and accessories for eligible disabled veterans who require them; and by continuous research and testing to improve old appliances and develop new appliances. The number of veterans with service-connected disabilities potentially eligible for prosthetic services totaled approximately 305,000.

More than 205,000 cases were furnished prosthetic appliances or services during the fiscal year. Of these, 24,000 were amputees, 2,400 were blind or near-blind, 27,500 were deaf, 3,500 were paralyzed in both lower extremities, 500 were quadriplegics, 41,000 required eyeglasses, and the balance had various types of disabilities requiring braces, orthopedic shoes, cosmetic restorations, or similar appliances.

The cost of new appliances and repairs bought from commercial suppliers and furnished to disabled veterans during fiscal year 1955 totaled approximately \$5,209,000 as compared with \$5,271,000 in fiscal year 1954. This slight reduction in cost occurred despite the fact that the number of eligible disabled veterans requiring such services increased. Expenses in the program were kept down through (1) broader utilization of audiology clinics for issuance of hearing aids, which eliminated the issuance of new or replacement aids to approximately 25 percent of veterans examined and found not in need of such aids; (2) increased utilization of the orthopedic

shoe center for procurement of factory-made orthopedic shoes at greatly reduced prices; (3) continuation of the centralized distribution system for stump socks and hearing-aid batteries; and (4) continuation and strengthening of restrictions on the premature replacement of appliances.

The 29 VA orthopedic shops operating in VA hospitals and regional offices produced a total of 25,000 new appliances and made 19,000 repairs during fiscal year 1955. A concentrated effort is being made to reduce costs and increase production of these shops in fiscal year 1956 by standardization of techniques and materials, and by adjustments in staffs where indicated. These VA orthopedic shops fabricate appliances and furnish repairs not readily available commercially, or where commercial facilities are inadequate.

The VA plastic eye and restorations clinic at the VA hospital, Denver, Colo., was closed near the end of the fiscal year because of the small workload, leaving a total of 13 clinics in operation. These clinics produced 7,900 new items and repaired 300 items during fiscal year 1955. In addition to plastic eyes, these clinics fabricate other facial and body restorations.

A program for scientific testing of hearing aids, which will enable the Veterans Administration to procure the highest quality aids on a competitive cost basis, was developed in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards. This program, expected to result in substantial savings to the Veterans Administration, will become fully operational in fiscal year 1957.

By the end of fiscal year 1955, a consolidated orthopedic shoe center under centralized control had been established in the VA regional office, New York, N. Y. During the fiscal year, the average cost of orthopedic shoes procured from local sources was approximately \$49 per pair, whereas the average cost of better quality shoes procured directly from manufacturers through the orthopedic shoe center was approximately \$36 per pair, a saving of \$13 per pair. Savings in this program were estimated at approximately \$49,000 in fiscal year 1955. Greater savings are anticipated for the future as more field stations will participate in the program.

The advisory committee on artificial limbs, National Research Council, continued to coordinate the program for development of artificial limbs. Three new elbow locks for artificial arms were developed during the fiscal year, each an improvement on earlier designs obtained through the prosthetics research program. A new knee mechanism which permits the amputee to walk with varying speeds while maintaining a graceful gait was also developed. A number of other devices and techniques were advanced in the program, such as hydraulic knee lock for above-knee artificial legs; an entirely new method for fitting below-knee artificial legs; and improved artificial foot assembly; new terminal devices; and various component parts for artificial limbs.

Considerable progress was made by Haverford College, under contract to the Veterans Administration, in the development of an obstacle and curb detector for the blind. This is an electronic device, utilizing transistors, designed to be carried in the hand of a blind person. It is hoped eventually this device may be developed for practical use by the blind.

Studies toward development of a reading machine for the blind were continued. Tests were conducted to determine the most feasible output for a recognition-type reading machine. Magnetic tape recordings have been made to yield a letter-by-letter output. The results of these investigations will determine the future course to be followed in developing a practical reading machine which can convert printed matter into sound.

A book, "Human Limbs and Their Substitutes," by Klopsteg, Wilson, et al., published during fiscal year 1955, was compiled under the sponsorship of the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs as a report to the Army and the Veterans Administration on the artificial limb research program. This volume represents the combined efforts of some 30 prosthetic experts (including VA personnel) and covers both fundamental studies and all aspects of amputee care. In his New York Times column of January 2, 1955, Dr. Howard Rusk referred to the book as "the most important book in rehabilitation published during the year."

### **Dietetics**

During the fiscal year, 44,135,000 rations were served in VA hospitals, and 6,216,000 rations in VA domiciliaries, at a total raw food cost of approximately \$46,222,000.

Studies relative to the use of commercial cuts and prefabricated meats in place of carcass meat were continued to determine the most economical method of procurement based on meat yield. As a result of these studies, some stations reported an increase of approximately 8 percent in meat yield and a decrease of approximately 3 percent in costs. In addition, 2 to 8 man-hours daily were saved in the meatcutting unit, depending upon the quantity of meat processed.

As a measure of economy, commercially cured bacon was purchased at savings of 10 to 20 cents per pound over the regular cure previously used; and the substitution of heavyweight turkeys in lieu of fowl in prepared dishes resulted in a 25 percent savings from previous costs.

To further reduce costs, "half and half" (12 percent milk fat) was substituted for 18 percent coffee cream at a 50-percent savings in cost; a 10-percent ice cream mix was substituted for a 12-percent mix at savings ranging from 6 to 10 cents per gallon; and stations obtaining fruits and vegetables through open market procurement, rather than through formal bids, reduced the VA cost of these items by approximately 10 percent.

During the latter part of the fiscal year (under provisions of Public Law 690, 83d Cong.), the Veterans Administration participated in the surplus commodity program through the utilization of surplus milk and butter in VA hospitals. These surplus dairy products are made available through the Commodity Credit Corporation upon certification by the VA Administrator that the usual quantities of dairy products have been purchased in the normal channels of trade. VA hospitals and domiciliaries have utilized 930,000 pounds of surplus milk and 1,099,000 pounds of surplus butter while participating in the program.

Surveys were made at several field installations for the purpose of studying and economically resolving equipment and space requirement prob-

lems. As a result of this study, steam-jacketed kettles of 100-gallon, 80-gallon and, in some instances, 60-gallon capacity will no longer be issued for VA usage. Kettles of smaller capacity will be supplied at lower cost and will insure small quantity cookery which is the preferred method. Future planning will also reflect reduced refrigeration requirements. In order to provide attractive cafeteria service and decrease costs, continuous type service similar to that in commercial cafeterias was recommended and established in a few VA hospitals on a pilot study basis. If this type service is successful, equipment and construction costs can be reduced considerably in future planning.

The belt conveyor system of transporting trays to patients was studied at five non-Government hospitals. From this study, it was determined that this system provides an excellent method of assembling and delivering trays, requires fewer employees, reduces the number of areas to be supervised, and assures hot food to patients. Where feasible, the belt conveyor system will be installed in new hospital construction and alteration projects.

Two food service management workshops were conducted for 85 chief dietitians. Largely as a result of these workshops, dietetic operation in the field service reflected greater efficiency. For example, food costs for the year were reduced even though market prices remained fairly constant. Stations reported more effective utilization of man-hours and increased work simplification methods through use of part-time employees. Better scheduling resulted in reduction in extra salary payments for night differential. Employee assignments were rotated to include a variety of work experience thereby increasing employee usefulness, developing skills, and providing greater individual job satisfaction. Dietitians were made more aware of the cost of dish breakage. One of the larger VA hospitals, after careful study, reported savings of approximately \$908 in the cost of dish breakage as compared with the cost for the preceding year.

### **Social Service**

The social service program assists physicians in the treatment of patients by alleviating those personal and emotional problems that complicate illness, prolong hospitalization, retard recovery, and cause readmissions. The VA social workers thus assisted a bimonthly average (statistical reporting in social service is on a bimonthly basis) of nearly 80,000 patients in hospitals, domiciliaries, and regional offices during fiscal year 1955.

A major problem confronting many patients is how they will be received in their homes and communities after leaving the hospital. This problem concerns patients with long-term illnesses particularly. Assurance of a favorable home environment not only hastens the individual patient's recovery and discharge but also makes the VA medical facilities available to the maximum number of veterans. A bimonthly average of over 7,000 patients and domiciliary members received social services in preparation for discharge during the fiscal year.

During the calendar year 1954, there were 654 psychotic patients living in foster homes. Of the 376 patients added to the foster home program

during that year, over 200 had been hospitalized from 1 through 9 years, and over 100 had been hospitalized for 10 years or longer. It is indicative of careful selection of both patients and foster homes and of the subsequent attention provided, that 14 percent of the number so placed moved on to a complete hospital discharge. Another 10 percent were transferred to regular trial-visit status. Of the total number of patients in this program, only 105 or 16 percent (having had to return to the hospitals for various and usually temporary reasons) remained hospitalized on December 31, 1954. The remaining 60 percent, or 391 patients, in the group continued to live in these homes. Between August 1951 and December 1954, approximately 1,000 patients were placed in foster homes.

The patients themselves pay for this form of home care from their compensation or pension funds. Frequently, the Veterans Administration has requested public assistance agencies to help these patients by providing for their dependents. In some instances where the veterans were without income, public assistance and private and volunteer organizations have helped meet the cost of the foster-home care. There is in the VA hospitals a considerable number of veterans who could be given foster-home care except for the fact that they do not have the necessary income.

Another 400 psychotic patients, who lacked homes of their own, were placed on trial visit in well-chosen convalescent, boarding, or working homes during calendar year 1954. A group of citizens in Los Angeles, Calif., has established a well-managed "half-way home" where discharged psychotic patients can live for 3 months while seeking employment.

However, the most desirable form of trial visit is in the patient's own home. The success of such trial visits depends largely on careful preparation and continuous social work guidance by VA hospitals and outpatient clinics. During fiscal year 1955, a bimonthly average of over 3,000 patients on all forms of trial visit received such attention.

The impact of the newer methods of treatment of tuberculous patients altered the type of problems referred to VA social workers in hospitals and regional offices. It is now important to assure that not only will the discharged patient have a favorable home environment but also that he will be able to obtain necessary medication regularly. In many cases, it was necessary to obtain the assistance of private and public welfare and health agencies to assist the veteran since such medication is expensive.

The problem of irregular discharges continued to be a serious one in tuberculosis hospitals. The number of patients who continued their hospitalization after a solution of their family and personal problems was considerable. For example, one station reported that of 76 patients referred to social workers as planning to leave the hospital against medical advice, 54 were persuaded to remain and to continue necessary treatment.

In domiciliaries, studies were made of the individual members' needs and help given them in making satisfactory adjustments to domiciliary life. There was also an increase in services which enabled members to return to independent community living. A more thorough program in domiciliaries is dependent upon the provision of a larger social work staff in this area.

Veterans on the hospital and domiciliary waiting lists were in many instances enabled through social service planning, to prevent their condition from deteriorating while awaiting admission. Further, applicants who were ineligible or whose medical care did not require hospitalization, were aided in locating the type of resources they did need. At one hospital, for example, during a 4-month period, the admitting physician requested social service to assist 396 such veterans with social and health measures and referrals to non-VA agencies.

Community agencies and volunteer groups made significant contributions in resolving the varied problems of patients and their families. There was an increased readiness of such organizations to place their resources at the veterans' disposal. The extent of community cooperation is demonstrated by the more than 64,000 referrals which VA social workers made to non-VA agencies during the fiscal year.

### **Vocational Counseling**

There was a noticeable improvement during the fiscal year in the contribution made by the vocational counselors in the formulation of more realistic treatment plans for patients in terms of feasible vocational goals. In hospitals where the vocational counselor has been integrated into the planning for treatment and discharge, there has been a decline in the rate of readmission of patients who have received such service.

During the 3 years that the vocational counseling program has been in operation, there has been a steady increase in the number of qualified counselors placed on duty.

One of the significant strides made during the fiscal year concerns the development of the interdisciplinary workshop conference on a much wider basis than had previously been done. Three such conferences were held, dealing with the member-employee program in neuropsychiatric hospitals and the use of professional resources in the planning for treatment and care of tuberculous patients.

### **Special Service**

During fiscal year 1955, the special service program, which is in its 10th year of operation, provided a wide range of medically approved library, recreation, and voluntary service activities for hospitalized and domiciled veterans. To a greater extent than ever before, specific activities were medically prescribed for selected patients in order to achieve more effective coordination between program activities and treatment objectives.

Information concerning the status of general library collections was forwarded to all VA stations in April 1955. The report pointed up the fact that activity and use, rather than size, measure the value of the VA library collection. Bibliographies were prepared for the Inter-Agency Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators and the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions.

Efforts in the recreation program were concentrated toward providing medically approved activities to assist the physician in the treatment of patients, as well as to make life as satisfying and meaningful as possible for those patients and members who must remain under VA care for long

periods of time. Special attention was given to the establishment of different objectives for the various categories of patients and members.

Program studies and evaluation were continued throughout the year in the interest of economy and improved service. In this connection, the recreation motion picture program was reduced to a point at which adequate service was rendered at a lower cost. All 35 mm. programs were eliminated at VA general medical and surgical hospitals with fewer than 300 patients and the number of 35 mm. programs available to larger general medical and surgical hospitals was reduced. A detailed study was made of industrial development in adapting recreation motion picture programming to new processes, e. g., CinemaScope, VistaVision, etc., with a view toward future application to the VA recreation program.

Plans were made to consolidate the arts and crafts program and the hobby shop program at VA domiciliaries in order to effect better coordination and supervision of the two programs.

Fiscal year 1955 marked the ninth year of operation of the VA voluntary service (VAVS) plan for the coordination and integration of community volunteer participation in the care and treatment programs for patients and domiciliary members. Further growth and development was realized during the past year when the program was extended into the community itself through the program of planning for the patient's discharge. The program was formally inaugurated in 30 VA hospitals. A pamphlet, "Summary of Action to Date in the Program of Planning for the Patient's Discharge from the Point of View of the Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee," was prepared and distributed to concerned VA personnel and officials of the voluntary organizations for the purpose of developing further understanding and support for this program. A script for an educational motion picture film depicting the value and essentiality of the postdischarge program was completed and the shooting of the film was begun in March 1955.

A pilot plan for the utilization of volunteer assistance by a VA regional office through the established adjacent hospital VAVS organization was extended to other stations as a preparatory step to proposed VA-wide adoption of this plan.

Contributions to the further advancement of the program were made by the VAVS National Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of 41 national veterans', welfare, and service organizations, in the areas of public information and planning for the patient's discharge. The national committee through its subcommittees initiated new studies in such areas as youth activities, turnover in volunteer workers, and participation by specialized groups in the program.

### **Chaplain Service**

The VA chaplain program, established in 1945, is an integral part of the hospital and domiciliary program. During the fiscal year, there was an increased number of referrals relating to the patients' well-being between the professional services and the chaplain staff. A continuation of intensive spiritual ministry was evidenced by bedside visitations, worship services, counseling, and other similar activities.

The program of religious activities at all VA stations was reviewed as it related to the average daily patient load and the religious needs of the patients. The findings of this survey indicated the possibility of reducing full-time chaplain positions at seven stations to part-time positions without materially affecting the religious program. These changes were accomplished at an estimated savings of \$20,000 a year.

Educational seminars were held at 6 different locations for approximately 150 chaplains during the year. These seminars stressed the religious needs of patients through an exchange of ideas and experiences.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration was consulted by various hospitals and State institutions for guidance in developing a more highly trained and specialized chaplain corps.

Despite the opening of several new hospitals, it was not necessary to increase the number of chaplains over the previous year. As of June 30, 1955, there were 268 full-time chaplains on duty; 181 were Protestant, 82 Roman Catholic, and 5 Jewish. There were also 305 part-time chaplains, of whom 115 were Protestant, 125 Roman Catholic, 58 Jewish, and 7 Greek Orthodox.

As in previous years, church bodies were cooperative in providing volunteers to assist appointed chaplains or to serve the specific needs of those religious groups not represented by a regularly appointed chaplain. This was made possible by an effective liaison between the Veterans Administration and the denominational endorsing agencies.

### **Outpatient Medical Care**

Medical treatment, including medicine, prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, and other supplies, is provided through the VA outpatient program to: (1) veterans requiring care for service-connected disabilities; (2) veterans who are receiving vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, or Public Law 894, 81st Congress, as amended, and require treatment to avoid interruption of training; (3) pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II (such treatment is provided on a reimbursable basis); and (4) veterans of the Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection (Public Law 791, 81st Cong.).

In addition, veterans are provided examination services for purposes of (1) rating for compensation or pension; (2) insurance (e. g., waiver of premium for disability); and (3) determining the need for hospitalization or domiciliary care.

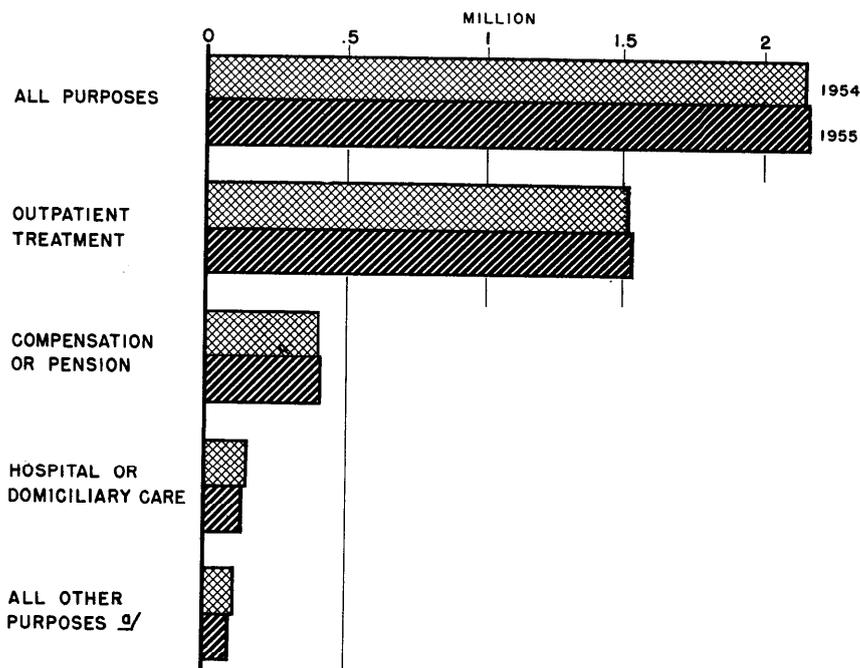
The policy of combining, where feasible, outpatient activities of VA regional offices with VA hospitals in the same locality was continued, with four more regional office medical divisions being officially consolidated with hospitals during the year. Also, the clinical activities of one VA office were consolidated with a VA hospital in the same city. These consolidations have permitted (1) a wider utilization of staff physicians on both inpatient and outpatient medical activities, (2) a more compre-

hensive medical service to veterans, and (3) a more efficient utilization of personnel, equipment, and space.

In keeping with the policy of providing a more effective operation of outpatient clinics, the medical division of the VA regional office, Boston, Mass., was transferred to a separate building and established as a self-managed and self-operating field activity. The plan is being closely studied and evaluated for possible adoption in other localities. At the end of the year, 103 outpatient clinics were in operation, of which 59 were located in regional offices, 10 in hospitals, 32 in VA offices, 1 in the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C., and 1 in the Boston, Mass., outpatient clinic.

Over 2,156,000 outpatient visitors received medical services from VA outpatient clinics or fee-basis physicians during the year. An outpatient visitor is defined as a person who receives outpatient medical services one or more times during a given month. The number of outpatients who received treatment in fiscal year 1955 was slightly higher than that for the previous year as shown in the chart below.

**NUMBER OF OUTPATIENTS GIVEN MEDICAL SERVICE BY VA STAFF AT OUTPATIENT CLINICS AND BY FEE-BASIS PHYSICIANS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 1954-55**



<sup>a/</sup> INCLUDES EXAMINATIONS FOR INSURANCE, MEDICAL CARE FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINEES (P.L.16 and P.L.894), FOREIGN BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHER.

Orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams were in operation at 29 VA regional offices and 8 VA hospitals designed as "amputee centers." An average of 830 amputees and wearers of prosthetic appliances were seen monthly. Training in gait ambulation is an important part of this treatment program.

Physical therapy clinics were maintained in outpatient clinics where justified by the workload. In some stations the outpatient physical therapy clinics have been combined with the physical therapy clinics of nearby VA hospitals. The availability of these clinics for examination and treatment has helped to lessen the number of veterans requiring hospitalization.

Outpatient psychiatric and neurologic services were provided in 62 clinics, including 1 traveling mental hygiene clinic.

The hometown medical care program provides eligible veterans with professional services through fee-basis physicians. This program saves veterans many hours in loss of time from their employment by making medical treatment available in communities where there are no VA clinical facilities. During the period July 1, 1954, through February 28, 1955, over 37,000 physicians and a number of osteopaths participated in the hometown medical care program.

### **Dental Care**

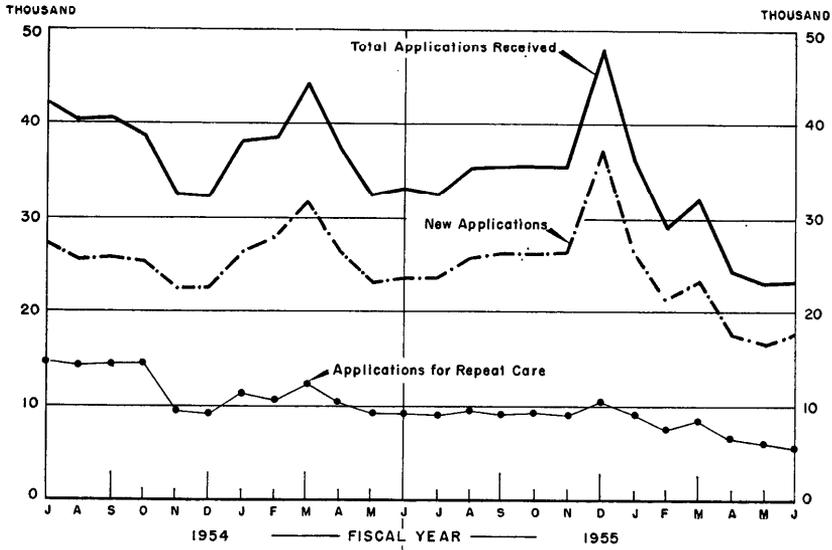
During fiscal year 1955, the role of dentistry in the care of hospitalized veterans was clarified. Particular attention was given to oral diagnosis and treatment planning with emphasis on the team approach in related administrative, medical, and other professional activities.

There were 298,000 patients who received dental examination and 156,000 patients who received dental treatment in the VA hospitals and domiciliaries. In VA hospitals, dental treatment is furnished when (1) it is probable that such treatment will have a direct or material bearing in the treatment of the disability requiring hospitalization, (2) patients are suffering from a chronic disability requiring constant medical attention, or (3) patients are or will be hospitalized for prolonged periods.

During the fiscal year, there were 393,000 applications filed for outpatient dental treatment. This number represents a decline of 57,000 applications as compared with the previous fiscal year. Almost all of this decrease occurred subsequent to January 1, 1955. The decrease was largely due to the effect of Public Law 83, 84th Congress, which specified that with certain exceptions, veterans with noncompensable, service-connected disabilities could receive outpatient dental care only if they made application for treatment (1) within 1 year after discharge or release from active military service or (2) by December 31, 1954, whichever occurred later.

The chart on page 59 shows the effect of the law on monthly applications. A peak load in application receipts occurred in December 1955, which is normally a low month. This was due to the efforts of veterans to file applications by the December 31 deadline in order to retain eligibility for treatment. After December there was an abrupt decline in the number of applications.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR OUTPATIENT DENTAL CARE DURING MONTH



Other factors which have been responsible for a reduction in the outpatient dental workload were the directives of the prior fiscal year which imposed limitations on (1) eligibility of veterans for repeat dental treatment and (2) the allowance of dental care for veterans on presumptive evidence of service-connection. These cases were largely responsible for the heavy workloads in outpatient dental clinics in prior fiscal years.

It is economically wise for the individual veteran and the Veterans Administration to utilize fee dentists in those communities where VA clinical facilities are not available or where undue hardship is imposed on the veteran in reporting during regular clinic hours. In this connection, during the period July 1, 1954, through February 28, 1955, 33,000 dentists participated in the hometown dental care program. During the fiscal year, fee dentists treated 112,000 cases at an average cost of \$120. In addition, these dentists examined 69,000 cases at an average cost of \$15.

During the fiscal year, a total of 200,000 examination cases and 165,000 dental treatment cases were completed on either a staff or fee basis in the outpatient dental program.

The Veterans Administration is currently raising the standards of dental care in VA domiciliaries. During fiscal year 1955, a survey of the dental health of domiciliary members was begun. To date, the results of the survey in 9 of the 17 domiciliaries have been tabulated. The preliminary results show that 33 percent of the members examined required dental treatment. Of those domiciled less than 1 year, 41 percent were in need of dental treatment; those domiciled 1 to 2 years, 27 percent; 2 to 5 years, 33 percent; and 5 years or more, 33 percent. The ratio in the latter categories is considerably higher at certain stations, and seems to vary in relation to the available facilities and staff.

### Domiciliary Care

Domiciliary care is one of the VA programs concerned with the aged veteran. While age of itself is not a criterion for eligibility for domiciliary care, the average age of veterans for whom the Veterans Administration is providing this type of care is 62 years.

Domiciliary care has been provided by the Veterans Administration and one of its predecessor organizations since 1866. It is the purpose of domiciliary care to provide for the disabled veteran, as nearly as possible, an environment similar to that which he would enjoy in a normal home. Primarily, the domiciliary care program in the Veterans Administration provides a home for a veteran who, because of his disabilities, is unable to follow a substantially gainful occupation, and whose economic status is such that he cannot provide care for himself.

It is the objective of the Veterans Administration to provide for such disabled veterans: (1) a place where they can live under conditions that will promote their health and contentment, (2) authorized articles and services which they are unable to provide for themselves, and (3) necessary rehabilitation and resocialization measures to prepare the veteran for a return to his community or, where this is not possible, to function at maximum capacity in the domiciliary status.

In addition to providing shelter, food, and clothing, domiciliary care encompasses indicated medical care on an ambulatory patient basis which the disabled veteran may require. Veterans, who are physically able to do so, are required to perform some work in connection with the maintenance and operation of the station at which they are receiving domiciliary care. This includes complete housekeeping in their quarters, and assignment to other duties for which they may be physically qualified.

As an incentive for the member to seek to establish himself in his community, and to restore self-confidence, a program of paid member employment is in effect. The salaries paid these member-employees are at a rate commensurate with their capabilities, and the amount of work which is expected of them.

Hobby craft and manual arts therapy shops are maintained in order that the creative tendencies among the domiciliary members may be encouraged and fostered as well as to provide helpful activity. A prime element in the resocialization of the domiciliary member are the many programs offered by the workers of the VA volunteer service.

The Veterans Administration, during fiscal year 1955, provided domiciliary care at 17 field stations. Fourteen stations were located in connection with hospitals. Three stations were separate and apart from hospitals. At these three stations, infirmary service with limited medical treatment was available. At five stations, domiciliary accommodations were provided for women veterans.

The total operating beds for domiciliary care on June 30, 1955, were 17,676, as compared with 17,589 on June 30, 1954. At the end of fiscal year 1955, 16,858 members were receiving domiciliary care as compared with an average daily load of 16,799. By periods of military service, these members were divided as follows: World War I—81 percent; World War

II—13 percent; Spanish-American and other wars—4 percent; peacetime—2 percent.

Twenty-eight of the States maintain 33 State soldiers' homes for the care of veterans. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia operate two homes each. Federal aid at a rate not to exceed \$700 per veteran domiciled in State homes per year, or one-half the per capita cost of maintenance, whichever is less, was paid by the Veterans Administration to these 28 States for those veterans who were eligible for hospital treatment or domiciliary care by the Veterans Administration. This amount was increased from a maximum of \$500 to \$700 by Public Law 613, 83d Congress.

During the year, a daily average of 8,802 veterans were cared for in these State homes compared with 8,346 in fiscal year 1954.

A modest program of modernization of the quarters for VA domiciliary members was inaugurated during the year. Old type beds with cotton pad mattresses were replaced with a modern type bed with inner-spring mattresses. There was also provided for each member a double sized locker-desk combination with a matching chair and an individual desk lamp. These lockers were of such a size as to enable the member to care for his clothing more satisfactorily and in many instances were arranged to give the member some sense of privacy which they had not hitherto known.

In addition to these improvements new beds in a number of color combinations, new tile floors, fluorescent lighting, and window drapes were installed to provide a more homelike atmosphere. In providing this contrast from the standard, drab, institutional atmosphere, full utilization was made of the importance of color harmony. While available funds permitted this renovation for only a very small segment of the total program, the results were highly gratifying as evidenced by marked improvement in the personal appearance, morale, and conduct of the members.

### **Pharmacy**

Complete pharmacy service is provided in each VA hospital, domiciliary, and outpatient clinic. A staff of 474 pharmacists filled approximately 2,967,000 prescriptions, and supplied wards and clinics with 4,643,000 medications for floor stock.

In order to eliminate duplication, reduce VA inventories of drugs, and permit more competitive purchasing, professional personnel have been encouraged to use generic names rather than brand names in prescribing, selecting, and stocking drugs. Standards were developed for drugs to be purchased by generic name and to assure maintenance of quality. One hundred and sixteen drug items previously purchased by brand names through contracts were replaced by 25 drug items to be purchased or contracted for by generic names. Additional items will be standardized during fiscal year 1956.

The first of a planned series of intra-VA pharmacy conferences was held in May 1955. Newer professional methods and techniques were presented, mutual administrative and operational problems were resolved, and an evaluation of pharmacy services was gained for future program planning.

Pharmacists from 14 VA hospitals exchanged duties on temporary assignments to broaden their experience, and to improve service by an exchange of ideas. Chief pharmacists from smaller hospitals were assigned to larger teaching hospitals as temporary staff members, while staff pharmacists from the larger activities assumed responsibilities as chief pharmacists in the smaller hospitals. The exchange of duties promoted interest in career development within the Veterans Administration.

Supplementing pharmacies in VA field stations, contracts were continued with State pharmaceutical associations in 46 States and Hawaii for providing prescription services to eligible veterans through retail pharmacies. During the fiscal year, 649,000 prescriptions were filled by such pharmacies. In general, supplemental contract pharmacy services are utilized in cases requiring prompt treatment when VA facilities are not readily available.

### **Medical Administration**

During the fiscal year, several tests and studies were started in selected hospitals and clinics, aimed at improving administrative practices and procedures, providing more expeditious service to veterans, and allowing medical personnel more time for the direct care of patients. As an example of these tests, the addressograph-type of equipment for the administrative processing of hospital records was pilot-tested at a large VA hospital. At other stations, the remote control dictation system which utilizes existing telephone facilities was satisfactorily employed.

The VA hospitals at Aspinwall and Pittsburgh, Pa., were consolidated under a single management during the year. It is expected, as a result of the consolidation, that annual savings will be effected by centralized purchasing and the utilization of common services and equipment. At the close of the year, the test of operations of consolidated hospitals was being extended to other areas where the type and size of hospitals indicate the feasibility of their operation under a single management.

Advances were made in the hospital management training program during the fiscal year. This subject is discussed in the article on education and training.

Efforts were concentrated on the proper maintenance and disposal of records in order to (1) simplify and standardize methods, (2) promote operational efficiency, and (3) effect monetary savings. Approximately 35,000 cubic feet of records were disposed of by salvage or burning, of which 6,500 cubic feet were transferred to records centers. The volume of records involved represents the contents of approximately 2,900 5-drawer filing cabinets valued at \$153,700.

Congressional authority was obtained for the salvage of all exposed clinical X-ray films after 10 years from date of latest exposed film, and dental X-ray films after 1 year. The salvaging of these exposed X-ray films should result in considerable revenue to the Federal Government in addition to the filing equipment and floorspace made available for other use.

Arrangements were made with the General Services Administration to transfer the payroll folders of separated Department of Medicine and Surgery employees to Federal records centers. The volume of payroll folders thus transferred from VA facilities will amount to approximately 1,800 cubic feet, occupying 380 5-drawer cabinets valued at \$20,000.

To reduce paperwork activities connected with the reporting of the inventorying and destruction of records, simplified procedures were issued which has resulted in an annual recurring savings of \$23,000 and the elimination of the creation and processing of over 25,000 separate reports.

Substantial economies were effected in the application of work simplification techniques by trained supervisors in VA hospitals. During the year, these supervisors submitted more than 2,200 ideas for work simplification, of which 1,600 were installed at a reported tangible savings of \$218,000. In addition, considerable savings in man-hours and space were effected through adoption of the improved methods and procedures.

Early in fiscal year 1955, authority was granted to establish a housekeeping division in all VA hospitals. As of June 30, 1955, there were 81 hospitals having such a division headed by an executive housekeeper. Reports from these hospitals indicated the establishment of such a division has been responsible for (1) a better utilization of personnel, (2) an increased attention to patient-care areas, (3) improved hospital appearance, and (4) a more accurate control of supplies and equipment. In addition, labor-saving devices have been installed, and supplies standardized for greater operating efficiency and economy. Training aids consisting of posters, filmstrips, and other media have been distributed to the field as an aid to housekeeping personnel in proper techniques and procedures.

### **Supply**

As a result of continued emphasis on a program of inventory management, DM&S station inventories have been gradually reduced to more economical levels. Of the total property determined to be excess by DM&S stations, 46 percent was utilized within the Veterans Administration through circularization and redistribution, and 8 percent was transferred to other Federal agencies.

Three new hospitals were completely equipped and activated on schedule. New buildings at 3 existing hospitals were completely equipped, and initial portable equipment requirements were furnished for 16 major construction projects.

During fiscal year 1955, the total value of supply fund sales by the Department of Medicine and Surgery to using services amounted to approximately \$116,560,000 which is a decrease of nearly \$4,220,000 as compared with fiscal year 1954. This decline in the value of sales was the result of the reduction in new construction items shipped and sold, the greater cost consciousness and economy being exercised by the using departments, and the decrease in the cost of the items being utilized by the Veterans Administration.

Additional savings are reflected in this decrease in the value of sales since supplies and equipment for almost 1,600 more operating beds have been furnished this fiscal year than in fiscal year 1954. An annual saving of approximately \$90,000 was effected by quantity purchasing of hearing aids. An improved method of estimating supply requirements of eyeglasses, based on a more realistic estimate of usage, made possible a saving of \$16,800 by reducing the average cost of prescriptions.

Through the use of electrical accounting machines, the Department of Medicine and Surgery has been able to improve the methods of furnishing and using current inventory and other supply data. This system has been installed at 125 VA field stations, with 22 centrally located coordination and control points accomplishing the actual machine work. It is anticipated that the remaining field stations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery will be included in this program by December 1956.

As part of the maintenance program designed to extend the use of hospital equipment to the maximum period, service and reclamation shops, located in the 3 VA supply depots, processed 86,000 items of medical equipment. Of this total, 31,000 required major repair or modernization, and 55,000 required cleaning, adjusting, testing, and repackaging. In addition to this operation for the Veterans Administration, the service and reclamation shops, through cross-servicing agreements with other Government agencies, repaired over 900 items of equipment for other Federal agencies. Value of these services to other Federal agencies during fiscal year 1955 was approximately \$52,000.

### **Engineering**

The engineering program of the Department of Medicine and Surgery is responsible for the determination and development of requirements for and the maintenance, repair, operation, and protection of the physical plant and utilities of all activities of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. This involves responsibility for hospitals, domiciliarys, and centers with approximately 101 million square feet of floorspace; 148 laundries; 8 dry-cleaning plants; 32 water supply systems; 32 sewage disposal plants; 511 air-conditioning and refrigeration plants; 643 high-pressure boilers; 1,050 passenger elevators and 525 freight elevators; 707 miles of road; and 9,870 acres of refined lawns as well as farms and unimproved land areas.

During the fiscal year, detailed operational requirement surveys were conducted at four hospitals in continuation of the progressive program of bringing older VA hospitals up to current standards. To provide for essential projects which could not be held in abeyance for accomplishment of complete modernization surveys, partial surveys were made at three additional hospitals. Deficiency surveys were completed at 4 hospitals and in 1 building at another hospital, to determine adjustments and completion items necessary for patient occupancy. Onsite studies were conducted at 13 hospitals to determine the feasibility of consolidating regional office medical divisions with hospital outpatient departments.

The positions of maintenance engineer and safety and fire protection engineer established for each area medical office have been filled, with two exceptions. Regularly scheduled evaluation surveys of engineering and safety, and fire protection activities at field stations are now being made by area offices.

In the field of management improvement, a study to determine an applicable unit cost factor for station engineering activities was initiated. This factor will be applied to the review of station budget estimates, evaluation of effectiveness, and economy of station engineering operations.

To provide for a more satisfactory interchange of current engineering developments, and of individual station problems, a series of engineering panel discussions was instituted, of which five were held during the fiscal year.

In the field of technical improvement, a conductive ceramic tile floor has been adopted for operating suite areas as the most satisfactory yet discovered for reducing electrical hazards, and for long-wearing qualities and ease of maintenance; a policy was established to provide for continuation of essential services at field stations during periods of electrical outages; a recommendation was made that VA design provide pipe spaces in new and remodeled buildings to facilitate plumbing repairs; procedures and specifications were developed for testing under field conditions the most promising of various types of steel water tank linings in order to control corrosion; the use of plastic wall surfacing material was introduced in lieu of painting walls, to reduce recurring maintenance costs and damage to such walls; and use was made of amines to reduce corrosion in steam and condensate return lines in order to decrease repair costs and increase the life of pipelines.

Continued emphasis was placed on fire protection and control. Funds were provided and work begun to install automatic sprinklers in non-fire-resistant patient-used or occupied buildings, and in the more hazardous areas of fire-resistive buildings at 26 stations. Special attention was given to station fire reporting, fire fighting, evacuation methods, and fire protection inspections at all Department of Medicine and Surgery field stations.

### **Veterans Canteen Service**

There were 176 canteens in VA hospitals and domiciliaries on June 30, 1955. One new canteen was opened during the year, and 32 canteens were remodeled. New equipment was installed in other canteens as a means of providing greater efficiency and better service.

A selected line of merchandise and services, which add to the comfort and well-being of patients, is made available to patients at reasonable prices. The program which allows neuropsychiatric patients to choose items for their own use on regularly scheduled visits to canteens was continued. Service to nonambulatory patients by means of ward cart visits to the hospital wards was expanded.

During the fiscal year, the canteen operation was self-sustaining, paying all of its operating and administrative expenses from current revenue.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS

The Department of Veterans Benefits, under a Deputy Administrator, conducts an integrated program of veterans benefits consisting of compensation and pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, loan guaranty, guardianship and field examination, and contact activities of the Veterans Administration. This program was carried out during the fiscal year 1955 through 5 area supervision offices, 69 regional offices, Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C., and the claims services of 3 district offices.

### Compensation and Pension

**General.**—The function of the compensation and pension program is basically that of adjudication of claims filed by living veterans for compensation, pension, conveyances, specially adapted housing, medical or dental outpatient treatment, and in doubtful cases involving the character of discharge or discharge for disability incurred in line of duty, of determining eligibility for other benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and, in the case of unemployment compensation, by the Department of Labor; also of adjudicating claims filed by the dependents and beneficiaries of deceased veterans for compensation, pension, burial allowance, accrued benefits, death insurance or servicemen's indemnity payments; preparing rating schedules and extensions thereto which are the basis for evaluating disability for the purpose of compensation, pension, and disability retirement from the uniformed service; 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 rights under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration. The program is administered through the central office, 5 area supervision offices, the adjudication divisions of 69 regional offices, the claims services of 3 district offices, and the compensation and pension service, Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.

During the fiscal year 1955, four laws enacted by the Congress significantly affected the disability compensation and pension program. The first of these, Public Law 695, 83d Congress, provided for a 5 percent increase in the basic rates of compensation, not however of the statutory awards on account of loss, or loss of use, of an extremity or organ or for arrested tuberculosis, and provided further for adjustments upward or downward to the nearest dollar. This law affected the compensation of living veterans of wartime and peacetime service, and also increased the rates of compensation for surviving widows (without children) and dependent parents of deceased veterans. A previous law had provided increased rates for surviving children. Public Law 698, 83d Congress, enacted on the same day, provided a 5 percent increase in rates of pension to surviving dependents on account of non-service-connected disability or death with certain minor exceptions. Public Law 83, 84th Congress, enacted June 16, 1955, rather strictly limited eligibility for treatment of non-compensable service-connected dental conditions with the exception of

those due to direct trauma in service, or of a former prisoner of war, or when the dental condition aggravates another service-connected disability, or in cases of Spanish-American War veterans. Public Law 92, 84th Congress, enacted June 21, 1955, extended the time limit for applications for automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans.

As a result of a report by General Accounting Office representatives to a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, a review of disability compensation and pension cases was instituted April 2, 1954, and was continued through the fiscal year 1955. The purpose of the review is to ensure (1) that VA regulations controlling future scheduled examinations are properly applied on an individual case basis and in a reasonable and realistic manner and (2) that the adjudication of each case is sound and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and that veterans are not denied benefits to which they are entitled and are not maintained on the rolls if the ratings pursuant to which they were added to the rolls were clearly and unmistakably erroneous. The duration of this review is indefinite.

Four laws enacted by the 83d Congress significantly affected the death compensation and pension program during fiscal year 1955. Public Law 638, approved August 24, 1954, extended coverage of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, to members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, when called or ordered to active training duty for 14 days or more. Public Law 650, approved August 24, 1954, provided benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration based upon service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, where certain conditions are met. Public Laws 695 and 698, approved August 28, 1954, provided increases in the monthly rates of compensation and pension, respectively, that are payable to certain veterans and their dependents. In addition to absorbing the work represented by these enactments it was necessary to prepare instructions and regulations for the correct and prompt adjudication of cases to which they applied.

Continued effort was made to facilitate the adjudication of all claims so as to render the best service to veterans and their dependents in as economical and efficient manner as possible, with a minimum of delay in their adjudication.

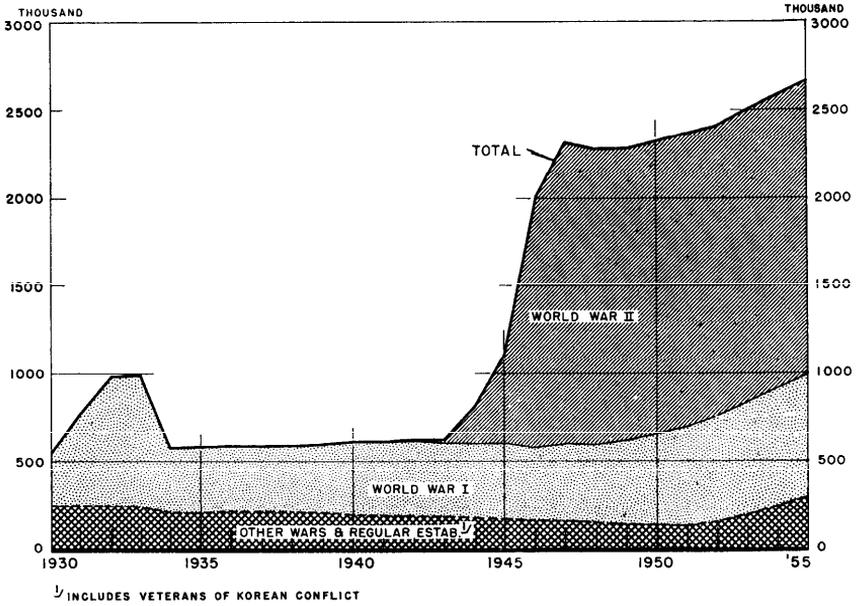
**Compensation and Pension—Veterans.**—The number of veterans in receipt of compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1955, increased 3 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase occurred in the Korean conflict service-connected cases. There were also significant increases in the non-service-connected pension cases of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. Decreases occurred in the World War I and World War II service-connected running awards.

The following summary shows the number of veterans on the compensation and pension rolls for each war, the Regular Establishment, and the Korean conflict as of June 30, 1955, and June 30, 1954, together with the amount expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1955 and 1954.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954	Percent of increase or decrease
Total.....	2, 666, 992	2, 588, 579	+3. 0	\$1, 966, 001, 325	\$1, 834, 359, 896	+7. 2
World War II.....	1, 673, 934	1, 676, 990	-. 2	1, 085, 083, 054	1, 046, 247, 291	+3. 7
Service-connected.....	1, 619, 498	1, 628, 952	-. 6	1, 038, 215, 689	1, 006, 563, 201	+3. 1
Non-service-connected.....	54, 436	48, 038	+13. 3	46, 867, 365	39, 684, 090	+18. 1
World War I.....	714, 178	668, 506	+6. 8	637, 975, 563	575, 736, 919	+10. 8
Service-connected <sup>1</sup> .....	239, 418	250, 637	-4. 5	229, 672, 610	229, 615, 718	. 0
Non-service-connected.....	474, 760	417, 869	+13. 6	408, 302, 953	346, 121, 201	+18. 0
Regular Establishment <sup>1</sup> .....	63, 209	63, 115	+. 1	43, 346, 244	42, 073, 498	+3. 0
Korean conflict.....	155, 357	113, 426	+37. 0	118, 039, 764	81, 999, 023	+44. 0
Service-connected.....	153, 831	112, 514	+36. 7	116, 910, 651	81, 346, 959	+43. 7
Non-service-connected.....	1, 526	912	+67. 3	1, 129, 113	652, 064	+73. 2
Spanish-American War.....	60, 125	66, 315	-9. 3	81, 268, 268	87, 964, 516	-7. 6
Service-connected <sup>1</sup> .....	417	455	-8. 4			
Non-service-connected.....	59, 708	65, 860	-9. 3			
Indian wars <sup>1</sup> .....	188	226	-16. 8	286, 736	337, 014	-14. 9
Civil War.....	1	1	. 0	1, 696	1, 635	+3. 7

<sup>1</sup> Includes special act cases.

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS  
END OF FISCAL YEAR

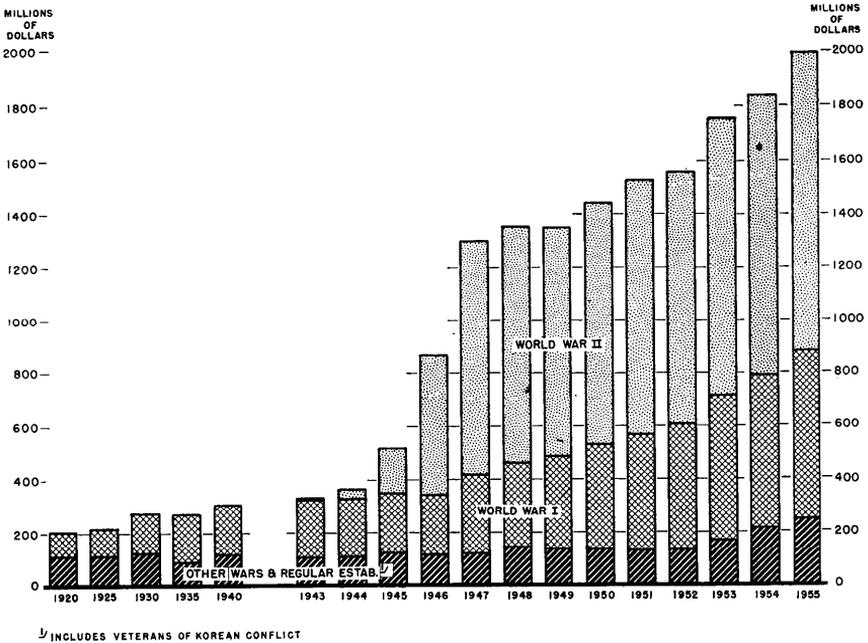


Additional compensation is payable to veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled from disabilities incurred in or aggravated during service, for a wife, child (but not more than 3 children) and dependent parent or parents.

The total number of veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled, who were receiving additional compensation for dependents has increased 1.8 percent compared to the end of the prior fiscal year, while the number of dependents has increased 3.4 as indicated in the summary of these cases on page 70.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1955		
				June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Percent of increase or decrease	Wives	Children	Parents
Total.....	303, 668	298, 415	+1. 8	680, 077	657, 576	+3. 4	273, 464	374, 046	32, 567
World War II.....	220, 297	220, 826	- . 2	548, 690	538, 382	+1. 9	196, 718	326, 347	25, 625
World War I.....	49, 749	51, 205	-2. 8	64, 605	68, 472	-5. 6	47, 947	15, 153	1, 505
Regular Establishment.....	11, 419	11, 524	- . 9	23, 282	23, 209	+ . 3	9, 626	11, 859	1, 797
Korean conflict.....	21, 970	14, 604	+50. 4	43, 250	27, 239	+58. 8	18, 941	20, 669	3, 640
Spanish-American War.....	233	256	-9. 0	250	274	-8. 8	232	18	.....

**EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS  
DURING FISCAL YEAR**



Pensions for non-service-connected disabilities are payable to veterans eligible for pension under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), at monthly rates of \$66.15 for permanent and total disability, or \$78.75 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, or \$135.45 monthly rate where the eligible veteran is or becomes, 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.

The following summary shows the number of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities as of June 30, 1955, at the rates payable.

Service	Total	Monthly rate of pension		
		\$66.15	\$78.75	\$135.45
World War I.....	474, 760	244, 455	215, 529	14, 776
World War II.....	54, 436	49, 574	606	4, 256
Korean conflict.....	1, 526	1, 357	.....	169

**Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans.**—Public Law 663, 79th Congress, was the first law which provided 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. The law further provided that no veteran would be given an automobile or other conveyance until it was established, to the satisfaction of the Veterans Administration, 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 Veterans Administration deemed necessary. Public Law 798, 81st Congress, provided for the payment by the Veterans Administration 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.

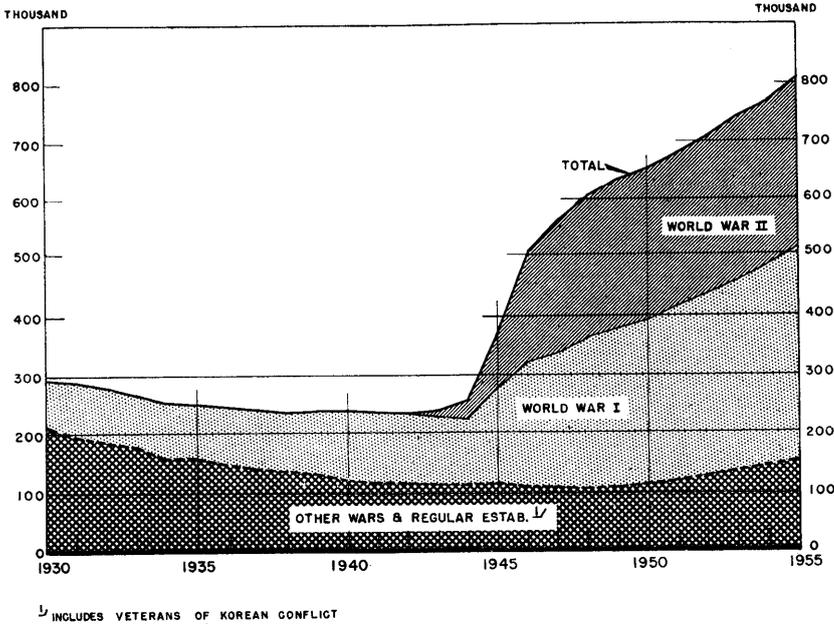
Public Law 187, 82d Congress, provides for the payment not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price for an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II or of the Korean conflict, and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution 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.

Public Law 92, 84th Congress, extended the time for application for automobiles or other conveyances to a date 5 years after October 20, 1951, or from the date of discharge or release from active service, whichever is later, with provisions for later application if the disability occurs after discharge or release from active service, or is determined to exist at a subsequent date.

During fiscal year 1955, new claims were received from 2,317 veterans, and reopened claims from 183 others. A total of 1,452 veterans were certified as eligible and 1,202 were determined to be ineligible for the most part because they did not have the requisite extent of disability. During the year 1,779 cases were certified for payment, in the amount of \$2,841,029. At the conclusion of the year, 42,870 automobiles and other conveyances had been certified for payment at an aggregate cost of \$68,351,679.

**Compensation and Pension—Dependents.**—The number of deceased veterans and the number of dependents of those veterans on whose account death compensation or death pension benefits were being paid June 30, 1955, show an increase from the end of the prior fiscal year of 3.9

DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH COMPENSATIONS OR PENSIONS  
END OF FISCAL YEAR



percent in the number of deceased veterans and 2.3 percent in the number of dependents.

The summary on page 74 shows, as of June 30, 1955, and June 30, 1954, 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 those veterans. There is also shown a classification of the dependents as of June 30, 1955.

The summary on page 75 shows the number of deceased veterans of all wars, the Regular Establishment and the Korean conflict on whose account compensation and pension benefits were being paid as of June 30, 1955, and June 30, 1954, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during fiscal years 1955 and 1954.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Deceased veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents June 30, 1955		
				June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Percent of increase or decrease	Widows	Children	Parents
Total.....	808, 303	777, 988	+ 3. 9	1, 154, 173	1, 128, 310	+ 2. 3	500, 857	321, 588	331, 728
World War II.....	304, 459	295, 641	+ 3. 0	523, 735	517, 256	+ 1. 3	77, 045	183, 662	263, 028
Service-connected.....	275, 453	270, 660	+ 1. 8	457, 267	460, 358	- . 7	60, 127	134, 112	263, 028
Non-service-connected.....	29, 006	24, 981	+ 16. 1	66, 468	56, 898	+ 16. 8	16, 918	49, 550	.....
World War I.....	361, 811	344, 120	+ 5. 1	446, 528	435, 323	+ 2. 6	317, 730	106, 776	22, 022
Service-connected.....	54, 520	56, 954	- 4. 3	60, 151	63, 419	- 5. 2	33, 650	4, 479	22, 022
Non-service-connected.....	307, 291	287, 166	+ 7. 0	386, 377	371, 904	+ 3. 9	284, 080	102, 297	.....
Regular Establishment <sup>1</sup> .....	18, 736	18, 613	+ . 7	27, 549	27, 628	- . 3	8, 523	7, 611	11, 415
Korean conflict.....	34, 151	29, 360	+ 16. 3	65, 191	55, 748	+ 16. 9	10, 556	19, 388	35, 247
Service-connected.....	33, 777	29, 201	+ 15. 7	64, 359	55, 391	+ 16. 2	10, 273	18, 839	35, 247
Non-service-connected.....	374	159	+ 135. 2	832	357	+ 133. 1	283	549	.....
Spanish-American War.....	81, 883	82, 054	- . 2	83, 848	84, 103	- . 3	80, 753	3, 079	16
Service-connected <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 251	1, 281	- 2. 3	1, 274	1, 303	- 2. 2	1, 205	53	16
Non-service-connected.....	80, 632	80, 773	- . 2	82, 574	82, 800	- . 3	79, 548	3, 026	.....
Indian wars <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 234	1, 298	- 4. 9	1, 238	1, 301	- 4. 8	1, 215	23	.....
Civil War <sup>1</sup> .....	6, 020	6, 892	- 12. 7	6, 075	6, 941	- 12. 5	5, 027	1, 048	.....
Mexican War <sup>1</sup> .....	9	10	- 10. 0	9	10	- 10. 0	8	1	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes special act cases.

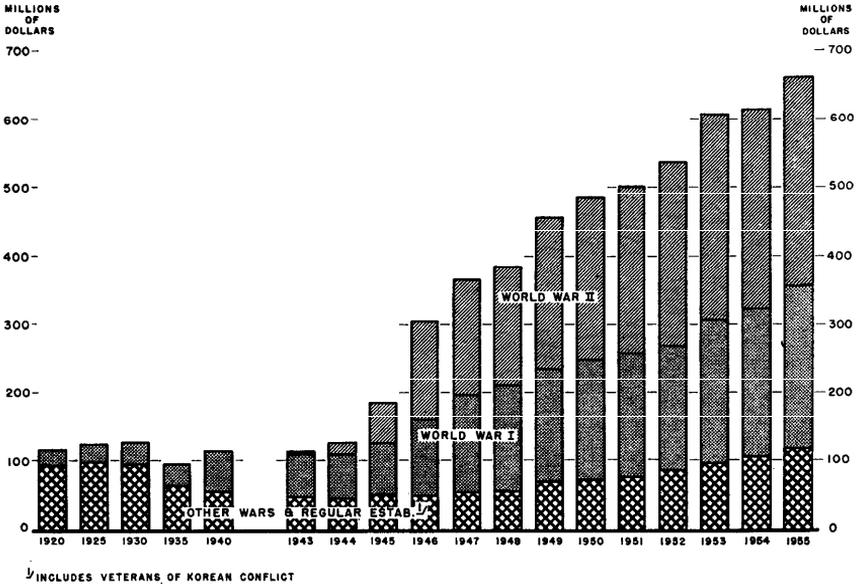
Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954	Percent of increase or decrease
Total.....	808, 303	777, 988	+3. 9	\$664, 457, 401	\$612, 189, 266	+8. 5
World War II.....	304, 459	295, 641	+3. 0	307, 331, 149	289, 030, 376	+6. 3
Service-connected.....	275, 453	270, 660	+1. 8	288, 646, 987	273, 756, 034	+5. 4
Non-service-connected.....	29, 006	24, 981	+16. 1	18, 684, 162	15, 274, 342	+22. 3
World War I.....	361, 811	344, 120	+5. 1	239, 464, 514	218, 294, 561	+9. 7
Service-connected.....	54, 520	56, 954	--4. 3	53, 389, 449	48, 941, 588	+9. 1
Non-service-connected.....	307, 291	287, 166	+7. 0	186, 075, 065	169, 352, 973	+9. 9
Regular Establishment <sup>1</sup> .....	18, 736	18, 613	+ .7	17, 212, 510	16, 096, 328	+6. 9
Korean conflict.....	34, 151	29, 360	+16. 3	40, 933, 828	30, 663, 241	+33. 5
Service-connected.....	33, 777	29, 201	+15. 7	40, 698, 772	30, 569, 721	+33. 1
Non-service-connected.....	374	159	+135. 2	235, 056	93, 520	+151. 3
Spanish-American War.....	81, 883	82, 054	--. 2	55, 072, 317	53, 210, 186	+3. 5
Service-connected <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 251	1, 281	--2. 3			
Non-service-connected.....	80, 632	80, 773	--. 2			
Indian wars <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 234	1, 298	--4. 9	765, 594	802, 647	--4. 6
Civil War <sup>1</sup> .....	6, 020	6, 892	--12. 7	3, 672, 807	4, 087, 237	--10. 1
Mexican War <sup>1</sup> .....	9	10	--10. 0	4, 682	4, 690	--. 2

<sup>1</sup> Includes special act cases.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1955 for compensation and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were 8.5 percent greater than during the prior fiscal year.

Further data on compensation and pension benefits as of June 30, 1955, as well as for prior fiscal years for veterans of each war, the Regular Establishment, and the Korean conflict will also be found in the statistical tables.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR



During the year, a review was made of all cases in which compensation or pension was being paid to persons who were residing in the so-called "Iron Curtain" countries and were nationals of such countries. If there was no evidence of the continued existence of the payee during the preceding year, payments were discontinued. As a result of this review, 440 awards were discontinued or adjusted, resulting in an annual reduction of \$344,116 in benefit payments.

**NSLI Death Claims—Contract and Gratuitous.**—The program for the adjudication of claims from surviving beneficiaries of deceased veterans under a variety of insurance plans is the responsibility of the Department of Veterans Benefits.

Death benefits of national service life insurance have been awarded as of June 30, 1955, in 548,673 cases on insurance valued at \$4,826,729,000. Included in this amount was gratuitous insurance valued at \$138,075,000 which was awarded in 28,172 cases where the veteran had no national service contract insurance, and \$23,265,500 awarded in 6,942 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 \$8,964.

Of the 443,141 death cases on which payments were being made on June 30, 1955, 404,153, or 91 percent, of the deaths occurred in service. Life annuities only were being paid in 315,137 cases on insurance with a face value of \$2,855,821,400; a combination of life annuity and installments in 25,884 cases valued at \$229,563,100; and installments only in 102,120 cases of insurance valued at \$905,201,000. In addition, payments had been completed on insurance cases by lump-sum payment in 52,517 cases, valued at \$410,439,900, and through completion of installment payments in 43,021 cases, valued at \$356,515,400.

The average monthly payment at the end of fiscal year 1955 was \$51.79. Widows were the only beneficiary in 27 percent and parents only in 58 percent of the active awards. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.2. Payments were terminated or cancelled in 9,994 cases.

**United States Government Life Insurance Death Claims.**—Through June 30, 1955, death awards of United States Government Life Insurance had been made following the death of 118,779 veterans, of which 102,298 were original death awards and 16,481 where the veteran, prior to death had been awarded United States Government Life Insurance on account of permanent and total disability. These death awards involved the payment of insurance in the amount of \$675,202,751, of which \$411,006,485 was expended in lump-sum payments on 82,894 cases. Death cases numbering 15,689 having insurance amounting to \$75,970,733 had been terminated due to completion of installment payments.

**Yearly Renewable Term and Automatic Insurance Death Claims.**—On June 30, 1955, the beneficiaries of 71 deceased veterans were being paid in 240 monthly installments on insurance valued at \$110,507, due to amendments added to the World War Veterans' Act, 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, 3 cases were being paid as annuities totaling \$99.12 in monthly payments.

Payments of automatic insurance (provided for those who died within 120 days after October 15, 1917, or 120 days after entrance into or employment in the active service and before making application for term insurance) valued at \$8,688 were being made to beneficiaries of 2 deceased veterans.

**Servicemen's Indemnity.**—Part I, Public Law 23, 82d Congress, 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 \$232,491,300 were authorized as of June 30, 1955, to the beneficiaries of 27,039 deceased veterans, and of these, payments were being made on 26,894 cases having awards of indemnity

amounting to \$231,294,900, and payments terminated in 145 cases having awards of indemnity amounting to \$1,196,400.

Of the cases awarded indemnity the death of the veteran occurred in service in 90.9 percent and in 9.1 percent the death occurred within the 120-day period after separation or release from service. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.5, with widows the only beneficiary in 25.3 percent and parent or parents only in 68.6 percent of the cases.

Through June 30, 1955, payments of indemnity amounting to \$69,094,-060 had been made, and of this amount, \$27,097,902 was expended during fiscal year 1955, as compared with \$23,542,060 during the prior fiscal year.

**Overpayment Waivers and Forfeitures.**—Recovery of certain erroneous payments (including overpayments) made to veterans and their dependents may be waived subject to prescribed conditions, under a provision of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, and subsequent legislation. Most benefits authorized by the laws administered by the Veterans Administration are included in these waiver provisions. Among those included are compensation, pension, insurance, subsistence allowance, education and training allowance, payments for books and supplies in connection with training, and charges for hospitalization. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has jurisdiction over all such erroneous payments where the amount is in excess of \$800. This Committee also considers overpayments and erroneous payments if an administrative review of a decision of a field committee on waivers is requested or if a postaudit of such a decision is deemed desirable.

There is a field committee on waivers in each regional and district office, and two such committees in the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., that have original jurisdiction in each overpayment or erroneous payment arising in the particular office, that is not in excess of \$800. The regional office committees on waivers (and also a field committee on waivers in the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C.) determine also the liability of a school or training establishment where an erroneous payment has been made to a veteran because of willful or negligent failure to report excessive absences or discontinuance of a course.

The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has authority to act for the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in making administrative reviews of determinations by a committee on waivers that an educational institution or training establishment is, or is not, liable for an erroneous payment or overpayment to a veteran. There is established in the Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures a specially constituted review section that exercises this function.

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 in those cases in which convincing evidence has established that a beneficiary has been guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy of the United States. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has exclusive jurisdiction in such cases.

A summary of decisions for the fiscal year 1955 in both central office and field offices follows:

**Overpayment decisions, fiscal year 1955**

Office	Number	Amount of—	
		Overpayment	Waiver
Total.....	6, 539	\$3, 995, 898. 76	\$1, 707, 084. 89
Central office.....	2, 177	3, 213, 025. 80	1, 421, 127. 64
Veterans Benefits Office, district offices, and regional offices.....	4, 362	782, 872. 96	285, 957. 25

Administrative review cases

Central office.....	312	\$74, 786. 43	\$24, 469. 43
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Forfeiture cases

	Total	Forfeited	Nonforfeited
Central office.....	751	513	238

**Vocational and Rehabilitation and Education**

**Basic Legislation.**—The basic acts under which the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs function are:

- (a) Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended,
- (b) Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended,
- (c) Public Law 894, 81st Congress, as amended, and
- (d) Public Law 550, 82d 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 of the Korean conflict. Under these two laws, the Veterans Administration prescribes, provides, and supervises a program of vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans in order 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. Public Law 610, 83d Congress, approved August 20, 1954, extended, under certain circumstances, the cutoff date for vocational rehabilitation training under Public Laws 16 and 894. Previously the termination date for all vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16 was July 25, 1956. The termination date for such training has been ex-

tended for 4 additional years for veterans who were unable to enter or having entered, were unable to complete their vocational rehabilitation training on or before July 25, 1956, for compelling reasons within 3 specified hardship categories. As a result those veterans whose cases fall within the specified hardship categories and who previously were not eligible for such training may now be furnished vocational rehabilitation training subsequent to July 25, 1956. A comparable extension was made of the termination date under Public Law 894, for affording vocational rehabilitation training to disabled veterans who served during the period from June 27, 1950, to January 31, 1955.

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. Under this program, veterans may train up to a maximum of 48 months depending on the length of their military service. In addition to subsistence allowances paid veterans while in training, payment is made to educational institutions to cover school training costs.

Public Law 550, as amended, the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, provides for assistance in obtaining education and training for those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Korean conflict. This law requires that a veteran's program of education or training must have been initiated on or before August 20, 1954, or within 3 years after discharge or release from active service, whichever is later, and that no education or training may be afforded an eligible veteran beyond 8 years after either his discharge or release from active service or the end of his basic service period, whichever is earlier. Public Law 610, 83d Congress, approved August 20, 1954, extended the period for initiation of training from 2 to 3 years after discharge or release from active service and extended the final cutoff date from 7 to 8 years. The extent of a veteran's entitlement to education and training benefits is established on the basis of one and one-half times the duration of the veteran's service up to a maximum of 36 months. In his proclamation dated January 1, 1955, issued in accordance with the authority granted him under the provisions of Public Law 550, the President established January 31, 1955, as the closing date of the basic service period during which credit toward Public Law 550 benefits may accrue. On February 15, 1955, Public Law 7, 84th Congress, was approved, permitting a person on active duty in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, to accrue entitlement to education or training benefits until the date of his first discharge or release from such service occurring after January 31, 1955, provided, of course, he is otherwise eligible. Public Law 7 also establishes January 31, 1965, as the expiration date of all education and training benefits under the law. The Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct payments of education and training allowances to eligible veterans to assist them in meeting expenses of subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment while

pursuing an approved program of education and training. The law contains a number of provisions designed to minimize unsatisfactory conditions that developed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

**Entries Into Training.**—One-third more veterans commenced training this fiscal year than had commenced training in the previous fiscal year. Ninety-six percent of the 507,000 veterans who entered training during the fiscal year enrolled under the rapidly growing Public Law 550 program.

During fiscal year 1955, a total of 487,000 veterans commenced training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, bringing the total number who have thus far availed themselves of benefits under this act to over a million veterans. This represents one-fourth of the veterans with military service since June 27, 1950. If experience in the World War II program repeats itself, one-half of the veterans who are eligible under Public Law 550 will avail themselves of training benefits eventually.

Over 7,800,000 veterans have availed themselves of education or training benefits under Public Law 346 since the beginning of the program in 1944. Only 2,000 World War II veterans commenced training under this law during the year.

During the year, 12,500 disabled veterans with military service since June 27, 1950, entered training under Public Law 894. The total number of veterans who have enrolled under this program since its inception is 30,000.

Disabled veterans of World War II continued to enter training in appreciable numbers in spite of the fact that the program has been in operation for over 11 years. Almost 5,000 disabled veterans commenced training under Public Law 16 in fiscal year 1955, making a total of nearly 609,000 disabled veterans of World War II who have availed themselves of vocational rehabilitation training benefits.

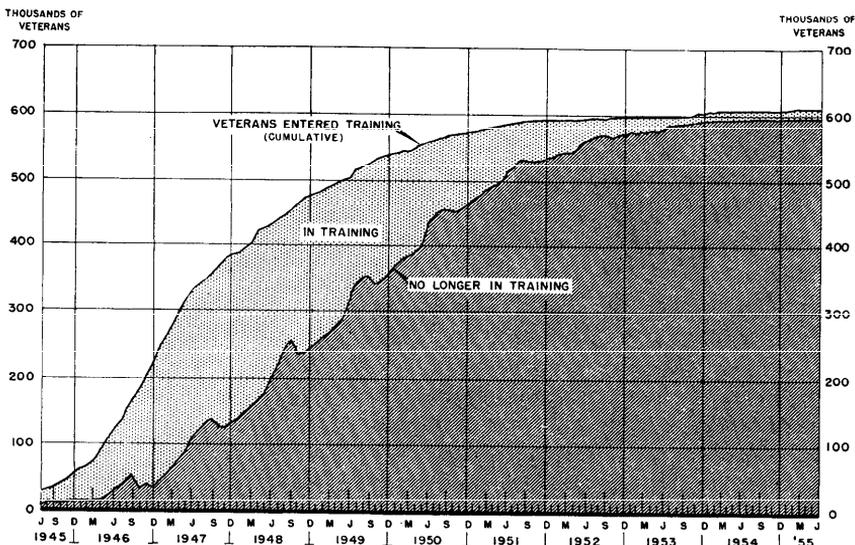
**Veterans in Training.**—The total training load for all laws combined increased during fiscal year 1955 by 10 percent over the previous year. This is the first year in which there has been an increase in training load over the previous year since 1948. The average number of veterans in training per month was 584,000 compared to 530,000 in the previous fiscal year. The peak for fiscal year 1955 was reached in April 1955 when 769,000 veterans were in training.

The following table shows the average number of veterans in each major type of training under each law during fiscal year 1955.

Type of Training	Public Law			
	16	894	346	550
Total.....	11, 257	13, 211	141, 472	418, 393
Institutions of higher learning.....	2, 416	5, 098	47, 136	191, 782
Schools below college level.....	3, 878	4, 192	74, 122	145, 464
Correspondence training.....	.....	.....	46, 271	17, 041
Job training.....	2, 353	2, 830	3, 618	53, 919
Institutional-on-farm training.....	2, 610	1, 091	16, 596	27, 228

The average number of veterans in training per month in institutions of higher learning during fiscal year 1955 increased 29 percent over the average number in training during fiscal year 1954. The peak enrollment in this type of training during the year was reached in April 1955 when 410,000 veterans were in training. Approximately two-thirds of the 400,000 college trainees under Public Law 550 or Public Law 346 at that time were enrolled on a full-time basis. All but a very small number of disabled veterans, who, because of their disabilities cannot pursue training on a full-time basis, are enrolled in full-time residence training.

**WORLD WAR II VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 16)  
END OF MONTH**

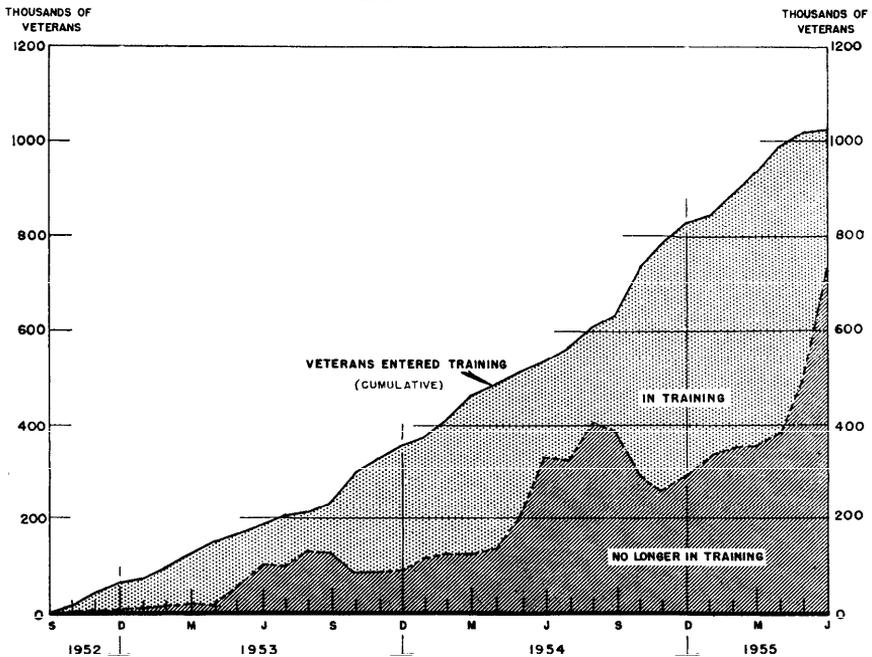


The average number of veterans in training per month in schools below the college level during fiscal year 1955 increased 8 percent over the average number in training during fiscal year 1954. The peak enrollment in schools below the college level was reached in March 1955 when 254,000 veterans were in training. Approximately one-fourth of the 244,000 veterans enrolled in schools below the college level under Public Law 550 or Public Law 346 at that time were training through correspondence courses; half of those in residence training were training part-time only.

As a result of a slow climb in the institutional on-farm program under Public Law 550 accompanied by substantial decreases in farm training under Public Law 346, the average number of veterans in on-the-farm training decreased from fiscal year 1954 to fiscal year 1955. The total farm training load declined during the year from 57,000 trainees on June 30, 1954, to 43,000 trainees on June 30, 1955. Of the total enrolled in this type of training on June 30, 1955, 34,729 were enrolled under Public Law 550; 4,953 were enrolled under Public Law 346; 1,711 were enrolled under Public Law 16; and 1,388 were enrolled under Public Law 894.



EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 550)  
END OF MONTH

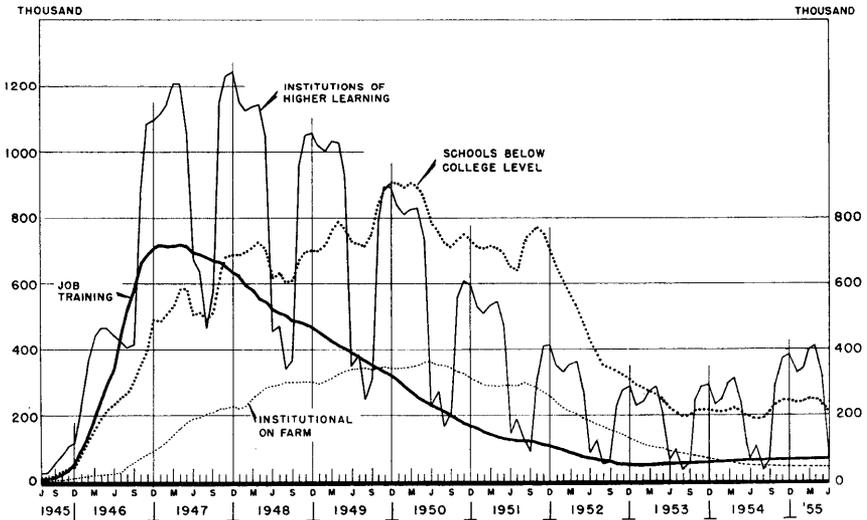


The average number of veterans pursuing on-the-job training during fiscal year 1955 increased over the average number in training per month during fiscal year 1954. Job training rolls increased during the year from 62,000 on June 30, 1954, to 64,500 on June 30, 1955. Ninety-two percent of the 1,083 veterans enrolled in job training under Public Law 346 at the close of the year were enrolled in apprentice training. Sixty-eight percent of the 58,225 veterans in job training under Public Law 550 at the end of the year were enrolled in apprentice training.

**Training Facilities.**—The number of educational institutions being utilized by veterans pursuing courses of training declined by 4 percent during the year, while the number of job-training establishments participating in veterans' training programs increased by 9 percent. Veterans were training under all laws in a total of approximately 12,000 educational institutions (college level and below college level) and 37,000 on-job training establishments. Veterans of the Korean conflict were pursuing courses in approximately 11,000 educational institutions and 33,000 on-job training establishments in 1955.

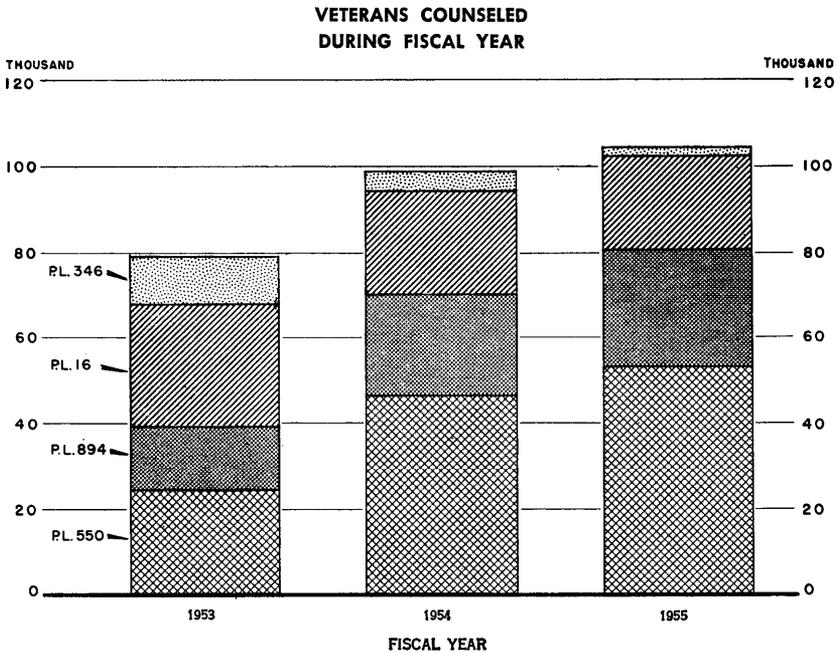
**Counseling Services.**—Vocational counseling is provided each applicant for vocational rehabilitation training prior to his induction into training. Professionally trained counselors determine whether disabled veterans are in need of vocational rehabilitation and apply psychological principles and counseling techniques to assist them in the selection of occupational goals suitable to their disabilities and to their interests, aptitudes, abilities, previous training and experience. In considering the probabilities of success-

VETERANS IN TRAINING (PUBLIC LAWS 16, 894, 346, AND 550)  
END OF MONTH



ful employment, occupational goals are agreed upon in which veterans can expect to compete successfully after training is completed. Counselors use a team approach in counseling seriously disabled veterans and assisting them in the development of plans to overcome their vocational handicaps, drawing upon the professional services of physicians, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, and training specialists. Nondisabled veterans are also provided vocational counseling upon request and personal adjustment counseling is provided both disabled and nondisabled veterans whenever personal problems interfere with suitable plans for training and vocational rehabilitation.

The total number of veterans counseled under laws administered by the Veterans Administration has increased in recent years. There has been a steady decrease in the number of World War II veterans counseled under Public Law 16 and Public Law 346, and a rapid increase in the number of veterans of the Korean conflict who were counseled under Public Law 894 and Public Law 550. During these years the number of personal adjustment counseling interviews remained essentially the same, having been 19,400 in fiscal year 1953, 19,900 in 1954, and 19,600 in 1955. During each of the years of 1954 and 1955, 2,900 of the disabled veterans who applied for education and training under Public Law 550 were found to be in need of vocational rehabilitation during the counseling process and chose training under Public Law 894. Since the passage of Public Law 610, 83d Congress, the counseling activity has also participated in the additional determinations required by that law as to whether veterans are entitled to pursue training beyond the basic termination dates initially established in Public Laws 16 and 894, by reason of medical infeasibility of training which prevented timely entrance into or completion of vocational rehabilitation training.



In order to meet the continued increase in caseload and to utilize the services of local institutions and agencies in providing counseling services of high quality, the plan of obtaining counseling service under contract with public and private educational institutions was continued. The number of contract guidance centers at such institutions increased from 56 in June 1953 to 61 in June 1954 and to 65 in June 1955; 53,534 cases were counseled in guidance centers in 1955 compared to 46,922 in 1954 and 31,547 in 1953.

Counseling record forms were analyzed, and revisions and consolidations were made so as to bring the counseling record up to date in terms of dynamic counseling theory and practice. Additional experimental counseling forms were developed together with instructions for their use.

There is definite evidence of continuing progress in achieving higher quality counseling services for veterans. There has been extensive participation of VA counselors in formal graduate training to increase counselor competency with the result that since the initiation of the program of VA support for graduate training for counseling personnel in the summer of 1953, a total of 186, approximately one-half of all counselors and representing 59 regional offices, have completed additional graduate courses. Their earnestness of purpose is shown by the fact that both young men and older men, with and without dependents, have put forth special effort to pursue courses outside office hours. Since July 1, 1953, 80 of them have met the minimum educational and experience requirements for the counseling psychologist (vocational rehabilitation and education) position, bringing the total of counseling psychologists up to 134, more than a third of the total number of staff members in the counseling activity, and

50 other counselors have practically completed the minimum educational requirements for that position. One or more counseling psychologists may now be found in each of four-fifths of the 70 field offices. Marked improvement in quality of counseling has been observed and commented upon by regional office managers as well as by area counseling supervisors.

**Training of Disabled Veterans.**—In training disabled veterans under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894, the Veterans Administration furnishes services which include prescribing and arranging for the training necessary to provide the disabled veteran with the knowledge, skills and abilities to make him employable in an occupation consistent with the extent and character of his disability, including special courses and procedures to overcome the handicap of severely disabling conditions. The selection of a suitable training establishment or institution and the planning of an individual training program for the disabled veteran are the responsibility of the VA training officer. The arrangements for training which the training officer makes depend principally upon the occupation selected, the interests of the veteran and the availability of suitable training facilities. The locating of a suitable facility frequently involves the making of an extensive search by the training officer. During the fiscal year, VA training officers made over 56,500 visits to business establishments and training institutions to find or arrange for training opportunities for the 35,400 disabled veterans who were inducted or reentered into training under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894. Where seriously disabled veterans are restricted because of their disability to training in or near their homes and a suitable training facility is not available, the training officer makes the necessary arrangements with a private instructor to furnish the training. In some cases it is necessary for the training officer to arrange for special adjustments in the training situation or to provide special equipment such as special chairs and desks and special keyboard typewriters. In other cases of seriously disabled veterans, the training officer arranges for training necessary to overcome or minimize the physical handicap itself to be made a part of the veteran's program. Wherever possible disabled veterans are placed in regular training situations to facilitate their social adjustments and in order that they might learn that they can compete with nondisabled persons. However, where necessary, arrangements are made for the veteran to pursue his training under conditions in which he is relatively sheltered from competition with the able-bodied and from requirements to meet production standards which in ordinary training situations would interfere with the restoration of employability and which is provided through a charitable, religious, educational, or governmental organization, operated primarily for the purpose of providing vocational training, rehabilitation, and employment for the physically and/or mentally handicapped.

Throughout the training period, the training officer visits the veteran at his place of training at regular intervals to provide professional assistance to him in attaining his occupational objective. In addition, the training officer gives careful attention to the veteran's needs for medical treatment, training supplies and personal problems. Over 289,000 supervision con-

tacts with individual disabled veterans were made by training officers during the year. Realizing that the best proof that employability has been restored is a showing that the veteran has been placed in suitable employment, the training officer gives careful attention to guiding the veteran into employment throughout the training period. Prior to completion of training by the seriously handicapped veterans, the training officer contacts prospective employers and makes every reasonable effort to develop and explore every possibility which may lead to successful placement into suitable employment.

A series of guides for the purpose of assisting field stations in providing more effective service to disabled veterans is being prepared and readied for publication. These guides are based largely on the experience of those field stations which have demonstrated good management practices as well as the experience of organizations other than the Veterans Administration that are engaged in the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. Three guides concerning the vocational rehabilitation of the severely disabled veterans were published during the year, covering the following subjects: special rehabilitation measures for veterans with hand impairments; special considerations regarding the disability in the vocational rehabilitation of veterans who have hearing, speech, or language impairments; and work adjustment training as specialized restorative training.

A compilation of work records of totally blinded veterans and descriptions of their jobs was completed during the year. This organized body of information not only makes available to both counselors and training officers lists of occupations of blinded veterans but also describes the work done by them together with any necessary special adaptations or personal background having a bearing on successful employment. A similar study has been undertaken in the cases of paraplegics and certain other wheelchair cases. The information gained from these studies will be of great value to field personnel responsible for handling such cases.

Study was made during the year of the employment objectives of the disabled veterans who had pursued training under Public Law 894. The following table summarizes the general types of occupations for which the disabled veterans trained:

**Occupational objectives of disabled veterans who entered training under Public Law 894 prior to Dec. 1, 1954**

Major occupational groups	Number entered training	Major occupational groups	Number entered training
Total.....	23, 300	Clerical and kindred.....	2, 500
Professional.....	6, 800	Sales and kindred.....	400
Semiprofessional.....	2, 000	Service.....	600
Managerial and official.....	1, 500	Agriculture.....	1, 400
		Trades and industrial.....	8, 100

A comparison of the Public Law 894 program with the Public Law 16 program shows a significant increase in the proportion of disabled veterans striving for goals in the professional, semiprofessional and clerical fields and a marked decrease in the proportion training for agricultural and sales occupations. A comparison with the total male labor force shows that the disabled veterans prepare themselves for occupations requiring more extensive training, knowledge and skills than is generally found among persons in the labor force. The attainment of these goals is expected to provide disabled veterans with satisfying and productive work experience and will help fill the Nation's needs for trained workers in many critical areas of employment.

**Occupational goals of disabled veterans compared with occupational distribution of male labor force**

[Percentage distribution]

Major occupational group	Public Law 894 (prior to Dec. 1, 1954)	Public Law 16 (prior to Dec. 1, 1953)	Male labor force January 1955
Total .....	100%	100%	100%
Professional.....	29	21	} 9
Semiprofessional.....	8	7	
Managerial and official.....	7	7	14
Clerical and kindred.....	11	6	7
Sales and kindred.....	2	5	6
Service.....	2	2	6
Agriculture.....	6	14	11
Trade and industrial.....	35	38	47

**Accomplishments of the Vocational Rehabilitation Training Program.**—A report on the accomplishments of the vocational rehabilitation training program for disabled veterans of World War II was prepared during the year. Results of the study inquiring into the posttraining experiences of disabled veterans which were briefly cited in last year's annual report were included in the full report entitled, "Record and Evaluation of the Vocational Rehabilitation Program for Disabled Veterans and Their Posttraining Employment." The report was transmitted to the Congress and has been published in its entirety by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives (House Committee Print No. 109, 84th Cong., 1st sess., July 8, 1955). In transmitting the report to the Congress, it was stated, "The Congress clearly intended that disabled veterans who needed vocational rehabilitation should have full opportunity to prepare for satisfactory employment and assumed that disabled veterans, including those with serious injuries, would make the most of this opportunity. It

is my conviction that the facts disclosed by the report amply support this basic assumption.”

The conclusions of the report were that,

The basic purpose of Public Law 16, namely, the restoration of employability is being accomplished. The vast majority of veterans who trained in the World War II vocational rehabilitation program have made satisfactory employment adjustments and have achieved a high degree of employment stability.

As might have been expected, veterans who completed their training made the most favorable employment adjustments. The partially trained were also helped by the program, since many of them achieved a substantial degree of employment success in spite of the fact that the group is composed of a relatively high proportion of veterans with disabling conditions and other characteristics which make the achievement of satisfactory adjustments particularly difficult.

The objectives selected during counseling were generally consistent with the individual veteran's aptitudes, interests, and physical capacities as evidenced by (1) persistence in training in the vocational objectives initially selected, (2) persistence in employment in the field of work for which trained, and (3) the high positive relation between job satisfaction and persistence in employment in the field of work for which trained. These same evidences and (1) the rates of successful completion of training, (2) the extensive utilization, in employment, of skills learned during training, and (3) the high rate of employment support the conclusion that the training prescribed and other services provided by training officers were also generally effective.

It is apparent that a number of disabled veterans have not achieved a satisfactory employment adjustment. This fact points up the need, characteristic of any developing professional field, for continuous evaluation and review of the concepts and practices employed in vocational rehabilitation, to the end that the most effective services possible be provided for disabled veterans.

**Training Programs Under Public Laws 550 and 346.**—The courses of training in which veterans may enroll under Public Laws 346 and 550 require the approval of an agency designated by each State. Where the State declines to establish or designate an appropriate agency, the Veterans Administration is empowered to exercise that function. In only four States and the District of Columbia does the Veterans Administration, through a VA regional office, perform the functions of a State approving agency wholly or in part. In addition to the exercise of the responsibility stated above, the Veterans Administration approves courses offered by agencies of the Federal Government, privately owned industrial establishments which operate in a number of States and which offer courses in training in apprenticeship and other on-job training, and foreign institutions. As of the close of the fiscal year, courses of training offered by 16 Federal agencies were approved for training under Public Law 550. Among the institutions approved were 17 schools for Indians which are operated by the Department of Interior. Under the provisions of Public Law 550, approvals were granted to 64 private industrial corporations which operate in a number of States. These approvals covered approximately 1,000 separate courses in apprenticeships or other on-job training in the steel, automobile, railroad, chainstore, long-distance telephone, electrical equipment, farm machinery, photographic apparatus, and materials industries.

The Veterans Administration also approved courses in 302 institutions in 35 foreign countries for the training of veterans of the Korean conflict through the close of the fiscal year. Under the provisions of Public Law 550, the courses are restricted to those offered by institutions of higher learning. Approvals were in effect for 493 institutions in 48 countries for training under Public Law 346, including college level and below college level institutions. European institutions dominated the listing of approved foreign institutions followed by institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

With approval of courses and institutions for the training of veterans delegated to State approving agencies, it is essential that close cooperation between the Veterans Administration and each State approving agency is achieved. In recognition of the necessity for complete understanding, the Assistant Deputy Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education and certain members of his staff held conferences in various parts of the United States with groups of officials of State approving agencies to resolve problems in administering Public Law 550 and to continue and increase the degree of cooperation between the Veterans Administration and the State approving agencies. Additionally, there is established in each State a VA liaison officer whose primary responsibility is to maintain close and frequent contact with the approving agencies. These measures have improved mutual understanding of the responsibilities of the Veterans Administration and the State approving agencies.

The expenses incurred by State approving agencies in the employment of staff personnel and necessary travel to various institutions and establishments are reimbursable by the Veterans Administration under the provisions of Public Law 346, as amended, and Public Law 550. Seventy contracts were negotiated with State approving agencies in the United States and its territories for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the inspection, approval, and supervision of on-job training establishments and educational institutions during fiscal year 1955. Nineteen of the 87 agencies did not request any reimbursement.

Study was made during the year of courses of training pursued by veterans enrolled thus far under Public Law 550. This study revealed that the vast majority are interested in advancing themselves and attaining a secure position in society. The courses pursued will prepare these young people for occupations which require a considerable amount of ability and skill and will enable them to make a significant contribution to our national economy. The table on page 92 summarizes the types of programs pursued by these veterans and provides a comparison with the World War II training program under Public Law 346.

**Types of training pursued by veterans trained under Public Law 550  
and Public Law 346**

[Percentage distribution]

Course or training objective	Public Law 550 (prior to Dec. 1, 1954)	Public Law 346 (prior to Dec. 1, 1952)
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture and related courses.....	5.4	9.8
Accounting and auditing.....	3.1	3.1
Art and design.....	2.5	2.7
Business administration and managerial courses.....	11.0	8.9
Clerical and sales.....	4.0	5.6
Craft, trade, and industrial courses.....	26.0	33.3
Education (preparation for teaching).....	4.6	3.1
Engineering.....	7.3	5.8
Flight training.....	1.5	4.7
Humanities and other undergraduate college courses (not shown elsewhere).....	13.3	5.9
Law (including prelaw).....	2.2	1.5
Medicine and related courses (including premedical and pre dental).....	3.0	2.6
Music and public speaking.....	1.2	1.6
Physical and natural science.....	1.7	1.2
Secondary and elementary courses.....	6.5	3.8
Social studies and welfare work.....	1.2	1.1
Theology.....	0.7	0.5
Other types of training.....	4.8	4.8

**Contract Activities.**—Approximately 5,200 contracts and 750 other payment arrangements were in effect with educational institutions to pay tuition, fees, and other charges for veterans training under Public Laws 16, 894, and/or 346. As in prior years, a number of the contracts and other payment arrangements covered an entire State school system. The Veterans Administration does not have any contractual arrangements with educational institutions under Public Law 550 for payment of tuition, fees, and other charges. In lieu of the Veterans Administration making payments directly to educational institutions, the law provides for payment of an education and training allowance to veterans of the Korean conflict, from which the veterans pay their own tuition and other expenses.

Some veterans may pursue their courses of training through enrollment in correspondence courses. Contracts were entered into with 92 correspondence schools for training veterans enrolled under Public Law 346; 47 were with colleges and universities and 45 with schools offering trade, industrial, and business training. Contracts with the Veterans Administration are not required under Public Law 550 for correspondence courses given by 37 colleges and universities and 44 trade, industrial, and business schools.

**Educational Benefits Activities.**—The 1955 fiscal year saw further increase in Public Law 550 training over previous years, while Public Law 346 training continued to decline. Consequently, major emphasis was directed toward improving Public Law 550 functions especially in the areas of eligibility and entitlement determinations, individual program evaluations, authorization of payments and performance of compliance activities which include visits to institutions and establishments in which veterans are enrolled under Public Law 550 in order to verify that payments to veterans are being made in accordance with the provisions of the law.

With regard to program evaluations, the major emphasis was placed on proper program approval determinations, especially relating to the vocational training fields. As for the authorization of payment, special studies were conducted in an effort to improve authorization of award actions in on-the-job and apprentice-training cases. Concurrently, the emphasis within the compliance function was directed toward increased effectiveness in maintaining compliance schedules and in conducting surveys of institutions and establishments. In all field stations combined, the educational benefits activity was involved in the processing of almost 5,000,000 veteran-trainee case actions and 44,500 compliance visits to educational institutions and on-the-job training establishments during the year.

The decline in certain aspects of vocational rehabilitation and education field activities and the need to effect economy in field operations have made it necessary to reexamine the structure of the vocational rehabilitation and education field organization. To that end, a careful analysis has been made of all available evidence, including the recommendations of field station managers. On December 20, 1954, managers of all VA regional offices were advised of a new organizational pattern for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Divisions. Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Divisions were reduced from 4 to 3 sections by the establishment of a new section (benefits and facilities) to discharge duties and responsibilities previously vested in the Educational Benefits and Training Facilities Sections. Approximately 30 chiefs of sections and their secretaries' positions were thus eliminated. Offices were not permitted to create new supervisory positions as a part of the organizational change. Savings are expected to amount to a quarter of a million dollars per year.

**Benefit Payments.**—Payments for subsistence, tuition, supplies and materials, education and training allowances, fee-basis counseling, beneficiary travel, and education and training reporting allowance during fiscal year 1955 totaled more than \$712,000,000. During the previous fiscal year, these payments totaled \$590,000,000. Payments under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894 during fiscal year 1955 included \$31,000,000 for subsistence, \$8,500,000 for tuition, \$1,300,000 for supplies and materials, and \$330,000 for beneficiary travel. Benefit payments for education and training under Public Law 346 included \$59,200,000 for subsistence, \$37,600,000 for tuition, and \$4,300,000 for supplies and materials. Payments for education and training allowance under Public Law 550 amounted to

\$563,400,000. Other costs under the latter law during fiscal year 1955 were \$64,000 for beneficiaries' travel and \$4,800,000 for education and training reporting allowance. Education and training reporting allowance was payable to educational institutions for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institutions under Public Law 550, to assist in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting required reports and certifications. Payments for fee-basis counseling offered under all four laws amounted to approximately \$1,600,000 in fiscal year 1955.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1955 brought the total benefit payments, since the inception of the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs, to over \$17 billion.

### **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 by private lending institutions to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

Veterans of the Korean conflict, i. e., those with service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955, will have 10 years from the latter date (until January 31, 1965) to use their GI loan entitlement. World War II veterans who did not serve during the Korean conflict have until July 25, 1957, to use their GI loan benefit.

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. The maximum dollar amount or percentage of the loan which may be guaranteed varies with the purpose of the loan. Loans to purchase, construct, alter, repair, or improve a home, loans to purchase a farm on which there is a dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home, and loans to construct, alter, repair, or improve a farm dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home may be guaranteed up to 60 percent of the loan amount, but the guaranteed portion may not exceed \$7,500. Loans for other farm purposes and for business purposes can be guaranteed up to 50 percent of the loan amount, with a guaranty limitation of \$4,000 on real-estate loans, and \$2,000 on non-real-estate loans.

As an alternative to the guaranty of a loan, qualified lenders may have a loan insured by the Veterans Administration. For each loan insured, the lender receives a credit to his insurance account of 15 percent of the loan amount, but not in excess of \$4,000 for real-estate loans or \$2,000 for non-real-estate loans. Lenders are insured for losses on such loans up to the aggregate outstanding amount of insurance credits derived from all insured loans made.

**Loan Applications.**—From the beginning of the loan guaranty program late in 1944, a total of more than 4,600,000 applications were received for the guaranty or insurance of loans to veterans. Fiscal year totals were as follows:

During fiscal year	Total, all types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Cumulative totals . . . . .	4, 607, 449	4, 298, 047	74, 082	235, 320
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
1953 . . . . .	335, 236	319, 359	1, 672	14, 205
1954 . . . . .	377, 638	367, 226	1, 440	8, 972
1955 . . . . .	667, 926	659, 371	1, 895	6, 660

It will be noted that the 659,371 home loan applications received in fiscal year 1955 established a new record, well above the previous peaks of fiscal year 1947 and fiscal year 1951. The 1955 fiscal year was characterized by a sustained high level of home loan activity, with well over 50,000 home loan applications received in each of the last 11 months of the year. During the previous 10-year history of the GI loan program, the monthly volume of home loan applications had exceeded the 50,000 mark only 15 times—for 6 months in calendar year 1946, for 3 months in 1947, and for 6 months during 1950.

The greatly increased activity in GI home loans during fiscal year 1955 resulted from an improved availability of mortgage investment funds in general, and in particular from the availability of ample funds for GI loans, many of them with small or no downpayments and long maturities.

The favorable availability of GI loan funds from private lenders in fiscal year 1955 is in turn attributable, in a large degree, to the favorable yields available in relation to alternative investments. For example, during the final quarter of fiscal year 1954 and the first half of fiscal year 1955, yields on outstanding Government bonds of 12 to 20 years maturity had remained relatively low—in the vicinity of 2½ percent. During the final months of fiscal year 1955, Government bond yields rose somewhat, averaging about 2¾ percent during the last 3 months. However, the “spread” between bond yields and the 4½ percent interest rate on GI loans remained favorable, and there was no evidence of any serious stringency in the supply of mortgage funds available for GI loans, although there were some indications by the year’s end of widening discounts in the private secondary market on GI loans with no downpayments and long maturities.

During fiscal year 1955, farm and business loan applications continued at low levels.

**Loan Closings.**—During fiscal year 1955, a total of 571,257 loans were guaranteed or insured, of which all but 1½ percent were home loans. Of the total loans guaranteed or insured during the year, 120,241 were made to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict, and 3,723 were former VA direct loans which had been sold to private lending institutions and automatically guaranteed.

Of the 562,986 home loans closed during the year, about 58 percent were for the purchase or construction of new homes, about 41 percent for the purchase of existing homes, and about 1 percent for alterations and repairs.

During fiscal year 1955, real estate and mortgage companies and savings and loan associations originated almost 70 percent of all the home loans closed. The following table shows the percentage distribution by type of lender of home loans closed during the past 4 years.

**Home loan origination, by type of lender**

Type of lender	Percent of total home loans closed			
	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Real estate and mortgage companies.....	48.5	36.5	31.4	31.9
Savings and loan associations.....	21.2	28.4	27.5	22.5
Commercial banks.....	13.0	14.4	20.1	22.2
Mutual savings banks.....	10.3	16.1	16.9	13.5
Insurance companies.....	6.2	3.5	2.8	9.0
Individuals and others.....	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9

During fiscal year 1955, the proportion of primary home loans closed with 26- to 30-year maturities and with no downpayments increased substantially. During July 1954, 22.5 percent of the primary home loans closed had maturities of 26 to 30 years and 27 percent were made with no downpayments. These percentages advanced steadily, reaching a peak in March of 1955, when 46.3 percent had 26- to 30-year maturities and 44.8 percent were made with no downpayments. During the last month of the fiscal year, 44.8 percent of the primary home loans closed had 26- to 30-year maturities and 41.9 percent were made with no downpayments. The following table furnishes the status of maturities and downpayments of primary home loans closed during 1953, 1954, and 1955:

**Maturities and downpayment status of primary home loans closed**

Fiscal year	Percent of total primary home loans closed at maturities of—						Percent of total primary home loans closed with—		
	Total	Less than 20 years	20 years	21 to 24 years	25 years	26 to 30 years	Total	Down-payments	No down-payments
1953....	100.0	16.6	41.6	5.2	33.3	3.3	100.0	94.8	5.2
1954....	100.0	12.9	32.7	2.7	40.0	11.7	100.0	85.3	14.7
1955....	100.0	7.1	17.3	1.1	36.6	37.9	100.0	61.6	38.4

During fiscal year 1955, the shift from lower to higher priced homes continued. During the year only 29 percent of the homes were purchased for less than \$10,000 as compared with 32 percent in 1954, 40 percent in 1953, 49 percent in 1952, and 70 percent in 1951. The trends in purchase prices of home loans closed during the last 5 fiscal years are contained in the following table.

**Purchase price distribution of primary home loans closed**

Range	Percent of total closed during fiscal year				
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$8,000.....	9.6	11.4	16.6	18.6	32.8
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	19.6	20.8	23.6	30.3	37.2
\$10,000-\$11,999.....	28.7	31.0	31.0	27.8	17.6
\$12,000 and over.....	42.1	36.8	28.8	23.3	12.4

During the fiscal year, 99.8 percent of the home loans closed were guaranteed and the remaining 0.2 percent were insured. The average principal amount of home loans was \$10,700 of which an average of \$6,076 was guaranteed or insured. About 58 percent of the farm loans closed during the year were guaranteed and the remaining 42 percent were insured. The average principal amount of farm loans was \$5,093, of which an average of \$1,541 was guaranteed or insured. Only 11.7 percent of the business loans closed during the year were guaranteed, while 88.3 percent were insured. The average loan amounted to \$3,260, of which an average of \$625 was insured or guaranteed.

**Principal amount of loans guaranteed or insured**

[In millions of dollars]

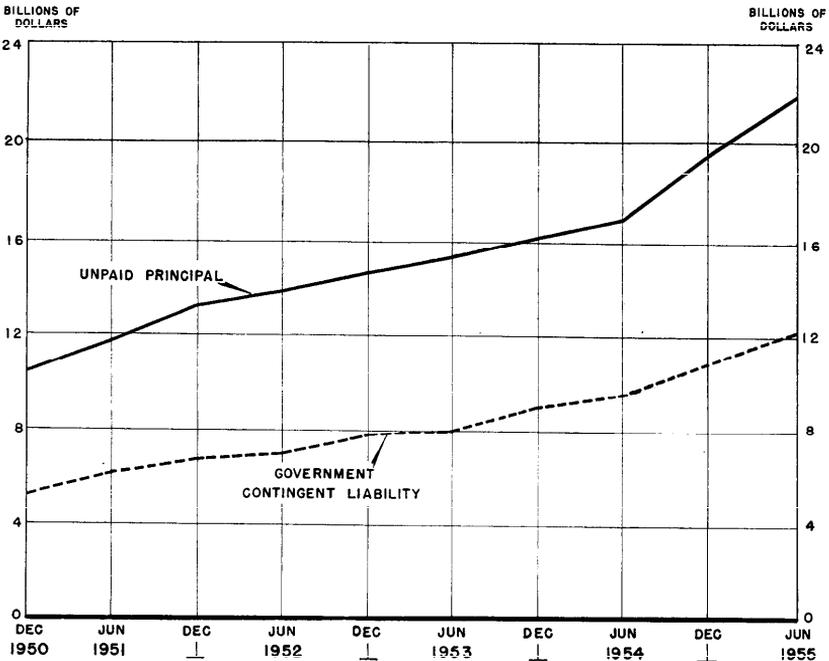
During fiscal year	All types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Total to date.....	30,001	29,136	266	599
1944-46.....	846	782	19	45
1947.....	3,612	3,346	98	168
1948.....	2,962	2,817	59	86
1949.....	1,353	1,293	22	38
1950.....	2,163	2,113	18	32
1951.....	3,693	3,634	19	40
1952.....	3,315	3,200	10	105
1953.....	2,780	2,735	7	38
1954.....	3,224	3,193	5	26
1955.....	6,053	6,023	9	21

**Contingent Liability.**—The VA's liability, as guarantor of a loan, is limited to that amount which has the same percentage relationship to the unpaid indebtedness that the original amount of guaranty bore to the original amount of the loan. In other words, as payments are received and credited to reduce the balance of the loan, a proportionate reduction takes place in the amount of the guaranty. For example, an \$8,000 home loan guaranteed for 60 percent, or \$4,800, when reduced by payments to \$6,000 is protected by a guaranty amounting to \$3,600, or 60 percent, the same percentage of the loan which was originally guaranteed.

The VA's liability on insured loans extends to the accumulated credit balance in lenders insurance reserve accounts, but not in excess of the unpaid principal balance of insured loans in force.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program in 1944 through June 1955, more than 4 million loans, having an original principal of \$30 billion, had been guaranteed or insured for \$16 billion. As of the end of fiscal year 1955, there were 3¼ million loans outstanding on which the contingent liability of the Government was estimated to be \$12.2 billion. The estimated outstanding principal balance and contingent liability on guaranteed or insured home loans in force during the past 4 years are shown in the following chart.

**VA HOME LOANS OUTSTANDING,\*  
END OF MONTH**



\* ESTIMATED  
NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE DIRECT LOANS

**Loans Repaid in Full.**—During the 1955 fiscal year, 210,330 loans, having an original principal of more than \$1 billion, were repaid in full. As of the end of June 1955, about 75 percent of all business loans, 59 percent of all farm loans, and 17½ percent of all home loans guaranteed or insured since the beginning of the program had been repaid in full—a total of nearly 900,000 loans, having an original principal of nearly \$4.4 billion. The smaller percentage of repaid home loans is due to the longer maturities for this type of loan.

**Defaults and Claims.**—During fiscal year 1955, there were 59,816 defaults reported on home loans, an increase of 12½ percent over the number of home loans reported in default during the preceding year. However, the percentage of outstanding home loans which were reported in default was about the same in both years. The percentage of outstanding farm and business loans which were reported in default declined during fiscal year 1955.

Cumulatively as of the end of fiscal year 1955, a total of 481,530 defaults on all types of loans had been reported by lenders. In 84 percent of all reported defaults, claims were averted by arranging with veterans to pay the delinquencies, by modifying the terms of repayment, or by arranging for disposition of the property without a claim payment. The trend in number of defaults reported and claims filed during the last 5 fiscal years is shown in the following table.

### Defaults and claims

During fiscal year	Home loans		Farm loans		Business loans	
	Number	Percent of outstanding loans <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent of outstanding loans	Number	Percent of outstanding loans
<b>Defaults reported:</b>						
1951.....	66, 629	3. 4	2, 299	6. 0	3, 099	4. 7
1952.....	56, 763	2. 5	1, 556	4. 4	4, 235	4. 7
1953.....	48, 648	1. 9	1, 274	4. 0	4, 806	4. 8
1954.....	53, 094	1. 9	1, 059	3. 7	3, 850	4. 9
1955.....	59, 816	2. 0	875	3. 3	1, 743	3. 1
<b>Claims filed:</b>						
1951.....	4, 394	. 226	387	1. 006	743	1. 121
1952.....	3, 286	. 143	230	. 646	706	. 784
1953.....	3, 116	. 123	189	. 593	1, 202	1. 192
1954.....	2, 890	. 106	141	. 491	1, 296	1. 641
1955.....	3, 974	. 132	65	. 244	1, 193	2. 150
<b>Claims paid:</b>						
1951.....	3, 604	. 186	370	. 962	825	1. 245
1952.....	2, 478	. 108	224	. 630	638	. 708
1953.....	2, 478	. 098	171	. 536	958	. 950
1954.....	2, 417	. 089	148	. 515	1, 486	. 941
1955.....	3, 399	. 113	65	. 244	978	1. 805

<sup>1</sup> Average number of loans outstanding during year.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1955, about \$147,500,000 was expended in connection with the payment of claims and the purchase of properties and loans incident to security liquidations. About \$70 million of this amount was paid on claims and the balance was disbursed in acquiring properties, in acquiring loans on which foreclosures by lenders were imminent, for expenses of property management and sales, and for miscellaneous expenses in connection with liquidation proceedings.

The gross expenditures of about \$147,500,000 were offset by more than \$51 million which had been returned to the Treasury from property sales and rentals, from recoveries on claim payments, and from principal and interest payments on properties sold and loans acquired. Assets on hand consisted of balances due on properties sold on terms and from loans acquired, amounting to \$60.5 million, and of unsold real estate, valued at \$18 million. These assets, together with the funds already returned to the Treasury, totaled \$129.5 million. In addition, there was \$24.5 million in accounts receivable, due mostly from veterans on whose behalf the Veterans Administration was required to pay claims.

Some losses may be sustained on outstanding balances due on properties sold and loans acquired, and on the current book value of unsold real estate on hand. However, the experience during the 11 years in which the program has been in operation on property sales and acquired loans has been favorable. Property sales amounting to \$87.5 million have exceeded the capitalized book value by about 9½ percent. Of the approximately 12,500 accounts established for properties sold and loans acquired during this period, about 9 percent have already been repaid in full and about 2 percent had resulted in foreclosures or voluntary conveyances through default.

**Property Acquisition and Management.**—During fiscal year 1955, lenders elected to convey 3,547 security properties to the Veterans Administration upon liquidation of defaulted loans, as compared with 2,389 conveyances in fiscal year 1954 and 2,322 properties so conveyed in fiscal year 1953. Cumulatively through June 1955, a total of 17,014 properties had been assigned to the Veterans Administration. The status of the properties so assigned as of June 30, 1955, was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>
Properties assigned to VA by lenders.....	17, 014
Assignments withdrawn before transfer of property.....	335
Properties redeemed before acquisition of absolute title by VA.....	324
Properties sold after acquisition.....	12, 919
Cases pending June 30, 1955—total.....	3, 436
Pending acquisition by VA.....	1, 024
VA-acquired properties on hand.....	2, 412

**Appraisals and Construction Compliance Inspections.**—During fiscal year 1955, requests were received to appraise 1,108,358 dwelling units on which it was proposed to make GI loans. This was 75 percent more than the number for which appraisal requests were received in the preceding

year, with requests for proposed dwellings 85 percent higher and for existing units 62 percent higher than the corresponding totals in fiscal year 1954.

In each transaction involving real or personal property to be purchased by a veteran with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration, the purchase price of the property, according to law, may not exceed its reasonable value as determined by proper appraisal. In most cases, the services of competent local appraisers are utilized on a fee basis and their appraisals are reviewed by VA salaried personnel to assure that the appraisal conclusions are sound, consistent, and proper, and that prescribed instructions, procedures, techniques, and requirements have been correctly applied. Where an appraisal request involves a group or project of five or more houses an appraisal committee is designated and a master certificate of reasonable value is issued for all of the units in the project. During fiscal year 1955, more than 870,000 certificates of reasonable value were issued.

Where an appraisal involves proposed construction, a minimum of three compliance inspections are required during construction (either by the Veterans Administration or the Federal Housing Administration) in order to assure compliance with approved plans and specifications, minimum property requirements, and with any other conditions upon which the certificate of reasonable value was issued. The VA construction compliance inspections are generally made by qualified fee inspectors designated by the Veterans Administration and their reports are reviewed by VA salaried technicians. During fiscal year 1955, a total of 1,177,831 construction compliance inspections were reviewed, as compared with 622,733 in the preceding fiscal year.

Due to the rapid expansion of residential projects in areas beyond corporate limits, where adequate development requirements and facilities do not exist, the need for more detailed technical data with respect to minimum land planning and community requirements became apparent. During the year, a number of directives and procedures were developed and issued to regional offices in order to assure that such basic needs were being adequately met. Special emphasis was given to proper block and land grading, drainage, sanitary facilities, water supply, subdivision regulations, and other neighborhood conditions.

The rapid development of jet aircraft has accentuated the need for consideration of the acceptability of proposed housing projects and the effect on value of existing homes in areas adjacent to airports. Another problem which has arisen recently concerns the acceptability and effect on value of homes located near gas transmission and underground gas storage areas. Studies are under way with respect to these problems in cooperation with the armed services and the various States in the areas affected.

### **Direct Loan Program**

The Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct loans to eligible veterans to purchase, construct, or improve a home; to purchase a farm on which there is a farm residence to be occupied by the veteran as his home; or to construct, alter, repair, or improve a farm dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home. Direct loans can only be made in

areas where guaranteed or insured home loans are not available from private lending sources. Designated direct loan areas consist primarily of the less populous counties or portions of counties.

During fiscal year 1955, the voluntary home mortgage credit program (VHMCP) was established under provisions of the Housing Act of 1954, with one of its purposes to assist veterans in areas where guaranteed home loans were not previously available in obtaining GI home loans from private lenders. After this program was activated early in 1955, all direct loan applicants were referred to the VHMCP Regional Committees before any consideration was given to making a direct loan.

The direct loan program was initiated under provisions of Public Law 475, 81st Congress, approved April 20, 1950, and extended to June 30, 1951. Subsequent authorizations of the Congress (as detailed in the 1954 Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs) extended the program through June 30, 1955, and Public Law 88, 84th Congress, approved June 21, 1955, provided for an additional extension of 2 years.

From the beginning of the direct loan program in July of 1950 through June 30, 1955, a total of 125,820 formal applications for direct loans had been received, of which 44,495 had been withdrawn or denied, 64,941 had resulted in closed and fully disbursed loans, 2,265 were committed by private lenders under the voluntary home mortgage credit program, and 14,119 were in process. From the inception of the program, a total of \$580,214,610 had become available in the revolving fund for making direct loans. This sum was derived from the following sources:

Original congressional authorization.....	\$150,000,000
Subsequent Treasury advances (13 quarterly advances).....	213,741,300
Proceeds of direct loan sales.....	42,716,450
Other principal repayments.....	49,332,321
	<hr/>
Total.....	580,214,610

By the end of June 1955, the initial amount of direct loans disbursed was \$463,066,910. An additional \$101,815,845 had been committed or earmarked for loans in process, leaving \$15,331,855 in uncommitted funds. Of the latter amount, \$6,952,941 represented uncommitted funds previously allocated to the regional offices.

As of the end of June 1955, a total of 8,115 direct loans had been terminated, 1,594 by repayment in full, 6,355 by sale, 85 by foreclosure, and 81 by voluntary conveyance of title to the property. As of the end of June 1955, there were 2,595 direct loans in default, of which 498 were 4 or more installments in default, or about nine-tenths of 1 percent of the 56,826 direct loans outstanding on that date.

### **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, 80th Congress, as amended by Public 286, 81st 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 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 wheelchairs, 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 Division 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 medically feasible in the case of each applicant.

As of June 30, 1955, a cumulative total of 7,358 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 5,822 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 518 were determined eligible in fiscal year 1955. Of the 5,822 veterans who had established eligibility for grants, a cumulative total of 4,498 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 15 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 362 were pending approval, and the remaining 4,121 had been approved for grants totaling \$38,453,379, an average of \$9,331 per grant. Of the 4,121 final applications approved, 2,919 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 661 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 321 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 220 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 during fiscal year 1955 and cumulatively to date was as follows:

	During fiscal year 1955		Cumulative end of fiscal year 1955	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grants approved . . . . .	499	\$4, 601, 475	4, 121	\$38, 453, 379
Grants fully disbursed . . . . .	516	5, 037, 743	4, 045	38, 069, 730

## Administrative Developments

During fiscal year 1955, a number of measures were taken to improve the operation of the program.

A sales offer of vendee accounts and acquired loans held by the Veterans Administration was prepared for release to prospective investors. Government funds totaling about \$60 million are invested in the mortgages offered for sale. While it is too soon to measure the results of this offer, it is believed that the mortgages should enjoy considerable popularity among investors. To the extent that vendee accounts and acquired loans are sold, the Veterans Administration will be relieved of the work attendant upon servicing, collection, and management of such accounts.

Action was taken to protect the Government's interest in connection with hazard insurance loss settlements. Prior to taking this action, a number of cases arose wherein veterans would agree with an insurance carrier's representative to accept a nominal sum in settlement of a hazard insurance loss which later proved to be inadequate for the proper restoration of the damaged property on which the Veterans Administration held a mortgage.

Arrangements were completed with the Department of Defense to permit the allotment of a portion of a veteran's military pay to be applied to a GI loan. Where veterans have resumed active service, military allotments may now be paid direct to the holder of the mortgage for credit to their GI loan accounts.

Provision was made whereby, at the veteran's request, compensation and pension benefits could be applied as an offset against monthly installment payments on a current account for direct loans and other types of portfolio loans. It is anticipated that many veterans will take advantage of this provision, and so long as the payment of benefits remains equal to or greater than the required mortgage installment, veterans will be relieved of the necessity for mailing monthly remittances and the Veterans Administration, as mortgagee, will be assured of a continuously current mortgage loan account.

As a result of a ruling by the Attorney General that an inferior lien held by the Federal Government may be cut off only through judicial foreclosure proceedings, certain title companies have indicated that they would note as exceptions on title certificates or policies and subordinate liens in favor of the United States Government unless the United States was named as a party in a judicial foreclosure. An agreement was entered into by the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration which provides that each agency will release any subordinate liens which it may hold or acquire on a property acquired by the other in any case wherein the sole right accruing to the holder of the subordinate lien, by reasons of such lien, results from the fact that nonjudicial foreclosure proceedings were instituted. It is anticipated that the savings in additional foreclosure costs and time, which would be entailed if judicial foreclosure proceedings were conducted in all cases, will be substantial.

A definitive suspension and hearing procedure was published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned in the proposed suspension of lenders or builders in connection with the loan guaranty program.

During fiscal year 1955, it was observed that a growing, though relatively small, number of GI loans were being made not only with no down-payments but with closing costs included in the loan amounts. In order to prevent the spread of this practice, with its potentially disruptive effect upon the mortgage market, VA regulations were amended in April 1955 to require that closing costs could not be included in the loan proceeds, but must be paid in cash by the veteran borrower.

### **Contact**

To the individual veteran, his dependent, beneficiary, representative, and all other persons, who visit or otherwise call upon the Veterans Administration, 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 Federal, State, county and local agencies. As the principal link between the veteran public and the Veterans Administration, trained contact service personnel provide uniform information relative to programs, policies, and procedures concerning veterans' benefit participation, assisting claimants in the presentation of applications for benefits to the substantive programs that are appropriate and complete with necessary supporting evidence, thus facilitating coordinated consideration and action regarding claims for benefits.

To these ends, personal assistance on veterans' benefit matters was made available by the assignment of contact personnel at VA installations throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. Additionally, contact personnel were assigned at Armed Forces hospitals, Army transfer stations, and other non-VA hospital-type installations where particularly large numbers of veterans were institutionalized. At the year's end, a total of 543 separate locations were manned by contact personnel.

The trend was toward increased workloads this fiscal year, with advances manifested in all categories of activities. The extent of assistance on veterans' benefit matters furnished by contact personnel to veterans and their dependents is reflected by the comparison of fiscal year 1955 workload accomplishment on page 106.

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Number of individuals assisted during personal visits at the office . . . . .	7, 333, 702	7, 118, 841	8, 143, 183	8, 248, 138	10, 560, 209
Number of institutionalized veterans, the physically incapacitated or otherwise unable to visit a VA office, who were assisted during a personal interview at their place of residence . . . . .	224, 272	223, 997	236, 993	251, 614	254, 886
Number of individuals assisted during telephone interviews . . . . .	5, 040, 732	4, 717, 152	5, 126, 869	5, 420, 213	6, 371, 603
Activity performance related to such interviews:					
Appearances before VA rating agencies and agency members in the presentation of a claim for benefits . . . . .	169, 399	162, 216	(1)	(1)	(1)
Review of veterans' records in connection with benefit participation . .	958, 888	850, 288	(1)	(1)	(1)
Benefit application preparation . . . . .	1, 827, 133	1, 773, 812	1, 750, 382	1, 651, 135	2, 278, 281
Correspondence preparation . . . . .	1, 677, 858	1, 663, 667	1, 716, 009	1, 856, 720	2, 268, 550
Preparation of forms and other supplementary material regarding applications for benefits . . . . .	1, 904, 027	1, 881, 137	1, 473, 103	1, 598, 515	1, 913, 532

<sup>1</sup> Comparable statistical data not reported.

Additionally, regional office contact personnel in the performance of their responsibilities in the administration of the Government life insurance program at the regional office level, participated in the development of 28,188 claims of insureds for disability insurance benefits adjudicated at district offices and the Insurance Center, D. C.

Participation of contact personnel in the program of providing specialized counseling on veterans' benefit matters to inservice personnel undergoing separation from the Armed Forces for disability reasons or at the termination of active duty obligations was continued this fiscal year. Over and above the awareness gained by newly separated personnel of the full range of benefits legislated in their behalf, this program offered an opportunity for separatees to obtain answers to particularly complex problems requiring immediate consideration, and to learn of deadline dates for applying for various benefits.

It was significant that during fiscal year 1955, inquiries on entitlements to benefits by veterans of the Korean conflict and by dependents of such veterans, increased from 38.1 percent in fiscal year 1954 to 41.4 percent of the total number of personal interviews with visitors conducted by contact representatives.

The relative interest manifested by veterans and their dependents in each of the major benefit programs during the fiscal year was also affected by this increase in the Korean conflict workload. Once again, vocational rehabilitation and training benefits were the principal topic of interviews, totaling 28 percent of all interviews. Government insurance matters accounted for 21 percent; disability compensation and pension benefits, 17 percent; hospitalization and medical treatment matters, 11 percent; the guaranty of loans on homes, business and farms, 10 percent; death compensation and pension and other burial benefits, 4 percent; other VA benefit matters, 2 percent; and non-VA-administered benefits, 7 percent.

### **Foreign Affairs**

The major responsibilities of the foreign affairs program during fiscal year 1955 were staff activities related to the administration of grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for hospital construction and medical care as provided by Public Law 865, 80th Congress, as amended; the administration through the Department of State of Veterans Affairs offices in Paris, London, Rome, and Mexico, D. F.; provision of technical instructions under which the large number of foreign service offices in all other foreign areas provide services to American veterans and their beneficiaries; and specialized staff activities related to administration of the Manila regional office and the VA office, Canal Zone.

The foreign affairs program was also responsible for providing agency liaison with the Department of State, The Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada, and officials of other Allied Governments, and participated in the development and refinement of policies and procedures for handling foreign claims and providing reciprocal services to veterans of Allied Governments under Public Law 499, 79th Congress.

Because of the unique position of the Philippines as a former United States possession, VA activities there continued to represent the major part of all foreign programs administered by the Veterans Administration. The large number of Filipinos serving in the United States Armed Forces, most of whom served prior to Philippine independence, has resulted in a living veteran population of about 345,000 during the year, including 342,000 Philippine Army, Philippine Scouts, and guerrilla veterans. Although participation in the vocational rehabilitation and education program continued to decline somewhat during the year, new disability and death claims were received at a rate of 5,039 of the former and 9,111 of the latter during the year. A total of 1,910 field examinations pertaining to compensation were completed and the guardianship load increased from 13,466 to 15,132. Also, during the year, 3,874 physical examinations were conducted. Total employment in the Manila regional office during this period averaged 407.

During the year, the construction of the 672-bed Veterans Memorial Hospital for Philippine veterans, authorized by Public Law 865, 80th Congress, has progressed from 32 percent completion to 91.6 percent. Basic construction is expected to be completed by October 1955. The key staff officials who were selected by the Philippine Government during the month of February 1955, have completed a 90-day period of indoctrination in administrative hospital procedures in United States VA hospitals located at various points in this country. The installation of equipment is progressing satisfactorily and screening of applications for employment of the remainder of the staff required for operation of the hospital is being conducted. The official opening of the hospital is scheduled for November 20, 1955. Meanwhile, as of June 30, 1955, 720 eligible Philippine Army and recognized guerrilla veterans were hospitalized by the Philippine Government on a reimbursable basis in Government and private hospital facilities.

An average of 264,801 veterans, their dependents, and other beneficiaries residing in 103 foreign areas received benefit payments each month which amounted to more than \$108,000,000 during fiscal year 1955.

### **Guardianship and Field Examination**

The guardianship and field examination program safeguards the estates of minors and incompetents entitled to benefits under acts administered by the Veterans Administration, including litigation arising therefrom in the State and other appropriate courts in which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is represented by his duly authorized attorney.

In addition, legal advice and assistance is furnished with respect to the application of the Federal and State law and VA regulations and instructions relating thereto.

The operations were performed in the office of the chief attorneys in regional offices, centers with regional office activities, and Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., totaling 69. The operations were supervised by attorney-supervisors located in four area supervision offices whose reports were reviewed by the guardianship and field examination service which initiated and recommended corrective action when indicated.

The total number of beneficiaries under guardianship increased from 326,984 on June 30, 1954, to 339,477 on June 30, 1955. Minors increased from 225,571 to 232,468 and incompetents from 101,413 to 107,009.

The estates of these beneficiaries received during the fiscal year a total of \$187,555,628.33 through payments and earnings, an increase of \$8,218,074.39 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The assets of such estates aggregated \$496,664,861.60. Illegal investments noted were \$25,308.14, a decrease of \$30,660 as shown for the preceding year. Losses, recoveries and savings, were reported as follows:

Losses:

Total losses.....	\$296, 418. 12
Embezzled or misappropriated.....	275, 209. 50
Lost on deposits.....	761. 63
Lost on investments.....	20, 446. 99

Recoveries and savings for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:

Total recoveries and savings.....	2, 291, 956. 82
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated.....	328, 290. 86
On losses on deposits and investments.....	21, 709. 08
On commissions.....	21, 116. 84
On attorney fees.....	49, 396. 23
Legal services rendered.....	1, 871, 443. 81

Actual cash collections in behalf of beneficiaries totaled \$346,838.94. Actual collections in behalf of the United States from escheated funds, including post fund, overpayments and illegal payments, and other collections totaled \$869,849.36.

There were 37,551 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 144,245, an increase of 8,736 field examinations or 6 percent as compared with fiscal year 1954.

There were relatively few cases necessitating litigation in State courts in safeguarding the estates of minor and incompetent beneficiaries under guardianship. This was due to the effectiveness of supervision exercised by the Veterans Administration over fiduciaries in preventing improper administration of guardianship estates.

Systematic review of guardianship, field examination, and other activities was made through correspondence affording advisory service, study of monthly and semiannual reports of legal activities of chief attorneys' offices, review of reports of supervision by attorney-supervisors, and conferences with chief attorneys. Extensive studies were made and are continuing to provide for more efficient and economic operations of the chief attorneys' offices. When appropriate, VA regulations, manuals and other media implementing said regulations are amended and standardized forms are redesigned and revised. From the analysis made during this fiscal year, considerable progress was made to accomplish the aforesaid objectives to the extent feasible in such professional operations.

### Office Administration Service

Under the office administration program, policies, procedures, and performance standards are developed for a variety of administrative services and functions performed in the regional offices and the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C.

The administrative operations for the past fiscal year were highlighted by a number of management improvement accomplishments which resulted in economies and improved service to veterans as follows:

Installations of remote control dictating systems in adjudication divisions of six additional offices were completed in this year. Personnel adjustments made within 6 months following the date of installation will result in an annual recurring saving of \$41,160. The cost of the equipment will thus be amortized in approximately 16 months. Use of the system is facilitating service to veterans and their beneficiaries through expedition of correspondence preparation related to processing of veterans claims.

The program of recurring surveys on telecommunications equipment in regional offices has resulted in equipment changes by which reductions in both equipment and personnel costs have been realized. These reductions were effected without adverse affect to service in the offices concerned.

An application of machine methods to personnel classification functions was installed by this department and the Department of Medicine and Surgery. All mechanical operations in the field are accomplished in the tabulating machine sections in regional offices, and consolidating functions are completed in the machine records and accounting section, central office. This system eliminates manual submission of VA Forms 5-7421a and b, "Report of Periodic Review of Positions," and Standard Form 75, "Position Description." The punched-card system makes available to all managers in hospitals and regional offices a quarterly roster of positions, reflecting all classification actions taken by the station, by central office, or by the Civil Service Commission. It furnishes in compact form a complete picture of every position as it currently is classified immediately prior to the last classification action. It makes available to the managers a summary of classification actions taken during each month, including station surveys. It furnishes central office officials with a master file of positions subject to the Classification Act. This master file will be subjected to extensive analysis by the machine records and accounting section for the field classification services of this department and the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Such analyses will cover studies of specific positions such as "centralized" positions only, selected positions at all stations, or frequency distribution concerning grade allocation by the CSC Regional Offices. None of the foregoing functions are practicable by the manual method.

Tabulating machine procedures were established for the conversion of the manual system of maintaining supply property records to a punched card system. The first phase, which was orientation of supply and tabulating machine section personnel in the field stations, was completed through a series of four area conferences conducted by central office personnel.

In accordance with the objectives of good forms management and correspondence improvement, 2,200 VA standardized forms and 1,000 VA standardized form letters were surveyed for use in the department. Of this number, 121 forms and 73 form letters were discontinued. A total of 13,000 pieces of material (local forms, form letters, and typewritten correspondence prepared over a 2-week period in the appraisal operation of loan guaranty) were reviewed in an effort to simplify paperwork. Five form letters and 2 forms were proposed, which, upon adoption, will have the effect of saving the individual preparation by typewriter of approximately 95,000 letters annually. The General Services Administration handbooks, "Plain Letters" and "Form Letters" were distributed to VA letterwriters in a correspondence improvement program to promote better public relations and also effect economies. More authority was delegated to managers in approving local forms and form letters. A semi-annual forms management report was established for appraising the effectiveness of the program in the regional offices and Veterans Benefits Office, D. C. Economies in excess of \$70,000 were reported by the field stations on the first semiannual report. The majority of the savings reported were due to forms and form letters used in lieu of individually typed letters and by simplifying a method of operation through the development or discontinuance of a form or form letter.

The first objective under records management program planning, to effect disposition of the largest volume of records possible, was accomplished to a substantial degree during fiscal year 1955. Based on analyses of records and appraisal actions completed during fiscal years 1954 and 1955, this department has been responsible for accomplishing the disposition of approximately 186,000 cubic feet of records.

A total of 157,504 cubic feet of records (as compared with 23,213 cu. ft. for fiscal year 1954) were removed from field stations: 42,453 cubic feet by destruction and 115,051 cubic feet by retirement to records centers. Included in this volume were 7,340,163 folders that previously had been established to house material pertaining to veterans. Prior to disposition, some of these records had been maintained on shelving in local records storage areas. However, in order to affix a monetary value to this disposition, it is estimated, conservatively, that the equivalent cubic content of 15,000 5-drawer lettersize filing cabinets, having an estimated replacement value of \$750,000 would be required to house this volume of records. The space and equipment formerly required to maintain the records has been used to relieve congested conditions, improve the quality of equipment throughout the stations, and, in some instances, where determined to be excessive to existing needs, has been released. Because equipment has been made available through this accelerated disposition program, the number of requisitions for filing equipment has been substantially reduced. However, by continuing the centralized review of such requests, it has been possible to disapprove a number which would have required an expenditure of approximately \$21,000.

Through the installation of a comprehensive yet simplified inventory procedure, statistics are now available for detailed analyses on which to expand

records management program planning. This inventory indicates that, as of June 30, 1955, the Department of Veterans Benefits has a records-management responsibility for 715,535 cubic feet of records located in central office and field elements under its jurisdiction as well as 127,568 cubic feet of records presently housed in Federal records centers.

The basic veteran's folder, known as the claims folder, contains information relating to all benefits accruing to him during his lifetime. After his death, when it becomes a death claims folder (XC-folder), it contains information relating to benefits accruing to his dependents and beneficiaries. These folders comprise what is considered the most important file series within the Veterans Administration, and account for 59.4 percent of all records located within the Department of Veterans Benefits and 21 percent of those for which this department is responsible but which are maintained at GSA Federal records centers. Because of the importance and volume of this file series, action was initiated to make a detailed study of its content as well as the operational requirements it meets, the established procedures and other factors which add to its size. The overall plans for conducting this study have been completed. In order to cover the full magnitude of this project it will be conducted under three broad approaches: (1) Review and revision of procedures in order to reduce to an essential minimum the material placed in these folders; (2) establish basic minimum operating requirements and provide criteria for creating and filing material in future folders; and (3) determine the most efficient and effective methods for reducing the existing volume of this file series. The retirement to Federal records centers, during fiscal year 1955, of 410,000 out of a potential 460,000 XC-folders which meet established criteria, is the first step toward the ultimate disposition of this particular type of record.

In view of the imminent delimiting date for Public Law 346 education and training benefits, action was initiated to reappraise all categories of records under this law in order to reduce the retention period for folders which have been retired to Federal records centers and to provide disposition instructions for approximately 3,000,000 Public Law 346 rehabilitation and education (R&E) folders (55,000 cu. ft.) which remain in field stations.

### **Personnel**

The personnel program has responsibility for developing and recommending personnel policies, plans, procedures, and standards for the department for promoting good personnel management practice, and for furnishing technical guidance and assistance on personnel matters.

Major emphasis in this program during the year was placed on communication between central office and the field stations. A continuous flow of ideas, plans, and materials from the field stations was encouraged. The most adaptable of these were presented to other stations for their use. A series of conferences of personnel officers was held to further this interchange.

Before the close of the year the use of standard position descriptions (SPD's) was completely eliminated. The use of these SPD's was incom-

patible with the theory of decentralized management under which the Veterans Administration now operates. It is expected that elimination of the SPD's will further encourage station management to assume complete responsibility for designating employee tasks.

A system has been developed and installed using electrical accounting machines for reporting on positions. Among other things, this system is useful in preparing the required annual report to the Congress (under the Whitten amendment) on positions created and upgraded. The annual savings from the system in reduced manual operations is estimated at \$20,900.

A number of position classification standards have been developed through a series of studies, thus facilitating the classification task at the regional offices.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of a training program for the department. Training committees have been established at most stations. Employee development programs have been encouraged. In connection with the departmentwide emphasis on management improvement, successful training programs in management improvement at regional offices have been publicized and variants installed in several other stations.

During the year, several stations created and are using employee councils to serve as a link between employees and management and to assist in the development of station personnel policies and practices.

In May 1955, the responsibility for processing and appointment of fee appraisers and compliance inspectors of the loan guaranty program was assumed by the personnel offices of the department. About 17,000 appraisers and inspectors throughout the country are involved.

To meet a pressing need for construction analysts, an extensive training program was developed and installed. Trainees were selected from lists of qualified VA employees and from civil service registers. A similar program for appraisers was developed for the forthcoming fiscal year. As an additional means for meeting the needs of the loan guaranty activity, a program was undertaken for announcement of examinations by VA Boards of Civil Service Examiners throughout the United States.

## **Supply**

The supply program involves the management of all property, both personal and real, used by or acquired for use by the Department of Veterans Benefits. This program is concerned with the management and control of the department's portion of the VA supply revolving fund; with procurement, storage, and distribution; development of standards, and planning of requirements for services, supplies, and equipment used by the department; with repair and maintenance of personal property; with the management of real property (including maintenance and operation, safety and fire protection activities, and the efficient utilization of space).

The procurement function, in addition to prescribing policies and procedures for and involving the exercise of staff guidance to field stations for the conduct of procurement activities, is concerned with centralized purchasing and distribution including the procurement of assigned categories

of supplies, equipment, and services for use by all departments of the agency. In this latter function, there were total expenditures for supplies, equipment, and services (including rentals of personal property) of \$3,467,000 during fiscal year 1955. In addition, indefinite quantity contracts were developed and published covering 2,278 items and services.

Reductions in field station inventories continued in fiscal year 1955. At the close of the fiscal year, total regional office inventories amounted to \$871,662, a reduction during the year of \$32,912. At the same time, expenditures from appropriations for supplies and equipment financed through the supply fund amounted to \$9,589,423, an increase over the prior fiscal year of \$525,139. Field stations are being encouraged to apply revised methods of stock level computation which provide for quantitative stockage on the basis of individual item activity rather than a set number of days' supply for all items. The results of this effort should further reduce the dollar value of inventories while decreasing requirements computation workloads through increased quantitative stocking of low volume items.

Significant progress was made during fiscal year 1955 toward achieving greater economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations. Excess property in the amount of \$259,670 in the Department of Veterans Benefits was redistributed within the Veterans Administration, representing an increase of \$10,477 over fiscal year 1954. Excess property amounting to \$19,817 was acquired by the Department from other Federal Agencies, an increase of \$3,021 over the amount acquired during the prior fiscal year. The property thus acquired reduced the volume of purchases that otherwise would have been made to satisfy requirements. To cite another example of achievement in this regard, clearance was obtained from the General Services Administration for the procurement of remote control dictating equipment for installation in 8 VA field offices under VA contract rather than procuring the equipment utilizing the Federal supply schedule of contracts at a saving to the agency of \$25,235.

Further refinements and improvements were made in the property accounting aspect of supply operations. The electrical accounting machine system for the maintenance of perpetual inventory control for which plans were under development in fiscal year 1954 was successfully tested. The conversion from a manual inventory control system to the electric accounting machine system at 41 of our regional offices, utilizing existing equipment, will be accomplished during the first half of fiscal year 1956. The manual system will be continued for the present at those regional offices where the volume of work has not been proven to justify the conversion or where electrical accounting machines are not available. Studies will be made during fiscal year 1956 to determine the feasibility of extending the proposed machine system to also provide service for the remaining installations. The system, as now being installed in 41 installations, will provide a more effective and businesslike control over supplies and equipment and, at the same time, will result in a substantial reduction in labor costs.

Coincident with the electrical accounting machine property accounting system, a catalog of all expendable items stocked by field stations and all nonexpendable items used throughout the department is being compiled.

When completed, this catalog of items will provide a standard nomenclature guide for all items required to operate the department. By providing a standard basis for centralized reporting, the department program of effecting economies through the more complete usage of standard Government items will be facilitated. The catalog will make readily available information concerning item usage within the department for any management purpose.

In order to reduce inventories within the agency of all items assigned to the department for agencywide procurement and distribution, an intensive program of reducing depot inventories was carried on during the last half of fiscal year 1955 with the objective of lowering stocks of items assigned to the department to the lowest possible level consistent with the agency's overall requirements. As a result of these efforts the dollar value of depot stocks of items assigned to this department on December 31, 1954, was \$2,120,000, while at the close of fiscal year 1955 they were \$1,886,500, a reduction of \$233,500. The objective for this fiscal year is to reduce such inventories to \$1,300,000.

The real property management function of the supply program is concerned with determining the requirements, acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property, including Government-owned as well as privately owned, leased, or donated property. In the utilization of real property, the department is concerned with alterations, repairs, improvements, and custodial services required to make the space habitable and to ensure safe practices in space utilization, in order to meet the space needs required to service veterans in accordance with pertinent statutory and administrative laws and regulations.

Station management is utilizing very effectively the tools made available by the department in obtaining good utilization of space. The space holdings during fiscal year 1955 were reduced by approximately 500,000 net square feet of Government-owned as well as Government-leased space.

Plans for fiscal year 1956 should result in further substantial reductions in our space holdings. These plans are integrated with good housekeeping practices now being employed by field stations, and should also result in the return to the supply warehouse of certain personal properties found to be excess.

The safety and fire protection program as conducted during the fiscal year 1955 has materially aided field stations to reduce accidents, injuries, and damage to Government property and equipment. The continuing inspection program conducted at field stations by safety and fire protection engineers uncovered and led to the correction of many areas of potential accidents and fire hazards during the fiscal year. Fire losses were reduced to a minimum; fire loss for fiscal year 1955 was under \$30 in comparison with a total loss of \$91,118 for the prior fiscal year. The activities of the local safety committees in connection with disaster emergency and civil defense planning, including the conduct of tests and drills, are very gratifying and indicate unusual interest on the part of employees in the prevention of injuries, fires, and occupational illnesses.

Out of a total of 47,571,731 man-hours exposure, there were only 106 lost-time injuries, with a frequency rate of 2.72 lost-time injuries for each million hours of exposure, resulting in a reduction of 0.17 from the previous fiscal year.

### **Finance Activities**

A study of the need for the payees index files maintained by the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., which contains certain information reflected in the master index files maintained by central office, resulted in the elimination of the payees index files. This action eliminated approximately 22 full-time positions at an annual savings of an estimated \$66,000 in salaries. Subsequent disposition of the files, consisting of some 20 million cards, and the elimination of the equipment and space needed will substantially increase the total savings.

Certain duplication of accounting records in field stations was eliminated by changing the organization and staffing of the loan guaranty and finance divisions in regional offices to provide for the performance of the accounting functions of the loan guaranty divisions in the finance divisions. This action eliminated approximately 65 positions at an annual savings at an estimated \$350,000 in salaries. The action also eliminated duplicate work, duplicate records, preparation of extra copies of numerous forms, and caused an overall increase in efficiency and effective maintenance of the accounts on a current basis.

Comprehensive studies leading to the development of a system to be used in integrating the accounting and disbursing functions for payments authorized by the New York regional office were completed. Based on these studies, it was determined that a system utilizing tabulating equipment and a punched card payees account record would be most advantageous to the Veterans Administration. Procedural outlines, cost estimates and forms were developed to test the system in the New York regional office beginning on or about September 1, 1955. Expected savings will accrue through the use of a single record of payees to be used as both an accounting and a disbursing record, elimination of intermediate handling and processing of records now necessary in the exchange of data between the United States Treasury Regional Disbursing Office and the Veterans Administration, mechanization of accounting records, and the development of "byproduct" reports, statistics, and reconciliations which will be available under the punchcard system.

### **Supervision and Appraisal of Field Operations**

During fiscal year 1955, regular and systematic supervision of all operations in field stations of the Department of Veterans Benefits continued, as planned, for the purpose of assuring conformance with established policies, plans, procedures and standards and that all operations are conducted efficiently and economically, and to furnish assistance to field stations in the solution of operational and management problems wherever they are found to exist.

This supervision has been administered from central office but has been effected through the five area supervision offices established late in fiscal

year 1954, each with an area representative in charge, who has the responsibility for conducting field supervision in the field stations within an assigned area and for appraising for the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Field) the effectiveness of station management in carrying out the overall missions of the department in the field.

Emphasis has continued upon conducting an effective program of field supervision so directed as to serve as a good aid to management and based upon evaluating the quality of judgment used administratively, more than on routine analysis of procedural compliance, with the specific purpose of furthering the overall management improvement effort.

During the year, meetings both in central office and in the field have been held with field supervisors for the various programs and with area representatives. The purpose of these meetings has been to develop closer relations with field personnel, to exchange information on problems in the field and in central office and generally to orient those responsible for field supervision activities in the plans and thinking of central office. Training in work measurement and other new procedures has also been accomplished in this way.

As a result of experience during the year decision was made to strengthen field supervision by further delegations of responsibility to the area supervision offices in order that certain procedural and operational improvements may be made in the field without referral to central office. Central office and area supervision office organizational structures were studied with the view of accomplishing this.

During the fiscal year, virtually all programs in all offices were supervised at least once. In addition, special purpose visits have been made to some offices in connection with management improvement studies and to render special assistance to local management.

Action initiated in fiscal year 1954 to analyze the organizational structure and the operations of regional offices to determine whether operating economies could be effected without adversely affecting service to veterans was continued. As a result several plans to effect economies by recentralizing certain processing activities in war-expanded regional offices to the parent regional office were developed.

Performance rating of managers of field stations has taken on increased importance with the greater responsibility and authority given local management in the recent reorganization. Because of this a study was made as to the job requirements basic to rating managers. As a result job performance requirements for managers were developed.

### **Work Measurement**

A work measurement and performance standard system for the field station operations of this department has been developed and is presently being field tested in all regional offices preparatory to official installation. Work-rate standards have been established for all significant work units based on direct labor requirements. Separate standards in the form of ratios to direct labor have been established for supervisory and other indirect labor positions. The system has been designed to relate current manpower expenditure to work units produced under the standards so that

manpower utilization effectiveness for all functions is currently available to responsible first-line supervisors as well as station and central office management.

The duration of the field testing and validating period will vary with the different programs depending on the results of test experience. The entire system is planned to be officially installed during fiscal year 1956. This will permit integration of the system with the budget program in ample time to permit its use in budgetary appraisal of operations during fiscal year 1957, and in the preparation of fiscal year 1958 personal service budget estimates.

Quality measurement and reporting systems have been developed, tested and installed in four programs as an integral part of the work measurement and performance standards system, while similar systems for the remaining programs are expected to be installed by December 1955.

### **Incentive Awards**

Under a limited decentralization of authority to managers of field stations, a notable upswing in the number of suggestions submitted by employees from July 1, 1954, through November 29, 1954, was observed. With the enactment of Public Law 763, effective November 30, 1954, further decentralization of authority was made. The managers were authorized to approve cash awards of \$100 or less for locally adopted suggestions and to approve sustained superior accomplishment awards for employees excepting only those employees in centralized positions. These changes further eliminated delays in processing recommendations and reduced the cost of administration of the program.

By projecting the 7 months' figures, November 30, 1954, through June 1955, to 12 months, it was found that the participation rate of the employees of this department will exceed 127 per thousand. This compares favorably with the Government average of 78 per thousand. The approval rate at the station level was 60 percent. Overall approval rate for the department exceeded 49 percent.

In order to obtain maximum utilization of ideas adopted, the department authorized the publication of the management improvement bulletin. The ideas included in this publication have been approved for local adoption or adaptation on an optional basis and are recommended for study and possible application.

## **DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE**

### **General**

The United States Government, through the Veterans Administration as the administering agency, operates two life 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 (USGLI), and the program which had its inception in 1940 is called national service life insurance (NSLI).

All regular NSLI issued prior to April 1951 is participating and entitled to share in the gains and savings of this fund, as such may be determined

by the Veterans Administration. All NSLI issued after April 1951 is nonparticipating, except for certain replacement rights granted to policyholders who surrendered their participating insurance while in service. All USGLI is participating.

According to law these two programs are segregated and administered separately in all particulars. There exist in the United States Treasury a participating NSLI trust fund, two nonparticipating NSLI revolving funds and a participating USGLI trust fund. All premiums paid, all interest earned and all other income are segregated and deposited to the appropriate fund, which is administered solely for the benefit of policyholders and beneficiaries covered under its program. For dividend determination and for all other purposes the experience of each of these funds is segregated, and in all respects they are operated as if they were separate life insurance organizations. All expenses incident to the administration of these funds are borne by the United States Government; in addition, certain claim losses in the participating funds are by law chargeable to the Government.

Veterans separated from military service after April 1951 may apply within 120 days after separation for nonparticipating insurance on the 5-year renewable nonconvertible term plan only. This insurance is known as veterans special term insurance. Those separated with a service-connected disability may apply for permanent plans in addition to term within 1 year after service connection is established. This insurance is known as service-disabled veterans insurance.

The maximum amount of all Government insurance on one life is \$10,000.

The rates, values, and optional settlements for participating NSLI are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality and 3 percent interest. The rates and values for the nonparticipating NSLI described above are based on the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality with  $2\frac{1}{4}$  percent interest, while the optional settlements are based on the Annuity Table for 1949 with the same rate of interest. The rates, values and optional settlements for USGLI are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent interest.

All phases of these programs, except the adjudication of death claims, are administered by the Department of Insurance through facilities in central office and four field 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.

In addition, the Department of Insurance is responsible for: payment of death and disability benefits under the yearly renewable term and automatic insurance provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act (Public Law 193, 63d Cong.); payment of death benefits under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (part I, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.); administration

of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Public Law 120, 68th Cong.); administration of article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Public Law 861, 76th Cong.); and the maintenance of administrative, budgetary and cost accounts for these programs.

### **Systems and Procedures**

During fiscal year 1955 significant progress was made again in systems and procedures improvement activities. The program of mechanizing systems and procedures was continued as a major objective.

Numerous new systems and procedural changes were placed into effect thereby enhancing insurance operations by decreasing personnel requirements and reducing costs for operating the Department of Insurance and improving service rendered.

New forms and form letters were developed to reduce the instances in which dictated letters were being used; many existing forms and form letters were revised simplifying preparation and otherwise improving our correspondence activities. These improvements, together with a reduction of the correspondence work, resulted in annual savings of \$640,000.

A system using a punched-card technique was devised to provide for mechanical calculation of national service life insurance dividends. The punched-card technique in addition to calculating the dividends is used for subsequent operations such as preparation of transfer posting continuation sheets and preparation of journal lists. It is estimated that annual savings will be at least \$200,000.

A new procedure was developed which reduced materially the operational steps and time required to process applications for new insurance. One of the new features of the new procedure is the use of an addressograph plate to imprint the basic records involved. Approximately \$100,000 savings per year will be realized from this improvement.

A procedure was developed and successfully tested which eliminated the manual posting of premium payments for accounts being paid by deduction from VA benefit payments, and in lieu thereof provided a punched-card record with an "allotment" type of accounting. The procedure is now being installed on a nationwide basis. It is estimated that annual savings approximating \$238,000 will be realized by the district offices, but there will be some additional costs to the regional offices.

Centralized detailed accounting activities heretofore conducted in central office were decentralized to field stations thereby reducing the flow of documents to central office and reducing the cost of the operation estimated at approximately \$50,000 per year.

Of great importance also was the initiation of test procedures for placing "premium billing" and "loan accounting" operations on punched cards. Preliminary results from the tests are favorable. In addition, exploratory tests are being conducted for placing the present "premium accounting" system on punched cards. Successful conclusion of these tests will constitute important achievements and will result in substantial savings and further improvement of service to insureds.

## National Service Life Insurance

National service life insurance (NSLI) 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, 82d Congress, enacted April 25, 1951, were outlined in the annual report for 1951.

Section 604 of the act set up the NSLI appropriation. The income of this appropriation consists of moneys periodically appropriated by Congress and a small amount of premium income from policies insured in the appropriation under the provisions of section 602 (c) (2) and 602 (v) (1). The disbursements from this appropriation consist of reimbursements to the NSLI fund for certain claim losses and other obligations assumed by the Government, direct payments to insureds and beneficiaries under the policies issued by the appropriation, and direct payments to beneficiaries of insureds whose deaths were chargeable to the Government under certain amendments to the act.

The following is a summary of operations of the NSLI funds.

The NSLI fund was established in 1940 to handle the insurance program of World War II. Considerations of equity made it desirable to segregate the insurance operations of this new group of policyholders from the earlier group of World War I. Over 22 million policies were issued under this program of which about 5.7 million remain in force for a total amount of approximately \$38 billion of insurance. The lapses were, of course, the heaviest at demobilization after the close of World War II. This was followed by heavy reinstatements and lapses in the intervening years until the Korean conflict when a large influx of new issues was recorded. In April 1951 the fund was closed to new issues and only reinstatements now add to the in-force totals.

The assets of this fund are increasing and now stand at slightly over \$5.5 billion, all invested in United States Treasury notes and policy loans except for a small cash balance. Policy obligations conservatively evaluated on an actuarial basis total about \$4.9 billion, leaving a balance of approximately \$543 million for contingency reserves, and earnings of about \$105 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1955 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1956. Contingency reserves are, of course, required in the management of any insurance operation whether governmental or commercial.

The fund's total income in fiscal year 1955 was about \$676 million, the principal items of which were \$431 million for premiums and \$161 million for interest on the invested assets. The disbursements were almost \$600 million, the principal items being \$338 million for current and past death claims payable either in a lump sum or in instalments, and \$205 million for dividends. At the present time the monthly instalment payment on death claims, most of which occurred during the war years, totals about \$22 million. A reserve of over \$3 billion is being held to assure the completion of these payments.

Regular annual dividends are being paid on practically all classes of policies. The dividend scale for policy years ending in calendar year 1955 on term insurance was increased approximately 10 percent over that for policy years ending in calendar year 1954. The scale on permanent plans remains virtually unchanged.

**Veterans Special Term Insurance.**—This insurance is available without medical examination to veterans separated from service after April 1951. It must be applied for within 120 days after separation. The only plan of insurance written is 5-year renewable nonconvertible term. The premium rates are based on the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality with  $2\frac{1}{4}$  percent. These policies are by law nonparticipating which means that they will not receive any dividends or otherwise share in any surplus that may accrue from operations.

As of the end of fiscal year 1955 approximately 357,000 policies had been issued of which practically all remain in force for a total of over \$3 billion of insurance. The new issues are currently in the neighborhood of 20,000 policies a month with an average size of \$9,100 per policy. While no exact figures are available, it is estimated that between 20 and 25 percent of the service separations who have no other Government insurance apply for this insurance.

The assets of this fund are now about \$10.1 million, all invested in United States securities except for a small cash balance. The policy obligations total \$4.5 million, leaving a surplus for contingencies of \$5.6 million.

The income in fiscal year 1955 totaled \$8.5 million, practically all from premiums except for a small amount from interest on the invested assets. The disbursements totaled approximately \$2.1 million for death benefits and premium waivers.

**Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance.**—This insurance is available to veterans separated after April 1951 who are suffering from service-connected disabilities but who are otherwise insurable. The insurance must be applied for within 1 year after service connection of the disability is established by the Veterans Administration. All the regular NSLI plans of insurance, including 5-year term, are available. The premium rates are based on the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality with  $2\frac{1}{4}$  percent and are nonparticipating.

As of the end of fiscal year 1955, only 13,084 such policies had been issued, of which 12,529 were still in force for a total of \$107 million of insurance. The issues are relatively very small, in the neighborhood of 650 policies a month with an average size of about \$8,750 per policy.

The income in fiscal year 1955 was almost \$1,300,000 while the disbursements were in excess of \$1,600,000.

The experience to date indicates that the fund will not be self-supporting from a claims standpoint because it insures medically substandard lives. Its premium income will have to be augmented periodically by congressional appropriations.

### **United States Government Life Insurance**

United States Government life insurance (USGLI) was issued under the authority of the War Risk Insurance Act (Sept. 2, 1914), as amended, and the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, and the amendments thereto. The applicable provisions of Public Law 23, 82d Congress, were outlined under the heading of national service life insurance in the annual report for 1951.

The following is a summary of operations of the USGLI fund.

The USGLI fund was established in 1919 to handle the insurance converted from the War Risk Term Insurance of World War I. A total of approximately 1,150,000 of these converted policies was issued of which 399,486 policies for a total of \$1,733,000,000 remain in force. Since this fund was closed to new issues in April 1951 the insurance in force is decreasing at an accelerating pace, now in the neighborhood of 4 percent per year.

The assets of the fund are similarly decreasing and now stand at about \$1.36 billion, all invested in United States securities and policy loans except for a small cash working balance. The liabilities for policy obligations, determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles, are approximately \$1.22 billion, leaving a balance of approximately \$128.9 million for contingency reserve purposes, and earnings of about \$12.5 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1955 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1956.

The fund is now sustained by a gross yearly income of \$81 million, of which \$31 million comes from premiums, \$48 million from interest on the invested assets, and the balance from miscellaneous sources. The total disbursements in fiscal year 1955 were \$89 million, consisting principally of \$38.5 million for death and disability claims, \$19 million for endowment maturities, \$24.5 million for dividends, and \$5 million for cash surrender values.

Dividends are being paid on all plans of insurance except term. The scale for policy years ending in calendar year 1955 was increased slightly at the older attained ages.

### **Renewable Term and Automatic Insurance**

The War Risk Insurance Act, Public Law 193, 63d Congress, as amended, provided insurance in any multiple of \$500, but not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000, against death or total permanent disability, to members of the Armed Forces during World War I. The insurance was issued on the 1-year-renewable term plan and could not be renewed after July 1, 1927. Benefits were payable upon the death or total permanent disablement of the insured at the rate of \$5.75 per month per \$1,000 of insurance for a guaranteed period of 240 months and for as long thereafter as total permanent disability continued.

In addition automatic coverage was granted to those who became totally and permanently disabled or died within 120 days after entrance into service without having applied for War Risk Insurance providing monthly

installments of \$25 for a guaranteed period of 240 months and for as long thereafter as total permanent disability continued.

The basic legislation also authorized that all premiums collected for war risk insurance be deposited to, and all benefits paid from, the military and naval insurance appropriation. In addition transfers from this appropriation to the USGLI fund were authorized by the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, Public Law 242, 68th Congress, as amended, to cover obligations incurred under USGLI policies for death, total permanent disability and total disability claims determined to be traceable to the extra hazard of the military and naval service and for waiver of recovery of overpayments and erroneous payments. Transfers are also authorized under section 10 of the Insurance Act of 1951, Public Law 23, 82d Congress, covering death and total permanent disability claims incurred while waiver of USGLI premiums is in effect.

The disbursements from the military and naval insurance appropriation during fiscal year 1955 totaled \$5,571,730. Of this amount \$1,343,029 was transferred to the USGLI fund and the balance, \$4,228,701 represents payments on claims under war risk and automatic insurance claims. The cumulative total of all expenditures through June 30, 1955, was \$2,298,548,294. Of this amount \$139,069,760 was transferred to the USGLI fund and \$2,159,478,534 was paid on war risk and automatic insurance claims.

### **Adjusted Compensation**

Public Law 120, 68th Congress, as amended, provided adjusted compensation for veterans of World War I covering the period of active service in the Armed Forces provided application was made therefor on or before January 2, 1940. The basic legislation authorized the issuance of adjusted service certificates, maturing in 20 years, to living veterans provided the adjusted service credit equalled or exceeded \$50 and payment in cash provided such credit was less than \$50. In the event the veteran died before making application the adjusted service credit, if \$50 or more, was payable in 10 equal quarterly installments to his dependents, otherwise in one sum. The Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, Public Law 425, 74th Congress, authorized immediate payment of the face value of the adjusted service certificates.

The current activity under this program involves the settlement of reasserted claims and the settlement of outstanding adjusted service certificates. The status as of June 30, 1955, of the adjusted service certificate fund, established under the basic legislation, is given in the statistical tables.

### **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 of 1940 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, 1955, on applications adjudicated and approved, cases terminated, and the number of policies still under the protection of the act, may be found in table 82, page 265.

## BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS

The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by statutory enactment to decide appeals to the Administrator in connection with 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 decided by the Board of Veterans Appeals during the fiscal year. Table 91 on page 270 presents a detailed analysis of appellate actions on cases disposed of during the year.

The Board of Veterans Appeals entered 60,977 appellate actions in 49,106 cases, the ratio of appellate actions to cases being 1.24. There were 4,501 remands 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 fiscal year, 15,631 hearings on appeal were recorded by the board.

There were 20,622 appeals reported by originating agencies as pending at close of the fiscal year and 9,627 cases were actually before the board or in readiness for appellate consideration. This was a decrease, during the year, of 1,358 of these cases.

In addition to certified cases in the course of appellate consideration and in transit, the filing of appeals was reported in 8,731 cases not yet certified to the board by the agencies of original jurisdiction because of the need for development of evidence or other reasons.

Two changes were made to VA Manual M1-1, which sets forth the procedures relating to the handling of appealed cases and the reporting of appeals by field stations. One of these changes related to revision of the procedure for forwarding cases for appellate review. The other relieved field offices of submitting monthly reports relating to the receipt,

development and certification of appeals, requiring reports only every 3 months.

Study was conducted relating to professional, clerical and stenographic activities in the preparation of decisions. The study aided in appraising individual accomplishment and identifying areas for improvement. Through discussion of errors identified by this study there has been improvement in work technique. In addition, reduction of the time elapsing between docketing of appealed cases and completion of decisions will result. Expediting the consideration of appealed cases is advantageous to veterans and other claimants who seek appellate review.

A system of preanalysis of mail, initiated in fiscal year 1954, has resulted in expediting replies to letters, with reduction of movement of records and improvement of service to veterans, inasmuch as many of the letters seek information necessary to process applications for training or medical treatment. The board participated with other agencies in the preparation of regulatory and procedural issues, commenting upon or proposing substitute policies and procedures governing the many operations of the Veterans Administration.

## GENERAL COUNSEL

### Legal Service (General)

On legal questions other than those relating to litigation and loan guaranty, 5,632 opinions, memorandums, and other communications were released during the year. The questions considered included problems of statutory construction of Federal, State, and foreign laws, matters of personal status, compensation, pension, insurance, indemnity, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, domestic relations, and other subjects too numerous to describe. Not included in the figure given are the problems disposed of by oral advice and guidance, of which there were several thousand involving every phase of VA activity and associated agencies and activities.

There were pending on July 1, 1954, 40 claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 1346 (b), 2671-2680), which authorizes the heads of Federal agencies, or their designees, to settle claims not exceeding \$1,000 against the United States, when such claims are based on "negligent or wrongful act or omission" by a Government employee acting within the scope of his employment. The General Counsel and Associate General Counsel are the designated officials in the Veterans Administration to act for the Administrator in those cases. Regional chief attorneys have been authorized to investigate all such claims and, where deemed without legal merit, act for the General Counsel in denying claims, with the right of appeal in the claimant. As a consequence, most of the claims considered by the office of the General Counsel are those in which a favorable conclusion has been recommended by a chief attorney. During the year, 114 of these claims were received; 87 were paid, in some amount, 22 were disallowed, and 45 were pending on June 30, 1955.

During the year, there were received in the Legal Service (General) 1,661 opinions of regional chief attorneys, which under the procedure

are required to be submitted to central office for review, for the purpose of insuring conformity with existing regulations and applicable precedents. A total of 90 of these opinions were rewritten and the balance, 1,571, were approved in whole, or as to conclusion only.

### Legal Service (Litigation)

Legal Service (Litigation) 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, 1954, the pending civil litigation load amounted to 2,177 suits of all types. During the fiscal year, 2,720 suits were filed and 12 cases were received for institution of interpleader proceedings, making a total addition of 2,732 to the load existing at the beginning of the year. During the year, 183 insurance suits, 10 interpleader proceedings, and 2,837 other civil suits were disposed of. Memorandums of facts and law were submitted in 335 civil suits. As of June 30, 1955, therefore, there were pending 1,879 civil litigation cases requiring further action, including 294 insurance suits, 30 insurance interpleaders, and 1,555 other civil suits.

### Disposition and status of litigated cases

[Fiscal year 1955]

Type of action	Number of cases pending June 30, 1954	New cases received	Cases closed	Cases now pending (June 30, 1955)
Miscellaneous civil litigation. . . . .	1, 803	2, 589	2, 837	1, 555
Insurance litigation. . . . .	346	131	183	294
Insurance interpleader. . . . .	28	12	10	30
Criminal prosecution. . . . .	629	797	746	680
Tort claims not yet in litigation. . .	40	114	109	45

The civil litigation involves such matters as suits against the United States for insurance benefits; suits on behalf of and against the Government in connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education program; suits for reimbursement and recovery under construction contracts; varied litigation under the loan guaranty program; proceedings in the nature of mandamus or for injunctive or declaratory relief against the Administrator or other public officials by separated former employees and by others in connection with veterans' benefits; and suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act. Aside from the foregoing, which may be described as major items of litigation, there are also involved less important actions such as suits for recovery of salaries and related payments by former employees of the Veterans Administration and members of the military establishments; suits

to recover moneys under the escheat and post fund statutes; suits to recover debts due the United States on a variety of miscellaneous claims, e. g., indebtednesses growing out of payments improperly made to training institutions and individuals incident to the vocational rehabilitation and education program; claims paid on the basis of guaranty and insurance of loans under the loan guaranty program; overpayments of subsistence and readjustment allowances; payments made for protection of commercial insurance under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, and a variety of debts arising in various other ways.

During the year, there was continued activity in the number of miscellaneous civil litigation cases resulting from the policy of the Department of Justice advising the Veterans Administration of the institution of judicial proceedings in such cases and requesting assistance in connection with the development thereof. The department has intensified its efforts, as has also the General Accounting Office, to recover on a variety of claims in favor of the United States, as set forth in the last part of the preceding paragraph. (See table page 127.)

The attorneys in Litigation Service prepare statements of facts and law in the civil litigation cases for the use of the Department of Justice and United States Attorneys or other attorneys handling the cases on behalf of the Government. Upon request, the attorneys also prepare briefs, try cases in the district courts and the Court of Claims, or argue appeals thereon in the appellate courts. Recommendations for or against appeal or petitions for writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, and recommendations as to compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

**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. 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 offenses growing out of the loan guaranty provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; frauds by training institutions under title II of the same act,

the same being generally violations of sections 287, 371, and 1001, Title 18, United States Code; and frauds in connection with readjustment allowances (38 U. S. C. 696).

On June 30, 1954, there were pending in this office 629 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the fiscal year, 797 cases were received. Of this total of 1,426 cases, 126 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States Attorneys, and 16 were submitted direct to the Department of Justice. Seven hundred and forty-six cases were finally disposed of, leaving 680 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, 1954, 1,173 cases thus submitted. During the year, 976 submissions were made by the field offices to the various United States Attorneys and 959 were disposed of, leaving 1,190 cases on hand as of June 30, 1955. The 959 cases were disposed of as follows:

Closed by Department of Justice.....	566
No bills.....	28
Closed for other reasons.....	132
Convictions.....	214
Acquittals.....	19
	<hr/>
Total.....	959

**Legal Service (Loan Guaranty)**

Legal Service (Loan Guaranty), during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, released a total of 1,486 opinions, memorandums, communications, and comments in respect to legal matters concerned in the administration of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694). Of the 379 chief attorneys' opinions considered during the fiscal year, a total of 320 were approved, 42 were amended, and 17 were rewritten. In certain cases opinions were amended or rewritten in order to make them suitable for widespread distribution by the addition of explanatory material, citations, or statutory provisions from jurisdictions other than the one in which the opinion originated. In a few instances it was found necessary or desirable to correct erroneous statements or conclusions. In view of the complex nature of the legal questions considered, the percentage of opinions in which corrective action was required reflects an improvement in the legal work performed in the field by the chief attorneys and loan guaranty attorneys.

Certain opinions of the General Counsel as well as approved chief attorneys' opinions of widespread interest to veterans, real-estate brokers, lenders, and others have been printed, digested, and distributed outside the Veterans Administration. In some instances the conclusions reached in the opinions have been incorporated in administrative issues to the field, e. g., technical bulletins, emergency interim issues, information bulletins.

In fiscal year 1955, the chief attorneys and their loan guaranty attorneys rendered legal assistance to the loan guaranty officers in connection with 3,092 property acquisitions, 4,484 sales of acquired properties, and in connection with the custody, rental, and maintenance problems of 5,904 parcels of property of various types, real and personal, handled during the fiscal year by the property management divisions in the several regional offices and centers. Legal assistance as required was rendered by the chief attorneys and their assistants to VA personnel in respect to 5,232 guaranty or insurance claims filed by holders and in respect to the collection of resulting indebtedness due the Government.

The Housing Act of 1954, Public Law 560, 83d Congress, 2d session, approved August 2, 1954, among other things, liberalized guaranty entitlement provisions, provided for the coordination of the Veterans Administration with the voluntary home mortgage credit program (title VI, Public Law 560) and provided in section 801 (a) for a seller or builder's warranty in respect to homes purchased by veteran-borrowers. These amendments necessitated numerous changes in the regulations and the issuance of technical bulletins and emergency interim issues, all of which were approved as to legal sufficiency by the General Counsel. During the fiscal year, procedures for the conduct of hearings in connection with the suspension of lenders and the refusal of appraisals were developed (sec. 504 (c) of the act (38 U. S. C. 694d (c)), sec. 514 of the act (38 U. S. C. 694n) and secs. 36:4331 and 36:4361 of the regulations). The warranty requirements of section 801, Public Law 560, *supra*, required the approval of warranty forms to be used in connection with the loan guaranty program in all of the jurisdictions.

The Assistant Deputy Administrator (Loan Guaranty) and the chiefs of the various services operating under him are in almost daily conference with the Office of the General Counsel in considering the numerous practical legal difficulties arising in day-to-day administration of the loan guaranty program. This results in the clarification and solution of a great number of such matters without the delay and expense incident to written submissions and opinions.

One member and one alternate member of the Central Office Loan Guaranty Committee on Waivers and Compromises are provided by the Office of the General Counsel. Waivers or offers of compromise were considered during the fiscal year 1955 in 116 cases, and in addition 96 letters were written, reviewed, or approved by the General Counsel in respect to waiver and compromise matters. The General Counsel provides 1 member and 1 alternate member of a review section of a Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures. (See VA Regulations 2913 (B), 10113 (E), and 12304 (D).) There were reviewed, in fiscal year 1955, 94 such cases and in certain instances it was necessary to prepare written memorandums in explanation of the action taken by the committee.

The General Counsel, when requested, furnished information of a legal nature to Members of Congress and other governmental agencies in respect to the interpretation of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694), the loan guaranty regulations, and

related matters. In addition to the interpretation of the basic act, the legal applicability of the regulations and the consideration of general law questions, it was necessary to review and construe various State and Federal statutes, e. g., Federal tax liens, particularly the release of acquired properties therefrom; Sherman Antitrust Act in respect to alleged "tie-in" sales of hazard insurance; State transfer and documentary stamp taxes, etc. In the consideration of such matters correspondence, consultations and conferences with officers of several agencies and departments of the Government were required.

### **Distribution of Opinions**

During fiscal year 1955, 80 precedent opinions of the General Counsel and digests were printed and furnished to the various offices in the field and central office.

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

During fiscal year 1955, 313 applications of attorneys were approved and 1 denied; 1 application of agent was approved and 3 denied; 139 applications of representatives of service organizations were approved and 191 accreditations canceled, upon request of the organizations or otherwise.

## **ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LEGISLATION**

### **General**

During fiscal year 1955, there were introduced in Congress 11,625 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 1,275 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, 363 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 120 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 45 drafts of bills. In addition, numerous interdepartmental conferences on proposed legislation were attended, and many daily conferences and contacts were completed with VA department heads and top staff officials, 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 21,650 pages of the daily Congressional Record, exclusive of the Daily Digest, and appropriate clippings therefrom, and examination of 3,210 printed committee reports (of which 271 were found pertinent), of 351 Senate and House documents (of which 36 were found pertinent), and of 1,082 public and private laws (of which 101 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 more than 1,100 letters and memorandums, 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 VA department heads, top staff officials, 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 legislative activities, numerous statements, pamphlets, and charts containing compilations of basic laws administered by the Veterans Administration for the benefit of veterans and their dependents, explanations and analyses thereof, as well as their historical development.

Congressional liaison activities were continued during fiscal year 1955, 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 12,770 personal and 102,000 telephone contacts were made and 14,000 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also, 567 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 1st session of the 84th Congress.

**Public Law 7,<sup>1</sup> 84th Congress, February 15, 1955.**—This act amends title II of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 911 et seq.), to extend to the date of first discharge or release after January 31, 1955, from active service in the Armed Forces, the basic period for accruing entitlement to education and training benefits by persons in such

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<sup>1</sup> Presidential Proclamation No. 3080 was issued by the President January 1, 1955, fixing January 31, 1955, as the terminal date governing eligibility for various wartime benefits authorized for veterans in connection with military service during the Korean conflict on and after June 27, 1950.

service on January 31, 1955; and to extend the terminal date of the program from January 31, 1963, to January 31, 1965.

**Public Law 20, 84th Congress, March 31, 1955.**—This act, cited as the “Career Incentive Act of 1955,” provides, in part, for increases, effective April 1, 1955, of the retirement pay authorized for (1) emergency and other officers of World War I retired pursuant to the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 735), as amended (38 U. S. C. 581–583), and (2) certain Reserve officers of the Army of the United States retired pursuant to the act of September 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 733; 10 U. S. C. 456a, 38 U. S. C. 12).

**Public Law 24, 84th Congress, April 22, 1955.**—This act, cited as the “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955,” appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amount of \$611,000 for “Grants to the Republic of the Philippines,” and the following additional amounts to remain available until expended: \$240,000,000 for “Compensation and pensions” and \$155,000,000 for “Readjustment benefits.”

**Public Law 48, 84th Congress, May 27, 1955.**—This act, cited as the “Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1955,” appropriates to the Veterans Administration an additional amount for “readjustment benefits” of \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

**Public Law 83, 84th Congress, June 16, 1955.**—Section 1 (a) of this act amends Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) by adding a paragraph II to provide that outpatient dental services and treatment and related dental appliances shall be furnished only for any dental condition (1) which is service connected and compensable in degree; (2) which is service connected, in existence at time of discharge or release from active service, but only if application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or release, or by December 31, 1954, whichever last occurs; provided that benefits shall be on a onetime completion basis unless services are found unacceptable, in which event additional services may be afforded to complete professionally acceptable treatment; (3) which is service connected due to combat wounds or other service trauma or of a former prisoner of war; (4) which is associated with and aggravating a disability incurred in or aggravated by active service; or (5) of a veteran of the Spanish-American War (including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection).

Section 1 (b) provides that the amendment shall not be construed to affect the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to furnish dental services to veteran trainees under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended and extended.

Section 2 repeals the provisos in the paragraph “Outpatient care” under the heading “VETERANS ADMINISTRATION” in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, which provisos related to outpatient dental treatment.

**Public Law 84, 84th Congress, June 16, 1955.**—This act amends section 501 of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, to place the guaranty of farmhouse loans on a parity with that for home loans, by raising the maximum guaranty of 50 percent but not over \$4,000, to 60 percent but not over \$7,500, on loans to veterans for the purpose of purchasing a farm with a farmhouse, constructing a farmhouse on land owned

by the veteran, or repairing, altering, or improving a farmhouse owned by the veteran, provided that in each instance the farmhouse is to be occupied by the veteran as his home.

The amendment provides that if there is an indebtedness which is secured by a lien against land owned by the veteran, the proceeds of a loan for the construction of a farm residence on such land may be expended also to liquidate such lien, but only if the reasonable value of the land is equal to or in excess of the amount of the lien.

**Public Law 85, 84th Congress, June 16, 1955.**—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S. C., a tract of approximately 110 acres of land, constituting a portion of the VA hospital reservation at Columbia, S. C. The act provides among other things that the deed of conveyance may contain such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as may be determined by the Administrator to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

**Public Law 88, 84th Congress, June 21, 1955.**—This act, effective June 30, 1955, amends sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694l, 694m), (1) to extend from June 30, 1955, to June 30, 1957, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans; (2) to make available for such loans additional funds not to exceed \$150,000,000 in any 1 fiscal year, to be advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury in quarter annual installments not exceeding \$50,000,000, less the amount which had been returned to the revolving fund during the preceding quarter from the sales of direct loans; (3) to enlarge the class of eligible veterans to include veterans who had previously availed themselves of a portion, but not all, of their loan guaranty entitlement; (4) to authorize additional types of direct loans to include loans for purchasing a farm with a farmhouse, constructing a farmhouse on land owned by the veteran (including liquidation of any indebtedness secured by a lien on the land under certain conditions), and improving a dwelling; (5) to establish a formula for determining the amount of any direct loan entitlement subject to a \$10,000 maximum; and (6) to authorize repayment of certain direct loans in quarterly, semiannual, or annual installments.

**Public Law 92, 84th Congress, June 21, 1955.**—This act amends section 5 of the act of October 20, 1951 (65 Stat. 575; 38 U. S. C. 252e), (1) to extend to 5 years after October 20, 1951, or to a date 5 years after date of the veteran's discharge or release from active service if discharged or released on or after October 20, 1951, the period within which certain disabled veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict period may make application for assistance in purchasing an automobile or other conveyance under the act; (2) to provide that where the qualifying disability occurs after discharge or release from active service, application may be made within 3 years after occurrence of such disability; and (3) to provide further that notwithstanding these time limits no otherwise eligible veteran shall be denied the benefit who makes application within 1 year from the date of determination of his entitlement to compensation for the qualifying disability.

**Public Law 112, 84th Congress, June 30, 1955.**—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$4,466,128,000, plus not to exceed \$7,229,600 (identified with an asterisk (\*) and explained below), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as follows:

“General operating expenses” (for necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans): \$158,002,000, of which \$15,150,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program;

“Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses” (for expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, employee education and training activities, and for medical research programs): \$15,294,000;

“Inpatient care” (for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, for the care and treatment of VA beneficiaries in facilities not under its jurisdiction, as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; and for aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 28, 1888, as amended, for the support of veterans eligible for admission to VA facilities for hospital or domiciliary care): \$619,000,000, \*plus \$7,229,600 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals. This appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1956, excluding members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment;

“Outpatient care” (for expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to VA beneficiaries, as authorized by law): \$82,089,000, not more than \$11,500,000 of which shall be available for outpatient fee basis dental care;

“Maintenance and operation of supply depots” (for expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots): \$1,578,000;

“Compensation and pensions” (for the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, allowances (including burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended), emergency officers’ retirement pay and annuities, and adjusted-service credits, as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the act of May 19, 1924, as amended): \$2,800,000,000;

“Readjustment benefits” (for the payment of benefits authorized by the following titles of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended: title II, education; title III, guaranty or insurance of loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property; and title V, readjustment (unemployment) allowance; and by title II of the Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, (educational and vocational assistance); and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended): \$627,097,000;

“Military and naval insurance” (for the payment of benefits and transfer to the United States Government life insurance fund in accordance with the World War Veterans’ Act, 1924, as amended): \$4,868,000;

“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): \$81,300,000;

“Servicemen’s indemnities” (for payment of liabilities under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951): \$40,500,000;

“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, as amended, for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans): \$2,500,000;

“Hospital and domiciliary facilities” (for hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and 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 Mar. 4, 1931, or in section 101 of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944): \$30,000,000, of which \$2,900,000 shall be available for technical services for rehabilitation of the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Ill.;

“Major alterations, improvements, and repairs” (for all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and domiciliary facilities): \$3,900,000.

The act provides that no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution. It further provides that thereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be available, in connection with any loan authorized by title III of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, for payment to the lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 percent of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed, or insured by the Veterans Administration, and that, with certain exceptions, no right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1, 1953.

**Public Law 156, 84th Congress, July 12, 1955.**—This act amends section 10 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 854), as amended (34 U. S. C. 853e-1), and section 2 of the act of September 27, 1950 (64 Stat. 1067; 10 U. S. C. 369b), (1) by making permanent the authority under which members of the reserve components who are receiving pension, retainer pay, disability compensation, or retired pay may elect to receive such benefit or to receive pay and allowances as reservists for any period of active duty or drill, training, instruction, or other duty, and (2) by providing for the suspension of pension, retainer pay, retirement pay, disability compensation, or retired pay of members of the reserve components who are ordered to extended active duty in excess of 30 days in time of war or national emergency, unless such benefit exceeds the total active duty compensation. The amendments further provide that upon termination of the period of extended active duty, the suspended benefit shall be resumed.

**Public Law 172, 84th Congress, July 26, 1955.**—This act amends section 3 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 33; 38 U. S. C. 852), to require, for purposes of payment of servicemen's indemnity, that a stepchild be a member of the insured's household, unless designated as beneficiary by the insured, and that a stepparent, unless designated as the beneficiary, show that he stood in loco parentis to the insured prior to the latter's attainment of 21 years of age and for a period of not less than 1 year prior to his entry into the active service. Prior to this act, a stepchild was included in the term "child" and a stepparent was included in the term "parent" without any specific limiting language.

Section 2 provides that the act shall not require (1) the discontinuance for any period prior to October 1, 1955, of any award of servicemen's indemnity made prior to July 26, 1955, or (2) duplicate payment of benefits.

**Public Law 181, 84th Congress, July 26, 1955.**—This act amends section 500 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924 (43 Stat. 628), as amended (38 U. S. C. 551), to provide that in a suit on a contract of Government life insurance brought by or on behalf of an insured during his lifetime, for waiver of premiums on account of total disability, the court, as part of its judgment or decree, shall determine and allow a reasonable fee to be paid by the insured to his attorney.

**Public Law 193, 84th Congress, July 29, 1955.**—This act amends section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1008), as added by section 10 of the Insurance Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 36; 38 U. S. C. 823). It provides waiver of insurance premium for any person in the active service who is determined to have been in a missing or similar status (as provided in the Missing Persons Act (56 Stat. 143), as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001 et seq.)), at any time after April 25, 1951, and before April 26, 1952. The law grants (1) an automatic waiver of all premiums on 5-year level premium term national service or United States Government life insurance due or paid after June 1, 1951, during the period of such status and during the remainder of continuous active service and for 120 days thereafter, unless the insured requests in writing that the waiver be terminated, and (2) a waiver for the same period of time of that portion of any permanent insurance premiums representing the cost of the pure insurance risk which were due or paid after June 1, 1951, if (a) the insured makes application for such waiver within 120 days after July 29, 1955, or the date of his return to military jurisdiction from such missing or similar status, whichever is the later date, or (b) if the insured dies or is declared dead while in such missing status or if the insured dies on or prior to the last day upon which he may apply for such waiver as set forth in (a). Premiums shall not be automatically waived with respect to any policy where the amount of the dividend earned would exceed the amount of the premium waived.

**Public Law 194, 84th Congress, July 29, 1955.**—This act amends section 5 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 34; 38 U. S. C. 854), (1) to provide for replacement of 5-year level premium term insurance, the term of which expires within 120 days after discharge from service after April 25, 1951; and (2) to provide that waiver of premiums and total

disability income benefits otherwise authorized under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, or the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, shall not be denied in any case of issue or reinstatement of insurance on a permanent plan under section 5 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Administrator that total disability of the applicant commenced prior to the date of his application, and to charge the United States (a) with the cost of premiums waived and the total disability income benefits paid in such cases and (b) the excess mortality cost in any such case where the insurance matures by death from such total disability.

**Public Law 205, 84th Congress, August 1, 1955.**—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey, without consideration, to the city of Clarksburg, W. Va., for use for park and recreational purposes and subject to stated conditions, a tract of approximately 41 acres of land constituting a portion of the VA hospital reservation at Clarksburg, W. Va. The tract was leased to the city pursuant to clause (2) of the act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 677), which clause is repealed by this act.

**Public Law 207, 84th Congress, August 1, 1955.**—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey to the city of North Little Rock, Ark., for use for park purposes and subject to stated conditions, a tract of approximately 656 acres of land constituting a portion of the VA hospital reservation at North Little Rock, Ark.

**Public Law 210, 84th Congress, August 3, 1955.**—This act amends paragraph I, Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C. ch. 12A), to permit, upon request, the issuance of a burial flag to a friend or associate of certain deceased veterans where it is not claimed by the next of kin.

**Public Law 219, 84th Congress, August 4, 1955.**—This act cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956," provides in section 1501, among other things, that the following appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for fiscal year 1956, shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): "General operating expenses"; "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses"; "Maintenance and operation of supply depots."

**Public Law 239, 84th Congress, August 4, 1955.**—This act amends paragraph I (a), part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, so as to make inapplicable to any commissioned officer who served in the active service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955, and who is retired for disability (1) incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States or (2) caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in line of duty during such service, the limitation contained in section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended (5 U. S. C. 59a), against the receipt of dual compensation from a civilian office or position under the United States Government or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia or any corporation, the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, and retired pay from the United States on account of services in the Armed Forces in excess of \$3,000.

Section 2 amends section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, *supra*, so as to increase the mentioned \$3,000 limitation, to \$10,000.

**Public Law 280, 84th Congress, August 9, 1955.**—This act amends section 232 (d) of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 669; 38 U. S. C. 942 (d)), to provide that the education and training allowance payable to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training under title II of the mentioned act shall not be reduced until after the completion of the first 12 months of training. Payments of education and training allowances to on-farm trainees would be reduced, progressively, at the end of each subsequent 4-month period, in accordance with a revised reduction formula specified in the act.

The amendment is effective as of October 1, 1955, but for purposes of computing the mentioned allowances to be paid thereafter, it is effective from July 16, 1952.

**Public Law 282, 84th Congress, August 9, 1955.**—This act authorizes the Administrator of General Services Administration to convey to the city of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., all right, title, and interest, except mineral rights, of the United States in and to a described tract of approximately 20 acres of land situated in Minnehaha County, S. Dak., and formerly a part of the reservation of the VA center Sioux Falls, S. Dak. The act provides, among other conditions, that the tract shall be used for park and recreational purposes in a manner which, in the judgment of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs or his designee, will not interfere with the care and treatment of patients in the VA hospital at Sioux Falls.

**Public Law 305, 84th Congress, August 9, 1955.**—This act, cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955," among other things, amends the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481; 50 U. S. C. 901 et seq.), by adding a new chapter 8 entitled "Special Enlistment Programs," section 262 (d) of which provides among other things, that any person performing the initial period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months or more than 6 months required by clause (1), section 262 (c), shall be deemed to be a member of a Reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of 30 days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of Reserve components by the act of June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201). It is further provided that no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (65 Stat. 37), as amended (38 U. S. C. 822), and the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Idemnity Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 33), as amended (38 U. S. C. 851 et seq.), shall terminate 30 days after the release of such person from such period of active duty for training. The section also provides that except as specified therein no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of a period of active duty for training under the mentioned clause (1), to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

**Public Law 315, 84th Congress, August 9, 1955.**—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey to the city of Milwaukee, Wis., subject to stated conditions, a parcel of approximately four acres of

land, which constitutes a portion of the reservation of the VA center, Wood, Wis. The tract was previously leased to the city for the Milwaukee Water Works Menominee Valley booster station.

**Public Law 345, 84th Congress, August 11, 1955.**—Section 110 of this act removes the limitation of \$2,500 contained in the second paragraph of section 5 (c), Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended (68 Stat. 636; 12 U. S. C. 1464 (c)), as the amount that Federal savings and loan associations may invest in property alteration, repair, or improvement loans guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration or the Federal Housing Administration.

## ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PERSONNEL

### General Employment Statistics

The total number of VA employees in pay status on June 30, 1955, was 177,656, a decrease of 1,201 employees from June 30, 1954. As reviews of programs and improvements in organization and operations were made, decreases in employment occurred in all activities except the medical program. A most substantial decrease of 1,316 employees was made in insurance activities. As of June 30, 1955, employment in that program had decreased by 16.3 percent from the same date in 1954. This stemmed from further action to streamline operations, simplify systems and procedures, and convert from manual to machine methods. Employment in the medical program increased from 143,333 on June 30, 1954, to 144,000 on June 30, 1955, due to the opening of new hospitals and a greater patient load. This increase offset, in part, employment decreases occurring in other programs.

The net decrease of 1,201 employees during the fiscal year was accomplished through planned action, thereby holding reduction-in-force to a minimum and markedly diminishing the harmful impact on employee morale and services to veterans. This procedure included the projection of personnel needs in relation to available funds over a 6-month period, the conduct of reduction-in-force only when absolutely necessary and not more often than once each fiscal quarter, the conduct of a placement program for persons who would be affected by reduction-in-force, and the transfer of surplus employees to other VA field stations or other Federal agencies. The advance planning of personnel needs, minimizing the necessity for reduction-in-force, had a stabilizing effect on the work force, assured a minimum disruption of essential services, and made possible the retention of trained employees for other VA stations and other Federal agencies.

The ratio of VA employees with veterans' preference as of June 30, 1955, was 62 percent, an increase of 0.8 percent from the previous year, as compared with the Government average of 47 percent for December 1954, the latest date for which comparative data are available. The proportion of male employees having veterans' preference increased by 0.5 percent to 86.8 percent and continues to be exceptionally high as compared to the Govern-

ment average of 59 percent. Among female employees this proportion remained at 18 percent, exactly double the Government average of 9 percent.

The average monthly accession rate of 1.98 and the separation rate of 2.03 were about the same as the rates for the previous fiscal year. The VA turnover rates as compared to average accession and separation rates of 2.04 and 1.98 for the Government at large indicate a trend toward decrease in employment in contrast to a slight tendency in the opposite direction for Federal agencies as a whole. As compared to an accession rate of 3.40 and a separation rate of 3.17 in manufacturing industries for the same fiscal year period, the VA turnover data indicate a significantly greater degree of stabilization of employment.

### **Principal Activities**

Substantial progress was made in the development and issuance of a new personnel policy manual to provide guidance and direction to the personnel management efforts of the departments, field stations, and VA headquarters offices. The central concept governing this activity was the promulgation of policies and instructions to promote the development of a competent, stable, and willing work force, having a sense of personal participation and accomplishment in the task of serving veterans and beneficiaries.

In order to further sound management-employee relations, policies were developed to: (1) foster employee participation in management through the use of employee councils, (2) provide for effective cooperation with unions, (3) encourage employee associations in the conduct of social and welfare activities, (4) insure the proper and prompt furnishing of the miscellaneous benefits and services accruing to persons in the work force as employees of the Veterans Administration, and (5) prevent or minimize the possible development of situations giving rise to disciplinary actions, grievances, and costly hearings and appeals.

To improve performance and provide better service to veterans and VA beneficiaries, positive steps were taken to stimulate training activities throughout the Veterans Administration. This was accomplished through (1) the issuance of a revised policy statement on training requiring management at each installation to establish a training committee to inventory training needs and plan practical training programs, and to coordinate, review, and evaluate training activities; (2) the publicizing throughout Veterans Administration of a White House letter of January 11, 1955, emphasizing the importance of training; and (3) the development for VA-wide use of a training course ("Essentials of Supervision") aimed at improving supervisory effectiveness and fostering unity of management purpose and action. Both internal and external reports indicate a general increase in scope and intensity of training at all levels of the VA work force.

Recognition of the contributions of individuals and groups was improved by the inauguration of a new incentive awards program. Completely new instructions, procedures, and forms were developed, and a vigorous promotional program was activated. These promotional activities

included the development of orientation and training materials, presentations to top management groups throughout the Veterans Administration, publicity releases, a poster campaign plan, and encouragement of seminar conferences of awards committee chairmen. Reports data on the awards program indicate marked increases in the total amounts paid out for suggestion awards and performance awards. These data reflect considerable tangible savings resulting from a large number of employee suggestions, a very substantial increase in employee interest in improving operations and service to veterans, and an awareness by supervisory, operating, and management officials of the contributions of individuals to the mission of the Veterans Administration.

An intensive effort was directed toward overcoming critical nationwide shortages in certain technical and professional positions. While all needs have not been fully met, this condition was ameliorated by recruitment of persons through announcements of new nationwide examinations for shortage category positions and the use of nationwide publicity to attract persons to VA employment in selected technical and professional positions. A variety of media were utilized in publicizing VA employment opportunities. These included letters to professional societies, colleges and universities; the release of fact sheets and brochures outlining employment opportunities in the Veterans Administration; and extensive use of VA and Civil Service Commission facilities for obtaining press, radio, and television publicity on VA employment needs and opportunities. To broaden the base of recruitment and accelerate attainment of qualifications of candidates for shortage category positions, special training agreements were negotiated with the Civil Service Commission for a number of such positions.

In recognition of the direct relationship between the effectiveness of personnel administration and the capabilities and qualifications of personnel officers, a pilot program was established to obtain a more objective method for identifying the best qualified applicants for personnel officer and related positions. Rosters for use in making selections for vacancies in personnel positions were developed on the basis of objective tests of knowledge, judgment, and interests, and evaluation ratings of potential for successful performance. The availability of this roster, which is being utilized on a test basis, is providing opportunity for selection of candidates best suited for the type of personnel positions to be filled by reassignment or promotion.

Representatives of the Office of Personnel participated actively and extensively in a joint agency project dealing with the conversion of "blue collar" positions under the CPC schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a prevailing wage rate basis as required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress. This participation was premised on the development of a comprehensive wage administration system for approximately 36,000 VA positions with a minimum of additional administrative expense. Arrangements were made to utilize and adapt wage rate data, and evaluation standards and systems, already in operation in other agencies, to avoid excessive installation costs for establishing the wage system in the Veterans Administration.

## CONTROLLER

The Office of the Controller consolidates, in a single staff office, agency level responsibility for budgetary, fiscal and accounting, statistical, and work measurement matters. The office is also responsible for conducting a comprehensive audit program and for maintaining general and financial books of the agency and agency level controls over the expenditure and collection of funds. It functions primarily in a policy formulation and staff advisory capacity.

In a continuing effort to simplify and improve the agency appropriation structure, the 7 operating expense appropriations used in fiscal year 1954 were consolidated into 5 appropriations in fiscal year 1955. A technique was developed and initiated to reflect more accurately the cost of common supporting services between appropriations and operating departments.

A cost type budget presentation was developed during the year and submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for consideration. This type of presentation would result in a simplified budget presentation based on the existing integrated cost accounting system rather than on obligations as to amounts required for financing operations and inventories.

VA expenditures of \$4.5 billion from appropriated funds in fiscal year 1955 reflected an increase of \$200 million or 5 percent over the prior year despite reduced expenditures for operating expenses and construction and for transfers to insurance trust funds. The increased expenditures were primarily for compensation and pensions and education and training benefits. Loans to veterans for the purchase of homes also increased slightly. Expenditures from all other funds, in fiscal year 1955, amounted to \$847 million, a reduction of \$153 million from the prior year due primarily to reduced expenditures from insurance trust funds. Thus, total VA expenditures from all appropriations and funds in fiscal year 1955 were \$47 million or 1 percent greater than in fiscal year 1954. Complete detail on expenditures from the various appropriations and funds may be obtained from tables 95 and 96.

The project initiated during fiscal year 1954 for a review and revision of the VA reports structure was continued during fiscal year 1955. Under the leadership of the Office of the Controller, the departments and staff offices concentrated on the second phase of the project which is concerned with the basic revision of the reports structure. Agencywide policy on the design of the new reports structure was developed and disseminated to all concerned. This established the guiding principles for revising the reports structure to meet the needs of internal management under the new organization. It recognized that when management authority is decentralized, it is especially necessary for each level of management to have adequate recurring management data which reveal adherence of current operations to established objectives.

In order to provide such management information, procedures were established for the development of management control summaries which are to replace the existing general statistical summaries. Each management control summary is designed for a specific level of management in

accordance with the needs of the officials responsible for the activity involved. By the end of the year, many of the management control summaries were in use. Through the reexamination of the need for information at each level of management and the modification of reports in line with the established needs, considerable reductions were being made in the reporting loads of field stations.

Through analyses of current operating statistics which specifically pointed up potential problem areas and areas needing administrative attention, as well as providing information on efficiency of operations, the Administrator and other top staff officials were kept informed of the current progress and status of VA programs. As a result, attention was directed toward a number of problem areas and administrative action was taken which resulted in increased efficiency and economy of operations.

VA officials and outside agencies were provided technical assistance and guidance in a number of statistical studies and surveys during the year. VA officials and outside agencies were furnished information on the size, distribution and the social, economic, and personal characteristics of the veteran population.

Further refinements were made during the year in internal audit techniques to provide management at all levels with the results of an objective review of VA operations. Formalized training sessions for management survey officers were replaced by a continuous program of staff development in the understanding of management problems.

During fiscal year 1955, 39 VA field stations received comprehensive internal audits. Resulting recommendations were provided to station management for implementation.

In addition to the internal audits of field stations, special studies were conducted in a variety of program areas.

The results of internal audits were reflected in reduced operating costs brought about by reductions in personnel, improved procedures, elimination of duplicated effort and reduction of excessive inventories of supplies.

The scope of internal audit was enlarged to encompass the activities in central office. A review of these activities was begun in June 1955.

## **ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION**

### **General**

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration continued its staff responsibilities in the areas of the general administration, paperwork management, machine records, telecommunications, purchasing, and supply. It also carried on its assigned operating responsibilities by furnishing mail, supply, finance, printing, tabulating, and other so-called housekeeping services. The Security Service was transferred to the Office of the Administrator effective February 28, 1955. During the year, personnel on duty under the Assistant Administrator for Administration was reduced from 1,685 to 1,346, a reduction of 339. Of this number, 82 were transferred to other organizational elements and the balance, 251, was a net reduction to the Veterans Administration and can be credited to a slight decrease in

workloads, increased operational efficiency, and better overall personnel utilization.

Executive Order 10590, January 18, 1955, establishing the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was promptly implemented by the Veterans Administration. The new Executive order specifies the Administration's policy against any discrimination in civilian Federal employment because of race, color, creed, or national origin. The new committee, established at Presidential level, was given increased stature over the Fair Employment Board which was abolished by the order.

### **Purchasing and Supply**

Outstanding progress was made in the financial management of agency-wide inventories. Inventories in 228 field station warehouses (excluding the 3 supply depots) on July 1, 1954, were \$14,422,048. Through careful requirements planning this field station inventory investment was reduced 17 percent to \$11,943,765 by June 30, 1955. Total inventories (station and depots) decreased from \$34,500,000 to \$33,100,000. This reduction was accomplished despite an increase in the average daily patient load in fiscal year 1955 and the availability of 1,576 additional hospital beds.

Considerable strides were made in creating cost-consciousness on the part of consumers in fiscal year 1955. The following comparison of consumption, as reflected by supply fund sales, is presented: Supplies and equipment acquired in fiscal year 1954 totaled \$130,819,612, compared with \$126,957,596 in fiscal year 1955; subsistence used in fiscal year 1954 was \$48,861,866, compared with \$47,612,349 in fiscal year 1955; \$81,957,746 worth of other commodities was acquired in fiscal year 1954 compared with \$79,345,247 in fiscal year 1955. The operating objective of obtaining neither a profit nor a loss was achieved within one-fifth of 1 percent after the second year of operation.

The quality of service provided by the supply depot system was further improved during fiscal year 1955. Back orders dropped to less than 1 percent. Shipments were scheduled so that during the fiscal year, 91 percent of all outbound tonnage moved in full carload or truckload lots, attaining the maximum in transportation economy. Operating costs of the supply depot system in fiscal year 1955 were less than 10 cents per dollar of sales. The operating ratio rose in fiscal year 1955 due to a reduction in the volume of shipments which could not be entirely compensated by reductions in overhead and operating costs. Shipments to stations dropped in fiscal year 1955 due to virtual completion in fiscal year 1954 of shipments to equip and open new hospitals. Expenditures in fiscal year 1955 for administration, warehousing, purchasing, accounting, stock control, inspection and testing, etc., were \$2,080,000 compared to \$2,200,000 in fiscal year 1954. Total sales to hospitals and offices were \$21,429,167.

The program to conserve manpower at field stations through the use of electrical accounting machines in lieu of manual postings was expanded to include 20 more stations. The Department of Medicine and Surgery's machine accounting now covers a total of 125 hospitals, consisting of 22 central locations and 103 associate stations. In 1955, the Department of

Veterans Benefits developed and tested a system for mechanization of perpetual inventory accounting in regional offices. Installation of the new system is scheduled for completion during fiscal year 1956, which, upon completion and refinement, will result in savings of approximately \$100,000 annually.

Excess personal property currently valued at \$2,141,653 was redistributed within the Veterans Administration to satisfy the requirements of the various departments and excess personal property valued at \$172,611 was acquired from other Federal agencies for use within the Veterans Administration.

The Veterans Administration effectively contributed to the federal commodity standardization program by accepting 24 Federal specification projects and 1 Federal standard project submitted by the General Services Administration for consideration. This included both the initial responsibility for the development and continuing responsibility for the maintenance of the projects.

In order to actively further the objectives of the President in the establishment of his Committee on Government Contracts, surveys were made at the establishments of five VA contractors for the purpose of determining whether or not such contractors were in compliance with the nondiscrimination-in-employment clause of their contracts. No complaints had been received of violations of the clause; however, the surveys were conducted for the purpose of initiating a program of contract compliance with respect to this provision which is contained in VA contracts.

The dollar value of purchases made from small business firms amounted to 46.5 percent of the total dollar value of all purchases, while 60.3 percent of the total number of purchases made were from small business firms.

### **Office Methods**

Highly specialized staff and limited operating service was furnished to the other organizational elements of the Veterans Administration, both departmental and top staff, in the following office methods areas: General administration, paperwork management, machine records, and telecommunications.

Development and coordination of agencywide policies and procedures for correspondence management continued. Agencywide control and standardization of forms and form letters was further aided and promoted. The year also marked completion of the first full period of the operating phase of this program. This operating phase is similar to the operating form and form letter programs established in each of the three departments, and services the needs of (a) central office top staff offices, and (b) general administrative items which cannot be clearly decentralized on the basis of primary responsibility to any one of the departments. For more detailed information concerning this subject, on a VA-wide basis, see "Improvements in Management and Administration," page 8.

Work measurement standards and operating performance report systems were established for the central office master index and claims folder master locator file activities. This will result in reduced personnel needs and annual salary savings.

All field stations were directed to utilize the Post Office Department's new "Certified Mail" service for first-class letter mail which the Veterans Administration had previously been sending by registered mail. This effects a 60-percent savings in postage costs on each piece mailed.

The Offices of the Controller and the Assistant Administrator for Administration conducted a joint study for the purpose of simplifying the preparation and processing of temporary duty travel orders for employees whose duties require frequent travel. As a result of this study, and with the concurrence of the Comptroller General of the United States, a consolidated travel authorization, for temporary duty travel within the United States, was established. This makes it possible to use one master travel order per fiscal year in certain instances. Travel requirements can be grouped together for a jurisdictional area, with obligations of funds on the basis of monthly estimates. Use of the new procedure is expected to result in appreciable administrative savings to the Veterans Administration by eliminating: (1) Individual travel orders for an employee each time he is required to travel, including the attendant obligation of funds; (2) the need of supporting each travel-advance voucher with copies and individual travel orders; and (3) the need of issuing amended travel orders.

The Veterans Administration and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, cooperated to solve a mutual problem related to supplying data in connection with disability benefits provided under certain conditions in accordance with a recent amendment (Public Law 761, 83d Cong., 68 Stat. 1052) to the Social Security Act. The two agencies developed a standard form for requesting and furnishing the medical data required, agreed to certain necessary operating procedures, and agreed upon the type of medical report to be furnished by the Veterans Administration.

See "Improvements in Management and Administration," for detailed information concerning the following programs, as presented on an agency-wide basis: Records management, page 6; electrical accounting machine utilization, page 8; and telecommunications, page 7.

### **Publications**

On November 30, 1954, all department heads, top staff officers, and managers of field stations were directed to instruct their line and staff officials and publications control officers to take every reasonable measure to tighten the controls on printing. Every printing request, however large or small, was required to be fully justified, quantities critically reviewed, and both held to absolute minimums consistent with sound usage, storage, and distribution requirements. Controls on distribution were similarly tightened.

During the year a joint task force was established to plan, develop, and install a publications cost recovery system. The object of the system is to charge the cost of publication services on printed material to the using organizational element. The project is expected to be completed during the next fiscal year. The system is expected to result in overall economies in the Veterans Administration.

A review of areas serviced by the Eastern Publications Depot, Midwestern Forms Depot, and the Reproduction Plant revealed that a change in servicing areas would result in improved service and reduced shipping costs. On August 1, 1954, 43 stations located in the States of Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee were transferred from the Eastern Publications Depot to the Midwestern Forms Depot. This action resulted in an annual saving of \$2,734.34 in shipping cost and provided increased reproduction service to the 43 stations involved.

### **Central Office Supply**

Warehouse inventories were reduced by approximately \$76,000, or 48 percent, from \$158,000 on June 30, 1954, to \$82,000 on June 30, 1955. Approximately 18,000 square feet of warehouse space at 7th and D Streets, SW., Washington, D. C., were released for reassignment to other agencies. Studies of VA motor vehicle transportation led to the consolidation of several runs and the surplusing of six vehicles. More efficient utilization of personnel effected a savings of \$37,000 for the year. A continued educational campaign for better utilization of equipment accompanied by reduction of personnel resulted in nonexpendable property with a replacement value of approximately \$800,000 being made available to the General Services Administration for disposition. It is understood that a large part of this property was made available to State educational and public health institutions through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in accordance with Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Law 152, 81st Cong., as amended).

## **ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR CONSTRUCTION**

As Chief Engineer of Veterans Administration, the Assistant Administrator for Construction continued to perform his top-staff responsibilities for design, construction, and preservation of buildings, structures, and utilities; real property management, including acquisition, economical utilization, and disposal of real property and interest therein; accident and fire prevention, fire protection, and disaster relief planning. Particular emphasis was placed this fiscal year on the development of VA-wide policies and policy manuals upon which operating departments base their operating procedures and actions covering those responsibilities decentralized to them.

In connection with his staff responsibility for disaster relief planning, the Assistant Administrator for Construction was designated as liaison between the Veterans Administration and the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

### **Design and Construction**

The Office of Assistant Administrator for Construction is responsible for the development of fiscal year construction programs including preliminary plans, cost estimates and justifications, and the design and construction of hospital, domiciliary, and other facilities, major alterations, improvements, and repairs.

A total of 1,464 hospital beds were made available by construction during the year. (See table 107.) Completion of the new NP hospital at Sepul-

veda, Calif., accounted for 961 beds, and 503 beds were provided by completion of a GM&S addition to the existing hospital at Dallas, Tex. As of June 30, 1955, there were under construction: the new NP hospital at Topeka, Kans., with a planned capacity of 1,014 beds, the 276 NP bed addition at Houston, Tex., and the conversion at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to provide 278 NP beds (table 108). Construction contracts for these 3 projects amounted to approximately \$24,798,000, with work in place valued at about \$203,000 as of June 30, 1955.

Under the post-World War II bed-expansion program, as of June 30, 1955, major general construction valued at \$558,000,000 had been completed at 59 new hospitals, all of which have been officially opened and placed in service. Major general construction valued at \$69,119,000 had been completed at 23 addition and conversion projects, 22 of which were in operation. There remained approximately \$9,646,000 of minor construction work, including completion items, landscaping, etc., to be performed on these bed-producing projects. Five projects, in the above programs, not yet under construction, consisted of 3 new hospitals, and 2 replacement projects (table 109). Including the fiscal year 1956 appropriation, funds were available for three of these projects as of June 30, 1955. The design of the Cleveland, Ohio, neuropsychiatric (NP) hospital, the San Francisco, Calif., NP hospital, and the design of the GM&S replacement at Long Beach, Calif., were under development. No funds are available for the construction of the new Cleveland, Ohio, GM&S hospital or the Washington, D. C., GM&S replacement.

In the non-bed-producing construction program for VA facilities, 55 projects were completed during the year at a construction cost of \$12,947,000. As of June 30, 1955, there remained 173 projects approved for construction by the President, of which 87 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$24,413,000 for construction. Funds had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1956 programs of non-bed-producing projects, with an estimated construction cost of approximately \$26,250,000 on which Presidential approval was pending.

The post-World War II bed-expansion program now nearing completion has been pushed forward under stress of emergency at the expense of certain basic long-range needs. Major VA construction requirements, at the close of the fiscal year, included rehabilitation of existing facilities to meet (1) statutory (Public Law 868, 71st Cong.) and humanitarian requirements for fire-resistant construction and (2) obsolescence and wearing out of equipment and utilities. The latter, estimated to cost approximately a billion dollars over a 20-year period, partially overlapped the requirement for replacement of non-fire-resistant facilities.

In line with the VA policy to continuously review all operations to identify opportunities for improvements and to take necessary improvement actions, the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction has stressed increased efficiency in project development, design production, contract administration and supervision. Principal steps initiated during fiscal year 1954 and continued during fiscal year 1955, and those steps taken in fiscal year 1955 include:

(1) Employment of private architect-engineer firms, under VA contract and guidance, to perform design work beyond capacity of the permanent VA staff. Estimated construction cost of work issued for construction designed by private architect-engineer firms amounted to approximately 12 million dollars in fiscal year 1955 as compared with approximately 5 million dollars in fiscal year 1954.

(2) Inclusion in architect-engineering contracts the provision of professional advisory service during the construction period. Resident engineers in charge of the work at the site refer material approvals and technical questions direct to the architect-engineer rather than to central office.

(3) Assignment of 1 resident engineer to supervise projects at more than 1 station whenever the proximity of sites permits. During the fiscal year, there were 16 groups of stations which at one time or another were supervised by 1 resident engineer.

(4) Development of closer personal relations and mutual understanding among VA project managers (central office), resident engineers, architect-engineers when concerned, and the contractors. Conferences of these individuals are held at the time the construction of a project is started.

(5) Decentralization of authority to field personnel to speed routine decisions and minimize delay in contract administration. Selected resident engineers are authorized to act as contracting officers on changes involving not in excess of \$500.

### **Real Estate**

The VA real-estate program is concerned with the acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property. Mainly the program is concerned with Government-owned property under VA jurisdiction comprising for the most part hospitals, centers, and depots.

During the fiscal year, the disposal of excess land and buildings, in compliance with section 202 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, was greatly accelerated. Part II of VA Manual MP-3, "Acquisition, Management, and Disposal of Real Property," was issued to the operating departments and the field stations. In it are contained the latest policies of the Veterans Administration relative to the disposal of excess real property, including guidelines for determining excess real property at the various types of VA installations.

The policies and criteria set forth in the manual have been implemented to the field by direct correspondence, circular letters, and in some instances a visit to the station. Individual studies have been accomplished on the real property holdings of each station by central office personnel. Field station managers have been required to justify their station's real property holdings. Preliminary reports have been received from all stations and in many instances additional studies accomplished where it appeared that the recommendations of the station did not justify the proposed new acreage. This program approached a climax as of the close of fiscal year 1955 and reports of excess were being processed as rapidly as possible. It is anticipated that by the end of calendar year 1955 the entire program will be accomplished, except for periodic systematic reviews to determine where

changes in the operation of the hospital result in additional excess land. At that time, the land holdings of all stations will be reduced to their minimum requirements and it is estimated that 15,000 acres will have been declared to General Services Administration.

During the fiscal year, 2,151 acres of land were declared excess to General Service Administration. Thirty-six buildings located on this land were declared excess with the land. In addition, the Veterans Administration has disposed of, by sale and off-site removal or demolition, 171 buildings.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration acquired approximately 85 acres of land by condemnation at Palo Alto, Calif. This land was acquired as a site for the new neuropsychiatric hospital for the San Francisco Bay area.

### **Safety and Fire Protection**

The VA safety and fire protection program has as its mission the prevention of injuries to patients, employees and the visiting public, their protection against fire, the safeguarding of VA-owned and VA-controlled property and the development of plans for relief activities in the event of disaster or civil defense emergency. Efforts in achieving these purposes during the fiscal year were centered about the concept that management, to be effective and efficient, must exercise the same active, aggressive leadership in accident prevention, fire protection, and disaster relief activities that is exercised in the other phases of management responsibility.

Program responsibility at station level rests with local management under direct supervision of the operating departments. Technical assistance is provided by representatives of area medical offices strategically located throughout the country.

The Assistant Administrator for Construction, assisted by a small engineering group, develops policies, plans, and guidelines at top staff level for the overall direction of these functions and, in addition, determines their effectiveness.

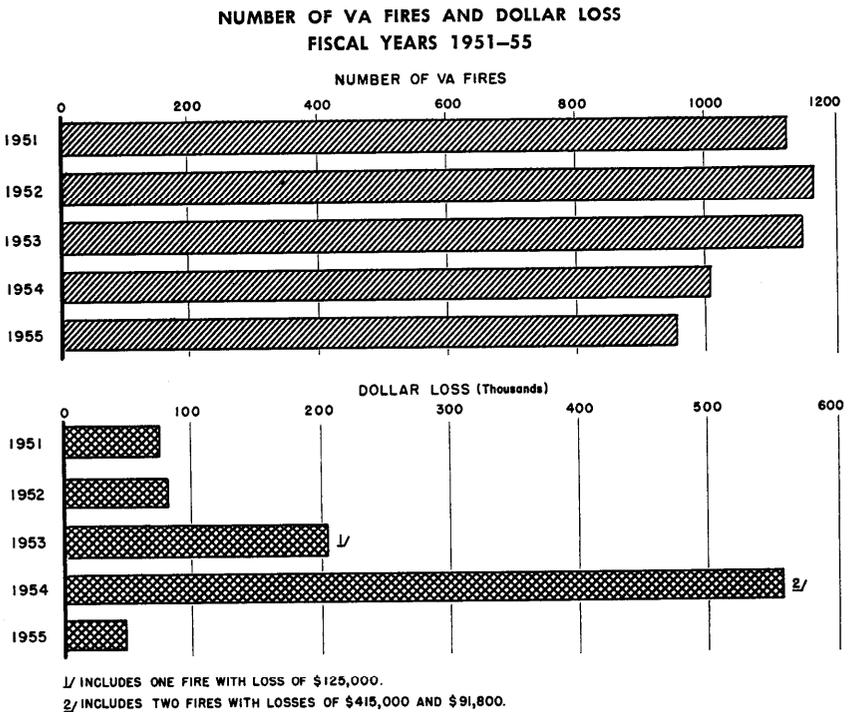
During fiscal year 1955, evaluation of safety and fire protection activities, including appraisal of individual stations, was inaugurated at top staff level. It is expected that these evaluations will lead to improvements in the overall program.

Progress was satisfactory in the protection of patients against fire through installation of automatic sprinklers in hospital buildings of combustible construction occupied by patients (sprinkler contracts awarded totaled approximately \$2,016,000), improvement of hospital exit facilities, and related structural improvements and alterations. Basic programing in the patients protection program has been substantially completed. Future plans will place emphasis on improvements to station water supplies for fire fighting; and on sprinkler protection and improvements to exit facilities for hospital buildings of combustible construction, not patient occupied, which present serious fire hazard exposure. These structures include nurses' and attendants' quarters, supply warehouses containing valuable stock, and utility buildings.

Smoking and careless disposal of smoking materials accounted for approximately 60 percent of the 953 fires reported by VA stations. To

combat the high incidence of such fires, preliminary action was taken in development of preventive measures. Electrical fires caused by defective equipment and failure to use electrical equipment properly were second in degree of frequency.

The following chart indicates the number of VA fires and the total loss per year for the past 5 fiscal years:



Evaluation of civil defense planning and additional training in this important function was made possible through widespread participation in the nationwide test exercise "Operation Alert" conducted June 15-17, 1955, by direction of the President.

Fifty-one stations achieved eligibility for the Administrator's award for accomplishment in safety as compared to 64 for 1954. Nine VA stations entered into competition with private and public hospitals countrywide in a newly established safety contest being conducted by the American Hospital Association in collaboration with the National Safety Council.

During fiscal year 1955, the frequency rate of disabling injuries incurred by VA employees was approximately 11.4 per million man-hours worked at hospitals and centers and 3.2 at VA offices. The severity of such injuries (including occupational tuberculosis and other diseases of work origin) were 1.24 and 0.33, respectively, in days lost per thousand man-hours worked. A comparison of these rates with the previous year indicates a somewhat improved overall picture in VA accidental injury

experience. This improvement resulted in a reduction in costs for employees' compensation, medical care for injured employees and the use of leave as the result of accidental injuries and occupational disease. The following table, developed from data supplied by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, indicates the extent of these savings:

Direct costs of accidental injuries and occupation diseases			Reduction from previous years
Calendar year	Costs per employee	Total costs	
1951.....	\$19. 14	\$3, 489, 223	\$2, 506
1952.....	16. 58	2, 931, 251	557, 972
1953.....	12. 61	2, 258, 703	672, 548
1954.....	12. 54	2, 252, 768	5, 935

### VETERANS' EDUCATION APPEALS BOARD

The Veterans' Education Appeals Board, established as an independent agency, pursuant to section 2, Public Law 610, 81st Congress, approved July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336), consists of three members appointed by the President of the United States. In accordance with the said act, the salaries of board members are paid out of appropriations available for administrative expenses of the Veterans Administration, and the Veterans Administration provides such personnel, facilities, and services as are necessary for the discharge of its functions.

Educational institutions furnishing training to veterans under Public Law 346, 78th Congress, which are dissatisfied with determinations of rates of payment for tuition, fees, or other charges, or any other action of the Veterans Administration taken under the Veterans Education and Training Amendments of 1950 (Public Law 610) are entitled to a review of such actions or determinations by the board. The proceedings before the board are governed by the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, as amended, and its decisions with respect to all matters within its jurisdiction constitute the final administrative determination.

As of June 30, 1955, the board had relinquished one-third of its office space and reduced its operating staff by two-thirds. This reduction in personnel leaves the board with a skeleton staff which is considered to be the minimum necessary to hear and decide new appeals being filed, and to handle properly routine details and board liaison with the Veterans Administration, Department of Justice, and the Comptroller General of the United States during fiscal year 1956. With the reduced staff, the board completed 57 appeals filed by educational institutions, processed all pleadings pertaining to pending cases, and rendered 201 rulings, initially or ex parte.



# **STATISTICAL TABLES**

## STATISTICAL TABLES

	Page
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	157
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	202
Compensation and Pension.....	202
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education.....	241
Guaranteed and Insured Loans.....	248
Guardianship.....	253
Department of Insurance.....	260
Board of Veterans Appeals.....	270
Assistant Administrator for Personnel.....	270
Fiscal.....	272
Assistant Administrator for Construction.....	316

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals  
[During fiscal year 1955]

Hospital	Operating beds by type <sup>1</sup>						Average daily patient load by type <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other					Psychotic	Other		
Total.....	117,643	16,752	51,784	3,883	4,352	40,872	106,682	15,018	49,837	3,353	3,967	34,507
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	9,094	8,234	8	17	13	822	8,060	7,294	6	16	12	732
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	54,215	2,330	46,877	1,591	659	2,758	51,328	2,115	45,261	1,470	590	1,943
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	54,334	6,188	4,899	2,275	3,680	37,292	47,294	5,609	4,570	1,867	3,416	31,832
<b>Tuberculosis hospitals:</b>												
Arizona:												
Tucson.....	402	243	7	7	2	143	366	211	6	7	2	140
Whipple.....	382	237		4	3	138	324	199		4	2	119
California:												
Livermore.....	542	540				2	494	492				2
San Fernando.....	519	480				39	488	452				36
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	241	241					232	232				
Kentucky: Outwood.....	166	162				4	158	156				2
Maryland: Baltimore.....	284	284					261	261				
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	615	613				2	550	548				2
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	250	244				6	209	209				
New Mexico: Ft. Bayard.....	222	141	1	2	3	75	193	112		3	3	75
New York:												
Batavia.....	237	237					217	217				
Castle Point.....	527	519				8	489	481				8
Sunmount.....	507	469				38	427	400				27
North Carolina: Oteen.....	1,495	1,234		3		258	1,276	1,046	2			228
Ohio: Brecksville.....	324	324					285	285				
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	500	500					463	463				
Tennessee: Memphis.....	300	300					278	278				
Texas: Kerrville.....	449	421				28	398	374				24
Washington: Walla Walla.....	406	321		1	5	79	357	285			5	67
Wisconsin:												
Madison.....	470	468				2	396	394				2
Waukesha.....	256	256					199	199				
<b>Neuropsychiatric hospitals:</b>												
Alabama:												
Tuscaloosa.....	961	13	825	73	3	47	912	12	791	70	2	37
Tuskegee.....	2,200	102	1,532	30	70	466	2,014	76	1,529	28	67	314
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	150	1,720	50	51	91	1,984	147	1,689	43	43	62

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital	Operating beds by type <sup>1</sup>					Average daily patient load by type <sup>2</sup>						
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other					Psychotic	Other		
<b>Neuropsychiatric hospitals—Continued</b>												
California:												
Palo Alto .....	1,402		1,296	77	11	18	1,325		1,254	59	8	4
Sepulveda <sup>2</sup> .....	15		14	1			11		10	1		
Colorado: Ft. Lyon .....	781		755	23		3	749		725	22		2
Georgia: Augusta .....	1,660	375	1,054	45	18	168	1,521	335	990	45	9	142
Illinois:												
Danville .....	1,729	37	1,557	33		102	1,638	29	1,542	25		42
Downey .....	2,400	298	1,974	29	25	74	2,236	255	1,906	26	20	29
Indiana: Marion .....	1,650	145	1,458	27		20	1,594	127	1,434	26		7
Iowa: Knoxville .....	1,840	4	1,512	24			1,496	2	1,470	24		
Kansas: Topeka .....	1,250	4		192	92	246	1,041	3	710	170	44	114
Kentucky: Lexington .....	1,130	1	1,081	31		17	1,090		1,051	27		12
Maine: Togus .....	869	33	545	20	29	242	768	29	520	17	23	179
Maryland: Perry Point .....	1,830	102	1,486	97		145	1,708	102	1,412	96		98
Massachusetts:												
Bedford .....	1,803		1,372	51		380	1,750		1,335	49		366
Brockton .....	791	146	630	15			714	140	559	15		
Northampton .....	1,105		898	16	4	187	1,065		859	17	3	186
Michigan: Battle Creek .....	2,055	13	1,992	50			1,991	11	1,931	49		
Minnesota: St. Cloud .....	1,379	11	1,317	51			1,332	6	1,277	49		
Mississippi: Gulfport .....	1,100		1,070	30			1,085		1,056	29		
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks .....	458	117	241	51	49		417	108	217	46	46	
New Jersey: Lyons .....	2,009	137	1,800	44	18	10	1,966	136	1,768	43	17	2
New York:												
Canandaigua .....	1,700	50	1,577	13		60	1,617	48	1,502	12		55
Montrose .....	1,729	102	1,515	25	63	24	1,655	101	1,462	24	60	8
Northport .....	2,488	98	2,337	7		46	2,396	92	2,266	6		32
North Carolina: Salisbury .....			423	34	3	12	434		387	35	4	8
Ohio: Chillicothe .....	2,116	136	1,890	90			2,040	129	1,823	88		
Oregon: Roseburg .....	670		632	31	2	5	627		591	30	2	4
Pennsylvania:												
Coatasville .....	1,913	60	1,830	22	1		1,815	58	1,735	22		
Lebanon .....	1,065		767	28	35	235	966		761	17	34	154
Pittsburgh .....	707		564	34	108	1	665		542	33	90	
South Dakota: Fort Meade .....	720		701	17		2	697		679	17		1
Tennessee: Murfreesboro .....	1,085	2	1,065	18			1,062	1	1,044	17		
Texas: Waco .....	2,040	28	1,895	114	3		1,966	24	1,833	107	2	
Utah: Salt Lake City .....	544	120	339	27		57	491	100	315	26		
Virginia: Roanoke .....	2,000	7	1,837		16	140	1,859	5	1,764		50	76

Washington: American Lake.....	904	39	852	10	3	856	39	807	9	1
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,176		1,133	21	11	1,130		1,093	30	6
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	707		675	30	2	645		622	21	2
General medical and surgical hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	399	46		17	336	318	44		16	258
Montgomery.....	285	34	2	8	222	245	31	2	7	187
Arizona: Phoenix.....	192		13	5	165	174		11	4	151
Arkansas:										
Fayetteville.....	254	7	5	21	221	213	4	5	17	187
Little Rock.....	470	8	2	22	420	400	7	1	21	362
California:										
Fresno.....	250	1	10	14	5	220	213	1	7	190
Long Beach.....	1,600	369	42	76	347	766	333	36	58	685
Los Angeles.....	3,272	105	1,526	155	33	1,453	3,110	89	145	3,346
Oakland.....	712	69	25	16	49	553	629	66	20	494
San Francisco.....	440	4	10	12	20	394	376	3	5	345
Colorado:										
Denver.....	504	8	49	39	68	340	450	47	33	298
Grand Junction.....	152	5		3	3	141	118	7	2	109
Connecticut:										
Newington.....	300		12	1	7	280	233		12	6
West Haven.....	634	311	89	56	11	167	540	267	82	141
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	40	24	3	2	231	240	37	18	2
District of Columbia: Washington.....	312	4	3	12	17	276	280	4	2	11
Florida:										
Bay Pines.....	522	32	35	57	18	380	486	30	33	55
Coral Gables.....	450	69	34	5	23	319	415	67	31	3
Lake City.....	343	23	4	9	36	271	303	22	4	8
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	300	21		1	6	272	277	21		1
Dublin.....	388			55		333	340		54	6
Idaho: Boise.....	228	1	1	5	15	206	165	1	1	3
Illinois:										
Chicago (West Side).....	488	7	46	17	26	392	430	7	43	13
Chicago (Research).....	295	5		12	16	262	255	3		8
Dwight.....	221				3	218	201			
Ehnes.....	2,304	390	87	38	448	1,341	1,987	386	80	37
Marion.....	176	3		2	15	156	161	2		2
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne.....	200	2	9	16	11	162	165	2	8	15
Indianapolis.....	486	3	43	68	41	331	420	2	38	57
Iowa:										
Des Moines.....	386	6		4	11	365	296	5		3
Iowa City.....	456	40	24	33	38	321	386	30	20	16
Kansas:										
Wadsworth.....	791	93	295		75	328	727	84	284	
Wichita.....	252	5	1	4	19	223	205	4		3
Kentucky:										
Fort Thomas.....	367					367	341			
Louisville.....	496	51	16	54	36	330	435	51	15	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital	Operating beds by type <sup>1</sup>						Average daily patient load by type <sup>2</sup>					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other					Psychotic	Other		
<b>General medical and surgical hospitals—Con.</b>												
<b>Louisiana:</b>												
Alexandria.....	464	203				261	430	188				242
New Orleans.....	492	39	38	15	15	385	448	38	37	9	11	353
Shreveport.....	323	71	30	6	16	200	252	65	15	5	14	153
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	479	79	2	8	32	358	393	73	1	4	31	284
<b>Massachusetts:</b>												
Boston.....	931		102	92	143	594	807		99	85	133	490
West Roxbury.....	304				136	168	262				119	143
<b>Michigan:</b>												
Ann Arbor.....	293	35	26	25	19	188	241	27	24	21	14	155
Dearborn.....	864	167	24	17	74	582	746	159	18	14	70	485
Iron Mountain.....	185	2	2	4	14	163	140	3	2	3	13	119
Saginaw.....	190	3	1			186	160	1				159
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	915	160	35	45	90	585	827	151	33	40	88	515
<b>Mississippi:</b>												
Biloxi.....	191	2	1	14	3	171	178	1		11	2	164
Jackson.....	515	71	36	20	12	376	469	68	37	18	12	334
<b>Missouri:</b>												
Kansas City.....	445	49	53	11	38	294	420	47	48	11	36	278
Poplar Bluff.....	164	3				161	128			1		127
St. Louis.....	454	23	16	5	1	409	405	21	16	5	1	362
<b>Montana:</b>												
Fort Harrison.....	199	4	3	1	13	178	141	4	2	1	13	121
Miles City.....	99	1	1	1	6	90	74	1		1	5	67
<b>Nebraska:</b>												
Grand Island.....	132		1	2	7	122	106			2	6	98
Lincoln.....	258	3	2	20	16	217	185	3	1	17	12	152
Ornaha.....	446	38	65	23	54	266	378	33	59	17	50	219
Nevada: Reno.....	145	3	2	1	1	138	132	2	1	1	1	127
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	150	1		2	1	146	122	1		2	1	118
New Jersey: East Orange.....	850	179	38	33	177	423	715	169	35	23	157	331
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	500	209	6	4	14	267	467	178	6	4	15	264
<b>New York:</b>												
Albany.....	1,005	53	268	52	106	526	871	51	264	46	104	406
Bath.....	342	7	5	33	32	260	316	4	5	30	31	246
Bronx.....	1,405	99	78	79	80	1,069	1,270	97	71	58	76	968
Brooklyn.....	1,000	81	80	40	121	678	852	80	63	15	118	576
Buffalo.....	927	86	119	54	69	599	835	84	118	53	66	514
New York <sup>3</sup> .....	254		21	11	18	204	216		12	8	13	183
Syracuse.....	373	33	24	49	21	246	326	31	22	33	20	220



TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital	Operating beds by type <sup>1</sup>					Average daily patient load by type <sup>2</sup>						
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other					Psychotic	Other		
General medical and surgical hospitals—Con.												
West Virginia:												
Beckley.....	199		3	26		170	132	2	23			107
Clarksburg.....	184	1	1	23		159	142	1	22			118
Huntington.....	180	1	4	4	2	169	147	1	3		2	142
Martinsburg.....	900	396	180		1	323	749	339	162		1	247
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,275	209	135	27	64	840	1,077	166	122	22	58	709
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	151		5	7	22	117	112		4	5	17	86

<sup>1</sup> Average based on operating beds end of each month for 13 months (June 1954–June 1955).

<sup>2</sup> Average based on total patient-days during fiscal year divided by 365.

<sup>3</sup> Hospital opened during year.

TABLE 2.—Average daily patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals and operating beds in VA hospitals  
[Fiscal years 1947-55]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient load <sup>1</sup>			Operating beds in VA hospitals June 30
	Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals	
1955 .....	110, 753	106, 682	4, 051	118, 608
1954 .....	108, 944	103, 491	5, 453	117, 032
1953 .....	104, 452	97, 975	6, 507	109, 035
1952 .....	105, 110	98, 024	7, 088	110, 243
1951 .....	104, 391	96, 305	8, 088	108, 231
1950 .....	108, 058	96, 643	11, 395	106, 287
1949 .....	106, 985	94, 539	12, 446	105, 412
1948 .....	105, 882	92, 891	12, 991	102, 219
1947 .....	98, 238	85, 715	12, 523	101, 273

<sup>1</sup> Based on total patient days during year divided by number of days in the year.

TABLE 3.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1955]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals								
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Federal					State and local government <sup>2</sup>	Non-public	
			Tuber- culosis	Neuro- psychi- atric	General medical and surgical		Total	U. S. Army	U. S. Air Force	U. S. Navy	U. S. Public Health Service			Other <sup>1</sup>
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1954.....	108,944	103,491	8,202	49,528	45,761	5,453	1,724	510	21	495	335	363	2,040	1,689
Patients remaining June 30, 1954.....	108,357	103,823	8,191	<sup>3</sup> 50,529	<sup>3</sup> 45,103	4,534	1,580	427	23	419	335	376	1,461	1,493
Total gains during fiscal year 1955.....	694,986	660,145	34,345	68,250	557,550	34,841	11,571	4,546	531	5,035	612	847	4,602	18,668
Admissions.....	498,187	466,885	18,535	31,044	417,306	31,302	10,621	4,452	530	4,982	461	196	3,958	16,723
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	17,806	17,269	2,053	6,119	9,097	537	72	59	1	4	7	1	199	266
All other <sup>5</sup> .....	178,993	175,991	13,757	31,087	131,147	3,002	878	35	-----	49	144	650	445	1,679
Total losses during fiscal year 1955.....	694,582	658,324	34,785	67,045	556,494	36,258	11,833	4,631	538	5,132	678	854	5,533	18,892
Deaths.....	26,839	25,933	969	2,139	22,825	906	626	212	12	342	38	22	69	211
Discharges.....	445,098	418,118	18,263	23,478	376,377	26,980	9,850	4,196	491	4,622	349	192	1,659	15,471
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	19,164	14,553	1,168	3,449	9,936	4,611	374	141	35	105	92	1	2,951	1,286
All other <sup>5</sup> .....	203,481	199,720	14,385	37,979	147,356	3,761	983	82	-----	63	199	639	854	1,924
Patients remaining June 30, 1955.....	108,761	105,644	7,751	51,734	46,159	3,117	1,318	342	16	322	269	369	530	1,269
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1955.....	110,733	106,682	8,060	51,328	47,294	4,051	1,445	374	23	373	313	362	1,245	1,361
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	22,472	21,914	563	5,791	15,560	558	56	-----	-----	-----	52	4	288	214
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	259	252	11	65	176	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	6	-----
On trial visit or leave end of year.....	12,848	12,386	252	6,006	6,128	462	19	-----	-----	-----	19	-----	443	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes Canal Zone area hospitals and St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.<sup>2</sup> Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.<sup>3</sup> Patients at VA Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which was converted from a general medical and surgical hospital to a neuropsychiatric hospital on July 1, 1954, are reported under "neuropsychiatric hospitals" in this table.<sup>4</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.<sup>5</sup> Includes intrahospital transfers and patients on leave, trial visit, etc., who re-entered the hospital as bed-occupants.<sup>6</sup> Includes intrahospital transfers and patients going on leave, trial visit, etc.

TABLE 4.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By hospital group, fiscal years 1935-55]

Fiscal year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>				Discharges <sup>1</sup>				Remaining, June 30			
	Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals		
		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	All other <sup>2</sup>		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	All other <sup>2</sup>		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	All other <sup>2</sup>
1955.....	498,187	466,885	10,621	20,681	494,668	466,217	10,533	17,918	<sup>3</sup> 108,761	105,644	1,318	1,799
1954.....	477,915	444,501	12,329	21,085	469,604	438,698	12,110	18,796	108,357	103,823	1,580	2,954
1953.....	468,349	426,689	18,671	22,989	468,243	428,217	19,499	20,527	102,323	96,457	1,688	4,178
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	98,684	27,808	107,073	94,890	7,732	4,451
1948.....	534,723	404,370	101,763	28,590	530,074	401,712	99,594	28,768	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	66,905	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	2,921	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	2,861	56,103	53,205	1,959	938
1941.....	192,769	161,758	27,670	3,341	188,695	158,445	26,993	3,257	58,241	54,822	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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.<sup>2</sup> Includes State, county, municipal, and nonpublic hospitals.<sup>3</sup> In addition to these bed-occupants, 12,848 patients on the rolls of the hospitals were on leave, trial visit, etc.

TABLE 5.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By type of patient, fiscal year 1955]

Hospital group	Type of patient					
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other		
<b>ADMISSIONS <sup>1</sup></b>						
All hospitals.....	498,187	24,562	22,510	15,918	15,807	419,390
Total VA hospitals.....	466,885	23,610	18,664	14,685	15,414	394,512
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	18,535	10,850	61	165	35	7,424
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	31,044	935	9,834	4,355	1,271	14,649
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	417,306	11,825	8,769	10,165	14,108	372,439
Total non-VA hospitals.....	31,302	952	3,846	1,233	393	24,878
Federal Government hospitals.....	10,621	278	277	169	247	9,650
U. S. Army.....	4,452	212	112	88	148	3,892
U. S. Air Force.....	530	19	5	25	-----	481
U. S. Navy.....	4,982	16	4	6	97	4,859
U. S. Public Health Service.....	461	30	125	40	2	264
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	33	-----	23	10	-----	-----
Canal Zone.....	163	1	8	-----	-----	154
State and local government hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	3,958	201	2,605	239	46	867
Nonpublic hospitals.....	16,723	473	964	825	100	14,361
<b>DISCHARGES <sup>1</sup></b>						
All hospitals.....	494,668	27,483	20,288	17,807	16,114	412,976
Total VA hospitals.....	466,217	26,289	18,315	16,757	15,769	389,087
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	19,806	12,343	56	157	34	7,216
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	31,473	1,108	10,238	4,496	1,264	14,367
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	414,938	12,838	8,021	12,104	14,471	367,504
Total non-VA hospitals.....	28,451	1,194	1,973	1,050	345	23,889
Federal Government hospitals.....	10,533	410	227	166	237	9,493
U. S. Army.....	4,408	305	87	81	137	3,798
U. S. Air Force.....	503	13	4	22	-----	464
U. S. Navy.....	4,064	13	6	5	99	4,841
U. S. Public Health Service.....	440	76	89	47	1	227
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	47	-----	36	11	-----	-----
Canal Zone.....	171	3	5	-----	-----	163
State and local government hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	2,022	202	906	144	22	748
Nonpublic hospitals.....	15,896	582	840	740	86	13,648
<b>REMAINING, JUNE 30, 1955</b>						
All hospitals.....	108,761	14,730	51,981	3,648	3,966	34,436
Total VA hospitals.....	105,644	14,365	50,634	3,416	3,941	33,288
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	7,751	6,943	6	9	13	780
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	51,734	2,063	45,678	1,571	539	1,883
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	46,159	5,359	4,950	1,836	3,389	30,625
Total non-VA hospitals.....	3,117	365	1,347	232	25	1,148
Federal Government hospitals.....	1,318	102	567	76	20	553
U. S. Army.....	342	100	6	2	16	218
U. S. Air Force.....	16	-----	-----	2	-----	14
U. S. Navy.....	322	2	1	-----	-----	315
U. S. Public Health Service.....	269	-----	232	35	-----	2
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	362	-----	325	37	-----	-----
Canal Zone.....	7	-----	3	-----	-----	4
State and local government hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	530	53	426	17	2	32
Nonpublic hospitals.....	1,269	210	354	139	3	563

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.<sup>2</sup> Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.

TABLE 6.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>

[By diagnostic category and period of service calendar year 1954]

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup>	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses and period of service										
		All patients			Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>		World War II		World War I		Others	
		Total	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated
All diseases and conditions.....		957,720	478,520	479,200	59,892	34,164	237,348	187,980	154,032	223,612	27,248	33,444
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....		51,176	31,040	20,136	5,516	2,720	15,644	8,572	7,572	7,980	2,308	864
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	001-008	21,420	19,212	2,208	2,756	180	10,156	984	4,560	875	1,740	168
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	010-019	2,220	1,064	1,156	160	128	612	616	212	335	80	76
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	020-029	9,792	2,384	7,408	44	236	384	2,036	1,888	4,744	68	392
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases... 030-034, 036-039		1,220	628	592	312	200	260	344	32	32	24	16
Amebiasis.....	046	732	372	360	48	32	276	236	48	80	8	12
Infectious hepatitis.....	092	1,912	1,700	212	596	36	956	128	64	49	84	8
Malaria.....	110-117	748	492	256	384	40	32	196	4	8	72	12
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths 120-130		3,740	648	3,092	124	1,116	392	1,140	124	816	8	20
Fungus infections.....	131-134	4,900	1,712	3,188	292	430	1,144	2,028	228	588	48	92
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138		4,492	2,828	1,664	800	272	1,432	864	412	460	184	68
II. Neoplasms.....		47,572	34,808	12,764	3,076	848	12,292	5,076	17,268	5,960	2,172	880
Neoplasms, malignant.....	140-205	29,004	25,320	3,684	884	40	7,280	744	15,232	2,408	1,924	492
Neoplasms, benign.....	210-229	17,540	8,992	8,548	2,152	756	4,816	4,124	1,804	3,300	220	368
Neoplasms of unspecified nature.....	230-239	1,028	496	532	40	52	196	208	232	252	28	20
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nu- tritional diseases.....		45,584	18,912	26,672	1,532	1,160	8,984	10,252	7,628	13,724	768	1,536
Asthma.....	241	10,596	5,320	5,276	384	220	2,520	1,848	2,184	2,912	232	296
Other allergic disorders.....	240, 242-245	3,424	1,304	2,120	216	288	828	1,288	224	468	36	76
Diabetes mellitus.....	260	15,088	7,404	7,684	500	120	2,980	1,996	3,576	4,988	348	580
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....	250-254, 270-277	4,392	2,632	1,760	324	76	1,572	916	684	688	52	80
Avitaminoses.....	280-286	3,116	560	2,556	12	124	192	1,072	328	1,196	28	164
Other metabolic diseases.....	287-289	8,968	1,692	7,276	96	332	892	3,132	632	3,472	72	340
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 290-299		7,620	2,124	5,496	180	300	908	2,316	856	2,500	180	380

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup>	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses and period of service										
		All patients			Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>		World War II		World War I		Others	
		Total	Prin- cipal	Associ- ated	Prin- cipal	Associ- ated	Prin- cipal	Associ- ated	Prin- cipal	Associ- ated	Prin- cipal	Associ- ated
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....		80,616	50,800	29,816	7,568	2,492	32,896	18,672	7,520	7,480	2,816	1,172
Psychoses.....	300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	28,676	22,404	6,272	3,508	324	12,448	2,692	4,256	2,648	2,192	608
Psychoneurotic disorders.....	310-318	29,720	19,620	10,100	2,660	908	14,560	6,824	2,024	2,144	376	224
Alcoholism.....	322 (except 322.9)	11,324	3,044	8,280	228	568	2,172	5,576	576	1,644	68	192
Other psychiatric.....	320, 321, 323-326	9,208	4,724	4,484	1,008	656	3,292	3,028	320	700	104	100
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic).....	319, 327	1,688	1,008	680	164	36	424	252	344	344	76	48
Via. Diseases of the nervous system.....		38,160	16,856	21,304	1,872	1,360	8,056	7,436	5,808	10,880	1,120	1,628
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	330-334	10,788	4,504	6,284	36	52	848	792	3,168	4,672	452	768
Epilepsy.....	353 (except 353.9)	4,320	2,280	2,040	412	228	1,480	1,176	264	536	124	100
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....	360-369	8,780	3,336	5,444	408	584	1,992	2,756	784	1,916	152	188
Other diseases of nervous system.....	340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	14,272	6,736	7,536	1,016	496	3,736	2,712	1,592	3,756	392	572
Vib. Diseases of the sense organs.....		34,300	11,076	23,224	1,396	1,832	5,052	9,284	4,004	10,496	624	1,612
Inflammatory diseases of eye.....	370-379	5,008	1,972	3,036	300	256	1,176	1,440	432	1,200	64	140
Refractive errors.....	380	1,724	84	1,640	8	148	48	720	28	676		96
Other diseases and conditions of eye.....	381-389	17,428	6,332	11,066	620	684	2,228	3,732	3,048	5,740	436	940
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis.....	391	2,680	848	1,832	168	236	532	888	112	616	36	92
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process.....	390, 392-398	7,460	1,840	5,620	300	508	1,068	2,504	384	2,264	88	344
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....		153,780	63,076	90,704	3,104	1,984	22,828	21,224	32,952	58,704	4,192	8,792
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement.....	400-402	1,116	980	136	148	4	656	68	116	56	60	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	410-416	5,416	3,532	1,884	244	112	1,792	840	1,308	804	188	128
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....	420-422	49,612	21,412	28,200	248	152	4,536	3,744	14,480	20,620	2,148	3,684
Other diseases of heart.....	430-434	4,696	1,460	3,236	128	96	732	988	544	1,980	56	172
Hypertension with heart disease.....	440-443	21,600	10,188	11,412	68	88	2,296	1,888	7,328	8,460	496	976
Hypertension without heart disease.....	444-447	10,360	2,780	7,580	96	240	1,204	2,580	1,428	4,428	52	332
General arteriosclerosis.....	450	18,016	3,496	14,520	8	36	308	1,136	2,608	11,084	572	2,264
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....	460	8,976	3,948	5,028	272	124	2,112	1,720	1,452	2,928	112	256
Hemorrhoids.....	461	16,616	9,544	7,072	1,136	392	6,296	3,488	1,932	2,900	180	292
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	451-456, 462-468	17,372	5,736	11,636	756	740	2,896	4,772	1,756	5,444	328	680

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	78,588	33,616	44,972	5,372	2,796	14,896	15,016	11,480	23,736	1,868	3,424
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	7,332	4,244	3,083	996	544	2,184	1,624	684	744	380	176
Influenza..... 480-483	904	748	155	140	4	316	52	292	88	-----	12
Pneumonia..... 490-493	12,180	6,708	5,472	496	200	3,208	1,752	2,492	2,900	512	620
Bronchitis..... 500-502	11,616	5,112	6,504	332	184	1,580	1,808	2,908	4,076	292	436
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	5,088	3,884	1,204	1,936	400	1,844	700	40	76	64	28
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	3,352	1,596	1,753	484	332	992	1,092	88	280	32	52
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract... 511-513, 515-517	7,900	2,684	5,215	472	624	1,560	2,876	584	1,512	68	204
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	1,344	620	724	36	36	380	296	184	372	20	20
Pleurisy..... 519	2,308	636	1,672	60	124	360	748	172	704	44	96
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	26,564	7,384	19,180	420	348	2,472	4,068	4,036	12,984	456	1,780
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	133,240	71,132	62,103	8,124	4,012	38,736	28,192	21,368	26,336	2,904	3,568
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures..... 530-535	17,524	1,404	16,120	232	1,796	752	9,472	372	4,328	48	524
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	25,184	19,524	5,660	1,700	296	12,156	2,708	5,124	2,392	544	264
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis.... 543, 571, 572	14,084	8,568	5,516	1,332	328	4,612	2,272	2,140	2,468	484	448
Appendicitis..... 550-553	5,044	4,404	640	1,172	48	2,440	358	464	204	328	20
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	25,572	15,056	10,516	1,692	264	6,568	2,628	6,188	6,552	608	1,072
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum... 570, 573-578	17,256	8,736	8,520	1,116	616	4,980	4,050	2,284	3,348	356	496
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	7,768	4,040	3,728	100	92	2,324	1,704	1,532	1,820	84	112
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	7,608	3,240	4,368	212	196	1,332	1,484	1,492	2,404	204	284
Other diseases of digestive system..... 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	13,200	6,160	7,040	568	376	3,572	3,496	1,772	2,820	248	348
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	64,664	26,164	38,500	3,012	2,924	11,172	13,238	10,112	19,136	1,868	3,172
Nephritis..... 590-594	3,156	1,812	1,344	256	96	1,148	648	316	528	92	72
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excl. nephritis.... 600-603	14,020	7,036	6,984	960	532	4,044	2,996	1,692	3,056	340	400
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	16,156	5,180	10,976	468	1,168	2,228	4,038	2,116	4,720	368	1,020
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	19,212	7,168	12,044	284	384	1,496	2,576	4,512	7,760	876	1,324
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	10,712	4,264	6,448	876	680	1,768	2,428	1,448	3,000	172	340
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions..... 620.0, 621.0-621.2, 622-637	1,408	704	704	168	64	488	552	28	72	20	16
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	164	108	56	12	16	84	32	4	-----	8	8
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	38,564	16,544	22,020	2,760	2,640	9,000	11,072	4,172	7,204	612	1,104
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	11,992	5,996	5,966	1,100	936	3,332	3,260	1,320	1,564	244	236
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	9,224	3,896	5,328	424	428	2,244	2,724	1,092	1,920	136	256
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.... 708-716	17,348	6,652	10,666	1,236	1,276	3,424	5,088	1,760	3,720	232	612

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup>	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses and period of service										
		All patients			Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>		World War II		World War I		Others	
		Total	Prin- cipal	Assoc- iated	Prin- cipal	Assoc- iated	Prin- cipal	Assoc- iated	Prin- cipal	Assoc- iated	Prin- cipal	Assoc- iated
<b>XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.</b>		69,584	33,388	36,196	4,068	2,656	19,340	14,840	8,784	16,760	1,196	1,940
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever. 720-727		34,840	15,452	19,388	1,012	504	7,364	6,016	6,428	11,720	648	1,148
Osteomyelitis and osteitis. 730		3,304	2,048	1,256	452	232	1,220	624	276	332	100	68
Displacement of intervertebral disc. 735		5,672	4,748	924	536	52	3,720	652	416	196	76	24
Ankylosis and deformities. 737, 745-749		9,068	2,528	6,540	644	976	1,492	3,432	264	1,868	128	264
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system. 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744		16,700	8,612	8,088	1,424	892	5,544	4,116	1,400	2,644	244	436
<b>XIV. Congenital malformations.</b> 750-759		6,272	2,712	3,560	516	520	1,716	1,812	388	1,064	92	164
<b>XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.</b>		50,904	35,580	15,324	5,820	1,344	19,080	6,944	8,760	6,072	1,920	964
Observation and examination cases and special admissions	793, V00-V91	30,448	24,996	5,452	3,816	256	12,972	2,056	6,780	2,860	1,428	280
Symptoms and senility. 780-792, 794 (except 749.9)		15,720	7,604	8,116	1,296	756	4,384	3,892	1,564	2,856	368	612
Ill-defined and unknown conditions. 620.1, 621.3-621.5, 795, 796		4,736	2,980	1,756	708	332	1,724	996	416	356	132	72
<b>XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.</b>		56,932	30,584	26,348	5,964	4,560	16,664	13,972	5,356	5,580	2,600	2,236
Fracture of skull. 800-803		3,124	1,996	1,128	468	264	1,172	636	180	120	176	108
Fracture of spine and trunk. 805-809		4,692	2,548	2,144	400	340	1,232	1,100	716	524	200	180
Fracture of limbs. 810-829		13,304	9,464	3,840	1,736	692	4,836	2,112	2,032	716	860	320
Dislocation without fracture. 830-839		1,984	1,344	640	292	136	808	312	136	144	108	48
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. 840-848		4,068	2,848	1,220	424	200	1,936	720	284	216	204	84
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture). 850-856		3,136	1,712	1,424	388	340	900	704	216	196	208	184
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis. 860-869		1,196	352	844	104	200	200	480	40	112	8	52
Lacerations and open wounds. 870-898, 908		7,656	3,860	3,796	908	836	2,172	2,140	420	460	368	360
Burns. 940-949		1,400	1,000	400	140	52	604	204	192	80	64	64
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury	950-959	1,016	340	676	80	116	204	384	36	104	20	72
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence. 910-936, 960-997		8,552	3,176	5,376	616	880	1,584	2,792	684	1,192	292	512
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures. 998, 999		6,804	1,944	4,860	416	504	1,016	2,388	420	1,716	92	252

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Include deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

<sup>2</sup> 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: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with

behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 7.—Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup>

[By period of service, type of patient, hospital group, and reason for discharge calendar year 1954]

Period of service, type of patient, and hospital group	Number of discharges by reason for discharge				Percentage distribution of discharges by reason for discharge			
	Total number of discharges	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges <sup>2</sup>	Deaths	Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges <sup>2</sup>	Deaths
All patients.....	478,520	426,460	26,068	25,992	100.0	89.2	5.4	5.4
VA hospitals.....	449,496	399,748	24,620	25,128	100.0	88.9	5.5	5.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	29,024	26,712	1,448	864	100.0	92.0	5.0	3.0
Tuberculous.....	25,552	16,004	8,280	1,268	100.0	62.6	32.4	5.0
VA hospitals.....	24,188	15,236	7,764	1,188	100.0	63.0	32.1	4.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,364	768	516	80	100.0	56.3	37.8	5.9
Psychiatric and neurological.....	72,148	62,148	5,904	4,096	100.0	86.1	8.2	5.7
VA hospitals.....	67,364	57,944	5,424	3,996	100.0	86.0	8.1	5.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	4,784	4,204	480	100	100.0	87.9	10.0	2.1
Psychotic.....	22,896	18,596	2,372	1,928	100.0	81.2	10.4	8.4
VA hospitals.....	20,576	16,648	2,048	1,880	100.0	80.9	10.0	9.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	2,320	1,948	324	48	100.0	83.9	14.0	2.1
Other psychiatric.....	29,568	26,708	2,720	140	100.0	90.3	9.2	0.5
VA hospitals.....	28,108	25,400	2,572	136	100.0	90.3	9.2	0.5
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,460	1,308	148	4	100.0	89.6	10.1	0.3
Neurological.....	19,684	16,844	812	2,028	100.0	85.6	4.1	10.3
VA hospitals.....	18,680	15,896	804	1,980	100.0	85.1	4.3	10.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,004	948	8	48	100.0	94.4	0.8	4.8
General medical and surgical.....	380,820	348,308	11,884	20,628	100.0	91.5	3.1	5.4
VA hospitals.....	357,944	326,568	11,432	19,944	100.0	91.2	3.2	5.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	22,876	21,740	452	684	100.0	95.0	2.0	3.0
Korean veterans <sup>3</sup> .....	59,892	54,924	4,404	564	100.0	91.7	7.4	0.9
VA hospitals.....	54,088	49,432	4,120	536	100.0	91.4	7.6	1.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	5,804	5,492	284	28	100.0	94.6	4.9	0.5
Tuberculous.....	3,692	2,444	1,240	8	100.0	66.2	33.6	0.2
VA hospitals.....	3,500	2,328	1,164	8	100.0	66.5	33.3	0.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	192	116	76	-----	100.0	60.4	39.6	0.0
Psychiatric and neurological.....	10,392	9,024	1,264	104	100.0	86.8	12.2	1.0
VA hospitals.....	9,496	8,248	1,156	92	100.0	86.8	12.2	1.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	896	776	108	12	100.0	86.6	12.1	1.3
Psychotic.....	3,520	2,888	592	40	100.0	82.1	16.8	1.1
VA hospitals.....	3,108	2,536	536	36	100.0	81.6	17.2	1.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	412	352	56	4	100.0	85.4	13.6	1.0
Other psychiatric.....	4,380	3,900	480	-----	100.0	89.0	11.0	0.0
VA hospitals.....	4,064	3,636	428	-----	100.0	89.5	10.5	0.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	316	264	52	-----	100.0	83.5	16.5	0.0
Neurological.....	2,492	2,236	192	64	100.0	89.7	7.7	2.6
VA hospitals.....	2,324	2,076	192	56	100.0	89.3	8.3	2.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	168	160	-----	8	100.0	95.2	0.0	4.8
General medical and surgical.....	45,808	43,456	1,900	452	100.0	94.9	4.1	1.0
VA hospitals.....	41,092	38,856	1,800	436	100.0	94.5	4.4	1.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	4,716	4,600	100	16	100.0	97.6	2.1	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Period of service, type of patient, and hospital group	Number of discharges by reason for discharge				Percentage distribution of discharges by reason for discharge			
	Total number of discharges	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges <sup>2</sup>	Deaths	Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges <sup>2</sup>	Deaths
World War II.....	237,348	214,728	15,856	6,764	100.0	90.5	6.7	2.8
VA hospitals.....	223,072	201,596	14,956	6,520	100.0	90.4	6.7	2.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	14,276	13,132	900	244	100.0	92.0	6.3	1.7
Tuberculous.....	13,836	8,164	5,168	504	100.0	59.0	37.4	3.6
VA hospitals.....	13,016	7,708	4,840	468	100.0	59.2	37.2	3.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	820	456	328	368	100.0	55.6	40.0	4.4
Psychiatric and neurological.....	43,248	38,436	4,004	808	100.0	88.8	9.3	1.9
VA hospitals.....	40,032	35,600	3,664	768	100.0	88.9	9.2	1.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	3,216	2,836	340	40	100.0	88.2	10.6	1.2
Psychotic.....	12,508	10,720	1,548	240	100.0	85.7	12.4	1.9
VA hospitals.....	10,888	9,356	1,304	228	100.0	85.9	12.0	2.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,620	1,364	244	12	100.0	84.2	15.1	0.7
Other psychiatric.....	21,140	19,080	1,996	64	100.0	90.3	9.4	0.3
VA hospitals.....	20,096	18,128	1,908	60	100.0	90.2	9.5	0.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,044	952	88	4	100.0	91.2	8.4	0.4
Neurological.....	9,600	8,636	460	504	100.0	90.0	4.8	5.2
VA hospitals.....	9,048	8,116	452	480	100.0	89.7	5.0	5.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	552	520	8	24	100.0	94.3	1.4	4.3
General medical and surgical.....	180,264	168,128	6,684	5,452	100.0	93.3	3.7	3.0
VA hospitals.....	170,024	158,288	6,452	5,284	100.0	93.1	3.8	3.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	10,240	9,840	232	168	100.0	96.1	2.3	1.6
World War I.....	154,032	132,968	4,972	16,092	100.0	86.4	3.2	10.4
VA hospitals.....	146,020	125,656	4,748	15,616	100.0	86.0	3.3	10.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	8,012	7,312	224	476	100.0	91.3	2.8	5.9
Tuberculous.....	5,872	3,496	1,696	680	100.0	59.5	28.9	11.6
VA hospitals.....	5,544	3,312	1,588	644	100.0	59.8	28.6	11.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	328	184	108	36	100.0	56.1	32.9	11.0
Psychiatric and neurological.....	14,228	11,164	464	2,600	100.0	78.4	3.3	18.3
VA hospitals.....	13,668	10,668	444	2,556	100.0	78.1	3.2	18.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	560	496	20	44	100.0	88.5	3.6	7.9
Psychotic.....	4,660	3,252	128	1,280	100.0	69.8	2.7	27.5
VA hospitals.....	4,452	3,088	112	1,252	100.0	69.4	2.5	28.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	208	164	16	28	100.0	78.8	7.7	13.5
Other psychiatric.....	3,348	3,084	200	64	100.0	92.1	6.0	1.9
VA hospitals.....	3,260	3,000	196	64	100.0	92.0	6.0	2.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	88	84	4	4	100.0	95.5	4.5	0
Neurological.....	6,220	4,828	136	1,256	100.0	77.6	2.2	20.2
VA hospitals.....	5,956	4,580	136	1,240	100.0	76.9	2.3	20.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	264	248	4	16	100.0	93.9	0	6.1
General medical and surgical.....	133,932	118,308	2,812	12,812	100.0	88.3	2.1	9.6
VA hospitals.....	126,808	111,676	2,716	12,416	100.0	88.1	2.1	9.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	7,124	6,632	96	396	100.0	93.1	1.3	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Period of service, type of patient, and hospital group	Number of discharges by reason for discharge				Percentage distribution of discharges by reason for discharge			
	Total number of discharges	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges <sup>2</sup>	Deaths	Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges <sup>2</sup>	Deaths
All others.....	27,248	23,840	836	2,572	100.0	87.5	3.1	9.4
VA hospitals.....	26,316	23,064	796	2,456	100.0	87.7	3.0	9.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	932	776	40	116	100.0	83.3	4.3	12.4
Tuberculous.....	2,152	1,900	176	76	100.0	88.3	8.2	3.5
VA hospitals.....	2,128	1,888	172	68	100.0	88.7	8.1	3.2
Non-VA hospitals.....	24	12	4	8	100.0	50.0	16.7	33.3
Psychiatric and neurological.....	4,280	3,524	172	584	100.0	82.4	4.0	13.6
VA hospitals.....	4,168	3,428	160	580	100.0	82.3	3.8	13.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	112	96	12	4	100.0	85.7	10.7	3.6
Psychotic.....	2,208	1,736	104	368	100.0	78.6	4.7	16.7
VA hospitals.....	2,128	1,668	96	364	100.0	78.4	4.5	17.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	80	68	8	4	100.0	85.0	10.0	5.0
Other psychiatric.....	700	644	44	12	100.0	92.0	6.3	1.7
VA hospitals.....	688	636	40	12	100.0	92.5	5.8	1.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	12	8	4	-----	100.0	66.7	33.3	0
Neurological.....	1,372	1,144	24	204	100.0	83.4	1.7	14.9
VA hospitals.....	1,352	1,124	24	204	100.0	83.1	1.8	15.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	20	20	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	0	0
General medical and surgical.....	20,816	18,416	488	1,912	100.0	88.5	2.3	9.2
VA hospitals.....	20,020	17,748	464	1,808	100.0	88.7	2.3	9.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	796	668	24	104	100.0	83.9	3.0	13.1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25-percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes discharges requested by patients against medical advice of VA physicians, discharges because of absence without approval (AWOL), and discharges for disciplinary reasons.

<sup>3</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 8.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1954]

Period of service and type of patient	Total discharges <sup>2</sup>	Average length of stay (days) <sup>3</sup>	Median length of stay (days) <sup>4</sup>
All patients .....	478, 520	63. 7	20. 2
Tuberculous .....	25, 552	219. 9	104. 4
Psychiatric and neurological .....	72, 148	180. 3	30. 8
Psychotic .....	22, 896	445. 0	66. 0
Other psychiatric .....	29, 568	42. 8	22. 7
Neurological .....	19, 684	79. 0	27. 6
General medical and surgical .....	380, 820	31. 1	18. 4
Korean veterans <sup>5</sup> .....	59, 892	39. 3	14. 7
Tuberculous .....	3, 692	168. 9	111. 6
Psychiatric and neurological .....	10, 392	73. 0	31. 8
Psychotic .....	3, 520	112. 8	66. 6
Other psychiatric .....	4, 380	38. 4	21. 4
Neurological .....	2, 492	77. 8	28. 1
General medical and surgical .....	45, 808	21. 2	12. 6
World War II .....	237, 348	52. 2	18. 9
Tuberculous .....	13, 836	224. 1	119. 7
Psychiatric and neurological .....	43, 248	102. 4	29. 5
Psychotic .....	12, 508	232. 2	66. 0
Other psychiatric .....	21, 149	40. 2	23. 0
Neurological .....	9, 600	70. 4	26. 0
General medical and surgical .....	180, 264	27. 0	16. 8
World War I .....	154, 032	88. 5	25. 7
Tuberculous .....	5, 872	286. 2	136. 8
Psychiatric and neurological .....	14, 228	468. 6	36. 7
Psychotic .....	4, 660	1, 258. 4	85. 5
Other psychiatric .....	3, 348	64. 1	23. 6
Neurological .....	6, 220	94. 7	32. 4
General medical and surgical .....	133, 932	39. 5	24. 4
All others .....	27, 248	76. 4	19. 0
Tuberculous .....	2, 152	99. 3	20. 1
Psychiatric and neurological .....	4, 280	269. 9	24. 8
Psychotic .....	2, 208	464. 0	35. 2
Other psychiatric .....	700	49. 0	15. 9
Neurological .....	1, 372	70. 3	19. 4
General medical and surgical .....	20, 816	34. 3	18. 0

<sup>1</sup> The average and median lengths of stay presented in this table are computed on the basis of total inpatient stay during the period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in one or more VA or non-VA hospitals (medical episode).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

<sup>3</sup> The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of inpatient stay for the period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in one or more VA or non-VA hospitals, divided by the total number of cases involved.

<sup>4</sup> One-half of the cases in a given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.

<sup>5</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 9.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient Nov. 30, 1954]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological				
			Total	Psv- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	
All patients.....	111 820	14 106	34 496	55 634	3 980	4 882	33 218
VA beneficiaries—total.....	111 134	13 874	34 312	55 504	3 964	4 844	32 948
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	42, 456	4, 448	33, 802	31, 392	1, 446	964	4, 206
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	8, 850	1, 126	3, 050	2, 078	524	454	4, 668
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	2, 050	402	520	190	168	162	1, 128
And on VA pension rolls.....	31, 672	5, 406	16, 832	14, 478	480	1, 874	9, 434
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	4, 410	976	828	290	168	370	2, 606
And having no claim filed.....	21, 578	1, 500	9, 218	7, 036	1, 168	1, 014	10, 860
And with status unknown.....	118	16	56	40	10	6	46
Korean veterans <sup>2</sup> .....	9 740	1 844	4 918	3 710	564	644	2 978
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	5, 994	1, 420	3, 764	3, 218	198	348	810
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	342	22	104	40	44	20	216
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	934	212	256	94	100	62	466
And on VA pension rolls.....	266	28	186	132	6	48	52
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	218	46	96	24	18	54	76
And having no claim filed.....	1, 064	108	504	200	194	110	1, 352
And with status unknown.....	22	8	8	2	4	2	6
World War II.....	51, 148	7, 546	29, 900	25, 190	2, 496	2, 214	13, 702
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	24, 670	2, 438	19, 514	17, 926	1, 086	502	2, 718
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	4, 624	784	1, 406	800	358	248	2, 434
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	1, 012	134	228	74	66	36	600
And on VA pension rolls.....	8, 748	2, 458	5, 130	4, 386	112	632	1, 160
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	1, 988	688	404	146	86	172	896
And having no claim filed.....	10, 070	990	3, 202	1, 846	784	572	5, 878
And with status unknown.....	36	4	16	12	4	4	16
World War I.....	43 822	4, 166	25, 006	22, 462	794	1, 750	14, 650
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	8, 574	422	7, 646	7, 466	106	74	506
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	3, 392	276	1, 298	1, 032	104	162	1, 818
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	100	6	34	22	2	10	60
And on VA pension rolls.....	20, 352	2, 818	10, 496	9, 130	326	1, 040	7, 038
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2, 192	242	324	116	64	144	1, 626
And having no claim filed.....	9, 152	398	5, 176	4, 670	190	316	3, 578
And with status unknown.....	60	4	32	26	2	4	24
Other wars and peacetime.....	6, 424	318	4, 488	4, 142	110	236	1, 618
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	3, 218	168	2, 878	2, 782	56	40	172
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	492	44	248	206	18	24	200
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	4	-----	2	-----	-----	2	2
And on VA pension rolls.....	2, 306	102	1, 020	830	36	154	1, 184
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	12	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	8
And having no claim filed.....	392	4	336	320	-----	16	52
And with status unknown.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	686	232	184	130	16	38	702

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1954.<sup>2</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 10.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals <sup>1</sup>

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient Nov. 30, 1954]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuber-culous	Psychiatric and neurological			Neuro-logical	
			Total	Psy-chotic	Other psy-chi-atric		
All patients	108,026	13,618	62,284	53,616	3,844	4,824	32,124
VA beneficiaries—total	107,350	13,336	62,110	53,496	3,828	4,786	31,854
Received care for a service-connected disability	40,854	4,228	32,552	30,196	1,410	946	4,074
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	8,656	1,108	2,988	2,034	504	450	4,560
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	1,994	378	500	174	164	162	1,116
And on VA pension rolls	30,836	5,248	16,402	14,078	456	1,868	9,186
And having a claim for VA pension pending	4,256	944	778	256	156	366	2,534
And having no claim filed	20,644	1,464	8,840	6,722	1,130	988	10,340
And with status unknown	110	16	60	36	8	6	44
Korean veterans <sup>2</sup>	9,190	1,768	4,634	3,460	538	636	2,788
Received care for a service-connected disability	5,680	1,372	3,530	2,996	192	342	778
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	328	22	96	36	40	20	210
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	900	198	246	88	96	62	456
And on VA pension rolls	258	26	182	128	6	48	50
And having a claim for VA pension pending	210	40	94	24	16	54	76
And having no claim filed	1,796	102	480	186	186	108	1,214
And with status unknown	18	8	6	2	2	2	4
World War II	49,244	7,316	28,674	24,078	2,416	2,180	13,254
Received care for a service-connected disability	23,808	2,314	18,850	17,294	1,066	490	2,644
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	4,506	772	1,364	774	344	246	2,370
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	996	174	224	70	66	88	598
And on VA pension rolls	8,434	2,412	4,890	4,160	100	630	1,132
And having a claim for VA pension pending	1,924	674	372	126	76	170	878
And having no claim filed	9,544	966	2,962	1,646	760	556	5,616
And with status unknown	32	4	12	8	4	4	16
World War I	42,700	4,002	24,480	21,974	766	1,740	14,218
Received care for a service-connected disability	8,320	392	7,440	7,268	98	74	488
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	3,334	270	1,284	1,020	102	162	1,780
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	94	6	28	16	2	10	60
And on VA pension rolls	19,862	2,708	10,318	8,968	314	1,036	6,836
And having a claim for VA pension pending	2,110	230	308	102	64	142	1,572
And having no claim filed	8,920	392	5,070	4,574	184	312	3,458
And with status unknown	60	4	32	26	2	4	24
Other wars and peacetime	6,216	300	4,322	3,984	108	230	1,594
Received care for a service-connected disability	3,046	150	2,732	2,638	54	40	164
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	488	44	244	204	18	22	200
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	4		2			2	2
And on VA pension rolls	2,282	102	1,012	822	36	154	1,168
And having a claim for VA pension pending	12		4	4			8
And having no claim filed	384	4	328	316		12	52
And with status unknown							
Not VA beneficiaries—total	676	232	174	120	16	38	270

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1954.

<sup>2</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 11.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup>

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient Nov. 30, 1954]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological			Neuro- logical	
			Total	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric		
All patients.....	3,794	488	2,212	2,018	136	58	1,094
VA beneficiaries—total.....	3,784	488	2,202	2,008	136	58	1,094
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	1,602	220	1,250	1,196	36	18	132
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	194	18	68	44	20	4	108
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	56	24	20	16	4	-----	12
And on VA pension rolls.....	836	158	430	400	24	6	248
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	154	32	50	34	12	4	72
And having no claim filed.....	934	36	378	314	38	26	520
And with status unknown.....	8	-----	6	4	2	-----	2
Korean veterans <sup>2</sup> .....	550	76	284	250	26	8	190
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	314	48	234	222	6	6	32
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	14	-----	8	4	4	-----	6
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	34	14	10	6	4	-----	10
And on VA pension rolls.....	8	2	4	4	-----	-----	2
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	8	6	2	-----	2	-----	-----
And having no claim filed.....	168	6	24	14	8	2	138
And with status unknown.....	4	-----	2	-----	2	-----	2
World War II.....	1,904	230	1,226	1,112	80	34	448
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	862	124	664	632	20	12	74
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	118	12	42	26	14	2	64
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	16	10	4	4	-----	-----	2
And on VA pension rolls.....	314	46	240	226	12	2	28
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	64	14	32	20	10	2	18
And having no claim filed.....	526	24	240	200	24	16	262
And with status unknown.....	4	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----
World War I.....	1,122	164	526	488	28	10	432
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	254	30	206	198	8	-----	18
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	58	6	14	12	2	-----	38
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	6	-----	6	6	-----	-----	-----
And on VA pension rolls.....	490	110	178	162	12	4	202
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	82	12	16	14	-----	2	54
And having no claim filed.....	232	6	106	96	6	4	120
And with status unknown.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other wars and peacetime.....	208	18	166	158	2	6	24
Received care for a service-connected disability... Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:	172	18	146	144	2	-----	8
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	4	-----	4	2	-----	2	-----
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
And on VA pension rolls.....	24	-----	8	8	-----	-----	16
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
And having no claim filed.....	8	-----	8	4	-----	4	-----
And with status unknown.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	10	-----	10	10	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1954.<sup>2</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 12.—*Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals*<sup>1</sup>

[By diagnostic grouping Nov. 30, 1954]

Chronicity and compensation and pension status <sup>2</sup>	All patients	Diagnostic composition of patients													
		Tuberculosis	Psychiatric and neurological				General medical and surgical								
			Total P & N	Psychoses	Other psychiatric	Nervous system	Total GMS	Arthritis and other musculoskeletal	Cardiovascular	Digestive system	Cancer and tumors	Accidents, poisonings, and violence	Respiratory system	Genitourinary system	All others
All patients.....	111,820	14,106	64,496	55,634	3,980	4,882	33,218	3,574	6,110	5,426	4,210	2,914	2,668	1,972	6,344
1. Treated for service-connected disabilities.....	42,456	4,448	33,802	31,392	1,446	964	4,206	884	616	706	224	196	334	198	1,048
2. Patients with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.....	8,850	1,126	3,056	2,078	524	454	4,668	460	768	978	524	482	346	270	840
3. Patients treated for "chronic" non-service-connected disabilities <sup>3</sup> .....	36,728	8,300	24,488	22,034	676	1,778	3,940	442	916	272	684	536	278	126	686
Patients treated for presumed "nonchronic" non-service-connected disabilities, <sup>4</sup> and:															
4. In receipt of or filed for VA pension.....	10,522	-----	1,160	-----	272	888	9,362	648	2,416	1,226	1,614	482	808	636	1,532
5. Filed claim for VA compensation.....	1,300	-----	260	-----	142	118	1,040	132	102	214	100	56	94	60	282
6. Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension.....	11,222	-----	1,536	-----	896	640	9,686	952	1,282	1,998	1,046	1,082	768	676	1,882
7. Unknown status.....	56	-----	10	-----	8	2	46	2	4	8	8	6	2	-----	16
8. Nonveterans.....	686	232	184	130	16	38	270	54	6	24	10	74	38	6	58

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are totals based upon a 50-percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals as of Nov. 30, 1954.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive, and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group with the lowest group number.

This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-

connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

<sup>4</sup> This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, nervous system, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>

[By diagnostic category and period of service Nov. 30, 1954]

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup>	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
			Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
All diseases and conditions.....		111,820	9,740	51,148	43,822	7,110
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....		19,228	2,004	8,104	8,406	714
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	001-008	13,642	1,752	7,304	4,054	532
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	010-019	264	50	156	48	10
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	020-029	4,636	14	274	4,196	152
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases						
030-034, 036-039		30	10	16	4	-----
Amebiasis.....	046	24	-----	22	2	-----
Infectious hepatitis.....	092	186	70	94	12	10
Malaria.....	110-117	8	2	4	2	-----
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths.....	120-130	36	10	18	8	-----
Fungus infections.....	131-134	148	28	86	32	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	254	68	130	48	8
II. Neoplasms.....		4,210	250	1,366	2,370	224
Neoplasms, malignant.....	140-205	3,532	122	1,024	2,180	206
Neoplasms, benign.....	210-229	554	122	278	140	14
Neoplasms of unspecified nature.....	230-239	124	6	64	50	4
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....		1,770	94	684	914	78
Asthma.....	241	510	30	188	270	22
Other allergic disorders.....	240, 242-245	100	12	68	14	6
Diabetes mellitus.....	250	710	24	218	436	32
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....	250-254, 270-277	226	16	128	80	2
Avitaminoses.....	280-286	92	-----	28	54	10
Other metabolic diseases.....	287-289	132	12	54	60	6
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	290-299	298	20	94	152	32
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....		55,178	4,256	27,396	19,272	4,254
Psychoses.....	300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	51,286	3,704	24,940	18,504	4,138
Psychoneurotic disorders.....	310-318	2,378	320	1,704	316	38
Alcoholism.....	322 (except 322.9)	212	8	156	48	-----
Other psychiatric.....	320, 321, 323-326	788	174	462	120	32
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic).....	319, 327	514	50	134	284	46
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....		4,422	518	1,950	1,700	254
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system						
330-334		916	6	144	658	108
Epilepsy.....	353 (except 353.9)	260	52	158	40	10
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....	360-369	352	34	210	94	14
Other diseases of nervous system.....	340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	2,894	426	1,438	908	122
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....		782	86	314	318	64
Inflammatory diseases of eye.....	370-379	118	18	58	36	6
Refractive errors.....	380	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Other diseases and conditions of eye.....	381-389	500	44	158	250	48
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis.....	391	44	6	28	8	2
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process.....	390, 392-398	118	16	70	24	8
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....		6,142	182	1,814	3,676	470
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement						
400-402		106	16	78	12	-----
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	410-416	324	22	164	124	14
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....	420-422	2,202	20	366	1,578	238
Other diseases of heart.....	430-434	165	16	76	64	10
Hypertension with heart disease.....	440-443	1,060	8	206	798	48
Hypertension without heart disease.....	444-447	282	4	128	148	2
General arteriosclerosis.....	450	574	-----	76	402	96
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....	460	304	12	132	152	8
Hemorrhoids.....	461	422	36	260	116	10
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	451-456, 462-468	700	48	326	282	44

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
<b>VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system</b> .....	2, 668	230	942	1, 322	174
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	166	30	88	34	14
Influenza..... 480-483	20	4	6	10	-----
Pneumonia..... 490-493	562	20	234	286	22
Bronchitis..... 500-502	576	22	152	372	30
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	126	74	42	2	8
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	50	14	34	2	-----
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract... 511-513,	130	14	66	38	12
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 515-517	90	6	48	34	2
Pleurisy..... 518, 521	90	6	48	34	2
Pleurisy..... 519	40	6	22	12	-----
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	908	40	250	532	86
<b>IX. Diseases of the digestive system</b> .....	5, 426	478	2, 774	1, 976	198
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures. 530-535	48	-----	36	10	2
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	1, 680	144	918	568	50
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis..... 543,	571, 572	590	92	324	156
Appendicitis..... 550-553	176	34	94	40	8
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	900	84	350	428	38
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570,	573-578	536	52	270	186
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	626	22	366	230	8
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	328	24	118	164	22
Other diseases of digestive system..... 536-539,	542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	542	26	298	194
					24
<b>X. Diseases of the genitourinary system</b> .....	1, 972	178	658	982	154
Nephritis..... 590-594	196	50	118	24	4
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis	600-603	482	44	236	180
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	430	48	146	204	32
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	662	8	58	502	94
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	176	22	80	72	2
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions..... 620, 6, 621. 0-621. 2, 622-637	26	6	20	-----	-----
<b>XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium</b> ..... 640-689	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue</b> ...	1, 394	188	714	428	64
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.. 690-698	416	70	210	122	14
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	372	34	190	124	24
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	708-716	606	84	314	182
					26
<b>XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement</b> .....	3, 574	404	1, 920	1, 102	148
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever	720-727	1, 692	96	756	768
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	350	82	186	68	14
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	542	60	406	56	20
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	212	74	100	32	6
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system... 731-734,	736, 738, 740-744	778	92	472	178
					36
<b>XIV. Congenital malformations</b> ..... 750-759	200	26	116	48	10
<b>XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions</b> .....	1, 318	192	684	368	74
Observation and examination cases and special admissions..... 793, V00-V91	754	124	384	220	26
Symptoms and senility.. 780-792, 794 (except 794. 9)	490	58	254	132	46
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620. 1,	621. 3-621. 5, 795, 796	74	10	46	16
					2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence....	3, 238	634	1, 618	788	198
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	166	38	102	22	4
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	400	110	202	68	20
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	1, 426	234	648	442	102
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	128	26	66	34	2
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	134	12	96	20	6
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	106	28	56	10	12
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis..... 860-869	48	8	28	10	2
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	260	78	138	30	14
Burns..... 940-949	184	32	116	32	4
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	56	-----	42	8	6
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.... 910-936, 960-997	138	10	48	66	14
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures.. 998, 999	192	58	76	46	12

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1954.

<sup>2</sup> 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 include the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; 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.

<sup>3</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 14.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>

[By diagnostic category and period of service Nov. 30, 1954]

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
All diseases and conditions.....	108, 026	9, 190	49, 244	42, 700	6, 892
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	18, 636	1, 914	7, 838	8, 190	694
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 001-008	13, 156	1, 676	7, 074	3, 892	514
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 010-019	264	50	156	48	10
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 020-029	4, 576	14	260	4, 152	150
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases..... 030-034, 036-039	30	10	16	4	-----
Amebiasis..... 046	24	-----	22	2	-----
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	178	66	90	12	10
Malaria..... 110-117	6	2	4	-----	-----
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths..... 120-130	28	8	12	8	-----
Fungus infections..... 131-134	144	26	84	32	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	230	62	120	40	8
II. Neoplasms.....	4, 112	246	1, 332	2, 314	220
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	3, 452	120	1, 002	2, 128	202
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	540	120	268	138	14
Neoplasms of unspecified nature..... 230-239	120	6	62	48	4
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	1, 706	90	652	886	78
Asthma..... 241	480	26	172	260	22
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	90	12	64	8	6
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	690	24	208	426	32
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	226	16	128	80	2
Avitaminoses..... 280-286	82	-----	28	54	10
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	128	12	52	58	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup>	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
			Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	290-299	294	20	90	152	32
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....		53,084	3,980	26,218	18,800	4,086
Psychoses.....	300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	49,326	3,454	23,842	18,058	3,972
Psychoneurotic disorders.....	310-318	2,272	300	1,640	294	38
Alcoholism.....	322 (except 322.9)	208	8	152	48	-----
Other psychiatric.....	320, 321, 323-326	770	168	454	116	32
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic).....	319, 327	508	50	130	284	44
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....		4,374	512	1,924	1,690	248
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....						
Epilepsy.....	330-334	898	6	142	648	102
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....	353 (except 353.9)	256	52	154	40	10
Other diseases of nervous system.....	340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	344	34	202	94	14
		2,876	420	1,426	908	122
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....		734	70	304	298	62
Inflammatory diseases of eye.....	370-379	106	14	56	30	6
Refractive errors.....	380	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Other diseases and conditions of eye.....	381-389	476	32	154	244	46
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis.....	391	36	6	24	4	2
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process.....	390, 392-398	114	16	70	20	8
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....		5,990	168	1,774	3,586	462
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement.....	400-402	102	14	78	10	-----
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	410-416	318	20	104	120	14
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....						
Other diseases of heart.....	420-422	2,148	16	356	1,544	232
Hypertension with heart disease.....	430-434	166	16	78	62	10
Hypertension without heart disease.....	440-443	1,036	8	202	778	48
General arteriosclerosis.....	444-447	270	4	126	138	2
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....	450	566	-----	76	396	94
Hemorrhoids.....	460	298	12	128	150	8
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	451-461, 462-468	404	36	248	110	10
		682	42	318	278	44
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....		2,572	214	912	1,272	174
Acute upper respiratory infections.....	470-475	158	28	84	32	14
Influenza.....	480-483	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Pneumonia.....	490-493	546	20	228	276	22
Bronchitis.....	500-502	556	20	150	356	30
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	122	72	40	2	8
Deflected nasal septum.....	514	48	14	32	2	-----
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-513					
Empyema and abscess of lung.....	515-517	124	10	64	38	12
Pleurisy.....	518, 521	84	6	46	30	2
Other diseases of lung and pleura.....	519	38	6	20	12	-----
	520, 522-527	894	38	246	524	86
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....		5,232	432	2,684	1,922	194
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures.....	530-535	46	-----	34	10	2
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum.....	540, 541	1,616	136	884	548	48
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis.....	543,					
Appendicitis.....	571, 572	544	68	310	148	18
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	550-553	170	32	90	40	8
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum.....	560, 561	888	82	346	424	36
Cirrhosis of liver.....	570,					
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis.....	573-578	508	48	256	176	28
Other diseases of digestive system.....	581	620	22	364	226	8
	584, 585	312	20	110	160	22
	536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	528	24	290	190	24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	1,906	164	640	952	150
Nephritis..... 590-594	190	44	118	24	4
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis					
600-803	464	44	230	170	20
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	420	46	140	202	32
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	642	6	56	488	92
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	164	18	76	68	2
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions..... 620.0, 621.0-621.2, 622-637	26	6	20		
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. 640, 689					
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue...	1,340	176	688	412	64
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue... 690-698	386	62	196	114	14
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	362	32	188	118	24
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue					
708-716	592	82	304	180	26
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3,488	394	1,872	1,074	148
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever					
720-727	1,632	90	730	740	72
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	344	80	182	68	14
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	528	60	392	56	20
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	212	74	100	32	6
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	772	90	468	178	36
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	194	24	116	44	10
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.....	1,280	190	664	354	72
Observation and examination cases and special admissions..... 793, V00-V91	746	124	378	218	26
Symptoms and senility... 780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	460	56	240	120	44
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620.1, 621.3-621.5, 795, 796	74	10	46	16	2
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence....	3,084	596	1,536	754	198
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	158	38	96	20	4
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	390	108	196	66	20
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	1,344	214	600	428	102
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	124	24	64	34	2
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles					
840-848	130	12	92	20	6
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture).... 850-856	102	28	52	10	12
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis					
860-869	48	8	28	10	2
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	244	68	132	30	14
Burns..... 940-949	178	30	114	30	4
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury					
950-959	56		42	8	6
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence... 910-936, 960-997	122	10	44	54	14
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures. 998, 999	188	56	76	44	12

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1954.

<sup>2</sup> 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 include the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; 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.

<sup>3</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 15.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup>

[By diagnostic category and period of service Nov. 30, 1954]

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
All diseases and conditions .....	3,794	550	1,904	1,122	218
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	592	90	266	216	20
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 001-008	496	76	230	162	18
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 010-019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 020-029	60	.....	14	44	2
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases 030-034, 036-039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amebiasis..... 046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	8	4	4	.....	.....
Malaria..... 110-117	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and hel- minths..... 120-130	8	2	6	.....	.....
Fungus infections..... 131-134	4	2	2	.....	.....
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	24	6	10	8	.....
II. Neoplasms .....	98	4	34	56	4
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	80	2	22	52	4
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	14	2	10	2	.....
Neoplasms of unspecified nature..... 230-239	4	.....	2	2	.....
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	64	4	32	28	.....
Asthma..... 241	30	4	16	10	.....
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	10	.....	4	6	.....
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	20	.....	10	10	.....
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Avitaminoses..... 280-286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	4	.....	2	2	.....
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	4	.....	4	.....	.....
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	2,094	276	1,178	472	168
Psychoses..... 300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	1,960	250	1,098	446	166
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318	106	20	64	22	.....
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Other psychiatric..... 320, 321, 323-326	18	6	8	4	.....
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or be- havioral reaction (nonsyphilitic)..... 319, 327	6	.....	4	.....	2
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....	48	6	26	10	6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy..... 330-334	18	.....	2	10	6
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 353 (except 353.9)	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Other diseases of nervous system..... 360-369	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Other diseases of nervous system..... 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	18	6	12	.....	.....
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....	48	16	10	20	2
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	12	4	2	6	.....
Refractive errors..... 380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases and conditions of eye..... 381-389	24	12	4	6	6
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	8	.....	4	4	.....
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390, 392-398	4	.....	.....	4	.....
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	152	14	40	90	8
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involve- ment..... 400-402	4	2	.....	2	.....
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	6	2	.....	4	.....
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of heart..... 420-422	54	4	10	34	.....
Hypertension with heart disease..... 430-434	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Hypertension without heart disease..... 440-443	24	.....	4	20	.....
General arteriosclerosis..... 444-447	12	.....	2	10	.....
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 450	8	.....	.....	6	2
Hemorrhoids..... 460	6	.....	4	2	.....
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 461	18	.....	12	6	.....
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	18	6	8	4	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	96	16	30	50	-----
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	8	2	4	2	-----
Influenza..... 480-483	18	4	4	10	-----
Pneumonia..... 490-493	16	2	6	10	-----
Bronchitis..... 500-502	20	2	2	16	-----
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	4	2	2	-----	-----
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-513, 515-517	6	4	2	-----	-----
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	6	-----	2	4	-----
Pleurisy..... 519	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	14	2	4	8	-----
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	194	46	90	54	4
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures..... 530-535	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	64	8	34	20	2
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis..... 543, 571, 572	46	24	14	8	-----
Appendicitis..... 550-553	6	2	4	-----	-----
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	12	2	4	4	2
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	28	4	14	10	-----
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	6	-----	2	4	-----
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	16	4	8	4	-----
Other diseases of digestive system..... 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	14	2	8	4	-----
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	66	14	18	30	4
Nephritis..... 590-594	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis..... 600-603	18	-----	6	10	2
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	10	2	6	2	-----
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	20	2	2	14	2
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	12	4	4	4	-----
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions..... 620, 0, 621, 0-621, 2, 622-637	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue....	54	12	26	16	-----
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue... 690-698	30	8	14	8	-----
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	10	2	2	6	-----
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 708-716	14	2	10	2	-----
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	86	10	48	28	-----
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	60	6	26	28	-----
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	6	2	4	-----	-----
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	14	-----	14	-----	-----
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	6	2	4	-----	-----
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	6	2	-----	4	-----
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.....	38	2	20	14	2
Observation and examination cases and special admissions..... 793, V00-V91	8	-----	6	2	-----
Symptoms and senility... 780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	30	2	14	12	2
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620, 1, 621, 3-621, 5, 795, 796	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category <sup>2</sup> Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence . . .	154	38	82	34	
Fracture of skull . . . . . 800-803	8		6	2	
Fracture of spine and trunk . . . . . 805-809	10	2	6	2	
Fracture of limbs . . . . . 810-829	82	20	48	14	
Dislocation without fracture . . . . . 830-839	4	2	2		
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles . . . . . 840-848	4		4		
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture) . . . . . 850-856	4		4		
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis . . . . . 860-869					
Lacerations and open wounds . . . . . 870-898, 908	16	10	6		
Burns . . . . . 940-949	6	2	2	2	
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury . . . . . 950-959					
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence . . . . . 910-936, 960-997	16		4	12	
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures . . . . . 998, 999	4	2		2	

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1954.

<sup>2</sup> 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 include the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; 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.

<sup>3</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 16.—Percentage of VA patients admitted<sup>1</sup> 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 1954]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1954 <sup>2</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization													
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over
All patients.....	480,540	20.5	100.0	96.4	81.1	61.4	46.9	35.7	26.6	20.6	16.7	10.6	7.8	6.2	5.2	4.5
Tuberculous.....	25,824	88.8	100.0	94.2	80.6	75.1	71.3	67.3	63.6	60.2	56.9	49.7	43.8	38.8	34.8	31.1
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	25,920	75.8	100.0	96.2	91.9	84.3	77.8	70.3	64.1	59.1	55.1	45.4	38.9	34.0	29.5	27.7
Other psychiatric.....	28,812	23.9	100.0	96.8	83.5	66.9	53.1	40.2	29.7	23.2	18.1	10.0	6.7	4.6	3.4	2.4
Neurological.....	20,064	27.2	100.0	96.1	83.1	69.6	56.6	46.5	36.1	29.1	24.5	16.0	11.9	9.6	8.0	7.2
General medical and surgical.....	379,920	18.5	100.0	96.5	80.1	58.0	42.1	30.2	20.8	14.7	10.8	5.3	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.1
Korean veterans <sup>4</sup> .....	59,244	16.0	100.0	96.7	74.7	51.9	39.2	30.8	24.8	20.6	18.1	13.2	10.6	8.8	7.7	6.9
Tuberculous.....	3,852	100.9	100.0	94.7	82.9	77.9	74.8	72.0	68.8	64.8	60.4	53.0	44.9	37.1	34.3	30.5
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	5,376	129.4	100.0	98.2	94.4	90.2	85.9	80.1	75.7	71.2	67.6	59.8	52.2	45.1	39.4	36.6
Other psychiatric.....	4,236	24.2	100.0	96.3	81.6	65.4	53.0	42.2	32.0	25.5	21.0	13.0	8.5	6.0	5.4	4.1
Neurological.....	2,340	35.2	100.0	98.0	84.6	72.3	64.1	55.4	45.1	37.4	33.8	23.6	19.0	15.4	14.4	13.3
General medical and surgical.....	43,440	13.1	100.0	96.7	70.4	42.5	27.5	18.6	12.7	9.1	7.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.1
World War II.....	243,768	19.0	100.0	96.3	79.6	58.3	43.7	32.9	24.6	19.2	15.6	10.0	7.6	6.0	5.0	4.4
Tuberculous.....	14,316	89.2	100.0	93.3	78.5	73.5	70.5	67.3	63.8	61.0	57.7	49.8	44.4	39.6	35.5	31.4
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	14,148	77.8	100.0	98.0	91.7	84.3	78.5	71.4	66.2	60.9	56.7	45.4	38.3	33.1	28.5	27.0
Other psychiatric.....	20,700	24.2	100.0	97.1	84.0	67.8	53.5	40.6	29.7	22.7	17.7	9.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	1.8
Neurological.....	10,080	23.9	100.0	95.7	82.6	67.4	52.4	42.5	32.7	25.4	20.8	13.6	9.9	8.0	6.4	6.0
General medical and surgical.....	184,824	16.6	100.0	95.3	78.1	53.6	37.4	25.9	17.3	12.0	8.6	4.1	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.8
World War I and others.....	177,528	24.4	100.0	95.6	85.2	68.7	53.8	41.0	29.9	22.7	17.7	10.5	7.2	5.6	4.5	3.9
Tuberculous.....	7,656	79.1	100.0	95.6	83.5	76.6	71.2	65.0	60.5	56.4	53.6	48.0	42.2	38.4	34.0	30.9
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	6,396	39.9	100.0	93.9	90.1	76.4	69.4	59.5	49.9	45.0	41.1	33.2	26.9	26.8	23.6	21.9
Other psychiatric.....	3,876	22.4	100.0	95.4	83.0	63.8	50.8	35.6	26.9	23.5	17.0	11.5	7.7	5.3	4.6	4.0
Neurological.....	7,644	29.2	100.0	94.8	83.4	71.7	59.8	49.0	37.7	31.4	26.5	17.0	12.4	9.9	8.2	7.1
General medical and surgical.....	151,956	23.2	100.0	95.7	85.2	67.9	52.1	38.8	27.2	19.6	14.5	7.3	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.<sup>2</sup> Based on a 25-percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1954.<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 17.—Percentage of VA patients admitted<sup>1</sup> to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1954]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1954 <sup>a</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>b</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization													
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over
All patients.....	447,336	20.9	100.0	96.4	81.7	62.3	47.7	36.4	27.2	21.1	17.1	10.8	8.0	6.3	5.3	4.6
Tuberculous.....	24,360	89.8	100.0	93.9	80.3	74.8	71.0	66.9	63.3	60.1	56.9	50.0	44.2	39.4	35.4	31.5
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	22,980	78.8	100.0	98.7	93.1	85.9	79.2	71.8	65.2	60.3	56.2	46.3	39.9	35.1	30.4	28.5
Other psychiatric.....	26,832	24.3	100.0	96.9	84.7	67.9	53.8	40.7	29.9	23.6	18.4	10.2	6.7	4.6	3.3	2.5
Neurological.....	18,912	28.5	100.0	96.5	84.6	71.2	58.2	48.2	37.3	30.1	25.4	16.6	12.3	9.9	8.3	7.5
General medical and surgical.....	354,252	19.0	100.0	96.4	80.7	59.0	43.1	31.1	21.5	15.2	11.3	5.5	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.2
Korean veterans <sup>c</sup> .....	52,788	17.2	100.0	96.6	76.3	54.1	41.2	32.7	26.3	21.9	19.1	13.8	11.1	9.2	8.1	7.3
Tuberculous.....	3,588	103.1	100.0	94.3	82.9	78.3	75.3	72.6	69.6	65.9	61.2	53.5	45.5	37.8	35.1	31.1
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	4,800	137.1	100.0	98.3	96.0	92.3	87.5	82.3	77.8	73.0	69.8	61.3	54.0	47.0	41.1	38.0
Other psychiatric.....	3,792	24.3	100.0	96.8	82.3	66.5	53.2	42.1	32.0	25.6	21.2	12.7	8.2	5.7	5.0	4.0
Neurological.....	2,184	37.4	100.0	97.8	86.3	74.2	66.5	57.7	47.3	39.0	35.2	24.2	19.2	15.9	14.8	13.7
General medical and surgical.....	38,424	13.7	100.0	96.5	72.0	44.8	29.6	20.4	14.1	10.1	7.8	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.2
World War II.....	226,836	19.4	100.0	96.3	80.4	59.2	44.5	33.5	25.0	19.5	15.8	10.1	7.6	6.1	5.1	4.4
Tuberculous.....	13,392	91.0	100.0	92.8	78.0	72.9	69.9	66.7	63.5	60.8	57.8	50.2	44.9	40.1	36.0	31.8
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	12,048	83.2	100.0	98.8	93.5	86.7	81.0	74.1	68.4	63.3	58.8	47.4	40.1	34.8	29.8	28.3
Other psychiatric.....	19,320	24.8	100.0	97.2	85.5	69.1	54.5	41.4	30.1	23.3	18.2	9.4	6.3	4.4	2.9	2.0
Neurological.....	9,456	25.7	100.0	97.3	85.0	69.8	54.6	44.7	34.3	26.7	21.8	14.2	10.4	8.4	6.9	6.3
General medical and surgical.....	172,620	17.0	100.0	96.2	78.9	54.6	38.3	26.6	17.9	12.4	8.9	4.3	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
World War I and others.....	167,712	24.6	100.0	96.5	85.2	68.9	54.2	41.5	30.4	23.1	18.2	10.1	7.0	5.4	4.4	3.7
Tuberculous.....	7,380	78.1	100.0	95.6	83.3	76.4	70.9	64.7	60.0	56.1	53.3	47.8	42.4	38.9	34.5	31.2
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	6,132	39.1	100.0	93.8	90.0	79.3	69.3	58.9	49.1	44.6	40.5	32.5	28.4	26.2	23.1	21.5
Other psychiatric.....	3,720	22.2	100.0	95.2	82.9	62.9	50.3	35.5	26.5	22.9	16.8	11.3	7.4	4.8	4.2	3.8
Neurological.....	7,272	29.9	100.0	95.1	83.7	72.1	60.4	49.8	38.1	32.0	27.2	17.3	12.7	10.1	8.3	7.1
General medical and surgical.....	143,208	23.5	100.0	93.6	85.2	68.1	52.5	39.2	27.7	20.1	15.0	7.5	4.4	3.0	2.2	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.<sup>2</sup> Based on a 25-percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1954.<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 18.—Percentage of VA patients admitted<sup>1</sup> 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 1954]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1954 <sup>2</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization													
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over
All patients.....	33,204	14.9	100.0	96.9	72.3	49.5	35.4	25.6	18.7	14.1	11.2	7.4	5.5	4.3	3.7	3.3
Tuberculous.....	1,464	77.5	100.0	99.2	86.1	80.3	77.1	73.8	67.2	61.5	55.7	45.9	36.9	29.5	25.4	23.8
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	2,940	49.7	100.0	94.7	82.0	72.2	66.5	58.8	55.5	49.8	46.9	38.0	31.0	26.1	23.2	21.5
Other psychiatric.....	1,980	17.4	100.0	95.2	67.3	53.3	43.6	33.3	26.7	18.2	13.9	7.9	6.1	4.9	3.6	1.8
Neurological.....	1,152	12.0	100.0	89.6	58.3	43.8	30.2	18.8	16.7	11.5	9.4	7.3	5.2	4.2	3.1	3.1
General medical and surgical.....	25,668	13.7	100.0	97.5	71.4	45.1	29.1	18.8	11.1	7.1	4.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Korean veterans <sup>4</sup> .....	6,456	11.0	100.0	97.4	62.3	33.6	22.7	15.4	12.1	10.4	9.3	8.2	6.3	4.7	4.1	3.9
Tuberculous.....	264	50.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	72.7	68.2	63.6	59.1	50.0	50.0	45.5	36.4	27.3	22.7	22.7
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	576	60.0	100.0	97.9	81.3	72.9	72.9	62.5	58.3	56.3	50.0	47.9	37.5	29.2	25.0	25.0
Other psychiatric.....	444	23.3	100.0	91.9	75.7	56.8	51.4	43.2	32.4	24.3	18.9	16.2	10.8	8.1	8.1	5.4
Neurological.....	156	13.3	100.0	100.0	61.5	46.2	30.8	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7
General medical and surgical.....	5,016	9.7	100.0	97.6	57.9	24.6	11.7	4.8	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
World War II.....	16,932	13.9	100.0	96.2	68.6	46.4	33.5	25.0	19.4	15.0	12.5	8.0	6.3	5.0	4.3	3.9
Tuberculous.....	924	75.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	81.8	79.2	76.6	67.5	63.6	55.8	44.1	37.7	31.2	27.3	24.7
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	2,100	45.5	100.0	93.1	81.1	70.9	64.0	56.0	53.1	47.4	45.1	33.7	28.0	23.3	21.0	19.2
Other psychiatric.....	1,380	14.3	100.0	95.7	62.6	48.7	39.1	29.6	23.5	13.9	11.3	4.4	3.5	2.6	0.9	0
Neurological.....	624	7.4	100.0	86.5	46.2	30.8	19.2	9.6	9.6	5.8	5.8	3.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
General medical and surgical.....	11,904	12.4	100.0	97.1	66.9	39.8	24.6	15.7	9.8	6.1	3.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
World War I and others.....	9,816	20.9	100.0	97.8	85.3	65.4	47.2	33.5	21.6	15.0	10.3	5.8	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.1
Tuberculous.....	276	93.7	100.0	95.7	91.3	82.6	78.3	73.9	73.9	65.2	60.9	52.2	34.8	26.1	21.7	21.7
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	264	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	81.8	72.7	72.7	68.2	54.5	54.5	50.0	40.9	40.9	36.4	31.8
Other psychiatric.....	156	28.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	84.6	61.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	7.7
Neurological.....	372	21.3	100.0	90.3	77.4	64.5	48.4	32.3	29.0	19.4	12.9	9.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
General medical and surgical.....	8,748	20.2	100.0	98.1	85.3	64.1	45.1	31.0	18.0	11.7	7.0	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.<sup>2</sup> Based on a 25-percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1954.<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 19.—VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>  
 [By State of hospitalization and veteran's reported State of residence calendar year 1954]

State of hospitalization	Total	Reported State of residence															
		Ala- bama	Ari- zona	Arkan- sas	Califor- nia	Colo- rado	Connec- ticut	Delaw- are	District of Co- lumbia	Flor- ida	Geor- gia	Idaho	Illino- is	Indi- ana	Iowa	Kansas	Kent- ucky
Total.....	478, 520	11, 180	5, 120	9, 672	39, 520	6, 724	4, 568	964	4, 204	11, 516	11, 184	2, 532	25, 756	8, 948	9, 076	6, 344	7, 004
Continental United States.....	460, 076	11, 152	5, 120	9, 668	39, 508	6, 724	4, 568	964	4, 204	11, 516	11, 184	2, 528	25, 756	8, 944	9, 076	6, 344	7, 004
Alabama.....	11, 012	8, 992		8	8					564	980						
Arizona.....	5, 292		4, 664	4	252	16	4	4		4		8	20	4	12	4	12
Arkansas.....	9, 084		4	7, 128	8	4			4	4	12		20	20	12	108	12
California.....	39, 460	12	252	24	37, 996	24	4		8	20	8	8	40	16	4		
Colorado.....	7, 256		12	4	40	6, 328				8	8		28	12	12	124	8
Connecticut.....	4, 836				4		4, 252			4							4
Delaware.....	1, 828							856									
District of Columbia.....	3, 864				4				2, 300	20			4	4			
Florida.....	10, 560	20	4		28		8		4	9, 760	356		20	12	4		4
Georgia.....	10, 280	140								300	9, 080		4				8
Idaho.....	2, 060	4	4		24	4					1, 756						
Illinois.....	25, 416	28	12	20	36	8	8		12	20	20	22, 248	1, 464	56	24	400	
Indiana.....	7, 024	8			8					8	4	72	6, 432	8		64	
Iowa.....	8, 468		4		12	4						976	16	7, 120	20		
Kansas.....	7, 696	4	4	68	28	4				8	4	12	4	24	4, 872		
Kentucky.....	5, 316									4	12	20	488			4, 344	
Louisiana.....	10, 768	96		200	8					40	8	4	4	4	8		
Maine.....	2, 028									8		4	4				
Maryland.....	7, 252	8						48	1, 216	16	4	4	8				
Massachusetts.....	13, 880	4		4	12		88		8	16	8						
Michigan.....	13, 056	16	4		8		4			4	4		32	16	8	12	
Minnesota.....	8, 252	4	4		16					4		4	24	4	92	4	
Mississippi.....	7, 600	540	4		8					192	12		4	4		4	
Missouri.....	11, 496	8		282	28		4			4		1, 364	28	24	828	28	
Montana.....	2, 844		4								4		8				
Nebraska.....	6, 772		8	4	32	4	4		4	8			16	1, 016	212	4	
Nevada.....	1, 472		20	4	528	4	4			4			12	12	4	4	
New Hampshire.....	1, 592																
New Jersey.....	3, 976	4		4					8	8							
New Mexico.....	3, 708	8	44	12	24	32			4	8			12	16	8	16	
New York.....	33, 128	16		4	44		120		36	32	16	8	24	12	8	8	
North Carolina.....	14, 064	84		28	12				40	140	224		8	8		48	
North Dakota.....	2, 068												8	8	4		
Ohio.....	13, 932	4	4		16		4			8	4		24	224	4	4	
Oklahoma.....	7, 704		4	36	16	4				4	4			4	56		

Oregon.....	5,628		4	4	64	4					4	56	8	4	4		
Pennsylvania.....	20,960		4		12		16	32	4	32			12	20		8	16
Rhode Island.....	4,056	4					4		4								
South Carolina.....	4,996	4								4	36						
South Dakota.....	3,604					40							4		512		
Tennessee.....	21,420	1,100	4	1,676	8				4	208	348		80	32	4	8	1,004
Texas.....	30,900	8	24	104	72	24	8		12	12	4		36	24	8	28	8
Utah.....	2,776		16		52	12					4	316	12		4		
Vermont.....	2,354						12										
Virginia.....	10,492	8		4	4		16	16	52	20	8		12	4	4	4	8
Washington.....	8,972	16	12	4	68	16			4		4	352	20		4	4	4
West Virginia.....	8,556	12	4		4		4	8	456	12			12	12	4		532
Wisconsin.....	8,372				12				12	4	4		552	32	76	4	16
Wyoming.....	1,916			4	12	192				4			4		12	8	
Outside United States.....	18,444	28		4	12								4		4		
Alaska.....	1,092	28		4	8								4				
Canal Zone.....	208				4												
Guam.....																	
Hawaii.....	2,224																
Philippines, Republic of.....	20																
Puerto Rico.....	14,888																
Virgin Islands.....	12																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals<sup>1</sup>—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
Total.....	10,252	2,348	6,916	15,088	13,192	8,300	9,440	12,936	2,920	6,056	1,180	2,224	6,020	3,780	31,672	14,000	1,704
Continental United States.....	10,252	2,348	6,916	15,088	13,188	8,300	9,440	12,936	2,920	6,052	1,180	2,216	6,016	3,780	31,664	14,000	1,704
Alabama.....	36		4		8		192	8					4			24	
Arizona.....	4		4	12	12	16		8	4	4	28		4	24	12		
Arkansas.....	112				4		48	1,132		4			4	4	8		4
California.....	16	4	4	12	12	12	8	16	20	4	296	4	16	32	52	20	
Colorado.....	4		4	4	4	12	8	56		104			8	132	12	4	
Connecticut.....		8		140		4		4				4	12		352		
Delaware.....			48	4								4	584				
District of Columbia.....			12	4	4	8					4				8	44	
Florida.....	16	4	8	20	8	4	4	12				4	36		48	12	4
Georgia.....			4	4	4	4									16	52	
Idaho.....								4	8		24		4				
Illinois.....	24		8	24	316	20	20	120	8	20		4	8	4	28	20	8
Indiana.....				4	36	8	4									16	
Iowa.....					4	16		184		56					4		
Kansas.....	20				4	8		2,192		40							
Kentucky.....	4	4			12			12							4		
Louisiana.....	9,164						188	20	4	4					4	8	
Maine.....		1,992		4								8			4		
Maryland.....			5,196		12			4				8			32	36	
Massachusetts.....	4	188		12,876	8			4				36			52	4	
Michigan.....				12	12,196			4				240	16		8	4	
Minnesota.....		4	4		16	7,008	4	8		4					8		168
Mississippi.....	328		4	4	8		6,332	8		8				8	16		
Missouri.....	12			12	4	4	8	8,652	8	8		4			8	20	
Montana.....				4	4	8		4	2,536	4		4			8	16	
Nebraska.....	8		4		16	16	4	60	4	5,268	4		4		16		84
Nevada.....	4			12	16			4	8	4	740				4		4
New Hampshire.....		36		344								1,192			4		
New Jersey.....			8	4	4							4	3,640		100	4	
New Mexico.....	20		4	4	4	4		28			4		4	3,120	4		
New York.....	8	64	20	340	36	4	4	4	4	8		12	860		30,532	12	
North Carolina.....	8		12	8	8		24	4					24		16	11,968	
North Dakota.....						608			24				4				1,372
Ohio.....				8	164			16			4				24		16
Oklahoma.....	4				4	4	4	28							4		4
Oregon.....		12	4		4	12	8	4	32				8		8		4
Pennsylvania.....		4	56	16	4	8	4	4					664		148	20	

Rhode Island			1,120									4		4	256	
South Carolina	4		4											4		40
South Dakota			4		420	4	8	44	200	4				12	420	
Tennessee	48	4	8	4	4	2,508	240	8				4	20	8		
Texas	384		8	20	8	4	36	16	8	8	4			424	8	4
Utah	4			4	4	4		8	12		52			16		
Vermont		4	38	4	4							728		32		
Virginia	8	16	84	4	4	8	8	4					16	4	996	
Washington	4		4	4	8	4	16	104		4			8	16		4
West Virginia			760	8	16		4	4					12	4	20	8
Wisconsin	4	4	8	208	52	4	36	4	16			4	8	16	4	8
Wyoming				4	4		8	60	304					8	4	4
Outside United States				4					4			8	4		8	
Alaska									4							
Canal Zone												4		4		
Guam															4	
Hawaii				4												
Philippines, Republic of																
Puerto Rico												4				
Virgin Islands																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup>—Continued

State of hospitalization	Reported State of residence															Out-side United States	
	Ohio	Okla-homa	Oregon	Penn-syl-vania	Rhode Island	South Caro-lina	South Da-kota	Tenne-see	Texas	Utah	Ver-mont	Vir-ginia	Wash-ington	West Vir-ginia	Wis-con-sin		Wyo-ming
Total.....	14,568	9,472	6,576	21,132	3,228	6,376	2,476	13,356	30,408	2,260	1,696	11,704	7,428	6,416	8,744	1,648	18,692
Continental United States.....	14,564	9,472	6,576	21,128	3,228	6,372	2,476	13,356	30,408	2,260	1,696	11,700	7,412	6,416	8,744	1,648	360
Alabama.....	24			4		72		48	20			4					
Arizona.....	16	16	8	24	8	4	4	4	48	8			12	4			
Arkansas.....	8	284		4				32	76			8		8	12		
California.....	40	44	72	28				12	24	24		8	72	4	28		52
Colorado.....	20	28	12	8		8	8	4	84	4			4		12	8	
Connecticut.....		4	4	16	8						8					128	
Delaware.....				316				4									4
District of Columbia.....	12	4		24		12						12					
Florida.....	32			40	4	16		12	16		4	684	4	40	8		8
Georgia.....				4		572		60	8			20		8			
Idaho.....	4		184							8			24		4	4	
Illinois.....	84	24	8	32			8	32	48		4	4	4	8	168	4	
Indiana.....	272			16				12	4			12		8	4		12
Iowa.....	4			4		4	12	4	4					8	8		4
Kansas.....	4	280	4	8		4	4	8	52	4			8	4	4		8
Kentucky.....	276			8				40				8		72	4		
Louisiana.....	8	28				4		12	944					4	12		4
Maine.....		4									4						
Maryland.....	8			268		4		4		4		320	4	20			
Massachusetts.....	4			16	252	8			8								12
Michigan.....	84	4	4	8	4			4	8		40		4				20
Minnesota.....	4	4		4			116	8	4			4	4		556		4
Mississippi.....	16	4	4	4		8		20	36			4	4		672	12	4
Missouri.....	8	64	4	8				16	24			8	4	4			8
Montana.....	4		8	8				48	32				28		4	4	4
Nebraska.....		12						12	4				12				4
Nevada.....	12	12		12	4			4	4	16	4	4	4				4
New Hampshire.....									4								
New Jersey.....				172								8		4			4
New Mexico.....		48		8				4	252			4	4		4		4
New York.....	40	8	4	600	20	20		20	8		76	36		8	4		4
North Carolina.....	12			16		744		176	12			340		92	4		56
North Dakota.....	4	4					24							4	4		
Ohio.....	12,480			168	4			16	8			24	4	236	4		4
Oklahoma.....		7,480				4		4	40				8	4			
Oregon.....	4	4	4,940			4	12	8	20	8			328	4	4	4	36
Pennsylvania.....	536	4		18,824		12						44		460	4		

Rhode Island				2,920																4
South Carolina				4	4,668															8
South Dakota	4			4		2,195			4											104
Tennessee	24	36		16	116			12,704	92		4	616	4	8	44					4
Texas	12	1,064	4	24	4			28	28,380			12							20	20
Utah			4	4	4				8	2,172									8	52
Vermont											1,548			4						4
Virginia	8	4		32	72			24	4			8,784			260				4	4
Washington	16	4	1,304	4		8		8	20			6,840								84
West Virginia	456			368	8			8	12			700		5,112						
Wisconsin	20		8	16				4	16			8		16					7,196	
Wyoming	8					4			8	4				4					4	1,252
Outside United States	4			4		4						4	16							18,332
Alaska					4							4	16							1,016
Canal Zone																				188
Guam																				2,216
Hawaii																				20
Philippines, Republic of																				14,884
Puerto Rico	4																			8
Virgin Islands																				

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25-percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

TABLE 20.—Percent of patients discharged who were hospitalized in their State of residence<sup>1</sup>

[VA and non-VA hospitals, calendar year 1954]

Reported State of residence	All patients	Place of hospitalization			
		Same State		Other States	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	478, 520	407, 700	85. 2	70, 820	14. 8
Continental United States.....	459, 828	389, 408	84. 7	70, 420	15. 3
Alabama .....	11, 180	8, 992	80. 4	2, 188	19. 6
Arizona .....	5, 120	4, 664	91. 1	456	8. 9
Arkansas .....	9, 672	7, 128	73. 7	2, 544	26. 3
California .....	39, 520	37, 996	96. 1	1, 524	3. 9
Colorado .....	6, 724	6, 328	94. 1	396	5. 9
Connecticut.....	4, 568	4, 252	93. 1	316	6. 9
Delaware .....	964	856	88. 8	108	11. 2
District of Columbia.....	4, 204	2, 300	54. 7	1, 904	45. 3
Florida .....	11, 516	9, 760	84. 8	1, 756	15. 2
Georgia .....	11, 184	9, 080	81. 2	2, 104	18. 8
Idaho .....	2, 532	1, 756	69. 4	776	30. 6
Illinois .....	25, 756	22, 248	86. 4	3, 508	13. 6
Indiana .....	8, 948	6, 432	71. 9	2, 516	28. 1
Iowa .....	9, 076	7, 120	78. 4	1, 956	21. 6
Kansas .....	6, 344	4, 872	76. 8	1, 472	23. 2
Kentucky .....	7, 004	4, 344	62. 0	2, 660	38. 0
Louisiana .....	10, 252	9, 164	89. 4	1, 088	10. 6
Maine .....	2, 348	1, 992	84. 8	356	15. 2
Maryland .....	6, 916	5, 196	75. 1	1, 720	24. 9
Massachusetts.....	15, 088	12, 876	85. 3	2, 212	14. 7
Michigan .....	13, 192	12, 196	92. 4	996	7. 6
Minnesota .....	8, 300	7, 008	84. 4	1, 292	15. 6
Mississippi.....	9, 440	6, 332	67. 1	3, 108	32. 9
Missouri .....	12, 936	8, 652	66. 9	4, 284	33. 1
Montana .....	2, 920	2, 536	86. 8	384	13. 2
Nebraska .....	6, 056	5, 268	87. 0	788	13. 0
Nevada .....	1, 180	740	62. 7	440	37. 3
New Hampshire.....	2, 224	1, 192	53. 6	1, 032	46. 4
New Jersey .....	6, 020	3, 640	60. 5	2, 380	39. 5
New Mexico .....	3, 780	3, 120	82. 5	660	17. 5
New York .....	31, 672	30, 532	96. 4	1, 140	3. 6
North Carolina.....	14, 000	11, 968	85. 5	2, 032	14. 5
North Dakota.....	1, 704	1, 372	80. 5	332	19. 5
Ohio .....	14, 568	12, 480	85. 7	2, 088	14. 3
Oklahoma .....	9, 472	7, 480	79. 0	1, 992	21. 0
Oregon .....	6, 576	4, 940	75. 1	1, 636	24. 9
Pennsylvania.....	21, 132	18, 824	89. 1	2, 308	10. 9
Rhode Island .....	3, 228	2, 920	90. 5	308	9. 5
South Carolina.....	6, 376	4, 668	73. 2	1, 708	26. 8
South Dakota.....	2, 476	2, 196	88. 7	280	11. 3
Tennessee.....	13, 356	12, 704	95. 1	652	4. 9
Texas .....	30, 408	28, 380	93. 3	2, 028	6. 7
Utah .....	2, 260	2, 172	96. 1	88	3. 9
Vermont .....	1, 696	1, 548	91. 3	148	8. 7
Virginia .....	11, 704	8, 784	75. 1	2, 920	24. 9
Washington.....	7, 428	6, 840	92. 1	588	7. 9
West Virginia.....	6, 416	5, 112	79. 7	1, 304	20. 3
Wisconsin .....	8, 744	7, 196	82. 3	1, 548	17. 7
Wyoming .....	1, 648	1, 252	76. 0	396	24. 0
Outside United States.....	18, 692	18, 292	97. 9	400	2. 1
Alaska .....	1, 124	1, 016	90. 4	108	9. 6
Canal Zone .....	172	172	100. 0	0	0
Guam .....	12	0	0	12	100. 0
Hawaii .....	2, 252	2, 216	98. 4	36	1. 6
Philippines, Republic of.....	52	20	38. 5	32	61. 5
Puerto Rico .....	14, 888	14, 860	99. 8	28	0. 2
Virgin Islands.....	24	8	33. 3	16	66. 7
Others .....	168	0	0	168	100. 0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25-percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

TABLE 21.—Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care.

[Fiscal year 1955]

Applications	Hospitalization	Domiciliary care
Pending, beginning of year <sup>1</sup> .....	4, 538	535
Total received during year.....	972, 467	32, 344
From veteran or his representative.....	845, 390	23, 265
By transfer or reinstatement.....	127, 077	9, 079
Total dispositions.....	972, 268	32, 440
By transfer.....	129, 821	7, 967
Net dispositions.....	842, 447	24, 473
Eligible and in need of care.....	528, 123	19, 787
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	314, 324	4, 686
Pending end of year.....	4, 737	439

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted.

TABLE 22.—Outpatients given medical care by purpose of visit

[Fiscal year 1955]

Purpose of visit	Number of outpatients visiting				Fee-basis physicians
	Total	Staff physicians			
		Total	Out-patient clinics <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	
All purposes.....	2, 267, 168	1, 647, 969	1, 536, 890	111, 079	619, 199
Compensation or pension.....	429, 174	385, 020	372, 192	12, 828	44, 154
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	136, 338	128, 918	128, 918	-----	7, 420
Outpatient treatment.....	1, 598, 385	1, 035, 149	956, 552	78, 597	563, 236
Vocational rehabilitation.....	17, 827	15, 093	14, 383	710	2, 734
Insurance.....	25, 213	24, 734	22, 513	2, 221	479
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	60, 231	59, 055	42, 332	16, 723	1, 176

<sup>1</sup> Includes established clinics in regional offices, regional office-hospital centers, hospitals, Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., and outpatient clinic at Boston, Mass.<sup>2</sup> Includes hospitals having no formal outpatient clinics but providing outpatient services at the request of established outpatient clinics.<sup>3</sup> Includes outpatient services for foreign beneficiaries and beneficiaries of other Federal Government agencies, emergency cases provided care as a humanitarian measure, and patients on rolls at VA hospitals who receive treatment in outpatient clinics.

NOTE.—An "Outpatient visiting" is defined as a person who receives outpatient medical services one or more times during a given month.

TABLE 23.—*Applications for outpatient dental treatment*

[Fiscal years 1954-55]

Applications	Fiscal year	
	1954	1955
Total received during year.....	449,728	392,896
New.....	310,054	290,544
Repeat.....	139,674	102,352
Total dispositions during year.....	614,680	386,347
Treatment authorized.....	294,972	157,381
Treatment not authorized <sup>1</sup> .....	319,708	228,966
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year <sup>2</sup> .....	143,039	156,923

<sup>1</sup> Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, canceled or withdrawn.<sup>2</sup> Includes applications in the following categories: eligibility not determined, eligibility determined but examination not authorized, examination authorized but not completed, examination completed but treatment not authorized.TABLE 24.—*Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed*

[By VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-55]

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
1955.....	199,776	130,694	69,082	\$15.14	165,213	53,013	112,200	\$119.72
1954.....	278,646	155,476	123,170	14.26	302,720	57,086	245,634	99.52
1953.....	419,431	258,635	160,796	13.66	260,409	61,745	198,664	96.72
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 25.—Admissions and discharges of domiciliary members, members remaining and operating beds in VA domiciliaries

[Fiscal years 1937-55]

Fiscal year and VA domiciliaries	Domiciliary members			Operating beds June 30
	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Discharges <sup>1</sup>	Remaining June 30	
1955, total.....	20,168	19,105	16,858	17,676
Arizona: Whipple.....	238	229	153	153
California: Los Angeles.....	3,024	2,868	2,864	3,074
Florida: Bay Pines.....	726	660	702	729
Georgia: Thomasville.....	971	992	498	500
Iowa: Clinton.....	417	401	522	522
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	1,011	1,026	924	1,039
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	819	642	806	818
New York: Bath.....	1,435	1,366	1,348	1,426
Ohio: Dayton.....	2,205	1,966	1,893	2,138
Oregon: Camp White.....	856	859	841	841
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	576	559	494	548
Tennessee: Mt. Home.....	3,162	3,062	1,754	1,781
Texas:				
Bonham.....	596	583	303	303
Temple.....	407	328	361	361
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	1,270	1,103	1,224	1,303
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	587	587	473	500
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,512	1,583	1,481	1,640
Member employees in VA hospitals.....	356	281	207	-----
1954.....	19,251	19,679	16,880	17,589
1953.....	18,988	19,014	16,629	17,710
1952.....	19,321	19,704	16,710	17,807
1951.....	18,837	20,276	16,279	17,576
1950.....	19,926	19,998	16,694	17,630
1949.....	19,961	18,746	16,267	17,254
1948.....	20,355	20,077	14,275	16,174
1947.....	19,823	18,782	13,458	16,101
1946.....	19,153	17,522	11,320	14,812
1945.....	15,145	15,524	8,870	13,311
1944.....	15,095	16,790	8,647	13,289
1943.....	16,578	20,878	9,069	15,995
1942.....	24,019	27,936	11,506	17,922
1941.....	27,927	31,540	13,926	18,002
1940.....	27,462	27,775	16,238	17,973
1939.....	28,184	27,967	15,197	15,736
1938.....	28,191	25,842	14,106	15,945
1937.....	25,763	24,316	11,030	13,484

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interdomiciliary transfers.

TABLE 26.—*Recreation activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries*

[Aug. 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955]

Type of activities	Tuberculous		Neuropsychiatric		General medical and surgical		Members	
	Activity periods	Patient participations	Activity periods	Patient participations	Activity periods	Patient participations	Activity periods	Member participations
Adapted sports:								
Active.....	16, 899	311, 960	132, 946	3, 405, 144	26, 394	644, 644	14, 465	439, 327
Passive.....	4, 053	77, 164	21, 637	1, 000, 755	8, 058	142, 229	5, 326	402, 765
Crafts and hobbies.....	6, 686	153, 326	4, 376	34, 633	10, 097	39, 990	18, 086	267, 900
Dramatics.....	4, 062	59, 248	10, 195	413, 834	7, 212	210, 934	819	105, 853
Motion pictures.....	84, 779	1, 311, 254	72, 805	6, 409, 100	90, 324	2, 370, 461	7, 114	1, 193, 654
Music.....	27, 260	488, 659	98, 143	2, 102, 258	42, 197	947, 274	14, 046	413, 728
Newspapers.....	7, 066	26, 300	12, 837	69, 046	5, 536	16, 365	1, 876	6, 598
Social and club activities.....	27, 752	769, 864	84, 052	3, 441, 518	57, 037	1, 824, 379	10, 166	651, 006
Other.....	10, 532	117, 346	21, 820	569, 183	32, 813	664, 187	15, 201	120, 870

NOTE.—During the period there were 689,000 hours of radio operation, 341,000 television hours scheduled, and 851,000 recreation volunteer visits.

TABLE 27.—*General library activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries*

[Fiscal year 1955]

Type of station	Book stock		Circulation	
	Number	Per patient <sup>1</sup>	Number	Per patient <sup>1</sup>
All stations.....	1, 259, 793	12	3, 575, 083	34
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	171, 850	21	621, 883	77
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	331, 212	6	596, 947	12
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	739, 501	21	2, 274, 012	48
Domiciliaries.....	17, 230	1	82, 241	5

<sup>1</sup> Based on average daily patient load.

TABLE 28.—*Medical library activities in VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics*

[Fiscal years 1952-55]

Activities	1955	1954	1953	1952
Book stock (books only).....	488, 325	448, 014	441, 154	369, 690
Circulation—books and journals.....	779, 078	767, 064	729, 341	669, 502
Interlibrary loans.....	54, 458	54, 767	48, 139	48, 266
Reference questions answered.....	72, 894	69, 378	67, 462	65, 564

TABLE 29.—Summary of VA voluntary service activities

[Fiscal year 1955]

Program served	Monthly average number of all volunteers working and hours worked												Total hours worked during year	
	Total		Tuberculosis hospitals <sup>1</sup>		Neuropsychiatric hospitals		General medical and surgical hospitals <sup>1</sup>		Domiciliaries		Regional offices		All volunteers	WOC volunteers <sup>2</sup>
	Volunteer workers	Hours worked	Volunteer workers	Hours worked	Volunteer workers	Hours worked	Volunteer workers	Hours worked	Volunteer workers	Hours worked	Volunteer workers	Hours worked		
Nursing service.....	6,453	77,498	263	2,600	811	9,358	5,319	64,653	17	119	43	768	929,981	844,667
Physical medicine and rehabilitation:														
Corrective therapy.....	224	2,747	4	56	73	833	139	1,805	4	12	4	41	32,964	31,467
Educational therapy.....	252	3,763	21	275	131	1,882	95	1,444	4	144	1	18	45,162	42,731
Manual arts therapy.....	86	1,415	5	77	49	688	31	626	0	0	1	24	16,986	16,086
Occupational therapy.....	1,463	19,078	120	1,777	701	8,190	641	9,069	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	1	37	228,932	213,535
Physical therapy.....	143	1,628	1	10	24	340	114	1,228	0	0	4	50	19,531	18,448
Social work service.....	347	4,027	44	353	107	1,026	190	2,562	6	86	0	0	48,324	45,850
Special service:														
Office of chief.....	5,756	50,396	544	5,277	526	4,927	4,660	39,776	26	416	0	0	604,754	513,062
Library.....	1,416	18,828	116	1,917	347	4,143	944	12,690	9	78	0	0	225,940	211,197
Recreation.....	58,325	222,098	4,217	15,940	19,674	80,250	33,507	121,155	927	4,753	0	0	2,665,171	1,210,194
Chaplain service.....	7,370	23,678	752	1,699	1,796	5,482	4,785	16,360	37	137	0	0	284,133	114,335
Other.....	5,006	46,308	264	2,263	788	5,977	3,884	37,088	1	7	69	973	555,702	448,324

<sup>1</sup> Includes domiciliary sections of hospital-domiciliary centers.<sup>2</sup> Volunteer workers who served on regularly scheduled assignments.<sup>3</sup> Monthly average less than 0.5.

TABLE 30.—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 1925-55 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1924 and 1955 for each war and for the Regular Establishment

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified <sup>1</sup>	War of 1812				Mexican War				
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Amount	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Total to June 30, 1955	\$36,937,509,431.03				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48		\$32,198,654.09		\$28,748,117.32		\$33,032,481.75		
1955	2,668,786	\$1,969,835,136.09	808,303	\$664,457,400.91								9	\$4,681.50	
1954	2,590,411	1,838,328,426.16	777,988	612,189,266.25								10	4,690.47	
1953	2,505,834	1,768,225,496.11	747,750	608,081,036.75								12	7,504.00	
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				240.00				55	31,129.24	
1944	813,469	368,362,398.58	253,451	126,001,994.85				240.00				66	39,048.33	
1943	621,572	329,574,732.85	238,508	112,785,587.02				240.00				82	49,324.00	
1942	623,659	320,373,509.72	236,035	110,910,200.21				240.00				95	54,966.34	
1941	618,926	319,887,183.46	237,515	113,226,769.30				240.00				107	65,772.33	
1940	610,122	314,434,413.91	239,176	114,704,050.65				240.00				130	84,613.33	
1939	602,757	307,512,130.34	239,674	109,191,738.02				190.00				168	102,844.28	
1938	600,848	301,276,717.25	236,105	101,491,978.72				840.00				195	116,687.99	
1937	598,510	299,659,837.31	243,427	96,370,214.81				840.00				221	132,776.34	
1936	600,562	299,000,808.47	251,470	99,991,669.31				1,390.00				247	154,135.42	
1935	585,955	278,006,898.15	252,982	96,400,271.42				2,681.00				294	180,316.20	
1934	581,225	227,797,923.21	257,630	93,578,863.67				3,222.50				351	198,558.20	
1933	997,918	428,456,151.69	272,749	122,103,190.54				3,906.67				415	285,133.68	
1932	994,351	421,367,015.55	283,695	124,409,746.13				4,000.00				478	325,080.46	
1931	790,782	364,652,558.50	289,205	123,736,384.42				5,391.00				547	344,975.00	
1930	542,610	290,474,801.10	298,223	127,958,007.81				5,703.34				630	394,394.21	
1929	525,961	287,065,745.65	306,003	131,754,896.41				7,201.67				730	470,454.35	
1928	516,566	286,640,666.14	317,798	124,124,672.17				8,903.34				845	538,520.46	
1927	489,805	277,854,011.13	326,575	125,775,666.43				9,805.66				970	561,233.84	
1926	472,623	247,259,215.27	334,465	125,022,272.44				7,400.00				1,080	422,747.03	
1925	456,530	223,164,174.32	333,609	123,583,895.22				9,392.00				1,257	491,078.92	
1924 and prior years		\$7,436,861,678.61			86,513,425.54	14,019,736.48		\$32,126,186.91		\$28,702,752.61		\$27,842,611.70		

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

<sup>2</sup> Accrued disability payments.

Fiscal year	Indian wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Diseased veterans		Living veterans		Diseased veterans		Living veterans		Diseased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965-----	\$59,479,530.08		\$51,849,067.33		\$8,187,115,154.46				\$2,839,851,294.04		\$830,706,784.49	
1955-----	188	\$286,735.69	1,234	\$765,594.42	1	\$1,696.42	6,020	\$3,672,806.69	60,125	\$81,268,267.70	81,883	\$55,072,316.81
1954-----	226	337,014.39	1,298	802,647.10	1	1,634.67	6,892	4,087,237.35	66,375	87,964,515.79	82,054	53,210,185.71
1953-----	278	397,179.38	1,401	875,783.96	1	2,580.00	7,729	4,710,055.48	72,447	94,364,939.03	81,681	52,978,516.27
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	6,915,785.74	85,246	100,750,070.25	80,448	48,873,916.66
1950-----	530	599,719.59	1,799	1,054,449.29	15	24,045.64	11,132	6,798,518.03	91,884	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	47,762,060.89
1948-----	710	757,443.65	2,090	1,135,869.08	49	94,490.63	16,323	8,924,774.63	106,698	126,906,930.64	77,336	38,190,877.88
1947-----	841	781,445.57	2,289	1,147,040.85	91	124,841.17	18,715	8,910,197.27	114,590	108,351,317.77	75,070	36,778,482.65
1946-----	971	856,148.74	2,496	1,233,661.57	154	203,041.19	21,504	10,213,875.54	121,572	107,734,893.98	73,037	31,606,985.68
1945-----	1,115	955,573.20	2,673	1,305,867.10	229	328,846.77	24,521	11,544,251.06	128,104	111,313,837.15	71,955	31,483,634.89
1944-----	1,278	994,654.96	2,885	1,234,566.33	383	546,898.88	27,650	13,348,325.51	133,408	100,595,494.34	67,059	24,460,404.35
1943-----	1,475	1,156,235.90	3,319	1,252,618.21	625	870,564.63	32,552	15,682,850.46	140,093	99,457,260.43	64,391	23,531,288.05
1942-----	1,713	1,332,595.20	3,676	1,330,940.07	975	1,340,514.75	37,714	18,184,988.41	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	2,049,976.78	43,313	21,123,490.17	153,072	105,273,998.31	60,555	22,083,084.89
1940-----	2,216	1,694,482.65	4,055	1,483,472.19	2,381	3,158,998.10	50,141	24,631,254.83	159,230	106,293,201.30	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	55,883	20,232,011.22
1938-----	2,814	1,889,161.99	4,426	1,628,059.30	5,048	6,448,253.46	66,873	32,784,881.19	170,755	98,850,424.84	53,345	19,332,593.49
1937-----	3,119	1,811,536.67	4,590	1,681,906.66	7,031	8,967,519.20	76,131	37,628,438.76	175,961	96,018,456.10	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	39,465	11,500,469.06
1934-----	4,370	2,178,191.07	4,606	1,537,856.10	18,455	20,051,397.35	112,577	49,763,325.78	165,231	47,933,272.10	35,022	7,680,839.78
1933-----	4,774	2,908,111.40	4,446	1,807,596.17	23,877	31,306,417.78	125,638	66,972,158.65	194,473	109,016,660.00	38,797	16,288,992.48
1932-----	5,102	2,867,166.98	4,453	1,708,423.07	31,090	37,958,493.14	139,924	69,907,267.74	197,073	99,118,249.74	36,802	14,540,207.69
1931-----	5,360	2,884,716.78	4,302	1,650,201.69	39,449	45,952,130.16	153,437	76,041,520.30	193,792	88,997,801.76	33,437	12,351,678.20
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	57,119,891.76	181,235	86,474,399.92	179,218	65,461,824.31	28,643	11,383,879.97
1928-----	5,267	2,618,189.84	3,604	1,338,753.96	74,972	69,710,306.28	197,934	79,958,569.91	165,075	60,058,722.71	26,195	10,516,405.61
1927-----	3,915	1,356,291.82	3,100	657,474.60	90,049	81,665,502.37	212,642	84,827,706.21	139,091	47,716,422.69	23,547	9,616,103.63
1926-----	3,821	1,309,510.41	3,081	590,675.53	106,844	85,735,598.99	226,650	85,870,024.28	122,883	24,233,115.04	20,811	5,990,103.63
1925-----	3,924	1,351,707.92	3,034	607,402.11	126,626	95,453,326.21	241,193	90,753,068.15	101,371	19,728,876.36	18,363	5,369,624.53
1924 and prior years-----	\$13,168,916.44		\$12,471,915.79		\$6,427,106,586.49				\$97,608,688.48		\$29,064,671.19	

TABLE 30.—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 1925-55 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1924 and 1955 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Living veterans		Emergency officers' retirement <sup>†</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Service-connected <sup>‡</sup>		Number	Amount
							Number	Amount		
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$555,108,385.34		\$199,010,801.10		\$8,714,160,774.30		\$6,075,631,796.23		\$130,683,374.59	
1955.....	63,209	\$43,346,243.78	18,736	\$17,212,510.07	715,967	\$641,868,936.00	239,418	\$229,672,610.71	1,789	\$3,893,372.77
1954.....	63,115	42,073,497.70	18,613	16,096,327.89	670,333	579,794,428.71	250,637	229,615,718.66	1,827	4,057,508.87
1953.....	62,207	42,293,135.43	18,780	16,533,428.29	632,312	543,383,285.54	260,990	239,303,317.21	1,572	3,285,402.86
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	4,052,615.38
1950.....	53,765	34,689,279.27	17,470	14,347,700.20	520,925	396,625,410.22	263,276	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.....	42,926	18,737,740.79	13,666	6,162,021.55	425,589	237,495,504.53	352,628	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 <sup>‡</sup>	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	166,387,884.83	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	5,838	1,609,189.39	363,685	151,411,651.61	332,216	139,445,822.97	1,566	2,181,249.52
1933.....	19,559	5,241,451.38	4,807	1,159,026.68	755,235	279,989,423.13	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	276,561,183.24	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	222,538,233.76	269,329	181,911,075.67	6,364	10,937,494.04
1930.....	15,661	3,802,089.76	3,830	894,741.62	285,666	166,274,155.22	279,583	155,044,890.21	6,083	11,229,262.01
1929.....	14,758	3,655,087.62	3,699	847,585.90	266,426	157,897,353.50	262,183	153,101,697.74	4,243	4,795,658.76
1928.....	13,665	3,255,566.50	3,555	840,196.73	257,583	150,991,994.81	257,583	150,991,994.81	-----	-----
1927.....	13,085	2,958,571.78	3,455	859,498.44	243,659	144,149,490.08	243,659	144,149,490.08	-----	-----
1926.....	13,028	2,713,805.36	3,923	941,993.96	226,533	133,255,139.81	226,533	133,255,139.81	-----	-----
1925.....	12,399	2,471,169.57	3,762	879,115.09	211,693	104,141,275.72	211,693	104,141,275.72	-----	-----
1924 and prior years.....	\$49,229,593.93		\$18,327,774.51		\$502,476,858.38		\$502,476,858.38		-----	

<sup>‡</sup> Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.

<sup>†</sup> Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Con.				Deceased veterans			
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected <sup>5</sup>		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$2, 507, 845, 603. 48		\$2, 801, 379, 894. 21		\$1, 451, 585, 558. 62		\$1, 339, 794, 335. 59	
1955.....	474, 760	\$408, 302, 952. 52	361, 811	\$239, 464, 513. 62	54, 520	\$53, 389, 448. 84	307, 291	\$186, 075, 064. 78
1954.....	417, 869	346, 121, 201. 18	344, 120	218, 294, 560. 68	56, 954	48, 941, 587. 83	287, 166	169, 352, 972. 85
1953.....	369, 750	300, 794, 925. 47	326, 501	210, 789, 657. 28	59, 036	51, 977, 403. 37	267, 465	158, 812, 253. 91
1952.....	321, 097	242, 600, 955. 23	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. 55	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, 873	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, 473	23, 418, 546. 53	118, 843	65, 263, 380. 70	96, 833	55, 458, 891. 49	22, 010	9, 804, 489. 21
1940.....	60, 296	19, 324, 715. 45	117, 003	64, 197, 401. 99	99, 479	56, 799, 064. 01	17, 524	7, 398, 337. 98
1939.....	52, 936	17, 100, 317. 81	112, 042	55, 825, 406. 71	99, 822	51, 436, 165. 79	12, 220	4, 389, 240. 92
1938.....	46, 743	15, 227, 497. 81	102, 540	44, 983, 085. 22	<sup>6</sup> 95, 118	42, 359, 416. 32	7, 422	2, 623, 668. 90
1937.....	41, 594	13, 758, 823. 05	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 and prior years.....	-----	-----	-----	\$98, 201, 960. 16	-----	\$98, 201, 960. 16	-----	-----

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934.

<sup>6</sup> Adjusted.

TABLE 30.—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 1925-55 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1924 and 1955 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected <sup>7</sup>		Reserve officers' retirement <sup>8</sup>		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$9, 706, 502, 266. 14		\$9, 172, 135, 867. 42		\$325, 393, 357. 72		\$208, 973, 041. 00	
1955.....	1, 673, 939	\$1, 085, 023, 492. 15	1, 619, 498	\$1, 093, 215, 688. 40	5	*\$59, 561. 45	54, 436	\$46, 867, 365. 20
1954.....	1, 676, 995	1, 046, 158, 311. 99	1, 628, 952	1, 005, 563, 201. 24	5	*\$8, 979. 39	48, 038	39, 684, 090. 14
1953.....	1, 675, 230	1, 047, 333, 229. 94	1, 633, 645	1, 012, 398, 612. 54	5	*1, 264. 63	41, 580	34, 935, 882. 03
1952.....	1, 669, 069	959, 725, 253. 80	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	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, 539. 72	9, 042	10, 174, 646. 32	543	152, 846. 87
1944.....	209, 962	44, 657, 375. 15	208, 519	43, 102, 931. 69	1, 443	1, 554, 443. 46	-----	-----
1943.....	7, 218	2, 820, 617. 72	7, 037	2, 589, 141. 75	181	231, 475. 97	-----	-----
1942.....	93	11, 913. 32	93	11, 913. 32	-----	-----	-----	-----

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected <sup>7</sup>		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$2,442,839,836.47		\$2,364,284,367.57		\$78,555,468.90	
1955.....	304,459	\$307,331,149.51	275,453	\$288,646,986.98	29,006	\$18,684,162.53
1954.....	295,641	289,030,375.84	270,660	273,756,033.95	24,981	15,274,341.89
1953.....	291,260	300,434,148.64	270,425	287,077,919.66	20,835	13,356,228.98
1952.....	273,571	268,840,172.81	259,831	259,746,053.55	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	60,058,586.30	164	66,418.66
1944.....	27,835	17,011,052.63	27,835	17,011,052.63		
1943.....	3,136	3,770,283.93	3,136	3,770,283.93		
1942.....	1,153	188,874.90	1,153	188,874.90		

<sup>7</sup> Includes Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.).

<sup>8</sup> Reserve officers included with Regular Establishment living veterans prior to fiscal year 1943.

\*Credit.

<sup>9</sup> Responsibility for payment of retirement benefits to Reserve officers except those paid under Public Law 262, 77th Cong., was transferred, effective July 1, 1950, to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

TABLE 30.—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 1925–55 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1924 and 1955 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1955 .....	\$248,036,857.40		\$245,886,236.65		\$2,150,620.75	
1955 .....	155,357	\$118,039,764.35	153,831	\$116,910,651.42	1,526	\$1,129,112.93
1954 .....	113,426	81,999,022.91	112,514	81,346,958.88	912	652,064.03
1953 .....	63,359	40,451,146.79	62,858	40,148,221.49	501	302,925.30
1952 .....	15,427	7,534,333.85	15,293	7,467,915.36	164	66,418.49
1951 .....	219	12,589.50	213	12,489.50	6	100.00

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1955 .....	\$106,956,370.49		\$106,603,019.10		\$353,351.39	
1955 .....	34,151	\$40,933,828.29	33,777	40,698,771.82	\$374	\$235,056.47
1954 .....	29,360	30,663,241.21	29,201	30,569,721.41	159	93,519.80
1953 .....	20,386	21,751,942.83	20,341	21,728,679.71	45	23,263.12
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 31.—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 1925-55]

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
1955	\$763.92	\$741.81	\$836.94		\$476.00		\$476.00	\$731.22	\$1,414.15	\$627.18
1954	719.98	704.62	771.15		470.40		470.40	712.86	1,350.80	601.78
1953	718.92	701.08	778.72		492.00		492.00	724.98	1,343.53	602.24
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	681.38	1,086.02	548.09
1949	630.63	597.09	752.70		547.03		547.03	677.55	1,087.40	548.39
1948	593.64	572.75	733.81		557.33		557.33	679.61	1,072.97	545.98
1947	584.82	561.03	683.68		572.43		572.43	568.26	865.63	459.00
1946	504.25	487.71	574.53		574.59		574.59	570.69	860.61	457.90
1945	547.93	546.35	552.85	\$240.00	576.44		576.44	570.16	843.37	456.19
1944	534.57	542.78	508.20	240.00	573.09		573.09	560.48	905.30	452.03
1943	505.81	520.64	467.14	240.00	578.34		578.34	479.45	751.58	358.51
1942	504.00	520.67	459.97	240.00	576.25		576.25	482.27	748.48	358.21
1941	496.60	509.45	462.77	240.00	578.92		578.92	488.92	745.44	358.18
1940	498.04	510.27	466.84	240.00	579.88		579.88	491.72	736.38	358.01
1939	489.39	503.35	454.28	240.00	578.71		578.71	495.29	726.36	357.94
1938	476.66	496.20	426.94	240.00	577.48		577.48	484.63	683.83	357.98
1937	460.33	489.79	387.88	420.00	578.50		578.50	427.53	529.94	357.88
1936	456.76	483.61	392.62	420.00	576.39		576.39	430.65	526.94	357.95
1935	428.32	448.10	382.52	510.00	579.35		579.35	434.98	528.81	357.88
1934	431.60	452.41	384.66	514.29	581.40		581.40	443.45	534.07	357.48
1933	400.48	400.15	401.69	514.29	582.07		582.07	448.73	533.45	357.76
1932	407.51	408.54	403.90	514.29	583.68		583.68	450.12	529.70	358.95
1931	440.61	451.27	411.45	525.00	580.69		580.69	447.79	519.35	358.62
1930	475.08	513.94	404.37	540.00	586.32		586.32	446.22	513.16	359.10
1929	473.97	512.94	407.00	567.27	587.49	\$864.00	587.11	444.58	505.76	359.32
1928	465.53	516.92	382.00	574.29	590.02	972.00	588.21	439.95	496.20	357.74
1927	466.67	531.77	369.04	578.82	590.61	1,008.00	588.02	424.72	479.37	355.70
1926	432.12	489.58	350.93	360.00	362.56	805.33	358.87	200.66	242.89	148.73
1925	407.51	454.07	343.79	360.00	363.27	708.71	358.60	202.28	243.23	149.32

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1955	\$623.66	\$1,620.00	\$623.49	\$921.49	\$1,271.51	\$664.47	\$745.84	\$693.01	\$924.06
1954	597.15	1,548.00	597.01	893.34	1,208.64	638.53	703.30	668.03	822.91
1953	596.57	1,548.00	596.45	906.11	1,207.08	639.16	714.14	678.41	832.52
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	801.21	432.84	436.84	430.42	467.01
1944	461.55	1,184.33	451.53	696.12	845.09	399.76	400.59	382.95	455.85
1943	466.10	1,179.30	452.41	591.74	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	334.32	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	303.23
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	356.86	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	494.01	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

1 Includes average annual value for Reserve officers' retirement for 1942.

TABLE 31.—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 <sup>1</sup>	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement <sup>2</sup>	Total	Service-connected <sup>1</sup>	Non-service-connected
1955	\$832.70	\$911.63	\$947.11	\$888.59	\$2,279.31	\$676.49	\$1,028.24	\$614.09
1954	787.69	864.31	902.01	836.15	2,134.29	638.42	875.71	591.36
1953	785.90	858.42	896.19	826.71	2,046.94	645.45	875.12	594.75
1952	725.68	793.20	803.78	777.60	2,050.05	594.72	863.08	527.38
1951	717.29	777.84	798.17	748.94	1,979.22	602.55	862.67	531.53
1950	719.12	776.98	790.36	748.03	1,975.31	613.04	863.24	537.68
1949	690.33	727.84	706.48	749.30	1,977.34	623.44	854.32	544.07
1948	662.71	695.86	663.24	750.41	1,982.61	603.71	714.24	557.57
1947	663.85	687.51	657.62	744.37	1,980.48	619.17	710.85	573.68
1946	541.29	549.69	538.93	558.64	1,633.67	524.39	596.39	479.03
1945	545.42	545.07	535.13	551.63	1,636.72	546.35	597.31	490.91
1944	545.66	543.42	535.71	541.50	1,636.55	553.99	598.80	407.03
1943	486.77	475.65	478.29	429.54	1,642.57	527.76	562.45	409.76
1942	486.71	474.82	477.40	425.93	1,645.31	530.07	559.65	415.66
1941	473.78	457.22	476.66	321.12	1,642.22	532.95	558.41	420.94
1940	476.59	458.98	477.23	318.88	1,632.14	538.33	557.91	427.17
1939	473.70	463.02	479.18	318.55	1,632.58	511.52	531.22	350.56
1938	463.81	467.44	481.39	319.95	1,637.19	450.04	457.42	355.48
1937	444.12	469.58	481.64	320.21	1,640.91	351.17	351.08	352.99
1936	445.69	471.13	481.69	319.44	1,638.41	352.19	352.06	356.55
1935	445.17	471.58	481.43	315.16	1,627.64	348.20	347.99	359.20
1934	439.24	467.12	476.08	307.32	1,617.42	337.04	337.04	-----
1933	348.63	350.22	524.39	189.05	1,653.60	336.45	336.45	-----
1932	352.64	354.86	529.40	193.19	1,683.31	335.75	335.75	-----
1931	393.15	403.32	532.56	199.29	1,686.91	334.83	334.83	-----
1930	499.48	553.21	528.65	-----	1,682.13	330.76	330.76	-----
1929	493.45	547.40	528.94	-----	1,688.42	329.54	329.54	-----
1928	486.52	539.26	539.26	-----	-----	327.90	327.90	-----
1927	486.94	541.38	541.38	-----	-----	326.82	326.82	-----
1926	435.40	474.08	474.08	-----	-----	324.33	324.33	-----
1925	420.55	452.72	452.72	-----	-----	317.30	317.30	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes average annual value for cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.

<sup>2</sup> Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

TABLE 31.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement †	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1955.....	\$704.62	\$645.43	\$638.26	\$858.47	\$2,757.60	\$1,030.04	\$1,069.79	\$652.61
1954.....	663.64	616.52	610.60	817.00	2,474.40	930.94	959.46	621.89
1953.....	666.03	617.33	612.32	813.87	2,474.40	946.14	970.84	625.63
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	499.48
1945.....	513.66	481.72	456.83	378.83	1,964.95	697.98	698.32	498.80
1944.....	413.21	379.27	368.09	-----	1,995.19	669.24	669.24	-----
1943.....	550.82	516.81	477.14	-----	2,058.96	580.99	580.99	-----
1942.....	401.78	527.74	527.74	-----	-----	391.62	391.62	-----

Fiscal year	Korean conflict (Public Law 28, 82d Cong.)						
	Total	Living veterans			Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1955.....	\$886.33	\$811.62	\$810.90	\$883.70	\$1,226.20	\$1,232.07	\$695.58
1954.....	852.81	787.76	787.42	829.82	1,104.14	1,106.45	680.75
1953.....	865.45	796.11	785.96	805.01	1,112.02	1,112.96	689.87
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

† Reserve officers' retirement included with Regular Establishment living veterans for 1942.

TABLE 32.—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, 1955]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	3, 477, 089	\$2, 656, 222, 344	3, 476, 146	\$2, 655, 964, 296	943	\$258, 048
Living veterans.....	2, 668, 786	1, 979, 723, 856	2, 668, 438	1, 979, 652, 000	348	71, 856
Deceased veterans.....	808, 303	676, 498, 488	807, 708	676, 312, 296	595	186, 192
World War II.....	1, 978, 398	1, 394, 017, 464	1, 978, 398	1, 394, 017, 464		
Living veterans.....	1, 673, 939	1, 080, 411, 576	1, 673, 939	1, 080, 411, 576		
Service-connected.....	1, 619, 498	1, 033, 665, 972	1, 619, 498	1, 033, 665, 972		
Non-service-connected.....	54, 436	46, 731, 816	54, 436	46, 731, 816		
Reserve officers' retirement (Public Law 262, 77th Cong.).....	5	13, 788	5	13, 788		
Deceased veterans.....	304, 459	313, 605, 888	304, 459	313, 605, 888		
Service-connected.....	275, 453	294, 676, 308	275, 453	294, 676, 308		
Non-service-connected.....	29, 006	18, 929, 580	29, 006	18, 929, 580		
World War I.....	1, 077, 778	897, 462, 924	1, 077, 776	897, 460, 764	2	2, 160
Living veterans.....	715, 967	652, 699, 800	715, 965	652, 697, 640	2	2, 160
Service-connected and special act cases.....	239, 418	226, 755, 636	239, 416	226, 753, 476	2	2, 160
Non-service-connected.....	474, 760	421, 896, 972	474, 760	421, 896, 972		
Emergency officers' retire- ment.....	1, 782	4, 061, 724	1, 782	4, 061, 724		
Provisional, probationary, or temporary officers' retire- ment.....	7	15, 468	7	15, 468		
Deceased veterans.....	361, 811	244, 763, 124	361, 811	244, 763, 124		
Service-connected.....	54, 520	56, 059, 404	54, 520	56, 059, 404		
Non-service-connected.....	307, 291	188, 703, 720	307, 291	188, 703, 720		
Regular Establishment.....	81, 945	61, 117, 512	81, 522	61, 011, 912	423	105, 600
Living veterans.....	63, 209	43, 804, 416	62, 881	43, 738, 296	328	66, 120
Deceased veterans.....	18, 736	17, 313, 096	18, 641	17, 273, 616	95	39, 480
Korean conflict.....	189, 508	167, 966, 676	189, 508	167, 966, 676		
Living veterans.....	155, 357	126, 090, 816	155, 357	126, 090, 816		
Service-connected.....	153, 831	124, 742, 292	153, 831	124, 742, 292		
Non-service-connected.....	1, 526	1, 348, 524	1, 526	1, 348, 524		
Deceased veterans.....	34, 151	41, 875, 860	34, 151	41, 875, 860		
Service-connected.....	33, 777	41, 615, 712	33, 777	41, 615, 712		
Non-service-connected.....	374	260, 148	374	260, 148		
Spanish-American War.....	142, 008	130, 858, 632	141, 936	130, 840, 608	72	18, 024
Living veterans.....	60, 125	76, 449, 768	60, 108	76, 446, 336	17	3, 432
Service-connected and special act cases.....	417	874, 440	400	871, 008	17	3, 432
Non-service-connected.....	59, 708	75, 575, 328	59, 708	75, 575, 328		
Deceased veterans.....	81, 883	54, 408, 864	81, 828	54, 394, 272	55	14, 592
Service-connected and special act cases.....	1, 251	1, 264, 344	1, 196	1, 249, 752	55	14, 592
Non-service-connected.....	80, 632	53, 144, 520	80, 632	53, 144, 520		
Civil War.....	6, 021	3, 755, 052	5, 596	3, 628, 080	425	126, 972
Living veterans.....	1	1, 620	1	1, 620		
Deceased veterans.....	6, 020	3, 753, 432	5, 595	3, 626, 460	425	126, 972
Indian wars.....	1, 422	1, 039, 800	1, 405	1, 035, 612	17	4, 188
Living veterans.....	188	265, 860	187	265, 716	1	144
Deceased veterans.....	1, 234	773, 940	1, 218	769, 896	16	4, 044
Mexican War: Deceased veterans.....	9	4, 284	5	3, 180	4	1, 104

TABLE 33.—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, 1942-55]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1955.....	1,619,498	100.0	\$86,138,831	\$53.19	1,549,940	95.7	\$70,228,920	\$45.31	69,558	4.3	\$15,909,911	\$228.73
1954.....	1,628,952	100.0	82,886,748	50.88	1,556,366	95.5	67,041,745	43.08	72,586	4.5	15,845,003	218.29
1953.....	1,633,645	100.0	83,360,003	51.03	1,556,527	95.3	66,665,005	42.83	77,118	4.7	16,694,998	216.49
1952.....	1,632,963	100.0	76,347,226	46.75	1,552,342	95.1	60,995,094	39.02	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	1,568,807	95.5	60,889,119	38.62	74,432	4.5	14,053,369	188.81
1949.....	1,638,534	100.0	67,355,564	41.11	1,568,176	95.7	55,134,032	35.16	70,358	4.3	12,221,532	173.70
1948.....	1,676,634	100.0	66,229,752	39.50	1,598,065	95.4	55,108,439	34.46	77,569	4.6	11,121,283	143.37
1947.....	1,728,516	100.0	69,024,044	39.93	1,637,748	94.7	55,601,704	33.95	90,768	5.3	13,422,340	147.88
1946.....	1,519,013	100.0	53,180,521	35.01	1,408,958	92.8	41,304,573	26.32	110,055	7.2	11,875,948	107.91
1945.....	535,541	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	28.22	1,998	28.4	132,580	66.36
1942.....	93	100.0	4,090	43.98	49	52.7	1,525	31.12	44	47.3	2,565	58.30
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1955.....	43,244	2.7	\$5,797,669	\$134.07	28,234	1.8	\$2,747,570	\$97.31	15,010	.9	\$3,050,099	\$203.20
1954.....	43,145	2.7	5,938,800	137.65	24,921	1.5	2,367,624	95.01	18,224	1.2	3,571,176	195.06
1953.....	42,826	2.6	6,257,922	146.12	21,182	1.3	2,020,179	95.37	21,644	1.3	4,237,743	195.79
1952.....	44,641	2.7	5,983,599	134.04	18,382	1.1	1,463,385	79.61	26,559	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	28,683	1.7	4,899,156	170.80
1950.....	34,599	2.1	4,753,737	137.40	12,191	.8	949,148	77.86	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	200,336	63.20	7,081	1.3	661,811	83.46
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

TABLE 33.—World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability—Continued

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
<b>PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES</b>												
1955.....	364,137	22.5	\$23,717,207	\$65.13	330,630	20.4	\$16,061,774	\$48.58	33,507	2.1	\$7,655,433	\$228.47
1954.....	370,288	22.7	22,859,522	61.73	337,228	20.7	15,622,743	46.33	33,060	2.0	7,236,779	218.90
1953.....	375,729	23.0	23,148,903	61.61	342,810	21.0	15,971,583	46.59	32,919	2.0	7,177,320	218.03
1952.....	379,056	23.2	21,098,926	55.58	347,203	21.3	14,958,848	43.08	31,853	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	30,839	1.9	5,891,297	191.03
1950.....	395,009	24.0	21,258,177	53.82	365,549	22.2	15,660,477	42.84	29,460	1.8	5,597,700	190.01
1949.....	400,939	24.5	19,506,805	48.65	372,453	22.8	14,574,337	39.13	28,486	1.7	4,932,468	173.15
1948.....	430,599	25.7	20,736,116	48.16	398,555	23.8	16,079,800	40.35	32,044	1.9	4,656,316	145.31
1947.....	475,397	27.5	24,529,437	51.60	438,153	25.3	18,925,352	43.19	37,244	2.2	5,604,085	180.47
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
<b>GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS</b>												
1955.....	1,212,117	74.8	\$56,623,955	\$46.71	1,191,076	73.5	\$51,419,576	\$43.17	21,041	1.3	\$5,204,379	\$247.34
1954.....	1,215,519	74.6	54,088,426	44.50	1,194,217	73.3	49,051,378	41.07	21,302	1.3	5,037,048	236.46
1953.....	1,215,090	74.4	53,993,178	44.40	1,192,535	73.0	48,673,243	40.81	22,555	1.4	5,279,935	234.09
1952.....	1,209,266	74.1	49,294,701	40.76	1,186,757	72.7	44,872,861	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	38,315,003	32.20	25,546	1.5	3,705,468	145.05
1947.....	1,227,893	71.0	41,526,068	33.82	1,192,002	68.9	36,145,679	30.32	35,891	2.1	5,380,389	149.91
1946.....	1,046,961	68.9	31,515,080	30.10	995,503	65.6	25,412,352	25.53	51,458	3.3	6,102,728	118.60
1945.....	284,086	53.0	9,705,397	34.16	274,256	51.1	8,577,756	31.28	9,830	1.9	1,127,641	114.71
1944.....	116,061	55.6	3,251,077	28.01	113,379	54.4	2,965,577	26.16	2,682	1.2	285,500	106.45
1943.....	3,768	53.6	124,215	32.97	3,456	49.1	96,225	27.84	312	4.5	27,990	89.71
1942.....	53	57.0	2,135	40.28	38	40.9	1,045	27.50	15	16.1	1,090	72.67

TABLE 34.—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, 1955]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	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		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	1, 619, 498	100.0	\$86, 138, 831	\$53. 19	43, 244	100.0	2. 7	\$5, 797, 669	\$134. 07	364, 137	100.0	22. 5
No disability.....	992	. 1	60, 884	61. 38	665	1. 5	67.0	44, 555	67. 00	-----	-----	-----
10 percent.....	707, 615	43. 7	12, 078, 046	17. 07	347	. 8	. 1	11, 955	34. 45	150, 935	41. 5	21. 3
20 percent.....	248, 616	15. 3	8, 206, 877	33. 01	37	. 1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1, 982	53. 57	24, 139	6. 6	9. 7
30 percent.....	255, 714	15. 8	13, 130, 404	51. 35	9, 231	21. 3	3. 6	615, 728	66. 70	76, 477	21. 0	29. 9
40 percent.....	128, 321	7. 9	8, 761, 524	68. 28	586	1. 4	. 5	39, 342	67. 14	22, 245	6. 1	17. 3
50 percent.....	86, 654	5. 3	9, 403, 794	108. 52	12, 752	29. 5	14. 7	1, 340, 448	105. 12	27, 094	7. 4	31. 3
60 percent.....	66, 005	4. 1	8, 828, 336	133. 75	1, 594	3. 7	2. 4	203, 303	127. 54	12, 258	3. 4	18. 6
70 percent.....	30, 743	1. 9	4, 851, 735	157. 82	1, 252	2. 9	4. 1	187, 675	149. 90	10, 877	3. 0	35. 4
80 percent.....	19, 482	1. 2	3, 623, 606	186. 00	1, 681	3. 9	8. 6	285, 189	169. 65	5, 337	1. 5	27. 4
90 percent.....	5, 798	. 4	1, 283, 714	221. 41	89	. 2	1. 5	17, 303	195. 43	1, 268	. 3	21. 9
100 percent.....	69, 558	4. 3	15, 909, 911	228. 73	15, 010	34. 7	21. 6	3, 050, 099	203. 20	33, 507	9. 2	48. 2

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 34.—*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—Continued*

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$23, 717, 207	\$65. 13	67, 209	\$7, 302, 659	296, 928	\$16, 414, 548	1, 212, 117	100. 0	74. 8	\$56, 623, 955	\$46. 71
No disability.....		17. 01	15, 990	271, 612	134, 945	2, 295, 417	327	(1)	33. 0	16, 329	49. 94
10 percent.....	2, 567, 029	33. 03	666	21, 993	23, 473	775, 273	556, 333	45. 9	78. 6	9, 499, 062	17. 07
20 percent.....	797, 266	49. 99	11, 772	587, 524	64, 705	3, 235, 192	224, 440	18. 5	90. 3	7, 407, 629	33. 00
30 percent.....	3, 822, 716	66. 49	1, 341	88, 418	20, 904	1, 390, 641	170, 006	14. 0	66. 5	8, 691, 960	51. 13
40 percent.....	1, 479, 059	106. 20	8, 194	842, 385	18, 900	2, 034, 912	105, 490	8. 7	82. 2	7, 243, 123	68. 66
50 percent.....	2, 877, 297	132. 22	1, 118	141, 395	11, 140	1, 479, 337	46, 808	3. 9	54. 0	5, 186, 049	110. 79
60 percent.....	1, 620, 732	150. 95	5, 639	799, 297	5, 238	842, 563	52, 153	4. 3	79. 0	7, 004, 301	134. 30
70 percent.....	1, 641, 860	183. 31	413	70, 002	4, 924	908, 310	18, 614	1. 5	60. 5	3, 022, 200	162. 36
80 percent.....	978, 312	218. 85	60	11, 746	1, 208	265, 757	12, 464	1. 0	64. 0	2, 360, 105	189. 35
90 percent.....	277, 503	228. 47	22, 016	4, 468, 287	11, 491	3, 187, 146	4, 441	. 4	76. 6	988, 818	222. 66
100 percent.....	7, 655, 433						21, 041	1. 8	30. 2	5, 204, 379	247. 34

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 35.—*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, 1955]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	1, 619, 498	\$86, 138, 831	\$53. 19
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 341, 258	42, 237, 735	31. 49
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	278, 240	43, 901, 096	157. 78
Without dependents.....	57, 943	7, 939, 046	137. 01
With dependents.....	220, 297	35, 962, 050	163. 24
Wife only.....	42, 372	6, 508, 794	153. 61
Wife, child or children.....	146, 749	24, 038, 392	163. 81
Wife, child or children and parent or parents.....	5, 441	978, 604	179. 86
Wife, parent or parents.....	2, 156	400, 041	185. 55
Child or children only.....	9, 973	1, 548, 196	155. 24
Child or children and parent or parents.....	905	172, 793	190. 93
Parent or parents only.....	12, 701	2, 315, 230	182. 29
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	548, 690		
Wives.....	196, 718		
Children.....	326, 347		
Parents.....	25, 625		

TABLE 36.—*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, 1955]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	54, 436	100. 0	\$3, 894, 318	\$71. 54
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	10, 925	20. 1	722, 855	66. 17
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	25, 518	46. 9	1, 877, 874	73. 59
Psychoses.....	15, 411	28. 3	1, 024, 223	66. 46
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	10, 107	18. 6	853, 651	84. 46
General medical and surgical conditions.....	17, 993	33. 0	1, 293, 589	71. 89

TABLE 37.—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, 1925-55]

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												
1955	239,416	100.0	\$18,896,123	\$78.93	211,205	88.2	\$13,019,680	\$61.64	28,211	11.8	\$5,876,443	\$208.30
1954	250,635	100.0	18,839,506	75.17	221,673	88.4	13,042,821	58.84	28,962	11.6	5,796,685	200.15
1953	260,988	100.0	19,491,158	74.68	231,285	88.6	13,531,306	58.50	29,703	11.4	5,959,852	200.65
1952	270,861	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	18,762,289	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	281,559	89.8	12,897,846	45.76	31,967	10.2	4,447,517	139.13
1947	320,550	100.0	17,555,713	54.80	288,126	89.8	12,948,431	44.94	32,224	10.1	4,607,827	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	3,873,301	113.29
1943	341,533	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	13,898,706	39.71	314,460	89.9	10,387,725	33.03	35,262	10.1	3,500,981	99.28
1940	348,154	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	337,737	100.0	13,558,242	40.14	303,056	89.7	10,133,670	33.44	34,711	10.3	3,424,572	98.86
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	9,828,690	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	7,404,291	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

TUBERCULOSIS

1955.....	37,428	15.6	\$3,098,383	\$82.78	32,936	13.7	\$2,196,295	\$66.68	4,492	1.9	\$902,088	\$200.82
1954.....	38,843	15.5	3,160,735	81.37	34,233	13.6	2,271,418	66.35	4,610	1.9	880,317	192.91
1953.....	40,141	15.4	3,263,948	81.31	35,416	13.6	2,349,541	66.34	4,725	1.8	914,407	193.53
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	943,373	171.27
1950.....	44,587	15.2	3,290,674	73.80	38,957	13.3	2,324,823	59.68	5,630	1.9	965,851	171.55
1949.....	44,307	14.6	3,062,016	69.02	38,882	12.8	2,228,386	57.31	5,485	1.8	833,630	151.98
1948.....	44,543	14.2	2,968,965	66.65	38,907	12.4	2,225,053	57.19	5,636	1.8	743,912	131.99
1947.....	48,579	15.2	3,180,059	65.46	42,924	13.4	2,419,691	56.37	5,655	1.8	760,368	134.46
1946.....	48,911	15.1	2,672,535	54.64	42,983	13.2	2,027,162	47.16	5,928	1.9	645,373	108.87
1945.....	50,766	15.3	2,756,079	54.29	44,903	13.5	2,114,811	47.10	5,863	1.8	641,268	109.38
1944.....	51,498	15.3	2,803,308	54.44	45,455	13.5	2,140,977	47.10	6,043	1.8	662,331	109.60
1943.....	52,179	15.3	2,730,193	52.32	45,871	13.4	2,124,854	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	2,272,053	46.92	7,206	2.1	696,604	96.67
1938.....	56,389	16.6	3,026,205	53.67	48,880	14.4	2,300,578	47.07	7,509	2.2	725,627	96.63
1937.....	56,953	16.9	3,070,957	53.92	49,155	14.6	2,319,394	47.19	7,798	2.3	751,563	96.38
1936.....	58,092	17.2	3,139,085	54.04	49,826	14.7	2,344,420	47.05	8,266	2.5	794,665	96.14
1935.....	59,141	17.6	3,202,192	54.15	50,327	15.0	2,357,513	46.84	8,814	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	41,918	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

TABLE 37.—World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability—Continued

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												
1955.....	43,999	18.4	\$4,761,874	\$108.23	32,880	13.8	\$2,503,374	\$76.14	11,119	4.6	\$2,258,500	\$203.12
1954.....	45,804	18.3	4,717,425	102.99	34,303	13.7	2,474,720	72.14	11,501	4.6	2,242,705	195.00
1953.....	47,475	18.2	4,873,427	102.65	35,614	13.6	2,557,446	71.81	11,861	4.6	2,315,981	195.26
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.....	51,860	17.7	4,690,475	90.44	39,261	13.4	2,524,339	64.30	12,599	4.3	2,166,086	171.93
1949.....	52,570	17.3	4,127,760	78.52	40,403	13.3	2,259,999	55.94	12,167	4.0	1,867,761	153.51
1948.....	53,782	17.1	3,902,406	72.56	41,436	13.2	2,221,233	53.61	12,346	3.9	1,681,173	136.17
1947.....	61,707	19.2	4,463,000	72.33	46,996	14.6	2,460,328	52.35	14,711	4.6	2,002,672	136.13
1946.....	63,400	19.5	3,784,335	59.69	48,101	14.8	2,146,948	44.63	15,299	4.7	1,637,387	107.03
1945.....	65,246	19.6	3,788,360	58.06	49,544	14.9	2,132,177	43.04	15,702	4.7	1,656,183	105.48
1944.....	66,301	19.6	3,863,256	58.27	50,105	14.9	2,153,278	42.98	16,196	4.7	1,709,978	105.58
1943.....	67,535	19.8	3,448,416	51.06	50,609	14.8	1,897,396	37.49	16,926	5.0	1,551,020	91.64
1942.....	68,694	19.7	3,504,850	51.02	51,548	14.8	1,927,997	37.40	17,146	4.9	1,576,853	91.97
1941.....	68,906	19.7	3,510,237	50.94	51,858	14.8	1,942,473	37.46	17,048	4.9	1,567,764	91.96
1940.....	68,727	19.7	3,490,780	50.79	51,914	14.9	1,946,614	37.50	16,813	4.8	1,544,166	91.84
1939.....	67,366	19.7	3,412,200	50.65	51,081	14.9	1,910,473	37.40	16,285	4.8	1,501,727	92.22
1938.....	66,898	19.6	3,404,867	50.90	50,501	14.8	1,887,838	37.38	16,397	4.8	1,517,029	92.52
1937.....	65,741	19.5	3,326,862	50.61	49,674	14.7	1,848,717	37.22	16,067	4.8	1,478,145	92.00
1936.....	64,441	19.1	3,294,990	51.13	48,140	14.3	1,798,757	37.37	16,301	4.8	1,496,233	91.79
1935.....	64,047	19.0	3,260,565	50.91	47,720	14.1	1,776,532	37.23	16,327	4.9	1,484,033	90.89
1934.....	59,795	18.0	3,021,451	50.53	44,876	13.5	1,661,884	37.03	14,919	4.5	1,359,567	91.13
1933.....	69,390	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	1,460,140	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

## GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1955	157,989	66.0	\$11,035,866	\$69.85	145,389	60.7	\$8,320,011	\$57.23	12,600	5.3	\$2,715,855	\$215.54
1954	165,988	66.2	10,961,346	66.04	153,137	61.1	8,296,683	54.18	12,851	5.1	2,664,663	207.35
1953	173,372	66.4	11,353,783	65.49	160,255	61.4	8,624,319	53.82	13,117	5.0	2,729,464	208.09
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	2,457,255	185.38
1949	207,319	68.1	10,722,687	51.72	194,085	63.7	8,442,212	43.50	13,284	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	7,631,424	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	9,144	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	10,187	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	12,413	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	149,898	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

TABLE 38.—*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, 1935]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	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		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	239,416	100.0	\$18,896,123	\$78.93	37,428	100.0	15.6	\$3,098,383	\$82.78	43,999	100.0	18.4
No disability.....	1,585	.7	74,495	47.00								
10 percent.....	49,889	20.8	1,066,040	21.37						3,227	7.3	6.5
20 percent.....	66,175	27.6	3,323,052	50.22	28,492	76.1	43.1	1,849,777	64.92	7,970	18.1	12.0
30 percent.....	31,168	13.0	1,732,951	55.60	2,394	6.4	7.7	159,029	66.43	5,580	12.7	17.9
40 percent.....	20,151	8.4	1,439,535	71.44	1,145	3.1	5.7	81,470	71.15	3,687	8.4	18.3
50 percent.....	17,525	7.3	1,840,294	105.01	543	1.4	3.1	55,760	102.69	6,055	13.8	34.5
60 percent.....	13,183	5.5	1,676,035	127.14	190	.5	1.4	23,654	124.49	2,739	6.2	20.8
70 percent.....	6,643	2.8	1,002,161	150.86	106	.3	1.6	15,427	145.54	2,123	4.8	32.0
80 percent.....	4,061	1.7	697,482	171.75	43	.1	1.1	7,005	162.91	1,411	3.2	34.7
90 percent.....	825	.4	167,635	203.19	23	.1	2.8	4,173	181.43	88	.2	10.7
100 percent.....	28,211	11.8	5,876,443	208.30	4,492	12.0	15.9	902,088	200.82	11,119	25.3	39.4

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$4,761,874	\$108.23	9,691	\$1,587,951	34,308	\$3,173,923	157,989	100.0	66.0	\$11,035,866	\$69.85
No disability.....	71,785	22.25	295	5,148	2,932	66,637	1,585	1.0	100.0	74,495	47.00
10 percent.....	330,815	41.51	95	3,976	7,875	326,839	46,662	29.5	93.5	994,255	21.31
20 percent.....	304,802	54.62	205	10,671	5,375	294,131	29,713	18.8	44.9	1,142,460	38.45
30 percent.....	262,240	71.13	383	27,277	3,304	234,663	23,194	14.7	74.4	1,269,120	54.72
40 percent.....	631,231	104.25	944	96,867	5,111	534,364	15,319	9.7	76.0	1,095,825	71.53
50 percent.....	343,574	125.44	329	40,060	2,410	303,514	10,927	6.9	62.4	1,153,303	105.55
60 percent.....	310,214	146.12	682	95,594	1,441	214,620	10,254	6.5	77.8	1,308,807	127.64
70 percent.....	230,865	163.62	84	13,693	1,327	217,172	4,414	2.8	66.4	676,520	153.27
80 percent.....	17,848	202.82	4	699	84	17,149	2,607	1.6	64.2	459,612	176.30
90 percent.....	2,258,500	203.12	6,670	1,293,966	4,449	964,534	714	.5	86.5	145,614	203.94
100 percent.....							12,600	8.0	44.7	2,715,855	215.54

NOTE.—Does not include 2 special act cases having a monthly value of \$168 and an average monthly value per case of \$84.

TABLE 39.—*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, 1955]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	239, 416	\$18, 896, 123	\$78. 93
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).	168, 968	7, 636, 073	45. 19
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	70, 448	11, 260, 050	159. 83
Without dependents.....	20, 699	3, 052, 726	147. 48
With dependents.....	49, 749	8, 207, 324	164. 97
Wife only.....	38, 814	6, 315, 965	162. 72
Wife, child or children.....	8, 650	1, 488, 243	172. 05
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	91	18, 214	200. 15
Wife, parent or parents.....	392	72, 865	185. 88
Child or children only.....	852	134, 089	157. 88
Child or children and parent or parents.....	10	1, 952	195. 20
Parent or parents only.....	940	175, 996	187. 23
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	64, 605		
Wives.....	47, 947		
Children.....	15, 153		
Parents.....	1, 505		

TABLE 40.—*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, 1955]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	474, 760	100. 0	\$35, 155, 581	\$74. 05
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	14, 166	3. 0	1, 014, 119	71. 59
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	65, 861	13. 9	5, 170, 041	78. 50
Psychoses.....	15, 452	3. 3	1, 157, 540	74. 91
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	50, 409	10. 6	4, 012, 501	79. 60
General medical and surgical conditions.....	394, 733	83. 1	28, 971, 421	73. 39

TABLE 41.—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, 1955]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	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		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total .....	400	100.0	\$72,584	\$181.46	9	100.0	2.2	\$1,606	\$178.44	51	100.0	12.8
General Laws .....	1	.2	8	8.00								
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.	399	99.8	72,576	181.89	9	100.0	2.2	1,606	178.44	51	100.0	12.8
Degree of impairment:												
No disability .....												
10 percent .....	1	.2	17	17.00								
20 percent .....												
30 percent .....	1	.2	50	50.00								
40 percent .....	20	5.0	2,204	110.20								
50 percent .....	9	2.3	1,192	132.44								
60 percent .....	53	13.3	7,010	132.26	1	11.1	1.9	122	122.00	2	3.9	3.8
70 percent .....	35	8.8	5,300	151.43						5	9.8	14.3
80 percent .....	50	12.5	8,059	161.18						2	3.9	4.0
90 percent .....	5	1.2	1,012	202.40						1	2.0	20.0
100 percent .....	225	56.3	47,732	212.14	8	88.9	3.6	1,484	185.50	41	80.4	18.2

TABLE 41.—Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$9,881	\$193.75	25	\$4,512	26	\$5,369	340	100.0	85.0	\$61,097	\$179.70
General Laws.....							1	.3	100.0	8	8.00
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.....	9,881	193.75	25	4,512	26	5,369	339	99.7	85.0	61,089	180.20
Degree of impairment:											
No disability.....											
10 percent.....							1	.3	100.0	17	17.00
20 percent.....											
30 percent.....							1	.3	100.0	50	50.00
40 percent.....							20	5.9	100.0	2,204	110.20
50 percent.....							9	2.6	100.0	1,192	132.44
60 percent.....	278	139.00			2	278	50	14.7	94.3	6,610	132.20
70 percent.....	687	137.40	2	229	3	458	30	8.8	85.7	4,613	153.77
80 percent.....	371	185.50			2	371	48	14.1	96.0	7,688	160.17
90 percent.....	229	229.00			1	229	4	1.2	80.0	783	195.75
100 percent.....	8,316	202.83	23	4,283	18	4,033	176	51.8	78.2	37,932	215.52

NOTE.—Does not include 17 special act cases having a monthly value of \$286 and an average monthly value of \$16.82.

TABLE 42.—*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, 1955]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	400	\$72,584	\$181.46
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	23	2,279	99.09
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	377	70,305	186.49
Without dependents.....	144	25,307	175.74
With dependents.....	233	44,998	193.12
Wife only.....	223	42,661	191.30
Wife, child or children.....	9	2,145	238.33
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....			
Wife, parent or parents.....			
Child or children only.....	1	192	192.00
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).....	250		
Wives.....	232		
Children.....	18		
Parents.....			

TABLE 43.—*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, 1955]

Status of pension	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	59,708	100.0	\$6,297,944	\$105.48
Public No. 2, 73d Cong. (disability).....	114	.2	8,598	75.42
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	154	77.00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	308	77.00
Psychoses.....	1		79	79.00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	3		229	76.33
General medical and surgical conditions.....	108	.2	8,136	75.33
Service pension laws.....	59,594	99.8	6,289,346	105.54
90 days service.....	59,205	99.2	6,262,054	105.77
\$101.59 monthly rate.....	<sup>2</sup> 52,427	87.8	5,347,074	101.99
\$135.45 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	<sup>3</sup> 6,778	11.4	914,980	134.99
70 days service.....	389	.6	27,292	70.16
\$67.73 monthly rate.....	347	.6	23,596	68.00
\$88.04 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	42	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,696	88.00

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>2</sup> Includes 11 cases receiving medal of honor \$10 additional pension.<sup>3</sup> Includes 1 case receiving medal of honor \$10 additional pension.

TABLE 44.—*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, 1955]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	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		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	62,881	100.0	\$3,644,858	\$57.96	3,867	100.0	6.1	\$397,350	\$102.75	13,707	100.0	21.8
No disability.....	388	.6	20,393	52.56	346	8.9	89.2	18,749	54.19			
10 percent.....	21,611	34.4	308,711	14.28	47	1.2	.2	1,738	36.98	3,528	25.7	16.3
20 percent.....	7,452	11.8	198,009	26.57	57	1.5	.8	2,729	47.88	409	3.0	5.5
30 percent.....	11,739	18.7	517,822	44.11	1,059	27.4	9.0	56,688	53.63	2,612	19.1	22.3
40 percent.....	4,541	7.2	272,829	60.08	29	.7	.6	1,563	53.90	471	3.4	10.4
50 percent.....	3,745	6.0	316,329	84.47	708	18.3	18.9	59,424	83.93	1,341	9.8	35.8
60 percent.....	3,223	5.1	334,879	103.90	75	1.9	2.3	7,471	99.61	454	3.3	14.1
70 percent.....	1,398	2.2	172,507	123.40	64	1.7	4.6	7,533	117.70	641	4.7	45.8
80 percent.....	812	1.3	115,378	142.09	103	2.7	12.7	14,185	137.72	211	1.5	26.0
90 percent.....	134	.2	24,316	181.46	3	.1	2.2	483	161.00	12	.1	9.0
100 percent.....	7,838	12.5	1,363,685	173.98	1,376	35.6	17.6	226,787	164.82	4,028	29.4	51.4

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total .....	\$1,141,363	\$83.27	5,927	\$604,881	7,780	\$536,482	45,307	100.0	72.1	\$2,106,145	\$46.49
No disability .....							42	.1	10.8	1,644	39.14
10 percent .....	49,675	14.08	1,053	14,809	2,475	34,866	18,036	39.3	83.5	257,298	14.27
20 percent .....	10,803	26.41	31	806	378	9,997	6,986	15.4	93.7	184,477	26.41
30 percent .....	104,860	40.15	791	31,640	1,821	73,220	8,068	17.8	68.7	356,274	44.16
40 percent .....	25,739	54.65	35	1,868	436	23,871	4,041	8.9	89.0	245,527	60.76
50 percent .....	109,890	81.95	673	54,035	668	55,855	1,696	3.7	45.3	147,015	86.68
60 percent .....	45,943	101.20	46	4,394	408	41,549	2,694	6.0	83.6	281,465	104.48
70 percent .....	73,599	114.82	495	55,258	146	18,341	693	1.5	49.6	91,375	131.85
80 percent .....	29,343	139.07	10	1,264	201	28,079	498	1.1	61.3	71,850	144.28
90 percent .....	2,227	185.58			12	2,227	119	.3	88.8	21,608	181.56
100 percent .....	689,284	171.12	2,793	440,807	1,235	248,477	2,434	5.4	31.0	447,614	183.90

NOTE.—Does not include 328 special act cases having a monthly value of \$5,510 and an average monthly value per case of \$16.80.

TABLE 45.—*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, 1955]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans .....	62, 881	\$3, 644, 858	\$57. 96
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit) .....	45, 731	1, 317, 764	28. 82
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled .....	17, 150	2, 327, 094	136. 69
Without dependents .....	5, 731	701, 316	122. 37
With dependents .....	11, 419	1, 625, 778	142. 37
Wife only .....	3, 974	547, 050	137. 66
Wife, child or children .....	5, 323	759, 980	142. 77
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents .....	207	31, 218	150. 81
Wife, parent or parents .....	122	19, 266	157. 92
Child or children only .....	618	84, 245	136. 32
Child or children and parent or parents .....	45	7, 184	159. 64
Parent or parents only .....	1, 130	176, 835	156. 49
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3) .....	23, 282		
Wives .....	9, 626		
Children .....	11, 859		
Parents .....	1, 797		

TABLE 46.—*Korean conflict 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, 1955]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	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		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	153,831	100.0	\$10,395,191	\$67.58	7,581	100.0	4.9	\$1,444,186	\$190.50	29,050	100.0	18.9
No disability.....	79	.1	3,713	47.00								
10 percent.....	59,208	38.5	1,018,548	17.20						7,498	25.8	12.7
20 percent.....	23,617	15.4	784,656	33.22						1,400	4.8	5.9
30 percent.....	19,993	13.0	1,028,974	51.47						4,921	16.9	24.6
40 percent.....	11,866	7.7	833,632	70.25						1,753	6.0	14.8
50 percent.....	8,292	5.4	861,764	103.93	664	8.8	8.0	66,174	99.66	2,867	9.9	34.6
60 percent.....	6,349	4.1	824,124	129.80	80	1.0	1.3	9,964	124.55	1,384	4.8	21.8
70 percent.....	3,907	2.5	588,342	150.59	29	.4	.7	4,343	149.76	1,657	5.7	42.4
80 percent.....	2,053	1.3	373,356	181.86	9	.1	.4	1,582	175.78	646	2.2	31.5
90 percent.....	782	.5	163,312	208.84	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	182	182.00	187	.7	23.9
100 percent.....	17,685	11.5	3,914,770	221.36	6,798	89.7	38.4	1,361,941	200.34	6,737	23.2	38.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 46.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued*

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$2,940,986	\$101.24	10,062	\$1,219,494	18,988	\$1,721,492	117,200	100.0	76.2	\$6,010,019	\$51.28
No disability.....							79	.1	100.0	3,713	47.00
10 percent.....	127,605	17.02	1,429	24,338	6,069	103,267	51,710	44.1	87.3	890,943	17.23
20 percent.....	46,424	33.16	87	2,918	1,313	43,506	22,217	18.9	94.1	738,232	33.23
30 percent.....	246,251	50.04	1,538	76,972	3,383	169,279	15,072	12.9	75.4	782,723	51.93
40 percent.....	118,503	67.60	197	13,143	1,556	105,360	10,113	8.6	85.2	715,129	70.71
50 percent.....	287,276	100.20	1,443	139,913	1,424	147,363	4,761	4.1	57.4	508,314	106.77
60 percent.....	176,280	127.37	157	18,806	1,227	157,474	4,885	4.2	76.9	637,880	130.58
70 percent.....	235,377	142.05	1,100	148,627	557	86,750	2,221	1.9	56.9	348,622	156.97
80 percent.....	114,007	176.48	55	8,607	591	105,400	1,398	1.2	68.1	257,767	184.38
90 percent.....	39,343	210.39	6	1,104	181	38,239	594	.5	76.0	123,787	208.40
100 percent.....	1,549,920	230.06	4,050	785,066	2,687	764,854	4,150	3.5	23.5	1,002,909	241.66

TABLE 47.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 30, 1955]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	153, 831	\$10, 395, 191	\$67. 58
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	114, 763	3, 669, 523	31. 97
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	39, 068	6, 725, 668	172. 15
Without dependents.....	17, 098	2, 695, 259	157. 64
With dependents.....	21, 970	4, 030, 409	183. 45
Wife only.....	6, 502	1, 125, 443	173. 09
Wife, child or children.....	11, 680	2, 173, 245	186. 07
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	408	89, 892	220. 32
Wife, parent or parents.....	351	68, 556	195. 32
Child or children only.....	893	159, 335	178. 43
Child or children and parent or parents.....	92	19, 489	211. 84
Parent or parents only.....	2, 044	394, 449	192. 98
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	43, 250		
Wives.....	18, 941		
Children.....	20, 669		
Parents.....	3, 640		

TABLE 48.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1955]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1, 526	100. 0	\$112, 377	\$73. 64
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	109	7. 1	7, 263	66. 68
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	1, 144	75. 0	82, 128	71. 79
Psychoses.....	786	51. 5	51, 876	66. 00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	358	23. 5	30, 252	84. 50
General medical and surgical conditions.....	273	17. 9	22, 986	84. 20

TABLE 49.—Age groups of World War II, World War I, Regular Establishment, Korean conflict, and Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation or pension benefits

[As of June 30, 1955]

Age group	World War II <sup>1</sup>	World War I <sup>2</sup>	Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War
Average age <sup>3</sup> .....	37.7	63.0	42.0	27.1	78.3
Total veterans.....	1, 673, 939	715, 967	63, 209	155, 357	60, 125
Under 20.....				247	
20 to 24.....	103		1, 306	48, 915	
25 to 29.....	86, 029		14, 787	78, 132	
30 to 34.....	537, 868		5, 934	14, 825	
35 to 39.....	493, 559		9, 173	6, 815	
40 to 44.....	292, 032		6, 713	3, 169	
45 to 49.....	183, 520		5, 877	1, 671	
50 to 54.....	49, 896	1, 902	7, 115	736	
55 to 59.....	24, 489	149, 589	5, 499	512	
60 to 64.....	4, 901	313, 077	2, 420	310	
65 to 69.....	1, 182	220, 256	2, 127	25	143
70 to 74.....	303	23, 161	1, 597		6, 631
75 to 79.....	55	6, 205	430		34, 714
80 to 84.....	1	1, 397	128		15, 374
85 to 89.....	1	325	81		2, 870
90 to 94.....		54	20		351
95 and over.....		1	2		42

<sup>1</sup> Includes Reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

<sup>2</sup> Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

<sup>3</sup> Average based on 1-year age group of veterans.

TABLE 50.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1955]

Reason for termination	World War II		World War I		Spanish-American War service-connected and non-service-connected	Regular Establishment service-connected	Korean conflict	
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			Service-connected	Non-service-connected
Total.....	36, 527	11, 445	6, 292	45, 025	6, 455	2, 192	6, 975	345
Claimant relisted or recalled to active service.....	1, 104	6	2	4		120	1, 135	2
Death of veteran.....	6, 508	3, 332	5, 221	27, 179	6, 344	737	615	52
Disability less than 10 percent.....	16, 706		64			511	2, 725	
Disability less than permanent total.....		3, 352		4, 848				112
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	1, 362	485	365	1, 026	73	165	513	17
Further payment not desired.....	540	73	10	203	8	33	258	1
Income provision.....		1, 766		6, 484				43
Misconduct.....	13	7		5				1
Service-connection severed.....	1, 689		8			54	66	
Veteran in receipt of other benefits.....	333	6	44	35	12	39	297	3
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	8, 272	2, 418	578	5, 241	18	533	1, 363	114

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

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 class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards

[As of June 30, 1955]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	A average monthly value
Total cases.....	275, 453	\$24, 556, 359	\$89. 15	29, 006	\$1, 577, 465	\$54. 38
Widow alone.....	20, 033	1, 697, 534	84. 74	4, 254	212, 415	49. 93
Widow and children.....	22, 385	2, 889, 620	129. 09	12, 664	913, 759	72. 15
Widow, children, and mother.....	6, 087	1, 092, 943	179. 55			
Widow, children, and father.....	1, 781	277, 931	156. 05			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	3, 365	584, 684	173. 75			
Widow and mother.....	3, 942	603, 118	153. 00			
Widow and father.....	917	131, 683	143. 60			
Widow, mother, and father.....	1, 617	245, 480	151. 81			
Children alone.....	36, 862	2, 752, 866	74. 68	12, 088	451, 291	37. 33
Children and mother.....	11, 081	1, 561, 268	140. 90			
Children and father.....	2, 503	331, 465	132. 43			
Children, mother, and father.....	6, 633	944, 694	142. 42			
Mother alone.....	83, 842	5, 992, 456	71. 47			
Father alone.....	19, 165	1, 298, 915	67. 78			
Mother and father.....	55, 240	4, 151, 702	75. 16			
Total dependents.....	457, 267			66, 468		
Widows.....	60, 127			16, 918		
Children.....	134, 112			49, 550		
Mothers.....	171, 807					
Fathers.....	91, 221					

TABLE 52.—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, 1942-55]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents							Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents		
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected									
1955.....	275, 453	29, 006	457, 267	66, 468	60, 127	16, 918	134, 112	49, 550	263, 028	\$89. 15	\$54. 38
1954.....	270, 660	24, 981	460, 358	56, 898	60, 557	14, 761	133, 964	42, 137	265, 837	79. 96	51. 82
1953.....	270, 425	20, 835	457, 918	47, 028	61, 376	12, 725	133, 476	34, 303	263, 066	80. 90	52. 14
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, 951	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 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 class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1955]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	54, 520	\$4, 671, 617	\$85. 69	307, 291	\$15, 725, 310	\$51. 17
Widow alone.....	30, 475	2, 647, 682	86. 88	241, 242	12, 061, 485	50. 00
Widow and children.....	2, 122	285, 547	134. 57	42, 838	2, 885, 650	67. 36
Widow, children, and mother.....	36	7, 197	199. 92			
Widow, children, and father.....	5	1, 125	225. 00			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	2	431	215. 50			
Widow and mother.....	850	137, 351	161. 59			
Widow and father.....	124	19, 865	160. 20			
Widow, mother, and father.....	36	5, 990	166. 39			
Children alone.....	952	71, 646	75. 26	23, 211	778, 175	33. 53
Children and mother.....	25	3, 604	144. 16			
Children and father.....	2	338	169. 00			
Children, mother, and father.....	2	294	147. 00			
Mother alone.....	15, 791	1, 179, 654	74. 70			
Father alone.....	3, 087	230, 171	74. 56			
Mother and father.....	1, 011	80, 722	79. 84			
Total dependents.....	60, 151			386, 377		
Widows.....	33, 650			284, 080		
Children.....	4, 479			102, 297		
Mothers.....	17, 753					
Fathers.....	4, 269					

TABLE 54.—*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, 1924-55]

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
1955	54,520	307,291	60,151	386,377	33,650	284,080	4,479	102,297	22,022	\$85.69	\$51.17
1954	56,954	287,166	63,419	371,904	33,455	263,697	4,949	108,207	25,015	72.98	49.28
1953	59,036	267,465	66,430	357,684	33,156	243,836	5,464	113,848	27,810	72.03	49.56
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	32,005	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	134,654	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	30,193	65,592	49.90	33.92
1943	89,925	26,441	130,317	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	35.64
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	90,322	12,220	146,989	29,856	29,070	10,356	35,521	19,600	82,398	44.27	29.21
1938	95,118	7,422	142,292	18,443	28,135	6,024	37,378	12,419	76,779	38.12	29.62
1937	99,032	5,050	148,228	12,754	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	25.58	

<sup>1</sup>Adjusted.

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 class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1955]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases	1,196	\$104,146	\$87.08	80,632	\$4,428,710	\$54.92
Widow alone	1,147	99,695	86.92	78,407	4,293,978	54.77
Widow and children	15	2,018	134.53	1,141	74,532	65.32
Children alone	18	1,233	68.50	1,084	60,200	55.54
Mother alone	14	1,050	75.00			
Father alone	2	150	75.00			
Total dependents	1,219			82,574		
Widows	1,162			79,548		
Children	41			3,026		
Mothers	14					
Fathers	2					

NOTE.—Does not include 55 special act cases having a monthly value of \$1,216 and an average monthly value per case of \$22.11 being paid to 43 widows and 12 children.

TABLE 56.—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, 1936-55]

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	
1955	1,196	80,632	1,219	82,574	1,162	79,548	41	3,026	16	\$87.08	\$54.92	
1954	1,224	80,773	1,245	82,800	1,188	79,699	36	3,101	21	75.28	52.90	
1953	1,223	80,397	1,248	82,566	1,186	79,370	37	3,196	25	75.59	52.95	
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	3,827	42	75.40	48.00	
1950	1,159	78,401	1,193	81,303	1,100	77,304	44	3,989	49	75.03	48.05	
1949	1,199	77,365	1,240	80,421	1,127	76,290	48	4,131	65	74.76	48.15	
1948	1,205	76,043	1,241	79,845	1,138	75,022	47	4,323	56	59.96	49.29	
1947	1,212	73,766	1,261	77,001	1,093	72,584	56	5,017	112	59.97	41.07	
1946	1,212	71,727	1,261	75,458	1,093	70,530	56	4,878	160	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	1,433	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	9,411	518	31.61	30.69	
1937	1,550	48,664	1,665	56,544	1,000	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	

TABLE 57.—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, 1955]

Class of beneficiary	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases	18,641	\$1,439,468	\$77.22
Widow alone	6,049	428,499	70.84
Widow and children	1,719	205,583	119.59
Widow, children, and mother	228	42,330	185.66
Widow, children, and father	48	8,741	182.10
Widow, children, mother and father	98	18,641	190.21
Widow and mother	194	25,870	133.35
Widow and father	46	6,010	130.65
Widow, mother, and father	67	8,001	140.37
Children alone	1,914	132,371	69.16
Children and mother	327	43,816	133.99
Children and father	74	9,222	124.62
Children, mother, and father	174	24,564	141.17
Mother alone	4,615	285,734	61.91
Father alone	979	59,672	60.95
Mother and father	2,119	140,414	66.26
Total dependents	27,454		
Widows	8,439		
Children	7,608		
Mothers	7,812		
Fathers	3,595		

NOTE.—Does not include 95 special act cases having a monthly value of \$3,290 and an average monthly value per case of \$34.63 being paid to 84 widows, 3 children and 8 parents.

TABLE 58.—*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, 1936-55]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans	Dependents				Average monthly value per case
		Total	Widows	Children	Parents	
1955.....	18,641	27,454	8,439	7,608	11,407	\$77.22
1954.....	18,515	27,530	8,315	7,685	11,530	68.76
1953.....	18,673	28,188	8,434	7,977	11,777	69.58
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 59.—*Korean conflict 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, 1955]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	33,777	\$3,467,976	\$102.67	374	\$21,679	\$57.97
Widow alone.....	2,375	206,325	86.87	55	2,772	50.40
Widow and children.....	4,808	701,528	145.91	228	15,685	68.79
Widow, children, and mother.....	1,079	235,885	218.61			
Widow, children, and father.....	214	47,850	223.60			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	753	167,409	222.32			
Widow and mother.....	523	84,564	161.69			
Widow and father.....	111	17,759	159.99			
Widow, mother and father.....	410	68,319	166.63			
Children alone.....	2,527	210,767	83.41	91	3,222	35.41
Children and mother.....	695	108,511	156.13			
Children and father.....	147	23,247	158.14			
Children, mother, and father.....	508	81,380	160.20			
Mother alone.....	8,553	637,859	74.58			
Father alone.....	1,565	115,853	74.03			
Mother and father.....	9,509	760,720	80.00			
Total dependents.....	64,359			832		
Widows.....	10,273			283		
Children.....	18,839			549		
Mothers.....	22,030					
Fathers.....	13,217					

TABLE 60.—Terminations of compensation or pension death awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1955]

Reason for termination	World War II		World War I		Spanish-American War service-connected and non-service-connected	Regular Establishment service-connected	Korean conflict	
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			Service-connected	Non-service-connected
Total.....	16,583	4,485	3,807	28,681	4,033	1,232	2,728	62
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinues school.....	2,384	510	213	6,121	106	230	71	2
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	373	79	58	517	23	38	17	1
Death of payee.....	7,617	96	2,987	3,866	3,636	556	583	3
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	818		18			25	174	
Income provision.....		1,000		10,609	1			10
Widow remarries.....	2,716	994	212	2,467	212	226	1,428	25
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	2,675	1,806	319	5,101	55	157	455	21

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 61.—Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay

[As of June 30, 1955]

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.....	1,789	\$339,766	\$189.92	1,787	\$339,678	\$190.08	2	\$88.00	\$44.00
Total, Army.....	1,730	328,827	190.07	1,728	328,739	190.24	2	88.00	44.00
Colonel.....	5	1,664	332.80	5	1,664	332.80			
Lieutenant colonel.....	20	6,789	339.45	20	6,789	339.45			
Major.....	88	23,738	269.75	88	23,738	269.75			
Captain.....	387	83,658	216.17	386	83,620	216.63	1	38.00	38.00
First lieutenant.....	698	127,733	183.00	697	127,693	183.19	1	50.00	50.00
Second lieutenant.....	532	85,245	160.23	532	85,245	160.23			
Total, Navy.....	45	8,489	188.64	45	8,489	188.64			
Commander.....	1	305	305.00	1	305	305.00			
Lieutenant commander.....	1	339	339.00	1	339	339.00			
Lieutenant.....	13	2,621	201.62	13	2,621	201.62			
Lieutenant, (jg.).....	20	3,581	179.05	20	3,581	179.05			
Ensign.....	10	1,643	164.30	10	1,643	164.30			
Total, Marine Corps.....	14	2,450	175.00	14	2,450	175.00			
Captain.....	4	798	199.50	4	798	199.50			
First lieutenant.....	8	1,354	169.25	8	1,354	169.25			
Second lieutenant.....	2	298	149.00	2	298	149.00			

TABLE 62.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received <sup>1</sup>	Veterans determined not in need of training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1955.....	1,230,694	129,816	8,424	1,339	3,614	1,760	1,711	599,145
Mar. 31, 1955.....	1,228,769	129,051	11,208	2,897	4,267	2,051	1,993	595,461
Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,226,118	127,996	12,252	3,141	4,096	2,364	2,651	593,092
Sept. 30, 1954.....	1,223,214	126,762	11,077	1,626	3,645	2,660	3,146	592,873
June 30, 1954.....	1,219,938	125,549	12,090	1,932	3,443	2,968	3,747	590,922
June 30, 1953.....	1,207,564	120,705	18,909	2,487	3,651	4,791	7,980	578,997
June 30, 1952.....	1,193,368	115,312	35,694	4,415	6,331	8,485	16,463	555,779
June 30, 1951.....	1,169,423	108,772	65,185	9,597	11,141	16,073	28,374	513,514
June 30, 1950.....	1,131,222	97,932	122,867	19,695	24,636	35,587	42,949	432,637
June 30, 1949.....	1,049,106	78,333	179,372	39,556	30,683	66,907	42,226	327,553
June 30, 1948.....	916,101	59,589	224,993	60,442	36,345	96,661	31,545	206,751
June 30, 1947.....	742,178	42,840	211,800	62,396	27,027	104,962	17,415	109,295
June 30, 1946.....	427,019	21,442	92,213	36,705	14,059	40,063	1,986	28,253
June 30, 1945.....	82,837	5,043	14,986	6,533	2,669	5,612	172	7,246
June 30, 1944.....	23,239	1,888	3,001	1,194	684	1,065	58	827

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

<sup>2</sup> Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training, and veterans pending re-entrance into training.

TABLE 63.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received <sup>1</sup>	Veterans determined not in need of training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
				Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1955.....	68,708	5,903	29,728	12,672	3,790	4,230	3,264	1,388	17,056
Mar. 31, 1955.....	63,957	5,451	27,340	16,356	7,090	5,009	3,065	1,192	10,984
Dec. 31, 1954.....	58,506	4,968	23,937	14,986	6,557	4,519	2,842	1,068	8,951
Sept. 30, 1954.....	52,915	4,360	20,078	10,054	2,797	3,669	2,599	989	10,024
June 30, 1954.....	45,757	3,679	17,176	8,814	2,544	3,048	2,400	822	8,362
June 30, 1953.....	22,112	1,461	6,714	3,651	967	1,219	1,128	337	3,063
June 30, 1952.....	6,035	237	1,019	732	169	299	198	66	287
June 30, 1951.....	122	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	0

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training, and veterans pending re-entrance into training.

TABLE 64.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job		
June 30, 1955.....	10,254,525	70,427	10,373	54,018	1,083	4,953	7,717,405
Mar. 31, 1955.....	10,254,171	143,113	65,314	65,940	2,035	9,824	7,652,799
Dec. 31, 1954.....	10,253,610	174,483	78,547	75,836	3,348	16,752	7,629,146
Sept. 30, 1954.....	10,252,958	122,765	15,022	80,204	4,917	22,622	7,679,973
June 30, 1954.....	10,252,132	155,266	21,437	95,740	7,200	30,889	7,648,139
June 30, 1953.....	10,247,458	335,008	42,131	187,264	23,999	81,614	7,469,802
June 30, 1952.....	10,238,529	741,901	83,025	425,011	64,057	169,808	7,053,504
June 30, 1951.....	10,065,439	1,152,891	132,904	643,711	113,020	263,256	6,379,841
June 30, 1950.....	9,545,823	1,492,868	209,728	765,880	198,757	318,503	5,507,377
June 30, 1949.....	8,691,332	1,631,780	310,826	699,768	323,129	298,057	4,515,089
June 30, 1948.....	7,583,685	1,666,518	398,902	584,208	424,308	259,100	3,492,943
June 30, 1947.....	5,854,777	1,862,633	615,094	479,243	594,056	173,640	1,851,972
June 30, 1946.....	2,966,890	951,644	404,475	222,183	300,633	24,353	234,181
June 30, 1945.....	83,885	22,335	14,601	5,648	1,631	455	12,709

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.

<sup>2</sup> Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.

TABLE 65.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received <sup>1</sup>	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1955.....	1,378,058	1,020,167	304,358	60,872	150,532	58,225	34,729	724,809
Mar. 31, 1955.....	1,273,408	944,020	587,371	324,725	178,330	55,365	28,951	356,649
Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,119,363	825,777	538,355	293,825	163,983	54,256	26,291	287,422
Sept. 30, 1954.....	980,272	636,959	239,276	44,737	117,836	51,975	24,728	397,683
June 30, 1954.....	788,793	542,917	199,189	38,025	90,089	49,627	21,448	343,728
Mar. 31, 1954.....	680,151	460,521	329,902	180,142	92,123	44,049	13,588	130,619
Dec. 31, 1953.....	542,248	357,983	262,883	145,230	69,698	38,573	9,382	95,100
Sept. 30, 1953.....	443,899	236,538	107,435	24,987	43,062	31,798	7,588	129,103
June 30, 1953.....	329,420	187,110	81,629	16,701	34,554	24,401	5,973	105,481
Mar. 31, 1953.....	250,617	128,150	112,170	69,432	28,787	12,640	1,311	15,980
Dec. 31, 1952.....	147,251							
Sept. 30, 1952.....	54,116							

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.<sup>2</sup> Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.TABLE 66.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1955]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	8,424	1,339	3,614	1,760	1,711	599,145
Veterans Benefits Office.....	54	7	26	21	0	6,483
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	6	0	6	0	0	187
Alabama: Montgomery.....	374	32	188	34	120	13,647
Alaska: Juneau.....	0	0	0	0	0	315
Arizona: Phoenix.....	102	31	35	36	0	4,047
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	299	32	37	10	220	9,123
California:						
Los Angeles.....	279	94	160	24	1	27,068
San Diego.....	47	8	19	20	0	2,422
San Francisco.....	209	54	83	69	3	15,875
Colorado: Denver.....	164	55	63	37	9	7,722
Connecticut: Hartford.....	84	12	43	29	0	8,832
Delaware: Wilmington.....	2	0	0	2	0	1,110
Florida:						
Miami.....	73	28	33	12	0	4,537
Pass-A-Grille.....	136	23	85	20	8	9,684
Georgia: Atlanta.....	153	12	80	29	32	15,636
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	20	3	12	4	1	831
Idaho: Boise.....	65	5	25	13	22	3,099
Illinois: Chicago.....	191	40	93	36	22	19,042
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	171	23	53	27	68	8,492
Iowa: Des Moines.....	133	15	52	18	48	7,599
Kansas: Wichita.....	82	27	15	10	30	5,952
Kentucky: Louisville.....	228	20	105	26	77	13,675
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	85	14	58	8	5	6,664
Shreveport.....	50	6	21	7	16	4,165
Maine: Togus.....	26	0	7	17	2	2,258
Maryland: Baltimore.....	36	0	13	23	0	5,789
Massachusetts: Boston.....	217	23	100	94	0	20,240
Michigan: Detroit.....	283	45	119	63	56	22,753
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	260	25	118	61	56	15,064
Mississippi: Jackson.....	254	97	26	33	98	10,381
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	191	13	71	9	98	8,267
St. Louis.....	134	11	35	15	73	8,719
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	25	1	5	8	11	2,405

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 66.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office—Continued*

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	103	12	29	25	37	4, 112
Nevada: Reno.....	9	5	2	2	0	462
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	42	5	18	19	0	1, 732
New Jersey: Newark.....	75	5	38	27	5	17, 218
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	54	10	23	10	11	3, 338
New York:						
Albany.....	42	3	11	28	0	4, 702
Brooklyn.....	102	6	61	35	0	8, 486
Buffalo.....	43	16	7	19	1	8, 676
New York.....	252	21	205	26	0	21, 548
Syracuse.....	27	6	5	16	0	6, 117
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	210	27	80	57	46	11, 769
North Dakota: Fargo.....	38	5	5	13	15	4, 197
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	135	17	64	40	14	15, 123
Cleveland.....	189	26	67	80	16	17, 756
Oklahoma:						
Muskogee.....	121	5	83	6	27	5, 054
Oklahoma City.....	100	30	18	9	43	7, 535
Oregon: Portland.....	70	15	38	15	2	6, 645
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	194	18	133	41	2	18, 559
Pittsburgh.....	205	9	140	49	7	10, 866
Wilkes-Barre.....	113	4	88	19	2	13, 209
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	27	3	7	17	0	1, 925
Rhode Island: Providence.....	47	9	6	32	0	4, 885
South Carolina: Columbia.....	61	9	12	34	5	7, 592
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	35	8	4	2	21	1, 748
Tennessee: Nashville.....	232	24	108	24	76	13, 590
Texas:						
Dallas.....	310	71	114	35	90	17, 164
Houston.....	134	70	38	11	15	8, 333
Lubbock.....	83	10	46	11	16	6, 736
San Antonio.....	121	33	71	11	6	8, 447
Waco.....	77	24	27	0	26	6, 678
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	23	8	11	4	0	2, 959
Vermont: White River Junction.....	27	2	5	15	5	1, 436
Virginia: Roanoke.....	156	3	80	54	19	8, 357
Washington: Seattle.....	125	19	70	32	4	8, 784
West Virginia: Huntington.....	188	18	83	45	42	7, 536
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	204	24	28	77	75	12, 653
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	17	3	2	5	7	1, 135

<sup>1</sup> Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training, and veterans pending re-entrance into training.

TABLE 67.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1955]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	70,427	10,373	54,018	1,083	4,953	7,717,405
Veterans Benefits Office.....	1,521	447	1,044	29	1	127,700
District of Columbia Area.....	1,198	407	761	29	1	121,846
Other:						
Canal Zone.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign.....	323	40	283	0	0	5,854
Foreign:						
Philippines, Manila.....	60	13	47	0	0	9,723
Veterans Attaches' Offices <sup>2</sup> .....	339	294	45	0	0	2,835
Alabama: Montgomery.....	1,859	318	1,425	21	95	168,562
Alaska: Juneau.....	95	12	83	0	0	5,475
Arizona: Phoenix.....	370	166	189	14	1	38,839
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	2,217	302	1,595	9	311	104,825
California:						
Los Angeles.....	2,771	242	2,482	35	12	321,422
San Diego.....	458	67	356	18	17	32,529
San Francisco.....	2,722	321	2,332	56	13	222,136
Colorado: Denver.....	590	173	327	14	76	86,083
Connecticut: Hartford.....	881	21	822	28	10	86,693
Delaware: Wilmington.....	96	7	89	0	0	14,146
Florida:						
Miami.....	600	8	562	0	30	53,417
Pass-A-Grille.....	1,909	154	1,635	12	108	115,362
Georgia: Atlanta.....	4,291	281	3,867	23	120	186,072
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	368	8	329	29	2	16,133
Idaho: Boise.....	210	28	144	5	33	32,286
Illinois: Chicago.....	3,001	298	2,645	29	29	450,227
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	1,372	88	1,121	8	155	149,813
Iowa: Des Moines.....	1,033	183	437	17	396	109,448
Kansas: Wichita.....	686	204	363	5	114	70,116
Kentucky: Louisville.....	600	117	364	19	100	112,907
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	1,196	176	986	3	31	104,965
Shreveport.....	277	14	220	4	39	48,780
Maine: Togus.....	229	1	211	17	0	38,222
Maryland: Baltimore.....	724	69	620	15	20	102,435
Massachusetts: Boston.....	1,681	86	1,521	74	0	226,223
Michigan: Detroit.....	2,324	191	2,025	16	92	272,717
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1,635	548	701	27	359	132,377
Mississippi: Jackson.....	1,288	501	657	1	129	116,985
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	572	48	333	4	187	113,779
St. Louis.....	657	29	491	5	132	128,298
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	316	53	144	5	114	28,598
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	565	124	191	4	246	64,828
Nevada: Reno.....	62	4	58	0	0	6,560
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	266	6	241	12	7	22,976
New Jersey: Newark.....	2,192	121	2,027	44	0	207,154
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	356	134	217	0	5	36,272
New York:						
Albany.....	541	15	465	13	48	51,889
Brooklyn.....	1,531	205	1,324	2	0	149,180
Buffalo.....	856	90	712	23	31	93,087
New York.....	4,208	413	3,767	21	7	410,951
Syracuse.....	758	127	591	17	23	77,536
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	1,186	274	647	55	210	196,689
North Dakota: Fargo.....	588	81	102	4	401	30,899
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	917	47	824	14	32	179,683
Cleveland.....	1,513	147	1,321	31	14	200,671
Oklahoma:						
Muskogee.....	415	156	212	0	47	53,291
Oklahoma City.....	698	338	289	6	65	80,272
Oregon: Portland.....	610	106	443	7	54	75,863
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	988	49	905	26	8	241,782
Pittsburgh.....	1,542	29	1,451	41	21	201,698
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,146	140	952	26	28	145,163
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	69	13	56	0	0	43,518
Rhode Island: Providence.....	292	14	266	12	0	50,616
South Carolina: Columbia.....	1,439	113	1,320	6	0	100,561
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	178	33	112	0	33	25,274

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office—Continued*

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Tennessee: Nashville.....	965	352	488	11	114	201, 532
Texas:						
Dallas.....	927	286	551	1	89	148, 762
Houston.....	728	279	400	1	48	89, 546
Lubbock.....	479	66	349	0	64	58, 242
San Antonio.....	590	161	373	7	49	80, 375
Waco.....	585	279	285	1	70	67, 772
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	409	192	185	16	16	45, 305
Vermont: White River Junction.....	99	1	74	3	21	15, 935
Virginia: Roanoke.....	833	45	629	46	113	110, 682
Washington: Seattle.....	878	115	693	27	43	110, 022
West Virginia: Huntington.....	484	131	319	13	21	68, 445
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1, 395	134	948	51	262	130, 215
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	191	85	69	0	37	14, 036

<sup>1</sup> Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.   <sup>2</sup> Europe and Mexico.

TABLE 68.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1955]

Regional office	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	29, 728	12, 672	3, 790	4, 230	3, 264	1, 388	17, 056
Veterans Benefits Office.....	250	75	14	24	37	0	175
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	16	14	0	14	0	0	2
Alabama: Montgomery.....	825	431	130	223	35	43	394
Alaska: Juneau.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arizona: Phoenix.....	257	84	21	24	39	0	173
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	526	297	94	63	30	110	229
California:							
Los Angeles.....	909	309	105	140	64	0	600
San Diego.....	175	86	15	21	50	0	89
San Francisco.....	840	261	66	84	126	5	579
Colorado: Denver.....	547	259	128	71	51	9	288
Connecticut: Hartford.....	292	118	14	43	61	0	174
Delaware: Wilmington.....	47	5	0	2	3	0	42
Florida:							
Miami.....	259	73	46	16	11	0	186
Pass-A-Grille.....	490	214	106	64	36	8	276
Georgia: Atlanta.....	472	181	18	95	35	33	291
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	151	72	4	40	28	0	79
Idaho: Boise.....	183	72	17	29	18	8	111
Illinois: Chicago.....	914	335	95	121	79	40	579
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	497	207	66	47	53	41	290
Iowa: Des Moines.....	604	312	91	58	59	104	282
Kansas: Wichita.....	242	116	52	16	18	30	126
Kentucky: Louisville.....	501	262	54	99	29	80	239
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	305	103	33	38	17	15	202
Shreveport.....	97	41	13	12	8	8	56
Maine: Togus.....	164	32	5	7	20	0	132
Maryland: Baltimore.....	255	90	8	17	64	0	166
Massachusetts: Boston.....	1, 241	434	114	121	199	0	807
Michigan: Detroit.....	1, 001	380	101	140	117	22	621
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	836	376	95	108	99	74	460
Mississippi: Jackson.....	547	277	195	23	12	47	270
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	363	188	37	85	14	52	175
St. Louis.....	397	159	25	42	43	49	233
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	108	41	11	5	21	4	67
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	337	207	41	28	46	92	180
Nevada: Reno.....	26	11	5	2	4	0	15
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	157	61	20	18	23	0	96
New Jersey: Newark.....	589	215	33	53	129	0	374
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	155	73	32	17	18	6	82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office—Continued*

Regional office	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
New York:							
Albany.....	190	81	8	14	59	0	109
Brooklyn.....	567	230	53	105	72	0	337
Buffalo.....	337	117	60	8	49	0	220
New York.....	1,263	471	91	328	52	0	792
Syracuse.....	226	98	50	17	31	0	128
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	851	462	124	132	98	108	389
North Dakota: Fargo.....	189	74	17	20	25	12	115
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	706	303	95	92	109	7	403
Cleveland.....	490	269	92	71	100	6	221
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	321	169	26	127	4	12	152
Oklahoma City.....	373	130	75	15	27	13	243
Oregon: Portland.....	244	100	38	35	26	1	144
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	987	424	96	220	107	1	563
Pittsburgh.....	508	159	11	106	41	1	349
Wilkes-Barre.....	495	240	60	137	42	1	255
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	349	143	27	61	55	0	206
Rhode Island: Providence.....	236	110	42	17	51	0	126
South Carolina: Columbia.....	282	137	36	22	60	19	145
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	144	80	24	4	8	44	64
Tennessee: Nashville.....	602	289	65	132	37	55	313
Texas:							
Dallas.....	735	311	151	85	47	28	424
Houston.....	464	194	133	24	28	9	270
Lubbock.....	356	140	43	60	15	24	196
San Antonio.....	432	184	84	75	20	5	248
Waco.....	318	181	98	58	13	12	137
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	159	62	34	12	15	1	97
Vermont: White River Junction.....	74	26	3	3	15	5	48
Virginia: Roanoke.....	504	238	25	92	85	36	266
Washington: Seattle.....	480	184	61	67	55	1	296
West Virginia: Huntington.....	392	173	45	69	40	19	219
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	762	391	106	32	174	79	371
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	82	31	13	0	10	8	51

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.<sup>2</sup> Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training, and veterans pending re-entrance into training.TABLE 69.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1955]

Regional office	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	1,028,167	364,358	60,872	150,532	58,225	34,729	724,809
Veterans Benefits Office.....	15,089	2,937	509	1,699	727	2	12,152
District of Columbia area.....	14,711	2,885	486	1,673	724	2	11,826
Other:							
Canal Zone.....	5	5	1	1	3	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign.....	373	47	22	25	0	0	326
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	110	3	3	0	0	0	107
Veterans attaches' offices <sup>2</sup> .....	1,800	1,032	1,032	0	0	0	768
Alabama: Montgomery.....	30,626	12,563	2,056	9,221	975	311	18,063
Alaska: Juneau.....	416	144	58	85	1	0	272
Arizona: Phoenix.....	5,435	1,405	717	299	374	15	4,030
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	12,540	6,303	1,645	1,370	787	1,501	7,237

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office—Continued*

Regional office	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
California:							
Los Angeles.....	52,473	7,763	561	5,459	1,731	12	44,710
San Diego.....	6,080	952	41	471	436	4	5,128
San Francisco.....	33,381	4,669	300	2,118	1,938	313	28,712
Colorado: Denver.....	11,328	2,477	505	794	832	346	8,851
Connecticut: Hartford.....	12,336	2,897	109	1,179	1,591	18	9,439
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1,603	390	4	157	229	0	1,213
Florida:							
Miami.....	6,780	2,266	376	1,541	323	26	4,514
Pass-A-Grille.....	19,202	6,032	943	4,051	824	214	13,170
Georgia: Atlanta.....	31,070	12,981	1,156	9,585	1,486	754	18,089
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	3,387	836	4	451	367	14	2,551
Idaho: Boise.....	3,597	1,064	148	416	242	258	2,533
Illinois: Chicago.....	55,687	14,979	1,210	8,020	2,405	3,344	40,708
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	18,976	5,448	1,424	1,963	954	1,107	13,528
Iowa: Des Moines.....	13,853	4,986	267	1,055	1,032	2,632	8,867
Kansas: Wichita.....	8,104	2,802	1,280	602	270	650	5,302
Kentucky: Louisville.....	15,661	5,699	801	2,482	902	1,514	9,962
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	15,985	7,499	1,352	5,418	437	292	8,486
Shreveport.....	6,280	2,907	611	1,955	211	190	3,313
Maine: Togus.....	3,401	754	18	235	501	0	2,647
Maryland: Baltimore.....	9,442	2,886	402	1,429	982	73	6,556
Massachusetts: Boston.....	29,352	5,442	637	2,271	2,534	0	23,890
Michigan: Detroit.....	32,536	7,135	932	4,752	1,131	320	25,401
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	21,708	7,470	1,749	2,307	1,661	1,753	14,238
Mississippi: Jackson.....	15,619	6,291	3,359	1,965	323	644	9,328
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	13,089	4,089	601	2,008	559	921	9,000
St. Louis.....	10,359	3,947	485	1,433	1,063	966	12,412
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	3,713	909	247	214	418	90	2,744
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	10,686	4,780	755	618	827	2,580	5,906
Nevada: Reno.....	690	147	16	81	60	0	543
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	2,588	527	0	183	342	2	2,061
New Jersey: Newark.....	20,883	4,888	502	2,491	1,885	10	15,995
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	5,849	2,118	673	1,112	240	93	3,731
New York:							
Albany.....	4,840	1,437	139	460	805	33	3,403
Brooklyn.....	18,674	3,954	873	2,499	582	0	14,720
Buffalo.....	9,831	2,238	535	695	1,005	3	7,593
New York.....	40,168	9,624	1,574	6,551	1,494	5	36,544
Syracuse.....	7,877	1,657	323	422	898	14	6,220
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	28,297	11,785	2,959	2,926	2,780	3,120	16,512
North Dakota: Fargo.....	5,519	1,614	291	311	325	687	3,905
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	19,065	3,912	701	1,706	1,265	240	15,153
Cleveland.....	22,354	5,598	687	3,199	1,388	324	16,756
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	7,996	2,697	909	1,495	171	122	5,299
Oklahoma City.....	13,510	3,980	2,649	419	543	378	9,521
Oregon: Portland.....	8,645	1,465	327	709	325	104	7,180
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	23,766	6,141	1,027	3,316	1,793	5	17,625
Pittsburgh.....	21,342	5,864	135	4,450	1,171	108	15,478
Wilkes-Barre.....	17,005	6,155	872	4,116	1,120	47	10,850
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	20,343	12,195	568	11,580	47	0	8,148
Rhode Island: Providence.....	6,357	1,766	476	559	731	0	4,591
South Carolina: Columbia.....	14,644	6,381	1,094	4,027	753	507	8,263
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	5,500	2,655	359	244	293	1,759	2,854
Tennessee: Nashville.....	25,353	8,287	2,282	2,603	1,588	1,814	17,066
Texas:							
Dallas.....	19,704	8,052	2,945	4,404	370	333	11,652
Houston.....	14,070	4,667	2,288	1,975	194	210	9,403
Lubbock.....	7,504	2,490	823	709	192	505	5,005
San Antonio.....	11,071	4,651	1,799	2,203	336	313	6,420
Waco.....	9,856	4,854	2,992	1,459	190	213	5,032
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	9,652	1,715	456	602	509	148	7,937
Vermont: White River Junction.....	1,760	513	26	98	312	77	1,247
Virginia: Roanoke.....	15,529	5,301	759	1,648	1,758	1,136	10,228
Washington: Seattle.....	16,167	2,848	477	1,434	833	54	13,319
West Virginia: Huntington.....	9,481	3,537	1,499	961	949	128	5,944
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	17,972	4,293	375	960	1,755	1,203	13,679
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	1,582	477	165	62	110	140	1,105

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.<sup>2</sup> Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.<sup>3</sup> Europe and Mexico.

TABLE 70.—Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed by purpose of loan and regional office

[Cumulative through June 25, 1955]

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.....	4, 203, 668	3, 914, 535	68, 119	221, 014	\$16, 163, 206, 537	\$15, 859, 400, 659	\$115, 728, 194	\$178, 077, 684	\$30, 001, 134, 356	\$29, 135, 766, 719	\$266, 644, 428	\$598, 723, 209
Alabama: Montgomery.....	52, 128	48, 207	2, 852	1, 069	191, 120, 712	185, 988, 935	3, 377, 818	1, 753, 959	346, 209, 717	335, 493, 256	6, 816, 238	3, 900, 223
Alaska: Juneau.....	363	274	-----	89	1, 064, 368	926, 709	-----	137, 659	2, 185, 078	1, 813, 987	-----	371, 091
Arizona: Phoenix.....	18, 247	16, 677	281	1, 289	65, 379, 399	64, 252, 696	299, 592	827, 111	115, 297, 204	110, 748, 961	977, 581	3, 570, 660
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	24, 477	21, 020	1, 654	1, 803	63, 271, 016	59, 653, 911	1, 814, 697	1, 802, 408	113, 799, 359	105, 003, 767	3, 898, 132	4, 897, 602
California:												
Los Angeles.....	281, 923	275, 698	152	6, 073	1, 317, 144, 045	1, 312, 747, 595	412, 950	3, 983, 500	2, 367, 829, 169	2, 346, 107, 166	1, 087, 670	20, 634, 333
San Diego.....	23, 869	23, 262	8	599	114, 604, 550	114, 177, 964	26, 250	400, 236	200, 980, 059	199, 196, 455	60, 925	1, 722, 679
San Francisco.....	205, 263	197, 048	1, 083	7, 132	856, 972, 151	848, 785, 935	2, 844, 074	5, 342, 142	1, 551, 306, 590	1, 520, 316, 096	7, 076, 945	23, 913, 519
Colorado: Denver.....	47, 817	41, 929	3, 670	2, 218	187, 829, 645	183, 894, 419	1, 643, 682	2, 291, 544	346, 173, 459	324, 182, 640	15, 295, 184	6, 695, 645
Connecticut: Hartford.....	62, 014	58, 516	40	3, 458	269, 622, 068	267, 264, 684	135, 456	2, 221, 928	517, 185, 302	508, 474, 894	332, 204	8, 378, 204
Delaware: Wilmington.....	16, 596	16, 289	141	166	80, 442, 130	79, 781, 309	383, 448	277, 373	145, 856, 281	144, 401, 345	800, 678	654, 258
District of Columbia: Wash- ington 1.....	63, 666	61, 454	5	2, 207	331, 761, 718	330, 128, 858	17, 000	1, 615, 860	647, 192, 221	641, 795, 691	36, 000	5, 360, 530
Florida:												
Miami.....	44, 008	43, 641	7	360	197, 076, 321	196, 602, 041	22, 320	451, 960	345, 189, 957	343, 868, 719	60, 115	1, 261, 121
Pass-A-Grille.....	49, 743	48, 779	54	910	192, 192, 364	190, 788, 238	78, 198	1, 325, 928	336, 227, 938	332, 751, 389	167, 210	3, 309, 339
Georgia: Atlanta.....	77, 332	72, 746	2, 426	2, 160	302, 264, 586	295, 927, 236	3, 467, 602	2, 869, 748	551, 808, 204	537, 308, 671	7, 213, 492	7, 286, 041
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	4, 919	4, 743	1	175	22, 876, 038	22, 650, 058	1, 950	224, 030	45, 692, 978	45, 096, 439	3, 900	4, 922, 639
Idaho: Boise.....	11, 902	10, 930	504	468	39, 305, 514	37, 595, 654	918, 851	791, 009	69, 218, 529	65, 454, 478	2, 001, 707	1, 762, 344
Illinois: Chicago.....	157, 263	149, 061	1, 897	6, 305	584, 444, 610	574, 210, 244	3, 250, 850	6, 983, 516	1, 122, 486, 658	1, 097, 427, 584	7, 257, 881	17, 801, 193
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	82, 662	77, 877	2, 236	2, 549	251, 574, 635	243, 672, 922	4, 582, 663	3, 319, 050	460, 135, 988	443, 189, 334	9, 397, 616	7, 549, 038
Iowa: Des Moines.....	57, 507	48, 636	5, 312	3, 559	183, 248, 958	169, 907, 371	8, 294, 562	5, 045, 525	339, 809, 100	309, 509, 118	18, 875, 454	11, 424, 528
Kansas: Wichita.....	43, 816	39, 377	1, 544	2, 395	143, 999, 667	138, 871, 474	2, 664, 804	2, 463, 389	256, 279, 237	243, 808, 572	5, 772, 323	6, 698, 337
Kentucky: Louisville.....	34, 674	31, 083	1, 936	1, 655	117, 086, 061	110, 653, 706	4, 537, 212	1, 895, 143	218, 499, 671	203, 707, 351	9, 494, 301	5, 298, 019
Louisiana:												
New Orleans.....	33, 954	32, 999	143	812	138, 495, 355	137, 584, 574	174, 782	705, 999	248, 391, 690	245, 882, 889	373, 889	2, 134, 912
Shreveport.....	15, 867	15, 138	438	291	60, 030, 056	59, 063, 166	519, 880	447, 010	105, 880, 039	103, 755, 389	1, 088, 221	1, 036, 781
Maine: Togus.....	19, 063	16, 874	449	1, 740	46, 714, 581	43, 780, 163	758, 336	2, 226, 082	88, 299, 546	81, 836, 009	1, 592, 886	4, 870, 651
Maryland: Baltimore.....	66, 528	64, 563	245	1, 720	263, 201, 293	261, 091, 201	666, 087	-1, 444, 005	478, 570, 203	472, 711, 329	1, 467, 661	4, 391, 213
Massachusetts: Boston.....	197, 859	190, 174	165	7, 520	766, 543, 908	758, 279, 592	454, 839	7, 809, 477	1, 525, 798, 765	1, 503, 375, 344	1, 111, 499	21, 311, 922
Michigan: Detroit.....	164, 799	159, 719	966	4, 114	664, 936, 412	658, 332, 311	1, 900, 803	4, 703, 298	1, 226, 913, 765	1, 210, 440, 834	3, 990, 486	12, 482, 445
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	85, 404	76, 157	3, 370	5, 877	343, 691, 580	332, 299, 197	5, 761, 044	5, 631, 339	635, 173, 066	605, 959, 327	13, 260, 894	15, 952, 845
Mississippi: Jackson.....	25, 242	22, 300	2, 445	497	84, 871, 127	80, 607, 200	3, 436, 909	827, 018	148, 156, 371	139, 433, 977	6, 959, 379	1, 763, 022
Missouri:												
Kansas City.....	57, 114	50, 847	3, 212	3, 055	208, 042, 636	199, 228, 548	2, 985, 491	2, 903, 597	372, 767, 101	351, 405, 585	13, 224, 072	8, 137, 437
St. Louis.....	42, 095	37, 983	1, 693	2, 419	167, 332, 685	162, 158, 277	12, 816, 822	2, 785, 822	616, 010, 913	303, 701, 706	6, 223, 109	6, 286, 098
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	9, 153	7, 666	488	999	31, 716, 677	29, 498, 403	784, 511	1, 433, 763	57, 347, 934	52, 265, 516	1, 747, 955	3, 334, 463

Nebraska: Lincoln.....	23,045	20,184	1,587	1,274	72,068,094	68,287,154	2,114,027	1,636,913	132,593,461	124,227,892	4,500,932	3,864,637
Nevada: Reno.....	2,753	2,504	74	175	9,660,989	9,289,946	140,475	230,568	16,867,182	15,929,465	313,189	624,528
New Hampshire: Manches- ter.....	23,707	21,623	271	1,813	66,352,478	63,224,259	603,225	2,524,994	128,505,495	120,588,536	1,350,332	6,566,627
New Jersey: Newark.....	211,585	190,247	108	21,230	878,253,518	870,635,824	339,799	7,277,895	1,654,596,623	1,610,645,788	762,075	43,188,760
New Mexico: Albuquerque..	20,541	19,503	355	683	79,470,571	77,929,174	443,643	1,097,753	135,097,455	131,261,040	1,288,082	2,548,333
New York:												
Albany.....	43,372	39,255	815	3,302	146,407,161	140,971,319	1,731,905	3,703,937	279,624,966	265,669,299	3,917,248	10,038,419
Buffalo.....	86,190	83,318	752	2,120	350,564,275	345,482,435	1,586,250	3,495,500	656,896,561	644,805,556	3,457,106	8,633,899
New York.....	305,224	235,547	65	69,612	1,109,371,031	1,084,770,355	1,980,670	24,910,006	2,249,018,535	2,094,906,495	464,354	153,647,686
Syracuse.....	54,843	50,189	1,237	3,417	198,647,022	192,156,539	2,491,553	3,998,930	372,236,597	356,003,200	5,573,711	10,659,686
North Carolina: Winston- Salem.....	49,500	47,981	481	1,038	163,181,483	160,394,761	1,120,606	1,666,116	303,118,687	296,912,506	2,356,494	3,849,687
North Dakota: Fargo.....	10,179	6,602	2,168	1,409	27,035,679	22,137,156	2,930,424	1,968,099	51,729,339	41,343,649	6,043,502	6,424,188
Ohio:												
Cincinnati.....	75,318	72,518	1,448	1,352	281,529,419	276,073,409	3,253,674	2,202,336	540,993,845	528,898,893	7,263,366	4,831,586
Cleveland.....	126,545	124,309	763	1,473	504,213,721	500,089,656	2,054,135	2,069,930	941,701,535	931,861,222	4,566,000	5,274,313
Oklahoma:												
Muskogee.....	26,085	24,466	994	625	85,559,968	83,481,500	1,162,211	916,257	146,399,687	141,864,579	2,523,896	2,011,212
Oklahoma City.....	56,501	54,694	916	891	208,322,273	205,254,643	1,658,779	1,408,851	366,837,575	359,799,069	3,851,077	3,187,429
Oregon: Portland.....	27,214	23,123	739	3,352	92,514,580	88,785,867	1,230,784	2,497,929	173,434,807	160,669,180	3,037,684	9,727,943
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia.....	149,846	147,631	120	2,095	571,595,515	569,181,367	327,125	2,087,023	1,039,110,579	1,032,582,844	770,178	5,757,557
Pittsburgh.....	104,131	97,876	1,077	5,178	359,671,308	352,519,121	2,474,235	4,677,952	670,998,376	651,314,294	5,276,690	14,407,392
Wilkes-Barre.....	62,020	57,561	1,381	3,078	183,353,151	175,008,285	3,213,316	5,136,550	342,836,152	324,267,740	6,881,980	11,686,432
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	4,238	3,928	2	308	3,565,835	3,151,335	4,300	410,200	4,094,993	3,221,480	4,300	869,213
Rhode Island: Providence..	30,499	29,445	5	1,049	113,408,977	111,849,415	13,875	1,545,687	214,263,745	210,459,783	33,250	3,770,712
South Carolina: Columbia..	31,617	29,963	495	1,159	169,534,428	167,171,822	700,075	1,662,531	200,093,126	194,815,848	1,495,201	3,782,077
South Dakota: Sioux Falls..	9,963	6,703	1,952	1,308	26,076,795	22,323,831	2,125,016	1,627,948	48,246,259	39,318,601	4,953,467	3,974,191
Tennessee: Nashville.....	71,375	69,473	1,064	838	257,047,775	253,574,955	2,356,714	1,116,106	453,910,391	445,913,163	5,065,926	2,911,302
Texas:												
Dallas.....	66,372	62,594	1,502	2,276	225,463,842	219,755,060	2,578,839	3,129,943	410,856,531	398,484,156	5,509,560	6,862,815
Houston.....	75,078	74,073	333	672	320,132,799	318,618,904	486,065	1,027,830	567,376,501	563,741,739	1,164,531	2,470,231
Lubbock.....	40,693	39,077	915	701	164,580,631	161,672,877	1,814,276	1,093,478	294,202,925	287,785,828	4,016,761	4,400,336
San Antonio.....	46,326	45,121	390	815	200,779,818	198,685,805	695,859	1,398,154	355,960,764	350,989,592	1,534,392	3,436,780
Waco.....	20,781	18,813	1,306	662	77,757,136	73,820,582	2,913,177	1,023,377	140,772,539	131,636,656	6,468,165	2,667,718
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	17,519	16,612	190	717	65,139,032	63,980,029	338,786	820,217	114,490,759	111,565,654	773,251	2,151,854
Vermont: White River Junc- tion.....	11,666	10,245	725	696	30,762,060	28,445,611	1,322,910	993,539	60,152,260	54,388,485	3,213,458	2,550,317
Virginia: Roanoke.....	55,530	53,156	818	1,559	203,674,955	199,608,541	1,828,954	2,237,460	371,678,143	362,603,438	5,913,736	5,160,969
Washington: Seattle.....	94,726	90,557	424	3,745	348,315,527	344,087,319	1,008,461	3,119,747	626,649,674	614,209,645	2,408,443	10,031,586
West Virginia: Huntington..	19,136	18,099	411	625	58,448,674	56,677,785	7,042,232	1,064,657	106,698,877	102,918,281	1,438,162	2,342,434
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	65,678	59,272	2,665	3,741	241,588,393	231,033,248	5,524,198	5,030,947	473,719,428	448,940,084	12,251,381	12,527,963
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	7,105	6,606	154	345	29,770,858	28,920,678	318,138	982,042	52,797,912	50,799,573	736,933	1,261,406

<sup>1</sup> Reported by Veterans Benefits Office.

TABLE 71.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan and regional office  
[Cumulative through June 25, 1955]

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.....	481,532	427,262	14,656	39,614	39,473	405,043	370,463	11,847	22,733	44,405	28,400	2,326	13,679	37,016	22,285	2,110	12,621
Alabama: Montgomery.....	10,196	9,032	873	291	215	8,133	7,373	593	167	1,916	1,529	258	129	1,848	1,477	251	120
Alaska: Juneau.....	37	8	0	0	1	26	6	0	20	11	1	0	10	10	1	0	9
Arizona: Phoenix.....	2,499	2,049	91	359	190	2,085	1,726	80	279	254	161	11	82	224	136	10	78
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	3,579	2,969	317	293	123	2,990	2,587	214	189	537	326	104	107	466	264	98	104
California:																	
Los Angeles.....	29,085	27,744	38	1,303	2,129	25,033	24,329	28	676	2,580	1,919	13	648	1,923	1,293	10	620
San Diego.....	1,133	1,034	2	97	36	1,036	979	2	55	68	27	-----	41	61	20	-----	41
San Francisco.....	26,574	24,947	309	1,318	1,705	23,382	22,313	278	791	1,926	1,340	26	560	1,487	955	17	515
Colorado: Denver.....	2,640	2,055	115	479	210	2,208	1,798	95	315	259	75	19	165	231	58	17	156
Connecticut: Hartford.....	3,651	3,190	8	453	369	3,042	2,726	7	309	276	130	1	145	240	107	1	132
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1,972	1,891	39	42	161	1,715	1,659	34	22	140	115	4	21	96	74	3	19
District of Columbia: Washington.....	5,791	5,441	2	348	357	5,170	5,022	2	146	355	115	0	204	264	75	0	189
Florida:																	
Miami.....	7,400	7,255	8	137	190	6,784	6,682	7	95	554	510	1	43	426	383	1	42
Pass-A-Grille.....	8,160	7,880	7	273	239	7,465	7,295	4	166	730	615	3	112	456	349	3	104
Georgia: Atlanta.....	14,563	13,139	790	634	782	12,460	11,419	609	432	1,448	1,075	173	200	1,321	955	167	199
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	364	325	2	37	31	313	291	2	20	23	5	0	18	20	3	0	17
Idaho: Boise.....	1,309	1,064	124	121	89	1,172	980	111	81	116	65	12	39	78	29	11	38
Illinois: Chicago.....	10,582	9,394	277	911	629	9,240	8,471	241	528	764	357	31	376	713	317	29	367
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	9,516	8,547	453	516	711	8,277	7,570	391	316	652	402	47	203	528	299	45	184
Iowa: Des Moines.....	6,183	4,767	793	623	472	5,378	4,218	719	441	383	124	65	194	333	98	60	175
Kansas: Wichita.....	4,177	3,442	308	427	235	3,559	3,034	274	251	482	270	33	179	383	187	27	169
Kentucky: Louisville.....	4,874	4,176	329	369	235	4,369	3,883	278	208	324	130	34	160	270	86	32	152
Louisiana:																	
New Orleans.....	5,824	5,659	40	125	233	5,205	5,100	33	72	473	420	7	51	386	330	7	49
Shreveport.....	1,966	1,833	75	38	65	1,817	1,732	57	28	153	122	20	11	114	87	17	10
Maine: Togus.....	4,939	4,247	252	440	335	3,840	3,425	176	239	847	582	63	202	764	511	61	192
Maryland: Baltimore.....	12,622	12,321	76	225	737	11,001	10,808	65	128	1,452	1,339	11	102	884	789	7	88
Massachusetts: Boston.....	22,512	21,143	50	1,319	2,962	17,292	16,525	36	731	2,735	2,111	12	612	2,258	1,692	8	558
Michigan: Detroit.....	21,532	20,459	181	892	1,099	18,791	18,176	134	481	1,845	1,407	33	405	1,642	1,219	31	392
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	7,387	5,786	730	571	588	6,240	5,006	635	599	679	326	72	281	559	257	56	246
Mississippi: Jackson.....	5,226	4,366	700	160	197	4,782	4,086	586	110	279	144	89	46	247	117	86	44
Missouri:																	
Kansas City.....	4,952	3,945	532	475	364	4,097	3,455	409	233	604	259	98	247	491	176	85	230
St. Louis.....	4,082	3,173	367	542	236	3,504	2,880	307	317	382	100	54	228	342	69	50	223
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	631	349	60	222	47	490	306	40	144	95	7	16	72	94	7	16	71
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1,856	1,298	323	235	59	1,682	1,224	295	163	129	30	25	74	115	21	23	71
Nevada: Reno.....	261	190	18	53	6	236	182	16	38	25	5	2	18	19	2	15	

New Hampshire: Manchester	4,637	4,064	92	481	544	3,422	3,096	60	266	929	671	26	232	671	447	22	202	
New Jersey: Newark	19,918	16,012	21	3,885	2,543	15,033	13,245	19	1,709	2,628	1,249	3	1,376	2,342	1,004	2	1,336	
New Mexico: Albuquerque	1,855	1,508	95	252	80	1,657	1,417	77	163	135	28	17	90	118	22	12	84	
New York:																		
Albany	5,405	4,605	261	539	802	4,213	3,675	188	350	424	202	44	178	390	184	39	167	
Buffalo	8,456	7,848	255	353	551	7,624	7,161	210	253	317	186	30	101	281	163	29	89	
New York	31,158	21,000	13	10,145	6,068	22,428	17,109	10	5,309	3,225	1,010	1	2,214	2,662	804	1	1,857	
Syracuse	6,668	5,493	404	771	807	5,443	4,597	327	519	485	185	49	251	418	141	44	233	
North Carolina: Winston-Salem	9,450	9,053	168	229	437	8,386	8,101	149	139	693	600	15	78	627	536	14	77	
North Dakota: Fargo	1,072	411	412	249	111	812	320	334	158	167	27	48	92	149	23	43	83	
Ohio:																		
Cincinnati	6,402	5,833	272	297	383	5,677	5,253	228	196	370	242	33	95	342	219	33	90	
Cleveland	10,718	10,227	184	307	1,505	8,648	8,316	158	174	749	591	18	140	565	424	14	127	
Oklahoma:																		
Muskogee	2,669	2,344	180	145	52	2,422	2,175	138	109	224	147	40	37	195	121	39	35	
Oklahoma City	5,961	5,518	162	281	208	5,229	4,903	140	186	549	430	23	96	524	410	22	92	
Oregon: Portland	2,885	2,195	216	474	139	2,541	1,998	201	342	249	90	14	145	205	71	10	124	
Pennsylvania:																		
Philadelphia	13,979	13,727	32	220	1,597	11,888	11,745	26	117	869	757	4	108	494	392	4	98	
Pittsburgh	11,058	9,809	359	890	2,106	8,105	7,312	275	518	949	518	53	378	847	444	47	356	
Wilkes-Barre	6,787	5,685	323	779	988	5,226	4,514	257	455	668	318	38	312	603	269	36	298	
Puerto Rico: San Juan	1,533	1,463	1	69	24	1,504	1,434	1	69	23	22	0	1	5	5	0	0	
Rhode Island: Providence	3,692	3,483	4	205	538	2,895	2,753	4	138	289	219	1	69	259	195	0	64	
South Carolina: Columbia	5,248	4,927	101	220	408	4,134	3,934	83	117	906	777	22	107	706	593	16	97	
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	946	534	157	255	35	830	500	147	183	98	10	11	77	81	6	7	68	
Tennessee: Nashville	8,880	8,455	206	219	366	7,836	7,540	168	128	751	619	37	95	678	558	33	87	
Texas:																		
Dallas	11,704	10,694	382	628	157	11,081	10,440	302	339	483	114	74	295	466	105	73	288	
Houston	9,617	9,402	72	143	335	8,886	8,734	62	90	430	361	10	59	396	335	10	51	
Lubbock	3,783	3,523	90	170	185	3,349	3,164	65	120	286	200	27	59	249	178	23	48	
San Antonio	4,827	4,428	89	310	228	4,168	3,894	70	204	460	200	20	116	431	310	18	103	
Waco	2,701	2,226	282	193	70	2,479	2,121	230	128	169	57	51	61	152	48	45	59	
Utah: Salt Lake City	1,561	1,364	34	163	53	1,448	1,293	32	123	169	83	44	1	38	60	24	1	
Vermont: White River Junction	2,499	2,008	272	219	284	1,904	1,560	195	149	345	214	63	68	311	190	57	64	
Virginia: Roanoke	8,604	7,739	343	422	423	7,453	6,918	289	246	689	483	32	174	628	434	29	165	
Washington: Seattle	10,333	9,652	105	576	538	8,864	8,437	88	339	359	1,067	810	14	243	931	687	12	232
West Virginia: Huntington	3,401	3,109	140	152	251	2,804	2,620	99	85	544	425	47	72	346	250	32	64	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	4,729	3,483	600	646	637	3,526	2,885	430	411	617	282	116	219	566	246	106	214	
Wyoming: Cheyenne	382	272	40	70	43	314	233	30	51	34	9	7	18	25	4	6	15	

Reported by Veterans Benefits Office.

TABLE 72.—Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed by regional office

[Cumulative through June 30, 1955]

Location	Number	Amount	Location	Number	Amount
Total.....	64, 941	\$461,158,239	New Hampshire: Manchester <sup>1</sup>		
Alabama: Montgomery.....	2, 298	17, 422, 950	New Jersey: Newark <sup>1</sup>		
Alaska: Juneau.....	557	4, 928, 073	New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	700	\$5, 411, 915
Arizona: Phoenix.....	403	2, 916, 527	New York:		
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	1, 697	11, 572, 219	Albany.....	275	1, 859, 948
California:			Buffalo.....	187	1, 154, 151
Los Angeles.....	355	2, 992, 728	New York <sup>1</sup> :		
San Diego.....	289	2, 470, 390	Syracuse.....	133	842, 194
San Francisco.....	926	8, 393, 766	North Carolina: Winston-		
Colorado: Denver.....	890	6, 484, 576	Salem.....	3, 230	24, 372, 125
Connecticut: Hartford <sup>1</sup>			North Dakota: Fargo.....	858	5, 126, 864
Delaware: Wilmington <sup>1</sup>			Ohio:		
District of Columbia: Wash-			Cincinnati.....	1, 601	10, 715, 993
ton <sup>1</sup>			Cleveland.....	1, 299	9, 613, 677
Florida:			Oklahoma:		
Miami.....	217	1, 969, 044	Muskogee.....	569	3, 645, 331
Pass-A-Grille.....	909	7, 187, 990	Oklahoma City.....	525	3, 702, 359
Georgia: Atlanta.....	2, 308	16, 119, 029	Oregon: Portland.....	557	4, 128, 167
Hawaii: Honolulu <sup>1</sup>			Pennsylvania:		
Idaho: Boise.....	644	4, 821, 368	Philadelphia <sup>1</sup>		
Illinois: Chicago.....	2, 307	15, 985, 484	Pittsburgh.....	1, 410	10, 164, 524
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	2, 231	13, 777, 658	Wilkes-Barre.....	1, 465	9, 653, 321
Iowa: Des Moines.....	1, 619	10, 513, 510	Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	556	4, 621, 825
Kansas: Wichita.....	756	5, 265, 289	Rhode Island: Providence <sup>1</sup>		
Kentucky: Louisville.....	3, 588	23, 233, 604	South Carolina: Columbia.....	1, 438	10, 559, 974
Louisiana:			South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	960	6, 376, 262
New Orleans.....	1, 158	8, 823, 474	Tennessee: Nashville.....	1, 945	13, 046, 635
Shreveport.....	809	5, 780, 149	Texas:		
Maine: Togus.....	751	4, 204, 610	Dallas.....	853	6, 267, 102
Maryland: Baltimore.....	762	5, 909, 534	Houston.....	635	4, 774, 296
Massachusetts: Boston <sup>1</sup>			Lubbock.....	691	4, 864, 184
Michigan: Detroit.....	2, 060	14, 995, 120	San Antonio.....	312	2, 377, 598
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1, 450	10, 017, 361	Waco.....	778	5, 311, 797
Mississippi: Jackson.....	2, 257	17, 122, 790	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	466	3, 591, 452
Missouri:			Vermont: White River Junc-		
Kansas City.....	959	6, 605, 130	tion.....	254	1, 376, 361
St. Louis.....	1, 318	8, 938, 364	Virginia: Roanoke.....	2, 823	20, 538, 433
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	1, 118	8, 082, 943	Washington: Seattle.....	538	4, 056, 079
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	804	5, 544, 924	West Virginia: Huntington.....	2, 133	14, 024, 601
Nevada: Reno.....	347	2, 962, 821	Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1, 607	11, 033, 732
			Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	357	2, 936, 204

<sup>1</sup> No portion of region eligible for direct loans.

TABLE 73.—*Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship*  
[June 30, 1955]

Location	Total wards													Fiduciary appointment pending
	Total	Incompetent veterans						Payments to wife	Minors		Other incompetents			
		Total	By type of fiduciary			Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary				
			Guardians	Legal custodians	Institutional awards		Guardians			Legal custodians	Guardians	Legal custodians		
				State	VA									
Total.....	339,477	95,987	55,977	790	6,015	25,676	7,529	232,463	76,264	156,204	11,022	8,562	2,460	3,605
Central Office <sup>1</sup> .....	1,674	253	240	1			12	1,341	307	1,034	80	76	4	119
Veterans Benefits office.....	4,440	1,275	627	7	6	517	118	2,972	532	2,440	193	188	5	116
Philippines, Manila.....	15,132	348	310	2			36	14,611	12,218	2,393	173	172	1	260
Regional offices—United States.....	318,231	94,111	54,800	780	6,009	23,159	7,363	213,544	63,207	150,337	10,576	8,126	2,450	3,110
Alabama: Montgomery.....	7,241	2,379	851	36	31	1,272	189	4,725	792	3,933	137	69	68	76
Arizona: Phoenix.....	2,081	267	202	1	28	4	32	1,764	567	1,167	50	44	6	22
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	4,896	1,731	790	2	13	768	158	3,035	672	2,366	127	104	23	22
California:														
Los Angeles.....	13,764	3,309	1,274	63	492	1,200	190	10,082	1,921	8,161	373	246	127	171
San Diego.....	2,028	167	147	2			18	1,809	520	1,289	52	48	4	24
San Francisco.....	12,132	2,971	1,768	7	406	577	213	8,792	1,470	7,322	369	239	130	92
Colorado: Denver.....	3,468	848	472	8			51	2,490	1,190	1,300	130	116	14	34
Connecticut: Hartford.....	3,552	1,289	1,055	1	131	24	78	2,130	618	1,512	133	125	8	57
Delaware: Wilmington.....	470	86	48	1	16	11	10	369	66	303	15	12	3	8
Florida:														
Miami.....	1,809	291	234	5		6	46	1,488	224	1,264	30	26	4	24
Pass-A-Grille.....	5,375	1,054	757	3	54	98	142	4,181	664	3,517	140	128	12	69
Georgia: Atlanta.....	7,821	2,100	1,192	7		705	196	5,561	1,357	4,204	160	157	3	93
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	686	140	94	2	33		11	530	206	324	16	11	5	10
Idaho: Boise.....	1,371	130	120		4		6	1,214	580	634	27	20	7	7
Illinois: Chicago.....	19,419	6,929	3,538	39	839	2,202	311	11,771	4,733	7,038	719	646	73	144
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	8,340	2,157	1,397		124	449	187	5,848	3,042	2,806	335	251	84	84
Iowa: Des Moines.....	5,110	1,516	1,030	2	28		89	3,389	1,381	2,008	205	169	36	42
Iowa: Des Moines.....	5,110	1,516	1,030	2	28		89	3,389	1,381	2,008	205	169	36	42
Kansas: Wichita.....	3,201	856	398	6	1	385	66	2,200	487	1,713	145	103	42	45
Kentucky: Louisville.....	6,641	1,928	1,194	11	17	458	248	4,518	1,481	3,037	195	158	37	87
Louisiana:														
New Orleans.....	3,452	762	570	6	32	51	103	2,600	333	2,267	90	53	37	37
Shreveport.....	2,159	408	326	13	19	4	46	1,706	418	1,288	45	18	27	9
Maine: Togus.....	2,164	662	338	1	8		64	1,400	382	1,018	102	83	19	16
Maryland: Baltimore.....	3,907	1,463	598	14		756	95	2,329	401	1,928	115	88	27	23

<sup>1</sup> United States possessions and foreign cases in central office.

TABLE 73.—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship—Continued

[June 30, 1955]

Location	Total wards													
	Total	Incompetent veterans					Pay-ments to wife	Minors			Other incompetents			Fiduci-ary appoint-ment pending
		Total	By type of fiduciary			Legal cus-to-dians		Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary		
			Guard-ians	Legal cus-to-dians	Institutional awards				Guard-ians	Legal cus-to-dians		Guard-ians	Legal cus-to-dians	
State	VA													
Massachusetts: Boston	9,448	4,006	2,449	5	203	1,082	267	4,975	844	4,131	467	323	144	155
Michigan: Detroit	12,541	3,325	2,108	98	209	685	225	8,824	2,237	6,587	392	369	23	116
Minnesota: St. Paul	5,933	2,060	1,575	4	17	385	79	3,618	1,147	2,471	255	220	35	47
Mississippi: Jackson	5,264	1,720	912	50		576	182	3,426	438	2,988	118	92	26	23
Missouri:														
Kansas City	4,452	849	609		1	181	58	3,456	609	2,847	147	145	2	32
St. Louis	4,924	1,167	849	2	24	167	125	3,578	841	2,737	179	171	8	46
Montana: Fort Harrison	1,216	243	198	1	12	3	29	941	275	666	32	28	4	14
Nebraska: Lincoln	2,517	707	598	5	31	20	53	1,606	624	1,072	114	93	21	23
Nevada: Reno	406	66	64				2	334	74	260	6	5	1	6
New Hampshire: Manchester	989	240	210		6		24	710	143	567	39	29	10	7
New Jersey: Newark	7,186	2,667	1,011	18	411	1,183	44	4,271	821	3,450	248	103	145	98
New Mexico: Albuquerque	2,163	341	289	2	5	7	38	1,779	1,103	676	43	42	1	11
New York:														
Albany	2,868	894	442	18	281	76	77	1,709	644	1,155	175	87	88	6
Brooklyn	9,037	4,453	2,224	5	758	1,149	317	4,239	2,148	2,091	345	201	144	120
Buffalo	4,606	2,109	1,005	1	119	829	155	2,354	993	1,361	143	78	65	25
New York	7,291	3,730	2,699	7	95	748	181	3,262	1,553	1,709	299	239	60	97
Syracuse	3,121	732	572	1	94	4	61	2,187	1,168	1,019	202	81	121	11
North Carolina: Winston-Salem	6,769	1,634	1,168	6		194	266	4,927	2,355	2,562	208	172	36	49
North Dakota: Fargo	1,424	380	346	1	12	1	20	983	287	716	61	56	5	8
Ohio:														
Cincinnati	8,280	2,724	1,369	2	147	974	232	5,260	1,289	3,981	306	262	44	57
Cleveland	7,708	2,155	1,726	13	186	76	154	5,260	1,342	3,908	303	262	41	45
Oklahoma:														
Muskogee	2,467	537	419	1	48	2	67	1,848	557	1,291	82	69	13	26
Oklahoma City	3,037	656	550	4	33	2	67	2,270	559	1,711	111	102	9	22
Oregon: Portland	3,831	935	539		48	275	73	2,787	699	2,088	109	91	18	22
Pennsylvania:														
Philadelphia	6,190	2,105	846	11	285	891	72	3,842	1,310	2,532	243	110	133	90
Pittsburgh	7,031	2,182	1,314	4	192	433	230	4,564	1,041	3,523	285	191	94	69
Wilkes-Barre	4,624	1,522	661	25	254	475	107	2,896	764	2,132	206	145	61	49
Puerto Rico: San Juan	2,586	618	563		35		20	1,920	498	1,422	48	47	1	53

Rhode Island: Providence .....	2,254	776	563	22	57	11	123	1,379	199	1,180	99	61	38	11
South Carolina: Columbia .....	3,867	834	632	2	69	6	125	2,935	542	2,393	98	83	15	51
South Dakota: Sioux Falls .....	1,391	564	193	7	-----	348	16	785	438	347	42	34	8	13
Tennessee: Nashville .....	6,803	1,863	1,064	14	-----	578	207	4,692	1,411	3,281	248	216	32	41
Texas:														
Dallas .....	5,602	1,056	706	31	5	139	175	4,409	1,090	3,319	137	97	40	65
Houston .....	3,719	593	436	25	-----	28	104	3,065	569	2,497	60	49	11	45
Lubbock .....	3,036	360	278	15	-----	1	66	2,635	654	1,982	40	37	3	40
San Antonio .....	3,503	466	327	8	6	2	123	2,955	747	2,209	81	49	32	26
Waco .....	3,795	1,754	396	45	2	1,239	72	1,942	816	1,126	99	47	52	34
Utah: Salt Lake City .....	1,830	375	175	-----	-----	182	18	1,425	621	805	29	23	6	14
Vermont: White River Junction .....	795	238	187	3	9	-----	39	503	177	326	54	51	3	14
Virginia: Roanoke .....	5,968	2,096	936	1	24	965	170	3,697	1,319	2,378	175	166	9	30
Washington: Seattle .....	6,042	1,343	838	91	-----	312	102	4,534	2,256	2,278	165	136	29	83
West Virginia: Huntington .....	3,580	935	868	1	14	8	44	2,548	1,601	947	97	90	7	46
Wisconsin: Milwaukee .....	6,145	2,304	1,369	1	41	701	192	3,581	752	2,829	260	244	16	73
Wyoming: Cheyenne .....	905	354	124	-----	-----	226	4	535	147	388	16	16	-----	1

TABLE 74.—Summary of fiduciary accounts

[Fiscal year 1955]

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 .....	\$187,555,628.33	\$4,195,319.43	\$1,518,351.17	\$496,664,861.60	\$34,698,146.74	\$310,879,855.98
Veterans Benefits office .....	2,728,789.31	37,618.78	15,412.56	7,246,037.52	794,868.33	3,945,109.28
Philippines: Manila .....	7,659,868.68	347,683.26	-----	18,630,183.91	382,465.71	5,062.50
Regional offices—United States .....	177,166,970.34	3,810,017.39	1,802,948.61	470,788,640.17	33,520,812.70	306,929,684.20
Alabama: Montgomery .....	3,485,935.10	70,125.58	21,710.66	8,635,930.58	525,946.94	6,247,801.46
Arizona: Phoenix .....	1,182,317.13	23,304.57	4,917.59	2,860,720.34	142,287.30	1,911,689.66
Arkansas: Little Rock .....	2,419,657.53	69,267.99	17,859.22	5,468,650.49	298,614.97	4,100,589.41
California:						
Los Angeles .....	6,446,923.73	66,292.09	109,559.10	12,091,978.32	849,294.52	7,254,371.23
San Diego .....	1,115,722.01	20,950.10	24,416.52	2,615,355.02	155,095.92	1,493,264.47
San Francisco .....	6,057,662.90	99,967.84	110,234.62	13,559,338.58	661,659.27	9,173,243.15
Colorado: Denver .....	1,865,891.06	61,392.05	6,571.20	6,159,537.76	58,202.28	5,133,294.50
Connecticut: Hartford .....	2,881,982.86	58,473.73	5,554.91	10,084,705.57	1,781,007.43	3,423,197.32
Delaware: Wilmington .....	412,728.42	5,425.59	1,016.95	1,129,271.84	726,543.32	174,233.12
Florida:						
Miami .....	988,034.19	12,861.60	3,679.40	1,658,028.01	83,732.59	1,213,450.88
Pass-A-Grille .....	3,130,930.24	60,100.01	32,866.96	6,618,323.02	917,739.88	4,014,242.70
Georgia: Atlanta .....	3,972,006.84	82,977.87	9,560.72	9,372,035.86	908,497.22	5,906,720.24
Hawaii: Honolulu .....	464,589.98	9,671.90	2,431.10	944,723.20	204,161.91	346,997.64
Idaho: Boise .....	876,293.30	16,888.61	1,763.08	2,522,175.24	77,429.65	1,991,599.48
Illinois: Chicago .....	10,277,894.37	320,704.84	117,071.89	29,153,933.86	567,603.70	25,047,524.90
Indiana: Indianapolis .....	5,794,366.20	133,609.39	77,431.69	16,797,755.71	128,476.64	12,896,553.25
Iowa: Des Moines .....	2,897,301.81	67,743.21	73,810.97	11,023,692.46	199,220.37	9,112,435.72
Kansas: Wichita .....	1,620,657.91	29,886.81	10,470.98	4,806,659.29	136,057.31	3,813,976.96
Kentucky: Louisville .....	2,872,372.37	93,950.34	8,805.56	8,900,330.83	749,188.10	6,816,134.64
Louisiana:						
New Orleans .....	1,878,459.22	41,746.10	8,567.30	4,500,491.95	156,761.31	3,742,834.38
Shreveport .....	1,231,415.39	27,369.85	1,700.00	2,738,705.69	186,730.69	2,102,379.53
Maine: Togus .....	1,175,435.58	23,051.28	3,968.50	2,737,334.73	206,195.86	1,758,368.58
Maryland: Baltimore .....	1,845,229.52	43,502.94	3,797.88	3,879,253.42	406,313.02	2,640,661.14
Massachusetts: Boston .....	7,265,816.10	145,116.84	104,199.03	17,274,239.74	3,170,627.33	4,370,626.67
Michigan: Detroit .....	6,934,077.02	151,840.71	16,928.04	17,826,238.80	601,443.13	14,246,573.37
Minnesota: St. Paul .....	3,353,420.32	99,906.95	27,354.39	9,836,523.27	147,159.91	8,643,065.82
Mississippi: Jackson .....	2,657,543.44	56,576.07	64,207.37	5,917,791.67	532,442.94	3,933,618.23

Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	2,073,222.56	40,393.45	15,484.10	7,586,790.58	106,714.45	6,491,846.51		
St. Louis.....	2,886,886.04	51,408.75	21,494.29	7,765,212.51	350,301.32	6,100,096.35		
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	2,621,287.18	14,523.38	14,828.12	1,983,044.67	28,710.15	1,513,332.66		
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1,669,405.69	47,290.60	15,838.21	4,984,141.15	350,324.89	3,871,894.60		
Nevada: Reno.....	191,373.00	3,099.82	6,849.83	2,571,929.51	58,398.03	318,216.52		
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	857,879.66	9,911.23	4,632.13	2,051,563.15	96,925.10	687,837.60		
New Jersey: Newark.....	3,165,358.35	51,453.50	5,830.00	5,663,964.42	144,627.86	3,946,145.78		
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1,155,106.47	3,934.75	2,547.01	2,900,329.60	92,402.23	2,198,694.37		
New York:								
Albany.....	1,450,477.90	19,042.34	8,731.46	4,797,750.47	222,589.91	2,438,973.75		
Brooklyn.....	6,258,029.87	95,145.47	31,377.82	18,632,312.66	904,513.45	4,068,971.86		
Buffalo.....	2,309,655.20	66,066.15	13,518.17	8,871,507.31	1,286,906.42	5,258,146.37		
New York.....	4,956,811.32	74,208.20	54,811.89	16,914,879.17	682,718.86	7,653,817.86		
Syracuse.....	1,902,003.36	39,086.00	5,873.40	6,209,379.96	398,472.17	3,654,562.31		
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	4,000,078.85	130,022.12	10,542.99	10,995,288.07	320,313.82	9,219,069.39		
North Dakota: Fargo.....	728,018.55	18,531.77	6,688.39	2,517,363.99	27,074.08	2,287,016.22		
Ohio:								
Cincinnati.....	4,460,997.29	105,255.59	42,372.98	12,390,933.17	343,058.11	8,374,927.46		
Cleveland.....	4,848,925.56	112,003.66	44,606.10	13,507,121.79	273,081.25	8,998,081.30		
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee.....	1,437,866.73	31,130.08	11,789.46	4,265,307.95	352,917.14	3,032,045.45		
Oklahoma City.....	2,251,894.81	46,146.42	23,203.90	6,418,967.93	667,839.32	3,857,790.99		
Oregon: Portland.....	2,077,912.04	44,211.17	22,288.42	6,546,963.04	634,119.43	4,148,455.34		
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	3,291,120.01	68,749.28	26,267.82	4,982,236.61	1,510,693.80	2,699,000.06		
Pittsburgh.....	3,404,714.84	91,823.20	21,727.45	6,028,004.86	543,604.38	4,311,533.41		
Wilkes-Barre.....	2,711,329.56	60,117.64	21,433.17	5,234,000.57	1,049,759.39	2,949,603.78		
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1,518,460.54	23,776.20	3,105.80	2,633,970.39	240,381.45	1,066,211.30		
Rhode Island: Providence.....	1,392,510.59	23,818.78	8,605.21	2,936,520.52	997,142.22	1,726,757.72		
South Carolina: Columbia.....	2,140,255.13	51,242.39	3,834.84	5,524,231.50	1,569,267.39	2,756,669.40		
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	605,767.64	17,748.01	4,549.54	2,281,161.01	35,021.83	2,025,027.64		
Tennessee: Nashville.....	3,622,684.15	93,030.18	12,164.55	9,624,998.72	257,889.26	6,095,501.60		
Texas:								
Dallas.....	3,182,105.16	37,418.13	33,876.75	8,984,454.38	1,754,641.20	5,647,366.55		
Houston.....	2,135,899.98	16,930.76	20,316.85	5,976,673.81	598,887.96	3,686,284.05		
Lubbock.....	1,302,530.28	17,709.70	14,250.47	3,729,782.81	232,299.63	2,611,941.13		
San Antonio.....	1,609,774.42	19,040.02	13,424.43	4,128,682.00	467,397.27	2,481,782.11		
Waco.....	1,672,486.53	25,663.43	11,015.47	4,502,071.85	468,012.14	2,887,021.48		
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	863,435.96	12,576.43	6,745.16	2,164,330.10	138,472.99	1,410,765.84		
Vermont: White River Junction.....	531,087.14	17,172.84	50.00	1,465,732.96	110,828.05	612,380.00		
Virginia: Roanoke.....	2,770,832.27	91,417.35	2,372.42	7,242,306.86	861,411.74	4,904,563.77		
Washington: Seattle.....	3,595,150.97	66,744.14	24,790.93	11,552,052.15	17,542.04	6,807,966.23		
W. Virginia: Huntington.....	2,855,154.15	102,944.48	5,327.85	6,102,552.34	54,398.88	4,320,552.28		
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	3,162,346.00	69,885.99	33,275.10	9,485,477.06	632,262.48	6,911,887.87		
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	410,470.00	7,139.13	1,890.50	1,614,819.32	46,477.00	1,387,496.64		

TABLE 74.—Summary of fiduciary accounts—Continued

Location	Amount of estates—Continued						
	Invested in accordance with State law or VA regulations—Continued	Invested not in accordance with State law or VA regulations		Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institution or otherwise not included in invested amounts)	Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on deposits	Amount lost on investments
		Deposits in banks and other institutions in lieu of investments	Nonlegal or questionable				
Total.....	\$109,899,517.44	\$6,459.23	\$25,308.14	\$41,155,574.07	\$275,209.50	\$761.63	\$20,446.99
Veterans Benefits office.....	1,933,868.56			572,191.35			
Philippines, Manila.....	18,242,648.36			7.34	6,509.78		
Regional offices—United States.....	89,723,000.52	6,459.23	25,308.14	40,583,375.38	268,699.72	761.63	20,446.99
Alabama: Montgomery.....	610,386.87			1,251,795.31	4,824.16		
Arizona: Phoenix.....	795,789.93			10,953.45	1,855.85		61.90
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	154,537.27			914,908.84			
California:							
Los Angeles.....	3,315,886.12			672,426.45	18,668.72		846.10
San Diego.....	949,922.31			17,072.32	5,483.26		
San Francisco.....	2,973,714.43		968.91	749,722.82	10,992.46		
Colorado: Denver.....	548,448.98			419,592.00	1,703.49		
Connecticut: Hartford.....	4,651,501.66			178,999.16			
Delaware: Wilmington.....	220,671.99			7,823.41			671.21
Florida:							
Miami.....	260,811.12		200.00	99,833.42	196.16		
Pass-A-Grille.....	772,538.24			913,802.20			
Georgia: Atlanta.....	1,949,041.42			608,376.98	8,677.21		400.00
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	383,460.49			10,102.96			
Idaho: Boise.....	307,408.61			145,737.50	1,515.18		
Illinois: Chicago.....	260,101.52		121.68	3,277,982.06	1,459.20		
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	1,554,058.41	2,807.40	4,584.24	2,211,275.77	3,116.67		397.38
Iowa: Des Moines.....	550,580.47			1,161,455.90	9,655.22		
Kansas: Wichita.....	842,508.05			14,136.97	7,105.79		
Kentucky: Louisville.....	208,742.05			1,126,316.04	2,205.13		
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	591,479.52		655.60	8,761.14	8,761.14		
Shreveport.....	167,565.59	29.06	5.73	281,995.09	3,890.97		
Maine: Togus.....	656,516.28			116,304.01	1,054.10		71.13
Maryland: Baltimore.....	593,039.44			239,239.82	1,050.00		
Massachusetts: Boston.....	9,712,232.21		637.68	20,115.85	18,939.05		1,582.80
Michigan: Detroit.....	53,978.60			2,924,303.70	1,287.59		

Minnesota: St. Paul.....	39,525.33			1,006,772.21			
Mississippi: Jackson.....	103,142.24			1,348,688.26		1,129.72	
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	194,082.52		2,052.29	792,094.81		1,362.08	
St. Louis.....	228,411.38		2,085.85	1,084,817.61		3,843.95	
Montana: Fort Harrison.....				441,001.86		804.00	
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1,992.15			759,929.51		2,977.59	
Nevada: Reno.....	150,443.35			871.61		1,415.55	26.40
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1,261,356.59			5,443.86		950.00	
New Jersey: Newark.....	1,359,756.09			213,434.69			
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	50,776.62			558,456.38			
New York:							
Albany.....	2,131,611.20			4,575.61			
Brooklyn.....	13,441,429.98			217,397.37		531.85	
Buffalo.....	1,864,434.88	719.61		461,300.03		737.20	3,496.39
New York.....	8,529,892.72			48,449.73		1,881.88	3,362.68
Syracuse.....	1,745,520.99			410,824.49		4,428.49	66.78
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	262.50	2,100.00		1,449,225.02		1,129.40	
North Dakota: Fargo.....	69,337.04		4,314.34	133,936.65			
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	2,558,319.83			1,114,627.77		5,583.30	15.00
Cleveland.....	3,411,189.66			824,769.58		11,407.33	
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	19,071.95		200.00	861,073.41		5,519.91	
Oklahoma City.....	827,815.54			1,065,512.08			
Oregon: Portland.....	1,216,087.15			548,301.12		7,019.07	
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	285,574.07			486,968.68			4,771.25
Pittsburgh.....	588,693.71		450.00	583,723.36		7,187.79	1,191.68
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,223,736.91			10,900.49		3,496.62	3,089.61
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1,325,629.16			1,748.45		5,237.50	
Rhode Island: Providence.....	187,555.67			25,064.91		1,460.29	
South Carolina: Columbia.....	332,664.01		100.00	865,530.70		1,128.00	
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	15,614.97		1,096.00	294,400.57		1,238.00	
Tennessee: Nashville.....	1,962,704.09	803.16	300.00	1,307,788.61		2,591.50	
Texas:							
Dallas.....	545,098.09			1,037,348.44		2,974.96	
Houston.....	550,694.15			1,140,807.65		4,035.93	
Lubbock.....	399,613.57		6,535.82	478,392.66		11,628.88	
San Antonio.....	681,645.51			497,857.11		1,322.99	
Waco.....	409,032.75			720,065.48		1,168.64	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	482,624.40			137,466.87		11,842.30	126.54
Vermont: White River Junction.....	660,259.17		1,000.00	91,261.74		3,029.32	
Virginia: Roanoke.....	865,200.33			611,131.02		961.49	31.00
Washington: Seattle.....	4,085,684.59			640,859.29		46,421.14	
W. Virginia: Huntington.....	834,512.21			893,088.97		378.70	239.14
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1,928,328.42			12,998.29		691.00	
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	78,753.45			102,092.23			

TABLE 75.—Number of payees receiving payments under awards of insurance benefits (active awards)

[At the end of each fiscal year 1920-55]

June 30	Yearly renewable term and automatic insurance (war risk insurance)		United States Government life insurance (World War 1)			National service life insurance (World War II and subsequent)	
	Total permanent disability	Death <sup>1</sup>	Total permanent disability	Death	Matured endowment	Death	Matured endowment
1955.....	6,870	73	15,478	25,411	8,132	606,395	9
1954.....	7,057	89	15,207	24,609	7,929	634,680	4
1953.....	7,247	96	15,049	23,852	7,679	647,685	3
1952.....	7,530	106	15,018	23,251	7,300	639,157	2
1951.....	7,747	127	14,938	22,967	6,998	627,670	2
1950.....	7,973	138	14,662	22,167	6,718	613,320	2
1945.....	9,516	2,053	12,595	16,229	4,545	303,949	-----
1940.....	11,231	12,339	12,255	8,927	2,084	-----	-----
1935.....	12,916	132,256	10,815	4,862	30	-----	-----
1930.....	11,704	143,290	5,817	3,753	2	-----	-----
1925.....	10,777	149,422	1,562	1,545	1	-----	-----
1920.....	2,788	126,345	1	104	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> These are the numbers of deceased veterans whose beneficiaries were receiving benefits on the dates shown, the other columns show the number of payees actually receiving payments.

TABLE 76.—U. S. Government life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions

[During the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals]

Type of transaction	Fiscal year 1955		Cumulative totals from origin to June 30, 1955	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Issued.....	0	0	1,152,979	\$4,857,668,958
Death and total permanent disability claims.....	7,214	\$35,375,903	141,883	772,089,286
Matured endowments.....	4,660	18,047,430	112,735	348,716,093
Surrendered for cash.....	3,016	10,224,849	197,093	618,408,804
All other—net insurance terminated.....	685	4,601,991	301,782	1,385,702,620
In-force June 30, 1955 <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	399,486	1,732,752,155

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2,951 policies in the amount of \$17,752,241 in force under the waiver provisions of the Insurance Act of 1951, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.

TABLE 77.—U. S. Government life insurance policies in force, by plan

[June 30, 1955]

Plan	Number	Amount
Total.....	399,486	\$1,732,752,155
Ordinary life.....	131,127	662,407,923
20-payment life.....	166,300	614,554,885
30-payment life.....	24,300	124,707,640
20-year endowment.....	16,406	41,198,595
30-year endowment.....	10,415	47,489,593
Endowment at age 62.....	16,380	77,980,582
5-year term.....	21,824	139,338,069
Extended insurance.....	9,380	18,021,242
Paid-up insurance.....	3,354	7,053,626

TABLE 78.—Government life insurance in force

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1925-55]

June 30	Total		Yearly renewable term insurance (war risk)		U. S. Government life insurance (World War I)		Participating national service life insurance (World War II)		Nonparticipating national service life insurance					
									NSLI appropriation (World War II)		Service-disabled veterans insurance fund (Insurance Act of 1951)		Veterans special term insurance fund (Insurance Act of 1951)	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
1955	6,449,437	\$42,623,424,678	-----	-----	399,486	\$1,732,752,155	5,691,096	\$37,719,641,206	7,460	\$40,956,644	12,529	\$106,822,173	338,866	\$3,023,252,500
1954	6,530,316	42,802,076,799	-----	-----	415,061	1,801,002,328	5,944,889	39,522,380,744	7,633	42,114,727	6,215	52,137,000	157,018	1,384,442,000
1953	7,003,942	46,706,289,630	-----	-----	430,589	1,870,007,491	6,537,399	44,559,089,784	8,134	45,016,355	1,199	9,821,500	26,621	222,354,500
1952	7,533,729	50,837,909,519	-----	-----	448,827	1,952,636,616	7,078,204	48,810,729,457	8,350	46,395,446	109	876,000	3,239	27,272,000
1951	7,625,694	51,559,594,258	-----	-----	470,257	2,055,684,268	7,146,943	49,456,590,061	8,494	47,319,929	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950	6,113,308	37,972,927,706	-----	-----	484,793	2,116,059,828	5,620,028	35,809,439,817	8,487	47,428,061	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945	16,512,099	126,034,439,280	7	\$8,336	567,934	2,454,855,781	15,944,158	123,579,575,163	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940	609,094	2,565,327,270	171	343,047	608,923	2,564,984,223	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	590,865	2,605,400,400	121	389,145	590,744	2,605,011,255	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930	648,248	3,042,743,415	204	1,142,314	648,044	3,041,601,101	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1925	552,340	2,865,028,729	177,328	1,372,091,391	375,012	1,492,937,338	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 79.—Participating national service life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions

[During the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals]

Type of transaction	Fiscal year 1955		Cumulative totals from origin to June 30, 1955	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Issued.....	2,761	\$20,963,000	22,184,649	\$173,829,978,500
Death claims <sup>1</sup> .....	14,046	94,705,519	626,112	4,657,282,015
Matured endowments.....	24	134,000	40	222,000
Surrendered for cash.....	21,887	102,780,876	185,018	934,446,749
All Other—net insurance terminated.....	221,173	1,631,254,143	15,682,383	130,518,406,530
In force June 30, 1955 <sup>2</sup> .....			5,691,096	37,719,641,206

<sup>1</sup> Claims awarded under gratuitous insurance to the end of fiscal year 1955, not included herein, totaled 37,236 in the amount of \$165,290,417 of insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 743,450 policies in the amount of \$5,743,875,000 in force under the waiver provisions of the Insurance Act of 1961, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.

TABLE 80.—*Nonparticipating national service life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions*  
 [During the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals]

Type of transaction	National service life insurance appropriation				Service-disabled veterans insurance fund				Veterans special term insurance fund			
	Fiscal year 1955		Cumulative totals from origin to June 30, 1955		Fiscal year 1955		Cumulative totals from origin to June 30, 1955		Fiscal year 1955		Cumulative totals from origin to June 30, 1955	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Issued.....	2	\$8,000	2,795	\$15,530,000	6,679	\$58,557,000	13,084	\$112,572,500	196,138	\$1,771,674,000	357,405	\$3,193,918,500
Reinstated under section 602 (c) (2).....	61	375,000	7,393	42,498,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Death claims.....	44	261,500	340	2,043,963	117	984,999	234	1,939,999	459	2,279,810	429	3,758,310
Matured endowments.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Surrendered for cash.....	26	121,587	139	659,876	9	79,709	12	98,709	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other—net insurance terminated.....	166	1,157,996	2,249	14,367,517	239	2,807,119	309	3,711,619	14,031	130,583,690	18,110	166,907,890
In force June 30, 1955.....	-----	-----	7,460	40,956,644	-----	-----	12,529	106,822,173	-----	-----	338,866	3,023,252,500

TABLE 81.—National service life insurance policies in force, by plan

[June 30, 1955]

Plan	Participating NSLI		Nonparticipating NSLI					
	National service life insurance fund		National service life insurance appropriation		Service-disabled veterans insurance fund		Veterans special term insurance fund <sup>1</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	5,691,096	\$37,719,641,206	7,460	\$40,956,644	12,529	\$106,822,173	338,866	\$3,023,252,500
5-year level premium term.....	3,567,710	27,609,545,500	3,918	24,880,000	6,947	63,228,500	338,866	3,023,252,500
Ordinary life.....	402,527	2,314,719,500	1,112	5,789,500	1,692	13,936,500	-----	-----
20-payment life.....	967,377	4,155,071,000	1,153	4,650,500	1,963	14,938,000	-----	-----
30-payment life.....	395,032	2,085,000,000	470	2,208,000	1,328	10,578,000	-----	-----
20-year endowment.....	148,693	532,056,000	363	1,256,500	209	1,111,000	-----	-----
Endowment at age 60.....	90,130	486,472,000	182	872,000	186	1,389,500	-----	-----
Endowment at age 65.....	52,731	309,361,000	100	566,000	159	1,310,000	-----	-----
Extended insurance.....	64,980	225,323,991	160	731,958	45	330,673	-----	-----
Paid-up insurance.....	1,916	2,092,215	2	2,186	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Issued only on the 5-year renewable nonconvertible term plan.

TABLE 82.—*Applications and terminations under Article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended*

[Through June 30, 1955]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	106,545	\$267,397,857
Applications approved.....	90,271	227,456,804
Terminations.....	89,156	222,956,835
By automatic expiry.....	51,586	130,965,999
By death.....	2,062	4,931,334
By voluntary withdrawal.....	35,255	86,526,713
By maturity of policy.....	253	450,120
By reduction.....		82,669
Remaining under protection of act.....	1,115	4,499,969

TABLE 83.—*United States Government life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1955*

ASSETS	
U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	\$1,232,685,000
These are U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to the USGLI fund.	
Policy loans.....	125,318,386
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash.....	1,213,445
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest.....	3,678,933
This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.	
Miscellaneous assets.....	372,860
This includes amounts due from U. S. Government on extra hazard claims and other miscellaneous assets.	
Total assets.....	1,363,268,624
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	982,749,000
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.....	195,022,050
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.	
Reserves for total disability.....	12,078,259
This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit (sec. 311).	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	5,635,733
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends.....	14,148,088
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1955 including all dividends due and unpaid.	
Reserve for dividends deposited with interest.....	7,391,628
This is the amount of dividends (with interest) on deposit in the USGLI fund.	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	4,823,935
This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.	
Reserve for contingencies.....	141,419,931
This amount includes \$128.9 million as an additional safety fund to provide for unexpected contingencies which, because of their nature, cannot be provided for in the regular reserves. It is common practice among all insurance companies to maintain this type of reserve. Also included are earnings of about \$12.5 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1955 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1956.	
Total liabilities.....	1,363,268,624

TABLE 84.—United States Government life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals

INCOME		<i>Cumulative totals from origin May 30, 1955</i>
	<i>Fiscal year 1955</i>	
Premiums.....	\$31, 156, 171	\$1, 738, 780, 852
These are the premiums waived or received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.		
Dividends deposited to accumulate at interest.....	1, 194, 268	12, 889, 812
These dividends were deposited to accumulate at interest.		
Interest.....	47, 749, 718	1, 179, 246, 348
This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.		
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government.....	1, 343, 029	139, 069, 760
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.....	<u>81, 443, 186</u>	<u>3, 069, 986, 772</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits.....	28, 532, 501	521, 515, 282
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. 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.....	10, 097, 859	215, 184, 011
These are the actual cash payments made to insureds under the total and permanent disability provisions of the policy.		
Matured endowments.....	18, 990, 645	333, 297, 331
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.....	930, 959	8, 012, 546
These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made under the provisions of the total disability income riders.		
Cash surrenders.....	5, 078, 473	227, 616, 989
These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.		
Dividends to policyholders.....	24, 546, 861	397, 131, 968
This is the amount of dividends paid.		
Dividends on deposit withdrawn.....	699, 915	5, 628, 881
These are the dividends (with interest), previously left on deposit, withdrawn.		
Interest credited on dividend accumulations.....	241, 936	2, 382, 933
This is the interest added on dividends left to accumulate.		
Total disbursements.....	<u>89, 119, 149</u>	<u>1, 710, 769, 941</u>

TABLE 85.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1955

ASSETS		
U. S. Treasury notes.....		\$5, 345, 623, 000
These are U. S. Treasury notes issued to the NSLI fund.		
Policy loans.....		119, 636, 981
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		
Cash.....		5, 727, 120
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.		
Accrued interest.....		2, 915, 253
This is the interest on investments which has been earned and has accrued to the end of the fiscal year. It is not yet due and payable.		
Due from U. S. Government.....		60, 705, 665
This is the amount due but not yet collected from the U. S. Government on extra hazard claims and other miscellaneous assets.		
Total assets.....		<u>5, 534, 613, 019</u>
LIABILITIES		
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....		3, 074, 979, 804
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, 419, 557, 746
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.		
Premium waiver disability reserves.....		90, 235, 787
These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.		
Total disability income reserves.....		4, 560, 625
These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.		
Policy claims currently outstanding.....		13, 000, 000
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.		

TABLE 85.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1955—Continued

LIABILITIES—continued	
Reserve for dividends declared..... This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1955 including all dividends due and unpaid.	134,301,723
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit..... This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.	67,019,226
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30..... This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.	82,867,959
Reserve for contingencies, etc..... This amount includes \$543 million as an additional safety fund to provide for unexpected contingencies which because of their nature, cannot be provided for in the regular reserves. It is common practice among all insurance companies to maintain this type of reserve. Also included are earnings of about \$105 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1955 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1956.	648,090,149
Total liabilities.....	5,534,613,019

TABLE 86.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals

	INCOME	
	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative totals from origin October 30, 1955
Premiums..... These are the premiums waived or received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.	\$430,920,022	\$6,816,916,197
Interest..... This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury notes, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.	160,683,663	1,790,412,424
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government..... 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.	29,793,296	4,593,476,376
Dividends left on credit or deposit..... These dividends were credited to insureds or were deposited to accumulate at interest.	54,786,556	176,041,640
Total income.....	676,183,537	13,376,846,637
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits..... These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in installments, only the installments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.	338,358,896	3,544,951,439
Matured endowments..... Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.	90,445	165,970
Disability benefits..... These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.	8,677,908	142,049,981
Cash surrenders..... These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.	15,477,134	86,293,063
Dividends to policyholders..... This is the amount of dividends paid.	204,719,377	4,017,376,938
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn..... These are the dividends that were previously credited or left on deposit and later withdrawn.	29,129,936	110,012,846
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations..... This is almost entirely the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.	2,633,727	5,004,298
Total disbursements.....	599,087,423	7,905,854,536

TABLE 87.—Veterans special term insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1955

ASSETS		
U. S. Treasury certificates	-----	\$9,589,000
These are United States certificates of Indebtedness issued to this fund.		
Cash	-----	495,104
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.		
Total assets	-----	<u>10,084,104</u>
LIABILITIES		
Policy reserves	-----	635,232
This is the reserve on the term contracts in force at the end of the year.		
Premium waiver disability reserves	-----	443,553
These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.		
Reserve for future instalments on matured contracts	-----	900,225
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future instalments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly instalments.		
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30	-----	2,185,541
This is the value of premiums paid beyond June 30.		
Policy claims currently outstanding	-----	371,747
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.		
Unassigned funds (surplus)	-----	5,547,800
These are funds in excess of reserves specifically required.		
Total liabilities	-----	<u>10,084,104</u>

TABLE 88.—Veterans special term insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals

INCOME		Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to June 30, 1955
Congressional appropriation	-----		\$250,000
This is an initial advance to the fund.			
Premiums	-----	\$8,430,418	12,952,548
These are the premiums waived or received from policyholders.			
Interest	-----	114,059	146,394
This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.			
Total income	-----	<u>8,544,477</u>	<u>13,348,942</u>
DISBURSEMENTS			
Death benefits	-----	2,048,129	3,259,091
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in instalments, only the instalments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.			
Disability benefits	-----	5,747	5,747
These are premiums waived.			
Total disbursements	-----	<u>2,053,876</u>	<u>3,264,838</u>

TABLE 89.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1955*

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$449, 147
This is the unexpended cash balance.	
Policy loans.....	20, 606
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Accrued interest.....	412
This is the interest on policy loans which has been earned and accrued to the end of the fiscal year. It is not yet due and payable.	
Total assets.....	<u>470, 165</u>

## LIABILITIES

It is not feasible to prepare a conventional valuation of liabilities under this fund for the following reasons:

1. By Treasury regulation the assets of this fund other than policy loans are not invested to earn interest. Since the premiums are calculated on the assumption of 2¼ percent interest, the interest will have to be provided by annual appropriation.
  2. This insurance is written on medically substandard lives since the insured must have a service-connected disability to qualify. The premiums are thus quite inadequate, and a conventional reserve valuation with inadequate premiums and no interest would produce results subject to misinterpretation and with little practical value.
- The current experience in this fund indicates a mortality rate of about 4 times the rate in the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality, the table specified in the law for premium calculations. On the basis of this actual experience, the current loss for mortality and premium waiver would be in the neighborhood of \$10 to \$15 per year per \$1,000 of insurance in force.

TABLE 90.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative totals*

INCOME		<i>Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to June 30, 1955</i>	
	<i>Fiscal year 1955</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1955</i>	<i>June 30, 1955</i>
Congressional appropriation.....			\$1, 250, 000
These are advances to the fund.			
Premiums.....	\$1, 270, 201	1, 553, 483	
These are the premiums waived or received from policyholders.			
Interest.....	99		127
This is the interest on premiums in arrears and on policy loans.			
Total income.....	<u>1, 270, 300</u>	<u>2, 803, 610</u>	
DISBURSEMENTS			
Death benefits.....	972, 876	1, 672, 059	
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in instalments, only the instalments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.			
Disability benefits.....	656, 362	656, 362	
These are premiums waived.			
Cash surrenders.....	4, 447		5, 436
These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.			
Total disbursements.....	<u>1, 633, 685</u>	<u>2, 333, 857</u>	

TABLE 91.—Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals, fiscal year 1955

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Previous decisions affirmed	Previous decisions reversed	Re-manded	With-drawn	Dis-missed
Total.....	60,977	51,282	4,760	4,501	324	110
Disability:						
Korean conflict.....	8,438	6,544	1,087	780	23	4
World War II.....	26,087	21,805	2,008	2,142	119	13
World War I.....	7,234	6,243	326	624	37	4
Regular Establishment.....	4,000	3,531	113	339	13	4
Spanish-American War.....	114	91	2	8	11	2
Indian wars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death:						
Korean conflict.....	410	323	39	43	5	0
World War II.....	4,401	4,031	157	181	29	3
World War I.....	1,556	1,443	59	50	4	0
Regular Establishment.....	628	571	15	40	1	1
Spanish-American War.....	143	133	5	5	0	0
Civil War.....	5	5	0	0	0	0
Indian wars.....	3	2	0	0	1	0
Insurance:						
War risk term and U. S. Government life insurance.....	96	87	3	6	0	0
National service life insurance—contract.....	813	664	87	53	9	0
National service life insurance—gratuitous.....	608	578	10	14	4	2
Public Law 23, 82d Cong.—servicemen's indemnity.....	325	235	27	55	8	6
Public Law 23, 82d Cong.—insurance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vocational rehabilitation training:						
Korean conflict.....	118	103	11	4	0	0
World War II.....	507	470	20	12	5	0
Education and training:						
Korean conflict.....	1,290	932	314	32	8	4
World War II.....	2,096	1,702	340	30	22	2
Loans:						
Korean conflict.....	9	9	0	0	0	0
World War II.....	24	24	0	0	0	0
Title IV, Public Law 550, 82d Cong.....	140	70	0	0	0	70
Waiver and forfeiture:						
Waiver of overpayment.....	191	171	3	7	10	0
Forfeiture of benefits.....	337	318	3	5	10	1
Medical treatment:						
Korean conflict.....	148	117	17	13	1	0
World War II.....	784	672	78	32	2	
Other services (including Regular establishment and Spanish American War).....	3	3	0	0	0	
Payment or reimbursement for medical expenses.....	462	401	33	26	2	
Emergency officers' retirement.....	7	4	3	0	0	0
Total cases considered.....	49,106					
Ratio of decisions to cases.....	1.24					

TABLE 92.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function

[June 30, 1955]

Function	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	1 177,656	4,609	173,047
Staff offices.....	2,598	2,465	133
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	24,309	651	23,658
Department of Insurance.....	6,749	410	6,339
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	2 144,000	1,083	142,917

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 42,250 employees working on a "without-compensation" basis.<sup>2</sup> Includes 32,987 employees appointed under Public Law 293, Department of Medicine and Surgery.

TABLE 93.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation*

[June 30, 1955]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total .....	177,656	Field—Continued	
Departmental:		Veterans Benefits Office, Wash- ton, D. C. ....	1,642
Central office, Washington, D. C. ...	4,464	Foreign: Manila, Philippines .....	403
Outside Washington, D. C. ....	<sup>1</sup> 155	Regional offices (separate) .....	25,971
Field:		Hospitals (separate) .....	109,416
Miscellaneous activities .....	<sup>2</sup> 719	Regional office and hospital centers .....	9,008
Publications and forms depot .....	106	Domiciliary and hospital centers .....	17,463
Insurance center, Washington, D. C. ...	986	Domiciliaries .....	852
District offices .....	6,020	Supply depots .....	461

<sup>1</sup> Includes St. Louis liaison office, Columbus records center, veterans benefits area supervision, prosthetic and sensory aids and supply (motion picture) activity.

<sup>2</sup> Includes information, Canal Zone, area medical, and area VCS offices.

TABLE 94.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by eligibility for veterans' preference and by sex*

End of fiscal year—	Total employees			Male			Female		
	Total	Eligible for veterans' preference		Total	Eligible for veterans' preference		Total	Eligible for veterans' preference	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
June 1952 .....	174,597	104,154	59.7	106,393	92,400	86.8	68,204	11,754	17.2
June 1953 .....	178,402	107,125	60.0	111,207	95,484	85.9	67,195	11,641	17.3
June 1954 .....	178,857	109,500	61.2	113,202	97,657	86.3	65,655	11,843	18.0
June 1955 .....	177,656	110,152	62.0	113,656	98,647	86.8	64,000	11,505	18.0

TABLE 95.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures

[Cumulative through June 30, 1955]

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955			
Grand total.....	<i>Dollars</i> 101,896,168,245.17	<i>Dollars</i> 83,391,208,520.99	<i>Dollars</i> 18,504,959,724.18	<i>Dollars</i> 5,329,981,674.97	<i>Dollars</i> 293,644,167,361.92	<i>Dollars</i> 925,723,491.64	<i>Dollars</i> 6,864,192,690.90	<i>Dollars</i> 462,084,700.71
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	80,398,626,154.57	79,690,488,499.01	708,137,655.56	4,482,650,319.21	79,133,184,395.57	892,019,720.08	*8,117,333.63	381,539,372.55
Administration and other benefits, total.....	10,581,134,564.85	10,528,872,971.49	52,261,593.36	869,576,296.85	10,223,167,619.76	267,952,971.23	-----	90,013,973.86
General operating expenses, 1955.....	169,251,350.93	169,141,842.45	109,508.48	157,216,450.12	157,216,450.12	-----	-----	12,034,900.81
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1955.....	14,800,455.69	14,799,300.00	1,155.69	13,124,847.23	13,124,847.23	-----	-----	1,675,608.46
Outpatient care, 1955.....	83,240,722.28	83,130,222.00	110,500.28	76,787,874.62	76,787,874.62	-----	-----	6,452,847.66
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1955.....	1,667,700.18	1,578,393.00	89,307.18	1,590,309.88	1,590,309.88	-----	-----	77,390.30
Inpatient care, 1955.....	609,275,246.73	603,600,574.00	5,674,672.73	571,411,590.91	571,411,590.91	-----	-----	37,863,655.82
General operating expenses, 1954.....	193,612,229.96	193,531,000.00	81,229.96	8,583,507.78	184,014,511.60	-----	-----	9,597,718.36
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954.....	14,873,748.69	14,870,400.00	3,348.69	1,666,283.29	14,142,686.37	-----	-----	731,062.32
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954.....	555,810,195.52	548,000,000.00	7,810,195.52	21,910,180.05	551,403,001.19	-----	-----	4,407,194.33
Contract hospitalization, 1954.....	20,645,838.67	20,583,100.00	62,738.67	2,550,066.82	18,520,734.32	-----	-----	2,125,104.35
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, 1954.....	24,272,839.66	24,248,200.00	24,639.66	1,935,949.67	24,183,836.72	-----	-----	89,002.94
Outpatient care, 1954.....	92,820,732.07	92,677,900.00	142,832.07	10,048,887.21	89,657,903.24	-----	-----	3,162,828.83
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954.....	1,912,230.27	1,800,000.00	112,230.27	60,623.79	1,698,325.45	-----	-----	213,904.82
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1953.....	873,707,547.78	865,868,510.00	7,839,037.78	601,740.64	863,241,820.39	-----	-----	10,465,727.39
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952.....	900,331,895.99	892,852,012.00	7,479,883.99	-----	894,682,454.75	5,649,441.24	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, 1918-51.....	6,947,064,750.16	6,924,344,437.77	22,720,312.39	-----	6,714,123,605.66	232,941,144.50	-----	-----
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00	-----	*60,148.71	*1,789,851.29	1,310,148.71	-----	-----
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.....	12,684,784.00	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 compensation, 1924-25.....	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00	-----	-----	835,061.82	353,438.18	-----
Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37..	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	-----	-----	3,695,714.33	1,804,285.67	-----
Penalty mail, 1945-49.....	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00	-----	-----	7,906,405.31	1,509,469.69	-----
Federal tort claims, 1948-50.....	56,500.00	56,500.00	-----	-----	46,967.51	9,532.49	-----
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1955.....	2,148,133.55	2,148,133.55	2,148,133.55	-----	2,148,133.55	-----	-----
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1954.....	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-----	-----	1,498,588.95	-----	1,001,411.05
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1953.....	2,092,500.00	2,092,500.00	-----	-----	1,976,883.58	-----	115,616.42
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-52.....	7,670,000.00	7,670,000.00	-----	-----	1,467,410.88	6,202,589.62	-----
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	1,839,241.59	-----	-----	1,781,635.70	57,605.89	-----
Salaries and expenses, employees retirement, 1931.....	110,000.00	110,000.00	-----	-----	109,343.30	656.70	-----
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	151,212,728.16	151,212,728.16	-----	-----	151,212,728.16	-----	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, total.....	251,582,065.07	251,582,065.07	-----	-----	251,411,623.26	170,441.81	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1931.....	1,269,181.23	1,269,181.23	-----	-----	1,098,739.42	170,441.81	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	250,312,883.84	-----	-----	250,312,883.84	-----	-----
State and Territorial homes, total.....	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43	-----	-----	38,549,236.59	35,200.84	-----
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33.....	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03	-----	-----	1,693,116.19	35,200.84	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	36,856,120.40	36,856,120.40	-----	-----	36,856,120.40	-----	-----
Canteen service, revolving fund.....	17,409,270.00	4,965,000.00	12,444,270.00	-----	4,965,000.00	3,360,877.00	7,083,393.00
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	1,194,518,843.71	1,194,371,744.00	147,099.71	32,510,158.34	1,015,735,357.96	50,458,900.26	128,324,585.49
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,094,853,179.71	1,094,706,080.00	147,099.71	25,090,894.10	924,982,224.99	50,068,946.89	119,812,007.83

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955			
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorizations.....	<i>Dollars</i> 21,185,664.00	<i>Dollars</i> 21,185,664.00	<i>Dollars</i> -----	<i>Dollars</i> -----	<i>Dollars</i> 21,185,664.00	<i>Dollars</i> -----	<i>Dollars</i> -----	<i>Dollars</i> -----
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00	-----	-----	18,468,516.02	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	-----	4,403,272.79	7,599,471.52	-----	-----	1,800,528.48
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	12,230,000.00	12,230,000.00	-----	3,015,991.45	5,517,950.82	-----	-----	6,712,049.18
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.....	38,412,102,850.43	38,412,102,350.43	-----	2,681,726,076.86	38,288,028,063.62	123,453,659.82	-----	621,126.99
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	21,579,229,742.00	21,579,229,742.00	-----	2,681,726,076.86	21,578,608,615.01	-----	-----	-----
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,546,634,895.55	2,546,634,895.55	-----	-----	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	<sup>5</sup> 8,169,801,911.88	-----	-----	8,169,801,911.88	-----	-----	-----
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	419,514,107.74	419,514,107.74	-----	-----	419,514,107.74	-----	-----	( <sup>9</sup> )
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	72,675,000.00	72,675,000.00	-----	2,856,107.34	68,643,938.18	676,510.54	-----	3,354,551.28
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	-----	2,856,107.34	26,645,448.72	-----	-----	3,354,551.28
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-51.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00	-----	-----	41,998,489.46	676,510.54	-----	-----
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II and Korean Conflict).....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----	21,580.91	140,846.77	900,000.00	-----	959,153.23
Readjustment benefits.....	19,758,139,262.26	19,758,139,262.26	-----	707,946,022.64	19,754,689,748.69	-----	-----	3,449,513.57
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	615,365,457.37	488,165,839.00	127,199,618.37	124,639,859.95	483,317,307.62	-----	<sup>10</sup> *8,120,618.24	140,168,767.99
Military and naval insurance, total <sup>11</sup> .....	2,384,583,365.45	1,928,682,762.45	455,900,603.00	<sup>1</sup> 5,571,730.20	<sup>2</sup> 2,298,548,294.82	86,003,572.60	-----	31,498.03

Military and naval insurance, no year.....	549,345,231.00	<sup>12</sup> 93,444,658.00	455,900,573.00	5,571,730.20	549,313,732.97			31,498.03
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 appropriation, total <sup>11</sup> .....	4,747,782,744.46	4,743,014,000.00	4,768,744.46	<sup>1</sup> 30,665,673.59	<sup>2</sup> 4,601,204,614.79	146,221,069.77		357,059.90
National Service Life Insurance approp- riation, no year.....	4,497,782,744.46	4,493,014,000.00	4,768,744.46	30,665,673.59	4,497,425,684.56			357,059.90
National Service Life Insurance approp- riated fund, 1943-44.....	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00			103,778,930.23	146,221,069.77		
Servicemen's indemnities.....	73,845,000.00	73,845,000.00		27,097,901.64	69,094,059.31			4,750,940.69
Payment to veterans' special term insur- ance fund <sup>11</sup> .....	250,000.00	250,000.00			<sup>2</sup> 250,000.00			
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund <sup>11</sup> .....	250,000.00	250,000.00			<sup>2</sup> 250,000.00			
Rental, maintenance and repair of quar- ters.....	261,992.84		261,692.84	82,298.60	257,514.50	440.32	<sup>10</sup> 3,284.61	753.41
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	2,203,000.00	2,203,000.00		<sup>43</sup> 320.04	278,944.89	1,500,000.00		424,055.11
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00			55,661,050.75	75,347.25		
Loans to veterans for transportation.....	100,000.00	100,000.00			76,103.36	23,896.64		
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62	*67.67	644,787,182.82	63,918,482.60		
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928.....	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32		636,792,466.84	63,413,170.28		
Vocational rehabilitation, no year.....	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30		7,993,451.29	6,577.01		
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War I).....	500,000.00	500,000.00		*67.67	1,264.69	498,735.31		
Military and naval family allowance.....	298,615,000.00	298,615,000.00			282,082,873.52	16,532,126.48		
Marine and seamen's insurance.....	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94		35,078,013.20	68,070,306.74		
Replacement, personal property sold, total.....	262,623.14		262,623.14		261,844.98	778.16		
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53.....	133,157.13		133,157.13		133,157.13			
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		
Supply fund, trust funds and wor- king funds, total.....	21,497,542,090.60	3,700,720,021.98	17,796,822,068.62	847,331,355.76	14,510,982,966.35	33,703,771.56	6,872,310,024.53	80,545,328.16
Supply fund.....	316,757,053.62	<sup>18</sup> 54,562,065.58	262,194,988.04	128,540,182.35	262,453,365.01	8,000,000.00	<sup>10</sup> 31,977,051.69	14,326,636.92
United States Government Life Insur- ance fund <sup>11</sup> .....	3,069,986,772.13		3,069,986,772.13	89,119,148.60	1,710,769,941.31		1,358,003,385.70	1,213,445.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955			
National Service Life Insurance fund <sup>11</sup> .....	13,376,846.636.55	-----	13,376,846.636.55	599,087,423.39	7,905,854,535.19	-----	5,465,264,981.44	5,727,119.92
Veterans' special term insurance fund <sup>11</sup> .....	13,348,942.38	-----	13,348,942.38	2,053,876.09	3,264,833.09	-----	9,589,000.00	495,104.29
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund <sup>11</sup> .....	2,803,609.92	<sup>14</sup> 1,000,000.00	1,803,609.92	1,633,685.45	2,333,857.43	-----	20,605.70	449,146.79
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,823,250,741.32	3,645,157,956.40	183,092,784.92	224,465.25	3,817,627,050.71	6,000,000.00	4,589,000.00	34,690.61
General post fund.....	12,459,214.04	-----	12,459,214.04	887,732.36	8,363,190.34	386.57	2,866,000.00	1,229,637.13
General post fund, auxiliary account.....	748,030.42	-----	748,030.42	-----	748,030.42	-----	-----	-----
Foratio Ward fund.....	21,742.33	-----	21,742.33	-----	21,742.33	-----	-----	-----
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	44,431,685.58	-----	44,431,685.58	74,042.54	42,988,481.91	571.50	-----	1,442,632.17
Personal funds of patients.....	258,597,870.26	-----	258,597,870.26	25,513,571.90	202,977,355.95	2,871.88	-----	56,617,642.43
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	-----	300,856,796.88	19,669,278.12	-----	-----
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	<sup>5</sup> 249,620,791.07	-----	<sup>5</sup> 249,620,791.07	-----	249,620,791.07	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	<sup>5</sup> 1,158,146.76	-----	<sup>5</sup> 1,158,146.76	-----	1,158,146.76	-----	-----	-----
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	81,135.00	-----	81,135.00	81,133.10	81,133.10	-----	-----	1.90
Emergency Supplies and Equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	64,228.30	-----	64,228.30	56,679.61	56,679.61	-----	-----	7,548.69
Buildings Management Fund, General Services Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration).....	12,856.41	-----	12,856.41	12,835.50	12,835.50	-----	-----	20.91
Maintenance and Operations, Army (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	48,270.20	-----	48,270.20	46,568.92	46,568.92	-----	-----	1,701.28
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 unknown.....	576.30	-----	576.30	-----	-----	576.30	-----	-----
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds.....	131,543.41	-----	131,543.41	10.70	131,543.41	-----	-----	-----
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60	-----	160,791.60	-----	160,609.23	182.37	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes transfers of \$31,160,093.41 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$1,366,796.97 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$29,793,296.44 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers of \$4,733,069,903.26 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$139,093,527.59 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,593,476,375.67 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; \$250,000 from payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

<sup>4</sup> Available balance transferred from Department of the Interior.

<sup>5</sup> Represents expenditures only.

<sup>6</sup> A available balance June 30, 1931.

<sup>7</sup> Total investment of U. S. Government in Canteen Service revolving fund, including retained earnings, donated property and balance of original appropriation not returned to the Treasury in the amount of \$1,604,123.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$436,623,691.97 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; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000.

<sup>9</sup> Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, Docket Order No. 27854 effected Aug. 12, 1954.

<sup>10</sup> Represents "Other working capital."

<sup>11</sup> Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

<sup>12</sup> Premiums refunded prior to July 1, 1954, in the amount of \$506,327.40 paid from fiscal year appropriations have not been deducted from this figure.

<sup>13</sup> Represents authorized working capital at July 1, 1953, \$56,864,014.79 less authorized change during fiscal year 1954 of \$2,614,778.42 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1955 of \$312,829.21.

<sup>14</sup> Transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

\*Credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1-A, revised, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

TABLE 96.—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 <sup>1</sup>	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grand total	General and special fund appropriations	Trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1955.....	<sup>2</sup> \$93,644,167,361.92	\$79,133,184,395.57	\$14,510,982,966.35	\$10,223,167,619.76	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1955.....	<sup>3</sup> 5,329,981,674.97	4,482,650,319.21	847,331,355.76	867,576,296.85	-----	-----	-----
1954.....	5,282,574,988.43	4,282,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,920,873.45	-----	-----	-----
1953.....	5,098,458,093.94	4,354,220,485.31	744,237,608.63	864,145,712.35	-----	-----	-----
1952.....	6,135,417,114.40	5,005,119,224.34	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	901,998,426.85	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	7,805,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	*1,656.84	-----	-----
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00	-----	-----
1943.....	656,256,161.79	605,693,295.33	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	*215.78	-----	-----
1942.....	647,729,952.88	556,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	*2,071.40	-----	*5.60
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50	-----	*164.67
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	*2,635.57	-----	-----
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	-----	-----
1947.....	893,994,175.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18	-----	51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*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	143,483.33	1,036,107.00
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,264,170.98
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	10,811,766.69
1929.....	689,351,143.11	631,248,314.44	58,102,828.67	40,059,884.49	29,808,711.18	1,276,511.65	8,794,854.14
1928.....	674,623,245.22	625,144,165.53	49,479,079.69	37,949,154.33	30,166,865.68	1,214,565.95	8,114,856.87
1927.....	658,357,071.76	618,790,692.34	39,566,379.42	36,481,501.50	31,554,979.19	1,327,252.47	7,560,642.22
1926.....	663,575,796.96	628,270,795.74	35,405,001.22	42,322,943.48	31,197,947.20	1,436,001.05	7,495,954.67
1925.....	629,850,682.89	607,246,323.80	22,604,359.09	45,974,519.36	33,033,371.64	1,489,087.39	7,783,165.73
1924.....	663,338,597.48	647,283,250.07	16,055,347.41	45,109,755.10	29,618,747.28	1,497,698.53	7,470,342.77
1923.....	751,308,735.69	736,999,901.64	14,308,834.05	35,754,971.52	51,447,864.63	1,092,062.97	7,087,061.30
1922.....	751,287,807.09	736,731,364.50	14,556,442.59	8,010,052.77	68,970,568.42	1,394,079.47	7,277,540.41
1921.....	667,451,947.41	652,156,760.30	15,295,197.11	10,137,269.75	45,277,864.62	1,389,921.55	6,987,643.23
1920.....	514,979,421.29	494,182,843.82	20,796,577.47	16,627,824.12	-----	1,395,014.09	4,963,643.82
1919.....	701,131,069.04	499,810,533.89	201,820,535.15	16,270,257.38	-----	1,433,191.67	4,672,998.23
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

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen Service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <sup>4</sup>	National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39)	Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensation and pensions appropriations	Participants in yellow fever experiments	Total compensation and pensions
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$38, 549, 236. 59	\$4, 965, 000. 00	\$1, 015, 735, 357. 96	\$3, 018, 704. 79	\$13, 198, 826. 79	\$38, 288, 028, 063. 62	\$272, 988. 75	\$36, 937, 509, 431. 03
1955.....			32, 510, 158. 34			2, 681, 726, 076. 86	1, 500. 00	2, 634, 292, 537. 00
1954.....			51, 043, 069. 99			2, 451, 503, 017. 36	1, 500. 00	2, 450, 517, 692. 41
1953.....			88, 183, 082. 13			2, 419, 245, 173. 52	1, 875. 00	2, 376, 306, 532. 86
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, 985. 40
1950.....		11, 050. 77	151, 531, 923. 87			2, 223, 092, 285. 42	6, 125. 00	2, 009, 462, 298. 33
1949.....			16, 980, 325. 61			2, 153, 498, 765. 47	6, 000. 00	1, 881, 283, 111. 78
1948.....		965, 000. 00	124, 024, 440. 08			2, 081, 235, 828. 74	6, 000. 00	1, 820, 685, 358. 26
1947.....		4, 000, 000. 00	153, 879, 665. 54			1, 932, 037, 153. 57	6, 000. 00	1, 731, 972, 782. 52
1946.....			34, 313, 351. 79			1, 258, 803, 619. 89	8, 625. 00	1, 215, 608, 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, 298, 459. 93	14, 750. 00	431, 283, 709. 93
1941.....		*502. 34	3, 425, 188. 22		1, 115, 911. 65	433, 128, 952. 76	15, 000. 00	433, 113, 952. 76
1940.....			5, 978, 545. 60		7, 659, 254. 92	429, 153, 464. 56	15, 000. 00	429, 138, 464. 56
1939.....		*30. 00	6, 602, 668. 51		5. 00	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	399, 049, 852. 78	17, 375. 00	398, 992, 477. 78
1936.....		*907. 32	1, 983, 263. 04		1, 004, 575. 71	374, 425, 539. 57	18, 370. 00	374, 407, 169. 57
1935.....		*84. 34	1, 416, 735. 22		1, 486, 256. 15	321, 394, 530. 63	17, 743. 75	321, 376, 786. 88
1934.....	151, 844. 76		2, 769, 263. 77		401, 384. 18	550, 585, 092. 23	25, 750. 00	550, 559, 342. 23
1933.....	757, 965. 18		13, 517, 369. 43			545, 800, 261. 68	23, 500. 00	545, 776, 761. 68
1932.....	785, 946. 91		12, 875, 744. 03			488, 388, 942. 92		488, 338, 942. 92
1931.....	589, 999. 80		9, 040, 319. 81			418, 432, 808. 91		418, 432, 808. 91
1930.....	584, 728. 00		8, 241, 384. 73			418, 820, 642. 06		418, 820, 642. 06
1929.....	584, 049. 33		4, 044, 328. 83			410, 765, 338. 31		410, 765, 338. 31
1928.....	574, 930. 32		5, 221, 569. 72			403, 629, 677. 56		403, 629, 677. 56
1927.....	573, 373. 69		4, 599, 257. 84			372, 281, 437. 71		372, 281, 437. 71
1926.....	612, 100. 35		4, 511, 172. 04			346, 745, 069. 54		346, 745, 069. 54
1925.....	644, 077. 33		3, 894, 675. 86			345, 489, 769. 01		345, 489, 769. 01
1924.....	685, 182. 67		9, 214, 924. 97			388, 606, 769. 80		388, 606, 769. 80
1923.....	727, 438. 96		2, 644, 380. 47			377, 158, 125. 82		377, 158, 125. 82
1922.....	813, 351. 84		916, 500. 00			380, 025, 874. 10		380, 025, 874. 10
1921.....	863, 226. 07					316, 418, 029. 57		316, 418, 029. 57
1920.....	865, 449. 57					233, 460, 635. 35		233, 460, 635. 35
1919.....	839, 284. 44							
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 96.—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, 1955			\$70,000,000.00	\$46,218,390.57	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09
1955	\$1,969,835,136.09	\$644,457,400.91				
1954	1,838,328,426.16	612,189,266.25				
1953	1,768,225,496.11	608,081,036.75				
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	364,552,558.50	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	286,540,666.14	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	247,269,215.27	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	253,268,718.55	126,767,155.55		24,160.21		24,160.21
1920	201,186,125.16	115,231,904.41		21,145.03		21,145.03
1919	132,926,906.52	100,533,728.83		17,704.33		17,704.33
1918 and prior years			70,000,000.00	46,031,563.82	14,019,736.48	32,011,827.34

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, 1955.....	\$111,328,597.41	\$59,479,530.08	\$51,849,067.33	\$61,780,599.07	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,032,481.75
1955.....	1,052,330.11	286,735.69	765,594.42	4,681.50	-----	4,681.50
1954.....	1,139,361.49	337,014.39	802,647.10	4,690.47	-----	4,690.47
1953.....	1,272,963.34	397,179.38	875,783.96	7,504.00	-----	7,504.00
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	599,719.59	1,054,449.29	13,916.00	-----	13,916.00
1949.....	1,852,548.00	706,552.24	1,145,995.76	16,967.33	-----	16,967.33
1948.....	1,893,312.73	757,443.65	1,135,869.08	22,439.73	-----	22,439.73
1947.....	1,928,486.42	781,445.57	1,147,040.85	25,467.07	-----	25,467.07
1946.....	2,089,810.31	856,148.74	1,233,661.57	26,825.67	-----	26,825.67
1945.....	2,261,440.30	955,573.20	1,305,867.10	31,129.24	-----	31,129.24
1944.....	2,229,221.29	994,654.96	1,234,566.33	39,048.33	-----	39,048.33
1943.....	2,408,854.11	1,156,235.90	1,252,618.21	49,324.00	-----	49,324.00
1942.....	2,663,535.27	1,332,595.20	1,330,940.07	54,966.34	-----	54,966.34
1941.....	2,908,462.89	1,504,114.43	1,404,348.46	65,772.33	-----	65,772.33
1940.....	3,177,954.84	1,694,482.65	1,483,472.19	84,613.33	-----	84,613.33
1939.....	3,418,795.33	1,854,131.99	1,564,663.34	102,844.28	-----	102,844.28
1938.....	3,517,221.29	1,889,161.99	1,628,059.30	116,687.99	-----	116,687.99
1937.....	3,493,443.33	1,811,536.67	1,681,906.66	132,776.34	-----	132,776.34
1936.....	3,749,528.00	2,019,230.01	1,730,297.99	154,135.42	-----	154,135.42
1935.....	3,852,566.00	2,138,494.97	1,714,071.03	180,316.20	-----	180,316.20
1934.....	3,716,047.17	2,178,191.07	1,537,856.10	198,558.20	-----	198,558.20
1933.....	4,715,707.57	2,908,111.40	1,807,596.17	285,218.68	85.00	285,133.68
1932.....	4,575,590.05	2,867,166.98	1,708,423.07	326,124.32	1,043.86	325,080.46
1931.....	4,534,918.47	2,884,716.78	1,650,201.69	344,985.00	10.00	344,975.00
1930.....	4,555,115.22	2,942,208.17	1,612,907.05	394,898.21	504.00	394,394.21
1929.....	4,451,534.72	2,929,346.20	1,522,188.52	472,693.61	2,239.26	470,454.35
1928.....	3,956,943.80	2,618,189.84	1,338,753.96	544,406.46	5,886.00	538,520.46
1927.....	2,013,766.42	1,356,291.82	667,474.60	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	6,666.46	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 96.—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 <sup>5</sup>	Living veterans <sup>5</sup>	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$8,187,115,154.43			\$3,670,558,078.53	\$2,839,851,294.04	\$830,706,784.49
1955.....	3,674,503.11	\$1,696.42	\$3,672,806.69	136,340,584.51	81,268,267.70	55,072,316.81
1954.....	4,088,872.02	1,634.87	4,087,237.35	141,174,701.50	87,964,515.79	53,210,185.71
1953.....	4,712,635.48	2,580.00	4,710,055.48	147,343,455.30	94,364,939.03	52,978,516.27
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	24,045.84	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	124,841.19	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	545,898.88	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	105,275,998.31	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	6,443,253.46	32,789,881.19	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.....	55,336,809.27	12,298,487.29	43,038,321.98	108,584,105.11	91,872,486.05	16,711,619.06
1935.....	63,529,582.72	16,144,255.36	47,385,327.36	77,753,295.20	66,252,826.14	11,500,469.06
1934.....	69,314,723.13	20,051,397.35	49,263,325.78	55,614,111.88	47,933,272.10	7,680,839.78
1933.....	98,272,576.43	31,900,417.78	66,372,158.65	125,305,652.48	109,016,660.00	16,288,992.48
1932.....	107,865,760.88	37,958,493.14	69,907,267.74	113,758,457.43	99,118,249.74	14,640,207.69
1931.....	121,993,750.46	45,952,130.16	76,041,620.30	102,256,479.96	88,997,801.76	13,258,678.20
1930.....	125,784,933.43	46,086,774.40	79,698,159.03	83,750,721.24	71,369,072.55	12,381,648.69
1929.....	143,594,291.68	57,119,891.76	86,474,399.92	76,845,704.28	65,461,824.31	11,383,879.97
1928.....	149,568,976.19	69,710,306.28	79,858,669.91	70,674,419.27	60,058,722.71	10,615,696.56
1927.....	166,493,208.58	81,665,502.37	84,827,706.21	57,232,828.30	47,716,422.69	9,516,405.61
1926.....	171,605,623.27	85,735,598.99	85,870,024.28	30,223,218.67	24,233,115.04	5,990,103.63
1925.....	186,208,394.36	95,455,326.21	90,753,068.15	25,098,500.89	19,728,876.36	5,369,624.53
1924.....	202,999,955.16	107,377,798.96	95,622,156.20	21,139,863.45	16,118,266.53	5,021,566.92
1923.....	238,924,931.94	130,616,234.36	108,308,697.58	17,886,821.28	14,083,567.00	3,803,254.28
1922.....	236,151,244.32	133,105,620.62	103,045,623.70	11,639,340.73	9,698,181.14	1,941,159.59
1921.....	246,584,639.64	141,413,236.45	105,171,403.19	6,171,569.82	4,424,397.09	1,747,172.73
1920.....	202,586,306.04	112,335,359.85	90,250,946.19	4,624,098.68	3,023,119.18	1,600,979.50
1919.....	212,211,890.76	119,463,920.53	92,747,970.23	3,878,189.13	3,008,785.41	869,403.72
1918 and prior years.....	5,087,647,618.63			61,333,476.58	47,252,342.13	14,081,134.45

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	Regular Establishment			Unclassified	World War I				
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Living veterans <sup>2</sup>	Deceased veterans		Total World War I	Living veterans			Emergency officers' retirement pay
						Total	Service-connected disability compensation	Non-service-connected disability pension	
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$754, 119, 186. 44	\$555, 108, 385. 34	\$199, 010, 801. 10	\$16, 513, 425. 54	\$11, 515, 540, 668. 51	\$8, 714, 160, 774. 30	\$6, 075, 631, 796. 23	\$2, 507, 845, 603. 48	\$130, 683, 374. 59
1955.....	60, 558, 753. 85	43, 346, 243. 78	17, 212, 510. 07	.....	881, 333, 449. 62	641, 868, 936. 00	229, 672, 610. 71	408, 302, 952. 52	3, 893, 372. 77
1954.....	58, 169, 825. 59	42, 073, 497. 70	16, 096, 327. 89	.....	798, 038, 989. 39	579, 794, 428. 71	229, 615, 718. 66	346, 121, 201. 18	4, 057, 508. 87
1953.....	58, 826, 563. 72	42, 293, 135. 43	16, 533, 428. 29	.....	754, 172, 942. 82	543, 353, 285. 54	239, 303, 317. 21	300, 794, 925. 47	3, 285, 042. 86
1952.....	54, 647, 337. 18	37, 727, 129. 36	16, 920, 207. 82	.....	651, 209, 927. 76	468, 237, 979. 27	222, 246, 189. 16	242, 600, 955. 26	3, 390, 834. 85
1951.....	55, 739, 519. 07	36, 718, 259. 91	19, 021, 259. 16	.....	619, 156, 626. 92	438, 830, 360. 75	228, 550, 644. 83	206, 227, 129. 54	4, 052, 616. 38
1950.....	49, 036, 979. 47	34, 689, 279. 27	14, 347, 700. 20	.....	572, 594, 394. 81	396, 625, 410. 22	224, 614, 786. 56	167, 691, 524. 22	4, 319, 099. 44
1949.....	39, 762, 066. 56	28, 565, 746. 18	11, 196, 340. 38	.....	513, 888, 370. 62	346, 493, 151. 40	216, 044, 639. 51	126, 021, 141. 87	4, 580, 050. 71
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, 688, 045. 68
1947.....	29, 155, 523. 78	22, 567, 016. 71	6, 588, 507. 07	.....	436, 665, 312. 58	294, 128, 278. 22	206, 594, 841. 08	82, 645, 391. 56	3, 976, 921. 55
1946.....	24, 060, 817. 38	17, 998, 285. 73	6, 062, 531. 65	.....	345, 510, 190. 29	233, 668, 158. 85	172, 551, 841. 09	57, 139, 376. 21	4, 084, 049. 12
1945.....	24, 899, 762. 34	18, 737, 740. 79	6, 162, 021. 55	.....	312, 244, 322. 31	237, 495, 504. 53	180, 349, 901. 86	53, 061, 553. 55	4, 202, 834. 33
1944.....	23, 206, 833. 51	16, 902, 171. 97	6, 304, 661. 54	.....	268, 269, 499. 44	204, 665, 803. 28	162, 466, 628. 74	37, 696, 340. 21	4, 362, 639. 47
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, 405, 889. 98
1942.....	19, 293, 923. 49	15, 623, 585. 08	3, 670, 338. 41	.....	263, 870, 650. 55	199, 371, 906. 01	168, 362, 812. 92	26, 603, 293. 11	4, 114, 971. 80
1941.....	17, 669, 292. 84	14, 382, 840. 09	3, 286, 452. 75	.....	261, 939, 634. 55	196, 676, 263. 85	169, 142, 735. 47	23, 418, 546. 58	2, 936, 259. 11
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, 991, 326. 30
1939.....	11, 839, 643. 30	8, 929, 468. 26	2, 910, 175. 04	.....	242, 865, 913. 83	187, 040, 507. 12	166, 948, 863. 01	17, 100, 317. 81	3, 117, 229. 96
1938.....	11, 514, 617. 36	8, 868, 785. 83	2, 645, 831. 53	.....	230, 203, 176. 35	185, 220, 091. 13	166, 875, 363. 36	15, 227, 497. 81	3, 138, 355. 75
1937.....	11, 414, 103. 92	8, 947, 027. 17	2, 467, 076. 75	.....	219, 468, 805. 74	183, 315, 298. 17	166, 417, 619. 36	13, 758, 823. 06	3, 283, 359. 64
1936.....	9, 710, 465. 11	7, 434, 834. 45	2, 275, 630. 66	.....	221, 156, 044. 87	185, 375, 770. 67	169, 382, 036. 92	12, 710, 374. 11	2, 709, 127. 88
1935.....	9, 237, 599. 82	7, 341, 495. 86	1, 896, 103. 96	.....	219, 851, 128. 63	186, 129, 825. 82	171, 877, 328. 10	11, 543, 369. 84	2, 181, 249. 52
1934.....	7, 532, 600. 47	6, 223, 411. 08	1, 609, 189. 39	.....	184, 197, 523. 53	151, 411, 651. 61	139, 445, 522. 97	9, 784, 579. 12	1, 553, 143. 37
1933.....	6, 400, 478. 06	5, 241, 451. 38	1, 159, 026. 68	.....	315, 575, 802. 34	279, 989, 426. 13	184, 633, 938. 69	85, 186, 547. 12	10, 837, 504. 04
1932.....	5, 966, 519. 43	4, 860, 875. 59	1, 105, 643. 84	.....	313, 280, 309. 57	276, 561, 186. 24	189, 549, 809. 30	75, 458, 293. 37	11, 229, 624. 01
1931.....	5, 269, 558. 41	4, 279, 663. 04	989, 895. 37	.....	263, 983, 859. 62	222, 538, 236. 76	181, 911, 075. 67	29, 689, 597. 05	11, 827, 502. 01
1930.....	4, 696, 831. 38	3, 802, 089. 76	894, 741. 62	.....	199, 244, 606. 09	166, 274, 152. 22	155, 044, 890. 21	.....	4, 795, 653. 76
1929.....	4, 502, 676. 52	3, 655, 087. 62	847, 588. 90	.....	188, 946, 539. 58	157, 897, 356. 50	153, 101, 697. 74	.....	.....
1928.....	4, 095, 733. 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, 234. 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, 632, 695. 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, 330, 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.



Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued				Korean Conflict (Public Law 28)						
	Deceased veterans				Total	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, 1955	\$2,442,839,836.47	\$2,208,684,062.99	\$78,555,468.90	\$155,600,304.58	\$354,993,227.89	\$248,036,857.40	\$245,886,236.65	\$2,150,620.75	\$106,956,370.49	\$106,603,019.10	\$353,351.39
1955	307,331,149.51	262,404,093.56	18,684,162.53	26,242,893.42	158,973,592.64	118,039,764.35	116,910,651.42	1,129,112.93	40,933,828.29	40,698,771.82	235,056.47
1954	289,030,375.84	241,686,356.67	15,274,341.89	32,069,677.28	112,662,264.12	81,999,022.91	81,346,958.88	652,064.03	30,663,241.21	30,569,721.41	93,519.80
1953	300,434,148.64	245,146,462.64	13,356,228.98	41,931,457.02	62,203,089.62	40,451,146.79	40,148,221.49	302,925.30	21,751,942.83	21,728,679.71	23,263.12
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	316,869.75	12,589.50	12,489.50	100.00	304,280.25	304,280.25	
1950	238,723,157.20	223,676,668.77	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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1918 and prior years											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—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) <sup>7</sup>						Adjusted service and dependent pay <sup>8</sup>	Subsistence allowance (Public Laws 16 and 894)		Statutory burial awards <sup>9</sup>
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances			World War II	Korean Conflict (Public Law 894)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment and fees <sup>10</sup>	Unemployment	Self-employment				
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$41,742,465.63	\$8,643,236.67	\$3,853,059.15	\$975,431.24	\$24,428,212.64	\$3,842,525.93	\$67,703.76	\$1,264,622,769.96	\$27,365,994.49	\$16,446,710.00
1955.....							6,069.73	15,312,597.80	15,666,662.33	16,446,710.00
1954.....							9,593.41	22,221,811.86	8,752,419.68	
1953.....							14,521.38	40,156,693.26	2,765,551.02	
1952.....							8,956.27	74,101,522.33	181,361.46	
1951.....							6,576.73	135,172,873.95		
1950.....							8,342.42	213,616,519.67		
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	2,935,802.28	865,852.10	335,172.17	453,901.00		37,993,448.70		
1945.....	32,205,491.02	7,802,859.77	792,261.18	98,220.14	20,123,525.00	3,388,624.93		7,046,348.66		
1944.....								566,667.96		
1943.....										
1942.....										
1941.....										
1940.....										
1939.....										
1938.....										
1937.....										
1936.....										
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1921.....										
1920.....										
1919.....										
1918 and prior years.....										

Fiscal year	Veterans miscellaneous benefits				Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean Conflict)	
	Total	Statutory burial awards <sup>a</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>11</sup>				Homes for paraplegics <sup>11</sup>
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$68, 643, 938. 18	\$140, 846. 77
1955.....						2, 856, 107. 34	21, 580. 91
1954.....	31, 648, 702. 48	15, 992, 377. 41	9, 037, 461. 95	1, 282, 548. 87	5, 336, 314. 25	4, 963, 237. 47	37, 572. 48
1953.....	36, 715, 086. 79	16, 283, 332. 64	13, 287, 464. 09	1, 558, 892. 72	5, 585, 397. 34	18, 223, 613. 56	*25, 311. 19
1952.....	43, 388, 064. 67	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. 53	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.....							
1941.....							
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1918 and prior years.....							

See footnotes at end of table.



Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits <sup>7</sup> —Continued					Direct loans to veterans
	Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>11</sup>		Homes for paraplegics <sup>11</sup>	
	Unemployment	Self-employment	Tuition	Supplies and equipment		
Total to June 30, 1955.....	\$3,187,516,332.39	\$589,081,363.16	\$8,483,480.55	\$1,307,061.40	\$5,011,089.24	\$483,317,307.62
1955.....	*196,116.93	*4,355.85	8,483,480.55	1,307,061.40	5,011,089.24	124,639,859.95
1954.....	*243,597.24	*1,398.73				117,708,814.12
1953.....	*499,546.59	*16,577.73				92,759,838.08
1952.....	64,271.09	11,256.93				148,208,795.47
1951.....	7,794,156.88	584,290.20				
1950.....	124,577,368.44	13,613,118.27				
1949.....	443,531,993.71	66,060,356.50				
1948.....	557,601,928.15	124,884,755.05				
1947.....	1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04				
1946.....	887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48				
1945.....						
1944.....						
1943.....						
1942.....						
1941.....						
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1919.....						
1918 and prior years.....						

See footnotes at end of table.



Fiscal year	Veterans special term insurance		Service disabled veterans insurance		Soldiers and sailors civil relief	Adjusted compensation			Supply fund
	Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund <sup>13</sup>	Adjusted service and dependent pay <sup>8</sup>	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1955.	\$250,000.00	\$3,264,838.09	\$250,000.00	\$2,333,857.43	\$278,944.89	\$3,817,627,050.71	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$262,453,365.01
1955		2,053,876.09		1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25			128,540,182.35
1954		805,454.47		629,842.56	*63,314.13	691,568.40			133,913,182.66
1953		384,267.33		149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97	*786.84		
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						3,223,421,888.82	1,089,821.20		
1935						25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31		
1934						23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	4,214.55	
1933						24,621,394.22	2,252,360.76	71,888.81	
1932						23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29		
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 96.—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 <sup>14</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation World War I) <sup>15</sup>	Allotments and allowances <sup>16</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>
Total to June 30, 1955	\$8, 363, 190. 34	\$748, 030. 42	\$21, 742. 33	\$245, 965, 837. 86	\$644, 865, 243. 80	\$582, 939, 670. 40	\$35, 078, 013. 20	\$249, 620, 791. 07	\$1, 158, 146. 76	\$3, 669, 742. 25
1955	887, 732. 36			25, 587, 614. 44	*67. 67					279, 526. 43
1954	907, 968. 49			23, 659, 751. 31	*156. 09					70, 094. 79
1953	774, 694. 10			22, 826, 171. 38	*77. 50	11, 461. 82				55, 629. 19
1952	777, 090. 48			31, 153, 834. 86						131, 925. 44
1951	658, 423. 57			39, 277, 653. 84	*53. 00					176, 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				235, 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. 03						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, 963. 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				15, 507. 22
1934	134, 432. 51		1, 599. 94		*7, 247. 29	2, 968. 70	94. 51	8, 519, 553. 38	86, 355. 31	2, 690. 45
1933	52, 637. 62		2, 684. 60		*16, 825. 80	7, 798. 77		47, 656, 699. 54	527, 036. 97	2, 602. 22
1932	213, 639. 03		17, 251. 24		*17, 109. 11	8, 732. 62		34, 837, 692. 05	351, 786. 93	492, 644. 71
1931					*21, 747. 50	5, 070. 03	1, 600. 00	27, 470, 075. 06	192, 967. 55	4, 818. 00
1930					*20, 224. 67	2, 366. 34		23, 992, 317. 41		101, 716. 55
1929					*2, 923. 87	*8, 707. 41	1, 500. 00	18, 126, 498. 91		65, 500. 80
1928					233, 724. 49	*60, 952. 21		16, 062, 570. 07		60, 969. 35
1927					2, 206, 256. 01	*187, 637. 52		14, 752, 459. 90		4, 477. 81
1926					25, 840, 481. 60	*21, 200. 66	*33, 583. 69	13, 394, 643. 51		21, 341. 53
1925					60, 486, 084. 93	10, 045. 26	1, 500. 00	10, 182, 218. 24		12, 153. 00
1924					106, 961, 887. 06	13, 082. 95	4, 100. 00	9, 027, 883. 26		13, 535. 10
1923					149, 432, 896. 78	*273, 582. 36	9, 525. 50	8, 552, 197. 74		*251. 16
1922					166, 051, 141. 22	4, 982, 113. 22	249, 075. 78	7, 740, 992. 48		19, 769. 56
1921					99, 064, 993. 21	23, 774, 032. 06	56, 911. 56	6, 391, 456. 93		
1920					34, 651, 973. 53	53, 568, 637. 08	514, 881. 79	2, 913, 532. 59		
1919					66, 952. 75	392, 882, 494. 33	7, 706, 896. 37			
1918 and prior years						108, 240, 494. 84	26, 565, 511. 38			

<sup>1</sup> Includes general operating expenses, 1954-55; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-55; outpatient care, 1954-55; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-55; inpatient care, 1955; maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954; contract hospitalization, 1954; maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, 1954; administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952-53; 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, 1943-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-55. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers of \$4,733,069,903.26 from appropriation to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$139,093,527.59 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,593,476,375.67 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$250,000 from the veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; and \$250,000 from the service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Includes transfers of \$31,160,093.41 from the appropriations to following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$1,366,796.97 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; and \$29,793,296.44 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$436,623,691.97 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, \$42,573,691.17; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000. Also includes expenditures for grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals, and for major alterations, improvements, and repairs.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expenditures under Public Law 314, 78th Cong.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures for "Retired Reserve Officers" were included under "Regular Establishment, living veterans" prior to fiscal year 1943.

<sup>7</sup> Readjustment benefits are shown under "readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>8</sup> Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>9</sup> Statutory burial awards are shown under "veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>10</sup> Counseling fees of \$69,195 were paid from "compensation and pensions appropriation" and \$4,933,263 from "readjustment benefits appropriation." Beginning with fiscal year 1948, counseling fees are included under "administration and other benefits."

<sup>11</sup> Tuition, supplies and equipment, and homes for paraplegics are shown under "readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation."

<sup>12</sup> 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 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 national service life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,865,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74.

<sup>13</sup> Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificate" and accounts reimbursed to the U. S. Government 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.

<sup>14</sup> Includes "funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

<sup>15</sup> Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

<sup>16</sup> Includes expenditures of \$282,082,873.52 from the military and naval family allowance appropriation, and \$300,856,796.88 from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments trust fund.

<sup>17</sup> Includes (\$1,802,960.28 from appropriated funds and \$1,866,781.97 from trust and working funds) rental, maintenance and repair of quarters; replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53; payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1948-49; emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43; operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working funds for Veterans Administration), 1955; emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955; buildings management fund, General Services Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955; maintenance and operations, Army (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955; working funds, 1947-49; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans; and private laws for relief.

\*Credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1-A, revised, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

TABLE 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State  
[Fiscal year 1955]

State	Total expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955							
		Total living and deceased veterans						World War II	
								Living veterans	
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total living veterans	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	<sup>2</sup> \$4,647,822,113	3,477,089	\$2,634,292,537	2,668,786	\$1,969,835,136	808,303	\$664,457,401	1,673,939	\$1,085,023,492
Foreign countries.....	79,649,438	70,990	55,713,097	23,571	18,884,839	47,419	36,828,258	12,950	8,627,062
United States Territories and possessions.....	59,193,528	24,617	21,782,842	13,832	16,384,511	5,785	5,397,631	7,464	6,101,806
Total, United States.....	<sup>2</sup> 4,508,979,147	3,381,482	2,556,797,098	2,626,383	1,934,565,786	755,099	622,231,312	1,653,525	1,070,294,624
Alabama.....	105,729,725	67,416	54,508,919	51,340	40,327,916	16,076	14,181,003	30,779	21,676,389
Arizona.....	33,666,706	21,705	19,321,340	17,644	15,729,577	4,061	3,591,763	9,941	7,794,035
Arkansas.....	66,335,431	45,110	37,576,050	34,679	28,523,997	10,431	9,052,053	17,826	13,150,023
California.....	376,323,891	269,889	212,854,473	210,159	163,975,826	59,730	48,878,647	123,864	82,032,985
Colorado.....	57,013,390	32,489	26,993,392	25,531	21,072,117	6,958	5,821,275	15,362	10,838,509
Connecticut.....	52,990,697	45,097	31,328,204	37,707	24,609,856	8,390	6,727,348	26,795	15,280,185
Delaware.....	8,618,843	6,416	4,703,354	5,219	3,735,247	1,197	968,107	3,654	2,308,651
District of Columbia.....	84,281,349	26,138	19,867,448	20,776	15,318,490	5,362	4,548,968	12,892	7,941,819
Florida.....	117,410,955	87,623	72,249,334	68,926	56,957,331	18,697	15,292,003	37,467	27,063,000
Georgia.....	102,252,498	67,798	53,477,639	49,809	37,928,311	17,889	15,549,328	31,055	20,999,315
Idaho.....	17,141,086	12,909	9,928,438	10,400	7,880,759	2,509	2,047,679	6,119	4,057,065
Illinois.....	213,859,260	156,402	113,840,575	117,575	82,694,763	38,827	31,146,112	75,217	46,563,202
Indiana.....	96,236,777	74,194	56,927,448	55,334	41,675,210	18,860	15,252,238	32,628	21,613,236
Iowa.....	71,192,882	49,201	38,784,957	37,498	29,231,940	11,703	9,553,017	21,308	14,787,795
Kansas.....	56,086,561	37,796	29,521,451	28,153	21,465,785	9,643	8,055,666	16,624	11,052,244
Kentucky.....	90,001,540	74,662	59,061,587	56,704	43,775,957	17,958	15,285,630	33,811	22,918,801
Louisiana.....	80,637,904	58,725	45,905,333	44,271	33,637,603	14,454	12,267,730	25,922	17,533,227
Maine.....	25,777,410	20,767	16,183,810	15,547	11,849,376	5,220	4,334,484	9,280	6,330,572
Maryland.....	57,705,214	45,341	34,860,219	33,481	25,150,517	11,860	9,709,702	21,182	13,897,278
Massachusetts.....	172,340,310	149,482	106,577,284	121,349	83,983,119	28,133	22,594,165	53,306	47,483,347
Michigan.....	152,502,969	130,480	94,440,623	106,263	75,073,295	24,217	19,367,328	73,990	47,738,039
Minnesota.....	99,805,280	73,353	54,243,155	59,365	42,858,318	13,988	11,384,837	36,041	21,673,764
Mississippi.....	68,122,910	45,872	36,863,183	35,184	27,485,736	10,688	9,377,447	18,832	13,059,585
Missouri.....	111,266,588	84,933	65,011,064	62,955	47,255,959	21,978	17,755,105	35,313	22,838,768
Montana.....	17,592,045	13,701	10,381,783	11,082	8,253,137	2,619	2,128,646	6,377	4,032,287

Nebraska.....	37,321,212	24,934	18,802,991	19,476	14,304,710	5,458	4,498,281	11,298	7,306,941
Nevada.....	5,041,939	3,940	2,894,554	3,288	2,386,942	652	507,612	2,031	1,238,134
New Hampshire.....	16,037,079	12,413	9,403,152	9,338	6,863,594	3,075	2,539,558	5,712	3,564,175
New Jersey.....	116,878,915	113,796	75,413,930	91,112	57,745,472	22,684	17,663,453	66,072	37,131,795
New Mexico.....	26,158,529	17,066	14,049,240	13,181	10,573,953	3,885	3,475,287	8,330	5,997,147
New York.....	397,881,541	338,227	233,926,157	269,387	179,136,574	68,840	54,789,583	192,395	114,322,261
North Carolina.....	102,593,254	69,523	55,812,945	50,631	39,401,083	18,892	16,411,862	30,731	21,614,116
North Dakota.....	17,473,171	10,618	7,821,873	8,497	6,042,405	2,121	1,779,468	5,416	3,393,286
Ohio.....	208,511,678	135,874	135,398,328	149,684	106,318,607	36,190	28,989,721	99,643	62,370,103
Oklahoma.....	76,097,487	55,697	44,512,357	42,911	33,463,655	12,786	11,048,702	23,082	16,045,545
Oregon.....	45,646,473	33,931	26,518,556	26,325	20,501,885	7,606	6,016,671	14,529	9,684,090
Pennsylvania.....	303,150,861	235,439	172,944,973	181,500	129,508,556	53,939	43,436,417	119,590	76,241,597
Rhode Island.....	24,693,512	21,531	14,753,832	17,154	11,271,657	4,377	3,482,225	12,178	7,090,605
South Carolina.....	50,855,870	36,341	28,780,009	24,853	18,983,527	11,488	9,796,482	13,948	9,441,485
South Dakota.....	21,850,252	12,090	9,129,441	9,097	6,723,746	2,993	2,405,695	4,607	2,973,728
Tennessee.....	109,867,444	70,784	57,858,809	52,131	41,738,544	18,653	16,120,265	29,800	21,406,124
Texas.....	261,188,443	189,870	150,692,511	150,250	116,314,424	39,620	34,378,087	96,892	67,780,272
Utah.....	24,788,338	13,707	10,178,314	10,890	7,795,634	2,817	2,382,680	7,357	4,741,980
Vermont.....	11,190,416	7,927	6,497,600	5,891	4,809,999	2,036	1,687,601	3,340	2,380,454
Virginia.....	85,909,941	60,500	46,994,575	43,229	32,330,889	17,271	14,663,686	26,334	17,764,400
Washington.....	75,071,118	53,650	41,725,901	42,535	32,752,534	11,115	8,973,367	24,233	16,270,949
West Virginia.....	56,835,401	43,029	34,114,188	32,001	24,588,196	11,028	9,525,992	19,049	13,262,363
Wisconsin.....	90,489,036	65,821	48,800,748	51,126	37,153,487	14,695	11,647,261	28,461	17,822,181
Wyoming.....	10,514,578	6,275	4,510,563	4,945	3,474,443	1,330	1,036,120	2,943	1,777,174

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—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, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955											
	World War II											
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Retired Reserve officers		Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Grand total.....	1,619,498	\$1,038,215,689	54,436	\$46,867,365	5	*\$59,562	304,459	\$307,331,149	275,453	\$288,646,987	29,006	\$18,684,162
Foreign countries.....	12,752	8,467,914	198	159,148	-----	-----	38,740	29,973,920	38,603	29,872,527	146	101,393
United States Territories and possessions.....	6,868	5,615,819	596	485,987	-----	-----	1,409	1,566,791	1,233	1,445,660	176	121,131
Total, United States.....	1,599,878	1,024,131,956	53,642	46,222,230	5	*59,562	264,391	275,790,438	235,617	257,328,860	28,684	18,461,638
Alabama.....	29,690	20,737,959	1,059	938,430	-----	-----	6,579	7,045,754	5,836	6,548,090	743	497,664
Arizona.....	9,552	7,400,053	389	333,982	-----	-----	1,633	1,725,389	1,456	1,613,203	177	112,186
Arkansas.....	16,992	12,441,890	834	708,133	-----	-----	4,128	4,419,185	3,772	4,188,314	356	230,871
California.....	119,352	78,135,114	4,481	3,897,881	1	(*)	19,323	20,044,183	17,103	18,751,134	2,220	1,293,049
Colorado.....	15,066	10,558,532	296	279,977	-----	-----	2,511	2,636,287	2,249	2,467,471	262	168,816
Connecticut.....	26,181	14,704,854	614	515,331	-----	-----	2,880	2,943,379	2,593	2,766,363	287	176,986
Delaware.....	3,527	2,246,023	127	122,628	-----	-----	2,880	2,943,379	2,593	2,766,363	287	176,986
District of Columbia.....	12,462	7,566,876	439	374,943	-----	-----	403	424,810	357	396,707	46	28,103
Florida.....	36,014	25,806,772	1,453	1,256,288	-----	-----	1,373	1,576,992	1,213	1,476,106	160	100,886
Georgia.....	30,002	20,076,263	1,053	923,052	-----	-----	6,129	6,322,337	5,342	5,838,269	787	484,068
Idaho.....	5,893	3,861,620	226	195,445	-----	-----	6,777	7,206,464	5,930	6,653,353	847	543,111
Illinois.....	72,244	43,998,356	2,973	2,564,846	-----	-----	1,060	1,054,290	920	968,900	140	85,390
Indiana.....	31,653	20,749,075	975	864,161	-----	-----	12,499	13,104,280	11,252	12,298,688	1,247	805,592
Iowa.....	20,581	14,168,799	727	618,996	-----	-----	6,184	6,470,480	5,522	6,042,495	662	427,985
Kansas.....	16,127	10,607,120	497	445,124	-----	-----	4,257	4,409,330	3,880	4,165,748	377	243,582
Kentucky.....	32,155	22,032,889	1,026	886,002	-----	-----	3,536	3,687,997	3,184	3,460,691	352	227,306
Louisiana.....	24,804	16,590,280	1,118	942,937	-----	-----	7,082	7,362,229	6,285	6,828,635	797	533,594
Maine.....	8,953	6,057,704	327	281,868	-----	-----	5,119	5,478,131	4,519	5,085,802	600	392,329
Maryland.....	20,471	13,290,017	710	607,261	1	(*)	1,809	1,897,690	1,637	1,785,842	172	111,848
Massachusetts.....	81,666	49,977,885	1,730	1,505,462	-----	-----	3,597	3,861,135	3,145	3,579,769	452	281,366
Michigan.....	72,038	46,060,130	1,961	1,677,909	-----	-----	8,687	9,089,053	7,877	8,549,409	810	539,644
Minnesota.....	35,170	20,893,880	871	779,884	-----	-----	8,239	8,486,145	7,259	7,857,995	980	628,150
Mississippi.....	18,900	12,364,691	832	694,894	-----	-----	4,935	4,995,914	4,412	4,639,580	523	356,334
Missouri.....	34,293	21,891,367	1,110	947,411	-----	-----	4,335	4,559,345	3,836	4,220,283	499	339,062
Montana.....	6,185	3,856,989	192	175,298	-----	-----	7,273	7,481,601	6,551	7,033,274	722	448,327
							995	994,446	861	907,397	134	87,049

Nebraska.....	10,887	6,968,328	411	338,613	-----	-----	2,033	2,068,326	1,829	1,933,254	204	135,072
Nevada.....	1,985	1,192,823	46	45,311	-----	-----	233	224,088	198	204,988	35	19,100
New Hampshire.....	5,552	3,423,604	160	140,571	-----	-----	1,015	1,080,096	919	1,017,546	96	62,550
New Jersey.....	64,604	35,918,765	1,468	1,213,030	-----	-----	6,875	7,068,169	6,140	6,602,518	735	465,651
New Mexico.....	8,100	5,807,144	230	190,003	-----	-----	1,858	1,970,299	1,667	1,844,166	191	126,133
New York.....	186,147	109,109,737	6,247	5,212,524	1	(*)	22,202	23,206,560	19,864	21,667,730	2,338	1,538,830
North Carolina.....	29,354	20,429,716	1,377	1,184,400	-----	-----	7,504	8,044,136	6,666	7,446,971	838	597,165
North Dakota.....	5,284	3,273,529	132	119,757	-----	-----	909	882,866	810	815,437	99	67,429
Ohio.....	97,236	60,254,384	2,407	2,115,719	-----	-----	11,883	12,336,334	10,370	11,369,518	1,513	966,816
Oklahoma.....	22,152	15,262,463	930	783,082	-----	-----	5,267	5,557,249	4,767	5,240,208	500	317,041
Oregon.....	14,019	9,252,880	510	431,210	-----	-----	2,461	2,464,089	2,166	2,286,042	295	178,047
Pennsylvania.....	115,657	72,879,860	3,933	3,361,737	-----	-----	18,614	19,203,219	16,875	18,056,392	1,739	1,146,827
Rhode Island.....	11,829	6,793,535	349	297,070	-----	-----	1,413	1,463,915	1,274	1,377,452	139	86,463
South Carolina.....	13,287	8,885,566	661	555,919	-----	-----	3,912	4,229,120	3,459	3,915,305	453	313,815
South Dakota.....	4,427	2,833,942	180	139,786	-----	-----	984	1,003,199	884	937,000	100	66,199
Tennessee.....	28,704	20,397,703	1,096	1,008,421	-----	-----	7,278	7,725,646	6,517	7,222,920	761	502,726
Texas.....	93,556	64,851,472	3,334	2,928,800	2	(*)	16,897	17,761,789	14,956	16,551,476	1,941	1,210,313
Utah.....	7,211	4,609,481	146	132,499	-----	-----	1,142	1,185,691	981	1,084,974	161	100,717
Vermont.....	3,189	2,248,197	151	132,257	-----	-----	683	727,618	624	686,725	59	40,893
Virginia.....	25,912	16,928,164	922	836,236	-----	-----	6,212	6,524,588	5,496	6,064,193	716	460,395
Washington.....	23,321	15,482,797	912	788,152	-----	-----	3,655	3,639,369	3,206	3,378,365	449	261,004
West Virginia.....	18,217	12,527,901	832	734,462	-----	-----	4,715	4,915,490	4,217	4,567,001	498	348,489
Wisconsin.....	27,370	16,892,202	1,091	929,979	-----	-----	4,816	4,823,393	4,405	4,553,477	411	269,916
Wyoming.....	2,867	1,712,625	76	64,549	-----	-----	397	408,343	336	371,594	61	36,749

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—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, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955—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.....	715, 967	\$641, 868, 936	239, 418	\$229, 672, 610	474, 760	\$408, 302, 953	1, 789	\$3, 893, 373
Foreign countries.....	7, 795	6, 927, 629	1, 326	1, 550, 956	6, 467	5, 372, 813	2	3, 860
United States Territories and possessions.....	7, 503	6, 617, 750	387	472, 553	7, 114	6, 141, 542	2	3, 655
Total—United States.....	700, 669	628, 323, 557	237, 705	227, 649, 101	461, 179	396, 788, 598	1, 785	3, 885, 858
Alabama.....	16, 180	14, 822, 161	4, 559	4, 403, 993	11, 591	10, 353, 709	30	64, 459
Arizona.....	5, 639	5, 946, 947	2, 298	3, 011, 165	3, 319	2, 886, 757	22	49, 025
Arkansas.....	13, 783	12, 366, 097	4, 170	4, 123, 834	9, 596	8, 184, 517	27	57, 746
California.....	57, 028	53, 744, 360	22, 802	23, 143, 078	34, 190	30, 009, 373	266	591, 909
Colorado.....	6, 923	7, 080, 969	3, 450	3, 964, 914	3, 435	3, 021, 695	38	94, 360
Connecticut.....	7, 299	6, 671, 110	3, 483	3, 358, 663	3, 796	3, 271, 511	20	40, 936
Delaware.....	893	812, 672	229	229, 217	658	576, 128	3	7, 327
District of Columbia.....	5, 016	4, 633, 284	2, 223	2, 096, 131	2, 743	2, 419, 284	50	117, 859
Florida.....	22, 897	21, 336, 243	6, 361	7, 081, 574	16, 446	14, 059, 301	90	195, 368
Georgia.....	14, 259	13, 075, 790	5, 052	4, 963, 005	9, 132	7, 993, 043	55	114, 737
Idaho.....	3, 214	2, 870, 555	810	814, 799	2, 402	2, 052, 371	2	3, 385
Illinois.....	31, 202	26, 501, 194	10, 684	8, 702, 802	20, 429	17, 615, 020	89	183, 572
Indiana.....	16, 569	14, 184, 282	6, 325	5, 501, 288	10, 020	8, 633, 342	24	49, 652
Iowa.....	12, 534	11, 154, 385	3, 417	3, 367, 616	9, 110	7, 770, 999	7	15, 750
Kansas.....	8, 663	7, 640, 977	2, 795	2, 470, 925	5, 849	5, 129, 389	19	41, 563
Kentucky.....	17, 863	15, 533, 733	6, 715	6, 025, 118	11, 126	9, 464, 914	22	43, 701
Louisiana.....	14, 065	12, 561, 494	3, 205	3, 269, 395	10, 844	9, 254, 109	16	37, 990
Maine.....	4, 422	4, 004, 844	1, 256	1, 277, 912	3, 153	2, 697, 441	13	29, 491
Maryland.....	8, 409	7, 929, 746	3, 120	3, 277, 174	5, 285	4, 578, 531	34	74, 041
Massachusetts.....	25, 212	23, 546, 193	10, 723	10, 648, 322	14, 407	12, 717, 006	82	180, 865
Michigan.....	22, 021	18, 664, 928	7, 422	6, 371, 916	14, 567	12, 221, 636	32	71, 376
Minnesota.....	17, 951	16, 978, 870	7, 253	7, 739, 559	10, 667	9, 176, 615	31	62, 696
Mississippi.....	13, 750	12, 085, 849	5, 442	5, 026, 434	8, 294	7, 029, 250	14	30, 165
Missouri.....	21, 193	18, 512, 890	7, 613	6, 727, 537	13, 531	11, 681, 832	49	103, 421
Montana.....	3, 624	3, 321, 604	1, 371	1, 954, 284	2, 248	1, 957, 776	5	9, 594
Nebraska.....	5, 924	5, 137, 971	1, 710	1, 587, 182	4, 207	3, 536, 954	7	13, 835

Nevada.....	908	831, 413	338	316, 356	567	508, 792	3	6, 285
New Hampshire.....	2, 620	2, 438, 113	872	908, 251	1, 737	1, 510, 349	11	24, 513
New Jersey.....	16, 031	13, 846, 556	5, 186	4, 651, 469	10, 793	9, 080, 408	52	114, 679
New Mexico.....	3, 599	3, 454, 666	1, 422	1, 594, 011	2, 173	1, 851, 221	4	8, 534
New York.....	51, 121	45, 089, 789	17, 112	15, 560, 261	33, 862	29, 209, 576	147	319, 922
North Carolina.....	14, 666	13, 248, 470	3, 804	3, 946, 564	10, 823	9, 215, 518	39	86, 388
North Dakota.....	2, 270	2, 019, 527	865	856, 052	1, 373	1, 159, 339	2	4, 106
Ohio.....	35, 054	31, 021, 920	13, 405	12, 077, 814	21, 578	18, 794, 471	71	149, 635
Oklahoma.....	15, 799	13, 848, 616	4, 181	4, 012, 424	11, 599	9, 798, 963	19	37, 229
Oregon.....	8, 838	8, 011, 607	3, 024	2, 946, 833	5, 790	5, 011, 450	24	53, 324
Pennsylvania.....	44, 032	38, 571, 596	14, 186	13, 131, 920	29, 741	25, 220, 703	105	218, 973
Rhode Island.....	3, 470	3, 051, 045	1, 263	1, 109, 829	2, 262	1, 930, 645	5	10, 561
South Carolina.....	8, 447	7, 288, 391	2, 580	2, 242, 586	5, 834	4, 972, 871	33	72, 934
South Dakota.....	3, 401	2, 870, 728	1, 108	965, 246	2, 292	1, 902, 993	1	2, 489
Tennessee.....	17, 258	15, 421, 730	5, 225	5, 123, 188	11, 996	10, 238, 977	27	61, 565
Texas.....	39, 891	36, 198, 936	11, 106	11, 464, 368	28, 710	24, 576, 083	75	158, 485
Utah.....	2, 260	2, 025, 593	967	971, 984	1, 263	1, 053, 609	3	8, 786
Vermont.....	1, 939	1, 863, 423	664	774, 221	1, 242	1, 080, 416	3	81, 898
Virginia.....	11, 499	10, 096, 948	3, 619	3, 293, 211	7, 842	6, 722, 339	38	58, 809
Washington.....	12, 640	11, 368, 707	3, 612	3, 588, 148	9, 001	7, 722, 250	27	33, 843
West Virginia.....	9, 681	8, 382, 151	2, 362	2, 176, 872	7, 304	6, 171, 436	15	87, 197
Wisconsin.....	17, 276	16, 025, 201	5, 788	4, 952, 062	11, 452	9, 985, 312	36	1, 880
Wyoming.....	1, 436	1, 229, 303	485	447, 064	950	780, 359	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—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, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955—Continued							
	World War I—Continued						Korean conflict	
	Deceased veterans						Living veterans	
	Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total living veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	361, 811	\$239, 464, 514	54, 520	\$53, 389, 449	307, 291	\$186, 075, 065	155, 357	\$118, 039, 764
Foreign countries.....	4, 818	3, 696, 665	1, 009	1, 161, 873	3, 809	2, 534, 792	257	274, 507
United States Territories and possessions.....	2, 473	1, 692, 248	312	317, 319	2, 161	1, 374, 929	2, 970	2, 864, 652
Total—United States.....	354, 520	234, 075, 601	53, 199	51, 910, 257	301, 321	182, 165, 344	152, 130	114, 900, 705
Alabama.....	7, 028	4, 778, 779	1, 274	1, 213, 195	5, 754	3, 565, 584	2, 747	2, 311, 876
Arizona.....	1, 498	1, 037, 717	402	399, 558	1, 096	638, 159	1, 005	839, 410
Arkansas.....	4, 536	3, 109, 546	922	878, 930	3, 614	2, 230, 616	1, 531	1, 377, 212
California.....	24, 585	16, 205, 864	4, 410	4, 404, 542	20, 175	11, 801, 322	13, 413	11, 482, 999
Colorado.....	3, 029	2, 107, 805	834	798, 160	2, 195	1, 309, 645	1, 585	1, 398, 010
Connecticut.....	4, 085	2, 694, 693	662	646, 268	3, 423	2, 048, 425	2, 098	1, 302, 823
Delaware.....	543	341, 763	61	61, 446	482	280, 317	413	297, 155
District of Columbia.....	2, 239	1, 553, 792	463	503, 242	1, 776	1, 050, 550	955	675, 408
Florida.....	8, 300	5, 363, 984	1, 265	1, 218, 511	7, 035	4, 145, 473	3, 415	2, 762, 946
Georgia.....	8, 053	5, 407, 427	1, 413	1, 356, 233	6, 640	4, 051, 194	2, 304	1, 879, 250
Idaho.....	907	597, 807	139	140, 383	768	457, 424	592	448, 511
Illinois.....	20, 386	13, 255, 171	2, 455	2, 449, 347	17, 931	10, 805, 824	6, 370	4, 726, 629
Indiana.....	8, 768	5, 796, 673	1, 314	1, 301, 566	7, 454	4, 495, 107	2, 809	2, 310, 157
Iowa.....	5, 678	3, 748, 433	795	770, 050	4, 883	2, 978, 383	2, 210	1, 747, 333
Kansas.....	4, 036	2, 671, 007	683	650, 345	3, 353	2, 020, 662	1, 355	1, 113, 519
Kentucky.....	7, 386	5, 047, 028	1, 323	1, 297, 230	6, 063	3, 749, 798	2, 798	2, 442, 788
Louisiana.....	7, 188	4, 853, 712	1, 182	1, 167, 636	6, 006	3, 686, 076	2, 814	2, 231, 026
Maine.....	2, 440	1, 632, 176	367	364, 396	2, 073	1, 267, 780	1, 066	718, 634
Maryland.....	5, 835	3, 788, 547	742	737, 089	5, 093	3, 051, 458	2, 074	1, 601, 942
Massachusetts.....	15, 104	10, 022, 901	2, 137	2, 113, 092	12, 967	7, 909, 809	8, 493	4, 926, 462
Michigan.....	12, 142	7, 809, 251	1, 461	1, 391, 770	10, 681	6, 417, 481	6, 289	4, 977, 162
Minnesota.....	7, 095	4, 782, 420	1, 213	1, 213, 152	5, 882	3, 569, 268	3, 562	2, 376, 612
Mississippi.....	4, 828	3, 396, 478	1, 082	1, 082, 555	3, 746	2, 313, 923	1, 603	1, 382, 383
Missouri.....	10, 596	6, 970, 936	1, 625	1, 567, 237	8, 971	5, 403, 749	3, 326	2, 584, 758
Montana.....	1, 095	735, 038	155	163, 389	940	571, 649	571	396, 694
Nebraska.....	2, 372	1, 590, 003	365	357, 803	2, 007	1, 232, 200	1, 363	906, 223

Nevada.....	258	160,920	33	31,503	225	129,417	132	95,153
New Hampshire.....	1,428	945,192	224	212,026	1,204	733,166	505	349,397
New Jersey.....	12,070	7,655,537	1,359	1,274,556	10,711	6,380,981	5,586	3,529,198
New Mexico.....	1,358	929,507	377	333,842	981	595,665	756	622,648
New York.....	36,556	23,622,422	4,160	4,091,124	32,396	19,531,298	16,741	10,888,165
North Carolina.....	8,441	5,690,575	1,165	1,146,372	7,276	4,544,203	3,156	2,560,948
North Dakota.....	877	610,369	134	141,955	743	468,414	587	410,555
Ohio.....	17,476	11,401,137	2,460	2,358,460	15,016	9,042,677	8,422	6,249,090
Oklahoma.....	5,301	3,517,139	855	831,091	4,446	2,686,048	2,309	1,875,873
Oregon.....	3,376	2,198,160	536	534,214	2,840	1,663,946	1,145	882,243
Pennsylvania.....	27,103	17,687,073	3,304	3,233,870	23,799	14,453,203	10,744	7,537,935
Rhode Island.....	2,202	1,412,218	238	232,226	1,964	1,179,992	932	554,560
South Carolina.....	5,736	3,883,032	857	838,451	4,879	3,044,581	1,390	1,249,501
South Dakota.....	1,406	955,036	227	227,539	1,179	727,497	682	466,119
Tennessee.....	7,921	5,427,145	1,543	1,509,818	6,378	3,917,327	2,539	2,310,980
Texas.....	16,079	10,637,339	2,724	2,601,548	13,355	8,035,791	7,744	6,835,675
Utah.....	1,120	751,312	183	180,746	937	570,566	817	618,400
Vermont.....	929	634,762	202	193,102	727	441,660	326	244,671
Virginia.....	7,539	5,004,300	1,076	1,050,429	6,463	3,953,871	2,627	2,223,429
Washington.....	4,668	3,044,238	699	688,742	3,969	2,355,496	2,661	2,024,760
West Virginia.....	4,505	3,049,245	647	626,032	3,858	2,423,213	1,987	1,705,117
Wisconsin.....	7,720	5,124,769	1,200	1,158,855	6,520	3,965,914	3,282	2,252,392
Wyoming.....	699	435,173	252	166,631	447	268,542	299	195,974

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—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, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955—Continued									
	Korean conflict—Continued									
	Living veterans—Continued				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service-connected		Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	153,831	\$116,910,651	1,526	\$1,129,113	34,151	\$40,933,828	33,777	\$40,698,772	374	\$235,056
Foreign countries.....	256	274,081	1	426	293	416,715	293	416,715		
United States Territories and possessions.....	2,952	2,852,446	18	12,106	1,263	1,626,712	1,259	1,626,634	4	3,078
Total—United States.....	150,623	113,784,124	1,507	1,116,581	32,595	38,890,401	32,225	38,658,423	370	231,978
Alabama.....	2,709	2,282,143	38	29,733	1,065	1,298,322	1,051	1,290,183	14	8,139
Arizona.....	999	833,521	6	5,889	304	369,966	299	367,317	5	2,649
Arkansas.....	1,519	1,368,833	12	9,379	597	677,525	592	673,712	5	3,813
California.....	13,285	11,387,486	128	95,513	2,769	3,650,995	2,726	3,621,270	43	29,425
Colorado.....	1,578	1,393,415	7	4,595	348	407,865	343	405,491	5	2,374
Connecticut.....	2,076	1,289,308	22	13,515	221	263,270	220	262,328	1	942
Delaware.....	408	293,757	5	3,398	49	56,691	47	56,078	2	1,013
District of Columbia.....	940	666,585	15	8,823	242	275,931	241	274,746	9	4,533
Florida.....	3,389	2,741,592	26	21,354	950	1,239,332	941	1,234,799	9	5,712
Georgia.....	2,276	1,859,460	28	19,790	1,144	1,430,489	1,135	1,424,777	9	988
Idaho.....	584	442,989	8	5,522	210	154,860	208	153,872	2	10,099
Illinois.....	6,288	4,665,985	82	60,644	1,159	1,466,601	1,173	1,456,502	16	5,046
Indiana.....	2,776	2,285,424	33	24,733	673	768,075	662	763,029	11	3,338
Iowa.....	2,202	1,739,301	8	5,032	410	448,885	405	445,547	5	4,981
Kansas.....	1,341	1,103,479	14	10,040	412	523,894	405	523,963	7	5,421
Kentucky.....	2,777	2,428,153	21	14,635	1,010	1,125,295	1,002	1,119,874	8	6,416
Louisiana.....	2,790	2,212,587	24	18,439	832	980,241	823	973,825	9	3,851
Maine.....	1,056	713,131	10	6,503	227	261,198	222	257,347	5	5,589
Maryland.....	2,052	1,585,531	22	16,411	541	698,798	531	693,209	10	3,982
Massachusetts.....	8,439	4,887,056	54	39,406	773	880,027	766	876,045	7	6,194
Michigan.....	6,237	4,937,022	52	40,140	798	936,996	755	930,802	13	4,288
Minnesota.....	3,532	2,350,523	30	26,084	496	584,415	490	580,127	6	2,389
Mississippi.....	1,590	1,373,502	13	8,881	639	759,261	634	756,872	5	9,394
Missouri.....	3,902	2,665,798	24	18,960	988	1,141,969	974	1,132,005	14	1,455
Montana.....	666	393,721	5	2,973	121	122,709	119	121,254	2	2,596
Nebraska.....	1,346	896,067	17	10,156	230	269,265	225	266,669	5	

Nevada.....	129	93,473	3	1,680	31	33,840	31	33,840	1	207
New Hampshire.....	499	344,821	6	4,576	161	173,648	160	173,441	5	2,427
New Jersey.....	5,548	3,603,249	38	25,949	539	683,347	534	680,920	6	1,968
New Mexico.....	752	620,138	4	2,510	301	298,123	295	296,155	12	7,527
New York.....	16,548	10,754,656	193	133,509	1,622	1,986,671	1,610	1,979,144	12	8,246
North Carolina.....	3,119	2,530,018	37	30,930	1,134	1,329,508	1,122	1,321,262	2	1,148
North Dakota.....	578	403,855	9	6,700	177	166,866	175	165,718	15	9,778
Ohio.....	8,360	6,202,714	62	46,376	1,180	1,353,767	1,165	1,343,989	4	2,106
Oklahoma.....	2,289	1,860,736	20	15,137	745	916,919	741	914,813	2	1,156
Oregon.....	1,135	874,655	10	7,588	248	309,203	246	308,047	13	7,580
Pennsylvania.....	10,600	7,438,348	144	99,587	1,816	2,006,029	1,803	1,998,449	5	2,933
Rhode Island.....	923	547,899	9	6,661	147	170,726	147	170,726	2	1,133
South Carolina.....	1,366	1,229,807	24	19,694	709	836,787	704	833,854	12	7,925
South Dakota.....	675	461,041	7	5,078	202	187,094	200	185,961	20	16,454
Tennessee.....	2,516	2,294,144	23	16,836	969	1,186,249	957	1,178,324	1	482
Texas.....	7,665	6,763,581	79	72,094	2,167	2,659,664	2,147	2,643,210	10	6,723
Utah.....	814	615,890	3	2,510	168	177,570	168	177,570	4	3,798
Vermont.....	315	237,064	11	7,607	125	113,227	124	112,745	12	7,511
Virginia.....	2,600	2,204,064	27	19,365	1,059	1,325,012	1,049	1,318,289	13	7,665
Washington.....	2,640	2,008,851	21	15,909	505	698,962	501	695,164	1	207
West Virginia.....	1,960	1,683,338	27	21,779	793	848,295	781	840,784	12	7,527
Wisconsin.....	3,240	2,221,944	42	30,448	558	583,662	545	576,097	12	7,511
Wyoming.....	265	193,464	4	2,510	31	47,675	31	47,675	13	7,665

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—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, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955—Continued									
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War				Civil War	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	63,209	\$43,346,244	18,736	\$17,212,510	60,125	\$81,268,268	81,883	\$55,072,317	1	\$1,696
Foreign countries.....	995	905,692	1,147	1,109,391	1,571	2,145,550	2,370	1,605,921		
United States Territories and possessions.....	618	432,947	248	248,690	277	367,456	388	260,554		
Total—United States.....	61,596	42,007,605	17,341	15,854,429	58,277	78,755,262	79,125	53,205,842	1	1,696
Alabama.....	1,109	808,626	478	433,535	524	707,660	886	596,964		
Arizona.....	598	534,157	141	139,540	452	602,025	421	279,878		
Arkansas.....	855	680,988	265	239,473	684	949,677	776	527,246		
California.....	7,524	5,439,982	2,178	2,027,987	8,301	11,230,110	10,208	6,530,424		
Colorado.....	1,043	924,431	206	194,327	613	823,379	777	520,013		
Connecticut.....	870	495,925	245	182,021	644	849,609	894	603,133		
Delaware.....	144	106,184	22	21,839	115	150,585	167	114,709		
District of Columbia.....	1,012	879,531	292	302,021	895	1,178,031	1,156	893,740		
Florida.....	1,979	1,470,761	590	578,297	3,161	4,314,452	2,584	1,703,403		
Georgia.....	1,486	1,003,001	569	528,828	704	970,882	1,404	951,207		
Idaho.....	224	174,063	48	49,216	251	330,565	252	170,256		
Illinois.....	2,119	1,286,207	540	495,943	2,657	3,601,947	3,825	2,588,826		
Indiana.....	1,409	943,241	388	329,778	1,914	2,616,973	2,442	1,650,585		
Iowa.....	627	450,220	156	140,737	812	1,081,717	1,029	697,367		
Kansas.....	613	440,086	194	187,870	892	1,208,745	1,196	813,164		
Kentucky.....	1,455	944,651	468	398,631	1,403	1,928,542	1,738	1,179,876		
Louisiana.....	982	645,496	327	294,925	488	666,360	943	634,146		
Maine.....	387	260,215	130	129,786	390	523,310	525	358,729		
Maryland.....	1,041	680,516	396	347,028	772	1,037,029	1,401	955,322		
Massachusetts.....	2,383	1,490,147	567	554,445	1,862	2,531,034	2,788	1,915,532		
Michigan.....	2,079	1,179,514	344	301,939	1,873	2,510,851	2,463	1,668,473		
Minnesota.....	915	607,566	187	173,710	889	1,210,825	1,163	774,819	1	1,696
Mississippi.....	673	514,451	276	252,507	326	443,468	572	386,766		
Missouri.....	1,309	892,485	357	326,702	1,808	2,418,436	2,377	1,602,283		
Montana.....	228	128,685	49	38,563	276	365,245	323	215,223		
Nebraska.....	386	282,274	108	95,964	504	670,097	619	416,145		
Nevada.....	107	74,341	15	14,363	110	147,901	112	72,681		
New Hampshire.....	225	142,504	78	72,961	276	369,405	351	241,403		
New Jersey.....	1,690	936,495	364	332,215	1,730	2,295,849	2,711	1,850,567		

New Mexico.....	313	254,563	108	101,534	181	242,521	215	146,464
New York.....	4,774	2,990,809	1,138	1,007,781	4,347	5,831,785	6,914	4,713,401
North Carolina.....	1,355	998,765	498	455,861	723	978,784	1,255	853,799
North Dakota.....	116	74,577	27	31,853	107	143,256	115	78,702
Ohio.....	2,952	1,774,097	540	482,245	3,607	4,892,651	4,591	3,103,971
Oklahoma.....	993	694,541	299	277,929	725	993,582	1,029	689,873
Oregon.....	760	499,652	205	162,620	1,052	1,422,308	1,203	812,248
Pennsylvania.....	3,582	2,395,161	804	748,665	3,543	4,748,623	5,198	3,547,343
Rhode Island.....	299	202,337	119	101,370	275	373,110	459	313,503
South Carolina.....	699	497,310	289	274,618	368	505,636	816	558,526
South Dakota.....	178	103,740	133	82,202	220	295,641	207	140,419
Tennessee.....	1,319	915,440	461	419,108	1,213	1,681,668	1,783	1,216,433
Texas.....	3,784	2,872,094	1,218	1,153,790	1,934	2,619,738	3,063	2,045,116
Utah.....	274	170,784	134	102,262	180	236,275	222	146,687
Vermont.....	134	107,769	37	36,316	152	213,682	219	151,384
Virginia.....	1,293	940,966	578	537,854	972	1,299,827	1,803	1,224,489
Washington.....	1,394	903,974	299	274,295	1,602	2,175,504	1,853	1,235,244
West Virginia.....	727	472,062	217	188,402	557	766,503	699	466,848
Wisconsin.....	1,041	623,890	239	207,411	1,064	1,427,415	1,229	832,421
Wyoming.....	137	98,331	20	23,162	129	172,064	159	108,391

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—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, 1955, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1955—Continued						Military and Naval (disability and death benefits)	National service life insurance (death benefits)	Service-men's indemnity		
	Civil War—Con.		Indian wars		Mexican War						
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans					Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				Number	Amount
Grand total.....	6,020	\$3,672,807	188	\$286,736	1,234	\$765,594	9	\$4,682	\$4,204,933	\$338,358,897	\$27,097,902
Foreign countries.....	30	18,273	3	4,399	12	7,373			25,833	12,917,984	211,020
United States Territories and possessions.....	1	1,176			3	1,660			6,595	1,554,418	830,911
Total—United States.....	5,989	3,653,358	185	282,337	1,219	756,561	9	4,682	4,172,505	323,886,495	26,055,971
Alabama.....	35	24,838	1	1,204	4	2,121	1	690	55,509	5,975,497	549,839
Arizona.....	17	10,850	9	13,003	47	28,423			78,590	1,928,294	183,491
Arkansas.....	120	73,684			9	5,394			63,200	3,871,484	290,209
California.....	483	303,776	29	45,380	184	115,718			423,185	25,238,878	2,024,689
Colorado.....	72	45,194	5	6,819	15	9,784			109,917	3,250,544	241,803
Connecticut.....	55	34,584	1	1,204	10	6,268			33,526	4,454,148	270,002
Delaware.....	12	7,669			1	626			3,848	599,809	46,958
District of Columbia.....	35	21,533	6	10,407	25	14,977			65,950	1,571,411	163,440
Florida.....	123	73,342	7	9,869	21	11,308			98,379	6,338,377	634,803
Georgia.....	35	20,838	1	73	6	3,385	1	690	50,560	6,401,911	673,571
Idaho.....	21	14,592			11	6,658			46,166	1,478,181	102,516
Illinois.....	340	208,369	10	15,284	47	29,061	1	161	220,385	18,893,411	1,277,408
Indiana.....	371	215,343	5	7,321	34	21,304			124,756	8,080,579	720,593
Iowa.....	154	95,900	7	10,510	19	12,365			53,310	5,723,904	400,188
Kansas.....	230	141,755	6	10,214	39	24,979			39,022	4,541,648	340,323
Kentucky.....	250	159,209	4	7,352	23	12,672	1	690	85,734	6,529,909	592,236
Louisiana.....	40	23,213			5	3,362			52,213	4,491,593	443,715
Maine.....	88	54,229	2	2,801	1	626			14,288	2,159,783	157,206
Maryland.....	68	43,777	3	4,006	22	15,095			57,709	4,544,332	435,447
Massachusetts.....	187	114,962	3	5,936	27	17,245			135,748	10,994,388	794,205
Michigan.....	227	142,612	2	2,801	34	21,912			84,086	12,263,008	1,063,423
Minnesota.....	91	54,134	6	8,985	31	19,425			119,811	6,849,332	439,041
Mississippi.....	36	22,222			2	868			74,196	3,805,709	354,168
Missouri.....	359	213,551	6	8,622	28	18,013			175,321	8,067,470	738,788
Montana.....	14	8,884	6	8,622	22	13,783			31,878	1,520,112	103,822
Nebraska.....	76	46,124	1	1,204	20	12,454			34,624	2,928,277	236,910
Nevada.....	3	1,720							4,398	317,962	31,595
New Hampshire.....	35	21,874			7	4,384			20,886	1,293,847	132,713
New Jersey.....	96	59,540	3	5,579	29	19,083			80,239	10,668,012	725,811

New Mexico.....	12	7,489	2	2,408	33	21,871	-----	-----	43,967	2,018,067	161,258
New York.....	338	209,904	9	13,765	70	42,844	-----	-----	291,835	29,479,190	2,035,859
North Carolina.....	55	34,982	-----	-----	5	3,001	-----	-----	75,294	7,466,584	756,552
North Dakota.....	9	4,582	1	1,204	7	4,230	-----	-----	14,288	1,457,606	115,423
Ohio.....	487	290,898	6	10,746	32	20,967	1	402	138,498	16,244,543	1,245,304
Oklahoma.....	122	75,726	3	5,518	23	12,867	-----	-----	101,125	5,312,379	435,609
Oregon.....	92	55,621	1	1,985	21	13,730	-----	-----	103,875	3,370,679	217,974
Pennsylvania.....	345	207,182	9	13,644	58	36,216	1	690	226,982	25,306,947	1,723,135
Rhode Island.....	33	18,295	-----	-----	4	2,198	-----	-----	15,937	1,781,174	148,063
South Carolina.....	21	11,640	1	1,204	5	2,759	-----	-----	72,548	3,905,356	483,620
South Dakota.....	34	20,978	9	13,790	27	16,767	-----	-----	12,640	1,451,607	143,593
Tennessee.....	228	137,307	2	2,602	13	8,377	-----	-----	165,977	7,000,844	637,408
Texas.....	107	65,617	5	7,709	86	53,413	3	1,359	184,664	17,062,710	1,318,111
Utah.....	7	5,221	2	2,602	24	13,937	-----	-----	19,238	1,673,034	120,266
Vermont.....	43	24,294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,238	899,540	62,216
Virginia.....	63	35,702	4	5,319	17	10,741	-----	-----	73,094	6,807,452	718,087
Washington.....	98	59,506	5	8,640	37	21,753	-----	-----	75,844	5,196,837	435,489
West Virginia.....	95	55,053	-----	-----	4	2,659	-----	-----	35,174	4,841,372	492,459
Wisconsin.....	116	65,573	2	2,408	17	10,032	-----	-----	56,607	7,108,876	593,281
Wyoming.....	11	6,470	1	1,597	13	6,906	-----	-----	8,246	719,988	43,351

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894)					Readjustment benefits				
	Number of trainees <sup>4</sup>	Subsistence		Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346) <sup>4</sup>			
		World War II	Korean conflict				Number of trainees <sup>4</sup>	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment
Grand total .....	24,468	\$15,312,598	\$15,666,662	\$8,483,481	\$1,307,061	\$693,144,391	141,472	\$59,243,641	\$37,576,212	\$4,272,638
Foreign countries .....	18	8,408	14,204	1,710	396	2,499,952	1,340	1,003,451	228,617	80,576
United States Territories and possessions .....	297	82,190	298,863	49,309	11,747	23,937,606	957	410,738	149,203	18,920
Total, United States .....	24,153	15,222,000	15,353,595	8,432,462	1,294,918	666,706,833	139,175	57,829,452	37,198,392	4,173,142
Alabama .....	812	608,169	457,178	310,300	34,884	24,641,794	3,390	2,478,373	937,697	111,405
Arizona .....	226	163,707	120,099	59,310	22,189	3,897,738	541	270,541	176,252	34,571
Arkansas .....	644	517,246	314,236	94,594	32	10,292,754	3,138	2,261,395	854,779	47,713
California .....	1,555	1,034,589	895,555	472,752	136,442	60,445,667	11,368	3,365,320	3,124,985	448,698
Colorado .....	503	351,625	275,319	236,689	40,973	8,177,978	1,477	938,769	585,280	110,833
Connecticut .....	239	131,455	158,468	89,834	13,034	6,557,596	1,802	264,193	299,070	33,256
Delaware .....	25	10,639	21,906	76,349	13,980	899,182	172	18,790	27,567	3,890
District of Columbia .....	175	144,751	126,170	270,566	34,512	9,818,778	2,659	698,161	893,050	149,955
Florida .....	576	383,650	390,223	117,911	15,442	19,810,543	4,661	2,959,012	1,374,647	89,908
Georgia .....	406	328,435	219,416	117,911	15,442	23,716,173	6,437	4,093,430	905,539	95,701
Idaho .....	179	155,343	89,103	49,653	15,798	2,611,718	415	249,211	114,738	10,415
Illinois .....	619	348,792	446,425	273,960	36,721	30,141,798	5,944	1,451,749	1,684,602	203,252
Indiana .....	471	334,576	259,782	211,829	28,003	14,013,969	3,351	1,458,200	1,312,012	238,370
Iowa .....	485	287,478	333,627	157,687	27,488	11,639,161	2,184	1,726,985	738,926	39,306
Kansas .....	245	136,272	133,228	60,844	8,092	6,268,369	1,352	804,758	352,230	19,228
Kentucky .....	532	461,442	284,251	144,690	15,161	10,568,134	1,561	1,008,996	403,260	33,783
Louisiana .....	311	235,276	155,248	100,900	16,207	17,354,753	2,711	1,771,661	738,897	57,453
Maine .....	98	41,215	87,892	27,880	6,364	2,105,814	365	88,375	34,722	8,663
Maryland .....	175	54,534	96,612	30,306	3,521	5,117,109	2,019	276,651	292,104	30,768
Massachusetts .....	872	405,208	604,168	449,371	63,652	19,297,596	4,663	887,279	1,182,380	147,046
Michigan .....	786	483,243	486,184	232,731	52,806	19,659,912	4,391	1,087,331	1,022,422	155,592
Minnesota .....	742	391,283	479,791	233,143	25,521	14,424,371	3,349	1,482,414	691,563	67,814
Mississippi .....	566	431,074	311,718	168,750	18,825	13,766,703	2,712	2,059,437	741,011	61,830
Missouri .....	771	618,346	421,266	318,487	39,854	19,035,367	3,384	1,998,638	1,210,540	118,567
Montana .....	95	59,838	62,716	24,046	3,525	2,572,816	601	393,569	166,331	10,556
Nebraska .....	321	183,335	221,435	87,875	8,426	7,620,097	1,214	961,037	258,142	15,099
Nevada .....	21	9,857	14,109	1,655	1,601	372,755	98	24,233	11,976	2,138
New Hampshire .....	133	76,679	90,153	51,706	8,735	1,828,735	395	122,196	45,603	4,317
New Jersey .....	367	124,427	287,880	132,809	21,488	11,168,117	4,486	313,888	770,449	86,414
New Mexico .....	128	80,935	78,684	26,736	6,691	4,013,786	526	223,885	120,654	35,580
New York .....	1,780	920,362	1,256,314	946,648	113,362	47,668,059	15,369	2,471,542	4,911,249	449,936
North Carolina .....	676	320,679	514,879	200,870	32,160	18,760,689	2,610	1,959,466	645,635	63,541

North Dakota.....	130	100,868	104,853	33,370	6,878	4,792,005	716	1,035,832	379,704	17,057
Ohio.....	1,009	591,046	638,489	247,471	51,255	21,506,835	5,974	1,194,507	1,359,467	170,683
Oklahoma.....	644	476,476	421,139	290,420	29,847	15,694,282	2,097	1,288,038	599,224	69,023
Oregon.....	199	127,496	140,240	80,384	14,920	5,614,264	1,300	597,269	370,483	29,866
Pennsylvania.....	1,512	821,401	1,108,443	323,608	33,404	41,041,013	9,249	2,375,776	2,800,927	243,372
Rhode Island.....	134	87,739	118,672	55,394	10,671	3,438,283	161	119,538	85,374	8,765
South Carolina.....	208	100,654	148,804	44,832	7,857	11,448,217	2,282	1,391,794	431,874	32,605
South Dakota.....	108	56,062	86,850	29,425	5,303	3,989,747	312	182,348	92,440	6,422
Tennessee.....	578	471,895	341,623	240,552	25,744	17,636,979	2,098	1,457,528	421,957	84,466
Texas.....	1,880	1,185,721	1,199,422	710,413	119,036	44,782,852	6,921	3,933,368	1,910,722	261,121
Utah.....	106	56,647	90,775	28,797	10,195	6,517,411	897	464,076	226,672	40,604
Vermont.....	79	44,100	44,536	25,481	5,529	1,137,995	224	131,834	67,598	2,508
Virginia.....	451	273,815	252,880	123,318	24,069	9,773,002	1,965	884,728	493,325	61,456
Washington.....	398	238,965	243,080	105,309	26,405	11,133,151	1,778	778,855	503,283	71,941
West Virginia.....	423	316,960	206,647	125,873	14,774	5,918,491	889	296,567	115,363	24,707
Wisconsin.....	699	409,627	464,048	189,119	33,365	12,639,986	2,635	1,303,246	590,111	49,691
Wyoming.....	61	28,268	49,189	17,815	5,177	1,204,289	332	234,663	118,656	13,257

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

State	Readjustment benefits—Continued						Administration and other benefits	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics
	Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)		Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)		Readjustment allowance (Public Law 346)					
	Number of trainees <sup>4</sup>	Amount	4 percent gratuity	Other	Unemployment	Self-employment				
Grand total.....	418,393	\$563,421,364	\$772,205	\$28,058,804	*\$196,117	*\$4,356	\$869,576,297	\$32,510,158	\$2,856,107	\$5,011,089
Foreign countries.....	838	1,187,308	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,845,742	4,403,273	7,819	-----
United States Territories and possessions.....	11,798	23,350,449	1,265	7,137	*106	-----	10,502,687	18,366	75,185	43,309
Total, United States.....	405,757	538,883,607	770,940	28,051,667	*196,011	*4,356	855,227,868	28,088,519	2,773,103	4,967,780
Alabama.....	13,834	20,334,744	3,754	780,467	*3,849	*797	18,284,469	206,171	68,800	28,196
Arizona.....	1,959	3,006,199	1,730	409,678	*1,233	-----	7,451,490	350,914	19,199	70,345
Arkansas.....	5,180	6,902,427	-----	227,771	*1,331	-----	13,165,776	50,748	41,600	57,502
California.....	33,635	49,974,168	16,717	3,542,039	*16,280	-----	67,950,957	3,945,045	258,673	642,986
Colorado.....	4,412	6,454,284	1,992	91,088	*4,268	-----	17,108,682	134,556	32,000	59,912
Connecticut.....	5,110	5,803,403	51,485	108,289	*2,075	*25	9,424,598	416,387	33,445	80,000
Delaware.....	659	678,872	2,754	168,056	*747	-----	2,311,019	928	11,200	10,000
District of Columbia.....	3,878	7,856,594	4,437	209,443	7,038	100	49,039,447	3,327,215	56,410	263,455
Florida.....	10,630	14,550,853	4,028	838,879	*6,784	-----	14,765,407	2,101,316	70,390	57,624
Georgia.....	15,148	17,859,250	1,705	761,459	*728	*183	16,664,800	461,966	67,050	57,824
Idaho.....	1,532	2,180,918	30	57,811	*1,405	-----	2,546,338	51,832	16,000	50,000
Illinois.....	20,378	26,367,063	43,909	398,249	*7,026	-----	46,577,665	1,362,433	113,377	326,310
Indiana.....	8,549	10,666,138	2,235	339,205	*2,191	-----	14,261,985	1,090,169	52,800	130,288
Iowa.....	6,563	9,104,410	6,947	24,023	*1,172	*264	13,630,952	62,259	33,600	58,271
Kansas.....	4,282	4,879,748	320	212,857	*722	*50	14,848,838	126,002	12,800	49,372
Kentucky.....	6,704	9,096,045	383	29,433	*3,766	-----	11,925,782	176,598	71,708	84,308
Louisiana.....	10,394	14,534,019	2,213	252,655	*2,145	-----	11,735,240	63,158	54,220	30,048
Maine.....	1,401	1,775,060	3,265	197,943	*2,214	-----	4,903,987	25,345	13,826	50,900
Maryland.....	5,462	3,896,008	14,457	610,185	*3,064	-----	12,392,764	20,524	23,970	68,367
Massachusetts.....	11,484	14,358,964	182,089	2,558,190	*18,352	-----	31,861,837	884,045	91,200	181,608
Michigan.....	12,956	16,102,045	3,720	1,311,633	*22,831	-----	22,653,393	829,102	96,000	158,488
Minnesota.....	9,945	11,721,323	13,574	449,061	*1,378	-----	20,739,064	1,754,545	28,800	77,423
Mississippi.....	6,834	10,788,214	2,719	116,830	*2,343	*995	11,214,014	1,013,751	35,200	33,619
Missouri.....	10,464	15,360,016	5,514	353,196	*11,104	-----	16,372,977	320,629	63,989	83,030
Montana.....	1,535	1,997,331	547	4,527	*30	*15	2,803,509	-----	8,000	20,000
Nebraska.....	5,063	6,372,859	3,566	10,344	*930	-----	7,118,312	13,745	35,185	30,000
Nevada.....	307	331,956	1,120	1,372	*40	-----	1,383,587	-----	-----	9,866
New Hampshire.....	1,150	1,455,703	11,397	187,748	*1,125	*4	2,107,673	-----	12,800	10,000
New Jersey.....	8,256	8,412,151	29,153	1,571,295	*15,233	-----	17,735,204	310,891	73,560	136,547
New Mexico.....	2,406	3,605,655	420	28,563	*971	-----	5,641,242	14,451	14,319	9,153

New York.....	30,964	37,341,780	205,355	2,304,891	*16,694		79,183,162	1,305,735	292,031	457,827
North Carolina.....	12,066	15,921,680	8,686	165,190	*2,266	*1,243	18,253,682	251,748	66,625	80,547
North Dakota.....	1,810	3,322,798	5,900	30,838	*124		2,956,255	61,780	8,000	*28
Ohio.....	15,760	18,441,814	18,660	329,659	*7,955		31,349,454	691,938	157,388	241,129
Oklahoma.....	8,288	12,689,346	1,576	958,385	*1,280	*30	8,555,016	189,606	51,195	118,036
Oregon.....	3,280	4,586,915	745	29,472	*486		9,203,464	178,478	36,726	39,417
Pennsylvania.....	26,278	32,988,108	62,912	2,580,943	*11,025		57,398,152	1,718,183	172,350	332,270
Rhode Island.....	1,794	3,017,071	6,921	252,908	*2,294		4,163,282	14,900	25,600	29,915
South Carolina.....	6,797	9,150,159	4,082	439,141	*959	*479	5,672,304	105,752	35,917	50,000
South Dakota.....	2,822	3,699,918	1,667	7,283	*70	*261	6,799,067	223,330	14,400	8,887
Tennessee.....	10,189	14,956,428	3,258	767,235	*3,893		24,156,648	93,081	49,600	138,284
Texas.....	25,732	36,182,550	2,127	2,497,795	*4,831		41,455,879	2,223,934	115,104	138,086
Utah.....	3,786	5,750,464	5,500	30,691	*595		5,917,486	127,048	20,795	28,382
Vermont.....	760	859,421	5,974	120,907	*247		2,230,070	169,311	4,800	
Virginia.....	6,766	8,180,385	3,158	152,467	*2,517		20,075,773	561,077	44,775	188,024
Washington.....	6,085	8,772,599	4,947	1,052,992	*1,465		15,302,015	383,321	55,730	99,071
West Virginia.....	4,257	5,343,382	4,059	144,520	*10,107		10,671,535	5,335	39,946	52,747
Wisconsin.....	7,557	10,422,223	9,025	326,380	*580	*110	19,388,441	587,920	68,800	88,218
Wyoming.....	656	830,146	208	7,681	*322		3,848,175	76,317	3,200	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$682,159,562 consisting of \$385,567,709 for insurance expenditures; \$16,446,710 for statutory burial awards; \$124,639,860 for direct loans to veterans; \$224,465 for adjusted service certificate fund; \$128,540,182 for supply fund; \$887,732 for general post fund; \$25,587,614 for personal funds of patients; and \$265,290 for miscellaneous items.

<sup>2</sup> Includes undistributed credit of \$69,562 for retired Reserve officers.

<sup>3</sup> The amount of the "Reserve officers'" retirement cases have not been allocated by State. All but 5 cases are now paid by the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force in accordance with Executive Order 10122 dated Apr. 14, 1950. The net credit of \$69,562 chargeable to this program consist primarily of reimbursements for prior years.

<sup>4</sup> Average for fiscal year.

\*Credit.

TABLE 98.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>

ASSETS	June 30, 1955 <sup>2</sup>	June 30, 1954 <sup>2</sup>	Increase (decrease)
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash.....	\$463,213,941.60	\$3,374,522,721.85	
Accounts receivable.....	20,615,246.27	27,376,690.15	
Interest receivable.....	390,665.18	217,762.73	
Inventories—stores, equipment and property pending sale, transfer or salvage.....	36,077,847.62	36,786,500.77	
Total current assets.....	<u>520,297,690.67</u>	<u>3,438,903,665.50</u>	(\$2,918,605,974.83)
<b>Other assets:</b>			
Direct loan mortgages receivable.....	370,689,333.45	298,393,954.36	
Guaranteed and insured loan payments receivable—net.....	71,527,851.68	61,004,692.44	
Investments in bonds, debentures and notes of U. S. Treasury.....	6,595,357,000.00	6,517,013,000.00	
Advance to veterans canteen service.....	1,604,123.00	2,256,515.00	
Acquired security or collateral—real property.....	18,124,522.47	11,388,287.54	
Trust property.....	2,101,234.38	1,956,604.08	
Livestock.....	62,529.43	100,577.43	
Total other assets.....	<u>7,059,466,594.41</u>	<u>6,892,113,630.85</u>	167,352,963.56
<b>Fixed assets:<sup>3</sup></b>			
Land, buildings and plants.....	936,336,909.49	827,760,959.41	
Construction and betterments in process.....	65,591,849.53	152,662,432.16	
Leasehold improvements.....	413,916.19	420,819.54	
Equipment.....	192,173,564.28	133,508,177.05	
Total fixed assets.....	<u>1,194,516,239.49</u>	<u>1,114,352,388.16</u>	80,163,851.33
<b>Deferred charges:</b>			
Advances to Government of Philippines for hospital construction and supplies.....	1,966,826.38	2,052,523.31	
Advances to Federal Supply Service for supplies.....	54,224.90	234,544.58	
Advances to employees for travel expenses.....	104,574.59	156,320.12	
Advances for bidding at public sales—loan guaranty.....	118,306.16	78,416.41	
Total deferred charges.....	<u>2,243,932.03</u>	<u>2,521,804.42</u>	(277,872.39)
Total assets.....	<u>8,776,524,456.60</u>	<u>11,447,891,488.93</u>	(2,671,367,032.33)
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable.....	14,462,199.63	16,575,349.55	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	14,798,535.09	19,463,023.98	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	37,770,942.84	21,077,770.35	
Accrued interest—U. S. Treasury.....	3,668,448.91	3,083,335.19	
Reimbursements due agent cashier.....	88,060.70	94,077.15	
Undeposited and uncollected general fund receipts.....	588,616.81	2,720,475.84	
Employees payroll allotments for United States savings bonds.....	582,241.40	463,092.45	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld from employees.....	18,301,940.89	18,003,383.11	
Federal Insurance Contributions Act tax.....	238,989.20	1,169,695.74	
Total current liabilities.....	<u>90,499,975.47</u>	<u>82,650,203.36</u>	7,849,772.11
Bonds, debentures and notes payable to U. S. Treasury—direct loan program.....	488,165,839.00	363,741,272.00	124,424,567.00
<b>Trust accountability:</b>			
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement (less loans on pledged certificates).....	4,188,123.31	4,143,683.78	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	56,812,303.10	53,366,635.67	
Borrower's tax and insurance undistributed collections and suspended credits.....	6,406,374.57	4,862,393.50	
Suspense items.....	518,137.49	388,452.03	
Accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes—general post fund.....	2,486,149.24	2,252,034.82	
Unapplied balances, of Armed Forces leave bonds.....	0	10.70	
Unapplied deposit fund collections.....	62,483.04	29,122.64	
Total trust accountability.....	<u>70,473,570.75</u>	<u>65,042,333.14</u>	5,431,237.61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet<sup>1</sup>—  
Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—continued				Increase (decrease)
	June 30, 1955 <sup>2</sup>	June 30, 1954 <sup>2</sup>		
Capital:				
Trust capital.....	\$4,228,667.67	\$5,204,278.77		
Insurance fund capital.....	6,652,796,225.26	6,548,288,299.71		
Net worth—general.....	1,320,183,732.87	4,256,541,214.89		
Net worth—loan guaranty.....	89,474,251.69	72,386,668.32		
Net worth—supply fund.....	46,303,688.61	45,702,080.09		
Surplus—direct loan program.....	14,398,505.28	8,335,138.65		
Total capital.....	8,127,385,071.38	10,936,457,680.43	(2,809,072,609.05)	
Total liabilities and capital.....	8,776,524,456.60	11,447,891,488.93	(2,671,367,032.33)	

<sup>1</sup> Contingent liabilities in respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans are not shown.<sup>2</sup> Excludes insurance program assets (other than cash, investments and accounts receivable for over-payments) and veterans canteen service assets and liabilities.<sup>3</sup> Fixed assets are valued at cost where available or at the appraisal value.

TABLE 99.—Direct loan comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Increase
Cash.....	\$140,168,767.99	\$80,310,924.38	
Accrued interest receivable.....	287,217.04	217,732.73	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	272.43	70.00	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	463,672.68	209,418.56	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes.....	370,187,394.20	298,162,302.66	
Veterans liability.....	36,278.66	22,233.14	
Acquired security or collateral—real property <sup>1</sup> .....	328,805.08	197,225.24	
Miscellaneous receivables.....	1,987.91	-----	
Total assets.....	511,474,395.99	379,119,926.71	\$132,354,469.28
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust and deposits liabilities:			
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	4,604,147.56	3,449,170.32	
Suspended credits.....	573,025.78	490,892.32	
Undistributed collections.....	64,429.46	20,118.23	
Total trust and deposits liabilities.....	5,241,602.80	3,960,180.87	
Accrued interest—U. S. Treasury.....	3,668,448.91	3,083,335.19	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable—U. S. Treasury.....	488,165,839.00	363,741,272.00	
Total liabilities.....	497,075,890.71	370,784,788.06	
Reserve for Expenses and Losses.....	14,398,505.28	8,335,138.65	
Total liabilities and capital.....	511,474,395.99	379,119,926.71	132,354,469.28

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$30,777.84 as of June 30, 1955, and \$24,206.19 as of June 30, 1954, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.

TABLE 100.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses

[Fiscal year 1955]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$8,335,138.65
Credits:		
Interest on loans.....	\$13,529,016.16	
Interest on vendee accounts.....	16,206.39	
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	33.02	
Rental income.....	3,572.43	
Gross gain on sale of mortgages.....	683.90	
Gains on sale of real property.....	10,988.59	
Miscellaneous income.....	10,438.31	
		\$13,570,938.80
Charges:		
Property expense.....	11,672.61	
Sales expense.....	12,756.61	
Loan closing fees.....	483,038.39	
Interest expense.....	6,988,203.17	
Other general expense.....	11,901.39	
		—7,507,572.17
Net credit for fiscal year.....		6,063,366.63
Balance at end of fiscal year.....		14,398,505.28

TABLE 101.—General post fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Increase
Cash.....	\$1,229,637.13	\$899,056.64	
Interest receivable.....	12,140.05	12,140.05	
Accounts receivable.....	32.00		
Investments in bonds of U. S. Treasury.....	2,866,000.00	2,866,000.00	
Trust property, equipment and supplies.....	2,101,234.38	1,956,604.08	
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>6,209,043.56</b>	<b>5,733,800.77</b>	<b>\$475,242.79</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
Accounts payable.....	20,944.49	22,647.55	
Reimbursements due agent cashier.....	262.78	315.52	
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>21,207.27</b>	<b>22,963.07</b>	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	2,486,149.24	2,252,034.82	
Trust capital.....	3,701,687.05	3,458,802.88	
<b>Total liabilities and capital.....</b>	<b>6,209,043.56</b>	<b>5,733,800.77</b>	<b>475,242.79</b>

TABLE 102.—General post fund—statement of trust capital

	[Fiscal year 1955]	
Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$3,458,802.88
Credits:		
Interest on investments.....	\$75,985.00	
General donations.....	336,721.09	
Changes in trust capital.....	8.42	
	\$412,714.51	
Charges: Allocations of general donations.....	169,830.34	
<b>Net credit for the fiscal year.....</b>		<b>242,884.17</b>
<b>Balance end of fiscal year.....</b>		<b>3,701,687.05</b>

TABLE 103.—Adjusted service certificate fund—comparative balance sheet <sup>1</sup>

ASSETS	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	Increase (decrease)
Cash.....	\$35,164.58	\$19,991.61	
Repayments receivable (less collections in transit).....	0.00	1,134,265.62	
Accrued interest receivable.....	91,025.66	91,537.94	
Investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	4,589,000.00	4,643,000.00	
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>4,715,190.24</b>	<b>5,888,845.17</b>	<b>(\$1,173,654.93)</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
Trust liabilities—Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....	7,128,169.95	7,122,469.05	
Less: Loans secured by pledged adjusted certificates.....	-2,940,783.71	-2,979,522.34	
	4,187,386.24	4,142,946.71	
Adjusted service certificates held for other heirs.....	737.07	737.07	
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>4,188,123.31</b>	<b>4,143,683.78</b>	<b>44,439.53</b>
Trust capital.....	527,066.93	1,745,161.39	<b>(1,218,094.46)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and capital.....</b>	<b>4,715,190.24</b>	<b>5,888,845.17</b>	<b>(1,173,654.93)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unhypothecated certificates outstanding are not included in statement of liabilities.

TABLE 104.—Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital

[Fiscal year 1955]

Balance at beginning of the fiscal year .....			\$1,745,161.39
<b>Credits:</b>			
Interest on investments .....	\$184,885.94		
Interest on repayments receivable .....	1,892.13		
Recoveries of receivables previously written off as uncollectible .....	13,462.52		
		\$200,240.59	
<b>Charges:</b>			
Unhypothecated certificates redeemed .....	283,385.00		
Revisions of loans effected .....	414.50		
Repayment receivables reported to General Accounting Office and written off as uncollectible .....	1,134,535.55	1,418,335.05	
Net debit for the fiscal year .....			—1,218,094.46
Balance at end of the fiscal year .....			527,066.93

TABLE 105.—VA supply fund comparative balance sheet

	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1956	Increase (decrease)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash .....	\$14,326,636.92	\$12,452,051.71	
Accounts receivable .....	6,418,660.28	6,793,426.25	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment .....	35,395.08	45,112.23	
Outstanding balance on undelivered orders capitalized July 1, 1953 .....	71,620.78	424,152.16	
Inventories .....	33,097,324.17	34,383,234.43	
Work in process—service and reclamation division .....	37,848.67		
Deferred charges .....	26.25	205,585.36	
Total assets .....	53,987,512.15	54,303,562.14	(\$316,049.99)
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
Accrued salaries and wages .....	14,873.39	10,565.38	
Accrued transportation and service costs .....	460,555.69	380,325.13	
Accounts payable .....	7,201,375.11	7,239,285.67	
Accounts payable due appropriations for special purchases .....		104,818.99	
Accounts payable due H&D F appropriation .....	7,019.35	866,486.88	
Total liabilities .....	7,683,823.54	8,601,482.05	(917,658.51)
Authorized capital .....	46,249,236.37	54,249,236.37	
Current year adjustment .....	312,829.21	<sup>1</sup> 8,000,000.00	
Net capital .....	46,562,065.58	46,249,236.37	
Less operating deficit .....	258,376.97	547,156.28	
Net worth .....	46,303,688.61	45,702,080.09	601,608.52
Total liabilities and capital .....	53,987,512.15	54,303,562.14	(316,049.99)

<sup>1</sup> Reflects reduction in capital by the return of excess cash to the U. S. Treasury.

TABLE 106.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense

[Fiscal year 1955]

INCOME	
Sales of supplies and equipment.....	\$126,957,595.54
Less: Cost of goods sold.....	124,457,001.80
Income on sales.....	2,500,593.74
Other income:	
Cash discounts on purchases.....	\$756,480.83
Contributions and donations.....	756,405.04
	1,512,885.87
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>4,013,479.61</b>
EXPENSE	
Net service reclamation division expense.....	104,795.26
Net books and periodical expense.....	122,298.22
Net transportation costs.....	1,175,313.28
Inventory writeoffs and adjustments.....	1,941,059.76
Testing, inspection, and other miscellaneous expense.....	364,439.40
Property donated to institutions and other agencies.....	161,390.82
<b>Total expense.....</b>	<b>3,724,700.30</b>
<b>Net income.....</b>	<b>288,779.31</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicates negative item.

TABLE 107.—New hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals

[Projects completed 1—fiscal year 1955]

Location	Number of beds and type	Con-structed beds	Receiving and recovery beds	Total cost <sup>2</sup>	Date construction completed
Total.....	2,063	2,046	17	\$34,468,358	-----
New hospitals and additions, total.....	1,464	1,452	12	29,915,213	-----
New hospitals, total.....	961	956	5	19,878,013	-----
California: Sepulveda.....	961 NP	956	5	19,878,013	Jan. 14, 1955
Bed additions, total.....	503	496	7	10,037,200	-----
Texas: Dallas.....	503 GM&S	496	7	10,037,200	Feb. 15, 1955
Conversions, total.....	365	365	0	704,000	-----
Michigan: Dearborn.....	365 TB	365	0	704,000	Nov. 15, 1954
Replacements, total.....	234	229	5	3,849,145	-----
Florida: Lake City.....	234 GM&S	229	5	3,849,145	June 24, 1955

<sup>1</sup> Completion refers only to major general construction contracts—minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

<sup>2</sup> Total estimated cost of construction as of June 30, 1955.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical; TB=Tuberculosis.

TABLE 108.—*New hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*<sup>1</sup>

[Projects under construction as of June 30, 1955]

Location	Number of beds and type	Date construction started	Value of construction contracts awarded.	Value of work in place <sup>2</sup>	Percent complete
Total.....	1,568		\$24,798,288	\$202,986	
New hospitals and additions, total.....	1,290		21,605,400	202,986	
New hospitals, total.....	1,014		17,942,200		
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,014 NP	(3)	17,942,200		
Bed additions, total.....	276		3,663,200	202,986	
Texas: Houston.....	276 NP	Apr. 18, 1955	3,663,200	202,986	6
Conversions, total.....	278		3,192,888		
Missouri: Jefferson Barrack.....	278 NP	(4)	3,192,888		

<sup>1</sup> Comparison of total bed statistics in tables 107, 108, and 109 cannot be made with the VA official constructed bed statistics since construction may have been completed prior to June 30, 1955, but the beds not officially opened for the reception of patients by the Department of Medicine and Surgery until after June 30, 1955.

<sup>2</sup> Includes value of Government-furnished material and work performed by purchase and hire.

<sup>3</sup> Contract awarded June 15, 1955.

<sup>4</sup> Contract awarded June 29, 1955.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric.

TABLE 109.—*New hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*

[Projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1955]

Location	Number of beds and type	Location	Number of beds and type
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	3,678	Ohio: Cleveland.....	1,000 NP
New hospitals, total.....	2,500	Replacements, total.....	1,178
California: San Francisco.....	1,000 NP	California: Long Beach.....	678 GM&S
Ohio: Cleveland.....	500 GM&S	District of Columbia: Washington	500 GM&S

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to reflect programs as revised.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical.



## INDEX

	Page
Activities, summary of VA . . . . .	1-4
Acts of 84th Congress (see also Legislation, digests of new):	
Public Law 7 . . . . .	132
Public Law 20 . . . . .	133
Public Law 24 . . . . .	133
Public Law 48 . . . . .	133
Public Law 83 . . . . .	133
Public Law 84 . . . . .	133
Public Law 85 . . . . .	134
Public Law 88 . . . . .	134
Public Law 92 . . . . .	134
Public Law 112 . . . . .	135
Public Law 156 . . . . .	136
Public Law 172 . . . . .	137
Public Law 181 . . . . .	137
Public Law 193 . . . . .	137
Public Law 194 . . . . .	137
Public Law 205 . . . . .	138
Public Law 207 . . . . .	138
Public Law 210 . . . . .	138
Public Law 219 . . . . .	138
Public Law 239 . . . . .	138
Public Law 280 . . . . .	139
Public Law 282 . . . . .	139
Public Law 305 . . . . .	139
Public Law 315 . . . . .	139
Public Law 345 . . . . .	140
Adapted sports at hospitals and domiciliaries . . . . .	54, 200
Additional compensation for dependents . . . . .	69-70, 217, 224, 227, 233
Adjusted service and dependent pay . . . . .	124, 135, 286, 291
Adjusted service certificate fund . . . . .	124, 135, 291
Adjudication of claims . . . . .	66, 76-78
Administration, Assistant Administrator for . . . . .	144-148
Central Office Supply . . . . .	148
Finance . . . . .	145
General . . . . .	144
Office Methods . . . . .	146
Office Services . . . . .	144
Publications . . . . .	147
Purchasing and Supply . . . . .	145
Security . . . . .	144
VA Records Center, Columbus, Ohio . . . . .	3-4, 6
Admissions:	
Domiciliary . . . . .	199
Hospital . . . . .	1, 15, 165-166

	Page
Age:	
Disabled veterans . . . . .	234
Hospital patients . . . . .	18-20, 25, 31
Domiciliary members . . . . .	60
Veteran population . . . . .	9, 31
Allotments and Allowances . . . . .	2, 80, 93, 292
Allowances:	
Burial . . . . .	66, 287
Education and Training . . . . .	2-3, 80, 93-94, 139, 286, 288
Readjustment . . . . .	286, 288-289
Subsistence . . . . .	2-3, 80, 93-94, 286, 288
Amputees . . . . .	49-51, 58, 72
Aphasia, treatment of . . . . .	43
Appeals, Board of Veterans . . . . .	125-126, 270
Appeals Board, Veterans Education . . . . .	153
Applications:	
Civil relief . . . . .	125, 265
Dental care, outpatient . . . . .	1, 11, 58-59, 198
Direct home loans . . . . .	101-103
Domiciliary care . . . . .	54, 197
Guaranteed and insured loans . . . . .	3, 94-95
Hospitalization . . . . .	1, 16-17, 54, 197
Specially adapted housing . . . . .	103
Vocational rehabilitation and education . . . . .	241-242
Appropriations and expenditures . . . . .	1, 133, 135-136, 138, 143, 272-293
Assets and liabilities:	
National Service Life Insurance Fund . . . . .	121, 266-267
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund . . . . .	269
United States Government Life Insurance Fund . . . . .	123, 265
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund . . . . .	122, 268
Veterans' Administration . . . . .	312-313
Attorneys' fees, guardianship . . . . .	109, 256-257
Audiology and speech correction . . . . .	12, 46-47
Audit of training institutions . . . . .	93
Automobiles and other conveyances . . . . .	2, 72, 133, 287
Awards:	
Compensation and pensions . . . . .	2, 66, 202-240, 280-287
Insurance . . . . .	76-78, 260
Retirement pay, officers' . . . . .	209-212, 240
Servicemen's indemnity . . . . .	2, 77-78, 275, 290
To VA employeess . . . . .	118
Balance sheet, Veterans' Administration . . . . .	312-313
Beds:	
Capacity . . . . .	12-14, 148-149, 316-317
Domiciliary . . . . .	60-61, 199
Hospital . . . . .	1, 12-14, 148-149, 157-162, 316-317
Unavailable . . . . .	13
Beneficiaries ( <i>see also</i> Awards; Guardianship; specific benefits program):	
Distribution by State . . . . .	294-311
Foreign . . . . .	107-108, 294-311
Benefits ( <i>see also</i> Awards; Expenditures; specific benefit program):	
Distribution, by State . . . . .	294-311
Blinded veterans . . . . .	47, 51, 88

	Page
Board of Veterans Appeals.....	125-126, 270
Burial allowances.....	66, 287
Business loans. ( <i>See</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured.)	
Canteen Service, Veterans.....	65, 279
Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures.....	78-79
Chaplaincy Service.....	55
Children. ( <i>See</i> Dependents; Compensation and pensions; Guardianship.)	
Civil litigation.....	127-128
Civil relief.....	124, 265
Civil War. ( <i>See</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures.)	
Claimants' representatives, recognition of.....	131
Claims:	
Adjudication of.....	66, 76-78
Automobiles and other conveyances.....	72
Compensation and pensions, Veterans.....	2, 66-72, 78-79
Compensation and pension, dependents.....	2, 66-67, 72-79
Defaulted loans.....	99-100, 250-251
Insurance.....	76-78, 260, 262-263, 265-267
Overpayment waivers.....	78-79
Readjustment allowances.....	286, 288-289
Retirement pay, officers'.....	209-212, 240
Servicemen's indemnity.....	77-78
Torts.....	126
Clinical:	
Diagnoses.....	19-20, 167-170
Psychology.....	43-44
Clinics:	
Audiology and speech correction.....	46-47
Dental.....	59
General medical and surgical.....	56-58
Mental hygiene.....	42-43
Nutrition.....	51-52
Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances.....	50, 56-58
Outpatient.....	1, 56-58
Physical therapy.....	45-47
Compensation and pension.....	2, 66-79, 202-240, 278-287
Claims.....	2, 66-79
NSLI death claims.....	76-77
Servicemen's indemnity.....	77-78
U. S. Government Life Insurance death claims.....	77
Yearly Renewal Term and Automatic Insurance death claims.....	77
Dependents.....	2, 66-67, 72-79, 202-212, 217, 224, 227, 233, 235-240, 280-286
Awards.....	202-212, 217, 224, 227, 233, 235-240, 280-286
Deceased veterans.....	72-79, 202-212, 235-240, 280-286
Expenditures.....	2, 75, 76, 202-212, 217, 224, 227, 233, 235-240, 280-286
Expenditures.....	2, 68, 71, 75, 76, 202-240, 278-287
Veterans, living.....	2, 67-72, 202-234, 240, 280-287
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	2, 72, 287
Awards.....	202-234, 240, 280-287
Expenditures.....	2, 68, 71, 202-234, 240, 280-287
Type and extent of disability.....	213-233
Congressional liaison, legislation and ( <i>see also</i> Acts of 84th Congress).....	131-140

	Page
Construction, Assistant Administrator for . . . . .	148-153, 316-317
Design and construction . . . . .	148-150, 316-317
Real estate . . . . .	150-151
Safety and fire protection . . . . .	151-153
Consultants, attendings, etc. . . . .	29
Contact . . . . .	3, 105-107
Contract activity, vocational rehabilitation and education . . . . .	92
Controller . . . . .	143-144
Counseling Service . . . . .	54, 84-87, 90
Counseling in VA hospitals . . . . .	54
Criminal prosecution . . . . .	128-129
Death benefits. ( <i>See</i> Compensation and pensions, dependents.)	
Defaults, loan . . . . .	99-100, 250-251
Dental care . . . . .	1, 11, 58-59, 133
Applications . . . . .	1, 11, 58-59, 198
Clinics . . . . .	59
Examinations and treatments . . . . .	58-59
Fee schedules . . . . .	59
Dependents:	
Additional compensation for . . . . .	69-70, 217, 224, 227, 233
Compensation and pensions . . . . .	2, 66-67, 72-79, 202-212, 217, 224, 227, 233, 235-240, 280-286
Insurance beneficiaries . . . . .	260
Depots, supply . . . . .	64-145
Development, Administrative (Department of Veterans Benefits) . . . . .	104-105
Diagnoses, clinical . . . . .	19-20, 167-170
Dietetics . . . . .	51-52
Direct home loans . . . . .	3, 101-102, 252
Disability:	
Compensation and pensions . . . . .	2, 66-72, 202-234, 240, 280-287
Insurance . . . . .	119, 122, 260
Retirement . . . . .	66, 209-212, 240, 292
Disbursements, income and:	
National Service Life Insurance Fund . . . . .	121, 267
National Service Life Insurance Nonparticipation:	
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund . . . . .	122, 269
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund . . . . .	122, 268
United States Government Life Insurance . . . . .	123, 266
Discharges:	
Domiciliary . . . . .	199
Hospital . . . . .	15, 165-174, 190-196
Dividends:	
National Service Life Insurance . . . . .	121-122, 267
United States Government Life Insurance . . . . .	123, 266
Domiciliaries, location of . . . . .	10
Domiciliary care:	
Admissions . . . . .	199
Applications . . . . .	197
Average daily member load . . . . .	11, 14, 60
Chaplaincy service . . . . .	55-56
Library service . . . . .	54, 200
Members remaining . . . . .	60-61, 199
Pharmacy service . . . . .	61

## Domiciliary care—Continued

Recreation service . . . . .	54-55, 200
State soldiers' homes . . . . .	61, 279
Voluntary service . . . . .	54-55, 200, 201
Education and training allowance . . . . .	2-3, 80, 93-94, 286, 288
Education and training, medical . . . . .	36-39
Education and training, veterans'. (See Vocational rehabilitation and education.)	
Educational institutions . . . . .	84, 92
Electroencephalography . . . . .	43
Engineering . . . . .	64-65
Entertainment, hospital and domiciliary . . . . .	200
Entries into training . . . . .	2, 81, 241-242, 245-247
Epilepsy, treatment of . . . . .	43
Establishments, job-training . . . . .	84
Expenditures:	
Automobiles and other conveyances . . . . .	2, 72, 287
Civil relief . . . . .	291
Compensation and pensions . . . . .	2, 68, 71, 75, 76, 202-240, 278-287
Dependents . . . . .	2, 75, 76, 202-212, 217, 224, 227, 233, 235-240, 280-286
Veterans . . . . .	2, 68, 71, 202-234, 240, 280-287
Distribution by State . . . . .	294-311
From appropriations and funds . . . . .	1, 143, 272-293
Insurance . . . . .	2, 290-291
Loan guaranty and insurance . . . . .	289
Readjustment allowances . . . . .	286, 289
Readjustment benefits . . . . .	288-289
Retirement pay, officers' . . . . .	209-212, 240, 283
Specially adapted housing . . . . .	289, 310
Vocational rehabilitation and education . . . . .	2-3, 93, 94, 286-289, 292
Facilities, training . . . . .	84
Farm loans. (See Loans, guaranteed or insured.)	
Fees and fee schedules, dentists . . . . .	59, 198
Fiduciary accounts, guardianship . . . . .	256-259
Field examinations, guardianship and . . . . .	108-109
Field operations, supervision and appraisal . . . . .	108, 116-117
Field stations, number . . . . .	1, 66
Films:	
Recreation . . . . .	55, 200
Training . . . . .	38
VA voluntary service . . . . .	55
Finance . . . . .	1, 27, 94-103, 116, 143, 272-316
Appropriations . . . . .	1, 133, 135-136, 138, 143, 272-293
Direct loan program . . . . .	101-102, 252
Expenditures . . . . .	1, 143, 272-293
Fiscal and finance office activities . . . . .	27, 116, 143, 145
Guaranty and insurance of loans . . . . .	94-101
Readjustment allowances . . . . .	286, 289
Specially adapted housing . . . . .	102-103, 289, 310
Veterans Administration balance sheet . . . . .	312-313
Fire protection . . . . .	115, 151-153
Foreign affairs . . . . .	107-108
Forfeitures of benefits . . . . .	78-79
Forms and form letters . . . . .	8, 111, 120, 146

Funds:	Page
Adjusted service certificate . . . . .	124, 291, 314-315
Direct home loans . . . . .	102, 252, 289, 313
Expenditures from . . . . .	1, 102, 121, 143, 272-293
National Service Life Insurance . . . . .	3, 121-122, 266-267, 290
Revolving supply . . . . .	3, 113, 145
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance . . . . .	3, 122, 269
United States Government Life Insurance . . . . .	123, 266
Veterans Special Term Insurance . . . . .	3, 122, 268
General Counsel . . . . .	126-131
Claimant's representatives, recognition of . . . . .	131
Distribution of opinions . . . . .	131
Legal service:	
General . . . . .	126-127
Litigations:	
Civil . . . . .	127-128
Criminal prosecution . . . . .	128-129
Loan Guaranty . . . . .	129-131
Group recreation, hospital and domiciliary . . . . .	54-55, 200
Guaranty of loans. ( <i>See</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured.)	
Guardians' commissions . . . . .	256-257
Guardianship . . . . .	108-109, 256-259
Attorneys' fees . . . . .	109, 256-257
Beneficiaries, estates of . . . . .	3, 108-109, 256-257
Commissions, guardians' . . . . .	256-257
Fiduciary accounts . . . . .	256-259
Wards, incompetent and minors . . . . .	108-109, 253-255
Guidance centers . . . . .	86
Home loans. ( <i>See</i> Direct home loans; Loans, guaranteed or insured.)	
Homes, State soldiers . . . . .	61, 279
Home care:	
Home towns care program . . . . .	58-59
Medicine . . . . .	58
Dental care . . . . .	59
Hospitalization:	
Admissions . . . . .	1, 15, 23-25, 165-166
Applications . . . . .	197
Average daily patient load . . . . .	1, 9-10, 12-14, 157-163
Discharges . . . . .	15, 165-174, 190-196
Facilities. ( <i>See</i> Hospitals.)	
Length of stay . . . . .	12, 22-25, 174
Patients:	
Age . . . . .	18-19, 20, 25, 31
Diagnoses . . . . .	19-20, 167-170
Eligibility status . . . . .	20-22
Period of service . . . . .	18, 19, 167-177, 179-189
Remaining . . . . .	17-20, 165-166, 175-189
Surgery . . . . .	39-404
Turnover . . . . .	15-16, 16
Waiting list . . . . .	16-17
Hospitals:	
Activation of new . . . . .	1, 15, 316-317
Beds utilized, non-VA hospital s . . . . .	13-14

Hospitals—Continued	Page
Canteen service . . . . .	65, 279
Capacity, bed . . . . .	12-14, 148-149, 316-317
Chaplaincy service . . . . .	55-56
Closing of . . . . .	15
Construction . . . . .	15, 148-149, 316-317
Library service . . . . .	39, 54, 200
Location of . . . . .	10, 190-196
Management development studies . . . . .	28
New . . . . .	1, 9, 15, 316-317
Number . . . . .	1, 13, 316-317
Operating expense . . . . .	25-27
Patients in . . . . .	1, 9, 12, 13, 14, 157-189
Recreation service . . . . .	54-55, 200
Type of . . . . .	10, 13
Vocational counseling . . . . .	54
Voluntary service . . . . .	54, 55, 200, 201
Intermediate care, long-term patients . . . . .	44-45
Illustration, medical . . . . .	38
Incentive awards . . . . .	118
Income and disbursements:	
National Service Life Insurance Fund . . . . .	121, 267
National Service Life Insurance Nonparticipation:	
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund . . . . .	122, 269
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund . . . . .	122, 268
United States Government Life Insurance . . . . .	123, 266
Incompetent beneficiaries. ( <i>See</i> Guardianship.)	
Indemnity, servicemen's . . . . .	77-78, 290
Indian wars. ( <i>See</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures.)	
Institutional on-farm training . . . . .	81-85, 241-247
Insurance, Department of . . . . .	118-125, 260-269
Adjusted compensation . . . . .	124, 286, 291
Civil relief . . . . .	124-125, 265, 291
Death claims ( <i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions) . . . . .	119, 260, 262-263, 265-266
Disability . . . . .	119, 260
Expenditures . . . . .	290-291
National Service Life Insurance. 3, 118-119, 121, 261-264, 266-269, 275-276, 290	
Appropriation . . . . .	121, 136, 261, 275-276, 290
Assets and liabilities . . . . .	121, 266-267
Death claims ( <i>see also</i> Compensation and Pensions) . . . . .	119, 262, 267
Dividends . . . . .	121, 267
Funds . . . . .	119, 121, 264, 266-267
Income and disbursements . . . . .	121, 267
Policies in force . . . . .	3, 261, 264
Policy loans . . . . .	266-267
Service-disabled veterans insurance . . . . .	122, 261, 263, 264, 269, 291
Servicemen's indemnity ( <i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions) . . . . .	2, 119, 275, 290
Systems and procedures . . . . .	120
United States Government Life Insurance. 118, 119, 123, 260-261, 265-266, 290	
Assets and liabilities . . . . .	123, 265
Claims ( <i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions) . . . . .	119, 260, 266
Dividends . . . . .	123, 266
Fund . . . . .	119, 123, 265-266, 290

Insurance, Department of—Continued	Page
Income and disbursements.....	123, 266
Matured endowments.....	260, 266
Policies in force.....	123, 261
Surrender for cash and paid-up insurance.....	260, 266
Veterans Special Term Insurance.....	122, 261, 263, 264, 268, 291
Yearly renewable term and automatic insurance ( <i>see also</i> Compensation and Pensions).....	119, 123, 260, 261
Internal medicine ( <i>see also</i> Medical care).....	39
Internship.....	37
Job training.....	81-85, 241-247
Laboratories:	
Radioisotope research.....	31, 32
Legal service. ( <i>See</i> General Counsel.)	
Legislation, Assistant Administrator for.....	131-140
Legislation, digests of new ( <i>see also</i> Acts of 84th Congress.).....	132-140
Length of stay, hospitalization.....	22-25, 174
Library service.....	54, 200
Life insurance. ( <i>See</i> Insurance.)	
Litigation. ( <i>See</i> General Counsel.)	
Loans:	
Direct, home.....	3, 101-103, 252, 289
Defaults.....	102
Guaranteed or insured.....	3, 94-101, 104, 130, 131, 248-251
Acquired.....	100, 104, 130, 131
Applications.....	3, 94-95
Appraisals and construction compliance inspections.....	100-101
Business loans.....	94, 95, 250-251
Claims and defaulted loans.....	99-100, 250-251
Closing cost.....	105
Closed and disbursed loans.....	95-97
Contingent liability.....	98
Defaulted loans and claims.....	3, 99-100, 250-251
Down payments.....	96
Expenditures.....	288
Farm loans.....	94, 95, 250-251
Guaranteed or insured amount.....	97, 248-249
Home loans.....	3, 94, 95, 250-251
Interest rates.....	95
Legal activities.....	129-131
Legislation.....	94, 133-134, 135, 136
Maturities.....	95, 96
Principal amount.....	97
Property acquisition and management.....	100
Purchase prices.....	97
Repaid loans.....	3, 99
Vender accounts.....	104
Voluntary home mortgage credit program.....	102, 130
Insurance policy.....	124-125
Lobotomy.....	33, 43
Management improvement.....	4-8
Measurement, work.....	117-118, 146

	Page
Medical:	
Administration . . . . .	62-63
Care ( <i>see also</i> Hospitalization; Hospitals) . . . . .	9-65, 157-201
Audiology and speech correction . . . . .	46-47
Bed capacity . . . . .	12-14, 148-149, 316-317
Chemotherapy:	
Multiple sclerosis . . . . .	44
Tuberculosis . . . . .	34, 38
Clinics. ( <i>See</i> Clinics.)	
Dietetics . . . . .	51-52
Domiciliary care . . . . .	2, 11, 14, 54-56, 60-61, 197, 199-201
Electroencephalography . . . . .	43
Epilepsy, treatment of . . . . .	43
Inpatient ( <i>see also</i> Hospitalization; Hospitals):	
Care, Intermediate . . . . .	44-45
Clinical diagnoses . . . . .	19-20, 167-170
Dental care . . . . .	1, 11, 58-59, 133
Length of stay . . . . .	22-25, 174
Medicine . . . . .	39
Physical medicine rehabilitation . . . . .	45-47
Psychiatry and neurology . . . . .	42-44
Radiology . . . . .	48
Surgery . . . . .	33, 39-40
Intermediate . . . . .	44-45
Lobotomy . . . . .	33, 43
Medicine . . . . .	39
Mental hygiene clinics . . . . .	42-43
Nursing service . . . . .	48-49
Occupational therapy . . . . .	49-51
Orthopedic and Prosthetic appliances . . . . .	49-51, 58, 72
Outpatient . . . . .	56-58
Applications, dental . . . . .	1, 11, 58-59, 198
Care, number receiving . . . . .	57, 58, 59, 197, 198
Clinics . . . . .	1, 56-58
Home-town program . . . . .	58, 59
Medicine . . . . .	39, 56-58
Pharmacy . . . . .	61-62
Tuberculosis case-finding . . . . .	41
Paraplegia . . . . .	45, 289, 310
Pharmacy . . . . .	61-62
Physical medicine and rehabilitation . . . . .	45-47
Prosthetic and sensory aids . . . . .	49-51, 58, 72
Psychiatry and neurology . . . . .	42-44
Radiology . . . . .	48
Schizophrenic patients . . . . .	33, 44
Surgery . . . . .	39-40
Tuberculosis . . . . .	34, 40-42
Education and training . . . . .	36-39
Films, motion picture . . . . .	38
Illustration program . . . . .	38
Finance . . . . .	27
Libraries . . . . .	39, 200

Medical—Continued	Page
Management Development Studies . . . . .	28
Motion pictures . . . . .	38
Personnel . . . . .	2, 28–30, 270
New wage program . . . . .	28–29
Research program . . . . .	30–36
Residency training . . . . .	36–38
Social service . . . . .	52–54
Supply . . . . .	63–64
Medicine . . . . .	39, 56–58
Medicine and Surgery, Department of . . . . .	9–65, 157–201
Members, domiciliary . . . . .	11, 14, 60, 199
Mental hygiene clinics . . . . .	42–43
Mexican War. ( <i>See Compensation and pensions; Expenditures.</i> )	
Minors under guardianship . . . . .	109, 253–255
Motion pictures:	
Entertainment and recreation . . . . .	55, 200
Medical . . . . .	38
Music activities, hospital and domiciliary . . . . .	55, 200
National Service Life Insurance. ( <i>See Insurance.</i> )	
Neurology, psychiatry and . . . . .	42–44
New hospitals, activation and construction of . . . . .	1, 9, 15, 148–149, 316–317
Newspapers, hospital patient . . . . .	200
Nursing service . . . . .	48–49
Nutrition clinics . . . . .	51–52
Occupational:	
Objectives of disabled veterans who entered training under Public Law 894. . . . .	88–89
Therapy . . . . .	49–51
Officers' retirement pay . . . . .	133, 209–212, 240, 283
On-Farm training, institutional . . . . .	81–85, 241–247
Operating expense, hospital . . . . .	25–27
Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances . . . . .	49–51, 58, 72
Outpatient care. ( <i>See Dental care; Medical care.</i> )	
Overpayments . . . . .	78–79
Paid-in-full guaranteed or insured loans . . . . .	3, 99
Paraplegia . . . . .	45, 289, 310
Parents. ( <i>See Compensation and pensions; Dependents.</i> )	
Pathology and allied sciences . . . . .	47–48
Patient libraries . . . . .	54, 200
Patients, hospitals. ( <i>See Hospitalization; Medical care.</i> )	
Payments. ( <i>See Expenditures; specific benefit programs.</i> )	
Pensions. ( <i>See Compensation and pensions.</i> )	
Personal adjustment counseling . . . . .	85
Personnel:	
Assistant Administrator for . . . . .	140–142
General employment statistics . . . . .	140–141, 270–271
Principal activities . . . . .	141–142
Insurance, Department of . . . . .	270
Medicine and Surgery, Department of . . . . .	28–30, 270
Veterans Benefits, Department of . . . . .	112–113, 270
Pharmacy . . . . .	61–62
Physical medicine and rehabilitation . . . . .	45–47
Policies, insurance . . . . .	3, 123–125, 260–269

	Page
Population, veteran . . . . .	8-9
Prosecution, criminal . . . . .	128-129
Prosthetic and sensory aids . . . . .	49-51, 58, 72
Psychiatry and neurology . . . . .	42-44
Public Laws. ( <i>See</i> Acts of 84th Congress.)	
Publications . . . . .	147-148
Radio activities, hospital and domiciliary . . . . .	200
Radioisotope research . . . . .	31-32
Radiology . . . . .	48
Ration, hospital foods . . . . .	51-52
Readjustment allowances . . . . .	286, 288-289
Real estate . . . . .	150-151
Records management service . . . . .	5-8, 147
Recreation activities, hospital and domiciliary . . . . .	54-55, 200
Adapted sports . . . . .	200
Crafts and hobbies . . . . .	200
Dramatics . . . . .	200
Motion pictures . . . . .	55, 200
Music . . . . .	200
Newspapers . . . . .	200
Radio activities . . . . .	200
Social and club activities . . . . .	200
Television . . . . .	200
Other . . . . .	200
Regular Establishment, former members of. ( <i>See</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures.)	
Religious program, hospital and domiciliary . . . . .	55-56
Research program, medical . . . . .	30-36
Residency training . . . . .	36-38
Retirement pay, officers' . . . . .	133, 209-212, 240, 283
Safety and fire protection . . . . .	115, 151-153
Schizophrenic patients . . . . .	33-34
School training . . . . .	82-85, 241-247
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund . . . . .	3, 122, 269
Servicemen's Indemnity . . . . .	2, 77-78, 136, 137, 275, 290
Servicemen's Readjustment Act. ( <i>See</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured; Readjustment allowance; Vocational rehabilitation and education.)	
Social service . . . . .	52-54
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief. ( <i>See</i> Civil relief.)	
Soldiers' homes, State . . . . .	61, 279
Space utilization . . . . .	4, 6, 7
Spanish-American War. ( <i>See</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures.)	
Specially adapted housing . . . . .	102-103, 289, 310
Special Services . . . . .	54-56, 65, 200, 201
Canteen Service . . . . .	65
Chaplaincy Service . . . . .	55-56
Library Service . . . . .	54, 200
Recreation Service . . . . .	54-55, 200
Voluntary Service . . . . .	54, 55, 200, 201
States:	
Distribution of expenditures and beneficiaries . . . . .	294-311
Residence and hospitalization . . . . .	196
Soldiers' homes . . . . .	61, 279

	Page
Statistical tables.....	157-317
Subsistence allowances. ( <i>See</i> Allowances, subsistence.)	
Summary of VA activities.....	1-4
Supervision and appraisal of field operations.....	108, 116-117
Supply:	
Central Office Supply.....	148
Depots.....	64, 145
Fund.....	3, 27, 113, 143, 145-146, 315
Medicine and Surgery, Department of.....	63-64
Purchasing and Supply.....	145-146
Veterans Benefits, Department of.....	113-116
Surgery.....	39-40
Torts.....	126
Trainees. ( <i>See</i> Vocational rehabilitation and education.)	
Training facilities.....	84
Training of disabled veterans.....	79-83, 85, 87-90, 241-243, 245-246
Training programs under Public Laws 550 and 346.....	79-84, 85, 90-92, 241, 242, 244-245, 246-247
Treatment, outpatient. ( <i>See</i> Dental care; Medical care.)	
Trust and other funds. ( <i>See</i> Assets and liabilities; Income and disbursements; Expenditures; Funds; Insurance.)	
Tuberculosis:	
Case-finding survey.....	41
Treatment of.....	34, 40-42
Tuition, equipment, supplies, etc., education and training.....	93-94, 286-289
Turn-overs:	
Hospital patient.....	15-16, 164
Personnel.....	140-141
Unemployment allowances. ( <i>See</i> Readjustment allowances.)	
United States Government Life Insurance. ( <i>See</i> Insurance.)	
Veteran population.....	8-9
Veterans Appeals, Board of.....	153, 270
Veterans Benefits, Department of.....	66-118
Administrative developments.....	103-105
Compensation and pensions.....	2, 66-79, 202-240, 278-287
Contact.....	3, 105-107
Death claims.....	76-78
Direct loan program.....	3, 101-102, 252
Finance activities.....	116
Foreign Affairs.....	107-108
Grants to disabled veterans for specially adapted housing... ..	102-103, 289, 310
Guaranteed and insured loans.....	3, 94-101, 104, 130, 131, 248-251
Guardianship and field examination.....	108-109, 256-259
Incentive awards.....	118
Office Administration Service.....	110-112
Overpayments, waivers and forfeitures.....	78-79
Personnel.....	121-113
Supervision and appraisal of field operations.....	108, 116-117
Supply.....	113-116
Vocational rehabilitation and education.....	79-94, 241-247
Work measurement.....	117-118
Veterans Canteen Service. ( <i>See</i> Canteen Service.)	
Veterans Education Appeals Board.....	153

	Page
Veterans in training.....	81-84, 241-247
Veterans' preference, VA employees.....	271
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund.....	3, 122, 268
Vocational Counseling (in VA hospitals).....	54
Vocational rehabilitation and education.....	79-94, 241-247
Accomplishments of the vocational rehabilitation training program.....	89-90
Applications.....	241-242
Benefit payments.....	93-94, 286-289
Conferences with field employees.....	116-117
Contract activity.....	92
Correspondence courses.....	81-85
Counseling services.....	84-87
Educational benefits activities.....	93
Enrollment in training and education.....	2, 81-85, 241-247
Entries into training.....	2, 81, 241-242, 245-247
Facilities, training.....	84
Foreign beneficiaries.....	107-108, 294-311
Institutional on-farm training.....	81-85, 241-247
Job training.....	81-85, 241-247
Legislation.....	79-81, 132, 133, 135, 136, 139
Number in training.....	81-85, 241-247
Occupational objectives, disabled veterans who entered training under Public Law 894.....	88-89
Personal adjustments counseling.....	85
Rehabilitated veterans.....	89-90
Schools and school training.....	81-85, 91, 241-247
Training facilities.....	84
Training of disabled veterans.....	79-83, 85, 87-90, 241-243, 245-246
Training programs under Public Laws 550 and 346.....	79-84, 85, 90-92, 241, 242, 244-245, 246-247
Tuition, fees, etc.....	93-94, 286-289
Veterans' Education Appeals Board.....	153
Veterans in training.....	81-85, 241-247
Vocational counselors.....	84-87
Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.....	102, 130
Voluntary service, hospitals and domiciliaries.....	54-55, 200, 201
Waivers, overpayment.....	78-79
Wards, incompetent and minor. (See Guardianship.)	
Widows and wives. (See Compensation and pension; Dependents.)	
Work:	
Measurement.....	117-118, 146
Simplification.....	5-8, 110-112
World Wars I and II. (See Compensation and pensions: Expenditures.)	
X-Ray.....	27, 35, 41, 48
Yearly renewable terms and automatic insurance. (See Insurance; Compensation and pensions.)	

