

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1956

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

March 15, 1957

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH
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, 1956. 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
Veteran Population	15
Medical Care	16
Veterans Benefits	78
Compensation and Pension	78
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education	91
Guaranteed and Insured Loans	106
Guardianship	120
Insurance	126
Appeals	134
Law and Legislation	135
Appraisal and Security	148
Personnel	149
Supply	154
Financial	157
Office Operations and Administration	160
Construction	165
Veterans' Education Appeals Board	169
Index	339

TABLES

Table No.

1. Average daily patient and member load in VA and non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries, and State homes, and average operating beds in VA hospitals and VA domiciliaries, fiscal years 1947-56	173
2. Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals, during fiscal year 1956	174
3. VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, during fiscal year 1956	180
4. Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by hospital group, fiscal years 1935-56	181
5. Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of patient, fiscal year 1956	182
6. Average daily member load and average operating beds in VA domiciliaries, fiscal year 1956	183
7. Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and period of service, calendar year 1955	184
8. 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 1955	188
9. 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 1955	190
10. 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 1955	191
11. 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 1955	192
12. VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1955	193

Table No.	Page
13. VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1955.	194
14. VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals, by period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1955.	195
15. Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings, November 30, 1955.	196
16. VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, November 30, 1955.	197
17. VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, November 30, 1955.	201
18. VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by hospital group, type of patient, and sex, November 30, 1955.	205
19. VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by veteran's reported State of residence and State of hospitalization, November 30, 1955.	206
20. Percent of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals who were hospitalized in their State of residence by reported State of residence and type of patient, November 30, 1955.	212
21. Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care, fiscal year 1956.	214
22. Outpatients given medical care by purpose of visit, fiscal year 1956.	214
23. Applications for outpatient dental treatment, fiscal years 1954-56.	214
24. Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed, by VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-56.	215
25. Member turnover in VA domiciliaries and VA hospitals, during fiscal year 1956.	215
26. Recreation activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries, fiscal year 1956.	216
27. General library activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries, fiscal year 1956.	216
28. Medical library activities in VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics, fiscal years 1952-56.	216
29. Summary of VA voluntary service activities, fiscal year 1956.	217
30. Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs—major program totals, fiscal year 1956.	218
31. Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs—inpatient care in VA stations, fiscal year 1956.	218
32. 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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956, for each war and for the Regular Establishment.	219
33. 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, 1926-56.	226
34. 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, 1956.	228
35. 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, 1942-56.	230
36. 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, 1956.	232

Table No.	Page
37. 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, 1956.....	234
38. 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, 1956.....	234
39. 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, 1926-56.....	235
40. 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, 1956.....	239
41. 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, 1956.....	241
42. 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, 1956.....	241
43. 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, 1956.....	242
44. 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, 1956....	244
45. 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, 1956.....	244
46. 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, 1956.....	245
47. 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, 1956....	247
48. 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, 1956.....	248
49. 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, 1956.....	250
50. 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, 1956.....	250
51. 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, 1956.....	251
52. Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination, during fiscal year 1956.....	251
53. 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, 1956.....	252

Table No.	Page
54. 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, 1942-56.	252
55. 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, 1956.	253
56. 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, 1924-56.	254
57. 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, 1956.	254
58. 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, 1936-56.	255
59. 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, 1956.	255
60. 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, 1936-56.	256
61. 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, 1956.	256
62. Terminations of compensation or pension death awards, showing reason for termination, during fiscal year 1956.	257
63. Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay, as of June 30, 1956.	257
64. Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program, at specified dates.	258
65. Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program, at specified dates.	258
66. Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program, at specified dates.	259
67. Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program, at specified dates.	259
68. Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office, June 30, 1956.	260
69. Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office, June 30, 1956.	261
70. Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office, June 30, 1956.	262
71. Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office, June 30, 1956.	263

Table No.

Page

72. Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed by purpose of loan and regional office, cumulative through June 25, 1956	265
73. Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan and regional office, cumulative through June 25, 1956 . .	267
74. Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed by regional office, cumulative through June 30, 1956	269
75. Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship, June 30, 1956	270
76. Summary of fiduciary accounts, fiscal year 1956	272
77. Number of payees receiving payments under awards of insurance benefits (active awards), at the end of each fiscal year 1920-56	276
78. Exhibit of insurance in force for fiscal year 1956	277
79. Government life insurance in force, at the end of each fiscal year, 1925-56 . .	278
80. Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, through June 30, 1956	279
81. United States Government life insurance fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1956	279
82. United States Government life insurance fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals	280
83. National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1956	280
84. National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals	281
85. Veterans special term insurance fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1956	281
86. Veterans special term insurance fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals	282
87. Service-disabled veterans insurance fund, statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1956	282
88. Service-disabled veterans insurance fund, statement of income and disbursements, for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals	283
89. Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals, fiscal year 1956	283
90. Full- and part-time VA employees, by function, June 30, 1956	284
91. Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation, June 30, 1956 . .	284
92. Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures, cumulative through June 30, 1956	285
93. 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	292
94. Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State, fiscal year 1956	312
95. Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet	330
96. Direct loan comparative balance sheet	331
97. Direct loan program, statement of reserve for expenses and losses, fiscal year 1956	331
98. General post fund comparative balance sheet	332
99. General post fund, statement of trust capital, fiscal year 1956	332
100. Adjusted service certificate fund, comparative balance sheet	332
101. Adjusted service certificate fund, statement of fund capital, fiscal year 1956 . .	332
102. VA supply fund comparative balance sheet	333
103. VA supply fund, statement of income and expense, fiscal year 1956	333

Table No.	Page
104. Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals, projects under construction as of June 30, 1956	334
105. Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals, projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1956	334
106. Rehabilitation, modernization, and major alteration, improvement, and repair projects, projects completed, fiscal year 1956	335
107. Rehabilitation, modernization, and major alteration, improvement, and repair projects, projects under construction, as of June 30, 1956	336
108. Rehabilitation, modernization, and major alteration, improvement, and repair projects, projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1956	

CHARTS

Location of VA hospitals and domiciliaries in operation, June 30, 1956	17
Eligible applicants not yet scheduled for hospital admission, by type of patient, end of month	23
VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals, end of fiscal year	24
VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals, November 30, 1955	27
Percent of VA patients admitted to VA and non-VA hospitals, January through April 1955, who were remaining in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization	30
Number of outpatients given medical service by VA staff at outpatient clinics and by fee-basis physicians, fiscal years 1955-56	71
Applications for outpatient dental care, fiscal years 1955-56	72
Veterans receiving disability compensation or pensions, end of fiscal year	81
Expenditures for disability compensation and pensions, during fiscal year	83
Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving death compensations or pensions, end of fiscal year	85
Expenditures for death compensation and pensions, during fiscal year	88
World War II vocational rehabilitation program (Public Law 16), end of month	93
Korean vocational rehabilitation program (Public Law 894), end of month	94
Education and training program (Public Law 346), end of month	94
Educational and vocational assistance program (Public Law 550), end of month	95
Veterans in training (Public Laws 16, 894, 346, and 550), end of month	95
Veterans counseled, during fiscal year	97
VA home loans outstanding, end of month	110
Number of VA fires and dollar loss, fiscal years 1952-56	168

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1956

SUMMARY

The following summary of the highlights of activities of the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1956 will indicate the magnitude of the operation of caring for the veteran population, and will illustrate what has been accomplished in the improvement of service and in economy of operations. It is not intended that this summary provide all of the details or all of the most important facts, but only a representative group of facts to demonstrate in some measure the variety and size of VA's responsibility and the nature of its accomplishments.

VETERAN POPULATION

The estimated number of living veterans in civil life totaled approximately 22,381,000 on June 30, 1956, a net increase of about 503,000 during the year. Veterans of the Korean conflict (those who were in service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955) numbered 4,682,000 an increase of about 667,000 during the fiscal year.

VA HOSPITALS AND BED CAPACITY

At the end of the year, the Veterans Administration was operating 173 hospitals, the same as on June 30, 1955. Based on the medical type of the majority of patients under care on June 30, 1956, 21 hospitals were designated as tuberculosis, 40 as neuropsychiatric, and 112 as general medical and surgical.

The capacity of VA hospitals continued to increase, reaching a total of nearly 121,300 operating beds on June 30, 1956, an increase of 2,656 operating beds during the year. The daily patient load averaged approximately 110,200 during the year, a net gain of more than 3,500 patients over fiscal year 1955. The peak patient load for the fiscal year of about 113,500 occurred during the third week in February 1956. The ratio of the average daily patient load to the average number of operating beds was 91 percent, the same ratio attained in the previous 2 years. Admission of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals totaled approximately 517,500, an increase of nearly 19,300 during the year, and discharges totaled approximately 512,300, an increase of about 17,600.

WAITING LIST

Although the bed capacity in VA hospitals continued to increase, little change was reported in the number of eligible applicants awaiting admission to hospitals. This was due to an increased demand for hospitalization. On June 30, 1956, there were about 22,000 eligible veterans on the waiting list, only 1 of whom was awaiting hospitalization for treatment of a service-connected disability. This veteran desired to wait for an available bed in

a hospital of his choice and had turned down offers of hospitalization elsewhere within the VA system. VA bed requirements in non-VA hospitals for the care of VA beneficiaries were reduced by nearly 400 beds during the year to approximately 2,700 on June 30, 1956.

INPATIENT CARE

That veterans with disabilities formerly considered almost insurmountable may have hope for a brighter future is indicated by the advances in surgery in corneal transplants which is restoring sight to certain patients who otherwise would be considered hopelessly blind. During the year, hundreds of case folders of service-connected, blinded veterans were examined to determine whether surgery could be of aid. For those who appeared to be able to respond to it, the surgery was performed. Five had complete restoration of sight by surgery and several others have had vision improved by supportive treatment.

Increasing numbers of neuropsychiatric patients were enabled, with social work preparation and supervision, to return to community living. There were 1,600 more patients on trial visits on June 30, 1956, than at the beginning of the fiscal year, an increase of 29 percent. The majority of these trial visit patients were living in their own homes.

There was also an increase in the number of patients who were returned to community living through placement in foster homes. On June 30, 1956, there were 658 patients living in foster homes, an increase of 249 over June 30, 1955. One general medical and surgical hospital and all but 4 of the 40 neuropsychiatric hospitals have foster home programs in operation.

The program of care for the chronically ill long-term patients in VA hospitals and homes has expanded during the fiscal year. Approximately 420 long-term chronically ill veterans suffering from neuropsychiatric, respiratory, and other GM&S disabilities were transferred from domiciliaries and neuropsychiatric hospitals to GM&S and tuberculosis hospitals during the fiscal year. Approximately 44 hospitals are now participating in this long-term medical care program.

Continued international recognition was given to the Veterans Administration for leadership in the field of rehabilitation methods and techniques. During fiscal year 1956, representatives from France, Egypt, Finland, and Germany visited the central office and VA hospitals for orientation in advanced methods of rehabilitation.

OUTPATIENT CARE

There were more than 2,100,000 outpatient visitors who received services from VA outpatient clinics or fee-basis physicians during the year, about 56,000 less than during fiscal year 1955. A total of 235,000 applications were filed for outpatient dental treatment in fiscal year 1956, a decrease of 158,000 from the previous fiscal year.

The policy of consolidating outpatient clinics with nearby hospitals was extended to five additional clinics during the fiscal year. These consolidations conserve scarce professional skills, improve quality of care by making hospital facilities available to the outpatient veteran, and more efficiently utilize equipment and space as well as personnel.

DOMICILIARY CARE

Domiciliary care was provided for an average daily VA member load of 17,047 in fiscal year 1956, almost the same as the average for the previous year. This was provided at 17 VA field stations, 14 of which were hospital-domiciliary centers and 3 were separate domiciliaries.

A planned activity program for veterans in domiciliaries was inaugurated during the fiscal year. The purpose is to add meaning and dignity to the members' daily living. This program, which makes constructive employment of the hours available over and above that required for the prescribed therapeutic regimen, assumes that every domiciliary member is capable of some specific responsibility however slight it may be. This planned activity affords the member the opportunity for self-expression and provides that sense of self-satisfaction so vital to the complete man.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

During the year a careful review was made of the clinical and research evaluation of chlorpromazine, reserpine and other tranquilizing drugs used in treating psychiatric patients. (The importance of this work is underscored by the size of this problem in the population as a whole and in the number of VA hospitalized patients suffering from a mental or nervous disease—more than 60,000 at the end of the fiscal year, equal to approximately one-half the total available VA beds.) Following a special conference at which representatives of 54 VA stations exchanged information about such chemotherapy of mental and nervous diseases, a cooperative study was agreed upon and the research design was created, which will permit the development in fiscal year 1957 of an extensive study of chemotherapy in psychiatry.

The ability to detect extremely minute quantities of radioactive elements by Geiger-Mueller counters or scintillation detectors has provided a precise technique for following the course of compounds labeled with these elements through complex biological or biochemical processes. Such tracer studies contribute to the understanding of the mechanism of a process or the fate of a substance of interest. During the past fiscal year, many such studies were underway in VA hospitals, as typified by:

- (1) Studies of the rate of disappearance of gamma globulin labeled with radioiodine from the serum of patients with multiple myeloma.
- (2) Studies of coronary blood flow, using radioactive tracer elements.
- (3) Studies of the digestion and absorption of fat and its clearance from blood plasma, using compounds labeled with radioiodine.
- (4) Studies of the rate of formation and clearance of uric acid labeled with radiocarbon in patients with cancer.
- (5) Studies of the localization of radiosulfur in various neoplasms, with a view toward its possible use in treatment.

Planning has been completed for the inauguration of a new training program for clinical investigators during fiscal year 1957. The objective of this program is to prepare full-time VA physicians and dentists for the conduct of essential research as a normal part of good patient-care activities.

The nation-wide program for the care of patients with long-term illnesses shows that nurses assigned to the care of such patients must add to their essential nursing skills a knowledge of rehabilitative nursing, in order to promote self-help and independence among these patients. More than 20 nurses attended courses of instruction in this special clinical field of nursing.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG EMPLOYEES

What can be accomplished by preventive medicine is indicated by VA's experience with its own employees. During the fiscal year the contraction of tuberculosis among VA employees declined as compared with the previous year. Furthermore, the new cases discovered in the VA tuberculosis finding program were almost invariably early minimal lesions. These two factors, among others (for example, chemotherapy), contributed to a reduction in the Federal cost of compensation, treatment, and sick leave for VA employees contracting tuberculosis. It is estimated that in comparison with fiscal year 1950 the cost per case was reduced from \$11,000 to \$5,600, and the overall cost from \$2.5 million to \$1.2 million annually.

PROSTHETICS AND SENSORY AIDS

Consolidation of the eastern and western prosthetic distribution centers was approved in March and completed June 1, 1956. This means that all eligible veterans in the United States will obtain stump socks and hearing aid batteries from the VA prosthetic distribution center in Denver, Colo. The consolidation made it possible to reduce the number of operating personnel from a total of 20 employees to 15 employees with no decrease in service.

A VA prosthetics center was officially established February 2, 1956. This center combines under one head the former orthopedic shop, orthopedic shoe center, and prosthetic testing and development laboratory. The re-organization allowed a net reduction of 11 positions at an annual projected savings of approximately \$40,000. No decrease in services to veterans has resulted and none is expected. In addition, the integration of research personnel into the limb and brace shop will result in better appliances and improved fabrication techniques.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Manpower utilization, organization of resources, and administrative procedures continued to receive attention so as to assure the greatest benefit at the lowest possible cost. Significant improvements in manpower utilization in supportive administrative services resulted in reduced staffing in these services, and permitted recruitment of professional and technical personnel required to furnish medical care to veteran patients within the limitations of existing fund allocations. From May 1955 to June 1956 there was a net increase of 2,240 in total full-time employment in the VA hospital program, from 111,672 to 113,912, concurrent with a 3,523 increase in average daily patient load from fiscal year 1955 to fiscal year 1956. During this period, full-time employment in those activities concerned with direct and ancillary medical services to patients increased by 3,466, from 82,558 to 86,024. As a result of these actions the distribution of personnel as-

signed to activities concerned with direct and ancillary medical care of patients was raised from 74 percent of the total full-time employment in May 1955 to 76 percent in June 1956. This enabled the Veterans Administration to provide additional man-hours for the medical care of patients, and as one of the results care was provided for an average daily patient load of 300 more than was planned for fiscal year 1956.

The initiation and processing of patients' medical and administrative records is a time-consuming activity of both medical and nonmedical personnel in all hospitals. Speed, accuracy, and uniformity are essential. During the fiscal year a system of record writing was pilot tested by seven stations engaged in every major activity of VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery. Since April 1956 approximately one-third of DM&S field stations have installed or have procured the necessary equipment. Professional time is saved. Simplification of records writing on the wards is achieved. Legibility, accuracy, and uniformity are achieved.

DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS

The number of veterans in receipt of disability compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1956, totaled approximately 2,737,000, an increase of nearly 70,000 during the 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 WW I, WW II, and the Korean conflict. The number of dependents of deceased veterans receiving death compensation or death pension benefits increased about 21,600, to nearly 1,176,000 at the end of the current year. Disability compensation and pension payments during the year totaled more than \$2 billion, an increase of about \$85 million during fiscal year 1956; death compensation and pension benefits increased nearly \$30 million during the year to a total of about \$694 million.

Servicemen's indemnity awards amounting to \$284 million had been authorized to the beneficiaries of nearly 32,400 deceased veterans under Public Law 23, 82d Congress, as of June 30, 1956. Through that date, payments of indemnity amounting to nearly \$101 million had been made, and, of this amount, nearly \$32 million was expended during the current year, as compared with \$27 million during the previous fiscal year.

Through the end of fiscal year 1956, more than 44,000 automobiles and other conveyances, valued at more than \$70 million had been provided seriously disabled veterans, since the beginning of this program.

During the fiscal year, the processing of new death claims was decentralized from the district offices to the regional offices in the States where the dependents of the deceased veteran live. At the end of the year, approximately 35,000 such cases were in the regional offices, where they are readily available for examination by the authorized representatives of claimants and by VA contact representatives in obtaining information to assist them. It is expected that this decentralization of death claims will make possible improved service to the beneficiaries of deceased veterans, and will also prove a more economical operation.

A new procedure was introduced, making use of the VA teletype network for reporting the first notice of a veteran's death and expediting the

collection of records necessary to adjudication of beneficiaries' claims. Under this system, a wire notification of death is sent to central office, which immediately notifies all offices concerned by teletype. This acceleration in transmission speeds the processing of claims by about 2 weeks. In addition, the new procedure has contributed materially to annual savings of approximately \$100,000 in personnel costs.

A review of the disability compensation and pension cases which began in 1954 continued on a "time available" basis during the fiscal year. The purpose of this review is to insure (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. The review eventually will cover 1,710,478 cases in which World War II or peacetime veterans under 55 years of age are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities and in which World War I and World War II veterans under 55 years of age are receiving non-service-connected disability pension benefits. As of the end of the fiscal year 572,800 claims had undergone review with 95 percent found requiring no adjustment. Adjustments were found necessary in only 30,173 cases or 5.3 percent of the total claims reviewed thus far. Payments had been terminated in a total of 12,998 cases. Most of these terminations resulted from an improvement in the condition of the veteran. In 0.045 of 1 percent of the cases reviewed it was necessary to terminate payment because of "clear and unmistakable error" in the adjudication of the case. Payments were decreased in 13,290 cases as of June 30, 1956. Payments were increased in 3,885 cases.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

During the year, 469,000 veterans entered training for the first time under the vocational rehabilitation and education and training program. All but 3 percent of these enrolled under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The 455,000 veterans who commenced training under this act brought the total number who have thus far availed themselves of benefits under this law to 1.5 million veterans. The total training load under all laws combined increased for the second year in a row. The average number of veterans in training per month was 630,000, compared with 584,000 in fiscal year 1955, an increase of 8 percent. The peak enrollment for fiscal year 1956 was reached in April when 827,000 veterans were in training. This is the highest enrollment reported since the spring of 1952. Benefit payments for education and training under all laws during fiscal year 1956 amounted to more than \$813 million, an increase of about \$100 million over the previous year. Since the inception of the vocational rehabilitation and education and training program, \$18 billion have been expended for benefit payments.

During the fiscal year a study of the occupations of 388 totally blinded veterans of World War II and Korea was completed primarily to aid in counseling the blinded in how to choose, prepare for, and enter suitable

vocations. It was found that these blinded veterans are successfully employed in almost 100 different occupations. They are working in an unprecedented number and variety of useful and rewarding jobs. Several of these blinded veterans have pioneered in and demonstrated their ability to succeed in many types of jobs that usually have been regarded as beyond the reach of the blind. Two out of each five of the blinded veterans included in the report are at work in the professions, technical occupations, or in managerial jobs. A wide range of occupations is reported in these fields and includes: newspaper editor, college or university teacher, economist, clinical psychologist, lawyer, sales engineer, sales promotion and management, personnel manager, and manager of retail establishment. Others are engaged in general farming, livestock farming, poultry farming, fruit farming, and the nursery business. A considerable number of the blinded work in such skilled crafts as maintenance mechanic, automobile mechanic, electrician, electric motor repairman, radio mechanic and repairman, instrument maker, cabinetmaker, carpenter, bookbinder, and so forth. Several work as salesmen of insurance, real estate, automobiles, electric appliances, radio broadcasting time, and office supplies and equipment. Still others have jobs in clerical occupations, manipulative benchwork, and as operators of machines, such as punches, drills and presses.

A similar study of the occupations of 478 paraplegic veterans who are successfully employed in over 200 different occupations was initiated during the fiscal year for the same reason which motivated the study of blinded veterans. Almost 50 percent are at work in professional, technical, or managerial jobs.

LOAN GUARANTY

A total of over 600,000 applications were received during the fiscal year 1956 for the guaranty or insurance of loans to veterans, of which 99 percent were for home loans. The volume of applications was about 10 percent below the corresponding volume in the previous year. Home loan applications dropped from approximately 659,000 to about 594,000; applications for farm loans decreased from 1,895 to 1,528, and applications for business loans decreased from 6,660 to 4,879. From the beginning of the loan guaranty program in 1944 through June 1956, more than 4,800,000 loans having an original principal of \$36.8 billion had been guaranteed or insured for \$19.9 billion. As of the end of fiscal year 1956, there were $3\frac{2}{3}$ million loans outstanding on which the contingent liability of the Government was estimated to be \$14.3 billion. During the fiscal year 1956, a total of more than 607,000 loans were guaranteed or insured, of which, all but 1 percent were home loans. Of the total loans guaranteed or insured during the year, more than 159,000 were made to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict and 813 were former VA direct loans which had been sold to private lending institutions and automatically guaranteed. During this year more than 213,000 loans, having an original principal of more than \$1.3 billion, were repaid in full, an increase of approximately 3,000 over the number repaid during fiscal year 1955. There were over 62,000 defaults reported on home loans, an increase of 4.5 per-

cent over the preceding year. However, there was a slight drop in the percentage of outstanding home loans which were reported in default—1.8 percent of the average number of loans in force during fiscal year 1956, compared with 2.0 percent in fiscal year 1955.

Significant improvements were made in the loan guaranty program during the year. Among these was a new approach to minimize some of the problems which arise when a construction complaint is received. This approach removes rigid procedural lines and frees the managers to cope with problems of complaints in the manner best suited to local conditions and practices within the industry. It includes the following:

(1) VA fee compliance inspectors are required in making final compliance inspections to note and include in their report the condition, suitability and readiness for use of all equipment, fixtures, doors and other observable characteristics of the property delineated in the plans and specifications.

(2) The veteran and his wife with a representative of the builder are encouraged to inspect the new house before occupancy to see if the veteran accepts the property as completed.

(3) Any complaints registered by the veteran either before occupancy or afterward will be handled expeditiously and aggressively in an effort to settle or dispose of them promptly.

To assure that the work of fee compliance inspectors is done in a satisfactory manner, the managers were directed to employ construction specialists to make physical inspections of properties constructed or being constructed. They determine and report on the timeliness, accuracy and completeness as well as all other aspects of the compliance inspector's performance, including any irregular relationships with builders or others; on the adequacy of exhibits against which compliance is measured; and on the adequacy of the supervision by the builder.

Additional steps include the development of a "code of ethics" and a request to fee appraisers and compliance inspectors for a statement of their interests and an agreement not to accept assignments which might conflict with those interests or occasion bias in the performance of an assignment. Also, a series of slides and a motion picture were prepared for the educational benefit of staff and fee technicians.

In cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration developed deeds of trust to afford protection in those localities where there is no legislation requiring privately owned and operated utility companies to furnish adequate and continuous service at reasonable rates.

A number of special studies was conducted. One of these deals with the problems involved in the development of lands in submarginal areas, with special emphasis on street planning and drainage engineering, sanitary engineering, soil mechanics, and other similar problems. Studies of the influence of airports on residential properties were continued. Studies were made on the effect of Nike sites and of gas transmission and underground gas storage areas on the value of nearby residential properties.

CONTACT

Nearly 7,000,000 personal interviews were conducted by VA contact personnel 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. This was about 600,000 less than during fiscal year 1955. Of the number during fiscal year 1956, more than 220,000 were away-from-office interviews held with institutionalized veterans, the physically incapacitated, or others unable to visit a VA office.

GUARDIANSHIP

On June 30, 1956, there were approximately 348,000 beneficiaries under guardianship as compared with about 339,000 on June 30, 1955. The estates of these beneficiaries had receipts during the fiscal year of more than \$199 million through payments and earnings, an increase of nearly \$12 million over the previous year. The assets of such estates aggregated more than \$543 million, an increase of nearly \$47 million over the preceding fiscal year.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Philippine Veterans Memorial hospital, in Manila, constructed pursuant to Public Law 865, 80th Congress, as amended, at a cost of \$9.4 million, was opened in November 1955. This hospital, operated by a Philippine Government staff trained in VA hospitals in the United States, will provide care for Philippine Commonwealth Army and guerilla veterans who served with the United States Armed Forces during World War II. It has 672 beds for general medical and tuberculosis patients, and a 50-bed neuropsychiatric wing will be completed early in fiscal year 1957. A program of VA assistance has been designed to ensure outstanding medical service to the Filipino veterans eligible for treatment in this new hospital, which will, under present law, be supported with gradually diminishing United States funds until December 31, 1959, as reimbursement to the Philippine Government.

REGIONAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT

As the year began, the number of regional offices was the same as that at the peak workload following World War II. Three of these offices during the fiscal year were changed in organization by the transfer of a great deal of their processing work to a "parent" regional office. This occurred in Oklahoma City with total annual recurring savings estimated at \$275,000; in Pass-A-Grille Beach, Fla., with an estimated total annual recurring savings of about \$280,000; and in San Diego, Calif., with estimated total annual recurring savings of about \$345,000. Experience has shown that these transfers of processing were achieved with no significant impairment of service quality.

So that the field station manager may have greater flexibility to meet the operating problems of his station, authority was delegated for deviation

from certain operating instructions where the manager believes that such action will lead to better and/or more economical operations without adversely affecting service to veterans. Deviations made by the manager in exercising this authority are on a test basis. If the test proves the deviation to be a successful one, the directives involved will be changed upon approval of the Chief Benefits Director.

In order to provide field station managers and Veterans Benefits' departmental staff officers with better control over operations, during the year, work-rate standards for all programs (9) were developed and installed in field stations. This work was started in the preceding year but the testing, validation and necessary changes were completed during this year. Quality measurement systems were also developed and put into operation for 6 of the 9 field program functions; work was also started on systems for the 3 remaining programs. Both of these quantitative and qualitative systems are promoting a much greater degree of management control in such areas as personnel utilization, budget estimates and maintenance of required quality levels.

The development of "Survey Standards" for the use of area survey officers was undertaken during fiscal year 1956. These standards have several objectives:

(1) To develop a common measurement for evaluation of quality service and end products, cost of operation, and management on a nationwide basis.

(2) To formulate a method of evaluation that would acquaint all concerned with what is to be measured, how it is to be measured, and against what criteria the evaluation is to be made.

(3) To make the system of evaluation of all field station activities as uniform and as objective as possible.

(4) To create a survey technique that would not only provide the top level of VA management with a clear and concise evaluation of field activities but would also lend itself to usage by field stations for self-evaluation purposes.

The system which is being developed utilizes a technique of expressing a survey officer's evaluative judgment in terms of numerical scores on all the quality, cost and management items considered. This will make possible a single adjective evaluation for overall station performance as well as providing detailed information concerning specific areas of high or low performance.

INSURANCE

On June 30, 1956, there were approximately 5.5 million participating national service life insurance policies in force, a decrease of 0.2 million during the year. The face value of the policies in force on June 30, 1956, totaled approximately \$36 billion, about \$2 billion less than a year ago. The number of veterans special term insurance policies in force increased from 339,000 on June 30, 1955, to 568,000 on June 30, 1956, with the face value of such policies increasing from more than \$3 billion to over \$5.1 billion. The number of service-disabled veterans insurance policies in force increased by more than 7,000 during the year to a total of 19,600 on June 30, 1956,

the face value of which was \$170 million or \$63 million more than the year before. The number of United States Government life insurance policies in force totaled nearly 384,000 on June 30, 1956, with a face value of nearly \$1.7 billion. This is a decrease of approximately 16,000 policies in force with a face value of about \$69 million.

Adjustment and refund activities were reorganized as a function of the premium accounts units as a result of a study of work flow, volume of work handled, and existing procedures. This made possible the reduction of 40 employees at an estimated annual salary of \$164,000.

The development of electric accounting procedures for NSLI loan accounting has been under way for a number of months. Present estimates of reductions in cost of this operation as the result of the new system, although subject to adjustment, are now indicated as approximately \$161,000 annually. The system also increases the speed with which loan requests may be acted upon.

All NSLI (N prefix) insurance folders were transferred as inactive records to the custody of the General Services Administration. Filing equipment with a new cabinet replacement value of approximately \$142,000, formerly housing these records, was then released and transferred for use of other VA departments.

A new punched card system of maintaining employer payroll deduction insurance accounts has been developed. Essentially it provides for discontinuance of positive postings on these accounts and the installation of a negative posting system. Sufficient data is not yet available to reflect savings realized.

A form letter has been designed which simplifies the notification to applicants of rejection of reinstatement applications. The form letter, developed as the result of an employee suggestion, can be used in about 80 percent of disapproval actions and will cut costs approximately \$39,000 per year.

There has been an increase in the adoption rate of employee suggestions of 20 percent with estimated savings to the insurance department of \$187,000. This was brought about through correspondence contacts and personal visits to field stations to stimulate the participation rate of employees.

A punched card system for the maintenance of policy data and name and address files is now being developed to replace the existing addressograph plate file. These punched cards will be used for premium billing, renewal and dividend authorization operations. Term insurance renewal procedures, involving mechanical rate calculations and printing renewal certificates, have been installed on a limited basis in the district offices and the Denver center. Extension of the renewal operation to 100 percent coverage will coincide with the extension of the premium billing and dividend notice procedures after this new method has been installed. These procedures have been thoroughly tested. Preliminary estimates indicate net annual savings will approximate \$375,000. Due to late delivery of important punched card equipment, the one-time conversion costs cannot be accurately stated at this time; this will have some adverse effect on estimated savings.

Plans for the future include a study to determine the practical and economic feasibility of the use of some type of electronic computer appropriate for VA insurance operations. This is a comparatively long-range project. As preliminary steps, some training of personnel has been accomplished and information on available equipment is being assembled. Partial plans have been made as to the type of staff required for the initial study and some job descriptions written. Aptitude tests have been given to 325 employees of the Department of Insurance to identify persons with potential for programming and coding work required by electric computer.

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1956, the Veterans Administration employed 176,653 full- and part-time employees, a decrease of 1,003 during the year. Enrollment in the medical programs increased from 144,000 to 146,158. This was offset by a decrease from 33,656 to 30,495 in employment in all other activities.

A study of top management personnel revealed that one of the major problems facing the agency in the near future is the replacement of executives who become eligible for retirement. Statistics showed that 48 percent of the managers of major field stations were age 60 or over, and that the Veterans Administration faced the possible loss of 49 percent of its top executive group in central office through retirement within the next 5 years. To meet this problem, and promote the continuing development of competent management personnel at all levels, a management development program was initiated. A small management development staff was established, and management development committees were organized in each of the departments and for the staff offices to serve as steering committees for the program. On June 6, 1956, the initiation of the management development program was formally announced.

Improvement suggestions submitted by employees increased from 50 per 1,000 employees in fiscal year 1955 to 91 in fiscal year 1956. Accomplishments of employees which were recognized under the incentive awards program during fiscal year 1956 will make possible the saving of more than a million dollars as compared with nearly \$755,000 in fiscal year 1955. To this tangible first-year savings must be added the intangible benefits—better care of patients in VA hospitals, more expeditious handling of correspondence, improved public relations, and other benefits which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The Veterans Administration approved suggestion or superior performance awards for nearly 9,000 employees throughout the country with 6,911 receiving cash awards totaling \$337,759. Of the total number of awards, 1,758 will result in tangible savings amounting to \$1,018,457 during the first year of operation alone.

FISCAL

Total VA expenditures in fiscal year 1956 amounted to \$5.6 billion, an increase of \$279 million over fiscal year 1955. A total of \$4.8 billion was expended from appropriated funds and the balance from other funds.

During the year continuing emphasis was placed on the further development of the "performance" or "cost type" budgetary techniques and accrual

accounting concepts. The VA portion of the Budget of the United States had previously been cited as "good illustration of a program that has been presented in meaningful terms" in a study prepared for the Committee on Economic Development by the Chairman of the Department of Economics, Harvard University. In an effort to provide a still more meaningful presentation, the Veterans Administration recommended to the Bureau of the Budget that the VA 1958 budget for operating appropriations be presented on a cost rather than obligation basis, and that the U. S. Government and national service life insurance programs be shown in the form of business type budgets. After the close of the fiscal year, the recommendations on the operating appropriations were accepted by the Bureau following approval of Public Law 863, 84th Congress, which directs that cost type budgets be placed in effect as soon as practicable, and the obligation schedules for the insurance trust funds were supplemented by business type statements. The Veterans Administration will be among the first agencies able to do this.

During the year the basic VA accounting manuals were submitted to the Comptroller General for review and were later approved with the observation, "We have been gratified to observe the progress which has been made by your agency under the leadership of competent accountants who have come a long way in developing an adequate accounting system for this large agency." Refinements subsequent to the submission to the Comptroller General include the publication of a revised system of accounting for construction appropriations, and the development of a revised account structure for real property which upon publication will allow preparation of annual reports to the General Services Administration directly from VA accounts.

In the latter part of the fiscal year, the Treasury Department issued a number of directives calling for submission of more detailed financial statements concerning certain business type operations and for annual statements of assets and liabilities for all Government activities. The VA accounting system readily provided the financial information necessary for preparation of the required reports. Further evidence of VA progress under the accounting development program is indicated by a Treasury Department invitation to participate in discussions leading to the ultimate attainment of a central reporting program which will include financial statements setting forth the financial position and results of operations in respect to all activities of the Government. In extending the invitation, the Treasury Department mentioned "it is interesting to note that the Veterans Administration is one of the few agencies (other than Government Corporations) reporting periodically assets and liabilities for all activities of the agency."

In a continuing effort to improve the timeliness as well as the content of financial reports, tests of byproduct preparation of punched cards or perforated tape were conducted at two hospitals with different types of bookkeeping equipment. The primary objective of the tests is to eliminate punched card preparation now required at the central office level without a significant increase in field station workload. The equipment tested to date is only partially successful in this regard. A third test using different equipment is scheduled and further tests are contemplated as additional equipment now

on the drawing boards and apparently more nearly adaptable to VA requirements becomes available.

A test of VA preparation of Treasury checks at the New York regional office commenced during September 1955 and is still in progress. Inter-agency evaluation of the test is now in process precedent to reaching a determination as to whether the test is to be expanded to other locations. Similarly, the Veterans Administration is studying the desirability of extending, independent of the checkwriting function, the revised benefit payment procedures devised for the New York test or any adaptation thereof.

SUPPLY

The supply fund inventory investment at field stations and supply depots was reduced by \$5.7 million during the year to \$27.4 million on June 30, 1956. Supplies and equipment acquired in fiscal year 1956 amounted to nearly \$127 million, substantially the same as during fiscal year 1955. The objective of the supply fund management to operate without profit or loss was achieved within $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 percent during this third year of operation.

Continued progress was made in the effective management of supply operations during the fiscal year. For example:

(1) Intensive studies of methods of procuring coffee have resulted in a cost reduction of \$60,000 (estimated) through the use of vacuum pack coffee even after higher unit costs per pound are paid. This savings came about through (a) elimination of approximately 10,000 man-hours per year in grinding, (b) the elimination of maintenance, repair and depreciation of coffee grinders, (c) a 22.5 percent increase in yield of coffee per pound with the use of vacuum pack coffee in the Somerville depot area, and (d) elimination of biweekly shipment of coffee in less than carload lots from contractors direct to stations. Other benefits realized include a very much simplified system which no longer requires that supply officers submit estimated requirements to central office $3\frac{1}{2}$ months ahead of the need in order to allow enough time for the mechanics of tabulation, advertising and awarding of coffee contracts.

(2) In August 1955, a procedure was established to procure the entire VA requirements of the drug Thorazine at one depot with direct delivery from the vendor to each using station. During the 10 months that this procedure was in effect, a savings of \$188,400 was realized on the purchase of this item.

(3) The problem of obtaining the lowest possible distribution cost for shipments to stations ordering less than carload lots is a continuing one. Supply depot and staff action to solve this problem is also continuing. Taking butter as an example, a distribution plan was devised that utilized carload services and rates to strategically located distribution centers for breakdown and reshipment in less than truckload lots to nearby field stations. Actual cost reductions from this operation alone amounted to \$45,000.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS

During the year, action was continued to explore the use of electronic data processing systems in the Veterans Administration. In January 1956 a steering committee composed of department heads and top staff officials

was designated. Assistance by a specially selected working group, devoting full time to the study of electronic applications, was provided to this committee. In addition to the broad agencywide studies undertaken, individual departments and staff offices, in coordination with the steering committee, conducted studies of possible applications to operations limited to their own organizational elements. While the use of electronic data processing systems is still too new for anything to be determined with certainty, the possibilities are enormous. In the field of medical statistics, for example, there now appears to be a means to analyze and correlate a mass of information on human health which in the past would have been economically impossible, and which might make possible the improvement of health and the lengthening of life.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Continued attention to records management during the fiscal year made possible the destruction of 105,834 cubic feet of nonessential records and the transfer to the General Services Administration of approximately 100,000 cubic feet of records.

New and revised policies, standards and procedures pertaining to microphotography of records were adopted during the year. More than 56,000,000 documents were microfilmed, primarily for the purpose of conserving space and equipment. As a result, approximately 30,000 cubic feet of records (included in the totals in the preceding paragraph) were destroyed.

Through modernization of station telephone systems during fiscal year 1956, reductions of \$81,000 in per annum telephone communications equipment and service costs, and \$101,000 in per annum telephone operator personnel costs were made. Consolidation and modernization of VA area teletype systems resulted in per annum savings of \$10,000 in teletype communications equipment and service costs, and \$5,000 in per annum teletype operator personnel costs.

VETERAN POPULATION

There were an estimated 22,381,000 veterans of all wars in civil life on June 30, 1956. About 4,682,000 were veterans of the Korean conflict (of whom 860,000 had also served in World War II); 15,370,000 were World War II veterans; 3,061,000 were World War I veterans; 63,000 were veterans of the Spanish-American and earlier wars; and 65,000 were former members of the peacetime Regular Establishment who were on the VA disability compensation rolls. Of the total, about 417,000 were women veterans: 81,000 of the Korean conflict (including 14,000 who had also served in World War II); 322,000 of World War II; and 28,000 of World War I and of the Spanish-American War.

Although the Korean conflict was officially terminated on January 31, 1955, for the purpose of defining the period during which persons in active service could acquire eligibility for certain veterans' benefits on the same basis as wartime veterans, the number of these veterans in civil life is expected to increase substantially for some time. During the past fiscal year,

there were 740,000 separations from the Armed Forces of men and women who had some service between the beginning and ending of the Korean conflict—June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955. Because of deaths and reenlistments among Korean conflict veterans already in civil life, however, the net increase in this veteran population in the year was 667,000. It is estimated that in excess of 500,000 of the approximately 2,048,000 Korean conflict participants still in the Armed Forces on June 30, 1956, will return to civil life in the next fiscal year.

Demand for VA benefits and services is created not only by the discharge of personnel from the Armed Forces, but also by deaths occurring among veterans in civil life and by the aging of veterans. For example, about 89,000 World War I veterans died during the year. While these deaths obviously reduced the veteran population to that extent, the effect on the Veterans Administration was to establish their surviving widows and children as a group of potential beneficiaries. Likewise, the Veterans Administration is continuing to emphasize suitable service and assistance to aged and aging veterans and to expand its study of these veterans' needs. Although the great majority of all veterans are still relatively young (World War II veterans are about 37 years old, on the average, and Korean conflict veterans are 10 years younger), substantial numbers of the 22,381,000 living veterans are near or already past 65 years of age. The estimated average age of the 3,061,000 World War I veterans on June 30, 1956, was 62 years; almost one-fourth of them were at least 65 years old; nearly all were 55 years of age or older. In 1960, the average age of World War I veterans will be about 66 years; nearly two-thirds of them will be 65 years or more of age; practically all will be at least 60 years old. All of the 63,000 Spanish-American War veterans, whose average age was about 79 years, were over 65 years old at the end of the fiscal year.

MEDICAL CARE

General

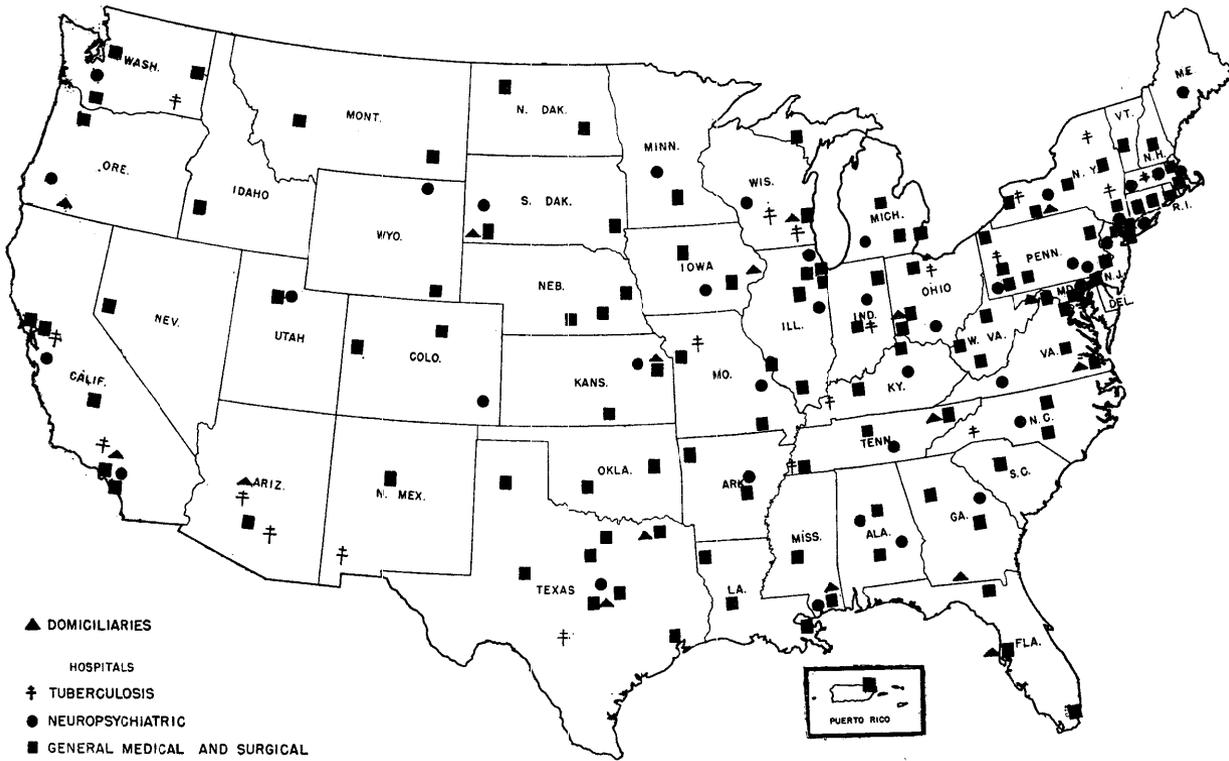
The mission of the Department of Medicine and Surgery is to provide inpatient and outpatient medical treatment and domiciliary care to eligible veterans. To aid in the carrying out of this mission, the department conducts an education and training program to improve the efficiency of staff personnel and a research program to develop new and improved methods of medical diagnosis and treatment.

During fiscal year 1956, the Department of Medicine and Surgery continued to improve upon its medical services. No new hospitals were opened. Additional operating beds were activated in established hospitals, and there was an increase in average daily patient load.

Domiciliary care in VA facilities was provided to a slightly higher average daily member load in comparison with the previous fiscal year. In addition, the Veterans Administration continued its program of financial support of State soldiers' homes.

The total average daily patient and member load in VA and non-VA hospitals and VA domiciliaries amounted to 130,505.

LOCATION OF VA. HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1956



Recruitment problems continued with personnel shortages being especially acute in regard to physicians in certain specialist categories, nurses, psychologists, social workers, vocational counsellors, and physical medicine and rehabilitation therapists. Despite these shortages, the quality of care was maintained and, in certain areas, improved. This was possible because a large number of physicians, many of whom are outstanding in their fields, continued to accept VA employment owing to the high prestige of the VA medical program. This prestige has been largely due to a universally recognized program of medical education and research, which has been conducted in close collaboration with the Nation's leading medical schools and universities, and the opportunity of working with some of the Nation's leading medical authorities who are associated with the Veterans Administration on either a full-time or consultant basis.

Confronted with rising costs, the Department of Medicine and Surgery vigorously pursued a program of management improvement. Hospital managers were given full responsibility for the planning and administration of their individual hospital budgets. This resulted in the development of greater cost consciousness and improved expenditure planning. In addition, a system for the recurring analysis of management and operational problems resulted in significant further improvements.

In a continued search for improved administrative practices, five pilot tests were conducted during the year to determine the feasibility and economy of consolidating administrative divisions under single management at the following hospitals: (1) West Haven and Newington, Conn.; (2) Gulfport and Biloxi, Miss.; (3) Portland, Oreg., and Vancouver, Wash.; (4) Indianapolis, Ind. (the tuberculosis and the general medical and surgical hospitals); and (5) Salt Lake City, Utah (the neuropsychiatric and the general medical and surgical hospitals). The effects of this type of management consolidation were being evaluated at the end of the fiscal year.

The Veterans Administration continued to keep pace with and to contribute to the more recent medical advances. The treatment programs in tuberculosis, psychiatry, and other diseases made use of the latest chemotherapy and other improved therapeutic methods. There was a considerable increase in the number of research projects dealing with heart disease, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders, tuberculosis, and geriatrics. Advanced techniques were employed in surgery, e. g., corneal and arterial transplants. VA staff personnel made noteworthy contributions by participating in local and national medical meetings and presenting papers and exhibits at these sessions. Physicians, from foreign countries, visited VA hospitals to study medical advances.

The program of care for patients with long-term illnesses, i. e., cases requiring extended periods of hospitalization, was expanded.

Medical progress has been rapid and the need to modernize the existing criteria for disability evaluation in the Veterans Administration has become more evident. To assist in this program and to coordinate the activities of the various professional groups concerned, the Department of Medicine and Surgery established the Medical Criteria Editorial Board. This Board enlists the services of full-time physicians of the Department of Medicine

and Surgery as well as consultants in the various medical specialties; receives suggestions from them for modernization of criteria; reviews the medical literature to determine if the suggestions are commonly accepted ones and if they reflect the latest concepts of the medical profession; and submits a recommended evaluation of medical criteria with the supporting references.

VA Hospitals and Bed Capacity

The number of operating beds in the 173 VA hospitals was increased from 118,608 on June 30, 1955 to 121,264 on June 30, 1956, an increase of 2,656 beds. During the year, a daily average of 120,649 beds were in operation. Those beds were occupied by an average daily load of 110,205 patients. The peak patient load of 113,544 was reached during the third week of February 1956.

The ratio of the average daily patient load to the average number of operating beds during the fiscal year was 91 percent. This was identical to the ratio that had been attained during the two previous fiscal years.

On June 30, 1956, the operating beds in VA hospitals were distributed as follows:

Type of bed ¹	Operating beds by type of hospital, June 30, 1956			
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical
Total	121,264	8,889	55,791	56,584
Tuberculosis	15,141	7,506	2,031	5,604
Neuropsychiatric	63,783	37	51,356	12,390
Psychotic	54,540	4	48,510	6,026
Other psychiatric	4,700	15	2,176	2,509
Neurological	4,543	18	670	3,855
General medical and surgical	42,340	1,346	2,404	38,590

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

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 had a rated capacity of 129,704 beds. However, 8,501 of these beds were unavailable on June 30, 1956, for the reasons shown in the following table:

Reason for unavailability	Number	Percent
Total unavailable beds (June 30, 1956)	8,501	100.0
Undergoing alteration or conversion	1,149	13.5
In process of activation	1,010	11.9
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel	2,662	31.3
Type of bed not required for current operating plan	3,680	43.3

Beds in non-VA hospitals are used to provide hospitalization for eligible veterans in an emergency, in geographical areas where there are no VA hospitals, or where there are insufficient beds of a required type.

On June 30, 1956, there were 2,719 beds in non-VA hospitals utilized for the care of VA beneficiaries. This was a reduction of 398 beds from the number utilized in non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1955. The decrease was due to the policy of utilizing VA hospitals wherever possible and keeping bed usage in non-VA hospitals to a minimum. This policy has been effectively managed and monitored by the area medical directors.

Of the 2,719 VA patients in non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1956, 48 per cent were hospitalized outside the continental United States, in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. The table below shows the number and types of VA patients hospitalized in non-VA hospitals:

Type of patient	Number in non-VA hospitals, June 30, 1956		
	Total	Inside United States	Outside United States
Total.....	2, 719	1, 425	1, 294
Tuberculosis.....	316	74	242
Neuropsychiatric.....	1, 420	885	535
Psychotic.....	1, 184	793	391
Other psychiatric.....	224	83	141
Neurological.....	12	9	3
General medical and surgical.....	983	466	517

Average Daily Patient and Member Load

The fiscal year 1956 budget called for the care of a combined average daily hospital patient and member load of 130,309 in VA and non-VA hospitals and VA domiciliaries. During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration provided hospital and domiciliary care to a daily average of 130,505 patients and members, or 196 more than was provided by the budget. The following table shows the average daily number of patients and members furnished care during fiscal year 1956, by type of patient and type of facility.

Type of facility	All patients and members	Average daily patient load by type of patient						
		Total	Tuberculous	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and surgical	Members
				Psychotic	Other psychiatric	Neurological		
Total	130, 505	113, 458	14, 230	53, 654	4, 236	4, 147	37, 191	17, 047
VA hospitals—Total	110, 438	110, 205	13, 890	52, 172	3, 992	4, 129	36, 022	233
Tuberculosis	7, 758	7, 757	6, 685	5	18	13	1, 036	1
Neuropsychiatric	52, 813	52, 624	2, 006	46, 525	1, 872	554	1, 667	189
General medical and surgical	49, 867	49, 824	5, 199	5, 642	2, 102	3, 562	33, 319	43
Non-VA hospitals ¹	3, 253	3, 253	340	1, 482	244	18	1, 169	.....
Domiciliaries	16, 814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16, 814

¹ Patients hospitalized in non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries.

Opening and Closing of Hospitals

No VA hospitals were opened or closed in fiscal year 1956. During the year, a new addition of 496 beds at the VA hospital, Dallas, Tex., was completed and activated for the care of patients, while the old buildings were closed for modernization.

Upon completion of the present building and modernization program, the Veterans Administration plans to operate 174 hospitals. As of June 30, 1956, it was expected that the Veterans Administration would have an ultimate rated capacity of 125,000 beds. This number is less than the present rated capacity, owing to the fact that overcapacity and obsolete beds are scheduled for elimination at the completion of the present building program.

Patient Turnover

During fiscal year 1956, there were 517,455 VA patients admitted to VA and non-VA hospitals and 512,261 patients discharged from such hospitals. 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 average monthly turnover rate for patients in VA and non-VA hospitals during the year was 38 percent as compared with 37 percent during fiscal year 1955.

Detailed data on patient turnover is shown in table 3, page 180.

Waiting List

Despite an increase of 2,656 beds during the fiscal year, the number of applicants awaiting admission on June 30, 1956, was substantially the same as 1 year earlier. This was due to an increased demand for hospitalization by eligible veterans. Of the 854,000 applicants for hospitalization in fiscal year 1956, a total of 549,000 were determined to be legally and medically eligible as compared with 528,000 of the 845,000 applicants in fiscal year 1955. The waiting list at the end of each quarter during fiscal years 1955 and 1956 is shown below:

Date	Fiscal year	
	1955	1956
Sept. 30.....	19, 636	19, 801
Dec. 31.....	19, 614	18, 534
Mar. 31.....	23, 833	23, 405
June 30.....	21, 297	22, 050

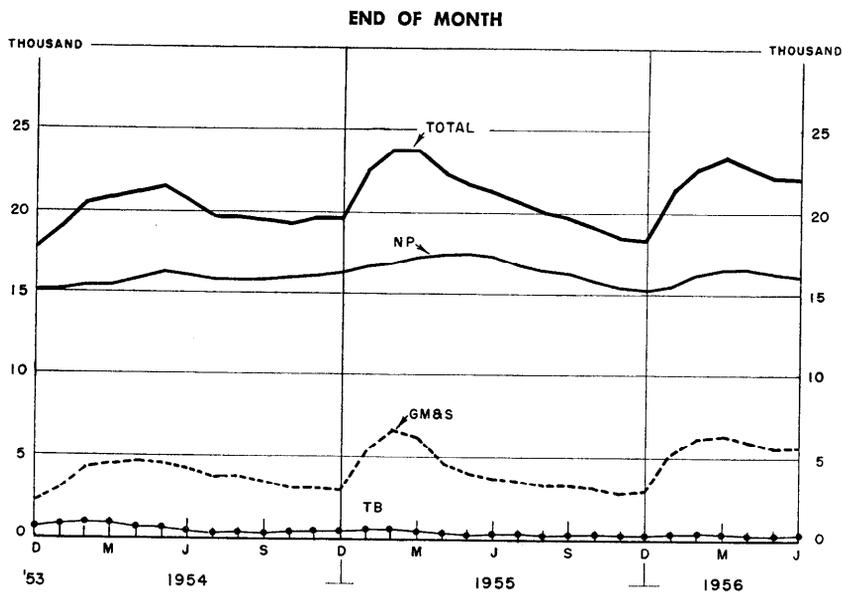
Seventy-three percent of the applicants on the waiting list at the end of fiscal year 1956 were neuropsychiatric cases. There were 16,105 such cases including 13,472 psychotics. However, for the first fiscal year since World War II, there has been a noticeable decline in the number of psychotics on the waiting list; the number of such applicants was 7 percent less than on June 30, 1955. This decline was due in part to the addition of 1,557 psychotic beds during the fiscal year. It is anticipated that this decline is of a temporary nature and that the waiting list for psychotics will again continue to increase as the veteran population ages.

The number of other psychiatric and neurological cases on the waiting list declined 9 percent from the number reported on June 30, 1955. There was an increase of 836 beds for these patients.

Despite an increase of 1,436 beds for general medical and surgical patients, the number of such applicants on the waiting list rose from 3,694 to 5,636—an increase of nearly 53 percent. The number of tuberculous patients on the waiting list fluctuated between 200 and 400 throughout the fiscal year.

The trend in the number of eligible applicants awaiting scheduling for hospitalization for the period December 1953 through June 1956 is shown on the following chart:

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



It is the policy of the Veterans Administration to offer immediate hospitalization to veterans requiring care for service-connected disabilities. Of the 22,050 cases reported on the waiting list on June 30, 1956, only 1 applicant was awaiting hospitalization for treatment of a service-connected disability. This veteran was a tuberculous patient who desired to wait for admission to a hospital where no beds were immediately available, and who had turned down offers of hospitalization elsewhere within the VA system.

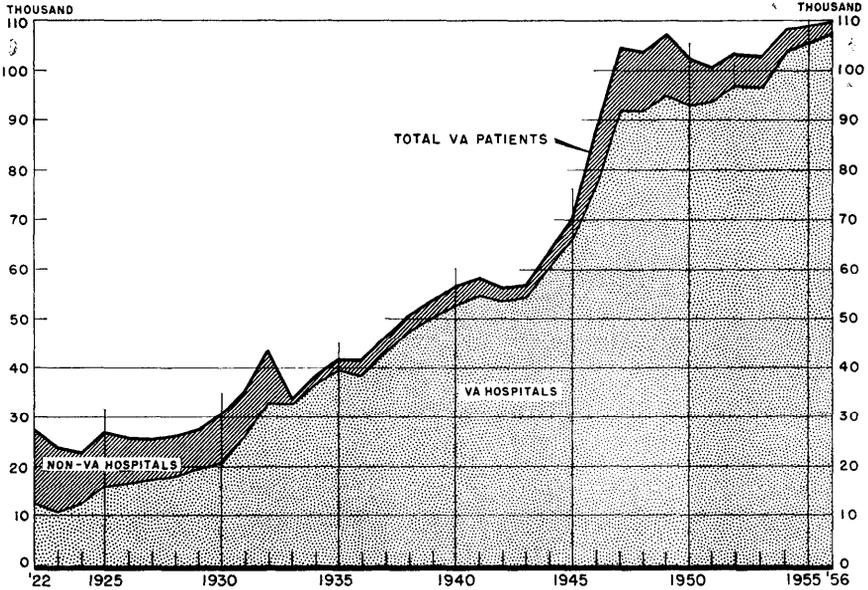
VA Patients in Hospitals

The expansion of the VA hospital program is reflected in the chart on page 24, which shows the number of patients in VA and non-VA hospitals at the end of each fiscal year from 1922 through 1956.

Approximately 2.5 percent of all VA patients were being cared for in non-VA hospitals. Only 1.1 percent were in hospitals under the jurisdiction of other Federal Government agencies, and 1.4 percent were hospitalized in other public and nonpublic hospitals.

A sample census of VA patients is taken annually. On the date of the last census, November 30, 1955, there were an estimated 114,876 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, 38.9 percent were veterans of World War I, and 14.8 percent were patients with other periods of service. There were also a small number (0.5 percent) of nonveterans. Most of the nonveterans were military personnel on active duty and a small number were ex-servicemen of Allied

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



Nations or beneficiaries of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor. The following table shows the number of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1955, by period of service and type of patient:

Period of service	All patients		Type of patient—Number				
	Number ¹	Per cent	Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and sur- gical
All wars	114, 876	100. 0	13, 132	56, 952	4, 248	5, 584	34, 960
Korean conflict	10, 916	9. 5	1, 716	4, 516	636	712	3, 336
World War II	52, 588	45. 8	6, 916	26, 472	2, 880	2, 328	13, 992
World War I	44, 736	38. 9	4, 032	21, 704	640	2, 316	15, 872
Other wars	2, 196	1. 9	120	704	24	128	1, 220
Peacetime	3, 904	3. 4	184	3, 284	52	56	328
Nonveterans	536	0. 5	164	100	16	44	212

¹ Frequencies shown are estimates based on the tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of reports on patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

Diagnostic Composition of VA Patient Load

The table on page 25 shows the percentage distribution of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1955, by selected diagnostic categories and age groupings. Of the VA patients in

Type of patient and selected diagnostic category	All patients		Percent distribution by age					
	Number ¹	Percent	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
All patients	114, 876	100. 0	3. 9	21. 1	21. 3	9. 9	30. 4	13. 4
Tuberculous	13, 132	100. 0	5. 8	22. 6	23. 2	13. 6	25. 5	9. 3
Psychotic	56, 952	100. 0	2. 6	23. 3	23. 3	8. 6	30. 3	11. 9
Other psychiatric	4, 248	100. 0	6. 1	30. 9	33. 1	12. 2	12. 5	5. 2
Neurological	5, 584	100. 0	6. 4	21. 5	16. 8	8. 2	31. 7	15. 4
Vascular lesions	1, 460	100. 0	0. 3	3. 0	4. 1	4. 9	54. 5	33. 2
All other	4, 124	100. 0	8. 6	28. 1	21. 2	9. 4	23. 6	9. 1
General medical and surgical	34, 960	100. 0	4. 7	15. 6	16. 8	10. 6	34. 2	18. 1
Infective and parasitic diseases	912	100. 0	10. 1	26. 3	15. 8	5. 3	27. 6	14. 9
Cancer and tumors	4, 628	100. 0	4. 5	7. 8	11. 1	9. 9	43. 3	23. 4
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	1, 936	100. 0	2. 9	13. 0	16. 7	9. 3	39. 1	19. 0
Heart diseases	4, 348	100. 0	0. 4	5. 1	7. 4	12. 4	46. 8	27. 9
Vascular diseases	2, 448	100. 0	2. 4	13. 1	15. 5	10. 8	38. 1	20. 1
Respiratory system	2, 664	100. 0	4. 7	14. 4	14. 0	9. 3	39. 3	18. 3
Digestive system	5, 800	100. 0	4. 0	17. 0	22. 1	12. 8	30. 4	13. 7
Genitourinary system	1, 968	100. 0	3. 7	13. 8	11. 2	6. 1	39. 4	25. 8
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1, 448	100. 0	6. 4	23. 2	25. 1	13. 3	22. 3	9. 7
Diseases of bones and organs of movement	3, 320	100. 0	4. 5	21. 4	25. 1	12. 3	27. 2	9. 5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	2, 964	100. 0	12. 1	27. 7	21. 5	8. 8	18. 2	11. 7
All other	2, 524	100. 0	6. 7	22. 2	18. 7	9. 2	25. 1	18. 1

¹ Frequencies shown are estimates based on the tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of reports on patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1955, 53.7 percent were 45 years of age or over. Among patients hospitalized with a general medical or surgical condition, 62.9 percent were in this older age group, while among tuberculous and neuropsychiatric patients, only 48.4 percent and 49.8 percent, respectively, 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 12,488 (11.2 percent of the total patients on November 30, 1954) to 15,392 (13.4 percent of the total patients on November 30, 1955).

More than half of the hospitalized patients were under treatment for psychiatric disorders: 49.6 percent for a psychosis, and 3.7 percent for other psychiatric conditions. The total number of VA psychiatric patients hospitalized under VA auspices increased from approximately 59,600 to 61,200 or 1,600 additional patients, between the 1954 and 1955 census dates.

Approximately 35,000 patients or 30.4 percent of all patients were under treatment for general medical and surgical conditions. This represented an increase of approximately 1,700 general medical and surgical patients since the previous annual census of patients. Interestingly, the entire numerical increase in the general medical and surgical patient load occurred among patients over 45 years of age, and almost 75 percent of the increase was among general medical and surgical patients over 65 years of age. Moreover, patients under care for cancer or cardiovascular conditions increased by more than 1,000 since the last census.

The 13,000 VA patients under care for tuberculous conditions constituted 11.4 percent of the total patient load. Continuing the decline in the number of VA tuberculous patients noted between the 1953 and 1954 census dates, the current census showed a further reduction of 1,000 patients. In contrast to the general increase in the number of patients in the older age groups, the number of veterans over 45 years of age hospitalized for tuberculosis remained at about the same level as last year's census, while the tuberculous patients under 45 years of age decreased by 13 percent, or more than 1,000 patients.

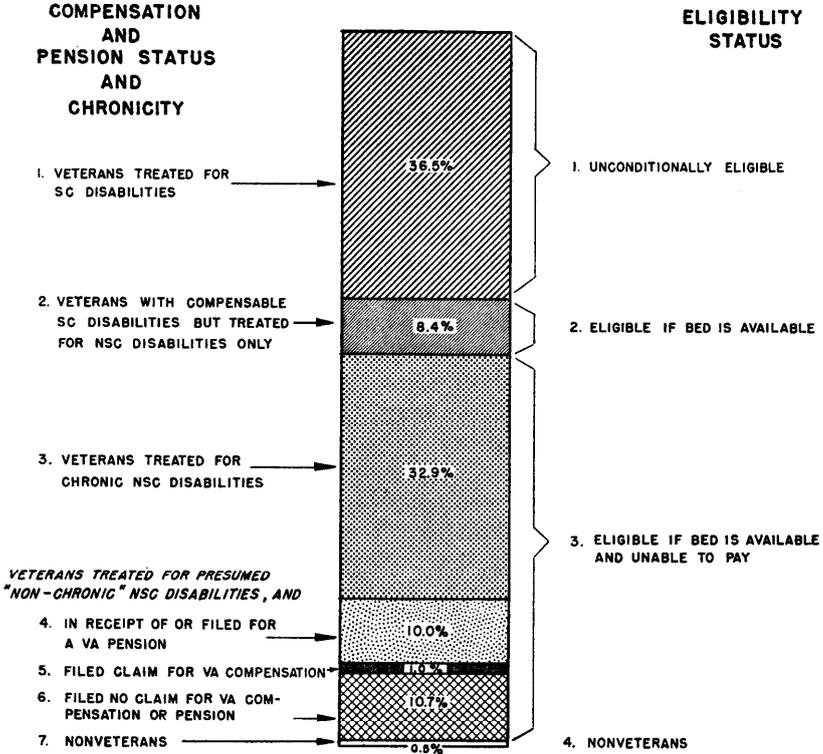
Although the 5,600 neurological patients comprised 4.9 percent of all veterans under VA hospital care, the number of patients in this "chronic" category increased more than 700 since the last census. The major part of this increase occurred among neurological patients under treatment for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. While only 4.3 percent of the 2,496 neurological patients, under 45 years of age, were hospitalized for such vascular lesions, 56.3 percent of the 860 neurological patients over 65 years of age were so afflicted. On the basis of these data, the number of veterans who will require hospitalization for these vascular lesions will increase and this patient category will eventually constitute a major part of the total VA neurological patient load.

Eligibility Status of the VA Patient Load

More than 41 million patient days of hospital care were provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1956. 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 below contains data descriptive of the patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1955.

**VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
NOVEMBER 30, 1955**



The Veterans Administration is charged by law and regulation with the responsibility for providing hospital care for four 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 a compensable service-connected disability;
- (3) Other veterans with wartime service who require treatment for a non-service-connected condition; and
- (4) Nonveterans with specific entitlement.

A total of 44.9 percent of the hospitalized patients were known to have service-connected disabilities. This group may be divided into:

- (1) 36.5 percent who were receiving care for their service-connected conditions; and
- (2) 8.4 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 (0.5 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 they are actually separated from the Armed Forces.

The remainder of the patient load (54.6 percent) were receiving treatment for non-service-connected disabilities as of the date of the census. These patients, before admission, had indicated on an affidavit that they were unable to defray the cost of hospitalization. Moreover, those patients admitted after November 4, 1953, supported this affidavit with a statement of their assets.

A major part of the non-service-connected group (32.9 percent of the entire patient load) was comprised of patients treated for "chronic" disabilities, i. e., tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition for which they had already received at least 90 days of hospital care. Many patients had been hospitalized for more than 10 years at the time of the census.

Certain observations may be made with regard to the remaining 21.7 percent of the patients treated for non-service-connected disabilities which were presumably "nonchronic." Almost half of this group (10 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 pension 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 the non-service-connected group, comprising 1 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 10.7 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 for less than 90 days. Experience has shown, however, that about one-fifth of them actually had a "chronic" condition and therefore, required more than 90 days of hospital care before their discharge.

Length of Stay

Control.—The established policy of the Veterans Administration is that the length of hospitalization of each VA patient will be kept to the minimum consistent with proper care and treatment. Hospital Stay Committees were established in VA hospitals to implement this policy.

The program of these committees during fiscal year 1956 included (1) a continuous survey of current procedures with a view towards attaining greater efficiency of hospital administration; (2) a semiannual detailed review of at least 50 clinical folders on recently treated patients; (3) discussion of length of stay problems at hospital staff meetings at least once every 3 months; and (4) preparation of a semiannual narrative and statistical report summarizing the recommendations and actions taken by the hospitals for the control of length of stay. Moreover, area medical directors and members of their staffs made periodic supervisory visits to VA hospitals to provide guidance and stimulation and to determine the effectiveness of the control program and the "length of stay consciousness" of VA hospital personnel. Semiannual reports summarizing the significant findings and recommendations of the area medical directors were prepared for the attention of the Chief Medical Director.

This program has brought to light instances of administrative and professional practices which extend hospitalization unnecessarily. Methods devised and adopted at individual hospitals for improving current procedures were given wide circulation throughout the VA hospital system. It is planned to continue the program for the control of length of stay.

Admissions.—The duration of hospitalization required by VA patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals can best be evaluated by an analysis of hospital stay experience of VA patients *admitted* to the VA hospital system.

The length of a patient's hospital stay is the number of elapsed days between his admission and discharge, exclusive of days spent on leave or trial visit, and 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 shorter hospitalization than the "median patient," and conversely, half require hospital care for a longer period than the median length of stay.

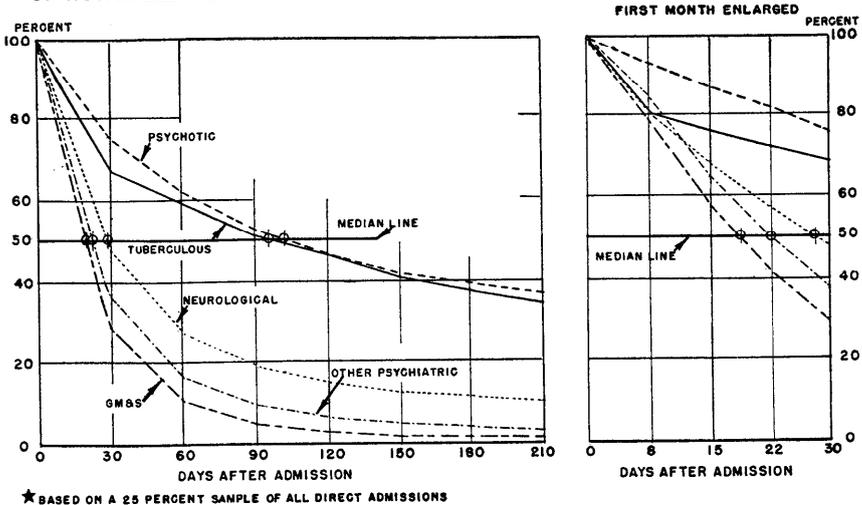
The estimated median length of stay of more than half a million VA patients admitted during calendar year 1955 was 20.3 days. This figure was derived from a 25 percent sample of the VA admissions to VA and non-VA hospitals during the first 4 months of 1955.

The length of stay requirements of 3 of the 5 major types of patients approximated the overall median length of stay: 21.8 days for other psychiatric; 27.9 days for neurological; and 18.3 days for general medical and surgical. In striking contrast to these medians of less than 1 month, the medians for tuberculous and psychotic patients were 100.1 and 102.8 days, respectively.

A more complete picture of the differences in hospital stay of various types of patients is obtained from the chart on page 30, which shows the pattern of patients remaining at successive points of time following admission.

For example, 47.4 percent of the 30,000 psychotic admissions were discharged during the first 90 days of stay, leaving 52.6 percent still in hospital. An additional 13.7 percent of these admissions were released in the next 3 months, so that 38.9 percent of psychotic patients were still under treatment 6 months after their admission. Similarly, 48.3 percent of tuberculous admissions were discharged in the first 90 days, and an additional

PERCENT OF VA PATIENTS ADMITTED TO VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS, JANUARY THROUGH APRIL 1955, WHO WERE REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AFTER SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION*



14.2 percent in the next 90 days, so that 37.5 percent of patients admitted for all forms of tuberculosis required more than 6 months of hospitalization. While the length of stay distributions of psychotic and tuberculous patients appear to be similar during the first year of hospitalization, the discharge rates during the second year of hospitalization are found to be significantly higher for tuberculous patients.

Only a small percentage of the 450,000 patients admitted for other than a tubercular or psychotic condition required more than 90 days of care (19.8 percent of neurological admissions, 9.6 percent of other psychiatric admissions, and 4.9 percent of patients admitted for general medical and surgical conditions). Moreover, a large proportion of patients with these conditions who were still under care at the end of 90 days, left the hospital in the following 3 months. Thus, only 11.3 percent of the neurological, 3.5 percent of the other psychiatric, and 1.3 percent of the general medical and surgical admissions required more than 6 months of hospitalization.

The effect of the patient's age on the duration of hospitalization is demonstrated by comparison of the patterns of hospital stay of the younger Korean and World War II veterans with the older World War I veterans. While differences in the length of stay distributions were not marked for other psychiatric and neurological patients, the median length of stay of patients treated for general medical and surgical conditions was longer for the older patients (Korean—12.8 days; World War II—16.6 days; and World War I and others—22.6 days). These findings reflect the fact that not only are chronic conditions relatively more prevalent among the older veteran population, but an older patient generally requires longer hospital care than a younger one for the same morbid condition. For this reason, it is expected that the average length of stay of VA patients treated for general medical and surgical conditions will probably be higher in the future than at present.

Changes in legislation, economic conditions, and administrative regulations promulgated by the Veterans Administration are other important factors which affect length of stay.

While the median stay for general medical or surgical patients increased with the patient's age, the opposite effect was noted for veterans admitted for a psychotic condition. World War I and other veterans admitted with a psychosis had a median stay of 61.3 days; World War II, 108.4 days; and Korean veterans, 151.8 days. It is not, however, justified to conclude that the prognosis for each of the various types of psychotic patients is better among older patients. In fact, the opposite has been demonstrated in recent studies of schizophrenic patients. The apparent inverse relationship between the median length of stay of psychotic patients and their age is not due to the effect of age per se, but rather is believed to be attributable in large part to the differences in the types of psychoses which are found among the younger and older veterans. The older psychotic veterans generally suffer from psychoses of organic origin, while the younger psychotics are, in the main, schizophrenics.

VA Patients Remaining in Hospital.—The table on page 32 shows the percent of patients remaining in VA hospitals according to their accumulated stay in each of the major diagnostic categories as of the date of the last census, November 30, 1955.

While 63 percent of all types of patients in hospitals on November 30, 1955, had been hospitalized for more than 90 days, the percent of each type of patient in this "chronic" class was as follows: psychotic—92.5; tuberculous—71.5; other neuropsychiatric—45.2; and general medical and surgical—15.5.

Although the percentage of "chronic" general medical and surgical patients in hospitals was relatively low when compared with the other types of patients, various components of the general medical and surgical category have strikingly different characteristics in terms of their requirements for relatively protracted inpatient care. For example, 22.9 percent of the patients under care for conditions relating to accidents and poisonings had been hospitalized for more than 90 days. Another group of general medical and surgical patients having a relatively high proportion of "chronic" patients are those suffering from vascular diseases—22.4 percent. While relatively fewer patients treated for cancer and tumors or for heart disease were considered as "chronic" at the time of the census of patients, i. e., 19.7 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively, it should be recognized that patients having these diseases experience relatively high fatality rates and numerous short term readmissions.

Of the 112,064 patients under care in VA hospitals, 52,640 were hospitalized for more than 1 year of which almost 46,000 were being treated for a psychotic disorder. These psychotic patients constitute a "frozen" hospital population since only a relatively small number of patients admitted for a psychosis are released to the community in their second year of hospitalization. Psychotic patients who are not released during the first or second year of their hospitalization often require decades of continuous care, and only a small proportion of these chronic patients have a spon-

Type of patient and selected diagnostic category	Number of patients ¹	Percent in each diagnostic category for specified length of stay						
		Less than 3 months	More than 3 months	Inpatient stay more than (years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients	112, 064	37. 3	62. 7	47. 0	40. 6	31. 8	20. 3	8. 5
Tuberculous	12, 836	28. 5	71. 5	27. 4	11. 1	3. 0	0. 9	0. 1
Psychotic	55, 560	7. 5	92. 5	82. 6	75. 9	62. 0	40. 4	17. 0
Other psychiatric	4, 112	66. 6	33. 4	12. 7	8. 7	4. 1	1. 9	0. 4
Neurological	5, 532	46. 0	54. 0	27. 5	17. 1	7. 1	1. 6	0. 2
General medical and surgical	34, 024	84. 5	15. 5	3. 5	1. 8	0. 5	0. 2	(²)
Infective and parasitic diseases	880	78. 2	21. 8	8. 2	7. 7	3. 6	2. 7	0. 9
Cancer and tumors	4, 560	80. 3	19. 7	2. 9	1. 1	0. 3	0. 0	0. 0
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	1, 896	80. 8	19. 2	4. 2	1. 9	0. 4	0. 0	0. 0
Heart diseases	4, 248	85. 6	14. 4	3. 6	1. 9	0. 5	0. 1	0. 0
Vascular diseases	2, 388	77. 6	22. 4	6. 7	5. 0	0. 8	0. 2	0. 0
Respiratory system	2, 584	84. 1	15. 9	3. 9	1. 1	0. 5	0. 0	0. 0
Digestive system	5, 624	93. 0	7. 0	1. 0	0. 4	0. 1	0. 0	0. 0
Genitourinary system	1, 924	92. 3	7. 7	1. 5	0. 6	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1, 396	84. 5	15. 5	2. 0	0. 6	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement	3, 248	80. 7	19. 3	5. 9	3. 2	1. 2	0. 7	0. 2
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	2, 808	77. 1	22. 9	4. 3	1. 1	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0
All other	2, 468	90. 8	9. 2	2. 8	1. 3	0. 3	0. 0	0. 0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of reports on patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

taneous remission of their symptoms or are reoriented by present-day therapies. This picture may be altered as the newer chemotherapeutic agents (including tranquilizing drugs) are appraised and their use in the treatment of the more resistant psychotic patients becomes effective.

Budget and Finance

Legislation enacted prior to the close of fiscal year 1955, which increased employee benefits, resulted in a higher operating cost per patient day at all types of VA hospitals in fiscal year 1956, except at advanced type neuropsychiatric hospitals. The reduction in cost at the latter was due primarily to the activation of additional beds which decreased overhead costs.

A comparison of the average per diem cost in VA hospitals, by type of hospital, during fiscal years 1955 and 1956, is shown in the table below:

Type of hospital	Fiscal year	
	1955	1956
All hospitals.....	\$14. 53	\$15. 22
Neuropsychiatric ¹	9. 45	10. 08
Traditional construction.....	9. 04	9. 59
Advanced type construction.....	16. 83	16. 44
Tuberculosis.....	16. 58	17. 67
General medical and surgical.....	19. 68	20. 68

¹ Data for the neuropsychiatric section of the general medical and surgical hospital at Los Angeles, Calif., are included within the overall per diem cost of (1) general medical and surgical hospitals for fiscal year 1955 and (2) neuropsychiatric hospitals for fiscal year 1956.

These costs include the cost of inpatient care and other hospital operating expenses such as medical reference laboratories, dental training centers, employee training programs at hospitals, and nonreimbursable services furnished other Government agencies.

The per diem figures for fiscal year 1955 are based on obligations, whereas, the per diem figures for fiscal year 1956 are based on gross budgeted costs chargeable directly to the care of patients.

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 professional services (e. g., special nurses, anesthesia, etc.) which are generally not included in the patient day costs of private hospitals.

(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 include in their per diem cost, the cost of pharmacy, X-ray, laboratory, blood transfusions, radioisotope procedures, and other

specialized services. These costs are generally not included in the per diem cost of private hospitals.

(4) VA hospitals provide a more extensive rehabilitation program than most private hospitals. The emphasis in VA hospitals is on functional and social rehabilitation.

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

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

(7) VA hospitals provide staff chaplaincy services and recreational programs; such services are not generally provided by private hospitals.

Through the development and implementation of the primary fund allocation procedure, VA hospital management is advised of its fiscal year workload requirements and the amount of funds available to attain workload goals. The consequent required detailed planning by management has resulted in increased cost consciousness, more effective manpower utilization, sustained rather than sporadic maintenance and repair of the physical plant, and more timely replacement of outmoded equipment.

A continuing improvement of the departmental accounting operation is being achieved by procedural studies and tests at various stations. As these studies are evaluated, operating procedures are prescribed for VA-wide application. There were studies in process at the end of the fiscal year involving the selection of replacement equipment for obsolete accounting machines, the electronic processing of payrolls and vouchers, and the development of more useful financial records as the end product of accounting transactions.

A study of the accounting procedures for patients' funds has been completed and test procedures are being revised for publication. At each of the test stations, this study has shown a savings of approximately 25 hours per month in the operation of the agent cashier section.

The VA medical program was credited with \$8.8 million appropriation reimbursements during fiscal year 1956. Appropriation reimbursements are collections for commodities or services furnished by the Veterans Administration to the VA canteens, other governmental or private agencies, or non-VA beneficiaries, and which by law may be credited directly to appropriations. Of these reimbursements, \$4 million was derived from Federal sources and \$4.8 million from non-Federal sources. The principal Federal sources included reimbursements for hospital and outpatient care furnished to 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 Analysis

Manpower utilization, organization of resources, and administrative procedures continued to receive attention so as to assure the greatest benefit at the lowest possible cost. Significant improvements in manpower utilization in supportive administrative services resulted in reduced staffing in these services, and permitted recruitment of professional and technical personnel required to furnish medical care to veteran patients within the limitations of existing fund allocations. From May 1955 to June 1956 there was a net increase of 2,240 in total full-time employment in the VA hospital program, from 111,672 to 113,912, concurrent with a 3,523 increase in average daily patient load from fiscal year 1955 to fiscal year 1956. During this period, full-time employment in those activities concerned with direct and ancillary medical services to patients increased by 3,466, from 82,558 to 86,024. As a result of these actions the distribution of personnel assigned to activities concerned with direct and ancillary medical care of patients was raised from 74 percent of the total full-time employment in May 1955 to 76 percent in June 1956. This enabled the Veterans Administration to provide additional man-hours for the medical care of patients, and as one of the results care was provided for an average daily patient load of 300 more than was planned for fiscal year 1956.

In November 1955, a program was established which provided for the systematic review of one or more programs and operations each month at all hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics.

As a result, managers reported significant improvements accomplished through staffing adjustments; greater staff productivity; functional realignments; extended use of laborsaving devices; procedural revisions and organizational changes; improved budgetary controls; reduced equipment requirements; and space reallocations. These improvements were accomplished without adversely affecting patient care.

Illustrative of the study areas covered and the improvements reported by DM&S field stations during fiscal year 1956 were the following:

(1) *Medical administration (registrar division)*.—A reduction of 60 positions was accomplished principally through functional realignments, consolidation of responsibilities, and elimination of positions determined excess to needs. The program for relieving doctors and nurses of those administrative duties which are not required in carrying out their professional responsibilities was continued in order to achieve the most effective use of their skills and training.

(2) *Engineering division*.—A reduction of 280 positions was reported which enabled the hospitals to establish separately organized housekeeping programs and to reduce the maintenance backlog without requiring additional funds.

(3) *Telecommunications*.—Projected reductions amounting to \$64,000 annually were accomplished as a result of better controls over telecommunications usage and reductions in the number of instruments required.

(4) *Supplies and services for indigent patients*.—Projected annual savings of approximately \$100,000 were effected as a result of improved procedures and controls.

(5) *Motor transportation activities in hospitals and domiciliaries.*—Stations reported decreases of 121 positions from August 31, 1955, to February 29, 1956.

(6) *Laundry activities.*—Seventy-six positions in laundries were eliminated from August 31, 1955, to February 29, 1956.

Studies of the foregoing type and other management actions reduced costs significantly during fiscal year 1956. The financial resources released by these studies were applied by the Department of Medicine and Surgery in fiscal year 1956: (1) to provide essential hospital care for an average daily patient load in excess of the number planned in the budget; (2) to absorb a portion of the cost of pay increases provided by Public Law 94, 84th Congress, and wage board actions; (3) to provide, to a limited extent, for increased costs of tranquilizing drugs and prosthetic appliances; and (4) to cover urgent maintenance and repair projects which would not have been completed if these funds had not been available.

Personnel

Public Law 763, 83d Congress, implemented during fiscal year 1956, provided that the pay of certain personnel be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates. Personnel affected by this act are considered to be under the "wage administration" program. Many of these personnel are skilled workers in the various crafts utilized by the Veterans Administration in the dietetics, engineering, supply, and housekeeping activities. They occupy such positions as electronic equipment repairmen, electricians, machinists, carpenters, cooks, bakers, laborers, and other general trade or craft and labor occupations.

The full-time equivalent employment for June 1956, in the Department of Medicine and Surgery is shown in the table below. Adjustments have been made for employment in common service divisions; these divisions serve more than one appropriation or program:

Activity	Full-time equivalent personnel for June 1956	Activity	Full-time equivalent personnel for June 1956
Total	134, 263	Domiciliaries	3, 830
Central office, area medical offices and research	1, 803	Outpatient clinics	8, 895
Hospitals	116, 616	Supply depots	384
		Veterans canteens	2, 363
		Other ¹	372

¹ Includes supply revolving fund and capital expansion program.

The table on page 37 shows the physicians, dentists, and nurses on duty June 30, 1956. Data concerning part-time personnel in these specialty assignment categories include regular part-time personnel, residents, and interns but exclude consultants and attendings.

Specialty assignment	June 30, 1956	
	Full-time	Part-time ¹
<i>Physicians, Total</i>	4, 541	2, 921
Administrative medicine	436	.....
Allergy	15	12
Anesthesiology	82	58
Cardiovascular diseases	68	23
Dermatology and syphilology	18	44
Gastroenterology	32	15
General medical examiner	273	47
General practice	16	94
General surgery	409	692
Gynecology	4	3
Internal medicine, general	936	789
Neurology	73	26
Neurosurgery	23	41
Oncology	2	.....
Ophthalmology	46	82
Orthopedic surgery	95	132
Otorhinolaryngology	82	73
Paraplegic	18	2
Pathology	182	82
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	145	12
Plastic surgery	1	6
Proctology	1	3
Psychiatry	722	281
Psychiatry and neurology	195	67
Pulmonary diseases	77	9
Radioisotopes	17	2
Radiology	195	178
Thoracic surgery	41	23
Tropical medicine	1	.....
Tuberculosis	254	23
Urology	82	102
<i>Dentists, Total</i>	798	21
Crown and bridge	2	.....
Exodontia	7	.....
General dentistry	662	10
Operative	25	.....
Oral diagnosis	2	.....
Oral pathology	1	.....
Oral surgery	42	8
Peridontia	3	3
Prosthodontia	54	.....
<i>Nurses, Total</i>	14, 879	251
Nurse anesthetists	228	2
All other	14, 651	249

¹ Excludes consultants and attendings.

To supplement full-time personnel, extensive use was made of employees on a part-time basis. During fiscal year 1956, the department utilized 5,356 man-years of part-time employment. These part-time employees were mostly physicians, other professional personnel, and technicians di-

rectly engaged in patient care. Part-time personnel are utilized where recruitment difficulties exist or where it is not economical to maintain full-time staffs to meet all required medical specialties or services.

Approximately one-fourth of the total man-years of part-time employment (exclusive of purchase and hire employees) was furnished by physicians, dentists, and other professional personnel employed in a consultant or attending capacity. These personnel, who are generally outstanding in their field, have contributed materially to the progress of the Department of Medicine and Surgery since the end of World War II. In addition to supplementing the regular staff in the direct medical care of patients, especially in those areas where the Veterans Administration has staffing shortages (e. g., psychiatry, neurology, radiology, pathology, anesthesiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation), the consultant and attending physicians provide services in developing and assisting with the teaching and research programs. The number of consultants and attendings who worked during fiscal year 1956 is shown below:

Category	Consultants and attendings	Category	Consultants and attendings
Total	8, 329	Clinical psychologists	216
Physicians	7, 249	Counseling psychologists	52
Dentists	550	Social workers	12
Nurses	15	All other ¹	235

¹ Includes physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, etc.

At the end of fiscal year 1956 more vacancies existed for full-time physicians than at the end of the 2 previous years. The table below shows the number of vacancies for physicians which were unfilled because of recruitment difficulties.

Specialty	Number of vacant physician positions ¹	
	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1956
Total	296	363
Administration	8	8
Medicine	53	79
Pathology	9	23
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	16	16
Psychiatry and neurology	125	155
Radiology	20	24
Surgery and subspecialties	56	49
Tuberculosis	9	9

¹ Includes only vacancies that may be filled within current budget allowances.

The number of vacancies enumerated above is less than the actual need for indicated types of personnel, since requests for specialists are related to the number recruitable, rather than to the number considered necessary for the definitive medical care of patients.

Education and Training

The most effective medical care is provided in a hospital and clinic environment in which the professional staff is under the greatest stimulus to excel. The environment is more stimulating when the opportunity for both teaching and research is present. Patient care is optimal in a hospital in which the research and teaching activities are conducted in the academic atmosphere of a medical school. In order to accomplish the most effective teaching, one must often engage in research, and research is effectively conducted only when the results are communicated to others. It is for this reason that the association of VA hospitals with medical schools was effected in fiscal year 1946.

The fiscal year 1956 budget for research and educational activities, which is less than one percent of the total for the Department of Medicine and Surgery served as insurance for a high quality medical care program. While this budget does not assure medical school cooperation, it has served to provide a program in VA hospitals upon which has been laid the foundation for such cooperation, with resulting benefit to both types of institutions.

Guidance for the research and education programs stems locally from Deans Committees representing the individual medical schools and, nationally, from the three advisory committees (to central office) on education, research, and radioisotopes. These committees are composed of medical scientists and educators of national stature in their fields. In collaboration with these outstanding physicians, the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Education has the responsibility for extending, where possible, the research and education programs to all VA hospitals in the interest of improved patient care.

The basic objectives of the education and training program is to exploit to the fullest those educational facilities existing within the VA hospital and clinic organization and to extend these facilities to all VA hospitals insofar as possible. A definitive program stressing these objectives, initiated in the final quarter of fiscal year 1955, and continued during fiscal year 1956, was greeted with enthusiasm by both the area medical directors and hospital personnel.

Education "bridges" were built between those VA hospitals, considered to be fortunate because of their excellent staffing and close proximity to medical centers, and the other large group of VA hospitals situated in remote areas and possessing recruitment problems. This has had the effect of knitting the VA hospital and clinic organization into a more harmonious working unit and has produced a wholesome effect on patient care by extending the educational atmosphere of medical centers throughout the entire VA medical system.

These new activities were partially geared to the concept of decentralization. Accordingly, the area medical directors were made responsible for

the conduct of certain area educational conferences and the intra-VA educational detail program.

Since the VA hospital system covers the continental United States and Puerto Rico with 173 individual "campuses," educational duty details between these many institutions necessarily involve travel. This type of travel for educational purposes is directly related to patient care and is distinct from supervisory travel for administrative needs. This program was accomplished during fiscal year 1956 on a budget of \$1,200,000.

Planning has been completed for the inauguration of an additional new training program for clinical investigators during fiscal year 1957. The objective of this program is to prepare full-time VA physicians and dentists for the conduct of essential research as a normal concomitant of good patient care activities. In addition, the program will aid the Veterans Administration in coping with the continuing recruitment problem by offering a type of environment which will attract and retain highly qualified professional personnel.

In the 10 years following World War II, residency programs throughout the United States have undergone a phenomenal growth. The existing facilities of the national approving and accrediting groups became entirely inadequate to conduct the continuing inspection and review that such programs require if quality is to be maintained. By early fiscal year 1956, review committees in practically all medical specialties had been organized with representation from the American Medical Association Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, national specialty organizations such as the American College of Physicians and American College of Surgeons, and the various American Specialty Boards. These review committees have pointed out that many residency training programs are inadequate either in variety of case material, in proper supervision, or in program planning to assure educational continuity with graded and progressive increase in responsibility during the formal residency training years.

The policy of the Department of Medicine and Surgery is that the VA residency program must conform in all particulars to the highest standards of the review committees or be discontinued. Because of the special nature of the VA hospital patient load, the above requirements can only be met by the coordination of VA training programs with those of non-VA institutions in certain areas. Throughout the country, these programs are now being integrated with university hospitals and other programs so that the training of the residents will be superior, with resultant improvement in patient care. Partially as a result of these activities, there was a reduction of tuition requirements for certain residency programs resulting from coordination with university-sponsored programs.

During the fiscal year, 721 residents completed their training with the board requirements fulfilled. Of these, 175, or 24 percent, accepted VA employment on a full-time or part-time basis. From January 1, 1949, through April 15, 1956, 5,077 residents had completed their training; of these residents, 1,574, or 31 percent, accepted VA employment. These figures do not include physicians who took VA full-time positions without completing their training or 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, 1956, there were 99 VA hospitals affiliated with medical schools or conducting residency training programs. Of these, 94 had approved residency training programs, and 5 were affiliated with medical schools through Deans Committees but did not conduct residency programs. Of the 94 with approved programs, 83 were associated with 73 medical schools in the conduct of such programs under the supervision of Deans Committees. The residency programs which were conducted in 11 VA hospitals without association with medical schools were supervised in 9 instances by medical advisory committees functioning like Deans Committees.

Twelve VA hospitals conducted internship programs during the year; 8 were medical internships and 4 were dental internships. The distribution of residents and interns in VA hospitals, by specialty, on April 15, 1956, is shown on the following table:

Specialty	Number	Specialty	Number
Medical residents, Total.	2, 315	Dental residents, Total.	20
Allergy	2	Oral surgery	17
Anesthesiology	74	Prosthodontia	1
Cardiology	4	Periodontia	2
Dermatology	26		
Gastroenterology	4	Medical and dental in-	
General surgery	700	terns, Total	84
Internal medicine	683	Medical	77
Neurology	19	Dental	7
Neurosurgery	34		
Ophthalmology	62		
Orthopedic surgery	109		
Otolaryngology	31		
Pathology	87		
Physical medicine	2		
Plastic surgery	10		
Proctology	0		
Psychiatry	224		
Pulmonary disease	8		
Radiology	131		
Thoracic surgery	24		
Urology	81		

Specialty training programs for full-time physicians and dentists are commonly referred to as "career" residency programs. The content of the training does not differ from that received by other physicians or dentists in residencies. There is, however, a distinct difference in that such full-time personnel must agree to serve a period of "obligated service" at a hospital designated by the Veterans Administration upon completion of this formal residency training period.

During fiscal year 1956, career residency programs were in effect only for those categories of professional personnel in very scarce supply, e. g., psychiatry and neurology, dentistry, and physical medicine and rehabilitation.

In psychiatry and neurology, 185 physicians received a full year of training, although there were 241 such physicians on duty for part of the year. As a result of this training program, by the end of fiscal year 1956, there were 34 psychiatrists and neurologists available for obligated service at hospitals with a critical shortage of such specialists. Physical medicine and rehabilitation training was received by 12 full-time physicians, and 8 dentists participated in the dental career residency program.

Planning was completed during fiscal year 1956 for extension of this program on a pilot basis to two additional scarce category specialties. During fiscal year 1957, there will be 9 radiologists and 8 anesthesiologists participating in the career residency training program.

Inservice training activities are those conducted entirely within VA hospitals and clinics and apply to full-time employees as well as part-time trainees. These trainees receive the hospital phase of programs sponsored by universities or other institutions, such programs usually terminating in the award of an academic degree. Certain of these trainees receive salary on a part-time basis in direct relation to the services they render to VA patients. Conduct of these programs is essential in order to create a source for future recruitment of full-time employees in categories which are in very scarce supply at the present time. The distribution of individual trainees in fiscal year 1956, by program, is shown on the following table:

Program	Number of trainees	Program	Number of trainees
Total.....	1,925	Executive assistant, physical medicine and rehabilitation.	2
Clinical psychology.....	625	Physical therapy.....	472
Counseling psychology.....	146	Occupational therapy.....	232
Social work.....	315	Educational therapy.....	2
Dietetics.....	86	Manual arts therapy.....	8
Pharmacy.....	8	Corrective therapy.....	16
Hospital administration.....	6	Medical record library.....	7

Over 100 conferences in the various professional disciplines were conducted largely on an area basis during fiscal year 1956, through the direction of the area medical directors. In addition, certain conferences were directed from central office on a national basis, primarily for VA personnel but also attended by others. The most outstanding were the Annual Conference on Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis and the Mental Health Institute.

In the nursing service, the inservice as well as postgraduate training activities focused on preparing professional nurse personnel to assume increased leadership responsibilities. The current total rehabilitation concept of patient care has required additional postgraduate training of nurses in rehabilitation nursing. Schools of nursing continued to utilize VA facilities for preparation of student nurses in the fields of psychiatric and tuberculosis

nursing. At present, 25 VA hospitals annually receive approximately 2,600 nursing students from more than 100 schools. Graduate nurse field experience is being given in an increasing number of VA hospitals in collaboration with colleges and universities.

Training in the administrative aspects of hospital and clinic management was further expanded during fiscal year 1956. The inservice training program in administrative medicine is conducted in 12 selected hospitals and 3 clinics whereby preceptorship type training is pursued for 3-month periods. Candidates are selected from full-time physicians. During fiscal year 1956, 24 physicians completed such training. A pool was thus created from which physicians can be chosen as recurring vacancies in administrative positions occur. Thus far of this trained group, 5 have been appointed as hospital managers, 2 as directors of professional services, and 6 are awaiting assignment.

Under the postgraduate training program, a wide variety of medical administrative personnel participated in institutes and similar activities conducted and sponsored by the American College of Hospital Administrators, the American Hospital Association, and the American Management Association.

In fiscal year 1957, it is planned that the area medical directors will participate more actively in the conduct of inservice training programs for the additional large number of administrative personnel.

The two annual Interagency Institutes for Federal Hospital Administrators were attended by 25 VA employees. For fiscal year 1957, it is anticipated that more than 30 will participate.

Training of VA laboratory technicians at the U. S. Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, was discontinued and replaced by a vigorous program of inservice training at selected VA hospitals. In addition, selected laboratories participated in furnishing practical experience to trainees enrolled in university courses in medical technology.

The postgraduate education and training program consists of those activities conducted outside the Veterans Administration for full-time employees. This includes courses of the type which cannot be provided at VA hospitals or clinics, and which are given in medical schools and similar institutions. These cannot be entirely replaced by inservice activities and will continue to be administered from central office.

Medical illustration laboratories in hospitals continued to serve as an essential element in patient care, education, and research activities. During fiscal year 1956, organized medical illustration activities were conducted in 83 hospitals with formally established medical illustration services and in 8 additional hospitals on a part-time basis. In these 91 hospitals, medical photographers, medical artists, and clerical personnel produced 149,000 photographic negatives (from which 375,000 prints and 133,000 transparencies were made), 92,000 feet of edited motion pictures, and 12,000 pieces of medical artwork.

Medical illustration activities in field installations have become increasingly decentralized to the point where a greater share of central office attention can be given to training needs and to improving the quality and utilization of medical illustration products. Proper use of such laboratories is becoming a subject of increasing interest to professional personnel. Planning was completed during fiscal year 1956 for inauguration, during fiscal year 1957, of training conferences in medical film production at the field station level for the purpose of enhancing local programs of teaching and patient care.

During fiscal year 1956, the central office film library distributed 11,800 films and filmstrips, an increase of 3,400 over the previous year. These films are on scientific and technical subjects as well as personnel training and public information subjects. There are available for distribution from this library 2,800 prints of medical films, representing 310 separate titles. Nearly 226,600 attended the 12,500 showings of these films. There were 112 exhibits constructed, revised, and placed during the year. These exhibits and films have consistently received prizes and honor certificates from such organizations as the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the International Motion Picture Festivals at Venice, Italy, and Edinburgh, Scotland, etc.

The medical record library program plays an important role in the in-service education and training program by maintaining clinical records in a state of maximum usefulness for surveys of patient care. The quality of the clinical records is a reflection of the quality of patient care. At the end of the year, a program including 94 medical record librarian positions had been authorized at 69 VA hospitals. Only 72 of these positions were filled. In an attempt to relieve the shortage of medical record librarians, a training program was expanded so that seven trainees were on duty at the end of fiscal year 1956. This number will be increased to 12 during fiscal year 1957.

Research Program

During fiscal year 1956, the medical research program of the Veterans Administration emphasized research concerning the major health problems of the veteran population. This is reflected in the table on page 45, which shows the number of research studies (by category), supported by the Department of Medicine and Surgery, which were initiated during the fiscal year. There was a significant increase in the number of research projects dealing with heart disease, cancer, nervous and mental diseases, tuberculosis, and the diverse problems of aging.

Category ¹	Number of research projects by major study group				
	All programs	General medical	Neuro-psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Radio-isotope
Total.....	1, 356	755	354	103	144
Anesthesia.....	15	8	0	7	0
Blood and its diseases.....	54	31	3	2	18
Cancer.....	78	54	1	0	23
Cardiovascular system and its diseases.....	87	72	5	3	7
Dental diseases and conditions.....	21	17	2	0	2
Digestive system and its diseases.....	72	67	3	0	2
Endocrine disorders and conditions.....	43	29	0	1	13
Immunity and allergy.....	21	16	2	0	3
Infectious diseases.....	110	48	2	60	0
Tuberculosis.....	84	29	1	54	0
Myectic infection.....	13	8	0	5	0
Other.....	13	11	1	1	0
Metabolic and nutritional conditions in disease.....	80	41	4	0	35
Methods and techniques.....	128	82	9	10	27
Musculoskeletal system and its diseases.....	25	21	0	1	3
Nervous system and its diseases.....	63	52	9	0	2
Psychiatry.....	116	27	88	1	0
Psychology.....	333	106	219	8	0
Respiratory diseases and conditions.....	51	40	0	7	4
Sensory organs, diseases of.....	5	4	1	0	0
Urogenital system.....	22	20	0	1	1
Veneral diseases.....	3	1	2	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	29	19	4	2	4

¹ Classification of Biosciences Information Exchange.

The table on page 46 shows the distribution of the total research projects in VA hospitals during the fiscal year by disease category and discipline.

During the fiscal year, the Chief Medical Director appointed an Advisory Committee on Research and an Advisory Committee on the Problems of Aging. These committees, in addition to providing advice on administrative matters, visited VA hospitals to gain first hand information of the type and quality of research being performed by VA investigators.

Disease category ¹	Number of research projects by discipline									
	Total	Anat- omy	Biochem- istry	Immuno- logy	Micro- biology	Pathol- ogy	Pharma- cology	Physi- ology	Psychol- ogy	Clinical studies
Total.....	3, 644	71	639	93	254	197	123	453	469	1, 345
Infectious diseases:										
Tuberculosis, all forms.....	290	2	29	20	120	6	20	7	11	75
Other.....	148	.....	11	14	88	6	7	2	.....	20
Cancer and allied diseases.....	280	6	43	15	2	57	7	10	1	139
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders.....	162	.....	85	11	3	8	2	14	2	37
Blood and blood-forming organs.....	99	.....	35	6	1	11	2	10	.....	34
Mental, psychoneurotic, and behavioral disorders.....	653	.....	23	.....	1	.....	19	4	409	197
Nervous system and sense organ diseases.....	280	9	41	1	1	8	11	66	36	107
Cardiovascular diseases.....	419	18	24	2	3	24	21	125	4	198
Respiratory diseases, except tuberculosis.....	230	5	12	1	5	6	5	103	2	91
Digestive tract diseases:										
Dental.....	42	1	.....	.....	3	10	1	5	.....	22
Other.....	340	5	75	4	8	24	9	39	.....	176
Genitourinary diseases.....	148	3	25	.....	5	11	5	32	.....	67
Skin and cellular tissue disorders.....	44	2	2	1	3	5	1	1	.....	29
Bones and joint diseases.....	84	7	12	4	.....	4	2	6	.....	49
Methods and techniques:										
Anesthesia.....	32	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	7	1	16
Surgery.....	35	5	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	22
Toxicity and poisoning.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
X-ray.....	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16
All other.....	331	7	216	14	9	14	7	16	3	45

¹ Classification of Medical Record Library Division, Office of Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Education.

The following important cooperative studies were initiated or continued during the past fiscal year:

Cooperative Study to Evaluate Newer Antihypertensive Drugs.—This study is being conducted in 5 VA hospitals; 3 drugs are being tested on patients with severe hypertension, and 2 drugs on patients with mild and moderate hypertension. The study is well controlled by a random selection of cases. It is expected that the results of the large testing program will significantly influence the use and choice of drugs in the treatment of this important disease.

Cooperative Study of Myocardial Infarction.—This study has both retrospective and prospective components. The retrospective study is being conducted from the VA hospital, Little Rock, Ark., where a review of records of patients with a first attack of myocardial infarction, admitted to VA hospitals during the past 5 years, is under way. Approximately 1,000 clinical records of patients meeting stiff diagnostic criteria are being divided into age groups and studied to determine the most accurate diagnostic measures and the most beneficial therapies. The study protocol was devised in cooperation with the National Research Council. The U. S. Public Health Service was also brought in on the planning. The case record study will be used to design a cooperative study which will include comparisons and evaluation of anticoagulants in the treatment of coronary artery disease.

Cooperative Study of Tranquilizing Drugs.—Planning for this study was accomplished by the central office, in conjunction with the National Research Council and the staffs of a number of VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. The study concerns the evaluation of promazine and chlorpromazine in the treatment of mental disorders in comparison with phenobarbital and placebos. The study provides for statistical controls on the selection of patients and assignment of drugs in more than 20 cooperating hospitals. The results of this cooperative study should have a profound influence on the determination of drug therapy in certain mental disorders.

Cooperative Study of Chemotherapy of Cancer.—The Veterans Administration has joined with the National Institutes of Health, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund, the Food and Drug Administration, and the American Cancer Society in a cooperative study to evaluate new drugs for treatment of certain forms of cancer and leukemia. This study has been organized on a regional basis where groups of VA hospitals, either alone or in collaboration with affiliated medical schools, are following a common protocol. The studies under way were designed to make a critical appraisal of the usefulness of new drugs in the treatment of certain solid tumors and a variety of leukemias. The large number of veteran-patients suffering from these diseases should make it possible to obtain statistically valid results in a relatively short period of time.

Continuing Cooperative Studies.—Continued support of the chemotherapy of tuberculosis program and the cooperative study of multiple sclerosis was provided during fiscal year 1956. The cooperative study of pulmonary function testing has been expanded to include 10 VA hospitals interested in establishing normal criteria of pulmonary function measurements in age groups predominant in the veteran population. Preliminary data already available suggest that measurements heretofore considered to

be standard values may not apply to elderly individuals. Similar measurements will be made on patients with a wide variety of lung diseases.

The research laboratories division supported research activities in 103 VA hospitals. These hospitals contained 106 research laboratories distributed in the following subject areas: general medical—64, tuberculosis—16, neuropsychiatric—22, and dental—4. In addition, special programs were established in selected VA hospitals for the specific purpose of conducting laboratory research in those areas of medicine where the study of particular problems is of special importance to the Veterans Administration. These programs are designed to provide for proper coverage of certain fields of research which do not spontaneously develop in a research plan which has yielded to, and taken advantage of, local hospital interests and talents. Such specialized programs operated during fiscal year 1956 included: (1) 5 neuropsychiatric laboratories; (2) 3 tuberculosis laboratories; (3) 1 cancer laboratory; and (4) 1 arthritis laboratory.

During the year, research programs were established at the following VA hospitals:

Type of research project	VA hospital
General medical research.....	Augusta, Ga. Jackson, Miss.
Special neuropsychiatric research.....	San Juan, P. R. Gulfport, Miss.
Special dental research.....	Sepulveda, Calif. Bay Pines, Fla.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery has accumulated a vast experience in the retrospective analysis of clinical records. Because of this experience, it was possible to undertake followup studies in the subjects designated:

- (1) Natural course of coronary artery disease and coronary thrombosis;
- (2) Epidemiology and natural history of sarcoidosis;
- (3) Natural history of tuberculosis pericarditis.

During fiscal year 1956, three monographs, reporting results of followup studies conducted as a part of the VA contractual research program in collaboration with the National Research Council, were published by the Veterans Administration. These publications which have been well received by the medical profession are:

- (1) A Follow-up Study of World War II Prisoners of War, by Bernard M. Cohen, Ph. D., and Maurice Z. Cooper, M. D.
- (2) Tuberculosis in the Army of the United States in World War II, by Esmond R. Long, M. D., and Seymour Jablon, A. M.
- (3) A Follow-up Study of War Neuroses, by Norman Q. Brill, M. D., and Gilbert W. Beebe, Ph. D.

In addition to the followup and cooperative research projects outlined above, there was renewed emphasis in individual VA hospitals on the study of such important medical problems as the cause and nature of arteriosclerosis (VA hospital, Downey, Ill.); cancer chemotherapy and metabolic disease (VA hospital, Houston, Tex.); the influence of ultraviolet light

on the transmission of communicable disease (VA hospital, Baltimore, Md.); the development of a simple, practical, and inexpensive apparatus to act as both heart and lung for patients during cardiac surgery (VA hospital, Nashville, Tenn.); the cause of cancer and leukemia (VA hospital, Bronx, N. Y.); the pharmacology and the physiologic action of drugs used for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases (VA hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.); the cerebral sites of origin and the physiology of epilepsy and related nervous disorders (VA hospital, Long Beach, Calif.); and the isolation and identification of factors which produce hypertension (VA hospital, Cleveland, Ohio).

At the VA hospital, Seattle, Wash., there has been continued success in the development of rapid, single bedside tests for the measurement of constituents of serum which are altered in disease states. The VA physician who developed these tests recently received a Markle Foundation award in recognition of this achievement.

In 38 VA hospitals, radioisotope tracer techniques were used to study various biochemical and metabolic processes. The very precise measurements, made possible by labeling of compounds with radioactive elements, has enabled investigators to follow these compounds through complex chemical or biological changes, thus determining the mechanics of the process or the fate of a particular substance. Examples of research application of radioisotopes include: (1) the use of compounds labeled with radioiodine for study of fat digestion, absorption, and clearance from plasma, as a means of assessing clinical conditions, such as pancreatitis or sprue (VA hospital, Hines, Ill.); (2) studies of coronary blood flow, using radioactive tracer elements (VA hospitals at Houston, Tex., and Seattle, Wash.); (3) studies of the localization of radioactive sulfur in various human neoplasms, with a view to determining possible therapeutic doses (VA center, Martinsburg, W. Va.); (4) studies of the rate of disappearance of gamma globulin tagged with radioiodine from the serum of patients with multiple myeloma (VA hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.); (5) studies on the rate of formation and clearance of uric acid labeled with radiocarbon in patients with cancer (VA hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.); and (6) studies on the rate of synthesis of cholesterol by slices of autopsied human aorta, using radiocarbon labeled acetate (VA hospital, West Haven, Conn.).

The use of radioisotopes for diagnosis of thyroid disease, measurement of blood and red cell volumes, localization of brain tumors, detection of liver lesions, and other diagnostic tests is being expanded. Radioisotopes were also used increasingly in the treatment of patients with hyperthyroidism, thyroid cancer, polycythemia rubra vera (erythremia), and chronic leukemia. In addition, radioactive colloidal gold or chromic phosphate was used to alleviate the discomfort of fluid accumulation in the pleural or abdominal cavities of patients with cancer.

Upon recommendation of the Central Advisory Committee on Radioisotopes, authorization was provided for limited use of radioisotopes in selected VA hospitals not having full radioisotope services. This extension will provide greater opportunity for application of these newer investigative techniques to VA research in mental disease.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery participated with the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in the planning and work of the Thyroid

Uptake Calibration Committee. Cooperative measurements of thyroid uptake of simulated radioiodine were made on mannequins circulated to over 20 VA radioisotope laboratories. This study is continuing in an effort to standardize radioisotope techniques for evaluation of thyroid function.

The Veterans Administration also cooperated with the Federal Civil Defense Administration by providing six participants in a conference at Battle Creek, Mich. This conference was designed to develop suitable plans for the training of monitors for radiological defense. This training is to be conducted by request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration in selected VA hospitals having radioisotope services. Such training had been carried out in a few radioisotope laboratories in the past, but recent developments in respect to fusion bombs and resulting fallout problems have made additional training imperative.

The VA medical research program depends heavily upon advice and supervision from the Deans Committees of 73 medical schools and the VA National Advisory Committee on Research.

The VA medical research program is also assisted in a service capacity by the Committee on Veterans Medical Problems, National Research Council. The committee is engaged in a statistical analysis program in connection with "followup" studies of selected service-connected disabilities and "problems." This analysis is a long-range study of both medical and economic importance to the Veterans Administration. Data collected to date cover a wide range of difficult medical subjects encountered in, or closely related to, the problems of veterans. Among these are psychoneurosis, peripheral nerve injury, arterial injury, tuberculosis, infectious hepatitis, testicular tumors, sarcoidosis, rheumatic fever, fractures of carpal scaphoid bone, wounds of the hand, schizophrenia, "cold injuries," epilepsy, schistosomiasis, head injury, Hodgkin's disease, Buerger's disease, and health of former prisoners of war.

Further assistance to the VA medical research program in the exchange of information relative to research activities is provided by the Bio-Sciences Information Exchange, Smithsonian Institution. The Veterans Administration, and six other Government agencies, participate in the financial support and technical activities of this exchange. The other participating agencies are the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Public Health Service and the National Science Foundation. The exchange constitutes a clearinghouse for information on research activities being conducted in the medical and allied health fields with the support of Government agencies. Responsible investigators within the VA medical research program contribute summaries of their research activities to the exchange and, on request to the exchange, receive from it information and summaries of investigative work covering such subject matters as the investigator may request.

Through its close affiliation with medical schools, the Veterans Administration is able to profit by the experience and resources of these institutions which provide support to the VA medical research activities. The Veterans Administration in turn assists the university investigators by making it possible for them to observe patients and to participate in the solution of their problems on the ward and in the laboratory. This interdigitated program

makes possible a more productive and economical medical research program within the VA hospitals.

As indicated above, there have been three broad methods utilized by the VA research program: (1) studies conducted by the individual hospitals and their affiliated university faculties; (2) cooperative projects by many hospitals with central guidance; and (3) centrally organized studies of VA records through the National Research Council. The Veterans Administration will continue to utilize these methods in its approach to the important medical problems which exist.

Surgery

Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of neurosurgery, cardiac surgery, ophthalmology and vascular surgery in the past decade. For example, 10 years ago homografts for arterial transplants were not even considered by the medical profession; today such procedures are routine. Congenital heart conditions have been corrected by surgery and patients who formerly were considered hopelessly incapacitated are being restored to society as useful members. With the advance in surgery, sight is being restored by corneal transplants to certain patients who otherwise would be considered hopelessly blind. During the year hundreds of case folders of service-connected, blinded veterans were examined in order to determine whether surgery could be of aid, and when such determinations were made those patients were brought in for complete examination. Those who appeared to be able to respond to surgery were transferred to the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., and the surgery performed. Five had complete restoration of sight by surgery and several others have had vision improved by supportive treatment.

There has been continued improvement in the location and equipment of recovery rooms in VA hospitals. The present day recovery room is most vital during the critical postoperative stage. The medical results have been rewarding. Moreover, economy is effected in the utilization of personnel and special equipment; several patients can be more closely supervised in properly equipped recovery rooms than by assignment to private rooms which lack oxygen equipment, suction apparatus, whole blood, tracheotomy sets and other lifesaving equipment.

To alleviate the chronic shortage of anesthesiologists within the VA hospital system, plans were developed for the establishment of a career residency training program on a pilot basis during fiscal year 1957. The essential features of this anesthesiology program are: (1) formal residency training at VA hospitals approved by the American Medical Association and the American Board of Anesthesiology; (2) appointment restricted to physicians in intermediate or lower grades (although an eligible candidate in a higher grade may be accepted if he is willing to receive a reduction in grade); and (3) physicians to be eligible for such training on approval by the manager and the Deans Committee of the training hospitals concerned.

The program will be initiated on a pilot study in the VA hospitals located at Bronx, N. Y.; Hines, Ill.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Los Angeles, Calif. A total of eight positions has been established at these hospitals. (For other information on the career residency program, see the section on Education and Training beginning on page 39.)

During the fiscal year, the chiefs of surgical services attended conferences for the purpose of discussing administrative problems and presenting clinical and research findings. Thirty-six additional VA physicians were approved for fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. Twenty-nine surgical exhibits were presented at national meetings, and 151 articles were approved for publication.

In addition, approximately one-half million diagnostic and therapeutic procedures were completed. At the end of the fiscal year there were 20,265 beds in the surgical sections of VA hospitals.

Medicine

The program in medicine includes internal medicine and allied fields, such as allergy, gastroenterology, cardiology, dermatology, general medicine and tropical medicine. Although the shortage of qualified internists continued, it was possible to staff adequately most of the medical services of the VA hospitals. There were 28,084 medical operating beds on medical services in VA hospitals as of June 30, 1956.

Veterans made approximately 1.7 million visits to physicians for outpatient medical care pertaining to internal medicine and its allied fields. These visits constituted 44 percent of the total outpatient visits made to physicians during the fiscal year.

Continued research activities in the field of internal medicine were manifested by VA papers which were presented at national and local medical societies, and the publication of 240 medical articles.

Programs for chiefs of medical services were held in 4 of the 7 VA medical areas during the year. These meetings included papers, discussions and symposiums on the newer aspects of diagnosis and treatment, as well as reports on research work and administrative problems.

Tuberculosis

As of June 30, 1956, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was providing hospital bed care to 13,220 tuberculous patients. Of this number, 12,904 were in VA hospitals and 316 in non-VA hospitals. As compared with June 30, 1955, this represented a decrease of 10.2 percent in the number of tuberculous patients in VA hospitals and a decrease of 13.4 percent in non-VA hospitals. During this period, the number of operating tuberculosis beds in VA hospitals was decreased by 7.2 percent. The patients and operating beds by type of hospital were distributed as follows:

Type of hospital	June 30, 1956	
	Patients remaining	Operating beds
Total VA and non-VA	13, 220	.....
VA hospitals	12, 904	15, 141
Tuberculosis	6, 198	7, 506
Neuropsychiatric	1, 875	2, 031
General medical and surgical	4, 831	5, 604
Non-VA hospitals	316	.....

Information on the pulmonary tuberculosis patient turnover in VA hospitals in terms of the ratio of discharges to average patient load for calendar years 1952-55 is shown in the table below. The turnover rate, which is based on the ratio of patients discharged to the average patient census, shows a steady increase during the indicated period.

Calendar year	Number of pulmonary TB discharges ¹	Average census of pulmonary TB patients ¹	Annual turnover rate (percent)
1952.....	14, 236	12, 540	114
1953.....	15, 976	13, 008	123
1954.....	17, 300	13, 254	131
1955.....	17, 068	12, 541	136

¹ Exclusive of observation and examination cases.

The number of tuberculous patients transferred to VA hospitals from military hospitals during fiscal year 1956 totaled 1,081. This compares with 1,482 for fiscal year 1955 and 1,643 for fiscal year 1954, the peak year since the beginning of the Korean conflict.

Investigation into the chemotherapy of tuberculosis, which was initiated by the Veterans Administration in 1946 in cooperation with the Army and Navy, was continued throughout the year. In February 1956, the Air Force joined the cooperative study of the chemotherapy of tuberculosis. The number of participating hospitals at the end of the fiscal year totaled 58. Liaison among the hospitals was maintained by circulation of reports at quarterly intervals and by a conference on the chemotherapy of tuberculosis attended by more than 400 scientists at St. Louis, Mo., in February 1956. The conference reports were distributed by request to individuals and libraries in 39 countries. The most recently available drug, cycloserine, is currently under study, in reduced dosage and in combination with isoniazid.

A notable series of bulletins covering a diversity of medical subjects has been published since 1946 under the editorship of the late Dr. Arthur Meeker Walker. These bulletins have attracted wide attention in medical circles and will be continued under a new title, "Department of Medicine and Surgery Medical Bulletins."

An air hygiene research study was continued at the VA hospital, Baltimore, Md. This study, if successful, assures a further step toward the control of tuberculosis. The study is designed to demonstrate whether the use of ultraviolet light will protect experimental animals from infection by airborne tubercle bacilli from tuberculous patients. If the finding is positive, then, similar measures may be presumed to be of value in protecting the hospital staff who care for these patients. The study is to be continued for at least 2 more years.

Approximately 35 full-time VA physicians, nurses, technical assistants, vocational advisers, and medical aides attended and participated in the annual joint meetings of the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Trudeau Society, and the National Conference of Tuberculosis Workers

held in New York City in May 1956. Tuberculosis therapy conferences conducted in six medical areas, have proved extremely helpful in the continued improvement and standardization of the treatment of tuberculosis in the VA hospitals and outpatient clinics.

Data concerning length of stay and irregular discharge of the tuberculous patient are published in the section on length of stay beginning on page 28 in the statistical tables section of the report.

During the fiscal year, the contractions of tuberculosis among VA employees declined as compared with the previous year. Furthermore, the new cases discovered in the VA tuberculosis case finding program were almost invariably early minimal lesions. These two factors, among others (e. g., chemotherapy), contributed to a reduction in the Federal cost of compensation, treatment, and sick leave for VA employees contracting tuberculosis. It is estimated that, in comparison with fiscal year 1950, the cost per case was reduced from \$11,000 to \$5,600, and the overall cost from \$2.5 million to \$1.2 million annually.

A standardized technique for tuberculin testing procedures has been recently adopted as part of the tuberculosis control program. This technique improves subjective interpretation of tuberculin reactions by recording and reporting the actual measurement of the reaction (induration) in millimeters. The information obtained will enable the Veterans Administration to compare the rates of infection among VA employees in various hospitals for any given period of time; and when reports indicate a high infection rate, will also assist in extending prompt and proper tuberculosis control measures.

Psychiatry and Neurology

As of June 30, 1956, the Veterans Administration operated 40 neuropsychiatric hospitals. In addition, there were organized psychiatric or neurologic services in 78 VA general medical and surgical hospitals. These 118 hospitals operated a total of 63,800 beds for psychiatric and neurologic patients, which were 94.5 percent occupied. This is a higher rate of occupancy than is recommended by accepted standards of hospital care. There were also more than 1,400 psychiatric and neurologic patients hospitalized in non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries.

Altogether, there were more than 123,000 veterans receiving care for neuropsychiatric disabilities as VA beneficiaries at the end of the fiscal year. These included 61,700 bed patients in VA and non-VA hospitals; 9,300 patients on the rolls of VA and non-VA hospitals who were on leave of absence, or trial visit, and more than 52,000 patients receiving care on an outpatient basis.

Special attention was given to the important role of staff attitudes in creating a hospital atmosphere conducive to improved treatment. Through a series of multidisciplinary conferences, seminars and workshops, the hospitals were assisted in developing better techniques for helping mental patients make the social and economic readjustments necessary to move from hospital care to community life.

In the past year, VA research in neuropsychiatry explored many avenues leading to a better comprehension and management of neuropsychiatric

problems. Basic work in the investigation of brain metabolism and function was expanded by specific study units reviewing the relationship between various areas of the nervous system and enzyme patterns. A research center was opened at the VA neuropsychiatric hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. This center will correlate neuropharmacologic and neurophysiologic studies with clinical material. The study of the biochemistry of schizophrenia, which promises a better understanding of this problem, has been developed in investigation of neuroendocrine and metabolic dysfunctions. The cooperative study of the effects of prefrontal lobotomy was also continued.

During the year, a careful review was made of the clinical and research evaluation of chlorpromazine, reserpine and other tranquilizing drugs used in treating psychiatric patients. At a special conference, representatives from 54 VA stations exchanged information about such chemotherapy. A cooperative study was agreed upon and a research design was created, which will permit the development in fiscal year 1957 of an extensive study of chemotherapy in psychiatry on a nationwide scale.

A psychiatric evaluation project was established during the fiscal year, and most of the planning and pilot study for its first phase accomplished. This project will have a 5-year duration and has among its objectives, the determination of the relative effectiveness of various hospital designs, different staffing patterns, and variable program emphases in promoting the recovery or the improvement of psychotic patients in VA neuropsychiatric hospitals.

Increasing numbers of psychiatric and neurologic patients were returned to community living through placement in foster and nursing homes. Thirty-six neuropsychiatric hospitals and one general medical and surgical hospital had foster home care programs in operation by the end of the fiscal year. (For additional information on foster home care, see the section on Social Work Service beginning on page 65.)

The 63 mental hygiene clinics continued to provide excellent outpatient psychiatric and neurologic services. At any one time, approximately 26,000 veterans with service-connected psychiatric and neurologic disabilities are carried on the treatment rolls of these clinics. The services provided are an important means of delimiting the progression of mental illness; relieving the suffering of patients; and saving hospital beds for the use of more seriously ill patients. A study of patients treated in the VA mental hygiene clinics, conducted during the fiscal year showed that, in the judgment of the therapist, 82 percent of those receiving outpatient psychotherapy were improved and hospitalization was averted for 54 percent of the patients studied. The same study also showed that 26 percent of the total patients surveyed had an emotional disorder diagnosed as psychosis.

During the fiscal year, the neuropsychiatric examination units in the VA outpatient clinics examined over 105,000 veterans for compensation and pension, hospitalization, domiciliary care, insurance, and other purposes. In addition, they provided supportive types of psychiatric and neurologic treatment to veterans.

At any one time, there are over 7,000 patients on trial visit from VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. Approximately 60 percent of these patients

obtained followup services from outpatient clinics in regional offices, and the remaining 40 percent received followup services from the staff of hospitals. A recent survey indicated that approximately 37 percent of the patients on trial visits are able to benefit from the continued use of maintenance doses of tranquilizing drugs.

Compared with previous years, the difficulties in obtaining and recruiting neurologists for VA hospitals have increased very markedly. The Veterans Administration lost more than 10 percent of its chiefs of neurology in fiscal year 1956, and the outlook for obtaining replacements is poor. An attempt will be made to temporize this shortage by having career residents who graduate from the program occupy some of the key positions, which should be held by mature and experienced neurologists.

The first cooperative research program in neurology—an evaluation of chemotherapy in multiple sclerosis—was completed and a report was given to a national medical association. Further cooperative research in clinical investigation projects are under way; namely, an epidemiological study of multiple sclerosis (influence of climate on incidence and progress of the disease), an evaluation of methods and results of therapy in aphasia and a study of blood groups in hereditary neurological diseases. A cooperative program in the field of cerebral vascular disease is in the planning stage.

The programs in the aphasia units, the National Epilepsy Center and the Central Seizure Center in Los Angeles, Calif., were continued. VA liaison was also maintained with the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness of the United States Public Health Service.

The clinical psychology program made progress toward the attainment of minimal staffing needs largely through the cooperative training program with approved universities. There were, at the end of the fiscal year, 615 fully qualified clinical psychologists on duty in hospitals and clinics. Recruitment of psychologists completing the VA training program has been 90 percent successful. There has been a willingness on the part of these graduates to accept positions in the outlying stations where their services are most needed.

VA psychologists continued their research activities. An examination of the number and types of research projects underway or completed and reported to the Bio-Sciences Information Exchange, Smithsonian Institution, reveals more than 330 studies on behavioral, social and physiological problems. A significant trend toward collaborative investigation with other psychologists and investigators in other disciplines is noted with 70 percent of the projects falling in this category.

Paraplegia

On June 30, 1956, there were 1,878 paraplegic and quadriplegic patients hospitalized in VA hospitals. Of this number, 1,271, or 68 percent, were cases resulting from traumatic injuries to the spinal cord. Most of the latter group (929) were being treated at 9 VA hospitals which are specially staffed and equipped for their care; the remaining traumatic patients were distributed as follows: 291 in other general medical and surgical hospitals; 47 in neuropsychiatric hospitals; and 4 in tuberculosis hospitals. During this fiscal year, 129 patients having traumatic paraplegia were transferred from the armed services to VA hospitals.

The Fourth Annual Clinical Paraplegia Conference was held at the VA hospital, Bronx, N. Y., in October 1955. One of the highlights of the meeting was a panel discussion on "The Rehabilitation Potential of Paraplegia and Tetraplegia."

During the fiscal year, specially adapted housing was certified as medically feasible for 337 paraplegic veterans in accordance with Public Law 702, 89th Congress, as amended. In this same period, plans for such housing were approved for 379 paraplegics.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

The increasing need of chronic long-term patients for physical medicine and rehabilitation treatment has led to the development of improved effective procedures for serving greater numbers of these patients without curtailment of diagnostic and treatment services to patients with acute conditions.

The purpose of this program is to relieve acute conditions susceptible to such treatment and to retrain the patient in those functional activities of daily living which will contribute to his independence; or, where discharge is not feasible, to promote a measure of self-sufficiency in the hospital. The term "rehabilitation," in the sense of restoring disabled patients to a capacity for some type of economic productivity, has been broadened to encompass the process of assisting patients, who have little prospect of employment, to become more self-sufficient, and to prevent physical and mental regression.

Continued recognition on an international scale has been given to the Veterans Administration for leadership in the field of rehabilitation methods and techniques. During the fiscal year 10 representatives from France, Egypt, Finland, and Germany visited the central office and certain VA hospitals for orientation in advanced methods of rehabilitation. Included in the hospitals visited were the hospitals at Brooklyn, Bronx, and New York, N. Y., Long Beach and Oakland, Calif., and Hines, Ill.

At the end of the fiscal year, the total number of beds assigned to physical medicine and rehabilitation service was 1,996. These beds were distributed among 55 VA hospitals.

A followup of 1,949 veterans with service-connected blindness was continued during the year.

A need for further investigation into the interrelationships between unemployment and discomfort and pain was indicated by the high correlation found between the physical complaints of the blinded and their unemployment. Employed blinded veterans who were satisfied with their jobs more frequently had completed VA vocational rehabilitation training than veterans who had "discontinued" or "interrupted" their training. Also, VA "trained" veterans more frequently were (1) employed in the occupations for which they were trained, (2) able to cope with community attitudes toward blindness, (3) able to face life positively in the opinion of interviewers, and (4) employed in professional, semiprofessional, managerial, agricultural, and skilled occupations rather than in semiskilled positions.

The relaxation and motivation clinic, at the neuropsychiatric hospital, Chillicothe, Ohio, which is conducting research into the application of

specialized therapies for difficult types of chronic, regressed psychotic patients through the Roland techniques, was evaluated by a group of consultants. It was found that patients who had received treatment in this program demonstrated gains in ability to communicate, increased capacity to care for themselves, and an improved participation in a variety of activities. This treatment will be expanded to other VA hospitals in accordance with the consultant committee recommendations.

In addition to its customary diagnostic and rehabilitation functions, the audiology and speech correction program has been expanded to include the conduct of rating examinations in cases of hearing impairment. These examinations are based on new procedures which provide for the testing of hearing acuity by highly trained personnel with modern reliable electro-acoustic devices. Eminent audiologists serve in a consultative capacity and review each examination in their respective localities. The new audiology procedures provide for an equitable readjustment of compensation through the application to the test results of the March 1956 revision of the "Schedule for Rating Disability From Hearing Impairments." Based on these procedures, a reexamination of veterans presently receiving compensation for loss of hearing acuity is underway, and approximately 2,500 examinations have been completed.

In addition, recommendations for further medical, surgical, and rehabilitation treatment of the examined veterans frequently result from these otological and audiological examinations. The program is also achieving significant research contributions in the fields of audiology and psycho-acoustics.

Industrial therapy has continued to be increasingly important in meeting the patient's need for work experience as the culmination of his rehabilitation treatment. Such therapy has received its greatest recognition in the VA psychiatric hospitals, as an important element in the predischarge planning of patients. This program has also proved to be effective in other hospitals in the care of long-term patients.

A number of anterior poliomyelitis patients awaiting transfer from the Armed Forces to VA hospitals for rehabilitation care necessitated an overall survey of personnel and equipment to determine hospitals best qualified to provide proper care and treatment for these patients. The findings of the survey will materially assist the Veterans Administration in admitting these patients to those VA hospitals equipped and staffed to provide the most comprehensive rehabilitation services.

During the year, training of field personnel received emphasis in multi-disciplinary conferences. Physical medicine and rehabilitation personnel joined with personnel of other services to consider rehabilitation problems of veteran patients. This has brought about a broader understanding and utilization of the resources of the hospital and community in helping seriously disabled patients to achieve some degree of independence for useful living, as well as team consciousness in the rehabilitation program. Concurrent with this development, there has been an increasing number of 1-day voluntary meetings conducted by physical medicine and rehabilitation personnel from the hospitals and regional offices in individual medical areas.

The personnel traveled at their own expense to these meetings to exchange information on methods and techniques of patient treatment and to explore new approaches to rehabilitation.

Pathology and Allied Sciences

The number of autopsies performed in VA hospitals during fiscal year 1956 totaled 20,691, an increase of 11 percent over the number performed during fiscal year 1955. The autopsy rate has increased from 34 percent of all deaths occurring in VA hospitals during 1946 to 72 percent during fiscal year 1956. Information gained through autopsies serves as an aid in the advancement of medical science and in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

During the fiscal year, increased use was made of the VA supported consultative and diagnostic medical services located at the Central Laboratory for Anatomic Pathology and Research at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and the Central Laboratory for Clinical Pathology and Research at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, both in Washington, D. C. The Veterans Administration works on a cooperative basis and shares these facilities with the Armed Forces. Increased use of facilities was especially marked at the Central Laboratory for Clinical Pathology and Research, due chiefly to the institution of additional diagnostic procedures which could not be set up in VA field station laboratories without needless expensive duplication of personnel and equipment.

The 14 VA area reference laboratories increased their contribution to hospitals and clinics by conducting extensive evaluation studies of the laboratories under their supervision, and in providing histopathological facilities and diagnostic services to those VA stations unable to accomplish these services with existing personnel and equipment.

Within the past few years, the VA clinical laboratory work-load has increased markedly. This has been due chiefly to the demands made on the laboratories for tests which are required in order to evaluate the use of chemotherapeutic drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis, and tranquilizing drugs in the treatment of psychiatric conditions. Advances made in medical science have not only increased the number of requests for laboratory tests, but have also increased the complexity of laboratory procedures and consequently the amount of time, space, equipment and personnel required for their accomplishment.

The problem of expansion is receiving increased study in the formulation of plans for remodeling present installations and for accomplishing new construction. Such study has also served as a basis for attempting to improve staffing both in quality and quantity.

Substantial savings and increased efficiency were realized as a result of the development and use of new equipment items in the field of clinical pathology. For instance, a safety hood for microbiological work was developed, which is especially suited to stations with lighter work loads. The cost of this new hood is \$1,300 as compared with \$3,000 for the older model hood.

Radiology

Continued improvement in equipment and radiological technique during fiscal year 1956 has resulted in an increasing demand by physicians for radiological examinations of patients in VA clinics and hospitals. Well over 7,000,000 X-ray films were used during the year. Many VA hospitals are now utilizing procedures that several years ago were available only in a few large medical centers.

Supervoltage for the treatment of malignant lesions is available in the VA hospitals at Memphis (Kennedy), Tenn.; Bronx, N. Y.; and Chicago (Research), Ill. A kilocurie cobalt teletherapy unit has also been installed at the Chicago (Research) hospital. The surplus radiological equipment obtained from the Armed Forces following World War II is rapidly becoming obsolete, and most of this equipment has been replaced by modern units.

At meetings of the National Radiological Societies the Department of Medicine and Surgery was well represented by exhibits and papers. Combined radiological-pathological conferences were held in four areas during the fiscal year. These conferences were attended by the chiefs of services for the purpose of discussing and resolving their administrative and professional problems.

Nursing Service

During the fiscal year, desirable results were obtained from the newly implemented classification and qualification standards for hospital aides and trained practical nurses. The new standards, coupled with the policy of bringing all nonprofessional nursing personnel under professional nurse supervision, have improved the integration of these employees into the nursing care team.

The policy of a single line of supervision within the nursing service for nurses and nursing assistants, has had an especially favorable influence upon the care and treatment of psychiatric patients. The provisions of this policy have been accomplished gradually so that neither the nursing care of veteran patients nor the career objectives of nursing assistants would be adversely affected.

In January 1956, the maximum age requirement for appointment as a nurse in the Department of Medicine and Surgery was raised from 40 to 45 years. This revision will assist the nurse recruitment program.

The nationwide program for the care of patients with long-term illnesses shows that nurses assigned to the care of such patients must add to their essential nursing skills a knowledge of rehabilitative nursing, in order to promote self-help and self-dependence among these patients. More than 20 nurses attended courses of instruction in this special clinical field.

As members of the medical team, nurses share in planning for the patients' discharge to insure continuity of care in the home, through the family or through community nursing services. Continued nursing care was provided to an increasing number of patients in their homes through contract services with local community nursing agencies. The use of this service has increased each year since the beginning of the program in 1950. An average of 400 patients per month received home nursing care during fiscal year 1956. The average cost per nursing visit was \$2.67, while the

total cost of the home nursing program for fiscal year 1956 was \$105,300, an increase of \$9,000 over the previous year.

The nursing service in outpatient clinics has felt the impact of the new medical treatment program concerning the early hospital discharge of tuberculous patients. Through careful program planning and coordination with hospital services, the followup of these patients has been made more effective. The increased clinical load requires more of the nurse's time in patient care activities and in arranging referrals to official and non-official community health agencies.

In order to strengthen nursing administration, to insure better utilization of personnel, and promote staff development, two area institutes were conducted during the fiscal year.

Changes in medical treatment have increased the demands placed upon nursing personnel through (1) the increased amount of new medication prepared and administered daily to psychiatric patients; (2) the need to participate in research designed to provide information concerning effects, reactions and results of these drugs; and (3) the need to participate in rehabilitative activities for many patients. These points were covered by two area multidisciplinary workshop conferences which centered their several interests and discussions upon the improvement of direct nursing care to patients in ward units.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

The prosthetic and sensory aids program is concerned with the furnishing, repair, and replacement of all types of prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, and medical accessories for veterans. The program is further concerned with the development of professional standards and specifications governing the production and acquisition of such items; and conducts research in the field of prosthetics to standardize and improve existing devices and to develop new types of appliances.

More than 220,000 cases involving service-connected disabilities were furnished prosthetic appliances or services during the fiscal year, an increase of about 9 percent over fiscal 1955. Of these, 25,000 were amputees, 2,500 were blind or near-blind, 29,000 were deaf, 3,700 were paralyzed in both lower extremities, 500 were quadriplegics, 30,000 required orthopedic braces, 39,000 required orthopedic shoes or shoe modifications, 43,000 required eyeglasses, and the balance had various types of disabilities requiring cosmetic restorations, surgical belts, trusses, medical accessories, or similar items. In addition to the above, more than 45,000 hospitalized veterans with non-service-connected disabilities received prosthetic appliances or services during the fiscal year.

Despite a 9 percent increase in the number of veterans receiving prosthetic services and a slight increase in the average costs of appliances furnished, the cost of new appliances and repairs bought from commercial suppliers and furnished to disabled veterans during fiscal year 1956 totaled only \$5,337,000, as compared with \$5,222,000 in fiscal year 1955.

In line with the economic trend, the average cost of many items furnished to veterans has risen during the past 10 years, e. g., artificial legs which cost \$167 in fiscal year 1947 had risen to \$260 in fiscal year 1956. Overall costs

in this specialized program are expected to show a gradual increase during the next few years as a result of the increased complexity of newer prosthetic devices.

As noted above, the total number of veterans eligible to receive prosthetic appliances or sensory aids is increasing. This increase in eligible beneficiaries is expected to continue for several years, since more veterans will require appliances as the veteran population becomes older. In addition, the probable introduction of binaural hearing, which requires the wearing of two hearing aids at the same time, will bring substantial increases in the cost of hearing aids. Through management improvement projects, the Veterans Administration has been able to achieve reduction in the average costs of hearing aids, orthopedic shoes, stump socks, and hearing aid batteries furnished to veterans.

The 29 VA orthopedic shops operating in VA hospitals and regional offices produced a total of 25,000 new appliances and made 31,000 repairs during fiscal year 1956. This represented a 29 percent increase in production over fiscal year 1955, despite the fact that the number of employees in such shops was reduced by 19 percent, from 224 to 181. The improvement in productive efficiency resulted from studies of operating costs which were begun in fiscal year 1955 and continued through fiscal year 1956.

The 13 VA plastic eye and restorations clinics produced a total of 7,500 new appliances and made 350 repairs during fiscal year 1956. These clinics fabricate plastic artificial eyes and facial and body restorations, such as artificial ears, noses, etc.

Study of the operations of the three separate prosthetics activities located in the VA regional office, New York, i. e., the VA orthopedic shop, the VA orthopedic shoe center, and the prosthetic testing and development laboratory, revealed some duplication of effort. Consequently, a VA prosthetics center, combining these 3 prosthetic activities under 1 head was established in February 1956. As a result of this consolidation, 11 positions were eliminated with an estimated annual saving of \$40,000. In addition, it is expected that the integration of research personnel within the orthopedic shop will result in improved appliances and fabrication techniques.

Consolidation of the eastern and western prosthetic distribution centers was approved in March and completed June 1, 1956. This means that all eligible veterans in the United States will obtain stump socks and hearing aid batteries from the VA prosthetic distribution center in Denver, Colo. The consolidation made it possible to reduce the number of operating personnel from a total of 20 employees to 15 employees with no decrease in service.

The National Academy of Sciences, through its Prosthetics Research Board (formerly the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs) continued to coordinate the program for development of artificial limbs. The scope of the newly organized Board has been broadened so that it serves as an advisory body to the Veterans Administration on research in the field of braces, as well as limbs.

The Veterans Administration operates only one prosthetics research laboratory—the testing and development laboratory in New York, which is

a part of the VA prosthetics center. Owing to the unique nature of prosthetics research and development, the Veterans Administration primarily conducts this program through universities and other nonprofit institutions on a contract basis. During fiscal year 1956, a total of \$847,000 was obligated for contractual research on prosthetic devices, and a total of \$140,000 was expended for administration of the program and for operation of the testing and development laboratory in New York, making the total cost of the program \$987,000. The following paragraphs indicate some of the contributions in this program.

The adjustable leg and the alinement duplication jig developed by the University of California, which permits a scientific approach to alinement of legs for above-knee amputees are now available for general use. A new method of fitting the hip-disarticulation patient provides considerably more function than previous methods. A new foot-and-ankle assembly known as the solid ankle-cushion heel or "SACH" foot has successfully passed all tests and will be released for general use within the next few months. This new foot eliminates the necessity for an ankle joint in the artificial leg. The entire heel portion of the foot is cut away at an angle approximating 45 degrees, and this area is filled out by the addition of layers of sponge rubber. The heel of the foot compresses upon contact, cushioning the shock to the amputation stump and produces a very natural, smooth gait for the amputee.

Special instruments for measurement of external body pressures were developed by the Franklin Institute. These will be used to measure pressures in sockets of amputees wearing artificial limbs, and will serve as an aid in determining improved methods for fabricating and fitting artificial limbs, particularly those for below-knee amputations.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in the development of an obstacle and curb detector for the blind. However, Haverford College has resolved many of the problems and progress is continuing toward the eventual development of a practical electronic device.

In order that the results of the prosthetics research program may be made available to the physicians, therapists, and prosthetists who must prescribe and fabricate the new devices, short-term courses in various phases of prosthetics development were established in the medical schools at New York University and the University of California at Los Angeles. The facilities are of a permanent nature and permit a substantial reduction in the length of time usually required in making the results of research available to patients.

Dietetics

During fiscal year 1956, a total of 45,371,000 rations was served in VA hospitals and 6,240,000 in VA domiciliaries, at a total food purchase cost of \$46,541,000.

The policy of placing food service activities in the domiciliary under the supervision of a dietitian rather than a commissary officer, whenever the position of the latter becomes vacant, was continued. At the close of the fiscal year, 13 domiciliaries had dietitians in charge of food service, and only 4 were in charge of commissary officers.

Periodic review of food usage in VA hospitals revealed that many of the stations were exceeding allowances, particularly in the meat group. To assist stations to bring food usage more in line with the standard ration allowance, demonstration-discussion type conferences were conducted for groups of dietitians, chief cooks, and meatcutters in the Atlanta, Ga., area. Knowledge concerning meat yields and costs gained through these conferences enabled stations to conform more nearly to their meat ration allowances and to improve their menus.

Several new prefabricated and preportioned foods developed by the food industry were procured by a few hospitals on a limited basis in order to study their economy, quality, cost, and man-hours savings in processing and preparation. This utilization indicated that for some foods improved portion control and more efficient utilization of personnel could be realized without increasing costs.

The conversion of the dietetic food accounting system, from a manual to an electric accounting machine operation was tested at nine VA hospitals and centers. Results of the test indicated that establishment of the machine system in all VA hospitals and domiciliaries would result in considerable man-hour savings, better utilization of personnel, greater accuracy in dietetic reporting, and provide the necessary information for proper control of food usage and costs. It is anticipated that this machine system will be in operation in all VA hospitals and domiciliaries by the end of fiscal year 1957.

New trends in the manufacture of equipment were closely followed. Specifications of various equipment items were reviewed and recommendations made for changes which would provide automatic features and increase sanitary aspects wherever possible. For example, changes in specifications will permit procurement of coffee urns that are completely automatic, thus assuring a uniform brew at all times and eliminating the need for constant attention during preparation time. Improved sanitary features for steam-jacketed kettles will allow for ease of maintenance with fewer man-hours required for cleaning. Difficulties experienced with improperly constructed angle irons in tray trucks were corrected. This change should reduce dish breakage and food waste.

A project to determine whether economies could be realized by replacing chinaware with toughened glass dinnerware was initiated. Three VA hospitals were requested to compare breakage, costs, and suitability of the two wares. The test is still in progress. Other equipment and layout projects during the fiscal year included the evaluation of different types of central tray service; dietetic space and refrigeration requirements; conveyor-type dish machines; belt trayveyors; automatic toasters; and refrigerated ice-cream cabinets.

Recruitment of dietitians at the low entrance salary continued to be a serious problem. Also, the replacement of dietetic service chiefs in large hospitals and centers became increasingly more difficult. The problem was particularly acute in the large VA neuropsychiatric hospitals and in centers where dietitians are assuming full responsibility for both hospital and domiciliary food service.

Social Work Service

The function of social work service is to increase the effectiveness of medical treatment by assisting the patient and his family to make the fullest use of their own and community resources to minimize those social and personal factors which prevent the maximum use of treatment, and to strengthen those factors which will enable him to maintain, on his return to the community, the gains which he has made while receiving treatment.

This program was handicapped during the past year by a shortage of staff. Approximately half of the hospitals and outpatient clinics reported that shortages of manpower and travel funds prevented them from providing needed services. Difficulty in competing in recruitment of social workers with local government and private agencies who offer better salaries and less strenuous caseloads was a large factor in the shortage of VA staffs.

To meet the staffing shortage three steps were taken during the year: a recruitment program reached the graduating class of every accredited school of social work; 315 part-time social work trainee placements were provided in VA hospitals and outpatient clinics to interest social work students in positions with the Veterans Administration while at the same time securing their services for veterans; and a study was made at the request of the Civil Service Commission of the duties and responsibilities of clinical social workers which led to recommended changes in Civil Service classification standards for social work positions. These recommendations, if adopted by the Civil Service Commission, should permit bringing VA salaries in line with those of comparable positions in non-Federal agencies.

Improvement in the methods of treatment of neuropsychiatric patients has increased the number of patients who, with social work preparation and supervision, can return to community living. There were 1,600 more trial visit patients on June 30, 1956, than at the beginning of the fiscal year, an increase of 29 percent. The table below shows the number of patient gains to and losses from trial visit status for each quarter of fiscal year 1956.

Quarter	Gains and losses of patients on regular trial visit status in VA hospitals fiscal year 1956				
	Number of gains	Number of losses			
		Total	Returned to hospital	Discharged from hospital	All other losses ¹
Total	10, 837	7, 879	2, 910	4, 523	446
1st quarter ending Sept. 30	2, 674	1, 694	607	999	88
2d quarter ending Dec. 31	2, 632	1, 949	711	1, 131	107
3d quarter ending Mar. 31	2, 636	2, 183	842	1, 170	171
4th quarter ending June 30	2, 895	2, 053	750	1, 223	80

¹ Deaths, elopements, etc.

The majority of these trial visit patients were living in their own homes under the supervision of social workers from VA outpatient clinics.

To meet the needs of those patients who lack homes of their own suitable for their needs in returning to outside living, the foster home program also received acceleration. On June 30, 1956, there were 658 patients living in such homes, an increase of 249 over June 30, 1955. One general medical and surgical hospital and all but 4 of the 40 neuropsychiatric hospitals have patients on trial visit in foster homes.

Social work activities were also increased for psychiatric patients within the hospitals to help prepare them for discharge or trial visit.

A more active social work caseload in the VA general medical and surgical hospitals is resulting because of the increased need for help by the chronically ill, either in making sound discharge plans or adjusting to long hospitalization and the growing emphasis on the rehabilitation of handicapped patients to enable them to return to productive activity. Although the overall number of tuberculous patients in VA tuberculosis hospitals has decreased, the continued attention required by "difficult" patients, in order to prevent their irregular discharge, has caused the demand for social work activity to remain high in hospitals of that type. A revitalized program of service to domiciliary members has also created increased activity for social workers.

Altogether 50,000 veterans were receiving social work services as active cases on June 30, 1956, an increase of more than 4,000 over the same day in the previous year. The number of active cases for all types of installations is shown in the table below.

Type of station	Number of active social work cases	
	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1956
Total cases	46, 038	50, 067
Tuberculosis hospitals	2, 882	2, 550
Neuropsychiatric hospitals	13, 170	14, 827
General medical and surgical hospitals	12, 715	13, 354
Outpatient clinics	17, 181	18, 552
Domiciliaries	90	784

Approximately 257,000 veterans were referred to VA social work service during the year and service was completed for more than 248,000.

The quality of service to veterans was improved during the year by developing a fuller understanding and exchange of information among the allied professions (physicians, nurses, psychologists, rehabilitation therapists, social workers, etc.) who work with the patient. By this method of cooperation, the social workers participating in treatment teams made a greater contribution to the treatment of patients and speeded their recovery. This method was applied on the wards of many hospitals, and is being used in the planning of stationwide and interstation activities.

Another method of operation which was increasingly used was that of group activity. Through directed group discussion of their special problems, patients were helped to learn to live normally with other people. Under the skilled leadership of social workers, relatives and foster parents of mental patients were helped to understand and deal with mental illness by comparing and contrasting their experiences.

Unlike most other services in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, a large part of the work of social work service must be carried on in the home and community of the patients. This is particularly true in the outpatient clinics where social workers assist trial visit patients to readjust to their communities, plan for the return of paraplegic patients to their homes, and arrange local assistance for dependents of hospitalized veterans. To carry out this work during the fiscal year, VA social workers made approximately 28,000 field trips totaling more than 2 million miles, in serving some 74,000 veterans. Hospital reports indicate that 17,700 additional veterans might have been served but were not because of shortages of staff.

To supplement the services of the Veterans Administration, or to meet problems of medical treatment for which the veteran was not eligible, social workers made more than 69,000 referrals to community health and welfare agencies. The great volume of services given by these agencies, has been a significant contribution to the welfare of veterans and their families.

Vocational Counseling

During fiscal year 1956, the program of vocational counseling was principally concerned with continuing its integration into the hospital team. An increasing amount of staff time was devoted to direct services to patients, although there was no appreciable increase in staff.

Extensive progress was made through joint conferences at national and State levels in establishing a coordinated, continuous rehabilitation process for the veteran who leaves the hospital to return to his community and job adjustment. The lower rate of rehospitalization of patients receiving the benefits of these services is unmistakable evidence of the soundness of this approach. As a result, other professional services in the hospitals and domiciliaries are making more extensive use of vocational counseling in their long-range planning for the discharge of patients.

The most critical problem facing the vocational counseling program during the fiscal year was the shortage of qualified personnel. This was repeatedly aggravated by the loss of experienced people due to the highly competitive job market and the inability of the Veterans Administration to compete advantageously. A survey of those counselors leaving the program indicates that failure to attain salaries commensurate with those offered elsewhere was a principal factor in the loss of personnel.

A number of major research projects were initiated during the year. These dealt primarily with the basic problems underlying vocational choice and job adjustment of patients of various diagnostic categories. Exploratory followup studies of the patients on the jobs were conducted. Patient progress was evaluated in a variety of planned vocationally therapeutic hospital activities and job assignments. In several hospitals basic research

was continued on interviewing techniques and group counseling methods with patients of various disabilities. Investigations were also underway concerning the adjustment problems of the domiciliary member and the long-term patient.

Special Service

The special service program increased its participation in the care and treatment of VA patients, further integrated its activities in support of treatment objectives for long-term patients, and instituted a planned activity program for domiciliary members during the fiscal year.

Two studies were initiated during the fiscal year to obtain specific data relating to the reading habits of patients and members. One, a bibliotherapy research project was conducted by psychologists and librarians at hospitals to collect data concerning the usefulness and value of books in therapy. The other study concerned the reading interests of patients and members as indicated by an analysis of the types of literature circulated by the VA libraries.

The medical library portion of the program continued as a valuable aid to the medical staff, particularly in the field of medical research activities. A basic list of books and journals for VA medical libraries was published to assist in the development of local library collections according to the varied and specialized needs of the different field stations.

An exchange of excess medical journals, conducted throughout the agency, provided journals to those field stations needing them, eliminating the necessity for their purchase. The library division also reissued the *Union List of Serials in VA Medical Libraries* in order to expedite the interlibrary loan of medical journals among VA stations.

To effect economies, the VA stations were provided with specifications for an inexpensive type of library binding and with information concerning the various types of microreproduction for their consideration in reducing costs of purchase, cataloging, binding, and storage of medical journals.

The recreation program, designed to assist the physicians in the treatment of patients and to make life as satisfying as possible for long-term patients and members, provided a range of activities to meet the needs, capabilities, and interests of the veterans in hospitals and domiciliaries.

Following a study of new motion picture processes, action was initiated during this fiscal year to adapt 35 mm. equipment to accommodate new projection techniques, such as CinemaScope. The study did not reveal sufficient need to adapt 35 mm. equipment to stereophonic sound.

The 10th year of the VA voluntary service (VAVS) program of community volunteer participation in the care and treatment of veteran patients and members was appropriately observed with a national anniversary ceremony. The ceremony in the Nation's Capital, which included representatives of 42 national veterans' organizations, featured an address by the Vice President of the United States, and served as the focal point of nationwide ceremonies held simultaneously at the VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

The ceremonies provided the Veterans Administration with an opportunity to pay tribute to the 90,000 volunteers per month who, during the year, had contributed 6 million hours of service in behalf of veteran patients

and members. The new VAVS emblem award for 5,000 hours of service was presented for the first time to volunteer workers at many of the field station ceremonies.

During the 10th anniversary year of VAVS the Veterans Administration presented certificates of appreciation to the national heads of the 42 voluntary organizations represented on the VAVS National Advisory Committee in recognition of their volunteer assistance.

The program of planning for the patient's discharge, which provides a means for community participation in meeting the rehabilitation needs of the discharged patient, has proven successful as a pilot operation and is being established at additional stations. A motion picture describing the program and the role of community volunteer assistance was completed and made available to the voluntary organizations and VA stations.

The plan for utilizing volunteers in outpatient clinics, established during fiscal year 1955 as a pilot study, was adopted for VA-wide use.

The new programs concerning planned living for members in the domiciliaries, care of the long-term patients, and the care of the mentally ill have opened up new and additional opportunities for volunteer participation.

Chaplain Service

The VA chaplain service maintained throughout the year a high level of religious ministry to VA patients and members. The need for a well-trained corps of clergymen to minister to the spiritual needs of hospitalized and domiciled veterans has been fully appreciated by the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Through the medium of regularly established worship services, small group meetings, bedside visits, individual consultations and other tried methods of ministry, 278 full-time and 318 part-time chaplains, representing all major faiths, brought the comfort of religion to patients.

An excellent integration of the chaplain service within the total hospital and domiciliary program is being accomplished. Physicians, nurses, dietitians, and other VA personnel have used the cooperation of the chaplains in many instances as an adjunct to medical treatment.

To maintain high professional standards, educational seminars were held during the fiscal year. One hundred field station chaplains shared their pastoral experiences and benefited from lectures by recognized authorities in the field of hospital ministry.

Church bodies and ecclesiastical endorsing agencies, as in previous years, were most cooperative with the chaplain service in recruiting new members for the VA service, supplying volunteer clergymen where necessary, and making available to the chaplains a variety of religious publications and audiovisual aids. These services have helped chaplains to maintain a consistent and well-rounded program of religious ministry.

Outpatient Medical Care

Outpatient medical treatment and services including medicine, prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, and other supplies, are provided to veterans requiring care for service-connected disabilities, veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, or Public Law 894, 81st

Congress, as amended, who require such treatment to avoid interruption of training, 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 veterans of the Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection (Public Law 791, 81st Cong.). In addition, veterans are provided outpatient examination services for purposes of rating for compensation or pension, insurance (e. g., waiver of premium for disability), and determining their 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. There were 11 VA hospitals operating outpatient clinics at the end of fiscal year 1956, 5 of which were consolidated during that year. These consolidations have permitted a wider utilization of staff physicians on both inpatient and outpatient medical activities, a more comprehensive medical service to veterans, and a more efficient utilization of personnel, equipment, and space.

During fiscal year 1956, when the VA regional offices at San Diego, Calif., and Miami, Fla., became VA offices under the jurisdiction of the VA regional offices at Los Angeles, Calif., and Pass-A-Grille Beach, Fla., respectively, the administrative functions relating to the hometown fee-basis medical care program at the two former regional offices were absorbed and are being performed more economically by the parent regional offices.

The plan to provide for the more effective operation of outpatient clinics by establishing an independent field activity has also proven to be successful. The VA outpatient clinic, Boston, Mass., was the first activity of this type to be established.

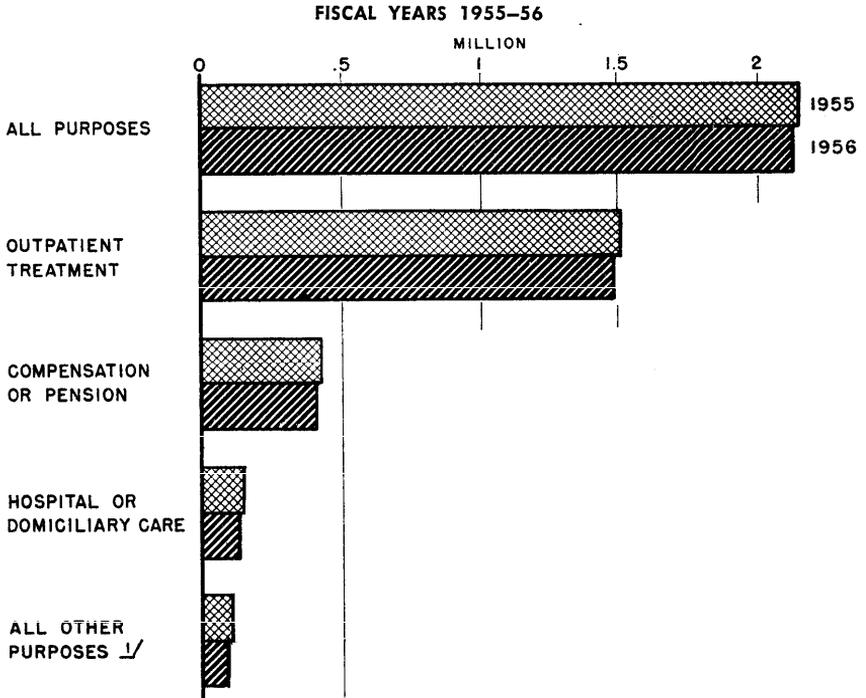
As of June 30, 1956, there were 101 VA outpatient clinics. These clinics were located as follows:

Location	Number of outpatient clinics	Location	Number of outpatient clinics
Total	101	VA offices	31
Regional offices	43	Veterans Benefits Office, Wash., D. C.	1
Hospital-regional office centers	14	Outpatient clinic, Boston, Mass.	1
Hospitals	11		

There were more than 2,100,000 outpatient visitors who received medical services from VA outpatient staff or fee-basis physicians during the year. An outpatient visitor is defined as a patient who receives outpatient medical services one or more times during a given month. The number of outpatients who received treatment in fiscal year 1956 was slightly lower than that for the previous year as shown in the chart on page 71.

Orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams were provided at 29 VA regional offices and 8 VA hospitals designated as "amputee centers." These clinic teams served a monthly average of 783 amputees and wearers of prosthetic appliances. Training in gait ambulation is an important part of this treatment program.

NUMBER OF OUTPATIENTS GIVEN MEDICAL SERVICE BY VA STAFF AT OUTPATIENT CLINICS
AND BY FEE-BASIS PHYSICIANS



^{1/} INCLUDES EXAMINATIONS FOR INSURANCE, MEDICAL CARE FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINEES (P.L.16 and P.L.894), FOREIGN BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHER.

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

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 those communities where there are no VA clinical facilities. During fiscal year 1956, over 42,000 physicians participated in the hometown medical care program.

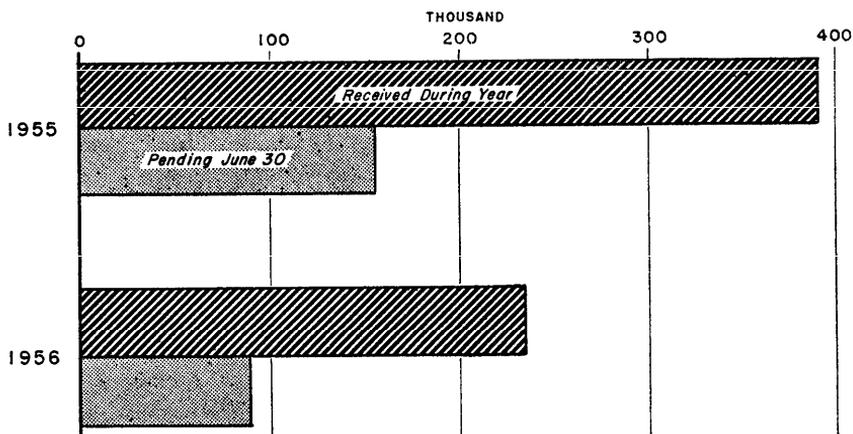
Dental Care

Dental treatment is furnished to patient beneficiaries in VA hospitals when such treatment has a direct or material bearing on the treatment of the disability requiring hospitalization; patients who are suffering from a chronic disability requiring constant medical attention; or patients who are hospitalized for prolonged periods. During fiscal year 1956, VA dentists examined more than 297,000 hospital patients and domiciliary members and treated 130,000 of them.

With the advent of tranquilizing drugs, mental patients formerly not amenable to dental therapeutics are becoming more accessible to treatment. As a result the dental treatment caseload in hospitals having a large number of neuropsychiatric patients increased by 9 percent in fiscal year 1956 as compared with fiscal year 1955.

During the year, a decline was experienced in the demand by veterans for outpatient dental treatment. There were 235,000 applications filed for outpatient dental treatment, a decrease of 158,000 applications as compared with the previous year. This reduced demand was due to the continuing 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 within 1 year after discharge or release from active military service, or by December 31, 1954, whichever occurred later. The following chart shows the effect of the law on the number of applications received and also shows the number of applications pending authorization of treatment at the end of the fiscal year. This number was reduced from 157,000 on June 30, 1955, to 88,000 on June 30, 1956.

APPLICATIONS FOR OUTPATIENT DENTAL CARE
FISCAL YEARS 1955-56



With the gradual reduction in the outpatient dental program, several well-qualified dentists became surplus to the needs of this program. Many of these dentists were transferred to VA hospitals and domiciliaries as vacancies became available.

The Veterans Administration has continued to utilize private dentists on a fee basis in communities where VA clinical facilities are not available or where undue hardship is imposed on the veteran in reporting for treatment during regular VA clinic hours. Approximately 32,400 such dentists participated in the VA dental care program during the fiscal year, treating 84,000 cases at an average cost of \$117. These dentists also examined 40,000 cases at an average cost of \$16.

During the fiscal year, a total of 114,600 examination cases and 128,500 treatment cases were completed by staff and fee-basis dentists in the outpatient dental program.

The Veterans Administration continued the study of a program to raise the standards of dental care in VA domiciliaries. In an effort to meet the immediate need of high quality dental care for domiciliary members, the dental clinical facilities and staff were increased in the domiciliary at Bath, N. Y., and similar changes are being developed at the domiciliaries located in Los Angeles, Calif., and Mountain Home, Tenn.

Domiciliary Care

One of the earliest benefits for disabled veterans was domiciliary care. This type of care has been provided by the Veterans Administration or one of its predecessor organizations since 1866. The purpose of domiciliary care is to furnish disabled veterans with a place to live when they are unable to provide for themselves because of their disabilities. It is not the objective of the domiciliary program to furnish the veteran a place of refuge, but rather to provide him with a protective environment which will stimulate his rehabilitation to the point where he may be enabled to return to the community on a self-sustaining basis or, where this is impossible, to permit his maximum adjustment to domiciliary living.

During fiscal year 1956, 17 VA field stations provided domiciliary care. Medical services were available to all domiciliary members since hospitals were also operated at 14 of these stations and infirmary services with limited medical treatment were provided at the other 3 stations. The total number of VA operating beds for domiciliary care on June 30, 1956, was 17,723, as compared with 17,676 on June 30, 1955. During the fiscal year, there was an average daily VA member load of 17,047, as compared with 16,972 for fiscal year 1955. By periods of military service, these members were divided as follows: World War I veterans—79 percent; World War II veterans—15 percent; veterans of Spanish American and other wars—4 percent; and peacetime veterans (including veterans eligible under Public Law 28 (Korean conflict))—2 percent.

To insure that every member was afforded the opportunity of self-expression and to add meaning and direction to the member's daily living, there was inaugurated during the year an activity planning board with the responsibility of formulating and maintaining on a current and continuing basis, a plan of activity for each domiciliary member. The member, himself, participates in the planning of his activity schedule. Insofar as possible, the activities are confined to a normal workweek. Activity plans are specific in terms of allotted hours, tasks assigned, bed rest, recreation, etc. The schedule provides that every member, no matter how badly disabled, makes some constructive contribution to the operation of the station.

A modest program for modernization of the living quarters of domiciliary members was continued. Improvements were made both in equipment and in the physical appearance of living quarters. The intelligent use of color harmony in refurbishing the domiciliaries had a stimulating effect on member morale.

Twenty-seven States operated 31 State veterans' homes (Mass., N. J., Okla., and Wash. operated 2 homes each). Federal aid at a rate not exceeding \$700 per veteran or one-half of the per capita cost of maintenance,

whichever was less, was paid by the Veterans Administration to the States for those veterans in State homes who were eligible for either VA hospital treatment or domiciliary care.

During the year, care in State homes was provided for a daily average of 8,739 veterans, as compared with 8,802 in fiscal year 1955.

Long-Term Medical Care

The problem of providing proper care for the growing number of chronically ill long-term veteran patients has been of special concern for many years. A VA program has been developed to provide active rather than custodial care for those patients who no longer require a definitive type of hospital treatment, but who cannot meet the minimum medical criteria for domiciliary living or cannot be cared for at home or elsewhere in the community.

On June 30, 1956, the veteran population had approximately 851,000 veterans who were 65 years of age or older. By 1960, the number in this age category will total an estimated 1,780,000. Since senescence is an important factor in the development of chronic disease, the Veterans Administration has been faced with the necessity of providing a modified kind of medical care program for an increasing number of patients who have lost their ability to get about and take care of their daily needs. Such care is best provided under the supervision of qualified and interested physicians who develop and maintain a comprehensive supportive, maintenance and preventive medical program. Without such a program, protracted and more extensive hospitalization will be required.

Community facilities for the care of the chronically ill are inadequate in number and, in many instances, fail to conform with accepted professional standards. There is a growing recognition of the need for professional services beyond the scope of home nursing care for patients of this type. The addition of these services—medical, nursing, rehabilitation and social service—converts the nursing home into a modified hospital. In order to provide this modified care, the Veterans Administration has developed a limited number of appropriate type bed services and sections within its hospital and domiciliary programs by modification of, and addition to, its existing services.

During fiscal year 1956, the program of care for patients of this type was expanded. Approximately 200 veterans needing hospital care for nontubercular chest disabilities were transferred from domiciliaries to beds not being used in tuberculosis hospitals. Over 120 long-term chronically ill veterans were transferred from neuropsychiatric to general medical and surgical hospitals, and 100 domiciliary members needing hospital care for long-term chronic disabilities were transferred to general medical and surgical hospitals.

A survey made as of March 1956 at all VA general medical and surgical hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers identified 6,300 hospital patients and 3,400 domiciliary members who required long-term care.

As of June 30, 1956, 44 VA hospitals were participating in programs for patients of this type; 6 hospitals had formally established bed services and the other hospitals had operating beds specifically assigned for the concentrated care of these patients.

Educational workshops concerning the care of long-term chronically ill patients were conducted at the VA hospitals at Albany, N. Y.; East Orange, N. J.; Dublin, Ga.; and Cincinnati, Ohio, for key VA employees primarily concerned with this medical program. These workshops have been helpful and will be continued for additional stations during fiscal year 1957.

Pharmacy

Pharmacy services were provided in all VA hospitals, outpatient clinics and domiciliaries. An average of 474 pharmacists were on duty during the year, with 11 serving as "rotating" pharmacists to provide station pharmacies with assistance when necessary to assure uninterrupted services with minimum full-time staffing.

Arrangements were continued through cooperating State pharmaceutical associations for private pharmacies to furnish prescription services to veterans being treated by fee-basis physicians under the hometown care plan. Such prescription services were principally concerned with cases requiring prompt and frequently changing medications.

The Veterans Administration kept pace with improvements and new developments in drug therapy; 114 drugs were adopted for standardization; 184 drugs were discontinued as obsolete or no longer required for treatment of patients; and 48 new drugs not yet commercially available were reviewed and approved for limited and carefully controlled use on a clinical trial basis for cases in which other drugs had not been effective.

Tranquilizing drugs made the greatest impact on VA drug usage during the year, from the standpoint of newness, effectiveness of treatment, and increased costs. Other noteworthy pharmaceuticals utilized have been steroid type antiarthritic drugs, antituberculosis drugs, and antibiotics.

A comprehensive review was made of drug costs, inventory turnover, and other factors affecting the economics of pharmacy administration during the fiscal year. Comparative data were furnished field stations for self analysis and to encourage continuing attention to efficient pharmacy management.

Medical Administration

During fiscal year 1956, the medical administration service conducted a program of systems improvement and mechanization in VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers which enabled local management to operate more efficiently and economically.

Following a pilot study in each medical area, a mechanized hospital record writing system received agency approval, and approximately 60 hospitals had received the necessary equipment as of June 30, 1956. Remote control dictating equipment integrated with the dial telephone equipment and wire circuits, is undergoing pilot study at two hospitals.

The policy of installing central dictating systems in new and in renovated hospitals was extended to outpatient clinics. By June 30, 1956, such systems had been installed in 5 outpatient clinics, with 1 system utilizing existing telephone facilities. Feasibility studies were under way at additional clinics.

Other administrative accomplishments were as follows: Automatic rather than manual pneumatic tube systems were approved for installation in all

new major hospital construction; unit numbering systems for the identification and control of clinical and domiciliary records were tested and evaluated for VA-wide application; a checklist for systematic review of medical administrative activities of field stations, coupled with a uniform procedure for reporting field supervisory findings, was developed to enable the effective review of field station operations; and improvements were effected in the administration and control of beneficiaries' effects.

Records management activities were directed toward better maintenance and use of records in order to simplify and standardize records series and methods, reduce filing equipment requirements, promote operational efficiency, effect monetary savings, and facilitate the disposal of records with a minimum of effort. All records series in personnel and supply activities were standardized. It is anticipated that this achievement will reduce the volume of such records by approximately 40 percent.

As a result of the disposition program, 16,000 cubic feet of records were eliminated by salvage or burning and 1,200 cubic feet were transferred to Federal records centers, a total of 17,200 cubic feet. This volume of records represents the equivalent of 3,600 five-drawer filing cabinets valued at \$190,000.

Congressional authority permits the Veterans Administration to dispose of clinical X-ray films after 10 years and dental X-ray films after 1 year. During the fiscal year the VA hospitals salvaged enough film by sale, to derive Federal revenue amounting to \$72,600.

To reduce paperwork activities connected with the inventory of records, simplified procedures were developed which resulted in an annual recurring savings of \$5,700. These procedures further eliminated the creation and processing annually of over 7,200 program reports from approximately 225 field stations. This is in addition to a recurring annual savings of \$23,000 and the elimination of over 25,000 separate records disposition reports accomplished in fiscal year 1955.

In reducing paperwork activities connected with the maintenance and use of contract records in fiscal and supply functions of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, one official "contract file" was established. This procedure should effect considerable savings annually by reducing the volume of contract records by approximately 50 percent.

Increased emphasis was placed on the work-simplification training of VA hospital supervisors. Such training brought about substantial improvements in methods and procedures. During the year, trained supervisors submitted over 3,700 ideas for work simplification, of which over 2,500 were installed. These ideas resulted in the reported savings of more than \$140,000 in material, and additional savings in man-hours and space. Such savings were utilized to accomplish other necessary activities.

During the fiscal year the administrative divisions at 10 VA hospitals were consolidated on a test basis to 5 divisions, each serving 2 hospitals. Study and review of the effectiveness of these consolidations are continuing to determine not only the possible economies but the effect on patient care and welfare. The annual monetary savings, as a result of the reduction in the number of administrative employees at these consolidated hospitals, approximates \$500,000. However, further evaluation is necessary

to determine the extent of the offsetting cost factors and the effectiveness of the administration of such consolidations.

Housekeeping divisions have been established in 137 VA hospitals, resulting in noticeable improvements, including more efficient manpower utilization through establishment of work rate standards and systematic scheduling of housekeeping activities, better patient care resulting from the release of nursing service personnel from housekeeping duties, man-hour savings through use of modern power machine equipment, and conservation of supplies. Training media have been distributed to the field to promote efficiency and economy in the housekeeping program.

Engineering

The Department of Medicine and Surgery on June 30, 1956, had the responsibility of maintaining approximately 10,000 buildings representing an estimated 100 million square feet of floor area, most of which was hospital space. The maintenance and repair of this highly specialized and equipped space is a major problem which is complicated by the fact that approximately 400 of these buildings were constructed prior to 1900 and an additional 500 were built during the period 1900-20.

In addition to the maintenance, repair, operation, and protection of the physical plant, the engineering service is responsible for the determination and development of requirements for new hospitals and the modernization and replacement of old ones. This portion of the program requires constant alertness to new therapeutic methods which affect the needs for functional space and equipment.

The replacement and modernization programs are of such magnitude that they must be planned on a long range and progressive basis. During the fiscal year, Presidential approval was obtained and a program was developed, providing for the replacement of 8 hospitals over a 7-year period. This included the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Ill.; and the general medical and surgical hospitals at Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Temple, Tex.; Oakland, Calif.; and Wood, Wis.; and the completion of modernization of the hospital at Long Beach, Calif. There were 2 additional hospitals, 1 at Cleveland, Ohio, and 1 at Washington, D. C., which were originally approved in the post World War II hospital expansion program. Since these 2 hospitals will replace the general medical and surgical facilities presently existing in those 2 cities, they were included in the replacement planning program. The hospitals in the replacement program included those of the cantonment type (temporary wartime construction) and those housed in buildings originally designed for other than hospital purposes (e. g., the VA hospital at Oakland, Calif., was a hotel building and the VA hospital at Washington, D. C., was a school building). Technical services funds for replacement of the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Ill., were made available in fiscal year 1956. Similar funds for the replacement of the general medical and surgical hospitals at Oakland, Calif.; Jackson, Miss.; and Nashville, Tenn.; are included in the fiscal year 1957 budget. Technical services funds were also included for the general medical and surgical hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Washington, D. C.

A modernization program was initiated to bring 59 older VA hospitals up to current standards. During the fiscal year, requirements were de-

veloped either for beginning or continuing modernization programs at 21 of these hospitals. In addition to the replacement and modernization programs, requirements were developed during the fiscal year for 53 necessary construction projects at other hospitals.

During the fiscal year, some progress was made in reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance and repair projects through the use of additional funds and improvements in engineering operations. Continuing studies of engineering operations in VA hospitals have been made to aid in evaluating hospital engineering performance and in identifying areas where improvements may be effected.

The prevention of fires and preparedness for fire fighting was stressed with particular emphasis placed on the control of smoking. All vacancies in area safety and fire protection engineer positions were filled in order to accomplish the proper number of fire and safety surveys of field stations. These fire and safety surveys have educated field personnel in the importance of realistic fire and evacuation drills, proper training of paid and volunteer fire fighters, and the systematic testing of water supply valves, and other fire protection equipment.

Veterans Canteen Service

During fiscal year 1956, canteens were operated at all VA hospitals and domiciliaries. In order to make this program for patients and members as effective as possible, the program of remodeling canteens was continued.

Veterans canteen service activities are integrated into the overall VA hospital program for the care of patients. The program which allows neuropsychiatric patients to choose items for their own use on regularly scheduled visits to canteens was continued; and service was provided for nonambulatory patients by means of cart visits to the bed wards.

Although retail and service trades are exempt from the minimum wage law, the wages of canteen employees were raised to the \$1 hourly minimum effective June 17, 1956.

During the year, the service paid all of its operating and administrative expenses from current revenues and returned \$604,949 to the Treasurer of the United States. Funds in excess of requirements of the service totaling \$3,965,826 have now been returned to the Treasurer of the United States. This has reduced the balance of original appropriation for working capital from \$4,965,000 to \$999,174.

VETERANS BENEFITS

General

The Department of Veterans Benefits, under a Chief Benefits Director, 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 being carried out at the end of fiscal year 1956 through 5 area supervision offices, 66 regional offices or centers, 2 district offices, and Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.

Compensation and Pension

General.—The function of the compensation and pension program is basically that of adjudication of claims filed by living veterans for com-

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 through the central office, 5 area supervision offices, the Adjudication Divisions and Claims Services of 66 regional offices or centers and 2 district offices, and the Compensation and Pension Service, Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.

A review of the disability compensation and pension cases which began in 1954 continued on a "time available" basis during the fiscal year. The purpose of this review is to insure (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. The review eventually will cover 1,710,478 cases in which World War II or peacetime veterans under 55 years of age are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities and in which World War I and World War II veterans under 55 years of age are receiving non-service-connected disability pension benefits. As of the end of the fiscal year 572,800 claims had undergone review with 95 percent found requiring no adjustment. Adjustments were found necessary in only 30,173 cases or 5.3 percent of the total claims reviewed thus far. Payments had been terminated in a total of 12,998 cases. Most of these terminations resulted from an improvement in the condition of the veteran. In 0.045 of 1 percent of the cases reviewed it was necessary to terminate payment because of "clear and unmistakable error" in the adjudication of the case. Payments were decreased in 13,290 cases as of June 30, 1956. Payments were increased in 3,885 cases.

Compensation and Pension—Veterans.—The number of veterans in receipt of compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1956, increased 2.6 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.

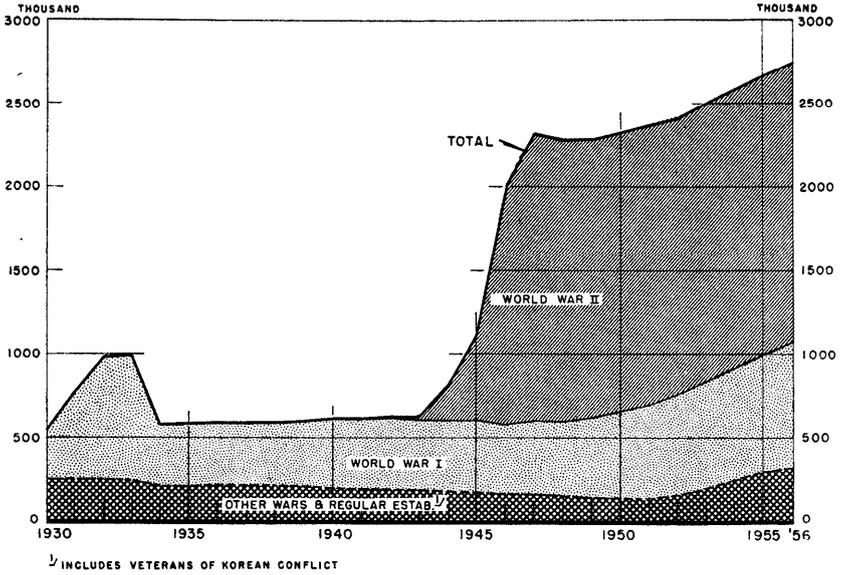
The summary on page 80 shows the number of veterans on the compensation and pension rolls for each war, the Regular Establishment, and the Korean conflict as of June 30, 1956, and June 30, 1955, together with the amount expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1956 and 1955.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1956	Fiscal year 1955	Percent of increase or decrease
Total	2, 736, 830	2, 666, 992	+2. 6	\$2, 051, 121, 750	\$1, 966, 001, 325	+4. 3
World War II	1, 667, 652	1, 673, 934	-0. 4	1, 094, 045, 507	1, 085, 083, 054	+0. 8
Service-connected	1, 607, 938	1, 619, 498	-0. 7	1, 040, 623, 071	1, 038, 215, 689	+0. 2
Non-service connected	59, 714	54, 436	+9. 7	53, 422, 436	46, 867, 365	+14. 0
World War I	763, 433	714, 178	+6. 9	696, 163, 630	637, 975, 563	+9. 1
Service connected ¹	227, 993	239, 418	-4. 8	222, 022, 512	229, 672, 610	-3. 3
Non-service connected	535, 440	474, 760	+12. 8	474, 141, 118	408, 302, 953	+16. 1
Regular Establishment ¹	65, 619	63, 209	+3. 8	44, 142, 827	43, 346, 244	+1. 8
Korean conflict	183, 666	155, 357	+18. 2	142, 531, 153	118, 039, 764	+20. 7
Service connected	181, 437	153, 831	+17. 9	140, 755, 968	116, 910, 651	+20. 4
Non-service connected	2, 229	1, 526	+46. 1	1, 775, 185	1, 129, 113	+57. 2
Spanish-American War	56, 305	60, 125	-6. 4	.....	.....	.....
Service connected ¹	354	417	-15. 1	74, 015, 706	81, 268, 268	-8. 9
Non-service connected	55, 951	59, 708	-6. 3	.....	.....	.....
Indian wars ¹	154	188	-18. 1	228, 217	286, 736	-20. 4
Civil War	1	1	0. 0	*5, 290	1, 696	.....

*Credit.

¹ Includes special act cases.

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS
END OF FISCAL YEAR

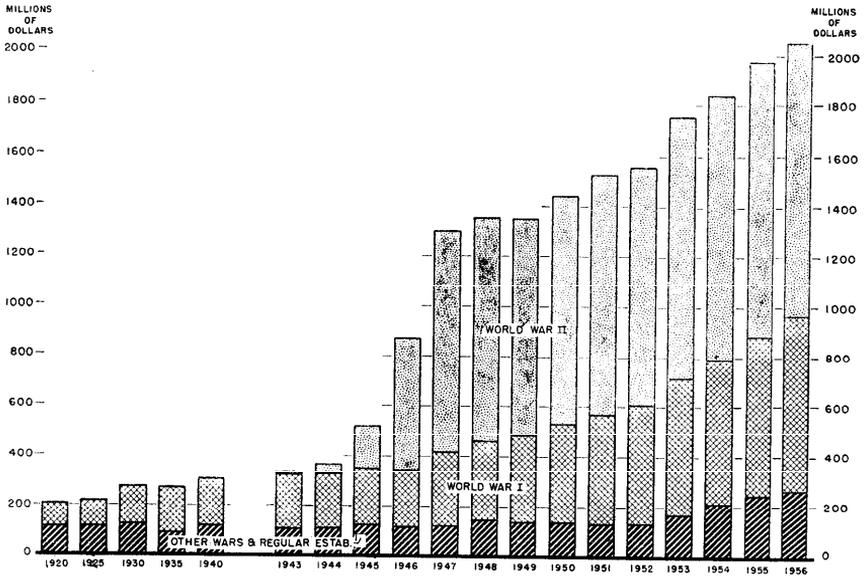


Additional compensation is payable to veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled from disabilities incurred in or aggravated during service, for a wife, child (but not more than 3 children) and dependent parent or parents.

The total number of veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled, who were receiving additional compensation for dependents has increased less than 1 percent compared to the end of the prior fiscal year, while the number of dependents has increased 2.2 percent as indicated in the summary of these cases on page 82.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1956		
				June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Percent of increase or decrease	Wives	Children	Parents
Total	305,784	303,668	+0.7	694,967	680,077	+2.2	275,454	386,950	32,563
World War II	218,822	220,297	-0.7	553,697	548,690	+0.9	195,538	333,120	25,039
World War I	48,162	49,749	-3.2	60,938	64,605	-5.7	46,587	13,043	1,308
Regular Establishment	11,401	11,419	-0.2	23,335	23,282	+0.2	9,611	11,925	1,799
Korean conflict	27,191	21,970	+23.8	56,776	43,250	+31.3	23,510	28,849	4,417
Spanish-American War	208	233	-10.7	221	250	-11.6	208	13	.....

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, 1956, at the rates payable.

Service	Total	Monthly rate of pension		
		\$66. 15	\$78. 75	\$135. 45
World War I.....	535, 440	240, 498	279, 140	15, 802
World War II.....	59, 714	53, 831	1, 099	4, 784
Korean conflict.....	2, 229	1, 931	.....	298

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.

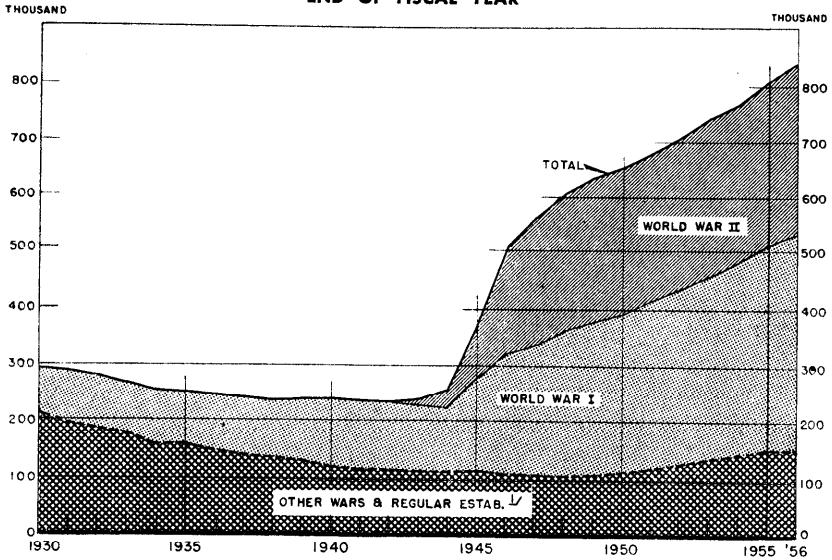
Public Law 187, 82d Congress, provides for the payment not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price for an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II or of the Korean conflict who is entitled to compensation for the loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet, loss or permanent 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 1956, new claims were received from 1,547 veterans, and reopened claims from 194 others. A total of 1,128 veterans were certified as eligible and 756 were determined to be ineligible for the most part because they did not have the requisite extent of disability. During the year, 1,196 cases were certified for payment, in the amount of \$1,911,939. At the conclusion of the year, 44,066 automobiles and other conveyances had been certified for payment at an aggregate cost of more than \$70 million.

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, 1956, show an increase from the end of the prior fiscal year of 3.5 percent in the number of deceased veterans and 1.9 percent in the number of dependents.

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



✓ INCLUDES VETERANS OF KOREAN CONFLICT

The summary on page 86 shows, as of June 30, 1956, and June 30, 1955, 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, 1956.

The summary on page 87 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, 1956, and June 30, 1955, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during fiscal years 1956 and 1955.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Deceased veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents June 30, 1956		
				June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Percent of increase or decrease	Widows	Children	Parents
Total	836,800	808,303	+3.5	1,175,763	1,154,173	+1.9	527,679	319,603	328,481
World War II	308,653	304,459	+1.4	525,846	523,735	+0.4	78,269	186,131	261,446
Service-connected	275,956	275,453	+0.2	450,495	457,267	-1.5	59,450	129,599	261,446
Non-service-connected	32,697	29,006	+12.7	75,351	66,468	+13.4	18,819	56,532	.....
World War I	380,449	361,811	+5.2	458,152	446,528	+2.6	339,005	99,384	19,763
Service-connected	52,653	54,520	-3.4	57,591	60,151	-4.3	33,807	4,021	19,763
Non-service-connected	327,796	307,291	+6.7	400,561	386,377	+3.7	305,198	95,363	.....
Regular Establishment	20,254	18,736	+8.1	30,875	27,549	+12.1	9,669	9,016	12,190
Korean conflict	35,001	34,151	+2.5	66,532	65,191	+2.1	10,376	21,087	35,069
Service-connected	34,402	33,777	+1.9	65,192	64,359	+1.3	9,951	20,172	35,069
Non-service-connected	599	374	+60.2	1,340	832	+61.1	425	915	.....
Spanish-American War	85,567	81,883	+4.5	87,424	83,848	+4.3	84,470	2,941	13
Service-connected ¹	1,180	1,251	-5.7	1,205	1,274	-5.4	1,140	52	13
Non-service-connected	84,387	80,632	+4.7	86,219	82,574	+4.4	83,330	2,889	.....
Indian wars ¹	1,198	1,234	-2.9	1,202	1,238	-2.9	1,181	21	.....
Civil War ¹	5,669	6,020	-5.8	5,723	6,075	-5.8	4,701	1,022	.....
Mexican War ¹	9	9	0.0	9	9	0.0	8	1	.....

¹ Includes special acts cases.

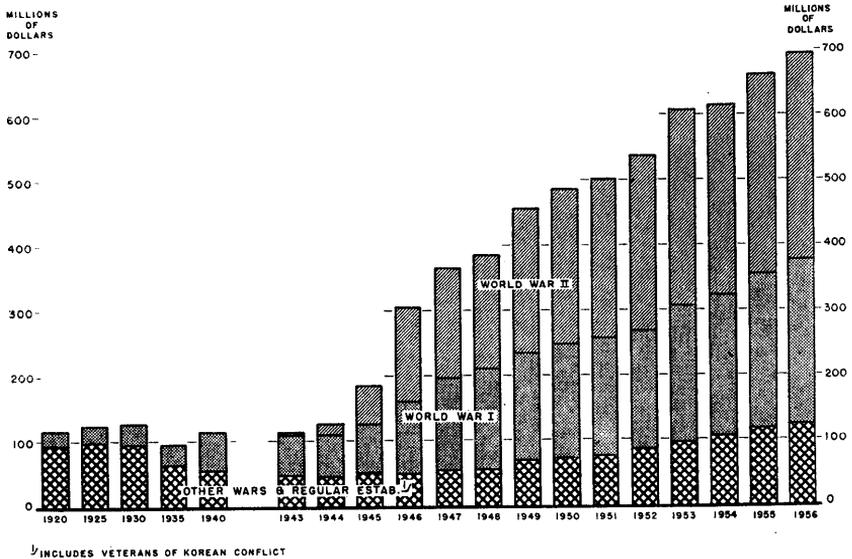
Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1956	Fiscal year 1955	Percent of increase or decrease
Total.....	836, 800	808, 303	+3. 5	\$693, 996, 166	\$664, 457, 401	+4. 4
World War II.....	308, 653	304, 459	+1. 4	319, 270, 336	307, 331, 149	+3. 9
Service-connected.....	275, 956	275, 453	+0. 2	297, 724, 093	288, 646, 987	+3. 1
Non-service-connected.....	32, 697	29, 006	+12. 7	21, 546, 243	18, 684, 162	+15. 3
World War I.....	380, 449	361, 811	+5. 2	252, 570, 605	239, 464, 514	+5. 5
Service-connected.....	52, 653	54, 520	-3. 4	53, 372, 026	53, 389, 449	(1)
Non-service-connected.....	327, 796	307, 291	+6. 7	199, 198, 579	186, 075, 065	+7. 1
Regular Establishment ²	20, 254	18, 736	+8. 1	19, 489, 399	17, 212, 510	+13. 2
Korean conflict.....	35, 001	34, 151	+2. 5	43, 307, 862	40, 933, 828	+5. 8
Service-connected.....	34, 402	33, 777	+1. 9	42, 898, 960	40, 698, 772	+5. 4
Non-service-connected.....	599	374	+60. 2	408, 902	235, 056	+74. 0
Spanish-American War.....	85, 567	81, 883	+4. 5	55, 406, 290	55, 072, 317	+0. 6
Service-connected ²	1, 180	1, 251	-5. 7	.....	.....	.....
Non-service-connected.....	84, 387	80, 632	+4. 7	.....	.....	.....
Indian wars ²	1, 198	1, 234	-2. 9	708, 769	765, 594	-7. 4
Civil War ²	5, 669	6, 020	-5. 8	3, 238, 914	3, 672, 807	-11. 8
Mexican War ²	9	9	0. 0	3, 991	4, 682	-14. 8

¹ Less than .05 percent.² Includes special acts cases.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1956 for compensation and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were 4.4 percent greater than during the prior fiscal year.

Further data on compensation and pension benefits as of June 30, 1956, 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



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

NSLI payments were being made to the beneficiaries of 439,370 deceased veterans on June 30, 1956, of which 399,125, or 91 percent of the cases, the veteran's death occurred in service. Life annuities only were being paid in 311,946 cases on insurance with a face value of \$2.8 billion; a combination of life annuity and installments in 25,640 cases valued at \$227 million; and installments only in 101,784 cases of insurance valued at \$900 million.

The average monthly payment per case at the end of fiscal year 1956 was \$51.22. Widows were the only beneficiary in 28 percent and parents only in 57 percent of the active awards. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.2.

USGLI Death Claims.—Through June 30, 1956, death awards of USGLI had been made following the death of 124,531 veterans of which 107,295 were original death awards and 17,236 where the veteran, prior to death, had been awarded USGLI on account of permanent and total disability. These death awards involved the payment of insurance in the amount of nearly \$708 million, of which \$431 million was expended in lump-sum payments on 87,141 cases. Death cases numbering 16,527, having insurance

amounting to \$81 million, had been terminated due to completion of installment payments.

Yearly Renewable Term and Automatic Insurance Death Claims.—On June 30, 1956, the beneficiaries of 63 deceased veterans were being paid in 240 month installments on insurance valued at \$84,197, 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 \$13,032 were being made to beneficiaries of 3 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 nearly \$284 million were authorized as of June 30, 1956, to the beneficiaries of 32,397 deceased veterans, and of these, payments were being made on 32,210 cases having awards of indemnity amounting to \$282 million, and payments terminated in 187 cases having awards of indemnity amounting to \$1,575,200.

Of the cases awarded indemnity, the death of the veteran occurred in service in 92.8 percent, and in 7.2 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 24.0 percent, and parent or parents only in 69.3 percent of the cases.

Through June 30, 1956, payments of indemnity amounting to nearly \$101 million had been made, and of this amount, nearly \$32 million was expended during fiscal year 1956, as compared with \$27 million 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 For-

feitures 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 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 make 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 the 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 overpayment decisions during fiscal year 1956 follows:

Office	Number	Amount of—	
		Overpayment	Waiver
Total	6, 179	\$3, 406, 969. 81	\$1, 452, 453. 93
Central office	1, 193	2, 065, 213. 66	944, 380. 47
Veterans Benefits Office, district offices, and regional offices.....	4, 986	1, 341, 756. 15	508, 073. 46

Administrative review cases

Central office.....	322	\$123, 229. 79	\$34, 082. 82
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Forfeiture cases

	Total	Forfeited	Nonforfeited
Central office.....	731	371	360

Vocational 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,
- (d) Public Law 550, 82d Congress, as amended, and
- (e) Public Law 634, 84th Congress.

Public Law 16 provides for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans of World War II. Public Law 894 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.

Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, 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. July 25, 1956, has been established as the expiration date of all education and training benefits under this law except for those eligible for benefits beyond that date by reason of having enlisted or reenlisted in the Armed Forces between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945. (Public Law 190, 79th Cong.) Under Public Law 346, 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.

The Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, Public Law 550, provides education and training assistance for those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Korean conflict period. 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. For veterans discharged on or before January 31, 1955, training must come to an end no later than January 31, 1963. For veterans separated after January 31, 1955, no education or training may be afforded beyond January 31, 1965, or 8 years from the date of discharge, whichever comes first. 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. Under Public Law 550, the Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct payments of education and training allowances to eligible veterans to assist them in meeting expenses of sub-

sistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books and equipment while pursuing an approved program of education and training.

Allowances paid to those pursuing training on the job or on the farm are reduced periodically as the veteran progresses in his training. Public Law 280, 84th Congress, enacted August 9, 1955, amended Public Law 550 to provide that the first automatic reduction of education and training allowance of veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training would occur 12 months after commencement of training rather than after 4 months of training as was originally stipulated in the law.

The last week of the 1956 fiscal year saw enactment of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956, Public Law 634, 84th Congress. The law provides educational assistance for a child whose parent died of injury or disease resulting from military service during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. The purpose as stated in the law, is to give these young people an opportunity to get the education they otherwise might have obtained had their parents lived. The act provides up to 36 months of educational assistance for eligible persons during the period beginning with their 18th birthday and ending with their 23d, except that under certain special circumstances specified in the law, benefits may be afforded before or after such period. Special restorative training may be provided young men or women who are unable to pursue a program of education because of physical or mental disability. The law, like Public Law 550, contains a number of provisions designed to minimize unsatisfactory conditions that developed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. No payments are made directly to educational institutions to cover training costs. Direct payment of an educational assistance allowance is made to assist the individual in meeting combined expenses for subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books and equipment while in training. No educational assistance allowance is payable under Public Law 634 for any period of education pursued prior to October 1, 1956.

Entries Into Training.—During the year, 469,000 veterans entered training for the first time. All but 3 percent of these enrolled under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The 455,000 veterans who commenced training under this act during fiscal year 1956, brought the total who have thus far availed themselves of benefits under this law to 1.5 million veterans. During the year, 11,000 disabled veterans of the Korean conflict entered vocational rehabilitation training, bringing the total who have enrolled under this program, since its inception, to almost 41,000. Only 3,300 veterans enrolled under training programs for World War II veterans; 2,500 of these were disabled veterans who commenced training under Public Law 16 in fiscal year 1956 and the remainder were World War II veterans who entered training under Public Law 346. As of the close of the year, the total who had entered training under Public Law 16 stood at 611,000 disabled veterans; and 7,800,000 veterans had taken advantage of education and training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

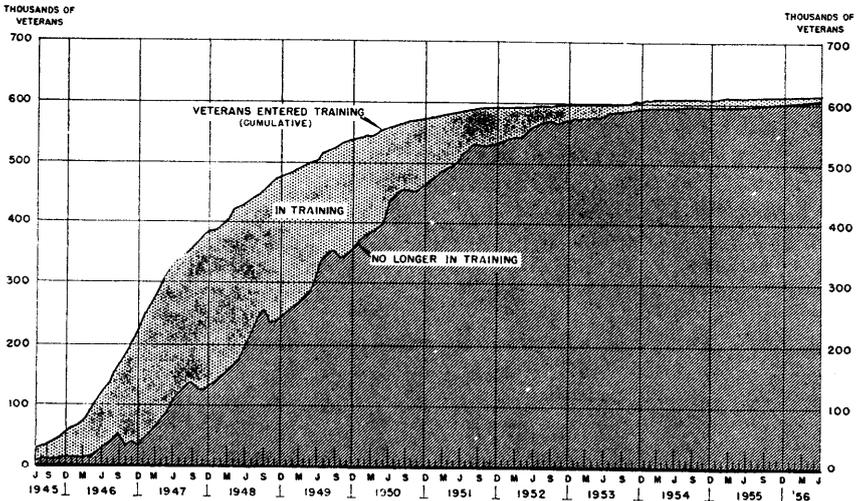
Veterans in Training.—The total training load under all laws combined increased for the second year in a row. The average number of veterans

in training per month was 630,000 compared to 584,000 in the previous year. The increase in the total training load during the year amounted to 8 percent. The peak for fiscal year 1956 was reached in April 1956 when 827,000 veterans were in training. The latter peak is the highest enrollment figure recorded since the spring of 1952.

The following table shows the monthly average number of veterans in each major type of training under each law in fiscal year 1956:

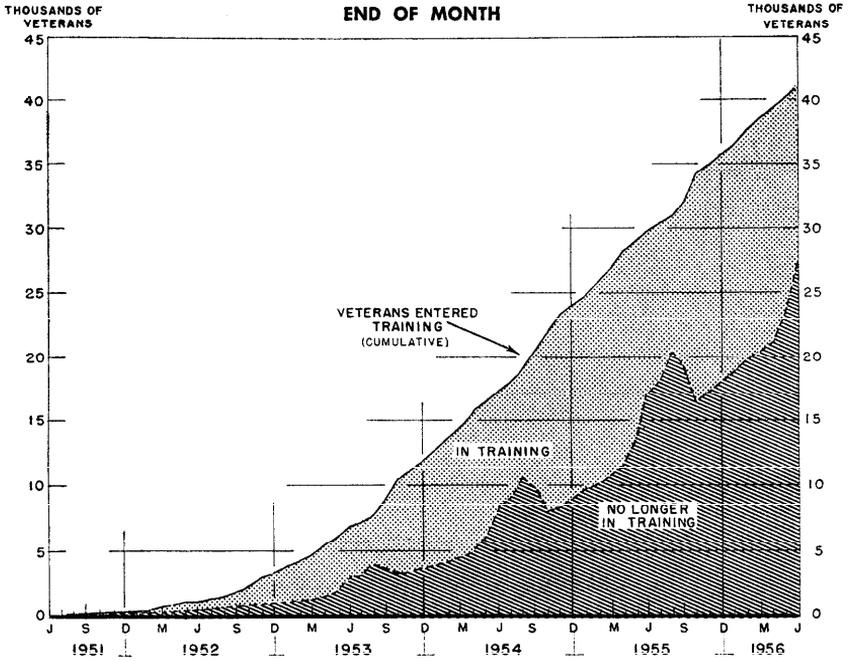
Type of training	Public Law			
	16	894	346	550
Total	6, 583	15, 662	66, 718	540, 737
Institutions of higher learning	1, 386	6, 328	24, 466	268, 930
Schools below college level	2, 889	4, 456	40, 416	174, 714
Correspondence training			27, 892	21, 454
Job training	1, 176	3, 451	461	60, 599
Institutional-on-farm training	1, 132	1, 427	1, 375	36, 494

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



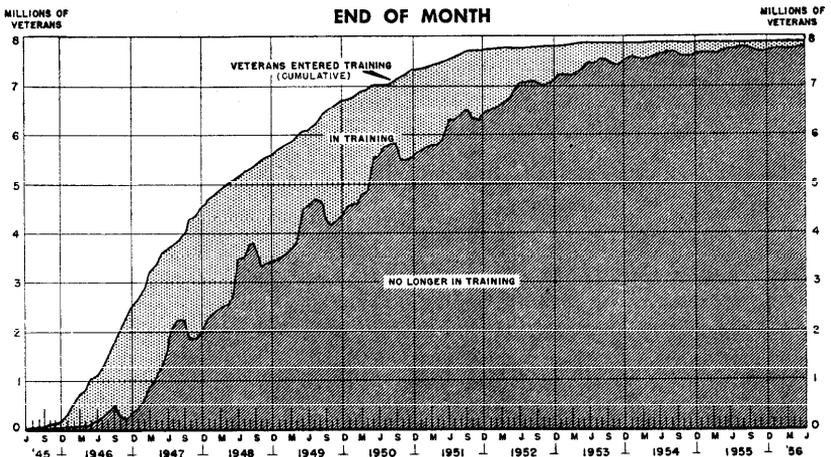
The average number of veterans in training per month in institutions of higher learning during fiscal year 1956 increased 22 percent over the average for fiscal year 1955. The peak enrollment in this type of training during the year was reached in April 1956 when 481,000 veterans were in training. Seventy percent of the 437,000 college trainees enrolled under Public Law 550 at that time were enrolled on a full-time basis.

KOREAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 894)
END OF MONTH

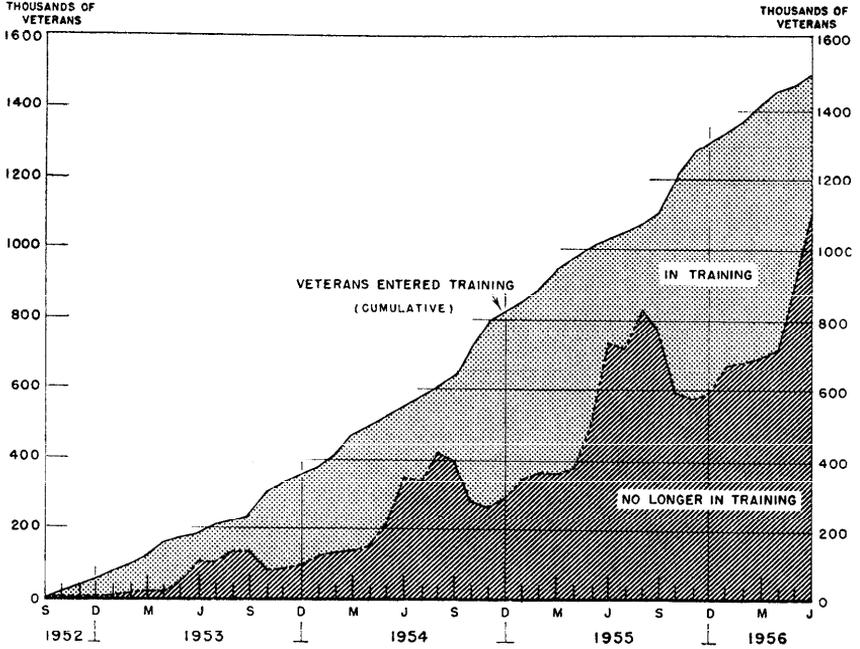


The average number of veterans in training per month in schools below the college level during fiscal year 1956 under all laws combined declined 2 percent below the average for the previous year. However, the number of veterans enrolled in schools below the college level under Public Law 550 alone rose 20 percent. The peak enrollment in schools below the college level under Public Law 550 was reached in April 1956 when 198,000 Korean conflict veterans were enrolled in this type of training. Approximately 1 out of 9 of the latter trainees were training through correspondence courses; one-third of those in residence training were training part time only.

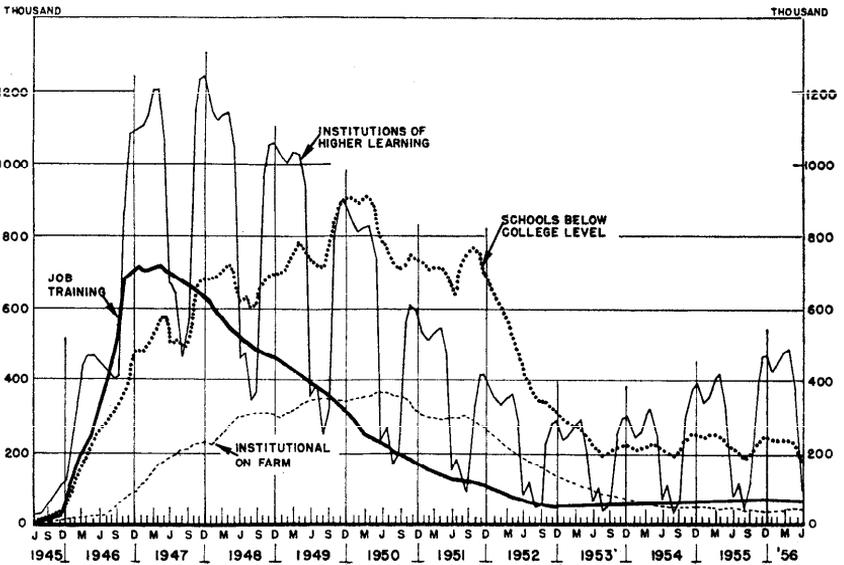
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346)



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



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



The number of veterans enrolled in institutional on-farm training remained at approximately the same level it had been during the previous year, as increases under programs of training for Korean conflict veterans were counter-balanced by declines in farm training under World War II training programs. Of the 42,660 veterans enrolled in institutional on-farm training on June 30, 1956, a total of 40,042 were enrolled under Public Law 550; 1,497 were enrolled under Public Law 894; 571 were enrolled under Public Law 16, and 550 were enrolled under Public Law 346.

A slight increase was reported in the number of veterans pursuing on-the-job training during fiscal year 1956. Despite a decrease in the number of veterans enrolled under Public Law 346, the number enrolled under all laws combined increased during the year from 64,300 on June 30, 1955, to 65,600 on June 30, 1956. Two-thirds of the 61,114 veterans in job training under Public Law 550 at the close of the year, were enrolled in apprentice training.

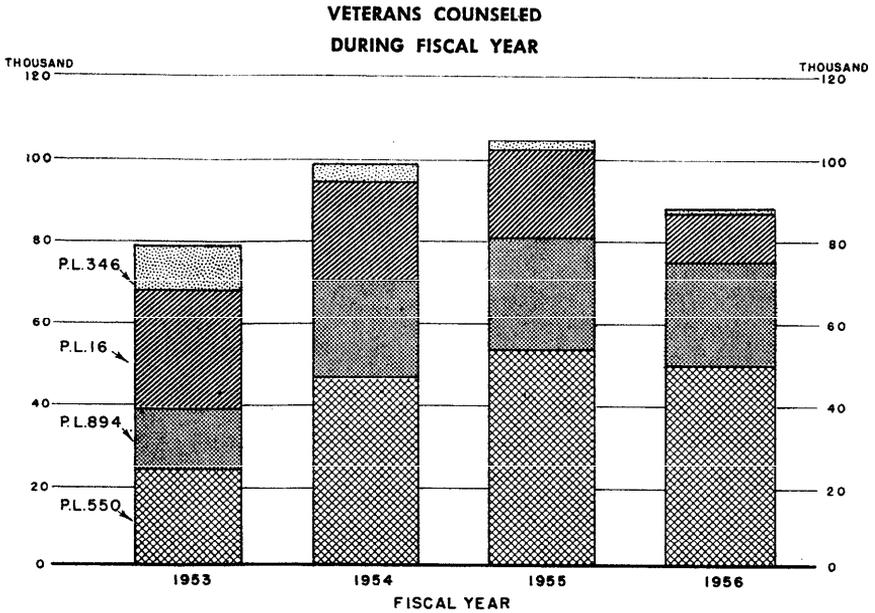
Training Facilities.—The number of educational institutions and job-training establishments in which veterans were training declined slightly during the year. Veterans were training in over 11,000 schools (institutions of higher learning or schools below college level) and in 35,000 business or industrial establishments at the end of March 1956. These training facilities were being utilized mainly for the training of veterans of the Korean conflict. Slightly over 3,700 of the schools and 3,700 of the job-training establishments were being utilized for the training of disabled veterans.

Counseling Services.—Professionally trained and experienced counselors provide vocational counseling service for each disabled veteran who applies for vocational rehabilitation training. They determine, with the support of medical opinion, whether the veteran is in need of vocational rehabilitation and whether training is medically feasible for him. Psychological principles and counseling techniques are used in assisting the veteran in the selection of an occupational field that is suitable to his interests, aptitudes, abilities, and personality characteristics. An occupational goal is agreed upon in which the veteran can be expected to compete successfully when his training is completed. The professional services of physicians, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, and training specialists are also utilized by the counselors in a team approach to assist seriously disabled veterans in the development of plans to overcome their vocational handicaps. Nondisabled veterans are provided vocational counseling upon request. Personal adjustment counseling is provided to either the disabled or the nondisabled whenever personal problems block or interfere with selection of a vocational goal or progress in education and training.

While there has been a continuing decline in the number of World War II veterans counseled under Public Laws 16 and 346 as these programs draw to a close, the number of veterans of the Korean conflict provided counseling under Public Laws 894 and 550 remained at almost the same level as in fiscal year 1955. The total number of veterans counseled declined from 104,800 in fiscal year 1955 to 87,600 in fiscal year 1956. However, the decline in numbers counseled is not expected to continue as it is likely to be more than offset by counseling to be provided under the requirements of the recently enacted War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956.

The decrease in counseling load has resulted in some reduction in the number of guidance centers operating on a contract basis in cooperating educational institutions. In June 1956, contract service was maintained at 52 guidance centers as compared to 65 in June 1955; and 53,534 cases were counseled at guidance centers during fiscal year 1955 as compared to 43,486 during fiscal year 1956.

VA counselors have continued to participate in the program of graduate training to increase counselor competency. The total number of VR&E (vocational rehabilitation and education) counselors who qualified as counseling psychologists at the end of fiscal year 1956 was 150, as compared to 134 at the end of 1955, and an additional 50 are close to completion of educational requirements for that position.



A comprehensive study has been made of the psychological tests which are used along with other techniques as tools in the counseling process. The study has resulted in the development of new lists of tests to be authorized for use by counselors in the VR&E program. Tests which have failed to demonstrate their usefulness or have become outmoded have been deleted and more recently developed instruments have been added.

In anticipation of the termination date for training under Public Law 16, and because of the recognition that certain disabled veterans are in need of training which cannot be provided under veterans' legislation, the Veterans Administration and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued a revised joint statement of principles of cooperation, relative to the rehabilitation of handicapped persons. This has been released to regional offices to assist them in coordi-

nating their efforts in behalf of veterans with those of representatives of State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

Training of Disabled Veterans.—In training disabled veterans under Public Laws 16 and 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 ability 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 seriously 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. During training, the training officer supervises the veteran, on the basis of intimate and adequate knowledge of the training situation, to assist him in all matters affecting his training. The training officer exerts every effort possible to remove any disadvantageous factors delaying or preventing the rehabilitation and employability of the veteran. This supervision includes arranging for needed medical and dental attention, social service work, personal adjustment counseling, reevaluation to a new objective, change of program and, in fact, anything possible to assure rehabilitation in a real sense. VA procedures require that the training officer's time be devoted to only those activities and functions that contribute directly to disabled veterans' vocational rehabilitation.

The veteran whose physical condition will not permit pursuit of full-time training is entered into training on a reduced time basis and provided all medical and other attention necessary through VA facilities or through contract with other facilities where VA facilities are not available to him near the place of training. 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 VA officer makes the necessary arrangements with a private instructor to furnish the training. In such cases the training officer, in supervising the veteran's training, encourages and assists him to plan for and to develop a market for his products or services so that by the time he completes his program of training he will be established in remunerative employment in a business enterprise which he can continue to operate on a profitable basis.

For some seriously disabled veterans, the training officer, as a part of the veteran's program, arranges for training necessary to overcome or minimize the physical handicap itself. In other cases it is necessary for the training officer to arrange for special adjustments in the training situations, or to provide special equipment. During fiscal year 1956, VA training officers made over 47,000 visits to business establishments and training institutions to find or arrange for training opportunities for the 30,860 disabled veterans who were entered or reentered into training under Public Laws 16 and 894. A total of 12,371 disabled veterans previously entered into training were rehabilitated. During the same period, VA training officers made in excess of 193,000 visits to disabled veterans at their places of training to provide them with professional and technical assistance.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration was presented with new problems in training disabled veterans under Public Law 16, because

of the approach of July 25, 1956, the terminal date for providing training under that law for most disabled veterans of World War II. A technical bulletin was issued and distributed to all VA field stations to focus attention on those problems and offer suggestions on their solutions. One problem was to insure that disabled veterans who were found in need of vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16 but who could not train beyond July 25, 1956, would be entered into training in courses which would assure their employability. Another was to assure that disabled veterans already in training would receive immediate attention when, for any reason, the successful completion of their courses by July 25, 1956, became questionable.

A study was begun during the year to determine the validity of the presently prescribed frequency of supervision visits by the training officer to the individual disabled veteran-trainee in each type of training under Public Laws 16 and 894. Visits to field stations to study the function under survey have been planned and scheduled. Based upon the results of this survey, and further studies by individual field stations, it will be determined whether any adjustments are warranted.

Because of the difficulties being experienced by field stations in locating training opportunities for seriously disabled veterans, a study has been planned with a view to providing professional and technical assistance to field personnel in locating training opportunities for seriously disabled veterans and in locating employment for those disabled veterans who complete training but are not employed.

Guides have been prepared for the purpose of assisting field stations in providing more effective service to seriously disabled veterans. One of these guides contains a list of suggested training supplies and special equipment that may be provided to those veterans who are so seriously disabled that they must receive their rehabilitation training in their homes where, upon completion, they plan to operate a small business enterprise. The other contains a list of sheltered workshops located throughout the United States which can be used by field stations assisting certain disabled veterans who, immediately after hospitalization, cannot accept employment under competitive circumstances. This list should be of particular assistance to veterans with psychiatric illness for whom field personnel are constantly striving to find adequate facilities to bring about proper adjustment to employment conditions.

Occupations of Disabled Veterans.—Staff assistance to rehabilitation personnel at field stations to enable them to improve vocational rehabilitation procedures and thereby be of greater help to severely disabled veterans in their efforts to make such veterans employable continued to receive emphasis during the year.

A pamphlet entitled "Occupations of Totally Blinded Veterans of World War II and Korea" was printed and released to field stations and other interested rehabilitation agencies early this year. In this pamphlet, 388 totally blinded veterans are reported as satisfactorily and remuneratively employed in an unprecedented variety of jobs, many of which were heretofore generally regarded as requiring vision. This study is particularly valuable because it covers a greater number of cases than did similar studies

conducted in the past, and it is unlimited as to geographic area, particular industries or particular fields of work. The largest proportion—38 percent—are at work in the professions, technical occupation and in the field of management. Another 14 percent are engaged in clerical and sales work; 13 percent are in farming; 10 percent hold highly skilled mechanical jobs, and 25 percent are doing manual work such as assembly jobs, and service type work. The material in this pamphlet should be of inestimable value to rehabilitation personnel in their continued search for suitable occupations for blinded veterans.

A similar study of the occupations of 478 paraplegic veterans who are successfully employed in over 200 different occupations was initiated during the fiscal year for the same reason which motivated the study of blinded veterans. Almost 50 percent are at work in professional, technical, or managerial jobs.

Program Analysis.—A number of other program studies and analyses pertaining to vocational rehabilitation and education were made during the year to provide essential information for policy, planning and administrative purposes.

Analysis was made during the year to determine the short and long term impact of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956. Study revealed that there are in the neighborhood of 150,000 children of deceased servicemen who are, or will be at sometime in the future, eligible for educational benefits under this law. Thousands are expected to take advantage of benefits under the law as soon as the law permits them to do so. (Individuals may be enrolled under the law on or after Oct. 1, 1956.) Children are expected to avail themselves of benefits under this law for many years into the future, since there are many thousands just recently born, as well as some yet unborn, who will be entitled to training when they become of age. Peak training loads are anticipated sometime in the early or middle 1960s due to the fact that there is a relatively large block of children of deceased World War II veterans currently in their early teens. The training load is expected to decline slowly thereafter. A few children will probably be in training at the turn of the century.

Study was made during the year to ascertain patterns of participation of Korean veterans enrolling for training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The study was designed to provide information regarding the extent to which Korean veterans are participating in the training program; the length of time which elapses between discharge from service and entrance into training; the types of training in which veterans are enrolling; and the number of months for which training is pursued. The study revealed that the proportion of eligible veterans of the Korean conflict who were availing themselves of training benefits was higher for recent discharges than for those who had been discharged several years ago, and that the rate of entrance for the recent discharges might eventually exceed the rate of participation in the World War II training program. It has been mentioned earlier that 1.5 million Korean conflict veterans have enrolled under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The results of the study indicate that another million Korean conflict veterans will probably take advantage of educational benefits under this

law. The study also indicated that, on the average, veterans who enroll under this law probably will pursue training for as long as veterans who enrolled under the World War II training program, and that the Korean program will continue to be more of a college training program than the World War II program. It also showed that many veterans who were discharged prior to enactment of the law waited until just prior to their de-limiting dates before entering training, that recent discharges are enrolling for training sooner after military service than those discharged several years ago and that veterans who enroll in college or job training enter training sooner after military service than those who enroll in schools below the college level or in institutional on-farm training.

Compilation and study was again made of the types of programs of training pursued by veterans enrolled under Public Law 550. Comparison with compilations for previous years and with the World War II program shows a continuing trend toward training in scientific fields and other fields requiring extensive training and knowledge. It is evident that these veterans are making the most of this educational opportunity both for themselves and for the good of the entire nation. The following table summarizes the types of program pursued by these veterans under Public Law 550 and provides a comparison with Public Law 346, World War II training program.

[Percentage distribution]

Training program	Public Law 550 (Prior to Dec. 1, 1955)	Public Law 346 (Prior to Dec. 1, 1952)
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture and related fields	5.5	9.8
Accounting and auditing	3.1	3.1
Art and design	2.6	2.7
Business administration and managerial	11.4	8.9
Clerical and sales	4.1	5.6
Craft, trade and industrial	24.9	33.3
Education (preparation for teaching)	4.9	3.1
Engineering	7.6	5.8
Flight training	1.5	4.7
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere)	13.6	5.9
Law (including prelaw)	2.1	1.5
Medicine and related programs (including pre-medical and pre dental)	2.9	2.6
Music and public speaking	1.1	1.6
Physical and natural science	1.8	1.2
Secondary and elementary programs of study	6.5	3.8
Social studies and welfare work	1.3	1.1
Theology	0.6	0.5
Other types of training	4.5	4.8

Study also was made during the year of the employment objectives of disabled veterans who pursued training under Public Law 894. The study revealed the wide range of fields in which disabled veterans trained. The following table summarizes the major occupational objectives of disabled

veterans who entered training under Public Law 894 prior to December 1, 1955:

Major occupational group	Number entered training	Major occupational group	Number entered training
Total	35,000		
Professional	10,200	Sales and kindred	600
Semiprofessional	2,900	Service	1,000
Managerial and official	2,300	Agriculture	2,200
Clerical and kindred	3,800	Trade and industrial	12,000

The occupational goals selected by disabled veterans of the Korean conflict period who have initiated training under the provisions of Public Law 894, studied in relation to the occupations selected by the disabled veterans of World War II who trained under Public Law 16, and in relation to the occupational distribution of the total labor force in the United States, reflects a swing to professional and semiprofessional occupations and away from agricultural, trade and industrial occupations. This development probably reflects the combined influence of a number of factors. For one thing, the educational level of disabled Korean conflict veterans at the time they enter training under Public Law 894 is somewhat higher than in the population at large, or among World War II disabled veteran-trainees. Also, their degree of impairment is somewhat higher on the average than that of World War II disabled veterans. The following table shows the occupational goals of disabled veterans compared with the occupational distribution of the male labor force:

[Percentage distribution]

Major occupational group	Public Law 894 (prior to Dec. 1, 1955)	Public Law 16 (prior to Dec. 1953)	Male labor force (Jan. 1956)
Total	100%	100%	100%
Professional	29	21	} 9
Semiprofessional	8	7	
Managerial and official	7	7	13
Clerical and kindred	11	6	6
Sales and kindred	2	5	6
Service	3	2	6
Agriculture	6	14	11
Trade and industrial	34	38	49

This year represented the last full year in which disabled veterans of World War II could pursue vocational rehabilitation training, except for a limited number who are eligible to train beyond July 25, 1956, the statutory ending date of the World War II training program for most disabled

veterans. A review of the accomplishments of the vocational rehabilitation training program and a report on a followup study of posttraining experiences of disabled veterans were included in last year's annual report. Further analysis was made of the study data to ascertain effectiveness of training for certain selected groups of disabled veterans such as those with specific types of disabilities or those who were enrolled in particular types of training situations. Results of the latter study, which was based on the proportion of the disabled World War II veterans who completed training and their posttraining adjustment, point to certain advantages in training a disabled veteran in a situation of competitive employment in those instances where this type of training is not inconsistent with the veteran's disability and is appropriate to the veteran's occupational goal.

The year marked the 12th year of operation for the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the approaching end of education and training under this act for all but a small handful of World War II veterans. Since the readjustment training program for World War II veterans is drawing to a close, it was considered that this would be a fitting time to prepare an overall review of the scope and impact of the training program and to consider some of its accomplishments. A pictorial review of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was published just prior to the end of the fiscal year which shows, among other items of interest, that half of the over 15 million veterans of World War II availed themselves of education and training benefits under this program. The review makes the contribution of this vast program apparent. It shows that, of the more than 7.8 million veterans who trained, 2.2 million trained in colleges, 3.5 million trained in schools below the college level, 1.4 million trained on the job and three-fourths of a million trained on farms. The review also indicates the wide range of courses which veterans pursued and stresses the fact that the program would not have been possible without the cooperation of the nation's educational institutions and business and industrial establishments. Veterans trained in over 20,000 educational institutions, in three-fourths of a million business and industrial establishments, and on two-thirds of a million farms. It shows, too, that the average veteran who entered training used only half of his available "entitlement" and that his course of training on the average required the expenditure of \$1,800 for subsistence allowance, tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment.

Approval of Courses of Training.—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-the-job training, and foreign educational institutions. As of the

close of the fiscal year, courses of education and training offered by 14 Federal agencies and bureaus have been approved for training under Public Law 550. Among the institutions approved, are 17 schools for Indians, operated by the Department of the Interior. Approval has been granted to approximately 70 industrial corporations and their many subsidiary companies and departments offering separate apprentice courses operating in a number of States. These approvals were for approximately 1,200 separate courses in apprenticeship and other training on the job (including revisions of courses) in steel, automobile, railroad, aviation and aviation research and development, chainstores, long lines telephone, electrical equipment, farm machinery, photographic and optical equipment.

Under Public Law 550, 82d Congress, veterans may pursue training in a foreign country only in an educational institution of higher learning. The Veterans Administration has approved courses in 337 institutions of higher learning located in 37 countries. These approvals cover over 4,000 courses, an average of 12 different approved courses per institution. The geographic distribution of the institutions offering these approved courses is as follows: Continental Europe 135; United Kingdom and Ireland 100; Canada 47; Asia and Near East 18; Central America and Caribbean Islands 13; Philippines 7; South America 3; Australia 3; Africa 2; U. S. Territories 9.

It is essential that close cooperation between the Veterans Administration and each State approving agency be maintained. In order to ensure this cooperation, there is established in each State a VA liaison officer whose primary responsibility is to maintain close and frequent contact with the 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 Laws 346 and 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 1956. Nineteen State approving agencies did not request any reimbursement.

Contract Activities.—At the end of the third quarter of the 1956 fiscal year, approximately 4,900 contracts and 520 other payment arrangements were in effect with educational institutions for the payment of tuition, fees, and other charges for veterans training under Public Laws 16, 894 and/or 346. The Veterans Administration does not have any contractual arrangements with educational institutions under Public Law 550 for payment of tuition, fees, and other charges since the law provides for payment of an allowance directly to the veteran from which the veteran pays tuition and other expenses.

Some veterans pursue their courses of training through enrollment in correspondence courses. Contracts were initiated, and supplemental and renewal agreements were negotiated with 95 correspondence schools for training veterans enrolled under Public Law 346; 49 were with colleges and universities and 46 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 41 colleges and universities and 47 trade, industrial, and business schools.

With the approach of the termination of World War II training programs, special study was made during the 1956 fiscal year to reduce future contract requirements. As a result, VA regulations were amended, eliminating the need for negotiation of contracts except where required for special services.

Benefits Activities.—In addition to placing considerable emphasis during the 1956 fiscal year on further improvement of Public Law 550 functions, especially in the areas of program approval determinations and evaluations and the authorization of payments, increased effort was directed toward effecting improvements in carrying out administrative operations. These included the validation of a work-measurement system, the formulation of quality and revised staffing standards, assistance in the development of management standards and other improvements in management practices.

The Veterans Administration conducts compliance surveys of institutions and establishments in which veterans are enrolled under Public Law 550 to verify that payments to veterans are being made in accordance with the provisions of the law. The number of surveys made during the year was 10 percent higher than during fiscal year 1955, approximately 49,000 visits having been made during fiscal year 1956.

Administrative Responsibilities Under New Legislation.—In anticipation of the needs of veterans, field stations, and the general public for information concerning basic provisions of law and administrative responsibilities pertaining to new enactments, it has been the practice to do considerable advanced planning in connection with significant legislation before the Congress. In accordance with this policy, staff concerned with the administration of the vocational rehabilitation and education program had begun the preparation of the regulations, procedures and special instructions necessary for the administration of the proposed legislation prior to enactment of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956. This advance planning and preparation permitted the early release of essential information concerning the administration of the new law, to the advantage of the Veterans Administration, children of deceased veterans and all others interested in this new legislation.

Payments for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education.—Benefit payments for education and training under all laws during fiscal year 1956 amounted to more than \$813 million. During the previous fiscal year, these payments totaled \$712 million. Payments under the World War II programs declined sharply during the year. Public Law 346 payments amounted to \$19,100,000 for subsistence allowance, \$17,400,000 for tuition, and \$2,100,000 for supplies and materials. Payments for education and training allowance under Public Law 550 increased to \$728 million; in the previous year costs under this law were \$563 million. Other costs under Public Law 550 during fiscal year 1956 included \$46,000 for beneficiaries travel and \$6,600,000 for education and training reporting allowance. The reporting allowance is payable to educational institutions to assist in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting required reports and certifications on veterans attending such institutions under Public Law 550.

Payments under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894 during fiscal year 1956 included \$28 million for subsistence allowance, \$8,600,000 for tuition, \$1,300,000 for supplies and materials, and \$250,000 for beneficiary travel. Payments for fee-basis counseling offered under all four laws decreased to approximately \$1,400,000 in fiscal year 1956.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1956 brought the total benefit payments, since the inception of the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs, to \$18 billion.

Guaranteed and Insured Loans

Under provisions of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, the Veterans Administration is authorized to guarantee or insure home, farm, and business loans made by private lenders to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The termination date for the guaranty or insurance of loans to veterans of World War II, previously specified as July 25, 1957, was extended to July 25, 1958, by Public Law 898, 84th Congress, effective August 1, 1956, with an added provision permitting the processing of loan reports or applications received on or before July 25, 1958, during the ensuing year, or until July 25, 1959. Veterans of the Korean conflict, i. e., those with service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955, have until January 31, 1965, to use their GI loan entitlement.

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.

The greater availability of mortgage funds for investment in GI loans which characterized fiscal year 1955, diminished somewhat during fiscal year 1956. In order for yields on GI home loans to remain competitive in relation to yields on alternate investments, the discounts required by lenders on GI loan commitments made in fiscal year 1956 increased gradu-

ally in most parts of the country. This change was more evident on small downpayment and long maturity loans.

In order to aid in stabilizing the private secondary market for residential mortgages, the Veterans Administration imposed moderate credit requirements on the purchase of homes with the aid of GI loans. Effective July 30, 1955, a minimum downpayment of 2 percent and a maximum maturity of 25 years were required on home loans for which appraisal requests had not been received in VA offices before that date. Prior to this action, no mandatory downpayment requirement had been in force since April 23, 1953, and the mortgage repayment period might be as long as 30 years.

On January 17, 1956, the maximum permissible maturity period for home loans was reextended to 30 years, but the minimum 2 percent downpayment requirement was maintained.

As a result of the generally reduced supply of money available for investment in 4½ percent mortgage loans, appraisal requests received during fiscal year 1956 were about 25 percent below the record-high level in fiscal 1955, and loan applications declined about 10 percent. However, as will be noted later, the volume of appraisal requests and loan applications received during fiscal year 1956 was substantially higher than the corresponding volume in most of the preceding years of the program to date.

Loan Applications.—During fiscal year 1956, a total of 600,344 applications were received for the guaranty or insurance of loans to veterans, of which 99 percent were on loans for the purchase, construction, or repair of homes. While the 1956 volume of applications was about 10 percent below the corresponding volume in the previous fiscal year, it was substantially above the volume in most of the preceding years of the program as indicated in the following table:

During fiscal year	Total, all types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Cumulative totals	5, 207, 793	4, 891, 984	75, 610	240, 199
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
1956	600, 344	593, 937	1, 528	4, 879

Loan Closings.—During fiscal year 1956, a total of 607,206 loans were guaranteed or insured, of which all but 1 percent were home loans. Of the total loans guaranteed or insured during the year, 159,265 were made to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict, and 813 were

former VA direct loans which had been sold to private lending institutions and automatically guaranteed.

Of the 600,716 home loans closed during the year, about 62 percent were for the purchase or construction of new homes, about 37 percent for the purchase of existing homes, and about 1 percent for alterations and repairs. The following table shows the percentage distribution by type of lender of home loans closed during the past 5 fiscal years:

Type of lender	Percent of total home loans closed.				
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Real estate and mortgage companies . . .	44.9	48.5	36.5	31.4	31.9
Savings and loan associations	23.9	21.2	28.4	27.5	22.5
Commercial banks	15.8	13.0	14.4	20.1	22.2
Mutual savings banks	10.0	10.3	16.1	16.9	13.5
Insurance companies	4.5	6.2	3.5	2.8	9.0
Individuals and others	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9

The proportion of primary home loans closed with 26- to 30-year maturities declined during fiscal year 1956, with about 44 percent of the loans having 26- to 30-year maturities during the first quarter of the year as compared with an average of 37 percent during the last quarter of the fiscal year. However, for the year as a whole, the proportion with long maturities was slightly higher than in fiscal year 1955.

The percentage of primary home loans closed with no downpayments was lower in fiscal year 1956 than in fiscal year 1955 and declined from 40 percent of the total in the first month of fiscal year 1956 to 21 percent in the last month of the year.

The following table indicates the trend in maturities and downpayment status of primary home loans closed during the past 4 fiscal years:

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
1956	100.0	6.5	15.7	1.1	35.0	41.7	100.0	66.5	33.5

During the last 6 fiscal years there has been a continuous shift from lower to higher priced homes, as indicated in the following table, which shows the purchase price distribution of primary home loans closed:

Range	Percent of total closed during fiscal year					
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$8,000	7.6	9.6	11.4	16.6	18.6	32.8
\$8,000-\$9,999	14.4	19.6	20.8	23.6	30.3	37.2
\$10,000-\$11,999	25.1	28.7	31.0	31.0	27.8	17.6
\$12,000 and over	52.9	42.1	36.8	28.8	23.3	12.4

During fiscal year 1956, 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 \$11,280, of which an average of \$6,302 was guaranteed or insured. About 51 percent of the farm loans closed during the year were guaranteed and the remaining 49 percent were insured. The average principal amount of farm loans was \$5,100, of which an average of \$1,436 was guaranteed or insured. Only 13.4 percent of the business loans closed during the year were guaranteed, while 86.6 percent were insured. The average loan amounted to \$3,902, with an average guaranty or insurance of \$742 per loan. The following table shows the principal amount of loans guaranteed or insured:

[In millions of dollars]

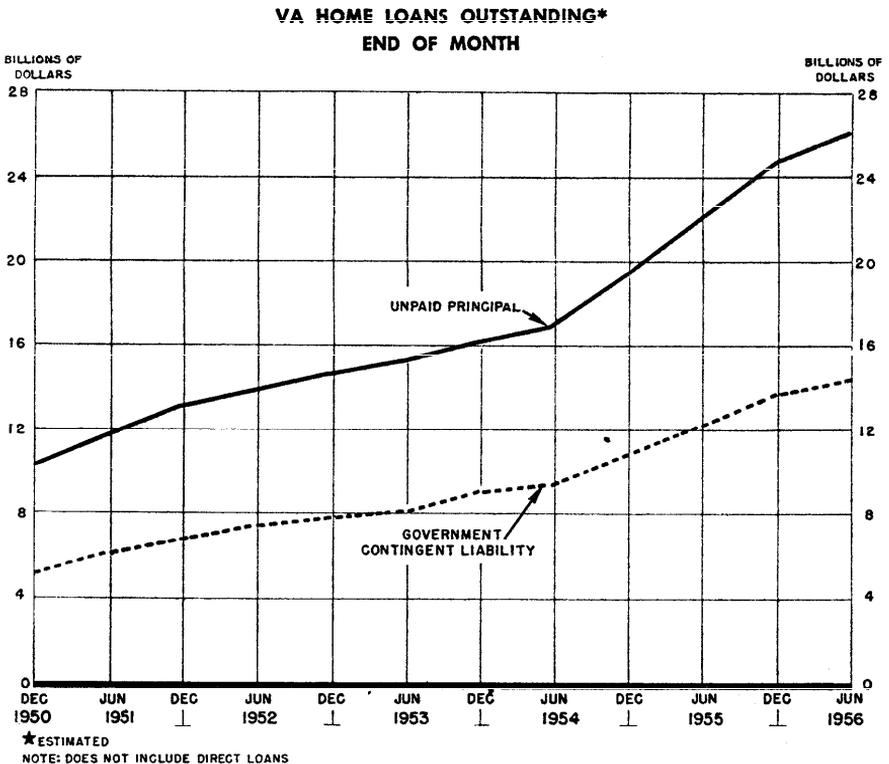
During fiscal year	All types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Total to date	\$36,802	\$35,910	\$274	\$618
1944-46	846	782	19	45
1947	3,612	3,346	98	168
1948	2,962	2,817	59	86
1949	1,353	1,293	22	38
1950	2,163	2,113	18	32
1951	3,693	3,634	19	40
1952	3,315	3,200	10	105
1953	2,780	2,735	7	38
1954	3,224	3,193	5	26
1955	6,053	6,023	9	21
1956	6,801	6,774	8	19

Contingent Liability.—The VA's liability, as a 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 1956, more than 4,800,000 loans, having an original principal of \$36.8 billion, had been guaranteed or insured for \$19.9 billion. As of the end of fiscal year 1956, there were 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ million loans outstanding, on which the contingent liability of the Government was estimated to be \$14.3 billion. The estimated outstanding principal balance and contingent liability on guaranteed or insured home loans in force during the past 5 years are shown in the following chart:



Loans Repaid in Full.—During fiscal year 1956, 213,271 loans, having an original principal of more than \$1.3 billion, were repaid in full. As of the end of June 1956, about 80 percent of all business loans, 63 percent of all farm loans, and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of all home loans guaranteed or insured since the beginning of the program had been repaid in full—a total of more than

1,100,000 loans, having an original principal of nearly \$5.7 billion. The smaller percentage of repaid home loans is due to the longer maturities for this type of loan.

Defaults and Claims.—The percentages of home, farm, and business loans outstanding on which new defaults were reported during fiscal year 1956 were lower than the corresponding percentages in any of the 5 previous fiscal years.

Cumulatively as of the end of fiscal year 1956, a total of 545,592 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 6 fiscal years is shown in the following table:

During fiscal year	Home loans		Farm loans		Business loans	
	Number	Percent of outstanding loans ¹	Number	Percent of outstanding loans	Number	Percent of outstanding loans
Defaults reported:						
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
1956.....	62,512	1.8	649	2.6	899	2.4
Claims filed:						
1951.....	4,394	0.226	387	1.006	743	1.121
1952.....	3,286	0.143	230	0.646	706	0.784
1953.....	3,116	0.123	189	0.593	1,202	1.192
1954.....	2,890	0.106	141	0.491	1,296	1.641
1955.....	3,974	0.132	65	0.244	1,193	2.150
1956.....	4,929	0.145	71	0.289	1,037	2.739
Claims paid:						
1951.....	3,604	0.186	370	0.962	825	1.245
1952.....	2,478	0.108	224	0.630	638	0.708
1953.....	2,478	0.098	171	0.536	958	0.950
1954.....	2,417	0.089	148	0.515	1,486	0.941
1955.....	3,399	0.113	65	0.244	978	1.805
1956.....	4,433	0.130	69	0.281	1,157	3.056

¹ Average number of loans outstanding during year.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1956, about \$187 million was expended in connection with the payment of claims and the purchase of properties and loans incident to security liquidations. About \$87 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 \$187 million were offset by almost \$67 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 \$78 million, and of unsold real estate, valued at \$23 million. These assets, together with the funds already returned to the Treasury, totaled \$168 million. In addition, there was \$28.5 million in accounts receivable, due mostly from veterans on whose behalf the Veterans Administration was required to pay claims.

To date, the experience on property sales and acquired loans has been favorable. Property sales amounting to \$115 million have exceeded the capitalized book value by about 9 percent. Of the approximately 15,900 accounts established for properties sold and loans acquired during this period, 10.5 percent have already been repaid in full, and about 3 percent have resulted in foreclosures or voluntary conveyances through default.

Property Acquisition and Management.—During fiscal year 1956, lenders elected to convey 4,334 security properties to the Veterans Administration upon liquidation of defaulted loans. Cumulatively through June 1956, a total of 21,348 properties had been assigned by lenders to the Veterans Administration, of which 580 were withdrawn, redeemed, or sold for VA account before acquisition of title by the Veterans Administration, 1,159 were pending transfer of title, and the remaining 19,609 had resulted in VA property acquisitions. The status of properties acquired as of the end of fiscal 1956 was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>
Properties acquired -----	19,609
Properties redeemed after acquisition -----	350
Properties sold -----	16,298
Properties on hand -----	2,961
	<hr/>
In absolute title -----	2,671
Subject to redemption -----	290

Appraisals and Construction Compliance Inspections.—During fiscal year 1956, requests were received to appraise 822,000 dwelling units for GI loans. While this was about 25 percent less than the number for which appraisal requests were received in fiscal 1955, it was substantially more than the corresponding volume in each of the 3 fiscal years preceding 1955, when an annual average of about 503,200 such requests were received.

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 1956, a total of 656,000 certificates of reasonable value were issued as compared with 870,000 in fiscal 1955.

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 1956, a total of 1,137,000 construction compliance inspections were reviewed, as compared with 1,178,000 in the preceding fiscal year.

The continuing need for residential development and the difficulties encountered by local authorities in coping with the problem of extension and expansion of water and sewerage systems to these new areas, has stimulated the establishment of privately owned and operated utility companies. In various localities controlling legislation to assure adequate, continuous service, at reasonable rates by such companies, is not in effect. To afford this protection, forms of trust deeds have been developed and issued in cooperation with Federal Housing Administration for use by the regional offices. Revisions to the minimum requirements for lot improvements in cooperation with private industry and Federal Housing Administration have been completed for issuance this fall. These revisions incorporate more explicit language and standards in keeping with progress in the housing industry, eliminate several gaps in the present minimum property requirements, and will effect more complete compliance. Additional studies are under way and directive material is in preparation to assist the regional offices in meeting the increasing problems involved in considering the development and acceptability of lands in submarginal areas. Special emphasis is being placed on planning, streets, and drainage engineering, sanitary engineering, soil mechanics and other development problems.

As a result of research and progress in the home building industry, the incidence of requests for approval of new materials and construction techniques materially increased and during the year several hundred such requests were processed. A number of directives and procedures were developed and issued to regional offices which were designed to eliminate at their source the causes for complaints concerning construction. Among these were more explicit instructions to fee compliance inspectors, the development of a "code of ethics," and the preparation of a series of slides and a motion picture to assist in educational activities for the benefit of staff and fee technicians. Also, a complete and comprehensive compilation of construction and valuation field instructions was made and issued to regional offices as part of the existing series of technical manuals.

Studies relating to the influence of airports on residential properties located in proximity thereto were continued. In this connection, effective coordination between the operating segments of the industry was firmly established with a free exchange of pertinent information resulting therefrom. In addition, a study of the effect of Nike sites on the value of ad-

jacent properties was completed as were studies of the effect of gas transmission and underground gas storage areas on the value of nearby residential properties.

Another significant improvement in the loan guaranty program during the year was a new approach to minimize some of the problems which arise when a construction complaint is received. This approach removes rigid procedural lines and frees the managers to cope with problems of complaints in the manner best suited to local conditions and practices within the industry. It includes the following:

(1) VA fee compliance inspectors are required in making final compliance inspections to note and include in their report the condition, suitability and readiness for use of all equipment, fixtures, doors and other observable characteristics of the property delineated in the plans and specifications.

(2) The veteran and his wife with a representative of the builder are encouraged to inspect the new house before occupancy to see if the veteran accepts the property as completed.

(3) Any complaints registered by the veteran either before occupancy or afterward will be handled expeditiously and aggressively in an effort to settle or dispose of them promptly.

To assure that the work of fee compliance inspectors is done in a satisfactory manner, the managers were directed to employ construction specialists in any needed numbers. These construction specialists make physical inspections of properties constructed or being constructed. They determine and report on the timeliness, accuracy and completeness as well as all other aspects of the compliance inspector's performance, including any irregular relationships with builders or others; on the adequacy of exhibits against which compliance is measured; and on the adequacy of the supervision by the builder.

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.

Pursuant to provisions of the Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 560, 83d Cong.), applicants for direct loans for homes are referred to the voluntary home mortgage credit program before consideration is given to making a direct loan. This program was activated early in 1955 and among other purposes was intended to assist veterans in securing home loans from private lenders in areas where guaranteed home loans were not previously available. Cumulatively, as of the end of June 1956, the national headquarters of this program reported that commitments had been secured from private lenders to make a total of 9,060 guaranteed home loans to veterans in direct loan areas.

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 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, 1956, a total of 141,008 formal applications for direct loans had been received, of which 58,602 had been withdrawn or denied, 77,187 had resulted in closed and fully disbursed loans, and 5,219 were in process. From the inception of the program, nearly \$703 million 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.....	431, 200, 000
Proceeds of direct loan sales.....	48, 000, 000
Other principal repayments.....	73, 700, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	702, 900, 000

By the end of June 1956, the initial amount of direct loans disbursed was \$555,500,000. An additional \$35,300,000 had been committed or earmarked for loans in process, leaving \$112,100,000 in uncommitted funds.

As of the end of June 1956, a total of 10,348 direct loans had been terminated, 2,921 by repayment in full, 7,168 by sale, 140 by foreclosure, and 119 by voluntary conveyance of title to the property. As of the same date, there were 3,221 direct loans in default, of which 666 were four or more installments in default, or about 1 percent of the 66,839 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 Law 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 wheelchair." 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 technicians 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, 1956, a cumulative total of 7,905 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 6,242 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 420 were determined eligible in fiscal year 1956. Of the 6,242 veterans who had established eligibility for grants, a cumulative total of 4,840 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 19 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 247 were pending approval, and the remaining 4,574 had been approved for grants totaling \$43 million; an average of \$9,405 per grant. Of the 4,574 final applications approved, 3,301 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 731 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 304 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 238 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 1956 and cumulative to date follows:

	During fiscal year 1956		Cumulative end of fiscal year 1956	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grants approved	453	\$4, 563, 251	4, 574	\$43, 016, 630
Grants fully disbursed	451	4, 349, 672	4, 496	42, 419, 402

Administrative Developments

During fiscal year 1956, a number of steps were taken to prevent faulty construction of homes for veteran occupancy. Regional offices were directed to employ construction specialists in whatever number was necessary to make on-the-job checks to assure that the work of fee-compliance inspectors was being performed in a satisfactory manner. The primary duties of these construction specialists are (1) making physical inspections of properties constructed or in process of construction for which VA appraisals have been requested and which are or have been subject to either VA inspections or FHA supervision; (2) reporting on the timeliness, effectiveness, accuracy, completeness and all other aspects of performance by each VA fee-compliance inspector, including any irregular relationship with builders, sponsors, or others; (3) determining and reporting on the adequacy and quality of exhibits against which the fee-compliance inspector

measures the degree of compliance and the quality of construction at various stages; and (4) evaluating and reporting on the adequacy and effectiveness of supervision by the builder in each particular case.

In addition, each fee appraiser and compliance inspector has been asked to furnish the Veterans Administration a statement of his interests that have a relation to his Government assignments and to agree that he will not accept assignments which might conflict with his interests or might lead to a biased attitude in the execution of a particular assignment.

During the year, arrangements were concluded between the Internal Revenue Service and the Veterans Administration to facilitate the disposition of junior Federal tax liens on properties acquired in connection with loan guaranty salvage operations.

Contact and Foreign Affairs

The contact program is a program of assistance through information furnished during interviews with veterans and the general public visiting or otherwise calling on the Veterans Administration in regard to all aspects of benefits administered by the Veterans Administration, and on matters affecting veterans which are under the jurisdiction of other Federal, State, county and local agencies. The major function of the foreign affairs program is the conduct of staff activities related to VA services rendered in foreign areas and territories outside regional office jurisdiction.

Contact.—To the individual veteran, his dependent, beneficiary, representative or other interested person, trained contact personnel are the point of personal contact with the Veterans Administration, providing uniform information relative to participation in various veterans' benefits; assisting claimants in the preparation, development, and submission of applications for benefits that are appropriate and complete with necessary supporting evidence; and representing claimants upon their request before rating agencies, boards, or officials of the Veterans Administration authorized to take determinative action on matters pertaining to veterans' benefits.

For these purposes, contact personnel are assigned to VA installations throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. Additionally, contact personnel are also at certain Armed Forces' hospitals and separation activities, and other non-VA hospitals where particularly large numbers of veterans and their dependents are institutionalized. As of June 30, 1956, a total of 537 separate locations were manned by contact personnel.

Interviews of all types averaged close to 1,000,000 per month compared with approximately 1,050,000 and 1,005,000 during the 2 preceding fiscal years. The extent of assistance on veterans' benefit matters furnished by contact personnel is reflected in the following comparison of fiscal year workload accomplishment:

	Fiscal year				
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Number of individuals assisted during personal visits at the office	6, 755, 550	7, 333, 702	7, 118, 841	8, 143, 183	8, 248, 138
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	220, 612	224, 272	223, 997	236, 993	251, 614
Number of individuals assisted during telephone interviews	4, 999, 582	5, 040, 732	4, 717, 152	5, 126, 869	5, 420, 213
Activity performance related to such interviews:					
Appearances before VA rating agencies and agency members in the presentation of a claim for benefits	154, 028	169, 399	162, 216	(1)	(1)
Review of veterans' records in connection with benefit participation	933, 253	958, 888	850, 288	(1)	(1)
Benefit application preparation	1, 640, 683	1, 827, 133	1, 773, 812	1, 750, 382	1, 651, 135
Correspondence preparation	1, 596, 714	1, 677, 858	1, 663, 667	1, 716, 009	1, 856, 720
Preparation of forms and other supplementary material regarding applications for benefits	1, 799, 247	1, 904, 027	1, 881, 137	1, 473, 103	1, 598, 515

¹ Comparable statistical data not reported.

Additionally, regional office contact personnel participated in the intra-agency development of 24,261 claims of insureds for disability insurance benefits over which the Department of Insurance has original jurisdiction. Specialized assistance 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 also continued this fiscal year.

An objective approach toward evaluating the quality aspects of the different phases of day-to-day operations, in interviewing and other activities related to assisting persons on their inquiries and problems on benefit matters, was incorporated during this fiscal year into work measurement and performance standards for the contact program. With the basic objective of rendering prompt, efficient and complete service to veterans and other interested persons in a manner that will reflect tolerance, reasonableness and helpfulness and which will provide personal attention and individual consideration to all who request assistance, these standards represent an effective means of validating the attainment by offices of the required level of qualitative work performance.

Foreign Affairs.—In the foreign affairs program during fiscal year 1956, the principal activities were those of a staff nature 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 341,000 during the year, including 338,000 Philippine Army, Philippine Scouts, and guerrilla veterans.

During the year, a team of supervisory specialists visited the Manila regional office giving special attention to management problems and the claims, guardianship, finance, and medical programs. As a result of this visit, numerous improvements in both management and procedural areas were adopted.

The overall trend of workload in the Manila office continued to be downward, resulting in an average employment of 393 compared to 407 last year.

A major milestone reached in VA Philippine activities during the year was the opening in November 1955 of the Philippine Veterans Memorial Hospital in Manila. This hospital, constructed at a cost of \$9,400,000 under Public Law 865, 80th Congress, as amended, will provide care for Philippine Commonwealth Army and guerrilla veterans who served with the United States Armed Forces during World War II pursuant to the Executive order of July 26, 1941.

Operated by a Philippine Government staff trained in VA hospitals in the United States, the new hospital has 672 beds for general medical and tuberculosis patients. A 50-bed neuropsychiatric wing will be completed early in fiscal year 1957.

A three-point program of assistance to the new facilities has been agreed upon by the Philippine Government and the Veterans Administration. This involves:

(1) Assistance through maximum use of regular VA consultants on a short term basis.

(2) Assistance through a continued program of study for new and perhaps other selected personnel from the hospital staff in our hospitals in the United States.

(3) Assistance through the availability of a physician experienced in veterans hospital management on the staff or our regional office in Manila.

This program of assistance is designed to ensure outstanding medical service to the Filipino veterans eligible for treatment in the new hospital, one of the finest in the Far East, which will, under present law, be supported with gradually diminishing United States funds until December 31, 1959, as reimbursement to the Philippine Government.

An average of 152,222 veterans, their dependents, and other beneficiaries residing in approximately 100 foreign areas received benefit payments each month which amounted to \$77 million during fiscal year 1956.

Guardianship Service

Pursuant to section 21 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. A. 450), and VA regulations issued thereunder, the Guardianship Service, through chief attorneys located in 66 regional offices, centers with regional office activities, and Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., supervises and safeguards the estates of minor and incompetent beneficiaries entitled to benefits under the acts administered by the Veterans Administration, including litigation in State and other courts, directly affecting money paid to fiduciaries in behalf of such beneficiaries in which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is represented by the chief attorney as his duly authorized attorney. Legal advice and assistance are also furnished VA officials and others with respect to the application of Federal and State laws and VA regulations and instructions relating thereto.

The total number of beneficiaries under guardianship increased from 339,477 on June 30, 1955, to 348,038 on June 30, 1956. Minors increased from 232,468 to 237,751 and incompetents from 107,009 to 110,287. Supervision over the estates of 48,247 beneficiaries was discontinued during the fiscal year.

The estates of these beneficiaries received during the fiscal year more than \$199 million through payments and earnings, an increase of nearly \$12 million as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The assets of such estates aggregated \$543,600,000, an increase of nearly \$47 million over the preceding fiscal year. Losses, recoveries and savings were reported as follows:

Losses:

Total losses.....	\$290, 528. 96
Embezzled or misappropriated.....	265, 024. 46
Lost on deposits.....	2, 653. 42
Lost on investments.....	22, 851. 08

Recoveries and savings for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:

Total recoveries and savings.....	2, 320, 749. 45
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated.....	314, 618. 15
On losses on deposits and investments.....	12, 865. 84
On commissions.....	31, 762. 86
On attorney fees.....	38, 843. 55
Legal services rendered.....	1, 922, 659. 05

Actual cash collections in behalf of beneficiaries totaled \$289,541. Actual collections in behalf of the United States from escheated funds, including post fund, overpayments and illegal payments, and other collections totaled \$1,490,767, an increase of \$620,917 over the preceding fiscal year.

VA attorneys made 31,943 court appearances incident to guardianship activities, and 3,349 in connection with other legal activities or a total of 35,292.

In the field examination activity, 150,655 field examinations (investigations) in claims or cases arising under the various acts administered by the Veterans Administration and in guardianship activities, were completed in regional chief attorneys' offices during the current fiscal year. This represents an increase in such field examinations of 6,410 or 4.4 percent over the preceding fiscal year.

As reflected by the figures set forth in the preceding paragraphs, a general increase in the workload occurred during the past year. During this year, a continuing effort has been made through analysis and systematic review of operations to provide better service in behalf of incompetent and minor beneficiaries and at the same time to effect greater economy in operations. To this end, procedures designed to afford maximum protection of the estates of beneficiaries without resulting costs thereto have been placed in effect and the increased workload has been absorbed without a corresponding increase in personnel. Quantitative and qualitative standards have been placed in effect for the offices of the chief attorneys. To provide better service to beneficiaries, and to accomplish maximum economy through management improvement techniques to the extent feasible in such professional activities, will continue to be the principal objective.

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 offices with regional office activities.

During the year, the processing of new death claims was decentralized from district offices to regional offices within the continental limits of the United States. Under this plan, the veterans' records will be retained in the regional office and will be readily available for examination by authorized representatives of claimants, and by VA contact representatives in obtaining information to assist them. At the end of the year, there were approximately 35,000 such cases. For the time being, cases previously adjudicated which have a running award of death benefits will be retained in the district offices. It is believed that the decentralization of death claims will result not only in improved service to the dependents of deceased veterans, but eventually in a more economic operation.

The remote control dictating systems in four regional offices were expanded for use by divisions other than adjudication. An annual recurring saving of approximately \$20,000 will result from this expansion, with the equipment cost being amortized in less than 24 months. The advantages gained in facilitation of correspondence related to veterans claims have thus been realized in other programs. Surveys of equipment requirements were made in two additional offices for future installations.

A concentrated survey of telecommunications equipment in regional offices resulted in minor equipment reductions which will effect a recurring annual savings of approximately \$12,000 in equipment rental costs.

This department has continued to realize benefits from its previous experience of retiring certain categories of death claims folders (XC-folders). The original criteria were expanded in 1956 to cover approximately 400,000 additional XC-folders and instructions issued to effect their retirement. While this second XC-folder retirement project was started in fiscal 1956, the full effects of it will be realized in fiscal year 1957.

Based upon an analysis of the records considered appropriate for microfilming under the security program, the effects of adding many additional records to the program and the method by which security could be assured, it was determined that microfilming under the expanded security program could be accomplished most economically through the purchase of microfilming equipment. The purchase price of the equipment is anticipated to be amortized within an estimated 3 years through elimination of previous annual rental cost of approximately \$60,000.

By changing central office requirements for reporting disposition of a record, it was possible to limit submission by regional offices of individual reports covering each disposal action. These previous reports required not only preparation and processing, but also certification as to the appropriateness of action and signature by the manager. In addition, the need for central office to review, evaluate, maintain, and ultimately dispose of the approximately 14,000 forms each year was removed. Information previously obtained from these individual reports is now submitted on a consolidated basis once each quarter.

The records management inventory for fiscal year 1956 discloses that the department accessioned 70,448 cubic feet of records while it disposed of 68,790 cubic feet and removed to general records section 716 cubic feet for a total increase of only 942 cubic feet. This relationship between records accessioned and records disposed compares favorably with our previous experience. Emphasis was placed on the disposition of departmental staff records in central office and it was possible to remove from active office space approximately 24 percent of the records on hand at the close of fiscal year 1955. While the volume of records transferred to the Federal records centers dropped sharply due to the absence of large mass retirement projects, it was possible to increase the quantity of records destroyed, sold as waste paper, or otherwise salvaged, by 7,800 cubic feet over the fiscal year 1955 accomplishment.

A new procedure was introduced, making use of the VA teletype network for reporting the first notice of a veteran's death and expediting the collection of records necessary to adjudication of beneficiaries' claims. Under this system, a wire notification of death is sent to central office, which immediately notifies all offices concerned by teletype. This acceleration in transmission speeds the processing of claims by about 2 weeks. In addition, the new procedure has contributed materially to annual savings of approximately \$100,000 in personnel costs.

Results of the safety and fire protection program within the Department of Veterans Benefits during fiscal year 1956 indicate that the field stations are applying safety and fire protection promotional and educational material to the everyday operations as evidenced by the fact that 24 stations are to receive the safety award for the calendar year 1955 as compared with 19 for the calendar year 1954.

As a result of the implementation of long-range plans during fiscal year 1956, and through the application of good management techniques, space holdings in field stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Benefits were reduced by approximately 150,000 net usable square feet of Government-owned as well as Government-leased space.

Personnel

The personnel program of the Department of Veterans Benefits is conducted under the staff guidance of the personnel service, which has responsibility for developing and recommending policies, plans, procedures, and standards, and for furnishing technical guidance and assistance on personnel matters. The personnel service also has responsibility for conducting the department's incentive awards program.

The number of personnel in the department is slowly but steadily declining, as the result of economies in methods, consolidations, reorganizations, and, in some instances, declining workloads. As of June 30, 1955, there were 24,303 full-time employees in the department, exclusive of employees of outpatient clinics attached to regional offices. As of June 30, 1956, there were 22,578 such full-time employees, a reduction of 1,725 during the year. For the most part, this reduction was effected by attrition and without drastic reductions in force. However, when certain processing activities of the regional offices at San Diego, Miami, and Okla-

homa City were consolidated with the offices at Los Angeles, Pass-a-Grille Beach, and Muskogee, respectively, a considerable number of employees who could not move to the new locations were separated through reduction-in-force procedures.

In addition to its activity in the planning and monitoring of the personnel movements in these consolidations, the personnel staff has worked in concert with program officials to plan and effect reorganizations in the Finance and Loan Guaranty Divisions of regional offices, aimed at securing improved efficiency, economy, and better service. Training programs designed to increase the versatility of employees necessary in contracting offices have been promoted.

An extensive program of study and analysis of key positions in the department has resulted in the development of a number of position classification standards and better grade alinements in key positions. To insure better staffing of these and other key field positions, a standardized systematic evaluation procedure was developed.

Participation of employees of the Department of Veterans Benefits in the suggestion program continues to increase. During fiscal year 1956, the rate of participation was in excess of 161 per 1,000 employees, compared with the previous year's VA rate of 127 per 1,000, and the Governmentwide rate of 102 per 1,000. The approval rate exceeded 51 percent, or an increase of 2 percent over the previous year.

More extensive use of the awards system was high-lighted by awards to the best regional office divisions in the following program areas: vocational rehabilitation and education, chief attorney, supply, personnel, finance and administrative.

Finance

A study of the organization of field station Finance Divisions, which consisted of five sections of unequal size with a wide span of control for the chief and numerous part-time supervisors, and which provided a relatively inflexible compartmenting of employees, resulted in the reorganization of the division generally. This action resulted in a division comprising a balanced organization of only two sections with a reduced span of control for the chief, a reduced number of supervisors, no part-time supervisors, and which provided flexibility in assignment of employees and management of workload.

A procedure which provides for the integration of disbursing functions into a mechanized system for benefit payment accounting was installed in the New York regional office on a test basis. While the various phases of the procedure were installed during the period September 1955 through January 1956, an evaluation of the savings achieved, together with exploitation of such auxiliary benefits, as use of punchcard training certificates, mechanical audit and reconciliation of payment records, and correlation of statistical data, remains to be accomplished.

Supervision and Appraisal of Field Operations

The Field Service administers a program of continuous supervision of all work performed in field stations of the department to assure conformance

with laws, regulations, policies, procedures and standards; appraises the performance of all activities as to end products; and furnishes assistance to field stations in the solution of management and operational problems. This program is carried out through five area supervision offices.

During the latter part of the fiscal year, emphasis was shifted from the periodic type supervision visit to the supervision of stations on the basis of need. Virtually all programs in all field stations were supervised at least once. Special purpose visits were also made to assist management in the solution of local problems. With greater authority and responsibility given to field station management in the utilization of manpower, material and funds, increased emphasis was placed on furnishing assistance in carrying out these functions. Management supervisors were assigned to area supervision offices to devote full time to the mission of continuously scrutinizing the management program at regional offices.

Organization changes made during the fiscal year included the strengthening of field supervision by delegating greater authority and responsibility to area supervision offices. Functions pertaining to processing of field supervision reports were decentralized to area offices with central office retaining program direction and postaudit activities.

As the year began, the number of regional offices under the department was the same as that at the peak workload following World War II. Three of these offices during the fiscal year were changed in organization by the transfer of a great deal of their processing work to a "parent" regional office. This occurred in Oklahoma City with total annual recurring savings estimated at \$275,000; in Pass-a-Grille Beach, Fla., with an estimated total annual recurring savings of about \$280,000; and in San Diego, Calif., with estimated total annual recurring savings of about \$345,000. Experience has shown that these transfers of processing were achieved with no significant impairment of service quality.

To acquaint all personnel of area supervision offices with additional functions and current departmental policies, a conference was held in central office during March 1956, at which time training was given on all phases of field supervision with particular emphasis on techniques for evaluating operations, assistance to field station management, authority and responsibilities of area supervisors and area representatives, use of work measurement data, systematic review of programs and operations, reporting of out-of-line situations, philosophy of supervising on an "as needed" basis, evaluation of manpower, material and funds, and supervising field station activities under a "broad look" concept as opposed to limiting scope of research to the specific program in which the supervisor is primarily trained.

So that the field station manager may have greater flexibility to meet the operating problems of his station, authority was delegated for deviation from certain operating instructions where the manager believes that such action will lead to better and/or more economical operations without adversely affecting service to veterans. Deviations made by the manager in exercising this authority are on a test basis. If the test proves the deviation to be a successful one, the directives involved will be changed upon approval of the Chief Benefits Director.

In order to provide field station managers and departmental staff officers with better control over operations, during the year work-rate standards for all programs (9) were developed and installed in field stations. This work was started in the preceding year but the testing, validation and necessary changes were completed during this year. Quality measurement systems were also developed and put into operation for 6 of the 9 field program functions; work was also started on systems for the 3 remaining programs. Both of these quantitative and qualitative systems are promoting a much greater degree of management control in such areas as personnel utilization, budget estimates and maintenance of required quality levels.

The development of "Survey Standards" for the use of area survey officers was undertaken during fiscal year 1956. These standards have several objectives:

- (1) To develop a common measurement for evaluation of quality service and end products, cost of operation, and management on a nationwide basis.
- (2) To formulate a method of evaluation that would acquaint all concerned with what is to be measured, how it is to be measured, and against what criteria the evaluation is to be made.
- (3) To make the system of evaluation of all field station activities as uniform and as objective as possible.
- (4) To create a survey technique that would not only provide the top level of VA management with a clear and concise evaluation of field activities but would also lend itself to usage by field stations for self-evaluation purposes.

The system which is being developed utilizes a technique of expressing a survey officer's evaluative judgment in terms of numerical scores on all the quality, cost and management items considered. This will make possible a single adjective score for overall station performance as well as providing detailed information concerning specific areas of high or low performance.

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 USGLI (United States Government Life Insurance), and the program which had its inception in 1940 is called NSLI (National Service Life Insurance). The administrative expenses of these programs are borne by the U. S. Government.

All USGLI is participating and entitled to dividends from any earnings as determined by the Veterans Administration. This program was closed to new issues by legislation effective April 25, 1951. All NSLI issued prior to April 25, 1951, with some minor exceptions, is participating and entitled to dividends. This type of insurance also was closed to new issues as of this latter date. All NSLI issued after April 25, 1951, is nonparticipating.

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. Beginning January 1, 1957, this type of insurance will be closed to new issues. Those separated with a service-connected disability may apply within 1 year after service connection is established for permanent plans in addition to term. This insurance is known as service-disabled veterans insurance.

According to law, the USGLI program is segregated and administered separately from the NSLI. Within NSLI, the participating is similarly segregated from the nonparticipating. To accomplish this, four funds have been established in the U. S. Treasury, namely, a participating USGLI trust fund, a participating NSLI trust fund, and two nonparticipating NSLI revolving funds. Each fund is credited with its own premium, investment, and other income and similarly debited with its own disbursements. In all respects, these funds are administered as if they were separate life insurance companies.

Dividends payable to USGLI policyholders arise only from earnings in the USGLI fund. Similarly, dividends to NSLI policyholders are the result of earnings in the NSLI participating fund only.

In the participating programs, the U. S. Government, according to law, reimburses the funds for all claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of military service. During peacetime, these reimbursements are a relatively small percentage of the total claim losses. For example, on the actual deaths of fiscal year 1956 only 2½ percent were extra hazard in the NSLI fund and 2 percent in the USGLI fund. No reimbursements are required in the nonparticipating revolving funds since the Government underwrites the entire program and authorizes appropriations if necessary.

A USGLI policy provides for both a death benefit and a permanent total disability benefit without terminal age which matures the policy and pays the face in installments over 20 years with such installments continuing for life if disability continues. An optional total disability income benefit is available at an extra premium.

An NSLI policy provides for a death benefit and a total disability premium waiver benefit terminating at age 60. An optional total disability income benefit is available at an extra premium on the participating plans only.

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 2¼ 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 3½ 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, stand-

ards, 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: administration of Article IV of the War Risk Insurance Act as amended (Public Law 193, 63d Cong.) and the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (part I, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.), except for the adjudication of death claims; administration of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Public Law 120, 68th Cong.) and 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.

The Department of Insurance staff directed its primary efforts toward the further mechanization of insurance operations. A punched card system for the maintenance of policy data and name and address files is now being developed to replace the existing addressograph plate file. These new punched cards will be used for premium billing, renewal and dividend authorization operations. Term insurance renewal procedures, involving mechanical rate calculations and printing renewal certificates, have been installed on a limited basis in the district offices and the Denver center. Extension of the renewal operation to 100 percent coverage will coincide with the extension of the premium billing and dividend notice procedures after this new method has been installed. These procedures have been thoroughly tested. Preliminary estimates indicate net annual savings will approximate \$375,000. Due to late delivery of important punched card equipment, the one-time conversion costs cannot be accurately stated at this time; this will have some adverse affect on estimated savings.

The successful development of a punched card system for premium billing presented the opportunity for improving the method of handling insurance collections. A revised system for processing insurance collections has been developed and will be installed concurrently with punched card premium billing during fiscal year 1957 with appreciable savings anticipated.

Exploratory tests for placing premium accounting on punched cards using conventional punched card equipment were completed. From the tests, it was determined that use of conventional punched card equipment for premium accounting was workable. However, in view of the great potential now existing in the new electronic computers being marketed and the large onetime costs of converting from the existing manual system to a punched card system further action was deferred on the punched card system using conventional equipment and priority yielded to the initiation of intensified studies of large and intermediate size electronic computers.

Plans for the future include a study to determine the practical and economic feasibility of the use of a large scale electronic computer in VA insurance operations. This of course is a comparatively long term project.

As preliminary steps, some training of personnel has been accomplished and information on available equipment is being assembled. Partial plans have been made as to the type of staff required for the initial study and some job descriptions written. Aptitude tests have been given to 325 employees in central office and at field stations to identify persons with potential for programming and coding work. The use of intermediate scale magnetic drum computers will also be explored.

A punched card system for processing policy loans was successfully tested and has been installed in all offices. It is estimated that annual savings will be at least \$161,000.

A study was made of the adjustment and refund activities in the district offices and the Denver, Colo., center. As a result, the Adjustment and Refund Units in these offices were eliminated and the adjustment and refund functions were transferred to the Premium Accounts Units. This made possible the reduction of 40 employees at an estimated annual salary of \$164,000.

A form letter has been designed which simplifies the notification to applicants of rejection of reinstatement applications. The form letter, developed as the result of an employee suggestion, can be used in about 80 percent of disapproval actions and will cut costs approximately \$39,000 per year.

A new punched card system for maintaining employer payroll deduction insurance accounts was developed. The practice of making positive postings on employer payroll deduction accounts was discontinued and a negative posting system was installed. Appreciable annual savings are anticipated.

All inactive NSLI folders (N prefix) were transferred to Federal records centers. Filing equipment with a new cabinet replacement value of approximately \$142,000, formerly housing these records, was then released and transferred for use of other VA departments. The number of inactive NSLI folders now in the custody of General Services Administration for service and maintenance is approximately 12 million.

There has been an increase in the adoption rate of employee suggestions of 20 percent with savings to the insurance department of \$187,000. This was brought about through correspondence contacts and personal visits to field stations to stimulate the participation rate of employees.

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. Public Law 881, 84th Congress, enacted August 1, 1956, called "Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act," provided among other things for the discontinuance January 1, 1957, of new premium waivers under section 622 of the act, and for the discontinuance, also as of January 1, 1957, of new issues of veterans special term insurance.

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 sections 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 trust 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 5.5 million remain in force for a total amount of approximately \$36 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 \$5.65 billion, all invested in U. S. Treasury notes and policy loans except for a small cash balance. Policy obligations conservatively evaluated on an actuarial basis total about \$5 billion, leaving a balance of \$507 million for contingency reserves and earnings of about \$105 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1956 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1957. 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 1956 was about \$715 million, the principal items of which were \$435 million for premiums and \$166 million for interest on the invested assets. The disbursements were over \$548 million, the principal items being \$317 million for current and past death claims payable either in a lump sum or in installments, and \$190 million for dividends. At the present time, the monthly installment payment on death claims, most of which occurred during the war years, totals about \$21.5 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 1956 is basically the same as that for the same policy years ending in calendar year 1955. Beginning in 1956 policies with a total disability income provision will receive a slightly larger dividend than policies without that benefit.

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, but prior to January

1, 1957. 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 1956, approximately 610,000 policies had been issued, of which 568,000 remain in force for a total of over \$5.1 billion of insurance. The new issues are currently in the neighborhood of 20,000 policies a month with an average size of \$9,400 per policy. While no exact figures are available, it is estimated that between 20 and 25 percent of the service separatees who have no other Government insurance apply for this insurance.

The assets of this fund are now about \$20.9 million, all invested in United States securities except for a small cash balance. The policy obligations total \$8.5 million, leaving a surplus for contingencies of \$12.4 million.

The income in fiscal year 1956 totaled \$14.6 million, practically all from premiums except for a small amount from interest on the invested assets. An advance of \$250,000 for initial operating needs was repaid to the Government this fiscal year. The disbursements totaled \$3.5 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 a service-connected disability 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 1956 only 20,700 such policies had been issued, of which 19,600 were still in force for a total of \$170 million of insurance. The issues are relatively small, in the neighborhood of 700 policies a month with an average size of about \$9,000 per policy.

The income in fiscal year 1956 was over \$2,400,000 which includes an appropriation of \$750,000, while the disbursements were in excess of \$2,100,000.

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 appropriated funds.

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. Public Law 881, 84th Congress, enacted August 1, 1956, called "Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Bene-

fits Act," provided among other things for the discontinuance January 1, 1957, of new premium waivers provided for in section 10 of Public Law 23, 82d Congress.

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. Approximately 1,150,000 of these converted policies were issued, of which 383,551 policies, for a total of nearly \$1.7 billion, 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 4½ percent per year.

The assets of the fund are similarly decreasing and now stand at about \$1.34 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 \$1.2 billion, leaving a balance of approximately \$117.1 million for contingency reserve purposes and earnings of about \$13 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1956 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1957.

The fund is now sustained by a gross yearly income of \$77 million of which \$27.8 million comes from premiums, \$47.6 million from interest on the invested assets, and the balance from miscellaneous sources. The total disbursements in fiscal year 1956 were \$95.6 million, consisting principally of \$39.8 million for death and disability claims, \$23.9 million for endowment maturities, \$26 million for dividends, and \$4 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 1956 is basically the same as the 1955 scale.

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 be 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 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 1956 totaled \$4,788,521. Of this amount, \$613,947 was transferred to the USGLI fund and the balance, \$4,174,574 represents payments on claims under war risk and automatic insurance claims. The cumulative total of all expenditures through June 30, 1956, was \$2.3 billion. Of this amount nearly \$140 million was transferred to the USGLI fund and nearly \$2.2 billion 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 equaled or exceeded \$50 and payment in cash, if 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, 1956, of the adjusted service certificate fund, established under the basic legislation is given in the statistical tables section of this report.

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, 1956, on applications adjudicated and approved, cases terminated, and the number of policies still under the protection of the act, may be found in table 80, page 279.

APPEALS

The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by statutory enactment to decide appeals on 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 Korean conflict and the Regular Establishment, were involved in cases decided by the board during the fiscal year. Table 89 on page 283 presents a detailed analysis of appellate actions on cases disposed of during the year.

The Board of Veterans Appeals entered 54,791 appellate actions in 44,250 cases, the ratio of appellate actions to cases being 1.24. There were 4,160 remands for further development of evidence and consideration by agencies of original jurisdiction, subject to return for final determination in the event of action unfavorable to the appellant. During the year, there were 15,158 hearings disposed of by the board.

There were 16,513 appeals reported by agencies of original jurisdiction as pending at the end of the fiscal year, representing a decrease of 4,109 from those reported as pending at the beginning of the year. At the close of the year, there were 7,189 cases in readiness for appellate review. This represented a reduction of 2,438 such cases since the beginning of the year. Under procedure which had been in effect since 1953 by reason of the board's backlog, certified cases were retained at agencies of original jurisdiction pending call by the board. As a result of the accomplishment made in reducing the backlog of cases in readiness for appellate review, action was taken in January and February 1956 to have all offices forward cases to the board immediately upon certification of appeals, without awaiting call.

A study was instituted on procedure governing the personal appearances of claimants and their representatives at appellate hearings, which revealed the desirability of revision of the rules of practice of the board, last revised in 1950. The revision of the rules, which is in the process of completion, has for its purpose the accomplishment of a more effective hearing program, resulting in better service to appellants and their representatives. The board participated with the departments and other staff offices in the preparation of regulatory and procedural issues, commenting upon or proposing substitute policies and procedures governing the many operations of the Veterans Administration.

LAW AND LEGISLATION

General

The General Counsel serves as chief officer of the Veterans Administration in all matters of law and legislation.

During fiscal year 1956, the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Legislation was consolidated with the Office of the General Counsel. The office as now constituted consists of the General Counsel, the Deputy General Counsel, an Executive Assistant, Associate General Counsel for Legal Services and an Associate General Counsel for Legislative Services.

Associate General Counsel for Legal Services

Legal Services is responsible for the rendering of all opinions interpreting the various statutes administered by the Veterans Administration and all legal questions involving the activities conducted by this agency. It is also responsible for maintaining contact and collaborating with the Department of Justice on all litigation arising out of the activities of the Veterans Administration.

General Law Service.—On the legal questions, 22,531 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 above figure 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.

During the year, there were received in the General Law Service 1,060 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 86 of these opinions were rewritten and the balance, 974, were approved in whole, or as to conclusion only.

In addition to opinions rendered in central office, relating to loan guaranty matters, which are included above, chief attorneys and their loan guaranty attorneys rendered legal assistance to the loan guaranty officers in connection with 4,110 property acquisitions; 3,486 sales of acquired properties; and in connection with the custody, rental, and maintenance problems of 7,770 parcels of property of various types handled by the property management divisions in the several regional offices and centers during the fiscal year. They also rendered legal advice and assistance in respect to direct loans made by the Veterans Administration and in regard to many of the 6,037 guaranty or insurance claims filed by holders, as well as problems relating to collection of indebtedness due the Government.

Litigation Service.—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. As of June 30, 1955, the pending civil litigation

load amounted to 1,870 suits of all types. During the fiscal year 3,289 suits were filed and 8 cases were received for institution of interpleader proceedings, making a total addition of 3,297 to the load existing at the beginning of the year. During the year 160 insurance suits, 16 interpleader proceedings, and 2,297 other civil actions were disposed of. Memorandum of facts and law were submitted in 366 civil suits. As of June 30, 1956, therefore, there were pending 2,703 civil litigation cases requiring further action, including 241 insurance suits, 22 insurance interpleaders, and 2,440 other civil actions. The following table shows the status and disposition of litigated cases during fiscal year 1956 by type of action:

Type of action	Number of cases pending June 30, 1955	New cases received	Cases closed	Cases pending June 30, 1956
Miscellaneous civil litigation	1, 555	3, 182	2, 297	2, 440
Insurance litigation	294	107	160	241
Insurance interpleader	30	8	16	22
Criminal prosecution	680	891	494	1, 077
Tort claims not yet in litigation	45	114	130	29

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.

There were pending on July 1, 1955, 45 claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act (29 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 for Legal Services are the designated officials in the Veterans Administration to act 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; 83 were paid, in some amount, 47 were disallowed, and 29 were pending on June 30, 1956.

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 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, 1955, there were pending in the office of the General Counsel 680 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the fiscal year, 891 cases were received. Of this total of 1,571 cases, 107 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States Attorneys, and 21 were submitted direct to the Department of Justice. A total of 494 cases were finally disposed of, leaving 1,077 such cases requiring further action by the Litigation 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, 1955, 1,190 cases thus submitted. During the year 676 submis-

sions were made by the field offices to the various United States Attorneys and 706 were disposed of, leaving 1,160 cases on hand as of June 30, 1956. The 706 cases were disposed of as follows:

Closed by Department of Justice.....	470
No bills.....	10
Closed for other reasons.....	69
Convictions.....	139
Acquittals.....	18
<hr/>	
Total.....	706

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

At the end of fiscal year 1956, there were 7,672 attorneys and agents recognized to present claims in behalf of veterans and their dependents before the Veterans Administration. As of June 30, 1956, the total number of accredited representatives of recognized service organizations was 2,492.

Associate General Counsel for Legislative Services

Legislative Services is responsible for the supervision and coordination of all matters pertaining to proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations affecting the Veterans Administration, including the preparation of proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations, the formulation and coordination of VA policies pertaining thereto, and the preparation of all reports concerning such matters to committees of Congress, the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and other executive agencies, and for the maintenance of liaison with the Senate and House committees and contact activities in both Houses of Congress.

During fiscal year 1956, there were introduced in Congress 7,654 bills and resolutions, all of which were reviewed 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 1,035 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, 432 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 151 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 29 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 20,112 pages of the daily Congressional Record, exclusive of the Daily Digest, and appropriate clippings therefrom, and examination of 3,198 printed committee reports (of which 296 were found pertinent), of 307 Senate and House documents (of which 68 were found pertinent), and of 1,108 public and private laws (of which 85 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 1,390 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.

During fiscal year 1956, the office of legislation acted in a liaison capacity for the various components of the Veterans Administration in furnishing information to and cooperating with the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, which was established by Executive Order 10588, January 14, 1955, for the purpose of carrying out a comprehensive study of the laws and policies pertaining to pension, compensation, and related non-medical benefits for veterans and their dependents. The study culminated in a final report, including findings and recommendations, submitted to the President by the Commission on April 23, 1956.

Congressional liaison activities were continued during fiscal year 1956, 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 12,900 personal and 102,900 telephone contacts were made and 13,450 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also, 893 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 2d session of the 84th Congress.

Public Law 406, 84th Congress, February 14, 1956.—This act, cited as the “Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1956,” appropriates to the Veterans Administration \$750,000 to increase the capital of the revolving fund for payment of claims on insurance policies issued certain veterans with service-connected disabilities, established in accordance with the provisions of section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as added by section 10 of the Insurance Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 36; 38 U. S. C. 821).

Public Law 465, 84th Congress, April 2, 1956.—Section 3 of this act, insofar as applicable to the Veterans Administration, extends, from December 31, 1956, to December 31, 1958, the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation, contained in section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1446a), as amended, upon certification by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs or his representative that the usual quantities of dairy products have been purchased in the normal channels of trade, to make available, at warehouses where stored, such dairy products acquired under price support programs as the Administrator certifies he requires to provide such products as a part of the ration in VA hospitals.

Public Law 487, 84th Congress, April 18, 1956.—This act, effective May 1, 1956, increases from \$125 to \$200 the rate of monthly payments authorized under the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409; 46 Stat. 809), for certain persons associated with Major Walter Reed in the investigations in Cuba which led to the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever.

Public Law 490, 84th Congress, April 23, 1956.—This act, effective August 9, 1955, amends the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481), as amended (50 U. S. C. 901 et seq.), by deleting subsection 262 (d) and adding section 264 thereto, to extend to persons 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) of such act, eligibility for benefits previously denied them by the repealed subsection including among other benefits post-service insurance under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (65 Stat. 37), as amended (38 U. S. C. 822), and coverage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 33), as amended (38 U. S. C. 851 et seq.), for the full 120-day period following the end of the training period. The act continues the presumption that any person called or ordered to perform a period of active duty for training in excess of 30 days under authority of subsection 262 (c) shall be deemed to have been called or ordered into active naval or military service by the Federal Government for extended naval or military 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). The mentioned presumption is also extended to apply to members of the Reserve components, including the National Guard, ordered to active duty for training in excess of 30 days under the provisions of subsection 233 (d) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

Public Law 525, 84th Congress, May 18, 1956.—This act transfers jurisdiction over approximately 1,320 acres of land, formerly a portion of the VA center reservation at Whipple, Ariz., to the Secretary of the Interior, the title to be held by the United States in trust for the Yavapai Indians. The act provides, among other things, that the transfer shall be subject to such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines to be necessary to protect the interests of the VA center at Whipple.

Public Law 533, 84th Congress, May 19, 1956.—This act, cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956," appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amount of \$3,882,200 for "Out-patient care"; the following additional amounts to remain available until expended: \$10 million for "Compensation and pensions" and \$185 million for "Readjustment benefits"; and the following additional amounts under the headings shown for increased pay costs authorized by certain cited laws: "General operating expenses," \$9,500,000; "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses," \$755,600; "Inpatient care," \$30,790,600; and "Maintenance and operation of supply depots," \$50,000. The act also increases the amounts available for expenses of travel of employees under certain programs and decreases to 130,309 the average number of beneficiaries, excluding members in State or Territorial homes, to which the Veterans Administration may furnish inpatient care and treatment without any proportionate reduction of expenditures.

Public Law 577, 84th Congress, June 13, 1956.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey to the city of Muskogee, Okla., a tract of approximately 8 acres of land located north of the VA hospital reservation at Muskogee, Okla. The act provides, among other conditions, that the tract shall be used for such purposes as will not, in the judgment of the Administrator or his designee, interfere with the care and treatment of patients in the VA hospital at Muskogee.

Public Law 579, 84th Congress, June 13, 1956.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey to the city of Grand Junction, Colo., for use for park and recreational purposes and subject to stated conditions, a tract of approximately 17 acres of land, constituting a portion of the VA hospital reservation at Grand Junction, Colo. The act provides that, notwithstanding the restriction on usage and other conditions, title to the land shall become vested in the city of Grand Junction (1) upon the expiration of the 50-year period commencing June 13, 1956, or (2) upon the date the VA hospital at Grand Junction ceases to be operated as a veteran hospital, whichever is earlier.

Public Law 587, 84th Congress, June 15, 1956.—This act requires the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey to the city of Biloxi, Miss., a tract of approximately 144 acres of land constituting a portion of the reservation of the VA center at Biloxi, Miss. 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 588, 84th Congress, June 15, 1956.—This act adds a section to the act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1104), under which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs conveyed to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for public park and golf course purposes, a tract of approximately 431 acres of land situated within the boundaries of the reservation of the VA center at Cheyenne, to provide that if the city reconveys that tract to the Administrator, he shall issue a new quitclaim deed to the city conveying all right, title, and interest of the United States to the tract, subject to such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as he determines to be necessary to protect the interest of the VA center at Cheyenne.

Public Law 623, 84th Congress, June 27, 1956.—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$4,727,084,930, plus not to exceed \$7,216,900 (identified with an asterisk (*) and explained below), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, 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): \$163,027,130, of which \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program. It is also provided that no part of this 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;

“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): \$20,773,800, of which \$10 million shall be available for medical research;

“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): \$662,900,000, *plus \$7,216,900 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals. This appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 141,100 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1957, including 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): \$82,638,000;

“Maintenance and operation of supply depots” (for expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots): \$1,628,000;

“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): \$2,907,000,000;

"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): \$775 million;

"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): \$5 million;

"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): \$23,200,000;

"Servicemen's indemnities" (for payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951): \$26,750,000;

"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 million;

"Hospital and domiciliary facilities" (for hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931, or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944): \$51,635,000, of which \$2 million shall be used for the major alteration, rehabilitation, and modernization of the hospital at McKinney, Tex., and \$1,500,000 for technical services for replacement of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tenn. It is also provided that the construction of the hospital at the Wade Park site, Cleveland, Ohio, shall furnish not less than 800 general, medical, and surgical beds;

"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): \$4,533,000;

"Service-disabled veterans insurance fund" (to increase the capital of the fund established in accordance with section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended): \$1 million.

Public Law 634, 84th Congress, June 29, 1956.—This act, cited as the "War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956," establishes an educational assistance program for children of service persons or veterans who die or have died of causes due to service in World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict period. With certain exceptions, the benefit, a maximum of 36 months of full-time training or its equivalent in part-time train-

ing, is available beginning on the eligible person's 18th birthday or on successful completion of his secondary education, whichever first occurs, and ending on his 23d birthday. To meet, in part, the expenses of subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs, title III provides for monthly payment of an educational assistance allowance to the parent or guardian of a nonhandicapped eligible person pursuing a post-secondary program of education leading to an educational, vocational, or professional objective. The basic monthly rates are \$110 for full-time training (\$90 under certain circumstances), \$80 for three-fourths-time training, and \$50 for one-half-time training. Title IV provides for payment of a special training allowance to the parent or guardian of an eligible person pursuing special restorative training to overcome or lessen physical or mental disability which handicaps him in the pursuit of a normal educational program. The basic monthly rate is \$110, which may be increased under certain circumstances.

The act is effective as of June 29, 1956, but allowances are not payable for any period prior to October 1, 1956.

Public Law 644, 84th Congress, July 2, 1956.—Section 1 of this act amends the act entitled "An Act to recognize the high public service rendered by Major Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, by inserting the name of Gustaf E. Lambert. Section 2 provides for payment of benefits to Mr. Lambert by the Veterans Administration, prospectively from the date application therefor is filed in the Veterans Administration after the date of enactment.

Public Law 676, 84th Congress, July 9, 1956.—This act amends the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481), as amended (50 U. S. C. 901 et seq.), by adding section 265 which authorizes a system of lump-sum readjustment payments to members of Reserve components when they are involuntarily released from active duty after having served at least 5 years of substantially continuous active duty immediately prior to such release. Persons who upon release from active duty are eligible for disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration may elect to receive readjustment pay or disability compensation, but not both.

Public Law 697, 84th Congress, July 11, 1956.—Section 1 of this act amends subsection 400 (a) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 540), as amended, to increase from 30 days to 180 days prior to the insured's entry into military service, the minimum time during which a policy of commercial life insurance held by a person in military service must have been in force in order to qualify for Government guaranty of premiums. Section 2 provides that the amendment shall be effective as to applications for benefits made after the date of its enactment.

Public Law 711, 84th Congress, July 14, 1956.—This act relieves certain former students of the University of California and Stanford University from liability to repay overpayments of subsistence allowances which developed while they were simultaneously enrolled in these institutions as veteran-trainees under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and employed by the Veterans Administration as clinical psychologist trainees on a part-time basis. The act would also authorize

the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to each such individual an amount equal to the sum of all amounts which have been repaid to the United States, or which have been withheld from amounts otherwise due, by reason of the mentioned liability.

Public Law 847, 84th Congress, July 30, 1956.—This act amends subsection 227 (b) of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 932), to include courses offered by nonprofit educational institutions of college level leading to a standard college degree, within the category of courses exempt from the provision of subsection 227 (a) prohibiting approval of the enrollment of eligible veterans in courses which have been in operation for less than 2 years.

Public Law 854, 84th Congress, July 31, 1956.—Title I of this act, cited as the "Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956," increases the annual rates of basic compensation for heads of executive departments and other Federal officials. The rates specified therein include the following: Administrator of Veterans Affairs, \$21,000; Deputy Administrator, \$20,500; Chief Medical Director, \$17,800; Deputy Chief Medical Director, \$16,800; and Assistant Chief Medical Directors, \$15,800.

Public Law 879, 84th Congress, August 1, 1956.—This act, among other things, provides coverage under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps against disability or death under certain circumstances. Section 5 amends section 2 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended (38 U. S. C. 851), to withdraw indemnity coverage for such groups. The withdrawal has the effect of terminating eligibility of members of these groups for post-service insurance under sections 620 and 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821, 822). (See Public Law 881, 84th Cong., Aug. 1, 1956, par. (7), post.)

Public Law 880, 84th Congress, August 1, 1956.—This act, cited as the "Social Security Amendments of 1956," among other things, provides for the continuation beyond age 18 of insurance benefits for a disabled child whose disability began before attaining age 18 years, and adds a new section 224, to provide that such a child's insurance benefit or the disability insurance benefit to which an individual between ages 50 and 65 is entitled under the terms of title II of the Social Security Act, as amended by the new law, shall be reduced by an amount equal to any periodic benefit payable for the same period to such individual by (1) any Federal agency (including the Veterans Administration) when the amount of or eligibility for such periodic benefit is based (in whole or in part) on a physical or mental impairment of such individual, or (2) under a workmen's compensation law or plan of the United States or a State, on account of a physical or mental impairment of such individual.

Public Law 881, 84th Congress, August 1, 1956.—This act, cited as the "Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act," and generally effective January 1, 1957:

- (1) repeals the Servicemen's Indemnity Act as to future deaths;
- (2) provides a new form of compensation for service-connected death occurring on or after January 1, 1957, with the rate for a widow (under

liberalized definition of term "widow") partially related to military pay, increased uniform rates for children where there is no eligible widow, and a sliding scale of rates for parents based on specified annual income categories;

(3) permits persons eligible for death compensation based on deaths prior to January 1, 1957, to elect the compensation provided by the act, subject to discontinuance of any servicemen's indemnity payments, or to continue receipt of the existing benefit;

(4) authorizes supplemental payments of compensation to a widow with children under age 18, at the rate of \$25 for each such child in excess of one, subject to a ceiling, where the deceased was not covered to a specified extent for Social Security Act or Railroad Retirement Act benefits; also provides supplemental payments to helpless children above age 18 or children in school between ages 18 and 21;

(5) provides for payments by the Veterans Administration in cases where the deceased died in service or from service causes after December 1956, and was not a currently and fully insured individual, of benefits to those survivors who would otherwise have been eligible for monthly benefits under the Social Security Act in amounts which would have been payable under title II of that act, as determined and certified by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

(6) includes (a) commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, regardless of time of service, within the eligible classes under the new program, and also covers these groups for disability compensation, death compensation, and certain other VA benefits by reason of service after July 3, 1952, as to the Public Health Service, and after July 28, 1945, as to the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and (b) members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps while on annual training duty for 14 days or more, and precludes coverage of such persons under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act as to deaths occurring on and after January 1, 1957 (see Public Law 879, 84th Cong., Aug. 1, 1956, supra);

(7) precludes further applications for veterans' post-service insurance under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 after December 31, 1956, but continues, after that date, insurance privileges under section 620 of the act for service-disabled persons (including members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps when called to annual training duty for 14 days or more, and while performing authorized travel to and from that duty, authority to grant such insurance having been withdrawn by Public Law 879, 84th Cong., Aug. 1, 1956, supra);

(8) discontinues availability of waiver of insurance premiums under section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 upon application after December 31, 1956, and generally denies survivors of persons dying while under waiver after April 30, 1957, the right to receive the new form of compensation but permits them to receive death compensation under the old laws;

(9) extends, effective July 23, 1953, the automatic renewal of national service life insurance term policies to cases in which the policies lapsed in

the last 2 months of the term period, reinstatement being subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs:

(10) contains special provisions for the reinstatement or replacement of permanent plan national service life insurance or United States Government life insurance which was previously surrendered or term insurance which expired in certain cases of persons continuing in the active service on and after January 1, 1957;

(11) discontinues coverage of reserve personnel under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act in future cases;

(12) extends Social Security Act coverage on a contributory basis to military personnel; and

(13) revises the 6 months' death gratuity to range from a minimum of \$800 to a maximum of \$3,000, with extended death gratuity coverage where service-connected death occurred within 120 days after separation from service.

Public Law 898, 84th Congress, August 1, 1956.—This act amends title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, as follows: (a) extends, from July 25, 1957, to July 25, 1958, the termination date of the loan guaranty program for World War II veterans; (b) provides that if a loan report or application for guaranty is pending in the Veterans Administration on July 25, 1958, the loan may be guaranteed or insured on or before July 25, 1959; (c) extends, from July 25, 1957, to January 31, 1965, the period during which there may be restored to a World War II veteran the guaranty or insurance entitlement used by the veteran to acquire property which has been destroyed by natural hazard, taken by a Government agency for a public use, or otherwise disposed of for compelling reasons devoid of fault on the veteran's part; (d) provides for the restoration of the guaranty or insurance entitlement to veterans in service who find it necessary to sell their homes when they are transferred under orders of a military department; (e) clarifies the fact that final authority to make determinations of reasonable value in connection with appraisals rests in the Administrator of Veterans Affairs; (f) requires that a veteran certify at the time he applies for a home loan, and also at the time the loan is closed, that he intends to occupy the property as his home; and (g) provides for the release of a veteran obligor from any liability to the Government with respect to a home loan where the loan is current and the property securing the loan is transferred to a credit-worthy purchaser who assumes the loan obligations.

Public Law 941, 84th Congress, August 3, 1956.—This act, cited as the "National Library of Medicine Act," establishes in the Public Health Service a National Library of Medicine, under direction of the Surgeon General, to assist the advancement of medical and related sciences, and to aid the dissemination and exchange of scientific and other information important to the progress of medicine and to the public health. The act establishes a Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on important matters of policy in regard to the library. The board consists of 7 ex officio members, including the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, and 10 members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Public Law 969, 84th Congress, August 3, 1956.—This act, effective October 1, 1956, amends subparagraph (k), paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize for veterans of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion), World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict, a statutory rate of \$47 per month additional compensation for the loss or loss of use of both buttocks. Pursuant to paragraph II, part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, the rate for a comparable peacetime incurred condition is 80 percent of the wartime rate, or \$37.60.

Public Law 1020, 84th Congress, August 7, 1956.—Section 607 of this act, cited as the "Housing Act of 1956," amends paragraph (C) of section 512 (b), Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to extend from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1958, the authority of the Veterans Administration to make direct home and farmhouse loans to veterans.

APPRAISAL AND SECURITY

On December 22, 1955, the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security was organized, and the Investigation and Security Services were made responsible to this newly created office. The Internal Audit Service, which until this time had been under the Controller, was also placed under the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security. This consolidated under one staff official responsibility for investigations, inspections, surveys, appraisals, and the operation of the security program in the Veterans Administration. On April 12, 1956, the functions of the employment policy officer for the Veterans Administration were transferred from the Assistant Administrator for Administration to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security.

The Investigation Service, as one of the elements of the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security, is responsible for the conduct of investigations, operation of the identification and detection laboratory, and programs dealing with nonentitlement to veterans' benefits, impostors, forfeiture of veterans' benefits, missing veterans, and the loss of VA credentials. A large number of the investigations conducted during fiscal year 1956 were concerned with the loan guaranty program of the Veterans Administration. A number of builders, lenders, and holders of VA guaranteed loans were found to have engaged in practices contrary to regulations or laws and detrimental to the loan guaranty program and veterans as a whole. Through coordinated action between the Investigation Service and the Department of Veterans Benefits appropriate action was taken to suspend from participation in the loan guaranty program a number of these individuals. In some instances, these investigations disclosed evidence of criminal violation, and these cases were referred to the Department of Justice for consideration of prosecutive action.

The Security Service is responsible for administering the VA security program, both as to staff and operating functions, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Orders 10450 and 10501. During the year, a large backlog of cases was handled and the Security Service arrived at a current workload level. This permitted a reduction in operating cost and personnel.

Prior to transfer to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security, the Internal Audit Service was reorganized to improve functional controls and obtain better utilization of personnel. During fiscal year 1956, 33 field stations and 1 major organizational element of central office received comprehensive internal audits. By the end of the fiscal year, additional emphasis was being given to the review of staff activities in the central office. In addition, the Internal Audit Service contributed substantially to the agency effort in the improvement of manpower utilization through staff assistance in programming and the implementation of the functional survey approach to the problem.

The internal audit efforts have resulted in improved operations, reductions in personnel, and economies in expenditures for supplies and services without detracting from the quality of the service granted to veterans.

In the role of employment policy officer, implementation of Executive Order 10590 was continued within the agency. Liaison was established with the President's Committee on this matter by the preceding acting employment policy officer and close cooperation has been carried on by this office. Training programs for personnel engaged in this activity in field stations were conducted and efforts were made to bring to the attention of each employee the policy against discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin in Federal civilian employment.

PERSONNEL

General

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Personnel has agency-level staff responsibility on all matters involving personnel administration in the Veterans Administration. This includes policy formulation, program planning, standards development, and technical guidance. It also includes appraisal of the quality of the personnel management of the departments and staff offices, in areas of position classification and wage administration, employment, employee motivation, and training and development. In addition, the office administers a management development program, conducts a complete personnel administration program for central office, and performs certain centralized operational functions.

Personnel administration is carried out by management aided by personnel offices at staff, department and field station levels. The scope and difficulty of the work are indicated by the different employment categories in which employees are hired and by the number of different pay systems by which employees are compensated. The employment categories and number of full- and part-time employees in each category as of June 30, 1956, follow:

Total employees.....	176, 653
Competitive civil service.....	135, 247
Excepted service.....	41, 406
Public Law 293.....	33, 996
Canteen	2, 446
Other.....	4, 964

The pay systems and number of full- and part-time employees in each system as of June 30, 1956, follow:

Total employees	176, 653
Classification Act	99, 033
Public Law 293	33, 996
Wage Board	37, 529
Member	2, 650
Native	333
Purchase and hire	280
Canteen	2, 446
Unclassified	386

General Employment Statistics

The total number of VA employees in pay status on June 30, 1956, was 176,653, a decrease of 1,003 employees from June 30, 1955. This further decrease in VA employment was largely the result of manpower utilization studies; budgeting in terms of increased employee efficiency; continuing review of programs and operations at individual stations by local management and staff echelons; effecting of organizational changes in regional office structure; operational changes at district offices; consolidation of ancillary services in certain geographical areas; further conversion from manual to machine methods; and further decentralization of activities, as practicable, to the lowest organizational level. All these management activities have been directed toward obtaining better and more direct service to veterans and their beneficiaries at reduced costs for personnel and administrative services.

There were substantial decreases during the year in employment in all activities other than the medical program. Decreases in employment for staff offices, insurance, and veterans benefits activities totaled 3,161 employees. The decreases in employment in these activities were offset, in considerable part, by an increase of 2,158 employees in the medical program as additional beds were made available through modifications of existing hospital facilities to accommodate an increasing veteran-patient load.

Personnel turnover rates were slightly higher in this fiscal year as compared to the previous fiscal year. The average monthly accession rate was 2.10 and the average monthly separation rate was 2.15. Each of these rates was 0.12 higher than the respective average accession and separation rates for the previous year. The VA turnover rates were also higher than the monthly average accession and separation rates of 1.88 and 1.80, respectively, for the Government at large in fiscal year 1956. The Veterans Administration, however, continued a trend toward decrease in employment in contrast to a slight tendency in the opposite direction for the Federal agencies as a whole. As compared to the average monthly accession and separation rates of 3.52 and 3.53, respectively, in manufacturing industries, as derived from data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the VA turnover data reflect a considerably greater degree of employment stability.

A study of top management personnel revealed that one of the major problems facing the agency in the near future is the replacement of executives who become eligible for retirement. Statistics showed that 48 per-

cent of the managers of major field stations were age 60 or over, and that VA faced the possible loss of 49 percent of its top executive group in central office through retirement within the next 5 years. To meet this problem, and promote the continuing development of competent management personnel at all levels, a management development program was initiated. A small management development staff was established, and management development committees were organized in each of the departments and for the staff offices to serve as steering committees for the program. On June 6, 1956, the initiation of the management development program was formally announced.

Better personnel management by department, field station and VA staff offices was fostered by new or improved instructions in 12 different personnel areas. To name just a few improvements, these issuances gave new emphasis to a greater degree of quality and objectivity in placement actions, day-to-day attention to employee performance, joint employee-supervisor planning for the use of leave, and the prevention, detection and control of tuberculosis among employees. VA policy on deferments and release of employees for military service was reexamined and clarified to all concerned.

Throughout the year efforts were made to increase self-evaluation of personnel management at station and department levels. Quarterly analytical summaries of the recurrent findings in Civil Service Commission reports of inspections of field stations were sent to departments for information of field stations. Articles about these findings and about the necessity for station self-evaluation respecting personnel management were prepared and issued to all levels of VA management.

Operating methods of the office of personnel were reexamined in the course of the year. The internal procedures were reviewed and several were replaced by more effective ones. Joint planning with the departments was facilitated by the establishment of a personnel council for the agency, composed of the directors of services in the office of personnel and the personnel directors of the departments, together with the Assistant Administrator for Personnel. The use and distribution of the several personnel publications mediums were made clear to departments and stations through an article in the personnel information bulletin. A joint VA Wage Board, comprising representatives from the main organizational elements was established to authorize wage rates and wage schedules for prevailing rate positions, to recommend wage administration policies and to maintain liaison on wage matters with other Federal agencies.

Several other actions of consequence were taken in the area of position classification and wage administration. The VA original night shift pay rate plan was replaced by a uniform differential for nightwork in all areas; employees were better satisfied and there was a large reduction of administrative work. In cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, the Veterans Administration served as "lead" agency in developing and completing classification standards in a substantial number of professional and technical series. Cooperatively with the Department of Veterans Benefits, extensive guidelines were developed for the determination of grade levels for managers and assistant managers at regional offices.

A new method of evaluating and planning staffing needs for the entire agency was placed in effect. A year's study of the total accessions, separations and promotions by type of position and grade constituted the basis of this plan. Through the use of this procedure, it was possible to locate areas in which turnover was excessive, to find out where promotions were not adequately utilized, and to see where intensive recruitment efforts would do the most good.

A study of recruitment needs revealed that 2.3 percent of vacated positions were in shortage categories. This small but critical percentage of vacancies was the object of intensive recruiting effort. Centralized registers developed by nationwide examination were used to fill 897 vacancies. Additional nationwide examinations were announced or reannounced for such positions as dietitian, dietetic intern, vocational counseling psychologist, and architect.

New written tests and interview procedures were established for the examination of nursing assistants. In addition, studies were inaugurated to improve selection procedures for entrance level administrative and technical personnel. As a result of the changeover of trade and craft jobs to the prevailing rate pay system, action was taken to revise certain qualifications standards to make them more realistic in terms of the labor market so as to ease the recruitment problem.

A circular on retirement counseling was issued, which for the first time indicates retirement assistance which may be made available to employees. This will aid departments and stations in encouraging and helping employees to make timely and effective plans for retirement through a better understanding of the problems as well as the opportunities which retirement presents.

In order to explain their training responsibilities to supervisors and management personnel, a pamphlet "Common Sense About Training" was issued. This has become a "best seller." It is nontechnical and has been reinforced by cartoons. A comprehensive training guide "You Meet the Public" has been developed. It covers meeting the public face-to-face, by telephone and by letter. A short sound film feature has been developed to introduce this training course. It is expected that this film and course will improve the performance of VA employees in meeting the public.

As can be seen in the table on page 153, improvement suggestions submitted by employees increased from 50 per 1,000 employees in fiscal year 1955 to 91 in fiscal year 1956. Accomplishments of employees which were recognized under the incentive awards program during fiscal year 1956 will make possible the saving of more than a million dollars as compared with \$755,000 in fiscal year 1955. To this tangible first-year savings must be added the intangible benefits—better care of patients in VA hospitals, more expeditious handling of correspondence, improved public relations, and other benefits which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. VA approved suggestion or superior performance awards for nearly 9,000 employees throughout the country with 6,911 receiving cash awards totaling \$337,759. Of the total number of awards, 1,758 will result in tangible savings amounting to \$1,018,457 during the first year of operation alone.

Item	Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1956	
	Veterans Administration	Federal Government	Veterans Administration	Federal Government
Employee ideas for improvement:				
Total number submitted.....	7,724	217,569	14,411	294,636
Number submitted per 1,000 employees.....	50	94	91	132
Percent of ideas approved.....	49	26	50	27
Number approved per 1,000 employees.....	24	24	43	36
Recognition given employees for superior performance:				
Number performance awards to individuals.....	628	¹ 3,703	2,012	22,124
Number performance awards to groups.....	24	¹ 153	134	930
Number of awards per 1,000 employees.....	4	¹ 3	14	10
Cash savings directly attributable to the incentive awards program.....	\$754,606	¹ \$40,724,215	\$1,018,457	\$102,099,120

¹ Last 7 months of fiscal year 1955; figures for full year not available.

To accomplish the results shown in the above table the Veterans Administration used many means to promote the program: monthly posters, releases to employees about the Government program and the VA's record the previous year; releases to management about non-VA honor awards; distribution of an Esso Standard Oil publication "What Is Employee Participation?"; 21 items in our personnel information bulletin; personnel circular letters on (1) the history of the program in the Veterans Administration, (2) how to encourage suggestions, and (3) posting incentive awards honor rolls; and a conference at Chicago attended by 62 station officials. Medals were designed for exceptional and meritorious service and certificates of recognition were revised to make them more attractive and desirable. All of these measures contributed to the fine record of achievement revealed by the table above.

Of particular interest in the above table is the over 200 percent increase in performance awards. This is recognition that will be an incentive to better work on the part of employees generally. Perhaps even more significant, though, is the virtual doubling of the volume of suggestions submitted, coupled with the maintenance and even a small increase in the rate of adoption of suggestions. This indicates that the campaign to increase suggestions not only is getting results, but also that the high quality of ideas submitted is being sustained.

SUPPLY

The VA supply program continued progress during the year toward its goal of providing maximum value for dollars expended for the goods and services used by the agency. Efforts toward improvement during the year were largely directed at reduction of inventory investment, improved purchasing and distribution practices, and continued modernization of supply operating methods.

The Veterans Administration maintains a unified central purchase and distribution system for about one-third of the items of goods and services it requires, providing in this manner those items which produce economies through quantity buying and bulk distribution. The remaining two-thirds are acquired locally by the individual field stations as needed. Inherent in the management of a field station is the management of that station's supply program. To achieve this management, each department of the Veterans Administration responsible for operation of field stations is responsible for providing management guidance to its field stations through a departmental supply program. The 229 field stations where supply usage justifies have supply officers who direct the stations' supply programs, purchase needed goods and services, have responsibility for warehouse inventories, conduct perpetual inventory accounting, promote cost and property consciousness, and maintain the personal property used by the station. Agency staff guidance is provided by the Office of the Chief Purchasing Agent.

Supplies and equipment provided using programs in fiscal year 1956 totaled \$127 million, varying less than one-tenth of 1 percent over the previous year. Hospital foods accounted for \$47 million of this amount.

Of this total \$115 million was provided by stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, while stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Benefits accounted for \$11 million.

Significant progress was made in the financial management of agency-wide supply inventories. The objective of the supply fund management to operate without profit or loss was achieved within one-third of 1 percent during this third year of operation. On July 1, 1955, the supply fund inventory investment at field stations and supply depots was \$33.1 million. By June 30, 1956, this investment had been reduced to \$27.4 million, a net reduction of \$5.7 million, or 17 percent. During this year \$3 million was returned to the Treasury, bringing the total of funds returned from inventory investment to \$11 million since the installation of improved management techniques possible under the supply fund authorized by Congress in 1953 (Public Law 149, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 193).

The three supply depots maintained a high quality of service during fiscal year 1956, as well as making economical distribution of VA standard supply items to 226 supply points. Ninety-one percent of all outbound tonnage moved in full carload or truckload lots, assuring economy and speed in transportation. Depot sales amounted to \$23,791,426 as compared to \$21,429,167 in fiscal year 1955. In spite of the considerable reduction in inventories a high quality of service was maintained as indicated by the fact that nearly 99 percent of all depot stock items were available for issue at the time of requisitioning by using stations without a back order. Total operating cost of the supply depot system, including administration and centralized procurement, amounted to 8.23 percent of dollar sales during the current fiscal year, a reduction of six-tenths of 1 percent over the previous year.

During the year a procedure was established by the Department of Medicine and Surgery Supply Service to procure the entire VA requirements of medical drug Thorazine at one of the supply depots with direct delivery from the vendor to each using station. During the 10 months operation under this procedure a savings of \$188,400 was realized on the purchase of this item. This procedure is being expanded to include other items where appropriate.

Continued progress was made during fiscal year 1956 toward achieving greater economies by transferring property no longer needed at specific VA installations to other VA installations or other Government agencies where such property would be utilized. Forty-four percent of the property no longer needed at Department of Medicine and Surgery installations was utilized by the Government with 28 percent of this property remaining within the Veterans Administration. Sixty-three percent of the property no longer needed at Department of Veterans Benefits installations was utilized by the Government of which 40 percent remained within the Veterans Administration. For example, the VA records retirement program resulted in \$180,000 (acquisition value) of filing equipment being redistributed within the Veterans Administration.

Improvement in management of supply operations by expansion of the use of electrical accounting equipment was continued during fiscal year

1956. In the Department of Medicine and Surgery the use of such equipment was extended to cover 97 percent of the field stations operating under this department. During the first half of the fiscal year 1957, the program will be extended to encompass the remaining five stations. In the Department of Veterans Benefits a system of perpetual inventory control utilizing electrical accounting machines was successfully tested and installed at 40 regional offices during fiscal year 1956. The system contributed materially to the elimination of 17 positions in the field stations under the jurisdiction of this department. Experience to date indicates that increased benefits through the availability of management data, more effective inventory control, and reduced labor costs should be realized as operating experience is gained.

Largely as a result of improved operating techniques and the conduct of reviews made possible through the application of supply work standards, a reduction of 50 additional supply positions was effected during this fiscal year at Department of Veterans Benefits field installations.

Federal Standard No. 72 covering shock proof cable terminals and receptacles, which has been developed within the Department of Medicine and Surgery, was adopted by the British and the Canadian Governments and will, in all likelihood, be considered by the other NATO Governments. It is also currently being considered by the American Standards Association. This accomplishment has widespread implications in that it provides interchangeability of X-ray tubes and cables, not only in VA hospitals, but makes possible the cross-servicing of these items by all interested Federal agencies and foreign governments. In effect, the standardization provides a stockpile of civilian X-ray equipment which can be used interchangeably with Federal and other Government X-ray tubes and cables in the event of a national or international emergency.

In cooperation with the Commodity Credit Corporation the Veterans Administration was provided 2,816,000 pounds of surplus butter, and 3,803,000 pounds of whole milk.

New buildings at five existing hospitals were completely equipped. Initial portable equipment requirements were furnished for 15 major and 11 other projects under the construction program.

The agency was very active in the small business program. Of VA purchases 60.2 percent of the transactions and 54.1 percent of the total dollar value of all purchases went to small business firms. This represents an increase over the previous fiscal year of approximately 7.6 percent in the dollar value of approximately the same number of transactions. As the result of an agreement entered into on January 31, 1956, between the Veterans Administration and the Small Business Administration, certain centrally purchased items were set aside for purchase from small business concerns, pursuant to the Small Business Act of 1953 (Title II, Public Law 163, 83d Cong., as amended). During the period February through June 1956, purchases amounting to \$1,543,000 were specifically set aside for exclusive procurement from small business concerns.

As a result of studies on transportation problems conducted by the Department of Medicine and Surgery, agreement was reached with the Comptroller General which provides for a simplified method of administering the

movement of coal from contract mines to VA hospitals, centers and domiciliaries. The paperwork has been cut to a minimum, loss of bills of lading has been eliminated, and resultant delays avoided through the use of commercial bills of lading at point of origin which are converted to Government bills of lading at destination.

Intensive studies of methods of procuring coffee have resulted in a cost reduction of \$60,000 (estimated) through the use of vacuum pack coffee even after higher unit costs per pound are paid. This savings came about through (1) elimination of approximately 10,000 man-hours per year in grinding, (2) the elimination of maintenance, repair and depreciation of coffee grinders, (3) a 22.5 percent increase in yield of coffee per pound with the use of vacuum pack coffee in the Somerville depot area, and (4) elimination of biweekly shipment of coffee in less than carload lots from contractors direct to stations. Other benefits realized include a very much simplified system which no longer requires that supply officers submit estimated requirements to central office 3½ months ahead of the need in order to allow enough time for the mechanics of tabulation, advertising and awarding of coffee contracts.

The problem of obtaining the lowest possible distribution cost for shipments to stations ordering less than carload lots is a continuing one. Supply depot and staff action to solve this problem is also continuing. Taking butter as an example, a distribution plan was devised that utilized carload services and rates to strategically located distribution centers for breakdown and reshipment in less than truckload lots to nearby field stations. Actual cost reductions from this operation alone amounted to \$45,000.

FINANCIAL

The Office of the Controller is a staff office with agency level responsibility for budgetary, fiscal and accounting, statistical, and work measurement matters. It is responsible for the preparation of consolidated budgets for the agency and for maintaining the fiscal and financial books of the agency, and agency level controls of the expenditures and collection of funds.

The control of funds is a large scale operation in the Veterans Administration. In fiscal year 1956, expenditures totaled \$5.6 billion, which was an increase of \$279 million over the previous year. Of this amount, expenditures from appropriations increased by \$319 million to a total of \$4.8 billion while expenditures from trust and other funds declined \$40 million to a total of approximately \$800 million. Increased expenditures from appropriations were due to the additional expenditures of \$278 million for cash benefit payments and transfers to national service life insurance trust fund and of \$68 million from medical and administrative appropriations. These increases were in part offset by reductions in expenditures for construction and direct loans to veterans. Complete details on expenditures from appropriations and funds are shown in tables 92 and 93.

Presidential approval has been obtained for the replacement of eight of VA's obsolete hospitals. During the year the Office of the Controller collaborated with the Department of Medicine and Surgery and the Office of

the Assistant Administrator for Construction in the formulation of a long-range plan for their replacement.

During the year continuing emphasis was placed on the further development of the "performance" or "cost type" budgetary techniques and accrual accounting concepts. The VA portion of the Budget of the United States had previously been cited as "a good illustration of a program that has been presented in meaningful terms" in a study prepared for the Committee on Economic Development by the Chairman of the Department of Economics, Harvard University. In an effort to provide a still more meaningful presentation, the Veterans Administration recommended to the Bureau of the Budget that the VA 1958 Budget for operating appropriations be presented on a cost rather than obligation basis, and that the U. S. Government and national service life insurance programs be shown in the form of business type budgets. After the close of the fiscal year, the recommendations on the operating appropriations were accepted by the Bureau following approval of Public Law 863, 84th Congress, which directs that cost type budgets be placed in effect as soon as practicable, and the obligations schedules for the insurance trust funds were supplemented by business type statements. The Veterans Administration will be among the first agencies able to do this.

During the year the basic VA accounting manuals were submitted to the Comptroller General for review and were later approved with the observation, "We have been gratified to observe the progress which has been made by your agency under the leadership of competent accountants who have come a long way in developing an adequate accounting system for this large agency." Refinements subsequent to the submission to the Comptroller General include the publication of a revised system of accounting for construction appropriations, and the development of a revised account structure for real property which upon publication will allow preparation of annual reports to the General Services Administration directly from VA accounts.

In the latter part of the fiscal year, the Treasury Department issued a number of directives calling for submission of more detailed financial statements concerning certain business type operations and for annual statements of assets and liabilities for all Government activities. The VA accounting system readily provided the financial information necessary for preparation of the required reports. Further evidence of VA progress under the accounting development program is indicated by a Treasury Department invitation to participate in discussions leading to the ultimate attainment of a central reporting program which will include financial statements setting forth the financial position and results of operations in respect to all activities of the Government. In extending the invitation, the Treasury Department mentioned "it is interesting to note that the Veterans Administration is one of the few agencies (other than Government Corporations) reporting periodically assets and liabilities for all activities of the agency."

In a continuing effort to improve the timeliness as well as the content of financial reports, tests of byproduct preparation of punched cards or perforated tape were conducted at two hospitals with different types of book-

keeping equipment. The primary objective of the tests is to eliminate punched card preparation now required at the central office level without a significant increase in field station workload. The equipment tested to date is only partially successful in this regard. A third test using different equipment is scheduled and further tests are contemplated as additional equipment now on the drawing boards and apparently more nearly adaptable to VA requirements becomes available.

Top staff officials in the Veterans Administration were kept abreast of the current progress and status of VA programs through analyses prepared in the Office of the Controller of current operating statistics. These analyses provide evaluations of attainment of accepted standards and pointed up potential problem areas which might require administrative attention. The efficiency and economy of operations were also stressed and evaluations of administrative action already taken were included in such analyses.

In order to clarify the problem of presenting pending workload statistics, a guide was issued for use throughout the agency which defined the various terms to be used in designating pending loads. This guide attempts to eliminate the use of the same term for different concepts and to reduce the confusion and misunderstanding caused by lack of proper identification. It is believed that these guides will materially improve the understanding of VA statistics.

The Office of the Controller provided technical assistance and guidance to VA officials and to other Federal, public and private institutions during the year. A number of statistical studies and surveys were provided and information on the size, geographic distribution and social and economic characteristics of veteran population were distributed to interested groups, agencies and organizations. Much of the information related to the projection of veteran population in future years as well as current estimates and data for past periods. Many requests were handled for data on veteran population in specific areas such as States, Congressional Districts, and other geographic areas.

Under joint sponsorship of the Office of the Controller and the Claims Division, General Accounting Office, agencywide policy was developed and techniques were disseminated to provide more vigorous collection action with respect to debts due the United States that arise from VA operations. As a result of this policy, economies in administrative costs on the part of the Veterans Administration and General Accounting Office are expected. It is also anticipated that the newly developed procedure will increase the amount of such collections.

Continued progress was made during the year in the basic revision of the VA reports structure. An analysis of top management reports of the agency was conducted by a firm of management consultants. The needs of each individual office were analyzed and plans were developed for concise reports with comparative data for the use of each official. In addition, progress was made by agency officials in the development of management control summaries designed to provide management data in accordance with the needs of officials responsible for the activities involved.

Plans were also laid for the development of a method of dissemination of essential management information to field stations. Preliminary plans were drafted which would provide field station managers with a systematic and orderly flow of comparative information by which they could make independent judgments and analyses of their station operations and evaluate their activities in a manner comparable with that being used in appraisals in central office.

Substantial progress was made in the mechanization of accounting processes to increase the timeliness of financial reports; and, coordinate with a study regarding the feasibility and economy of electronic data processing, field tests are being conducted to ascertain the best means of obtaining the required in-put data as a byproduct of the accounting operations.

A test of VA preparation of Treasury checks at the New York regional office commenced during September 1955 and is still in progress. Inter-agency evaluation of the test is now in process precedent to reaching a determination as to whether the test is to be expanded to other locations. Similarly, the Veterans Administration is studying the desirability of extending, independent of the checkwriting function, the revised benefit payment procedures devised for the New York test or any adaptation thereof.

OFFICE OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

General

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration consolidates, in a single staff office, agency level responsibility for formulating general policies and plans of VA-wide application pertaining to (a) purchasing and supply, and (b) office operations and administration. The office advises and assists the heads of the departments and other top officials in connection with these activities, for example procurement, storage and distribution of supplies, paperwork management, clerical and office service operations, electric accounting machine activities, electronic data processing, and telecommunications. It appraises the effectiveness and economy of these activities. It manages the VA supply fund, interprets the purchasing directives of the General Services Administration, Bureau of the Budget and other Government agencies, and directs special studies and research in programs, practices, and techniques in areas for which responsible, to evaluate their possible application to the Veterans Administration.

This office is also responsible for housekeeping functions incident to the maintenance of central office, such as mail, supply, finance, master index, claims folder locator information, and printing, tabulating, and certain liaison services. It also provides certain of these services to the Veterans Benefits Office and Insurance Center, including mail, index and claims folder locator file—and tabulating service to Veterans Benefits Office.

It thus functions in a dual role involving policy formulation and staff advisory capacity on the one hand, and operating capacity on the other.

As a result of continued emphasis on a program of improved utilization and operating efficiency, a further reduction in personnel was accomplished.

Management reviews of programs and improvements in organization and operations were made which resulted in some decreases in employment. The Internal Audit Service gave considerable assistance in accomplishing these reductions.

In collaboration with the General Services Administration, a plan was developed and concluded for the closing as of June 30, 1955, of the VA records center at Columbus, Ohio, and the transferring of necessary records to the Federal records center, Kansas City, Mo. Funds were also transferred to General Services Administration to cover the salaries of 32 employees. Three employees, together with the functions of the photographic and reproduction laboratory, were transferred to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. One position (assistant employment policy officer) was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security. The function of processing first notice of death of veterans, together with 15 employees, was transferred from the Veterans Benefits Office to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration.

In summary, there were 1,346 employees on the rolls on June 30, 1955, and 1,135 employees on the rolls on June 30, 1956, a reduction of 211. During that period, this office gained 15 employees and lost 36 employees through transfers of functions. Applying these adjustments to the total personnel reduction of 211 there is a net reduction of 190, or 14 percent. This net reduction within the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration can be credited to workload decreases, establishment of work standards and improved operating procedures.

Office Methods

Highly specialized staff, and limited operating services, were provided the other organizational elements of the Veterans Administration, departmental and top staff, in the following office methods areas: General administration, paperwork management, electric accounting machine activities, electronic data processing, and telecommunications.

Services in coordination and development of agency-wide policies and procedures in correspondence management, and forms and form letters control and standardization were performed. In addition to such staff services, an operating program was also maintained for forms and form letters of central office top staff offices and general administrative items applicable to more than a single department or office. This operating function is concerned with the servicing of several hundred forms and form letters not serviced by the three departments, or approximately 20 percent of the agency total, most of which are of general administrative or common-use character.

During fiscal year 1956, a total of 376 standardized forms and form letters were newly developed in order to implement policy and procedural changes; 654 were revised in order to meet current requirements better; and 321 were eliminated as being no longer necessary.

On June 30, 1956, a total of 4,842 forms were in use throughout the Veterans Administration as compared to 4,701 a year earlier. Of these 3,400, or 70 percent, were standardized and the remainder were for use at individual field stations.

At the end of the fiscal year, 1,902 form letters were in use, as compared to 1,794 at the beginning of the year. Of these, 897, or 47 percent, were standardized.

A study was conducted regarding a proposal of the Post Office Department for payment of all official mail on a quarterly basis, calculated from usage figures, samplings, or budget estimates. As a result of this study, and with approval of the Post Office Department, changes were made in the agency's policies and procedures governing the payment and reporting of official mailings. These changes eliminated the weighing of mail, the preparation of several quarterly reports, the affixing of postage and fees to envelopes and parcels, the monthly billings of postmasters, procurement and accounting in connection with postage stamps and metered postage, and the rental of postage meter machines. Tangible savings of approximately \$30,000 annually, and intangible savings in man-hours widely dispersed throughout the agency, were estimated from these changes.

Another study related to the use of third-class mail service, and resulted in the increased use of this service with a resulting saving to the Veterans Administration of approximately \$32,000 per annum in postage costs.

Studies of the preparation and processing of temporary duty travel orders were continued, resulting in the adoption of a simplified travel order form in the interests of more economical and efficient preparation and processing.

The significant overall developments in paperwork management during fiscal year 1956 were: (1) Continued emphasis on the destruction of record and nonrecord material and the transfer of file series of major proportions to GSA Federal records centers; (2) studies of records requirements of the agency to insure proper documentation and protection of the legal and fiscal rights of veterans, their beneficiaries and the Government; (3) agency-wide promotion of the concept of "paperwork management," by making all personnel keenly aware of its potentialities, particularly as to the desirability of giving full and repeated consideration to the need of records—from the moment initial thought is given to their creation until the moment of final disposition; and (4) the further development of policies and standards for the protection of indispensable records.

On June 30, 1955, the Veterans Administration had approximately 1,281,000 cubic feet of records and nonrecord material which represented a decrease of approximately 18 percent from fiscal year 1954. On June 30, 1956, the total holdings of VA records and nonrecord material was approximately 1,305,000 cubic feet, 1,281,000 cubic feet of records, 24,000 cubic feet of nonrecord material, an increase of approximately 2 percent over fiscal year 1955. During fiscal year 1956, approximately 100,000 cubic feet of records were transferred to Federal records centers. Although this is much less than the unusual accomplishment of fiscal year 1955, which reflected the closing of the VA records service center, it shows the continued emphasis which has been placed on the transfer of noncurrent records to Federal records centers. The complete World War II term insurance folder file, totaling 60,000 cubic feet, was transferred; and, under liberalized transfer criteria, additional segments of the death claims and rehabilitation and education folder files were also transferred.

Destruction of record and nonrecord material was further emphasized, resulting in the elimination of 105,834 cubic feet of nonessential records. This is 83,000 cubic feet less than the volume of records destroyed during fiscal year 1955. It, nevertheless, compares favorably with the fiscal year 1955 destruction of 79,000 cubic feet of records other than those maintained at the VA records service center.

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Task Force Report on Paperwork Management, Part I—in the United States Government, January 1955) stressed the fact that the principal effect of the Federal Records Act of 1950 (Public Law 754, 81st Cong., 64 Stat. 583), as amended, had been restricted in practice to the field of storage and disposal of Government records, without proper emphasis on controlling the creation, maintenance and use of records. For this reason the term "paperwork management" has been adopted by this agency to signify the broader concept. Informational data and publications have been developed to bring the significance and potentialities of the program to the attention of all VA employees. This continued emphasis on this program is expected to further promote both effectiveness and economy in the administration of VA affairs.

New and revised policies, standards and procedures were developed and issued in the field of microphotography. During fiscal year 1956, more than 56 million documents were microfilmed, primarily for the purpose of conserving space and equipment through approved disposition of the original active records. Approximately 30,000 cubic feet of records were destroyed as a result.

The records security program was continued during fiscal year 1956. Approximately 23 million records were microfilmed or duplicated in paper form and placed in the security records depository and relocation center. The program was extended to VA hospitals and domiciliaries, with regional offices providing hospitals with whatever microfilming services are necessary to meet the requirements of this program. This procedure eliminated the need of an annual expenditure by the Department of Medicine and Surgery of approximately \$181,000 minimum in rental costs for microphotographic equipment that would be required at the hospitals.

A study was made to determine the advantages of using Government-owned equipment instead of the rented microphotographic equipment installed in all regional offices. It was found that if equipment was purchased, the entire cost could be amortized in approximately 3 years based upon previous rental expenditures of approximately \$60,000 per year which would increase to \$73,968 per year because of necessary changeover in equipment during fiscal year 1957.

The time required in central office to prepare the consolidated trial balance of general accounts, was decreased by decentralizing the preparation of punched cards of approximately 75 percent of the stations to the field. By better utilization of existing facilities, the field absorbed this increased workload without adding either machines or personnel. As a direct result, some reductions in personnel and machines were effected in central office. Investigation of the possibility of further expediting the

preparation of the cost accounting report, by means of systems that produce punched cards automatically as a byproduct of fiscal transaction recording or report preparation, was also initiated. Two such systems were under test in different field stations at the close of the fiscal year.

The Veterans Administration was using 1,654 pieces of machine records equipment at the end of the year, an increase of 154 machines over last year. The increased usage was primarily due to a program of accelerated mechanization in the Department of Insurance. The Department of Medicine and Surgery added some additional hospitals to those using mechanized methods of supply control. Equipment of the other departments and staff offices remained at about the 1955 level.

During the year, action was continued to explore the use of electronic data processing systems in VA. In January 1956 a steering committee composed of department heads and top staff officials was designated. Assistance by a specially selected working group, devoting full time to the study of electronic applications, was provided to this committee. In addition to the broad agency-wide studies undertaken, individual departments and staff offices, in coordination with the steering committee, conducted studies of possible applications to operations limited to their own organizational elements. While the use of electronic data processing systems is still too new for anything to be determined with certainty, the possibilities are enormous. In the field of medical statistics, for example, there now appears to be a means to analyze and correlate a mass of information on human health which in the past would have been economically impossible, and which might make possible the improvement of health and the lengthening of life.

Through modernization of station telephone systems during fiscal year 1956, reductions of \$81,000 in per annum telephone communications equipment and service costs, and \$101,000 in per annum telephone operator personnel costs were made. Consolidation and modernization of VA area teletype systems resulted in per annum savings of \$10,000 in teletype communications equipment and service costs, and \$5,000 in per annum teletype operator personnel costs.

Publications

Development of quantitative and qualitative work performance standards was begun. The project is expected to be completed during the next fiscal year, resulting in improved control of manpower, reporting, and budget presentation.

Staffing and equipment changes, including the installation of 3 new presses and the elimination of 7 old presses, were made in VA printing facilities, which resulted in greater efficiency and an estimated annual dollar savings of approximately \$11,000.

The policy of the agency to emphasize reduction of printing costs was continued. Printing requests are required to be fully justified. Quantities were critically reviewed and held to minimums consistent with sound usage, storage, and distribution requirements.

Finance

The Department of Medicine and Surgery formerly performed a portion of the work of processing carriers' freight bills. Effective February 20, 1956, this office took over the complete audit of these bills. Effective June 1, 1956, this office also assumed responsibility for performing fiscal services for the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission, pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 298, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 589). Both of these added duties were undertaken with no increase in personnel. In fact, through better utilization of personnel an overall personnel reduction of approximately 25 percent was accomplished.

CONSTRUCTION

General

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction combines in one top staff office the responsibilities for design, construction, and preservation of buildings, structures and utilities; real property management; accident and fire prevention, fire protection, and disaster relief and civil-defense planning. The accomplishment of these functions requires the services of a large group of architects and engineers, in conjunction with a small force of administrative personnel. The number of architects and engineers assigned to this office has steadily decreased in recent years. During fiscal year 1956, the difference between acquisition and separations of architects and engineers was a loss of 29 people. The total employment of the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction dropped from 499 at the close of fiscal year 1954 to 432 at the end of fiscal year 1956. Architects and engineers accounted for most of the decrease. Private industry is offering opportunities and advantages which make it difficult for the Veterans Administration to attract young engineers to fill vacancies. During this period of decreasing manpower, the VA construction workload has remained at a high level. To meet the demand, the services of private architect-engineer firms have been engaged to perform design work beyond the capacity of the permanent VA staff. Estimated construction cost of work issued for design by private architect-engineer firms amounted to approximately \$5 million in fiscal year 1954, \$11 million in fiscal year 1955, and \$15 million in fiscal year 1956. Emphasis on this method also places increased workload on the VA forces to accomplish the necessary preliminary planning, to develop design standards, to collaborate with the architect-engineer firms, to review design work completed, and to administer the architect-engineer design program.

Design and Construction

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction is responsible for the development of fiscal year construction programs including preliminary plans, cost estimates and justifications, and the design, construction, replacement, and major rehabilitation and modernization of hospital, domiciliary, and other facilities, including major alterations, improvements, and repairs.

In the bed construction program, which includes new hospitals as well as bed addition, conversion and replacement projects, as of June 30, 1956,

there were under construction: the new NP (Neuropsychiatric) hospital at Topeka, Kans., with a planned capacity for 1,014 beds, the 276 NP bed addition at Houston, Tex., the conversion at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to provide 278 NP beds and the GM&S (General Medical and Surgical) replacement at Long Beach, Calif. (Phase I), to replace 561 beds (table 104). Construction contracts for these 4 projects amounted to approximately \$32,083,000, with work in place valued at about \$7,984,000.

Under the post-World War II bed program, as of June 30, 1956, 59 new hospitals had been completed, all of which have been officially opened and placed in service. Five projects in the above program, not yet under construction, consisted of 4 new hospitals and 1 replacement project (table 105). Funds had been appropriated for the following three of these projects for which design was underway as of June 30, 1956: Cleveland (Brecksville), Ohio, NP hospital; Palo Alto (San Francisco Bay area), Calif., NP hospital; and Phase I of the replacement of the Downey, Ill., NP hospital. Technical service funds are included in the 1957 budget for the Cleveland, Ohio, GM&S hospital and the Washington, D. C., GM&S hospital that are to replace existing facilities.

In addition to the replacement hospital at Long Beach which is already under construction, and the one at Downey which is authorized but not under construction, there were six other replacement hospitals which have been given presidential approval: Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Temple, Texas; Oakland, Calif.; and Wood, Wis.

In the rehabilitation and modernization construction program at various VA installations, 93 projects were completed during the year at a construction cost of approximately \$11,736,000, which excludes approximately \$7,000 in adjustments to previously completed projects (table 106). As of June 30, 1956, there remained 154 projects approved by the President, of which 112 had been contracted for at an estimated construction cost of \$25,528,000 (table 107). Contracts for the remaining 42 projects for which preliminary estimates of cost, covering construction, initial portable equipment and technical services, totaled approximately \$27,016,000, had not been awarded (table 108).

During fiscal year 1956, efficiency of operations and effective utilization of available manpower were primary management objectives of the organization directly concerned with project design and construction. Some of the specific accomplishments were:

- (1) Assignment of one architect to design small construction projects (costing less than \$40,000) to reduce design costs. Normally 12 sections of design service are concerned in the development of working drawings for construction projects. Coordination with, and action by, so many sections cannot be economically accomplished on small projects. It was determined that one architect, experienced in structural and mechanical work, could informally obtain from the concerned sections all information required for processing the project, and then consolidate the data in a composite set of drawings. Experience indicates a savings of approximately 50 percent in design costs of small projects through application of this method.

- (2) Improvement of supervision and realignment of functions in certain areas.

The Building Design Section of the Design Service was reorganized into three separate units in order to provide more direct and personal supervision and guidance. An Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Section was also established in recognition of the increasing importance of air conditioning in hospital and other buildings and the constant improvements being made in these fields. Specialists were assigned to this section from other elements in the organization.

(3) Continued stress on maximum utilization of resident engineers by assignment of one engineer to construction projects at more than one field station whenever the proximity of sites permits. During the past fiscal year, there were 15 groups of stations at which construction projects were supervised at one time or another by 1 resident engineer. Also, 45 field station engineer officers were assigned to serve as resident engineers in addition to their regular duties, thus conserving manpower.

Real Estate

The VA real-estate program involves the administration of Government-owned and Government-leased property under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, comprising in the main, land and structures at hospitals, centers, domiciliaries, and depots. The varied activities of acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property are conducted under this program.

Policies and guidelines are developed for the overall direction of these functions and to assist operating departments and field stations in carrying out assigned property management functions.

Continued emphasis was placed on disposal of excess real property in compliance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. During the fiscal year, 13,633 acres of land were reported to the General Services Administration as excess to VA requirements, which included 77 buildings located on the excess land. In addition, the agency disposed of an additional 102 buildings by sale for off-site removal, or otherwise.

Site studies were conducted during the fiscal year for acquisition of a hospital site for the Washington, D. C., area to replace the Mount Alto hospital and for a site to replace the existing VA hospital at Oakland, Calif.

Safety and Fire Protection

The Assistant Administrator for Construction has staff responsibility for developing and recommending safety and fire protection policies, guidelines and standards, maintaining proper liaison with national organizations interested in these subjects, advising operating departments of new developments, evaluating the effectiveness of the programs of the operating departments, and furnishing technical advice when and where needed.

The VA safety and fire protection program, established pursuant to Public Law 357, 81st Congress, has as its mission the reduction 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 and implementation of plans for relief activities in the event of natural disasters or civil defense emergencies. The operating departments have responsibility for direct supervision of station programs. Station

management in turn has responsibility for safety and fire protection activities and for performance at the station level.

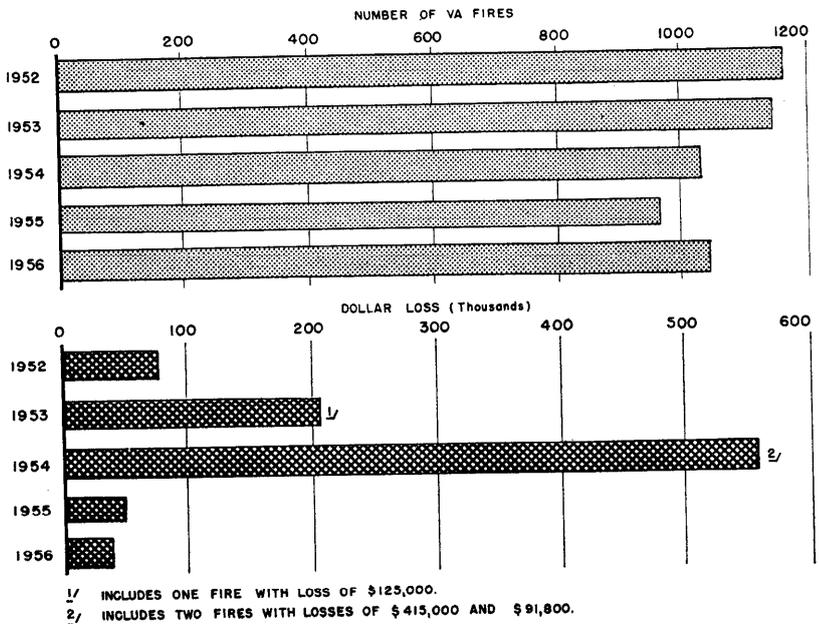
During fiscal year 1956, top staff safety and fire protection engineers continued to evaluate the overall VA safety and fire protection, and visited 9 hospitals, 6 regional offices, 6 area medical offices and 1 district office. Records indicate considerable improvement in VA employee injury frequency rates since the evaluations made in fiscal year 1955. There is evidence that a further reduction may be realized in fiscal year 1957. Seventy-seven stations qualified under the VA awards program for calendar year 1955 as compared to 52 in 1954.

Progress continued in the protection of patients against fire through the installation of automatic sprinkler systems in patient occupied buildings of combustible construction (sprinkler contracts awarded in this fiscal year totaled approximately \$257,120). Current planning places emphasis on improvements to station water supplies for fire fighting, to exit facilities in combustible buildings and related structural improvements affecting safety and fire protection, and automatic sprinkler protection for combustible buildings not patient occupied (nurses' and aids' quarters, supply warehouses containing valuable stock and utility buildings).

Approximately 67 percent of the 1,047 fires reported by VA stations during the year were attributed to smoking and careless disposal of smoking materials. This problem is to be given special study and research with the expectation that a substantial reduction in number of fires from this source can be accomplished.

The following charts indicate the number of VA fires and the monetary loss per year for the past 5 fiscal years:

**NUMBER OF VA FIRES AND DOLLAR LOSS
FISCAL YEARS 1952-56**



The agencywide frequency rate of disabling injuries incurred by VA employees was reduced from 9.6 per million man-hours worked in fiscal year 1955 to 8.3 (14 percent) in fiscal year 1956. The severity of these injuries decreased from 1,025 to 690 (33 percent) days lost per million man-hours worked. At hospitals and centers the frequency and severity rates of disabling injuries to VA employees decreased from 11.4 to 9.8 (14 percent) and from 1,240 to 843 (32 percent), respectively. At VA offices, the frequency and severity rates decreased from 3.2 to 2.3 (28 percent), and from 332 to 113 (67 percent), respectively. The reduction in the overall number and severity of injuries considerably increased the total number of employees available for productive work during the fiscal year.

The following table developed from data supplied by the Bureau of Employees Compensation, Department of Labor, showing the direct costs of accidental injuries and occupational diseases, indicates the comparative costs of injuries and occupational diseases incurred by VA employees for the past 5 calendar years:

Calendar year	Cost per employee	Total costs	Reduction from previous years
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
1955.....	10. 73	1, 909, 277	343, 491

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. Under that 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. Proceedings before the board are governed by the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, as amended, and board decisions with respect to all matters within its jurisdiction constitute the final administrative determinations.

The bulk of its potential workload being completed, the board has reduced its operating staff to the absolute minimum necessary to process the

relatively small number of appeals still being filed by schools to which review by the board is a legal right, and to conduct routine matters of administration and necessary liaison with the Veterans Administration, the Department of Justice, the Comptroller General, and other Federal agencies. In the absence of a statutory cutoff date for the filing of appeals, it is not possible to predict the time of filing and disposition of what will be the last such appeal which the board must entertain. The drastic reduction in what originally comprised the major portion of the board's workload—the adjudication of appeals filed by educational institutions—has been offset to some extent during fiscal 1956 by a considerable increase in suits filed in Federal Courts on matters wherein the board's assistance is utilized by the Department of Justice. To date, no enlargement of staff has been necessitated by this development.

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

	Page
Medical Care.....	173
Veterans Benefits.....	219
Compensation and Pension.....	219
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education.....	258
Guaranteed and Insured Loans.....	265
Guardianship.....	270
Insurance.....	276
Appeals.....	283
Personnel.....	284
Fiscal.....	285
Construction.....	334

TABLE 1.—Average daily patient and member load in VA and non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries, and State homes, and average operating beds in VA hospitals and VA domiciliaries

[Fiscal years 1947-56]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient and member load ¹							Average operating beds ²	
	Total patients and members	Patients			Members			VA hospitals	VA domiciliaries
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals	Total	VA domiciliaries	State homes		
1956.....	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,786	17,047	8,739	120,649	17,759
1955.....	136,507	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,972	8,802	117,643	17,700
1954.....	134,141	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,197	16,851	8,346	114,244	17,635
1953.....	129,475	104,482	97,975	6,507	24,993	16,877	8,116	108,967	17,783
1952.....	129,886	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,776	16,876	7,900	109,790	17,718
1951.....	128,940	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,549	16,775	7,774	107,568	17,568
1950.....	132,306	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,268	16,831	7,437	106,012	17,466
1949.....	128,985	106,985	94,539	12,446	22,000	15,288	6,712	103,854	16,539
1948.....	126,087	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,205	14,055	6,150	102,383	16,009
1947.....	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	5,524	96,541	15,402

¹ Based on total patient and member days during year divided by the number of days in year.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months beginning with June of the prior fiscal year and ending with June of the indicated fiscal year.

TABLE 2.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals
[During fiscal year 1956]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹						Average daily patient load by type ²					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and sur- gical	Total	Tuber- culous	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and sur- gical
			Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical				Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	
Total	120,649	15,747	54,296	4,521	4,506	41,579	110,205	13,890	52,172	3,902	4,129	36,022
Tuberculosis hospitals	8,946	7,757	7	20	15	1,147	7,757	6,685	5	18	13	1,036
Neuropsychiatric hospitals	55,541	2,144	48,315	1,938	668	2,446	52,624	2,006	46,525	1,872	554	1,637
General medical and surgical hospitals	56,162	5,846	5,974	2,533	3,823	37,986	49,824	5,199	5,642	2,102	3,562	33,319
Tuberculosis hospitals:												
Arizona:												
Tucson	403	213	7	9	3	171	369	186	5	8	1	169
Whipple	382	206		4	2	170	338	180		4	2	152
California:												
Livermore	485	480				5	451	447				4
San Fernando	518	479				39	489	452				37
Indiana: Indianapolis	241	225				16	213	197				16
Kentucky: Outwood	166	162				4	159	156				3
Maryland: Baltimore	283	283					270	270				
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights	592	555				37	546	612				34
Missouri: Excelsior Springs	250	248				2	201	200				1
New Mexico: Fort Bayard	221	113		3	4	101	183	85		3	4	91
New York:												
Batavia	239	217				22	212	192				20
Castle Point	432	421				11	396	386				10
Sunmount	518	447				71	451	384				67
North Carolina:												
Oteen, Total	1,495	1,211		3		281	1,191	935		2		254
Oteen Division	939	900				39	750	716				34
Swannanos Division	556	311		3		242	441	219		2		220
Ohio: Brecksville	324	312				12	249	245				4
Pennsylvania: Butler	500	453				47	463	427				36
Tennessee: Memphis	300	300					273	272				1
Texas: Kerrville	449	408				41	397	363				34
Washington: Walla Walla	406	299		1	6	100	357	261		1	6	89
Wisconsin:												
Madison	486	469				17	354	340				14
Waukesha	256	256					195	195				

Neuropsychiatric hospitals:												
Alabama:												
Tuscaloosa.....	960		833	79		48	917		796	78		43
Tuskegee.....	2,189	102	1,517	34	84	452	2,010	78	1,498	33	80	321
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	143	1,674	120	41	84	1,984	143	1,643	117	26	55
California:												
Palo Alto.....	1,402		1,299	79	12	12	1,332		1,255	67	8	2
Sepulveda.....	530	94	365	52		19	503	93	344	53		13
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	775	2	759	13		1	665	1	651	12		1
Georgia:												
Augusta. Total.....	1,715	336	1,103	55	5	216	1,597	296	1,063	52	4	182
Augusta GM&S Sec.....	397	175		1	5	216	335	148		1	4	182
Augusta NP Sec.....	1,318	161	1,103	54			1,262	148	1,063	51		
Illinois:												
Danville.....	1,730	38	1,560	39		93	1,649	38	1,537	30		44
Downey.....	2,486	251	2,083	55	26	71	2,341	243	1,987	53	26	32
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	140	1,452	36		22	1,601	134	1,428	34		5
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,540		1,516	24			1,495		1,471	24		
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,251	4	720	183	94	250	1,044	3	711	164	50	116
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,129		1,080	37		12	1,096		1,048	37		11
Maine: Togus.....	869	33	547	19	23	247	769	26	521	17	17	188
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,830	91	1,468	121		150	1,734	89	1,403	120		122
Massachusetts:												
Bedford.....	1,803		1,641	74		88	1,756		1,675	81		
Brockton.....	936	161	742	33			900	160	707	33		
Northampton.....	1,105		883	30	3	189	1,066		845	30	3	188
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,057		1,993	63		1	1,990		1,927	63		
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,378		1,302	76			1,338		1,262	76		
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	1,098		1,062	36			1,062		1,027	35		
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	544	155	304	35	50		508	153	286	27	42	
New Jersey: Lyons.....	2,009	114	1,815	67	19	4	1,959	117	1,763	56	19	4
New York:												
Canandaigua.....	1,700	10	1,652	19		19	1,633	7	1,593	18		15
Montrose.....	1,769	143	1,522	31	60	13	1,692	141	1,453	30	59	9
Northport.....	2,487	15	2,451	10		11	2,401		2,380	10		11
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	643		574	50	6	13	610		544	49	5	12
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	2,117	136	1,878	102		1	2,043	125	1,816	101		1
Oregon: Roseburg.....	663		625	31	2	5	631		594	30	2	5
Pennsylvania:												
Coatesville.....	1,924	74	1,816	21		13	1,724	66	1,635	22		1
Lebanon.....	1,065	1	767	30	35	232	966	1	751	17	31	166
Pittsburgh.....	949		789	27	133		894		756	26	112	
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	721		698	17	1	5	693		672	16	1	4
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1,085		1,068	16		1	1,061		1,045	15		1
Texas: Waco.....	2,040		1,882	152	5		1,967		1,823	141	3	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	545	99	341	32	49	24	497	90	307	31	46	23
Virginia: Roanoke.....	2,000	2	1,852		10	136	1,859	2	1,764		10	83
Washington: American Lake.....	902			18		2	862		842	18		2
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,176		1,124	32	10	10	1,132		1,085	31	10	6
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	707		676	30		1	643		617	25		1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

[During fiscal year 1956]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹						Average daily patient load by type ²					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and sur- gical	Total	Tuber- culous	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and sur- gical
			Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical				Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	
General medical and surgical hospitals:												
Alabama:												
Birmingham.....	386	42	4	20	27	293	342	40	3	20	26	253
Montgomery.....	285	34	1	7	18	225	239	29	1	6	16	187
Arizona: Phoenix New.....	200	1	12	4	10	173	176	1	11	3	9	152
Arkansas:												
Fayetteville.....	254	7	5	21	-----	221	213	3	5	18	-----	187
Little Rock.....	470	10	1	23	8	428	410	9	1	19	6	375
California:												
Fresno.....	250	1	13	12	4	220	223	-----	14	7	2	200
Long Beach.....	1,584	338	21	90	341	794	1,397	249	13	68	331	736
Los Angeles. Total.....	3,277	31	1,719	206	33	1,288	3,135	21	1,687	204	32	1,191
Los Angeles NP.....	2,015	6	1,719	206	-----	84	1,957	1	1,687	204	-----	65
Los Angeles GM&S.....	1,262	25	-----	-----	33	1,204	1,178	20	-----	-----	32	1,126
Oakland.....	712	64	37	7	52	552	636	60	28	3	49	496
San Francisco.....	439	6	10	12	20	391	381	6	6	6	20	343
Colorado:												
Denver.....	516	28	42	45	73	328	458	24	41	41	66	286
Grand Junction.....	153	4	2	4	5	138	119	3	2	4	4	106
Connecticut:												
Newington.....	300	-----	25	1	11	263	233	-----	25	1	11	196
West Haven.....	673	253	120	66	12	222	591	223	109	51	11	197
Delaware: Wilmington.....	299	40	33	3	9	214	253	39	26	4	9	175
District of Columbia: Washington.....	307	2	8	8	16	273	279	2	7	7	16	247
Florida:												
Bay Pines.....	520	31	36	38	41	374	496	26	34	37	41	358
Coral Gables.....	450	67	34	5	24	320	416	55	32	4	23	302
Lake City.....	348	29	4	7	39	269	309	29	4	6	38	232
Georgia:												
Atlanta.....	301	22	-----	4	5	270	277	22	-----	3	4	248
Dublin.....	385	-----	-----	60	-----	325	348	-----	-----	59	-----	289
Idaho: Boise.....	227	1	-----	1	12	215	163	-----	-----	1	12	150

Illinois:																			
Chicago (West Side).....	493	4	66	3	28	392	451	3	65	2	26	355							
Chicago (Research).....	475	10		33	22	410	420	10		27	20	363							
Dwight.....	215	1		1	10	203	196	1		1	9	185							
Hines.....	2,155	384	98	31	441	1,201	1,949	380	94	30	427	1,018							
Marion.....	176	3	1	3	20	149	166	3	1	3	18	141							
Indiana:																			
Fort Wayne.....	201	1	8	17	19	156	170	1	7	15	18	129							
Indianapolis.....	485	3	41	71	37	333	423	2	41	49	36	295							
Iowa:																			
Des Moines.....	386	11	5	9	5	356	315	10	4	9	4	288							
Iowa City.....	463	39	24	33	39	328	403	31	20	11	35	306							
Kansas:																			
Wadsworth.....	791	97	295		65	334	717	76	287		34	320							
Wichita.....	252	6		4	20	222	210	4		3	16	187							
Kentucky:																			
Fort Thomas.....	368					368	344					344							
Louisville.....	494	44	17	61	36	336	457	43	17	48	34	315							
Louisiana:																			
Alexandria.....	482	164				318	451	157				294							
New Orleans.....	492	39	38	13	14	388	457	38	36	11	10	362							
Shreveport.....	375	71	57	4	11	232	326	61	51	3	8	203							
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	437	79	2	8	33	315	387	66	2	3	34	282							
Massachusetts:																			
Boston.....	923		101	92	156	574	812		98	86	146	482							
West Roxbury.....	304				131	173	260				115	145							
Michigan:																			
Ann Arbor.....	388	35	43	31	36	243	319	29	37	18	27	208							
Dearborn.....	902	247	87	17	78	473	833	223	76	9	72	453							
Iron Mountain.....	256	4	71	6	10	165	224	3	73	6	10	132							
Saginaw.....	216			37		179	200			29		171							
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	930	160	31	54	88	597	834	152	31	49	82	520							
Mississippi:																			
Biloxi.....	203	1	1	12	9	180	196	1	1	10	8	176							
Jackson.....	548	71	88	21	11	357	482	68	86	14	10	304							
Missouri:																			
Kansas City.....	481	50	61	3	39	328	435	46	59	2	37	291							
Poplar Bluff.....	173	1			7	165	158	1			7	150							
St. Louis.....	486	20	26	5		435	442	18	26	5		393							
Montana:																			
Fort Harrison.....	199	4	11		10	174	141	3	11		10	117							
Miles City.....	96	1	1	1	4	89	70	1		1	3	65							
Nebraska:																			
Grand Island.....	132			1	7	124	107			1	7	99							
Lincoln.....	254	5	1	25	11	212	183	4	1	23	10	145							
Omaha.....	446	38	60	27	54	267	382	34	54	24	48	222							
Nevada: Reno.....	144	2	1	2	2	137	135	1	1	2	2	129							
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	150					150	124					124							
New Jersey: East Orange.....	850	181	54	43	180	387	763	173	30	37	160	363							
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	499	154	6	5	21	313	464	145	6	5	20	288							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

[During fiscal year 1956]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹						Average daily patient load by type ²					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and sur- gical	Total	Tuber- culous	Neuropsychiatric			General medical and sur- gical
			Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical				Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	
General medical and surgical hospitals—Con.												
New York:												
Albany.....	1,005	51	283	46	115	510	917	50	280	46	114	427
Bath.....	342	7	6	28	28	273	309	7	5	26	28	243
Bronx.....	1,363	95	77	88	65	1,038	1,253	95	74	58	64	962
Brooklyn.....	1,000	82	88	33	127	670	909	81	84	16	127	601
Buffalo.....	952	83	116	54	47	652	854	82	116	53	46	557
New York.....	991	69	115	53	65	689	872	60	113	34	65	600
Syracuse.....	432	40	42	66	31	253	375	31	41	47	32	224
North Carolina:												
Durham.....	459	42	32	39	11	335	423	42	30	36	10	305
Fayetteville.....	378	3	32	35		308	329	3	32	30		264
North Dakota:												
Fargo.....	170				20	150	149				20	129
Minot.....	74				10	64	61				9	52
Ohio:												
Cincinnati.....	395	38	49	18	27	263	357	36	43	12	27	239
Cleveland.....	853	5	74	13	69	692	721	3	70	4	67	577
Dayton.....	990	244	138	1	103	504	866	231	135	1	102	397
Oklahoma:												
Muskogee.....	357	11	1	7	41	297	319	8	1	6	39	265
Oklahoma City.....	480	42	86	20	1	331	438	42	82	9		305
Oregon: Portland.....	565	155		1	45	364	501	134			43	323
Pennsylvania:												
Altoona.....	200	2		21		177	177	2		20		155
Aspinwall.....	367		210		31	126	286		166		12	108
Erie.....	192	4	21	5	8	154	147		18	5	8	116
Philadelphia.....	488		11	27		450	439		10	25		403
Pittsburgh.....	670	17		30		623	591	8		21		562
Wilkes-Barre.....	497	39	109	10		272	465	37	102	9	67	250
Fuerte Rico: San Juan.....	200				10	190	179				6	173
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	45	7	27	39	275	338	44	3	23	39	229
South Carolina: Columbia.....	378	76	1	43	19	439	507	66	1	42	18	380
South Dakota:												
Hot Springs.....	255	56	7	6	21	165	206	47	7	6	20	126
Sioux Falls.....	226	1	9	22	23	171	195	1	8	20	19	147

Tennessee:														
Memphis (Kennedy).....	1,214	217	34	38	-----	925	1,093	185	22	23	-----	863		
Mountain Home.....	600	29	9	41	-----	521	539	28	9	41	-----	461		
Nashville.....	521	143		36	-----	342	489	131		34	-----	324		
Texas:														
Amarillo.....	156	2		4	7	143	130	2		3	7	118		
Big Spring.....	237	3	31	5	5	193	216	2	32	5	5	172		
Bonham.....	57	1	1	4	4	47	49			4	3	42		
Dallas.....	379	5	1	3	21	349	334	5		3	20	306		
Houston.....	1,067	185	159	82	53	583	990	179	153	61	52	554		
Marlin.....	200		51	3	10	136	171		50	3	9	109		
McKinney.....	543	138				405	457	116				341		
Temple.....	800	146	201	10	3	440	695	125	188	10	3	369		
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	194	4	2	2	5	181	144			2	4	138		
Vermont: White River Junction.....	188	6		13		169	161	5		6		150		
Virginia:														
Kecoughtan.....	569	44	63	74	48	340	502	42	60	73	44	283		
Richmond.....	1,045	201	89	32	62	661	910	191	88	29	58	544		
Washington:														
Seattle.....	320		40	40	22	218	286		36	31	20	199		
Spokane.....	189		14	4	9	162	172		13	4	8	147		
Vancouver.....	486	1	26	41	43	375	430	1	16	38	41	334		
West Virginia:														
Beckley.....	196		10	24	2	160	131		10	23	3	95		
Clarksburg.....	185	1	2	23		159	158		2	22		134		
Huntington.....	181	1		4	3	173	145	1		3	2	139		
Martinsburg.....	900	382	165		1	352	741	306	156		1	278		
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,256	188	135	27	64	842	1,077	141	120	21	54	741		
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	151	1	5	8	24	113	112		2	4	17	89		

¹ Based on operating beds end of each month for 13 months (June 1955-June 1956.)

² Based on total patient days during fiscal year divided by number of days in year.

TABLE 3.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1956]

Item	All hos- pitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals							State and local govern- ment ²	Non- public
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Federal					Other ¹		
			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			
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
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1955...	108, 761	105, 644	7, 752	51, 734	45, 159	3, 117	1, 318	342	16	322	269	369	1, 530	1, 269
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1956.....	687, 621	652, 194	32, 058	67, 090	552, 996	35, 427	12, 649	5, 065	463	5, 063	887	1, 171	3, 953	18, 825
Admissions.....	517, 455	485, 508	19, 467	34, 805	431, 236	31, 947	11, 451	5, 041	456	5, 051	683	210	3, 501	18, 995
Transfers from other hospitals ²	16, 879	16, 472	2, 172	5, 204	9, 096	407	55	19	7	-----	3	26	156	196
From extramural status ³	153, 287	150, 214	10, 419	27, 131	112, 664	3, 073	1, 143	5	-----	12	191	935	296	1, 634
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1956.....	686, 809	650, 984	32, 437	62, 679	551, 918	35, 825	12, 767	5, 156	457	5, 061	908	1, 185	4, 072	18, 986
Deaths.....	29, 591	28, 745	1, 021	2, 364	25, 360	846	590	197	4	336	24	29	52	204
Discharges.....	456, 584	428, 943	19, 258	24, 836	384, 849	27, 641	10, 481	4, 799	405	4, 608	482	187	1, 293	15, 867
Transfers to other hospitals ²	17, 867	14, 245	1, 121	3, 119	10, 005	3, 622	368	142	48	101	77	-----	2, 171	1, 083
To extramural status ³	182, 767	179, 051	11, 037	36, 360	131, 704	3, 716	1, 328	18	-----	16	325	969	556	1, 832
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1956...	109, 573	106, 854	7, 372	52, 245	47, 237	2, 719	1, 200	251	22	324	248	355	411	1, 108
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1956...	113, 458	110, 205	7, 757	52, 624	47, 824	3, 253	1, 313	294	21	354	285	359	684	1, 256
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	25, 774	25, 353	568	7, 202	17, 593	421	114	-----	-----	9	105	-----	172	135
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	312	310	8	85	217	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
On trial visit or leave, end of year.....	16, 549	16, 238	278	7, 847	8, 113	311	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	290	-----

¹ Includes Canal Zone area hospitals, and St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.² Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.³ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.⁴ Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to the hospital as bed-occupants.⁵ Includes patients going on leave or trial visit, or eloping.

TABLE 4.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By hospital group, fiscal years 1935-56]

Fiscal year	Admissions ¹				Discharges ¹				Remaining June 30			
	Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals		
		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	All other ²		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	All other ²		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	All other ²
1956	517,455	485,508	11,451	20,496	512,261	483,351	11,185	17,725	§ 109,573	106,854	1,200	1,519
1955	498,187	466,885	10,621	20,681	494,668	466,217	10,533	17,918	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	26,769	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	63,805	13,082	87,257	76,405	7,168	3,684
1945	242,495	203,189	33,748	5,553	231,494	195,351	31,056	5,087	70,246	66,051	2,770	1,425
1944	198,637	171,996	22,727	3,914	188,992	163,971	21,398	3,623	63,890	60,389	2,291	1,210
1943	166,358	145,841	17,771	2,746	164,348	144,353	17,446	2,549	56,850	54,184	1,693	973
1942	180,691	156,062	22,938	2,691	181,109	155,889	22,559	2,661	56,103	53,206	1,959	938
1941	192,769	161,758	27,670	3,341	188,695	158,445	26,993	3,257	58,241	54,622	2,570	1,049
1940	181,509	151,711	26,958	2,840	176,439	147,658	26,034	2,747	56,450	52,671	2,754	1,025
1939	167,735	142,236	23,184	2,315	162,602	138,171	22,246	2,185	53,745	50,034	2,748	963
1938	153,749	130,803	20,564	2,382	147,553	125,777	19,539	2,227	50,640	47,255	2,521	894
1937	143,989	123,957	17,783	2,249	138,186	119,003	16,943	2,240	46,235	43,234	2,159	842
1936	130,455	113,124	14,778	2,553	128,841	112,330	14,104	2,407	41,251	38,539	1,870	842
1935	121,439	107,537	11,524	2,378	115,891	103,169	10,579	2,143	41,728	39,401	1,589	738

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.² Includes State, county, municipal, and nonpublic hospitals.³ In addition to these bed-occupants, 16,549 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 1956]

Hospital group	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
	Total	Tuberculous	Neuropsychiatric			
			Psychotic	Other psychiatric	Neurological	
ADMISSIONS ¹						
All hospitals.....	517,455	24,278	25,722	17,688	16,776	432,991
Total VA hospitals.....	485,508	23,368	22,015	16,430	16,443	407,252
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	19,467	10,619	61	180	45	8,562
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	34,805	771	12,002	5,133	1,244	15,655
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	431,236	11,978	9,952	11,117	15,154	383,035
Total non-VA hospitals.....	31,947	910	3,707	1,258	333	25,739
Federal Government hospitals.....	11,451	303	369	245	150	10,384
U. S. Army.....	5,041	269	100	109	103	4,460
U. S. Air Force.....	456	12	18	15	2	409
U. S. Navy.....	5,051	19	3	—	42	4,987
U. S. Public Health Service.....	693	1	202	115	3	372
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	47	—	41	6	—	—
Canal Zone.....	163	2	5	—	—	156
State and local government hospitals ²	3,501	153	2,276	175	50	847
Nonpublic hospitals.....	16,995	454	1,062	838	133	14,508
DISCHARGES ¹						
All hospitals.....	512,261	27,158	22,697	19,433	16,706	426,267
Total VA hospitals.....	493,351	26,301	21,000	18,319	16,424	401,307
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	20,845	12,251	50	167	46	8,331
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	34,487	963	11,873	5,326	1,268	15,057
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	428,019	13,087	9,077	12,826	15,110	377,919
Total non-VA hospitals.....	28,910	857	1,697	1,114	282	24,960
Federal Government hospitals.....	11,185	295	316	228	154	10,192
U. S. Army.....	4,996	275	86	101	106	4,428
U. S. Air Force.....	409	5	14	14	2	374
U. S. Navy.....	4,953	13	5	—	44	4,891
U. S. Public Health Service.....	611	1	157	106	2	345
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	57	—	50	7	—	—
Canal Zone.....	159	1	4	—	—	154
State and local government hospitals ²	1,518	116	519	95	23	765
Nonpublic hospitals.....	16,207	446	862	791	105	14,003
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1956						
All hospitals.....	109,573	13,220	52,934	4,287	4,048	35,084
Total VA hospitals.....	106,854	12,904	51,750	4,063	4,036	34,101
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	7,372	6,198	2	12	13	1,147
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	52,245	1,875	46,099	2,044	529	1,698
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	47,237	4,831	5,649	2,007	3,494	31,256
Total non-VA hospitals.....	2,719	316	1,184	224	12	983
Federal Government hospitals.....	1,200	68	536	65	6	525
U. S. Army.....	261	65	12	5	6	163
U. S. Air Force.....	22	1	1	—	—	20
U. S. Navy.....	324	1	—	—	—	323
U. S. Public Health Service.....	248	—	191	46	—	11
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	343	—	329	14	—	—
Canal Zone.....	12	1	3	—	—	8
State and local government hospitals ²	411	45	312	19	3	32
Nonpublic hospitals.....	1,108	203	336	140	3	426

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.² Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.

TABLE 6.—Average daily member load and average operating beds in VA domiciliaries

[Fiscal year 1956]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load ¹	Average operating beds ²
Total.....	17,047	17,759
Arizona: Whipple.....	142	148
California: Los Angeles.....	2,934	3,074
Florida: Bay Pines.....	707	729
Georgia: Thomasville.....	549	550
Iowa: Clinton.....	515	526
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	979	1,065
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	797	818
New York: Bath.....	1,338	1,423
Ohio: Dayton.....	1,962	2,138
Oregon: Camp White.....	822	834
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	519	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	1,682	1,781
Texas:		
Bonham.....	298	300
Temple.....	365	371
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	1,205	1,303
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	474	500
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,526	1,661
Members in VA hospitals.....	233	

¹ Based on total member days during year divided by the number of days in year.² Based on operating beds end of each month for 13 months (June 1955-June 1956).

TABLE 7.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic category and period of service, calendar year 1955]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses and period of service										
	All patients			Korean veterans ³		World War II		World War I		Others	
	Total	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated
All diseases and conditions.....	896, 056	502, 172	393, 884	71, 104	33, 576	241, 116	156, 244	164, 440	180, 824	25, 512	23, 240
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	44, 124	28, 948	15, 176	5, 840	2, 704	14, 180	6, 080	6, 892	5, 844	2, 036	548
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 001-008	20, 144	18, 184	1, 960	2, 908	184	9, 604	916	4, 228	748	1, 444	112
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 010-019	1, 876	1, 040	836	248	136	540	440	156	208	96	52
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 020-029	6, 748	2, 172	4, 576	64	176	372	1, 124	1, 632	3, 108	104	168
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases..... 030-034, 036-039	928	492	436	312	193	148	212	20	24	12	4
Amebiasis..... 046	568	304	264	68	36	184	152	52	76	-----	20
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	1, 476	1, 320	156	520	40	632	68	84	28	84	-----
Malaria..... 110-117	248	212	36	172	4	16	12	12	20	12	-----
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths 120-130	2, 852	444	2, 408	216	1, 084	156	680	68	612	4	32
Fungus infections..... 131-134	4, 444	1, 680	2, 764	316	560	1, 084	1, 632	252	496	28	76
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	4, 840	3, 100	1, 740	1, 016	288	1, 444	844	388	524	252	84
II. Neoplasms.....	47, 156	36, 300	10, 856	3, 932	760	12, 524	4, 288	17, 880	5, 168	1, 964	640
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	30, 008	26, 712	3, 296	1, 168	48	7, 788	636	16, 020	2, 176	1, 736	436
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	16, 188	8, 984	7, 204	2, 696	684	4, 424	3, 520	1, 656	2, 824	208	176
Neoplasms of unspecified nature..... 230-239	960	604	356	68	28	312	132	204	158	20	28
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	45, 492	19, 656	25, 836	1, 956	1, 176	9, 352	9, 600	7, 572	13, 772	776	1, 288
Asthma..... 241	10, 396	5, 700	4, 696	592	192	2, 572	1, 672	2, 340	2, 604	196	228
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	3, 300	1, 316	1, 984	324	352	756	1, 108	176	464	60	80
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	16, 040	7, 728	8, 312	536	188	3, 488	2, 124	3, 308	5, 416	396	584
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	3, 804	2, 488	1, 316	324	76	1, 392	616	736	576	36	48
A vitaminoses..... 280-286	3, 036	644	2, 392	44	88	248	1, 020	320	1, 156	32	128
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	8, 916	1, 780	7, 136	136	300	896	3, 060	692	3, 556	56	220
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 290-299	7, 512	2, 236	5, 276	276	384	796	2, 204	1, 028	2, 392	136	296

V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....		79,576	54,812	24,764	9,364	2,368	34,828	15,692	7,836	5,892	2,784	812
Psychoses.....	300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	28,888	23,556	5,332	4,240	400	12,776	2,416	4,388	2,168	2,152	348
Psychoneurotic disorders.....	310-318	28,512	21,284	7,228	3,316	824	15,392	4,556	2,172	1,680	404	168
Alcoholism.....	322 (except 322.9)	12,524	3,888	8,636	300	572	2,952	6,400	556	1,476	80	188
Other psychiatric.....	320, 321, 323-326	8,340	5,148	3,192	1,388	556	3,376	2,216	296	352	88	68
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic).....	319, 327	1,312	936	376	120	16	332	104	424	216	60	40
Via. Diseases of the nervous system.....		36,692	17,908	18,784	2,032	1,248	8,380	6,956	6,548	9,212	948	1,368
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system... 330-334		10,976	5,368	5,608	68	36	1,072	908	3,732	3,976	496	688
Epilepsy.....	353 (except 353.0)	4,404	2,300	2,104	552	288	1,476	1,268	216	488	56	60
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....	360-369	8,108	3,632	4,476	400	424	2,196	2,340	944	1,528	92	184
Other diseases of nervous system.....	340-343, 344, 350-352, 354-357	13,204	6,608	6,596	1,012	500	3,636	2,440	1,656	3,220	304	436
Vib. Diseases of the sense organs.....		25,168	11,324	13,844	1,772	1,416	4,824	5,776	4,080	5,896	648	756
Inflammatory diseases of eye.....	370-379	4,356	1,884	2,472	372	248	1,044	1,168	412	960	56	96
Refractive errors.....	380	1,372	72	1,300	140	28	28	628	32	464	12	68
Other diseases and conditions of eye.....	381-389	12,964	6,732	6,232	728	436	2,296	2,160	3,216	3,204	492	432
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis.....	391	2,108	908	1,200	272	236	612	120	120	316	40	36
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process.....	390, 392-398	4,368	1,728	2,640	400	356	980	1,208	300	952	48	124
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....		139,816	67,328	72,488	3,444	1,848	24,624	17,220	35,364	47,368	3,896	6,052
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement.....		984	856	128	160	8	572	84	88	24	36	12
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	410-416	5,312	3,860	1,452	256	80	1,964	596	1,448	708	192	68
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....	420-422	51,180	24,368	26,812	292	164	5,468	3,560	16,380	20,152	2,228	2,936
Other diseases of heart.....	430-434	4,388	1,592	2,796	128	104	764	856	644	1,688	56	148
Hypertension with heart disease.....	440-443	20,560	10,680	9,900	116	92	2,536	1,664	7,592	7,460	416	684
Hypertension without heart disease.....	444-447	8,328	2,860	5,468	128	136	1,328	1,976	1,336	3,160	68	196
General arteriosclerosis.....	450	11,452	3,292	8,160	8	32	448	660	2,504	6,288	332	1,180
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....	460	6,124	3,732	2,392	260	80	2,044	904	1,344	1,292	84	116
Hemorrhoids.....	461	14,188	9,588	4,600	1,444	408	6,192	2,412	1,768	1,660	184	120
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	451-456, 462-468	17,300	6,520	10,780	652	744	3,308	4,508	2,260	4,936	300	592
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....		71,904	34,036	37,868	6,220	3,008	13,792	12,096	12,264	20,240	1,760	2,524
Acute upper respiratory infections.....		7,588	4,252	3,336	1,316	752	2,040	1,560	616	840	280	184
Influenza.....	480-483	924	744	180	184	36	284	68	248	76	28	-----
Pneumonia.....	490-493	13,188	7,092	6,096	464	236	3,140	1,564	2,908	3,664	580	632
Bronchitis.....	500-502	12,508	5,928	6,580	364	200	1,868	1,828	3,356	4,136	340	416
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	4,124	3,296	828	1,936	424	1,308	340	8	44	44	20
Deflected nasal septum.....	514	2,396	1,548	848	712	200	752	572	72	76	12	-----
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-513, 515-517	6,212	2,492	3,720	472	556	1,292	1,840	688	1,200	40	124
Empyema and abscess of lung.....	518, 521	1,324	616	708	32	48	348	328	220	328	16	4
Pleurisy.....	519	1,960	660	1,300	92	104	352	632	176	500	40	64
Other diseases of lung and pleura.....	520, 522-527	21,680	7,408	14,272	648	452	2,408	3,364	3,972	9,376	380	1,080

See footnotes at end of table.

410517-57-13

TABLE 7.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals 1—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, calendar year 1955]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses and period of service										
	All patients			Korean veterans ¹		World War II		World War I		Others	
	Total	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated	Principal	Associ- ated
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	133,580	76,680	56,900	10,476	5,056	39,716	27,848	23,624	21,860	2,864	2,136
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures..... 530-535	20,196	1,824	18,372	328	2,472	932	10,568	512	4,964	52	368
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	25,824	20,320	5,504	2,376	308	11,748	2,548	5,548	2,436	648	212
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis..... 543, 571, 572	13,428	8,964	4,464	1,708	412	4,644	2,044	2,228	1,744	384	264
Appendicitis..... 550-553	4,824	4,184	640	1,380	100	2,000	328	444	160	360	52
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	22,216	16,932	5,284	2,180	176	7,380	1,576	6,812	3,184	560	348
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	17,328	9,528	7,800	1,360	732	5,216	3,820	2,612	2,896	340	352
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	8,388	4,596	3,792	188	96	2,644	1,952	1,668	1,064	96	80
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	8,060	3,796	4,264	220	204	1,544	1,540	1,852	2,312	180	208
Other diseases of digestive system..... 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	13,316	6,536	6,780	736	556	3,608	3,472	1,948	2,500	244	252
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	56,620	27,188	29,432	3,444	2,712	10,824	10,156	11,176	14,368	1,744	2,196
Nephritis..... 590-594	2,820	1,720	1,100	364	92	964	496	332	440	60	72
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis.. 600-603	12,780	7,080	5,700	1,044	504	3,888	2,268	1,932	2,616	216	312
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	15,764	5,568	10,196	584	1,084	2,244	3,632	2,384	4,572	356	908
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	15,352	7,748	7,604	312	352	1,244	1,772	5,260	4,804	932	676
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	8,728	4,400	4,328	1,000	612	2,008	1,604	1,224	1,892	168	220
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions 620, 0, 621, 0-621, 2, 622-637	1,176	672	504	140	68	476	384	44	44	12	8
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child- birth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	148	108	40	32	16	64	20	-----	-----	12	4
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	37,732	17,556	20,176	3,168	2,548	9,152	9,724	4,576	6,960	660	944
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	12,808	6,612	6,196	1,368	1,032	3,504	3,144	1,484	1,752	256	268
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	8,264	3,728	4,536	384	364	2,076	2,272	1,124	1,708	144	192
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 708-716	16,660	7,216	9,444	1,416	1,152	3,572	4,308	1,968	3,500	260	484

XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement..	57,848	33,616	24,232	4,512	1,868	13,864	9,932	9,196	11,376	1,044	1,056
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever. 720-727	29,720	15,448	14,272	1,076	476	7,324	4,652	6,552	8,484	496	660
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	3,112	2,056	1,056	484	144	1,084	616	404	268	84	28
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	5,612	5,032	580	620	32	3,928	388	360	148	124	12
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	5,168	2,336	2,832	672	516	1,308	1,496	304	708	52	112
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	14,236	8,744	5,492	1,660	700	5,220	2,780	1,576	1,768	288	244
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	4,596	2,528	2,063	524	320	1,496	1,048	452	632	56	68
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions..	51,428	40,416	11,012	7,024	1,048	21,376	5,200	10,328	4,208	1,688	556
Observation and examination cases and special admissions 793, V00-V91	32,780	29,264	3,516	4,704	152	15,100	1,380	8,228	1,844	1,232	140
Symptoms and senility..... 780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	13,808	7,852	5,955	1,436	624	4,536	2,936	1,564	2,032	316	364
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620, 1, 621, 3-621, 5, 795, 796	4,840	3,300	1,540	884	272	1,740	884	536	332	140	52
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	56,664	31,532	25,132	7,088	5,096	16,324	12,404	5,624	5,636	2,496	1,996
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	2,848	1,972	873	556	236	1,096	440	172	120	148	80
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	4,092	2,252	1,840	396	304	1,128	912	516	496	212	128
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	12,912	9,480	3,432	1,672	688	4,804	1,704	2,284	800	720	240
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	1,864	980	384	292	68	464	212	152	76	72	28
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	5,112	3,840	1,272	884	196	2,404	708	352	272	200	96
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	3,448	1,872	1,575	552	440	860	772	204	212	256	152
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis..... 860-869	1,212	380	832	100	144	208	472	56	164	16	52
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	7,580	4,068	3,512	1,100	972	2,064	1,720	460	448	384	372
Burns..... 940-949	1,636	1,224	412	256	48	692	256	184	100	92	8
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury 950-959	944	248	696	72	184	132	384	28	60	16	68
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-997	8,584	3,324	5,260	720	1,196	1,620	2,428	708	1,068	276	568
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures..... 998, 999	6,932	1,892	5,040	428	620	852	2,396	508	1,820	104	204

¹ 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.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and includes the following additional codes: 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.

³ Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 8.—Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service, type of patient, hospital group, and reason for discharge, calendar year 1955]

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 ²	Deaths	Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges ²	Deaths
All patients	502, 172	446, 976	26, 856	28, 340	100	89.1	5.3	5.6
VA hospitals.....	474, 340	421, 088	25, 808	27, 444	100	88.8	5.4	5.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	27, 832	25, 888	1, 048	896	100	93.0	3.8	3.2
Tuberculous.....	25, 380	16, 412	7, 912	1, 056	100	64.6	31.2	4.2
VA hospitals.....	24, 648	15, 944	7, 708	996	100	64.7	31.3	4.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	732	468	204	60	100	63.0	27.0	8.2
Psychotic.....	24, 004	19, 224	2, 580	2, 200	100	80.1	10.7	9.2
VA hospitals.....	22, 160	17, 712	2, 304	2, 144	100	79.9	10.4	9.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	1, 844	1, 512	276	56	100	82.0	15.0	3.0
Other psychiatric.....	32, 328	29, 108	3, 044	176	100	90.1	9.4	0.5
VA hospitals.....	30, 952	27, 908	2, 876	168	100	90.2	9.3	0.5
Non-VA hospitals.....	1, 376	1, 200	168	8	100	87.2	12.2	0.6
Neurological.....	20, 664	17, 628	712	2, 324	100	85.4	3.4	11.2
VA hospitals.....	19, 784	16, 848	704	2, 232	100	85.1	3.6	11.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	880	780	8	92	100	88.6	0.9	10.5
General medical and surgical.....	399, 796	364, 604	12, 608	22, 584	100	91.2	3.2	5.6
VA hospitals.....	376, 796	342, 676	12, 216	21, 904	100	91.0	3.2	5.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	23, 000	21, 928	392	680	100	95.3	1.7	3.0
Korean veterans ³	71, 104	65, 184	5, 048	872	100	91.7	7.1	1.2
VA hospitals.....	63, 680	58, 112	4, 732	836	100	91.3	7.4	1.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	7, 424	7, 072	316	36	100	95.2	4.3	0.5
Tuberculous.....	4, 104	2, 888	1, 212	4	100	70.4	29.5	0.1
VA hospitals.....	3, 964	2, 788	1, 172	4	100	70.3	29.6	0.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	140	100	40	-----	100	71.4	28.6	0
Psychotic.....	4, 244	3, 488	696	60	100	82.2	16.4	1.4
VA hospitals.....	3, 736	3, 060	616	60	100	81.9	16.5	1.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	508	428	80	-----	100	84.3	15.7	0
Other psychiatric.....	5, 428	4, 776	652	-----	100	88.0	12.0	0
VA hospitals.....	5, 056	4, 468	588	-----	100	88.4	11.6	0
Non-VA hospitals.....	372	308	64	-----	100	82.8	17.2	0
Neurological.....	2, 776	2, 528	176	72	100	91.1	6.3	2.6
VA hospitals.....	2, 592	2, 360	168	64	100	91.0	6.5	2.5
Non-VA hospitals.....	184	168	8	8	100	91.4	4.3	4.3
General medical and surgical.....	54, 552	51, 504	2, 312	736	100	94.5	4.2	1.3
VA hospitals.....	48, 332	45, 436	2, 188	708	100	94.0	4.5	1.5
Non-VA hospitals.....	6, 220	6, 068	124	28	100	97.5	2.0	0.5
World War II.....	241, 116	217, 768	16, 088	7, 260	100	90.3	6.7	3.0
VA hospitals.....	228, 816	206, 320	15, 528	6, 968	100	90.2	6.8	3.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	12, 300	11, 448	560	292	100	93.0	4.6	2.4
Tuberculous.....	13, 620	8, 116	5, 076	428	100	59.6	37.3	3.1
VA hospitals.....	13, 228	7, 872	4, 952	404	100	59.5	37.4	3.1
Non-VA hospitals.....	392	244	124	24	100	62.3	31.6	6.1
Psychotic.....	12, 852	10, 860	1, 620	372	100	84.5	12.6	2.9
VA hospitals.....	11, 780	9, 964	1, 464	352	100	84.6	12.4	3.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	1, 072	896	156	20	100	83.5	14.6	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals¹—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 ²	Deaths	Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges ²	Deaths
Other psychiatric.....	22,632	20,392	2,176	64	100	90.1	9.6	0.3
VA hospitals.....	21,768	19,624	2,080	64	100	90.1	9.6	0.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	864	768	96	0	100	88.9	11.1	0
Neurological.....	9,792	8,932	396	464	100	91.3	4.0	4.7
VA hospitals.....	9,332	8,492	396	444	100	91.0	4.2	4.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	460	440	0	20	100	95.7	0	4.3
General medical and surgical.....	182,220	169,468	6,820	5,932	100	93.0	3.7	3.3
VA hospitals.....	172,708	160,368	6,636	5,704	100	92.9	3.8	3.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	9,512	9,100	184	228	100	95.7	1.9	2.4
World War I.....	164,440	141,880	4,992	17,568	100	86.3	3.0	10.7
VA hospitals.....	156,988	135,064	4,836	17,088	100	86.0	3.1	10.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	7,452	6,816	156	480	100	91.5	2.1	6.4
Tuberculous.....	5,812	3,816	1,452	544	100	65.6	25.0	9.4
VA hospitals.....	5,632	3,712	1,412	508	100	65.9	25.1	9.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	180	104	40	36	100	57.8	22.2	20.0
Psychotic.....	4,732	3,148	180	1,404	100	66.5	3.8	29.7
VA hospitals.....	4,512	2,988	148	1,376	100	66.2	3.3	30.5
Non-VA hospitals.....	220	160	32	28	100	72.8	14.5	12.7
Other psychiatric.....	3,552	3,308	160	84	100	93.1	4.5	2.4
VA hospitals.....	3,432	3,200	152	80	100	93.3	4.4	2.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	120	108	8	4	100	90.0	6.7	3.3
Neurological.....	6,848	5,200	132	1,516	100	76.0	1.9	22.1
VA hospitals.....	6,656	5,064	132	1,460	100	76.1	2.0	21.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	192	136	0	56	100	70.8	0	29.2
General medical and surgical.....	143,496	126,408	3,068	14,020	100	88.1	2.1	9.8
VA hospitals.....	136,756	120,100	2,992	13,664	100	87.8	2.2	10.0
Non-VA hospitals.....	6,740	6,308	76	356	100	93.6	1.1	5.3
All others.....	25,512	22,144	728	2,640	100	86.8	2.9	10.3
VA hospitals.....	24,856	21,592	712	2,552	100	86.8	2.9	10.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	656	552	16	88	100	84.2	2.4	13.4
Tuberculous.....	1,844	1,592	172	80	100	86.4	9.3	4.3
VA hospitals.....	1,824	1,572	172	80	100	86.2	9.4	4.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	20	20	0	0	100	100.0	0	0
Psychotic.....	2,176	1,728	84	364	100	79.4	3.9	16.7
VA hospitals.....	2,132	1,700	76	356	100	79.7	3.6	16.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	44	28	8	8	100	63.6	18.2	18.2
Other psychiatric.....	716	632	56	28	100	88.3	7.8	3.9
VA hospitals.....	696	616	56	24	100	88.6	8.0	3.4
Non-VA hospitals.....	20	16	0	4	100	80.0	0	20.0
Neurological.....	1,248	968	8	272	100	77.6	0.6	21.8
VA hospitals.....	1,204	932	8	264	100	77.4	0.7	21.9
Non-VA hospitals.....	44	36	0	8	100	81.8	0	18.2
General medical and surgical.....	19,528	17,224	408	1,896	100	88.2	2.1	9.7
VA hospitals.....	19,000	16,772	400	1,828	100	88.3	2.1	9.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	528	452	8	68	100	85.6	1.5	12.9

¹ 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.

² Includes discharges requested by patients against medical advice of VA physicians, discharges because of absence without approval (AWOL), and discharges for disciplinary reasons.

Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 9.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1955]

Period of service and type of patient	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
All patients.....	502, 172	61. 6	20. 0
Tuberculous.....	25, 380	203. 7	99. 9
Psychiatric and neurological:			
Psychotic.....	24, 004	453. 0	70. 5
Other psychiatric.....	32, 328	41. 8	21. 8
Neurological.....	20, 664	72. 4	27. 0
General medical and surgical.....	399, 796	30. 2	18. 3
Korean veterans ⁵	71, 104	38. 6	14. 4
Tuberculous.....	4, 104	160. 6	112. 5
Psychiatric and neurological:			
Psychotic.....	4, 244	130. 1	79. 2
Other psychiatric.....	5, 428	39. 3	21. 6
Neurological.....	2, 776	76. 3	22. 7
General medical and surgical.....	54, 552	20. 3	12. 4
World War II.....	241, 116	51. 0	18. 8
Tuberculous.....	13, 620	206. 2	112. 5
Psychiatric and neurological:			
Psychotic.....	12, 852	234. 5	68. 7
Other psychiatric.....	22, 632	39. 8	22. 0
Neurological.....	9, 792	70. 0	26. 9
General medical and surgical.....	182, 220	26. 8	16. 6
World War I.....	164, 440	83. 9	25. 3
Tuberculous.....	5, 812	257. 2	122. 4
Psychiatric and neurological:			
Psychotic.....	4, 732	1, 288. 5	82. 2
Other psychiatric.....	3, 552	58. 2	22. 7
Neurological.....	6, 848	79. 1	30. 3
General medical and surgical.....	143, 496	38. 0	24. 2
All others.....	25, 512	83. 2	18. 1
Tuberculous.....	1, 844	112. 1	17. 8
Psychiatric and neurological:			
Psychotic.....	2, 176	557. 0	39. 1
Other psychiatric.....	716	45. 4	14. 8
Neurological.....	1, 248	46. 7	16. 2
General medical and surgical.....	19, 528	31. 4	17. 2

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ One-half of the cases in a given category have lengths of stay greater than the median, the other half, less than the median.

⁵ Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 10.—Percentage of VA patients admitted¹ 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 1955]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1955 ²	Median length of stay ³	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.....	514,032	20.3	100.0	96.7	81.1	61.0	43.4	35.2	26.4	20.8	17.1	10.9	8.3	6.8	5.9	5.2
Tuberculous.....	25,692	100.1	100.0	95.2	80.7	75.9	71.7	68.1	65.3	62.7	59.8	51.7	46.6	41.8	37.5	34.2
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	30,252	102.8	100.0	99.1	93.4	86.7	81.6	75.4	70.0	65.3	61.9	52.6	46.5	42.2	38.9	36.6
Other psychiatric.....	30,840	21.8	100.0	97.7	84.7	64.3	49.5	37.3	28.0	21.4	16.5	9.6	6.5	4.5	3.5	3.0
Neurological.....	20,784	27.9	100.0	95.6	81.9	68.0	57.1	47.5	38.4	31.4	28.2	19.8	15.0	12.8	11.3	9.9
General medical and surgical.....	406,464	18.3	100.0	96.6	79.9	57.6	41.4	29.3	20.0	14.2	10.5	4.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.0
Korean veterans ⁴	72,024	15.0	100.0	96.7	74.3	49.9	35.6	29.2	23.3	20.0	17.4	12.9	10.2	8.8	7.7	6.8
Tuberculous.....	4,428	98.8	100.0	96.8	81.8	75.6	71.8	68.8	66.7	64.8	62.1	52.3	44.4	39.3	34.1	30.1
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	6,564	151.8	100.0	99.1	94.9	90.7	86.7	82.8	78.8	75.3	71.3	62.3	55.0	50.3	45.7	42.4
Other psychiatric.....	4,848	22.0	100.0	98.5	84.7	64.4	50.0	38.4	28.5	21.5	17.3	10.7	6.4	3.7	2.5	2.0
Neurological.....	2,868	26.0	100.0	97.5	81.2	62.3	53.6	46.4	35.6	31.0	27.6	21.3	17.6	16.7	14.6	12.6
General medical and surgical.....	53,316	12.8	100.0	96.2	69.8	40.8	25.3	17.5	11.8	8.7	6.5	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.7
World War II.....	250,608	19.2	100.0	96.7	80.2	58.8	44.3	33.4	25.1	20.0	16.7	11.0	8.5	7.0	6.1	5.5
Tuberculous.....	13,236	110.4	100.0	95.0	79.9	76.2	72.8	69.5	66.7	64.1	61.4	53.3	48.5	43.1	38.0	34.5
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	16,836	108.4	100.0	99.4	94.2	87.2	83.0	76.6	70.8	66.1	62.9	53.7	47.7	42.6	39.5	37.4
Other psychiatric.....	21,804	22.0	100.0	97.9	85.6	64.9	50.0	37.9	28.7	22.2	16.9	9.3	6.4	4.6	3.5	3.0
Neurological.....	9,972	26.9	100.0	96.6	83.5	68.1	56.9	45.6	36.3	30.2	27.4	18.5	13.8	11.7	9.9	8.9
General medical and surgical.....	188,760	16.6	100.0	96.4	78.2	53.8	37.5	25.9	17.1	12.1	8.8	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.7
World War I and others.....	191,400	23.7	100.0	96.8	84.9	68.2	52.8	39.8	29.4	22.0	17.5	10.0	7.2	5.8	4.9	4.3
Tuberculous.....	8,028	85.3	100.0	94.6	81.3	75.6	70.0	65.3	62.0	59.4	56.1	48.9	44.7	41.1	38.4	35.8
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	6,852	61.3	100.0	98.4	90.0	81.8	73.4	65.3	59.5	53.8	50.4	40.4	35.5	33.4	31.1	29.0
Other psychiatric.....	4,188	20.3	100.0	96.0	80.2	61.3	46.4	33.0	23.8	17.2	13.5	10.0	6.9	4.6	4.6	4.0
Neurological.....	7,944	30.4	100.0	93.5	80.2	70.0	58.6	50.3	42.0	32.9	29.5	20.9	15.4	12.8	11.8	10.1
General medical and surgical.....	164,388	22.6	100.0	97.0	85.2	67.4	51.0	37.2	26.0	18.5	13.7	6.4	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.5

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.² Based on a 25 percent systematic random sample of admissions from January 1 to April 30, 1955.³ One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the

median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

⁴ Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 11.—Percentage of VA patients admitted ¹ to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1955]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1955 ²	Median length of stay ³	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.....	485,172	20.8	100.0	96.8	82.0	62.2	47.4	36.1	27.1	21.3	17.5	11.2	8.5	7.0	6.0	5.4
Tuberculous.....	24,960	101.0	100.0	95.1	80.5	75.9	71.6	68.1	65.3	62.9	60.0	51.9	46.7	41.9	37.5	34.2
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	28,032	107.7	100.0	99.2	93.9	87.4	82.4	76.1	70.9	66.3	62.8	53.6	47.5	43.2	39.9	37.5
Other psychiatric.....	29,532	22.0	100.0	98.0	85.4	64.9	49.9	37.7	28.1	21.4	16.5	9.5	6.5	4.4	3.4	2.9
Neurological.....	19,728	29.4	100.0	96.3	83.8	70.1	59.1	49.3	40.0	32.7	29.5	20.9	15.8	13.5	11.9	10.4
General medical and surgical.....	382,920	18.8	100.0	96.7	80.8	58.8	42.5	30.3	20.7	14.8	10.9	5.9	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
Korean veterans ⁴	64,812	16.1	100.0	96.9	76.1	52.1	38.4	30.8	24.6	21.1	18.3	13.7	10.9	9.4	8.2	7.3
Tuberculous.....	4,236	100.9	100.0	96.9	81.9	75.9	72.2	69.7	67.4	65.4	62.6	53.0	44.8	39.4	34.0	30.0
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	5,916	167.2	100.0	99.2	95.3	90.9	87.2	83.4	79.5	76.5	72.0	63.9	57.0	52.3	48.3	44.9
Other psychiatric.....	4,543	23.2	100.0	98.7	85.2	65.7	51.7	40.1	29.8	22.4	18.2	11.1	6.9	4.0	2.6	2.1
Neurological.....	2,664	28.1	100.0	97.8	82.9	65.3	55.9	48.2	37.8	32.9	29.7	23.0	18.9	18.0	15.8	13.5
General medical and surgical.....	47,448	13.3	100.0	96.4	72.0	43.1	27.1	18.8	12.7	9.4	7.1	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.7
World War II.....	237,648	19.7	100.0	96.8	81.1	59.8	45.1	34.1	25.6	20.5	17.0	11.2	8.7	7.1	6.2	5.6
Tuberculous.....	12,876	110.4	100.0	94.9	79.6	75.9	72.4	69.2	66.6	64.0	61.4	53.2	48.5	43.2	38.1	34.7
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	15,564	114.5	100.0	99.5	94.9	88.4	84.3	77.9	72.2	67.5	64.2	55.1	48.9	43.7	40.5	38.3
Other psychiatric.....	20,892	22.2	100.0	98.2	86.5	65.4	50.3	38.1	28.7	22.1	16.7	9.1	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.0
Neurological.....	9,456	28.3	100.0	97.5	85.7	70.4	59.1	47.5	37.8	31.5	28.7	19.5	14.6	12.3	10.4	9.4
General medical and surgical.....	178,860	17.1	100.0	96.6	79.1	54.9	38.4	26.5	17.6	12.4	9.1	4.1	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
World War I and others.....	182,712	24.2	100.0	96.8	85.2	68.9	53.6	40.6	30.0	22.6	17.9	10.3	7.4	5.9	5.1	4.4
Tuberculous.....	7,848	86.8	100.0	94.7	81.2	75.8	70.0	65.3	61.9	59.5	56.3	49.3	45.0	41.3	38.5	35.9
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	6,552	62.7	100.0	98.4	90.1	81.7	73.3	65.2	59.7	54.2	50.9	40.7	35.7	33.5	31.1	28.8
Other psychiatric.....	4,092	20.2	100.0	95.9	80.4	61.3	46.0	32.7	23.5	16.7	13.2	9.7	6.5	4.1	4.1	3.5
Neurological.....	7,608	32.2	100.0	94.3	81.7	71.3	60.1	51.9	43.4	34.1	30.4	21.8	16.1	13.4	12.3	10.6
General medical and surgical.....	156,612	23.1	100.0	97.0	85.5	68.0	51.8	38.0	26.7	19.0	14.1	6.6	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.6

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.² Based on a 25 percent systematic random sample of admissions from January 1 to April 30, 1955.³ One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the

median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

⁴ Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 12.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1955]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					
		Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological			General medical and surgical	
			Total	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric		Neuro- logical
All patients.....	114,876	13,132	66,784	56,952	4,248	5,584	34,960
VA beneficiaries—total.....	114,340	12,968	66,624	56,852	4,232	5,540	34,748
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	41,928	3,664	34,144	31,760	1,464	920	4,120
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	9,708	1,132	3,632	2,512	532	588	4,944
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	1,992	412	576	272	160	144	1,004
And on VA pension rolls.....	33,648	5,320	17,792	15,128	392	2,272	10,536
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	4,496	972	924	336	160	428	2,600
And having no claim filed.....	22,568	1,468	9,556	6,844	1,524	1,188	11,544
Korean veterans ²	10,916	1,716	5,864	4,516	636	712	3,336
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	6,392	1,320	4,264	3,768	176	320	808
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	480	16	148	52	56	40	316
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	836	136	268	140	80	48	432
And on VA pension rolls.....	444	72	316	228	4	84	56
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	280	64	104	52	20	32	112
And having no claim filed.....	2,484	108	764	276	300	188	1,612
World War II.....	52,588	6,916	31,680	26,472	2,880	2,328	13,992
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	24,204	1,828	19,760	18,140	1,152	468	2,616
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	5,324	808	1,932	1,200	400	332	2,584
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	966	244	256	92	80	84	496
And on VA pension rolls.....	9,412	2,396	5,712	4,956	116	640	1,304
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	1,992	704	424	124	88	212	864
And having no claim filed.....	10,660	936	3,596	1,960	1,044	592	6,128
World War I.....	44,736	4,032	24,832	21,876	640	2,316	15,872
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	8,156	376	7,260	7,056	104	100	520
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	3,388	260	1,304	1,060	56	188	1,824
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	136	28	32	20	-----	12	76
And on VA pension rolls.....	21,704	2,740	10,904	9,224	252	1,428	8,060
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2,220	204	392	156	52	184	1,624
And having no claim filed.....	9,132	424	4,940	4,360	176	404	3,768
Other wars and peacetime.....	6,100	304	4,248	3,988	76	184	1,548
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	3,176	140	2,860	2,796	32	32	176
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	516	48	248	200	20	28	220
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	24	4	20	20	-----	-----	-----
And on VA pension rolls.....	2,088	112	860	720	20	120	1,116
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	4	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----
And having no claim filed.....	292	-----	256	248	4	4	36
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	536	164	160	100	16	44	212

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

² Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹
 [By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1955]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological				
			Total	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	
All patients.....	112,064	12,836	65,204	55,560	4,112	5,532	34,024
VA beneficiaries—total.....	111,532	12,672	65,048	55,464	4,096	5,488	33,812
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	41,112	3,564	33,540	31,204	1,432	904	4,008
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	9,480	1,128	3,548	2,444	524	580	4,804
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	1,984	404	576	272	160	144	1,004
And on VA pension rolls.....	32,876	5,196	17,396	14,752	384	2,260	10,284
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	4,360	944	860	296	136	428	2,556
And having no claim filed.....	21,720	1,436	9,128	6,496	1,460	1,172	11,156
Korean Veterans ²	10,440	1,664	5,632	4,332	600	700	3,144
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	6,196	1,284	4,128	3,648	160	320	784
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	444	16	144	48	56	40	284
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	836	136	268	140	80	48	432
And on VA pension rolls.....	420	72	300	212	4	84	48
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	240	52	84	40	12	32	104
And having no claim filed.....	2,304	104	708	244	288	176	1,492
World War II.....	51,244	6,808	30,812	25,708	2,800	2,304	13,624
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	23,768	1,784	19,436	17,844	1,140	452	2,548
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	5,184	808	1,864	1,144	392	328	2,512
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	988	236	256	92	80	84	496
And on VA pension rolls.....	9,160	2,372	5,612	4,760	112	640	1,276
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	1,912	692	380	96	72	212	840
And having no claim filed.....	10,232	916	3,364	1,772	1,004	588	5,952
World War I.....	43,896	3,904	24,464	21,544	620	2,300	15,528
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	8,072	360	7,212	7,012	100	100	500
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	3,352	256	1,292	1,052	56	184	1,804
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	136	28	32	20	-----	12	76
And on VA pension rolls.....	21,236	2,644	10,732	9,068	248	1,416	7,860
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2,204	200	392	156	52	184	1,612
And having no claim filed.....	8,896	416	4,804	4,236	164	404	3,676
Other wars and peacetime.....	5,952	296	4,140	3,880	76	184	1,516
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	3,076	136	2,764	2,700	32	32	176
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	500	48	248	200	20	28	204
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	24	4	20	20	-----	-----	-----
And on VA pension rolls.....	2,060	108	852	712	20	120	1,100
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	4	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----
And having no claim filed.....	288	-----	252	244	4	4	36
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	532	164	156	96	16	44	212

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

² Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 14.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals¹
 [By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, November 30, 1955]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological				
			Total	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric			Neuro- logical
All patients.....	2,812	296	1,580	1,392	136	52	936
VA beneficiaries—total.....	2,808	296	1,576	1,388	136	52	936
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	816	100	604	556	32	16	112
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	228	4	84	68	8	8	140
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	8	8					
And on VA pension rolls.....	772	124	396	376	8	12	252
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	136	28	64	40	24		44
And having no claim filed.....	848	32	428	348	64	16	388
Korean Veterans ²	476	52	232	184	36	12	192
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	196	36	136	120	16		24
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	36		4	4			32
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....							
And on VA pension rolls.....	24		16	16			8
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	40	12	20	12	8		8
And having no claim filed.....	180	4	56	32	12	12	120
World War II.....	1,344	108	868	764	80	24	368
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	436	44	324	296	12	16	68
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	140		68	56	8	4	72
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	8	8					
And on VA pension rolls.....	252	24	200	196	4		28
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	80	12	44	28	16		24
And having no claim filed.....	428	20	232	188	40	4	176
World War I.....	840	128	368	332	20	16	344
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	84	16	48	44	4		20
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	36	4	12	8		4	20
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....							
And on VA pension rolls.....	468	96	172	156	4	12	200
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	16	4	4	4			12
And having no claim filed.....	236	8	136	124	12		92
Other wars and peacetime.....	148	8	108	108			32
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	100	4	96	96			
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	16						16
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....							
And on VA pension rolls.....	28	4	8	8			16
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....							
And having no claim filed.....	4		4	4			
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	4		4	4			

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

² Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 15.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic groupings, November 30, 1955]

Chronicity and compensation and pension status ²	All patients	Diagnostic composition of patients													
		Tuberculosis	Psychiatric and neurological				General medical and surgical							All others	
			Total P & N	Psychoses	Other psychiatric	Neurological	Total GMS	Arthritis and other musculoskeletal	Cardiovascular	Digestive system	Cancer and tumors	Accidents, poisonings, and violence	Respiratory system		Genitourinary system
All patients.....	114,876	13,132	66,784	56,952	4,248	5,584	34,960	3,320	6,796	5,800	4,628	2,964	2,664	1,968	6,820
1. Treated for service-connected disabilities.....	41,928	3,664	34,144	31,760	1,464	920	4,120	756	644	630	244	196	300	188	1,112
2. Patients with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.....	9,708	1,132	3,632	2,512	532	588	4,944	440	936	1,008	560	464	408	260	868
3. Patients treated for "chronic" non-service-connected disabilities ³	37,792	8,172	25,448	22,580	740	2,128	4,172	468	936	292	752	516	328	108	772
Patients treated for presumed "nonchronic" non-service-connected disabilities ⁴ and:															
4. In receipt of or filed for VA pension.....	11,492	-----	1,272	-----	268	1,004	10,220	632	2,564	1,336	1,880	504	804	756	1,744
5. Filed claim for VA compensation.....	1,156	-----	244	-----	120	124	912	128	128	180	92	64	60	56	204
6. Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension.....	12,264	-----	1,884	-----	1,108	776	10,380	868	1,572	2,280	1,080	1,176	740	600	2,064
7. Nonveterans.....	536	164	160	100	16	44	212	28	16	24	20	44	24	-----	56

¹ Figures shown are totals based upon a 25 percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals as of November 30, 1955.

² All groups are mutually exclusive, and patients who possess the characteristics of more than one group are included only in that group with the lowest group number.

³ 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.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

TABLE 16.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, November 30, 1955]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	114, 876	10, 916	52, 583	44, 736	6, 636	4, 508	24, 244	24, 516	11, 336	34, 880	15, 392
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	17, 984	1, 856	7, 433	8, 064	628	836	3, 204	3, 232	2, 012	6, 528	2, 172
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 001-008	12, 556	1, 600	6, 620	3, 880	456	724	2, 772	2, 956	1, 716	3, 224	1, 164
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 010-019	380	64	212	92	12	20	136	56	64	72	32
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 020-029	4, 384	4	243	4, 004	128	.....	20	96	176	3, 152	940
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases..... 030-034	20	8	12	.....	.....	4	12	4	.....	.....	.....
Amebiasis..... 046	28	.....	20	8	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	128	44	60	8	16	28	68	12	12	8	.....
Malaria..... 110-117	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths..... 120-130	32	4	16	12	.....	.....	12	8	.....	12	.....
Fungus infections..... 131-134	164	40	108	16	.....	8	56	56	16	20	8
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	288	88	140	44	16	48	120	36	24	36	24
II. Neoplasms.....	4, 628	352	1, 316	2, 748	212	208	360	516	460	2, 000	1, 084
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	4, 044	156	1, 088	2, 596	204	84	212	416	412	1, 876	1, 044
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	492	188	183	108	8	120	132	84	36	92	28
Neoplasms of unspecified nature..... 230-239	92	8	40	44	.....	4	16	16	12	32	12
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	1, 936	128	712	1, 024	72	56	252	324	180	756	368
Asthma..... 241	584	32	248	292	12	8	64	112	72	240	88
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	76	8	44	16	8	4	28	24	.....	8	12
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	872	56	252	520	44	28	108	100	64	348	224
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	184	12	88	84	.....	4	32	36	24	72	16
Avitaminoses..... 280-286	80	4	24	52	.....	.....	8	8	12	48	4
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	140	16	56	60	8	12	12	44	8	40	24
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	324	24	116	164	20	12	56	32	32	104	88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, November 30, 1955]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	57,044	5,136	29,100	18,752	4,056	1,752	14,576	14,568	5,212	14,820	6,116
Psychoses..... 300-309, 322, 9, 328, 329, 353, 9, 794, 9	52,888	4,512	26,272	18,136	3,968	1,496	13,280	13,196	4,704	14,300	5,912
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318	2,624	380	1,883	312	44	112	908	912	312	284	96
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	352	32	224	88	8	12	56	112	72	80	20
Other psychiatric..... 320, 321, 323-326	956	188	640	116	12	112	308	320	92	80	44
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (non-syphilitic)..... 319, 327	224	24	76	100	24	20	24	28	32	76	44
Via. Diseases of the nervous system.....	4,996	544	2,013	2,212	224	256	972	836	412	1,692	828
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	1,460	28	252	1,048	132	4	44	60	72	796	484
Epilepsy..... 353 (except 353.9)	304	48	201	48	8	12	144	60	32	48	8
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	408	40	232	128	8	28	68	104	60	112	36
Other diseases of nervous system..... 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	2,824	428	1,332	988	76	212	716	612	248	736	300
Vib. Diseases of the sense organs.....	952	112	335	436	68	40	188	144	76	280	224
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	144	20	56	48	20	20	40	24	8	32	20
Refractive errors..... 380	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other diseases and conditions of eye..... 381-389	632	56	176	356	44	12	88	72	44	224	192
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	36	-----	24	12	-----	-----	8	8	8	12	-----
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390, 392-398	140	36	80	20	4	8	52	40	16	12	12
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	6,820	244	2,080	4,004	492	84	552	708	804	2,968	1,704
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement..... 400-402	64	16	40	4	4	12	28	12	8	4	-----
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	372	16	172	148	36	4	88	64	52	124	40
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	2,628	24	568	1,796	240	-----	56	152	284	1,248	888
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	248	20	104	112	12	8	36	48	28	88	40
Hypertension with heart disease..... 440-443	1,960	8	260	748	44	-----	24	52	168	572	244
Hypertension without heart disease..... 444-447	324	8	156	144	16	8	56	52	44	136	28
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	700	4	72	528	96	-----	-----	12	32	332	324
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	280	12	88	172	8	4	36	40	20	136	44
Hemorrhoids..... 461	372	48	224	88	12	12	96	108	40	100	16
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	772	88	396	264	24	36	132	168	128	228	80

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	2, 664	240	980	1, 288	156	124	384	372	248	1, 048	488
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	76	24	32	12	8	4	48	8	4	8	4
Influenza..... 480-483	20	4	12	4		4	4	4	4	4	
Pneumonia..... 490-493	488	32	243	160	48	12	92	92	60	164	68
Bronchitis..... 500-502	704	20	180	472	32	4	44	52	56	376	172
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	132	72	52	8		40	68	12	4	8	
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	24	12	4	4	4	8	8	4		4	
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract... 511-513, 515-517	112	12	72	24	4	8	20	32	24	20	8
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	100	8	64	28		4	12	32	20	20	12
Pleurisy..... 519	88	12	32	36	8	8	8	24	4	32	12
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	920	44	284	540	52	32	80	112	72	412	212
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5, 800	500	2, 863	2, 212	220	232	988	1, 280	740	1, 768	792
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures..... 530-535	56		40	16			8	8	24	12	4
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	1, 712	140	952	568	52	76	352	452	196	448	188
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis..... 543, 571, 572	588	96	312	164	16	40	180	132	44	128	64
Appendicitis..... 550-553	180	56	80	24	20	40	52	36	16	20	16
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	1, 000	72	396	504	28	36	124	148	136	404	152
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum... 570, 573-578	572	64	276	204	28	24	84	124	84	184	72
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	708	8	404	284	12		44	196	156	220	92
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	400	16	160	196	28	4	60	68	28	136	104
Other diseases of digestive system..... 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	584	48	248	252	36	12	84	116	56	216	100
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	1, 968	152	563	1, 112	136	72	272	220	120	776	508
Nephritis..... 590-594	220	64	76	80		32	64	24	12	88	
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis. 600-603	400	20	172	192	16		88	64	48	124	76
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	364	24	168	144	28	20	72	52	8	100	68
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	780	8	72	620	80		16	28		388	340
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	184	28	72	72	12	16	28	48		68	24
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological con- ditions..... 620, 621, 621.0-621.2, 622-637	20	8	8	4		4	4	4		8	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-639	4		4				4				
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 448	200	792	396	60	92	336	364	192	324	140
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	412	96	223	80	8	40	96	128	52	80	16
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	360	8	212	120	20	4	56	100	52	108	40
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 708-716	676	96	352	196	32	48	184	136	88	136	84

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals¹—Continued

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement..	3,320	376	1,760	1,076	103	148	712	832	408	904	316
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever 720-727	1,536	100	624	768	44	48	184	264	208	608	224
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	384	68	228	76	12	20	156	68	28	76	36
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	536	72	404	44	16	28	136	268	60	36	8
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	136	32	92	12	-----	12	64	36	4	20	-----
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	728	104	412	176	36	40	172	196	108	164	48
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	148	24	80	40	4	4	48	32	16	40	8
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions..	1,476	256	748	400	72	136	376	344	144	284	192
Observation and examination cases and spec. adm. 793, V00-V91	760	156	348	240	16	80	180	172	60	188	80
Symptoms and senility..... 780-792, 794 (except 794. 9)	536	48	304	128	56	28	136	124	72	76	100
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620, 1, 621. 3-621. 5, 795, 796	180	52	96	32	-----	28	60	48	12	20	12
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	3,364	772	1,676	808	108	456	964	712	280	588	364
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	148	44	92	8	4	28	68	28	16	-----	8
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	372	140	168	56	8	88	108	88	28	44	16
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	1,492	276	680	468	68	156	344	308	108	324	252
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	52	8	40	4	-----	4	24	16	4	-----	-----
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	156	28	104	20	4	16	44	56	16	24	-----
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	188	80	68	32	8	52	80	16	8	20	12
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis..... 860-869	56	24	24	4	4	16	20	8	4	4	4
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	276	68	168	36	4	32	108	68	24	28	16
Burns..... 940-949	192	24	108	56	4	20	44	32	36	44	16
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	56	12	36	8	-----	12	16	20	-----	4	4
Other accidents, poisonings and violence..... 910-936, 960-997	120	24	80	16	-----	12	44	32	8	12	12
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures..... 998, 999	256	44	108	100	4	20	64	40	28	80	24

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and 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.

³ Veterans with active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 17.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals
[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, November 30, 1955]

Diagnostic category ¹ Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean veterans ²	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	112,064	10,440	51,244	43,896	6,484	4,356	23,436	23,892	11,104	34,192	15,084
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	17,620	1,796	7,300	7,904	620	832	3,072	3,196	2,000	6,424	2,096
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 001-008	12,272	1,552	6,512	3,756	452	720	2,676	2,924	1,704	3,148	1,100
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 010-019	372	64	212	88	8	20	132	56	64	72	28
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 020-029	4,356	4	48	3,976	128	-----	20	96	176	3,124	940
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases 030-034, 036-039	20	8	12	-----	-----	4	12	4	-----	-----	-----
Amoebiasis..... 046	24	-----	20	4	-----	-----	8	8	4	4	-----
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	124	40	60	8	16	28	64	12	12	8	-----
Malaria..... 110-117	4	4	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths..... 120-130	28	4	12	12	-----	-----	8	8	-----	12	-----
Fungus infections..... 131-134	156	40	100	16	-----	8	56	52	16	20	4
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	264	80	124	44	16	48	96	36	24	36	24
II. Neoplasms.....	4,560	352	1,292	2,704	212	208	352	516	448	1,972	1,064
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	3,984	156	1,072	2,552	204	84	212	416	400	1,848	1,024
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	484	188	180	108	8	120	124	84	36	92	28
Neoplasms of unspecified nature..... 230-239	92	8	40	44	-----	4	16	16	12	32	12
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	1,896	120	696	1,008	72	56	240	320	176	740	364
Asthma..... 241	556	28	236	280	12	8	56	112	68	228	84
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	76	8	44	16	8	4	28	24	-----	8	12
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	864	52	252	516	44	28	104	100	64	344	224
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	184	12	88	84	-----	4	32	36	24	72	16
Avitaminoses..... 280-286	80	4	24	52	-----	-----	8	8	12	48	4
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	136	16	52	60	8	12	12	40	8	40	24
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	320	24	112	164	20	12	56	32	28	104	88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, November 30, 1955]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	55,544	4,916	28,256	18,428	3,944	1,672	14,120	14,148	5,076	14,512	6,016
Psychoses..... 300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	51,524	4,328	25,508	17,832	3,856	1,432	12,864	12,828	4,576	14,012	5,812
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318	2,520	348	1,828	300	44	100	872	872	308	272	96
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	340	32	216	84	8	12	56	108	68	76	20
Other psychiatric..... 320, 321, 323-326	936	184	628	112	12	108	304	312	92	76	44
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic)..... 319, 327	224	24	76	100	24	20	24	28	32	76	44
Via. Diseases of the nervous system.....	4,960	540	2,000	2,196	224	252	960	832	412	1,688	816
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system... 330-334	1,448	28	252	1,036	132	4	44	60	72	792	476
Epilepsy..... 353 (except 353.9)	296	48	192	48	8	12	136	60	32	48	8
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	404	36	232	128	8	24	68	104	60	112	36
Other diseases of nervous system 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	2,812	428	1,324	984	76	212	712	608	248	736	296
Vib. Diseases of the sense organs.....	920	104	328	424	64	40	176	144	68	268	224
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	136	20	52	44	20	20	36	24	8	28	20
Refractive errors..... 380											
Other diseases and conditions of eye..... 381-389	628	56	176	356	40	12	88	72	40	224	192
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	28	20	8	8			8	8	4	8	
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390, 392-398	128	28	80	16	4	8	44	40	16	8	12
Vii. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	6,660	220	2,044	3,920	476	80	536	680	792	2,896	1,676
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involve- ment..... 400-402	60	12	40	4	4	12	24	12	8	4	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	372	16	172	148	36	4	88	64	52	124	40
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease... 420-422	2,568	24	556	1,764	224		56	140	280	1,224	868
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	236	20	104	100	12	8	36	48	28	84	32
Hypertension with heart disease..... 440-443	1,036	8	252	732	44		24	52	164	552	244
Hypertension without heart disease..... 444-447	316	8	156	136	16	8	56	52	44	128	28
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	700	4	72	528	96			12	32	332	324
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	276	12	88	168	8	4	36	40	20	132	44
Hemorrhoids..... 461	344	36	212	84	12	8	88	96	40	96	16
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	752	80	392	256	24	36	128	164	124	220	80

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	2,584	212	956	1,264	152	116	360	368	232	1,028	480
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	60	8	32	12	8	4	32	8	4	8	4
Influenza..... 480-483	8		8				4	4			
Pneumonia..... 490-493	480	32	244	156	48	12	88	92	60	164	64
Bronchitis..... 500-502	700	20	176	472	32	4	44	52	52	376	172
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	124	64	52	8		36	64	12	4	8	
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	24	12	4	4	4	8	8	4		4	
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract... 511-513, 515-517	100	12	63	16	4	8	20	32	20	12	8
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	96	8	60	28		4	12	28	20	20	12
Pleurisy..... 519	88	12	32	36	8	8	8	24	4	32	12
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	904	44	280	532	48	32	80	112	68	404	208
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5,624	456	2,788	2,164	216	216	932	1,236	736	1,736	768
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures..... 530-535	56		40	16			8	8	24	12	4
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540-541	1,680	140	924	564	52	76	348	428	196	444	188
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis..... 543, 571, 572	524	80	284	148	12	32	162	124	44	120	52
Appendicitis..... 550-553	168	44	80	24	20	32	48	36	16	20	16
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	988	72	392	496	28	36	124	148	136	396	148
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum... 570, 573-578	552	56	272	196	28	24	76	120	84	176	72
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	688	8	392	276	12		40	192	152	216	88
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	396	12	160	196	28	4	56	68	28	136	104
Other diseases of digestive system..... 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	572	44	244	248	36	12	80	112	56	216	96
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	1,924	144	552	1,092	136	68	268	204	120	760	504
Nephritis..... 590-594	216	64	76	76		32	64	24	12	84	
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis											
600-603	384	16	164	188	16		84	56	48	124	72
604-609	356	24	164	140	28	20	72	48	52	96	68
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	768	8	68	612	80		16	24	8	380	340
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	180	24	72	72	12	12	28	48		68	24
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions											
620, 0, 621, 0-621, 2, 622-637	20	8	8	4		4	4	4		8	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	4		4				4				
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1,396	188	768	380	60	84	332	352	184	308	136
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	388	92	216	72	8	40	92	124	44	72	16
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	344	8	204	112	20	4	56	96	52	100	36
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.... 708-716	664	88	348	196	32	40	184	132	88	136	84

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹—Continued

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.	3,248	360	1,732	1,048	108	144	692	816	408	872	316
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever. 720-727	1,512	96	624	748	44	44	184	264	208	588	224
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	368	68	216	72	12	20	148	68	28	68	36
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	520	64	396	44	16	28	128	260	60	36	8
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	132	32	88	12	-----	12	60	36	4	20	-----
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	716	100	408	172	36	40	172	188	108	160	48
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	148	24	80	40	4	4	48	32	16	40	8
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.	1,452	252	744	384	72	136	368	344	144	276	184
Observation and examination cases and spec. adm..... 793, V00-V91	736	152	344	224	16	80	172	172	60	180	72
Symptoms and senility..... 780-792, 794 (except 794. 9)	536	48	304	128	56	28	136	124	72	76	100
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620. 1, 621. 3-621. 5, 795, 796	180	52	96	32	-----	28	60	48	12	20	12
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	3,204	732	1,592	776	104	436	920	672	264	568	344
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	144	44	88	8	4	28	68	28	12	-----	8
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	360	136	164	52	8	84	104	88	28	40	16
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	1,428	272	644	448	64	152	336	280	108	320	232
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	52	8	40	4	-----	4	24	16	4	-----	-----
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. 840-848	148	28	100	16	4	16	44	52	16	20	-----
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	184	76	68	32	8	48	80	16	8	20	12
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis..... 860-869	52	20	24	4	4	16	16	8	4	4	4
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	232	52	144	32	4	28	92	60	16	20	16
Burns..... 940-949	188	24	104	56	4	20	40	32	36	44	16
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury. 950-959	56	12	36	8	-----	12	16	20	-----	4	4
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence... 910-936, 960-997	112	20	76	16	-----	8	40	32	8	12	12
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures..... 998, 999	248	40	104	100	4	20	60	40	24	80	24

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

²The 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.

³ Veterans with active service between June 27 1950, and January 31, 1955.

TABLE 18.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By hospital group, type of patient, and sex, Nov. 30, 1955]

Hospital group and type of patient	Total patients	Sex	
		Male	Female
All patients.....	114, 876	112, 848	2, 028
Tuberculous.....	13, 132	13, 008	124
Psychiatric and neurological.....	66, 784	65, 248	1, 536
Psychotic.....	56, 952	55, 608	1, 344
Other psychiatric.....	4, 248	4, 120	128
Neurological.....	5, 584	5, 520	64
General medical and surgical.....	34, 960	34, 592	368
VA hospitals.....	112, 064	110, 240	1, 824
Tuberculous.....	12, 836	12, 720	116
Psychiatric and neurological.....	65, 204	63, 856	1, 348
Psychotic.....	55, 560	54, 384	1, 176
Other psychiatric.....	4, 112	3, 996	116
Neurological.....	5, 532	5, 476	56
General medical and surgical.....	34, 024	33, 664	360
Non-VA hospitals.....	2, 812	2, 608	204
Tuberculous.....	296	288	8
Psychiatric and neurological.....	1, 580	1, 392	188
Psychotic.....	1, 392	1, 224	168
Other psychiatric.....	136	124	12
Neurological.....	52	44	8
General medical and surgical.....	936	928	8

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on a 25-percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1955.

TABLE 19.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹
 [By veteran's reported State of residence and State of hospitalization, November 30, 1955]

Reported State of residence	Total	State of hospitalization															
		Ala-bama	Arizona	Arkan-sas	Calif-ornia	Colo-rado	Con-necti-cut	Dela-ware	District of Co-lumbia	Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Ken-tucky
Total	114, 876	3, 552	904	2, 632	8, 832	1, 292	860	260	636	1, 260	2, 224	168	7, 256	2, 440	2, 324	2, 016	2, 084
Continental United States	113, 188	3, 536	904	2, 628	8, 760	1, 292	860	260	636	1, 260	2, 224	168	7, 252	2, 440	2, 324	2, 016	2, 080
Alabama	2, 396	1, 768	4	20						4	52		16	8		4	8
Arizona	916		656		180	20							4	8		32	4
Arkansas	1, 728	16	8	1, 280	16							4	16	16	20	24	4
California	8, 836	16	116	24	8, 096	32					4		8		4	8	4
Colorado	996	4	4		36	784								4			8
Connecticut	1, 504						744		4	4							
Delaware	240				4			100	4	4			4				4
District of Columbia	1, 092	12	4		4				444		4				8		12
Florida	2, 228	316	4	8		4				1, 176	292		20	8			
Georgia	2, 356	528		4						48	1, 376		4	4			
Idaho	396				24	4			4			136			8		
Illinois	6, 716	8	4	24	12	8	4				4		5, 432	64	188	8	24
Indiana	2, 508	8	12	4	8	4			4		4		488	1, 704	4	4	108
Iowa	1, 828				8	4					4		60	8	1, 472	16	
Kansas	1, 532	8	4	60	8	100							32	32	108	956	
Kentucky	2, 208	20		8						4	4		84	52			1, 464
Louisiana	2, 180	228	4	164	16												
Maine	656																
Maryland	1, 720	4			8			12	72	8			4				4
Massachusetts	4, 340				28		20		8	8							8
Michigan	3, 644	4		8	20				8				112	28	12	4	8
Minnesota	2, 060				12								48	12	4		8
Mississippi	1, 456	264	4	36							8		4				
Missouri	3, 252	8	4	380	16	36					4		400	32	224	724	12
Montana	508																
Nebraska	1, 100		4	4	8	24							32	12	176	12	
Nevada	160		4		52	4											4
New Hampshire	396		4					4									
New Jersey	3, 056	8		4	20			80			4		4		4		4
New Mexico	704		12	4	8	136											4
New York	11, 972	4	4		16	4	56		12		12		8	20			
North Carolina	2, 640	60		4					8		64		8	16			
North Dakota	500		4										8	4			
Ohio	4, 560	16		4	8				8				72	296		8	348
Oklahoma	1, 584	4		316	8	28							8	4	24	148	
Oregon	1, 352	4	4	4	12							28					

Pennsylvania.....	7,536		4		16	4	4	68	16	4	4		36	52		24	4
Rhode Island.....	608						8						4	4			4
South Carolina.....	1,256	72		4							328		4				
South Dakota.....	504					4							12	4	24		
Tennessee.....	2,484	68		84						4	40		12	8			8
Texas.....	6,140	52	16	176	48	60			8	4	4	4	20	4		16	
Utah.....	476		4		8	20			4								
Vermont.....	252																
Virginia.....	2,660	32	4	4	8				32		4		4	8			4
Washington.....	1,688		4		36								8				
West Virginia.....	1,428	4					4			4	4		4	12			40
Wisconsin.....	2,544		4		4								272	16	36	4	
Wyoming.....	292				4	12									4		
Outside United States.....	1,688	16		4	72								4				4
Alaska.....	92				4												
Canal Zone.....	12																
Guam.....																	
Hawaii.....	280				4												
Philippines, Republic of.....	52				40												4
Puerto Rico.....	1,148	4			4												
Virgin Islands.....	8																
Others.....	96	12		4	20								4				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 19.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

Reported State of residence	State of hospitalization																
	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota
Total.....	1,284	752	2,444	5,492	3,640	2,208	1,764	1,812	212	752	136	136	2,740	660	12,696	2,620	228
Continental United States.....	1,284	752	2,440	5,488	3,636	2,208	1,764	1,812	212	752	136	136	2,732	660	12,672	2,620	228
Alabama.....	24			4	4		168	4						4		88	
Arizona.....			4											12			
Arkansas.....	24				4		4	52						4			
California.....			8	16	12		12	12			52	4		16	16	8	
Colorado.....								4						16			
Connecticut.....		4	4	524	4								8		188		
Delaware.....			72	4									8				
District of Columbia.....	4		344	4			4								4	12	
Florida.....	4		8	20	4	4	128	4			4				12	112	
Georgia.....	4		8	4	8		8	8			4		4		20	144	
Idaho.....																	
Illinois.....		4	8	4	48	4	4	236						12	20	4	
Indiana.....			4	8	12	4	4	4							4	4	
Iowa.....			4		4	8		12			112						
Kansas.....	4							168			12						
Kentucky.....					4			4								24	
Louisiana.....	1,048		8				552	12							4	12	
Maine.....		564		60								16		4		8	
Maryland.....			1,344										4		24	8	
Massachusetts.....		28	4	3,968	8		8			4		36	12		88		
Michigan.....	4		8	8	3,196									4	20		
Minnesota.....					8	1,760		8		8					4		72
Mississippi.....	24				8		796	8						4		8	
Missouri.....	8		4		8		4	1,212		8			4		4	4	
Montana.....						20			204					4	4	4	4
Nebraska.....						8				604				4			
Nevada.....										72							
New Hampshire.....				152								80	8		8		
New Jersey.....		72	36	12									2,172		520	12	
New Mexico.....														448			
New York.....		44	36	172	8	8							152		11,268		
North Carolina.....			32	4									12	4	4	1,648	
North Dakota.....					4	182		4	4								152
Ohio.....			20	4	184			4					8	4	24		
Oklahoma.....								4						12			
Oregon.....	8			4		4		8									

Pennsylvania.....		304	24	8				4		328		352	12
Rhode Island.....	4		368									12	12
South Carolina.....				4								16	252
South Dakota.....					32					4			
Tennessee.....		8		8		12							
Texas.....	132	12		12		44	32	4					128
Utah.....									4		108	4	16
Vermont.....	16		112										
Virginia.....		96	4		4		4					36	
Washington.....			4	8	4					8		24	84
West Virginia.....		64	4	4		8						4	36
Wisconsin.....				64	196			8					
Wyoming.....						4							
Outside United States.....		4	4	4						8		24	
Alaska.....													
Canal Zone.....			4										
Guam.....													
Hawaii.....													
Philippines, Republic of.....													
Puerto Rico.....		4										8	
Virgin Islands.....													
Others.....				4						8		16	

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 19.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

Reported State of residence	State of hospitalization															Out- side United States	
	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Penn- sylv- ania	Rhode Island	South Caro- lina	South Da- kota	Tenne- ssee	Texas	Utah	Verm- ont	Vir- ginia	Wash- ington	West Vir- ginia	Wis- consin		Wyo- ming
Total.....	4,348	764	1,144	6,456	344	528	1,116	3,536	5,864	648	156	3,288	2,192	1,208	2,752	756	1,460
Continental United States.....	4,348	764	1,116	6,452	344	528	1,116	3,528	5,856	644	156	3,284	2,160	1,208	2,752	756	4
Alabama.....	8							188	8			8		4			16
Arizona.....							4			16					4		4
Arkansas.....	4		4				4	232	28								4
California.....	16	4	40	8	4		36	4	20	52		96			4		24
Colorado.....			4				24			20					4		72
Connecticut.....				4							4						
Delaware.....				32								8					
District of Columbia.....	4		4	32				4	4			92		96			
Florida.....	4			8		4		60	4			8					
Georgia.....	4			4		12		136	4			20					
Idaho.....			24				8			68		96					24
Illinois.....	20		4	4			12	4	8			12			528		
Indiana.....	64			4								4			36		
Iowa.....							64		4			8			40		
Kansas.....							8	4	4	8		8			4		4
Kentucky.....	264			12				200				12		52	4		
Louisiana.....				4				12	92			8	4				4
Maine.....																	
Maryland.....	8			20			4		4			48		152			
Massachusetts.....					112			4	4			4					
Michigan.....	56	4		4			4	4	20			4			104		
Minnesota.....							76						12		16		
Mississippi.....								268	16						8		
Missouri.....	4	4					32	28	16			4	4		44		24
Montana.....			4					28	4	8		40					188
Nebraska.....			4	4				140									56
Nevada.....							4			8			12				4
New Hampshire.....											64						
New Jersey.....				120	4							12		16			4
New Mexico.....			4				8	4	48	4							24
New York.....	20			44	16			8	16			20	4	4	4		8
North Carolina.....	12					20		136	8			596		4			
North Dakota.....							164						4				
Ohio.....	3,236			228			4	24	4			4	4	40	8		
Oklahoma.....	4	740	8					4	240			4	4				8
Oregon.....			936						4	16			336				

Pennsylvania	268			5,736	4			4	8			44	4	184	8	8	
Rhode Island					204												
South Carolina				8		492		28				44					
South Dakota							420										8
Tennessee	8		4					2,036	8			40		4			
Texas	4	12	4					28	5,264	16		4	4		4		24
Utah								8		400			4				24
Vermont										88							
Virginia	20			44				88	8			2,040	4	132			
Washington			72				36		4	16			1,488		4		4
West Virginia	320			128				12				256		520			
Wisconsin				4			8		4							1,924	
Wyoming							20			8			12		4		224
Outside United States			28	4				8	8	4		4	32				1,456
Alaska			20										28				40
Canal Zone																	8
Guam																	
Hawaii										4							272
Philippines, Republic of			4	4													
Puerto Rico																	1,128
Virgin Islands																	8
Others			4					8	8			4	4				

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

TABLE 20.—Percent of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals who were hospitalized in their State of residence¹

[By reported State of residence and type of patient, November 30, 1955]

Reported State of residence	All patients		General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychiatric and neurological							
	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
							Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
Total.....	114, 876	74. 3	34, 960	85. 2	13, 132	70. 6	66, 784	69. 3	56, 952	67. 5	4, 248	81. 9	5, 584	77. 2
Continental United States.....	113, 188	74. 1	34, 292	85. 0	12, 852	70. 3	66, 044	69. 2	56, 320	67. 4	4, 176	81. 8	5, 548	77. 3
Alabama.....	2, 396	73. 8	688	83. 1	356	44. 9	1, 352	76. 6	1, 092	74. 7	124	77. 4	136	91. 2
Arizona.....	916	71. 6	404	94. 1	236	94. 9	276	18. 8	200	8. 0	40	50. 0	36	44. 4
Arkansas.....	1, 728	74. 1	576	80. 6	204	11. 8	948	83. 5	824	85. 9	56	78. 6	68	58. 8
California.....	8, 836	91. 6	3, 120	96. 2	1, 276	87. 1	4, 440	89. 7	3, 660	88. 0	328	97. 6	452	98. 2
Colorado.....	996	78. 7	372	87. 1	52	69. 2	572	74. 1	432	72. 2	64	81. 2	76	78. 9
Connecticut.....	1, 504	49. 5	356	93. 3	180	97. 8	968	24. 4	844	16. 1	64	87. 5	60	73. 3
Delaware.....	240	41. 7	80	90. 0	12	66. 7	148	13. 5	116	3. 4	8	100. 0	24	33. 3
District of Columbia.....	1, 092	40. 7	268	58. 2	108	3. 7	716	39. 7	648	39. 5	36	22. 2	32	62. 5
Florida.....	2, 228	52. 8	960	90. 0	236	52. 5	1, 032	18. 2	896	12. 1	56	42. 9	80	70. 0
Georgia.....	2, 356	58. 4	748	80. 2	308	49. 4	1, 300	48. 0	1, 104	45. 7	128	71. 9	68	41. 2
Idaho.....	396	34. 3	196	59. 2	16	0	184	10. 9	120	0	24	16. 7	40	40. 0
Illinois.....	6, 716	80. 9	2, 172	88. 0	752	43. 1	3, 792	84. 3	3, 196	83. 2	216	92. 6	380	88. 4
Indiana.....	2, 508	67. 9	672	66. 1	284	69. 0	1, 552	68. 6	1, 320	70. 3	128	65. 6	104	50. 0
Iowa.....	1, 828	80. 5	696	78. 2	88	59. 1	1, 044	83. 9	932	87. 1	52	61. 5	60	53. 3
Kansas.....	1, 532	62. 4	496	78. 2	140	40. 0	896	67. 1	876	47. 9	104	96. 2	116	75. 9
Kentucky.....	2, 208	66. 3	536	57. 5	324	55. 6	1, 348	73. 4	1, 108	74. 4	112	78. 6	128	50. 0
Louisiana.....	2, 180	48. 1	716	93. 3	252	88. 9	1, 212	12. 9	1, 068	4. 1	72	77. 8	72	77. 8
Maine.....	656	86. 0	200	86. 0	45	50. 0	408	90. 2	352	93. 2	24	66. 7	32	75. 0
Maryland.....	1, 720	78. 1	436	69. 7	324	81. 5	960	80. 8	848	83. 5	48	75. 0	64	50. 0
Massachusetts.....	4, 340	91. 4	772	79. 3	500	90. 4	3, 068	94. 7	2, 596	94. 9	248	93. 5	224	92. 9
Michigan.....	3, 644	87. 7	892	94. 2	288	83. 3	2, 464	85. 9	2, 212	86. 6	96	96. 2	148	67. 6
Minnesota.....	2, 060	85. 4	576	79. 2	132	93. 9	1, 352	87. 3	1, 168	88. 4	44	63. 6	44	72. 7
Mississippi.....	1, 456	54. 7	548	65. 0	168	38. 1	740	50. 8	652	48. 5	44	63. 6	88	77. 3
Missouri.....	3, 252	37. 3	924	65. 4	320	57. 5	2, 008	21. 1	1, 784	16. 1	92	56. 5	132	63. 6
Montana.....	508	40. 2	200	90. 0	60	13. 3	248	6. 5	212	0	12	0	24	66. 7
Nebraska.....	1, 100	54. 9	432	90. 7	63	47. 1	600	30. 0	504	19. 0	48	91. 7	48	83. 3
Nevada.....	160	45. 0	96	75. 0	24	0	40	0	35	0	0	0	4	0
New Hampshire.....	396	20. 2	144	50. 0	28	0	224	3. 6	212	1. 9	4	0	8	50. 0
New Jersey.....	3, 056	71. 1	664	63. 0	304	38. 2	2, 088	81. 6	1, 804	83. 1	112	89. 3	172	60. 5
New Mexico.....	704	63. 6	320	92. 5	96	87. 5	288	23. 6	228	7. 0	20	80. 0	40	90. 0

New York.....	11,972	94.1	3,440	98.7	1,220	97.0	7,312	91.5	6,404	91.4	328	93.9	580	91.0
North Carolina.....	2,640	62.4	764	85.3	460	91.3	1,416	40.7	1,176	34.0	112	89.3	128	59.4
North Dakota.....	500	30.4	148	86.5	24	0	328	7.3	304	2.6	4	0	20	80.0
Ohio.....	4,560	71.0	1,160	82.4	480	90.0	2,920	63.3	2,508	60.8	136	76.5	276	79.7
Oklahoma.....	1,584	46.7	660	83.0	124	32.3	800	19.0	644	9.9	68	52.9	88	59.1
Oregon.....	1,352	69.2	504	63.5	164	65.9	684	74.3	556	82.0	64	50.0	64	31.2
Pennsylvania.....	7,536	76.1	1,836	89.1	712	62.4	4,988	73.3	4,392	73.9	216	75.9	380	65.3
Rhode Island.....	608	33.6	176	86.4	56	57.1	376	5.3	348	0	20	80.0	8	50.0
South Carolina.....	1,256	39.2	496	77.4	204	29.4	556	8.6	476	0.8	32	37.5	48	66.7
South Dakota.....	504	83.3	148	94.6	20	80.0	336	78.6	240	71.7	40	100.0	56	92.9
Tennessee.....	2,484	82.0	876	95.4	396	65.7	1,212	77.6	980	73.5	92	91.3	140	97.1
Texas.....	6,140	85.7	2,060	90.5	864	85.2	3,216	82.8	2,772	81.1	236	91.5	208	96.2
Utah.....	476	84.0	136	85.3	20	80.0	320	83.8	236	78.0	60	100.0	24	100.0
Vermont.....	252	34.9	92	82.6	28	14.3	132	6.1	120	0	4	0	8	100.0
Virginia.....	2,660	76.7	764	80.1	372	67.7	1,524	77.2	1,264	76.3	84	95.2	176	75.0
Washington.....	1,688	88.2	572	93.7	156	82.1	960	85.8	804	85.1	52	100.0	104	84.6
West Virginia.....	1,428	36.4	392	74.5	168	42.9	868	18.0	720	9.4	72	55.6	76	63.2
Wisconsin.....	2,544	75.6	728	80.8	192	97.9	1,624	70.7	1,376	68.0	64	87.5	184	84.8
Wyoming.....	262	76.7	80	75.0	8	50.0	204	78.4	156	74.4	28	100.0	20	80.0
Outside United States.....	1,688	85.8	668	97.6	280	82.9	740	76.2	632	75.3	72	88.9	36	66.7
Alaska.....	92	43.5	24	100.0	24	33.3	44	18.2	28	0	4	0	12	66.7
Canal Zone.....	12	66.7	4	0	0	0	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	280	97.1	124	96.8	48	100.0	108	96.3	92	95.7	8	100.0	8	100.0
Philippines, Republic of.....	52	0	0	0	24	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico.....	1,148	98.3	512	99.2	176	100.0	460	96.5	392	96.9	56	100.0	12	66.7
Virgin Islands.....	8	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Others.....	96	0	0	0	8	0	88	0	80	0	4	0	4	0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on November 30, 1955.

TABLE 21.—*Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care*

[Fiscal year 1956]

Applications	Hospitaliza- tion	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year ¹	3,981	666
Total received during year.....	973,788	29,968
From veteran or his representative.....	853,901	21,694
By transfer or reinstatement.....	119,887	8,274
Total dispositions.....	972,583	29,824
By transfer.....	120,445	7,362
Net dispositions.....	852,138	22,462
Eligible and in need of care.....	549,182	19,018
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	302,956	3,444
Pending end of year.....	5,186	810

¹ Adjusted.TABLE 22.—*Outpatients given medical care by purpose of visit*

[Fiscal year 1956]

Purpose of visit	Number of outpatients visiting				Fee-basis physi- cians
	Total	Staff physicians			
		Total	Out- patient clinics ¹	Other ²	
All purposes.....	2,199,667	1,594,915	1,498,505	96,410	604,752
Compensation or pension.....	410,453	371,143	363,493	7,650	39,310
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	130,908	124,138	124,138	.....	6,770
Outpatient treatment.....	1,561,047	1,006,933	935,167	71,766	554,114
Vocational rehabilitation.....	17,284	14,330	13,565	765	2,954
Insurance.....	22,630	22,386	20,432	1,954	244
Other ³	57,345	55,985	41,710	14,275	1,360

¹ Includes established clinics in regional offices, regional office-hospital centers, hospitals, Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., and outpatient clinic at Boston, Mass.² Includes hospitals having no formal outpatient clinics but providing outpatient services at the request of established outpatient clinics.³ 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 1954-56]

Applications	Fiscal year		
	1954	1955	1956
Total received during year.....	440,728	392,896	234,895
New.....	310,054	290,544	169,910
Repeat.....	130,674	102,352	64,985
Total dispositions during year.....	614,680	386,347	309,278
Treatment authorized.....	294,972	157,381	145,324
Treatment not authorized ¹	319,708	228,966	163,954
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	143,039	156,923	88,155

¹ Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, canceled or withdrawn.² 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 1948-56]

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
1956.....	114,590	74,782	39,808	\$15.73	128,499	44,773	83,726	\$117.44
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	180,796	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.—*Member turnover in VA domiciliaries and VA hospitals*

[During fiscal year 1956]

Item	Total	VA domiciliary members	VA hospital member employees
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1955.....	16,972	16,799	173
Members remaining June 30, 1955.....	16,858	16,651	207
Total gains during fiscal year 1956.....	38,113	37,626	487
Admissions from hospitals.....	8,832	8,386	446
Other admissions.....	12,608	12,573	35
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	353	353	—
Returns from furlough or AWOL status.....	16,320	16,314	6
Total losses during fiscal year 1956.....	38,548	38,118	430
Deaths.....	288	284	4
Discharges to hospitals.....	11,257	10,982	275
Other discharges.....	8,688	8,554	134
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	278	272	6
Furlough or AWOL status ¹	18,037	18,026	11
Members remaining June 30, 1956.....	16,423	16,159	264
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1956.....	17,047	16,814	233

¹ Includes disciplinary exclusions.

TABLE 26.—*Recreation activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries*[Fiscal Year 1956]¹

Type of activities	Type of patient						Members	
	Tuberculous		Neuropsychiatric		General medical and surgical			
	Activity periods	Patient participations	Activity periods	Patient participations	Activity periods	Patient participations	Activity periods	Member participations
Adapted sports:								
Active.....	21,954	395,282	152,937	3,772,342	29,290	675,689	16,329	523,300
Passive.....	4,696	87,148	27,623	1,078,789	11,167	185,739	5,778	393,653
Crafts and hobbies.....	11,379	174,758	8,464	49,819	14,984	68,292	16,218	317,085
Dramatics.....	5,002	77,926	15,019	418,200	7,655	249,373	727	99,172
Motion pictures.....	85,371	1,347,617	83,312	6,542,262	90,431	2,361,848	7,265	1,164,853
Music.....	36,237	514,973	123,157	2,357,785	46,362	962,825	18,821	467,738
Newspapers.....	9,123	32,591	18,414	85,340	7,327	17,956	2,727	8,432
Social and club activities.....	31,663	825,512	93,116	3,766,044	65,965	2,103,931	11,777	744,723
Other.....	16,982	134,716	30,977	723,991	41,933	855,615	3,770	243,728

¹ Fiscal year data are estimated on the basis of reports submitted for 9 months.

NOTE.—During the period there were 817,041 hours of radio operation, 483,200 television hours scheduled, and 874,812 recreation volunteer visits.

TABLE 27.—*General library activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries*

[Fiscal year 1956]

Type of station	Book stock		Circulation of books	
	Number	Per patient ¹	Number	Per patient ¹
All stations.....	1,272,060	10	2,367,963	18
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	171,212	22	441,802	57
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	335,506	6	344,633	7
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	747,651	15	1,521,119	29
Domiciliaries.....	17,691	1	60,409	4

¹ Based on average daily patient load in hospitals and member load in domiciliaries.TABLE 28.—*Medical library activities in VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics*

[Fiscal years 1952-56]

Activities	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Book stock (books only).....	369,690	441,154	448,014	488,325	521,742
Circulation—books and journals.....	669,502	729,341	767,064	779,078	723,137
Interlibrary loans.....	48,266	48,139	54,767	54,458	54,326
Reference questions answered.....	65,564	67,462	69,378	72,894	73,629

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 ¹		Neuropsychiatric hospitals		General medical and surgical hospitals ¹		Domiciliaries		Regional offices		All volunteers	WOC volunteers ²
	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.....	6,661	83,175	168	2,355	864	10,239	5,574	69,532	11	99	44	900	998,096	908,790
Physical medicine and rehabilitation:														
Corrective therapy.....	217	2,670	1	19	72	917	136	1,680	3	6	5	48	32,042	30,550
Educational therapy.....	275	3,912	24	319	156	2,187	90	1,231	4	127	1	48	46,940	45,262
Manual arts therapy.....	116	1,871	5	63	76	1,136	34	662	0	0	1	10	22,454	21,918
Occupational therapy.....	1,472	19,724	114	1,804	734	8,933	623	8,924	0	0	1	13	236,690	223,764
Physical therapy.....	146	1,840	1	9	7	97	132	1,662	2	11	4	61	22,076	20,909
Social work service.....	393	4,494	40	346	134	1,240	216	2,841	3	67	0	0	53,924	51,473
Special service:														
Office of chief.....	5,649	55,128	649	7,326	643	5,816	4,319	41,465	38	521	0	0	661,537	564,950
Library.....	1,442	18,949	122	1,621	358	4,347	953	12,905	9	76	0	0	227,393	218,211
Recreation.....	60,897	231,576	4,464	15,391	20,728	85,668	34,714	123,461	990	7,054	1	2	2,778,910	1,220,856
Chaplain service.....	8,306	26,829	683	1,661	1,785	5,498	5,783	19,480	55	190	0	0	321,949	133,197
Other.....	5,215	49,446	198	1,915	926	6,719	3,992	39,533	16	143	83	1,136	593,352	500,667

¹ Includes domiciliary sections of hospital-domiciliary centers.² Volunteer workers who served on regularly scheduled assignments

TABLE 30.—*Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs*
 [Major program totals, fiscal year 1956]

Program	Cost
Total.....	¹ \$769,882,369
Central and area offices.....	7,303,681
Office of the assistant administrator for construction.....	1,075,195
Medical research.....	¹ 5,489,175
Prosthetic testing and development.....	987,394
Education and training.....	1,116,509
Inpatient care.....	¹ 666,462,796
Hospitals:	
Total.....	¹ 637,756,490
VA hospitals.....	¹ 624,702,225
Non-VA hospitals.....	13,054,265
Domiciliary care:	
Total.....	¹ 28,706,306
VA domiciliaries.....	¹ 23,204,858
State homes.....	5,501,448
Outpatient care.....	¹ 85,746,338
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,701,281

¹ Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$9,872,538 for VA hospitals, \$293,859 for VA domiciliaries, \$12,051 for medical research employees, and \$4,855 for outpatient care.

TABLE 31.—*Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs*
 [Inpatient care in VA stations, fiscal year 1956]

Program	Type of hospital				Domiciliaries
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical	
Total cost of operation.....	¹ \$624,702,225	\$50,904,333	\$204,019,711	\$369,778,181	¹ \$23,204,858
Direct cost of inpatient care.....	613,762,303	50,176,358	201,382,018	362,203,927	22,763,490
Other operating expenses ²	10,939,922	727,975	2,637,693	7,574,254	441,368
General administration.....	66,000,754	5,393,216	19,158,424	41,449,114	2,726,309
Care of patients:					
Total.....	340,856,897	24,202,010	109,361,953	207,292,934	4,495,882
Direct and ancillary medical services ³	140,134,601	9,389,871	35,415,236	95,329,494	2,288,762
Nursing services.....	178,355,403	12,552,892	66,309,053	99,493,458	641,820
Recreation and religious services.....	13,493,667	1,441,512	5,362,313	6,689,842	913,377
Dental care.....	8,539,264	817,735	2,245,328	5,476,201	585,551
Special treatment service ⁴	333,962	-----	30,023	303,939	66,372
Dietetics service.....	100,033,160	9,556,347	37,780,566	52,696,247	9,536,451
Housekeeping division.....	20,005,033	1,899,415	4,936,009	13,169,609	345,730
Operation of plant and facility.....	52,664,308	5,465,109	17,407,636	29,791,563	3,059,593
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility.....	34,202,151	3,660,261	12,737,430	17,804,460	2,599,525

¹ Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$9,872,538 for VA hospitals and \$293,859 for VA domiciliaries.

² Other costs of operation not directly related to patient care such as operation and maintenance of personnel quarters, care of the dead, clothing and accessories for indigent beneficiaries.

³ All physician services, laboratory, pathology, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, medical record library, medical illustration, vocational counseling, and pharmacy.

⁴ Aphasia program, blind rehabilitation, and audiology.

TABLE 32.—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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified ¹	War of 1812				Mexican War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				Amount	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1956....	\$39,686,498,717.54				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09		\$28,748,117.32		\$33,036,473.55		
1956.....	2,738,505	\$2,054,993,120.19	836,800	\$693,996,166.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	\$3,991.80	
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	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	26,825.87	
1945.....	1,144,088	547,134,335.35	369,498	185,400,966.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55	31,129.24	
1944.....	813,469	368,362,398.68	253,451	126,001,994.85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	66	39,048.33	
1943.....	621,572	329,574,732.85	238,508	112,785,587.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	82	49,324.00	
1942.....	623,659	320,373,509.72	236,035	110,910,200.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	95	54,966.34	
1941.....	618,926	319,887,183.46	237,515	113,226,769.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	107	65,772.33	
1940.....	610,122	314,434,413.91	239,176	114,704,050.65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	130	84,613.33	
1939.....	602,757	307,512,130.34	239,674	109,191,738.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	168	102,844.28	
1938.....	600,848	301,276,717.25	236,105	101,491,978.72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	195	116,687.99	
1937.....	598,510	299,659,837.31	243,427	96,370,214.81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	221	132,776.34	
1936.....	600,562	299,000,808.47	251,470	99,991,669.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	247	154,135.42	
1935.....	585,956	278,006,898.15	252,982	96,400,271.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	294	180,316.20	
1934.....	581,225	227,797,923.21	257,630	93,578,863.67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	351	198,558.20	
1933.....	997,918	428,456,151.69	272,749	122,103,190.54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	415	285,133.68	
1932.....	994,351	421,367,015.65	283,695	124,409,746.13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	478	325,080.46	
1931.....	790,782	364,652,558.60	289,205	123,736,384.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	547	344,975.00	
1930.....	542,610	290,474,801.10	298,223	127,958,007.81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	630	394,394.21	
1929.....	525,961	287,065,745.65	306,003	131,754,896.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	730	470,454.35	
1928.....	516,566	286,640,666.14	317,798	124,124,672.17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	845	538,520.46	
1927.....	489,805	277,854,011.13	326,575	125,775,666.43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	970	561,233.54	
1926.....	472,623	247,269,215.27	334,465	126,022,272.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,080	422,747.03	
1925 and prior years.....	\$7,783,609,748.15				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,135,578.91		\$28,718,571.15		\$28,333,690.62		

¹ Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

² Accrued disability payments.

TABLE 32.—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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Con.

Fiscal year	Indian wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$59,707,747.02		\$52,557,835.94		\$3,190,348,778.76				\$2,913,867,000.18		\$886,113,074.14	
1956.....	154	\$228,216.94	1,198	\$708,768.61	1	*\$5,290.55	5,669	\$3,238,014.85	56,305	\$74,015,706.14	85,567	\$55,406,289.65
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	81,893	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	82,504	53,210,185.71
1953.....	278	397,179.38	1,401	875,783.96	1	2,530.00	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	968,014.05	6	14,175.50	10,260	6,915,735.74	85,246	100,750,070.25	80,448	48,873,916.66
1950.....	530	599,719.59	1,799	1,054,449.29	15	24,045.64	11,132	6,798,518.03	91,984	107,731,178.08	79,624	48,426,673.81
1949.....	623	706,552.24	1,977	1,145,995.76	26	49,374.69	13,320	7,539,018.91	99,527	114,820,995.07	78,636	47,762,060.69
1948.....	710	757,443.65	2,090	1,135,869.08	49	94,490.63	16,323	8,924,774.63	106,698	126,906,930.64	77,336	38,190,877.88
1947.....	841	781,445.57	2,289	1,147,040.85	91	124,841.17	18,715	8,910,197.27	114,590	108,351,317.77	75,070	36,778,482.65
1946.....	971	856,148.74	2,496	1,233,661.57	154	203,041.19	21,504	10,213,875.54	121,572	107,734,893.98	73,037	31,606,985.68
1945.....	1,115	955,573.20	2,673	1,305,867.10	229	328,846.77	24,521	11,544,251.06	128,104	111,313,837.15	71,955	31,483,634.89
1944.....	1,278	994,654.96	2,895	1,234,566.33	383	546,898.88	27,050	13,848,525.51	139,408	100,395,494.34	67,059	24,460,404.35
1943.....	1,475	1,156,235.90	3,319	1,252,618.21	625	870,554.63	32,552	15,682,850.46	146,093	99,557,260.33	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	18,184,688.41	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	1,590	2,049,976.78	43,313	21,123,490.17	153,072	105,273,998.31	60,555	22,083,084.80
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	108,203,201.30	57,720	21,224,174.53
1939.....	2,525	1,854,131.99	4,251	1,564,663.84	3,516	4,622,304.21	57,915	28,556,447.43	165,710	105,065,718.76	55,882	20,232,011.22
1938.....	2,814	1,889,161.99	4,426	1,628,059.30	5,048	6,448,253.46	66,873	32,784,881.19	170,755	98,850,424.84	53,345	19,332,535.49
1937.....	3,119	1,811,536.67	4,590	1,681,906.66	7,031	8,907,519.20	76,131	37,628,438.76	175,361	96,618,456.10	50,292	18,305,668.73
1936.....	3,513	2,019,230.01	4,648	1,730,297.99	9,664	12,298,437.29	80,243	43,538,521.98	179,189	91,872,486.05	48,872	16,711,616.06
1935.....	3,899	2,138,494.97	4,745	1,714,071.03	13,273	16,144,235.36	107,590	47,385,527.36	194,502	66,232,828.14	39,045	11,500,489.06
1934.....	4,370	2,178,191.07	4,606	1,537,856.10	18,455	20,051,397.35	112,577	49,763,525.78	165,231	47,933,272.10	35,022	7,680,839.78
1933.....	4,774	2,908,111.40	4,446	1,807,596.17	23,877	31,300,417.78	125,638	66,972,158.65	194,473	109,016,660.00	38,797	16,288,992.48
1932.....	5,102	2,867,166.98	4,453	1,708,423.07	31,090	37,958,493.14	139,924	69,907,267.74	197,073	99,118,249.74	36,802	14,640,207.69
1931.....	5,360	2,884,716.78	4,302	1,650,201.69	39,449	45,952,130.16	153,437	76,041,620.30	193,792	88,987,801.76	33,437	13,258,678.20
1930.....	5,454	2,942,208.17	4,191	1,612,907.05	49,018	46,086,774.40	167,674	79,698,159.03	186,811	71,369,072.55	28,643	11,383,879.97
1929.....	5,574	2,929,346.20	4,000	1,522,188.52	59,984	57,119,891.76	181,235	86,474,599.92	179,218	65,461,824.31	20,919	12,381,648.69
1928.....	5,267	2,618,189.84	3,604	1,338,753.96	74,972	69,710,306.28	197,934	79,958,669.91	165,075	60,058,722.71	23,547	10,615,696.56
1927.....	3,915	1,356,291.82	3,100	657,474.60	90,049	81,665,502.37	212,842	84,827,706.21	139,091	47,716,422.69	20,811	5,916,405.61
1926.....	3,821	1,309,510.41	3,081	590,675.53	106,844	85,735,598.99	226,650	85,870,024.28	122,388	24,233,115.04	20,811	5,990,103.63
1925 and prior years.....	\$14,520,624.36		\$13,079,317.90		\$6,613,314,980.85				\$117,337,564.84		\$34,434,295.72	

*Credit.

TABLE 36.—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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Con.

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Service-connected ³		Emergency officers' retirement ⁴	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$599,251,213.17		\$218,500,199.85		\$9,414,183,567.87		\$6,297,654,307.72		\$134,542,538.30	
1956.....	65,619	\$44,142,827.83	20,254	\$19,489,398.75	765,103	\$700,022,793.57	227,993	\$222,022,511.49	1,670	\$3,859,163.71
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	239,615,718.66	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	3,285,042.86
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	4,052,616.38
1950.....	53,765	34,689,279.27	17,470	14,347,700.20	520,925	396,625,410.22	293,276	224,614,786.56	2,174	4,319,099.44
1949.....	48,178	28,565,746.18	15,163	11,196,340.38	479,446	346,493,151.40	304,258	216,044,659.51	2,232	4,427,350.02
1948.....	43,438	23,378,857.17	13,513	6,226,600.80	449,609	317,396,869.46	313,828	211,458,862.16	2,298	4,580,050.71
1947.....	42,953	22,567,016.71	13,263	6,588,507.07	437,155	294,128,278.22	320,352	206,594,841.08	2,374	4,688,045.58
1946.....	43,717	17,998,285.73	13,813	6,062,531.65	422,220	233,668,138.85	324,758	172,551,841.09	2,437	3,976,921.55
1945.....	42,925	18,737,740.79	13,666	6,162,021.55	425,589	237,495,504.53	332,628	180,349,901.86	2,484	4,084,049.12
1944.....	42,895	16,902,171.97	13,692	6,304,661.54	425,543	204,665,803.28	337,311	162,466,628.74	2,532	4,202,834.33
1943.....	43,197	17,162,826.52	13,661	5,649,537.27	428,964	208,107,227.65	341,505	165,865,297.31	2,581	4,362,639.47
1942.....	41,583	15,623,585.08	11,929	3,670,338.41	432,409	199,371,996.01	348,103	168,362,812.92	2,646	4,405,889.98
1941.....	37,520	14,382,840.09	10,860	3,286,452.75	424,819	196,676,253.85	349,724	169,142,735.47	2,617	4,114,971.80
1940.....	36,051	12,728,872.47	10,126	3,082,893.78	410,244	190,648,859.39	348,164	168,387,884.83	1,784	2,996,239.11
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	3,138,995.75
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	2,991,326.30
1934.....	29,484	6,223,411.08	5,838	1,609,189.39	363,685	151,411,651.61	332,216	139,445,822.97	1,566	2,181,249.52
1933.....	19,559	5,241,451.38	4,807	1,159,026.68	755,235	279,989,426.13	336,746	184,833,898.69	6,007	9,968,980.32
1932.....	18,391	4,860,875.59	4,571	1,105,643.84	742,695	276,561,186.24	328,696	189,549,809.30	6,415	11,553,143.57
1931.....	16,920	4,279,663.04	4,128	989,895.37	535,261	222,538,236.76	299,329	181,911,075.67	6,364	10,937,594.04
1930.....	15,661	3,802,089.76	3,830	894,741.62	285,666	166,274,152.22	279,583	155,044,890.21	6,083	11,229,262.01
1929.....	14,758	3,655,087.62	3,699	847,588.90	266,426	157,897,356.50	262,183	153,101,697.74	4,243	4,795,668.76
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 and prior years.....	\$51,700,763.50		\$19,206,889.60		\$606,618,134.10		\$606,618,134.10			

³ Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.

⁴ Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

TABLE 32.—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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Con.

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Con.		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected ^b		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	\$2,981,986,721.85		\$3,053,950,499.34		\$1,514,957,584.45		\$1,538,992,914.89	
1956	535,440	\$474,141,118.37	380,449	\$252,570,605.13	52,653	\$53,372,025.83	327,796	\$199,198,579.30
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	242,600,955.26	306,164	182,971,948.49	61,416	52,784,785.19	244,748	130,187,163.30
1951	278,285	206,227,129.54	296,698	180,336,236.17	63,633	55,138,593.10	233,065	125,197,643.07
1950	225,475	167,691,524.22	284,110	175,968,984.59	65,758	57,032,465.78	218,352	118,936,518.81
1949	172,956	126,021,141.87	268,946	167,395,219.22	68,809	57,490,932.04	200,137	109,904,287.18
1948	133,483	101,357,956.59	252,626	154,555,088.44	74,400	53,117,951.58	178,226	101,437,136.86
1947	114,429	82,845,391.56	231,477	142,537,034.36	76,760	52,671,728.19	154,717	89,865,306.17
1946	95,234	57,139,376.21	209,789	111,842,051.44	81,091	47,661,164.16	128,698	64,180,887.28
1945	90,477	53,061,553.55	162,000	74,748,817.78	84,416	50,019,402.78	77,584	24,729,415.00
1944	85,700	37,996,340.21	114,263	63,603,696.16	87,566	52,316,597.13	26,697	11,287,099.03
1943	84,878	37,879,290.87	116,366	62,849,465.10	89,925	51,660,113.69	26,441	11,189,361.41
1942	81,660	26,603,293.11	118,520	64,498,654.54	94,171	53,817,353.17	24,349	10,681,301.37
1941	72,478	23,418,546.58	118,843	65,263,380.70	96,833	55,458,891.49	22,010	9,804,489.21
1940	60,296	19,324,715.45	117,003	64,197,401.99	99,479	56,799,064.01	17,524	7,398,337.98
1939	52,936	17,100,317.81	112,042	55,825,406.71	99,822	51,436,165.79	12,220	4,389,240.92
1938	46,748	15,227,497.81	102,540	44,983,085.22	^b 95,118	42,359,416.32	7,422	2,623,668.90
1937	41,594	13,758,823.06	104,082	38,153,507.57	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 and prior years .....	.....	.....	.....	\$123,676,174.58	.....	\$123,676,174.58	.....	.....

^a Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934. ^b Adjusted.

TABLE 32.—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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Con.

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ¹		Reserve officers' retirement ²		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$10,800,559,979.39		\$10,212,758,938.87		\$325,405,563.34		\$262,395,477.18	
1956.....	1,667,657	\$1,094,057,713.25	1,607,938	\$1,040,623,071.45	5	\$12,205.62	59,714	\$53,422,436.18
1955.....	1,673,939	1,085,023,492.15	1,619,498	1,038,215,588.40	5	*59,561.45	54,436	46,867,365.20
1954.....	1,676,995	1,046,158,311.99	1,628,952	1,006,663,201.24	5	*88,979.39	48,038	39,684,080.14
1953.....	1,675,230	1,047,333,229.94	1,633,645	1,012,398,512.54	5	*1,264.63	41,580	34,935,832.03
1952.....	1,669,069	959,725,253.90	1,632,963	932,879,976.31	5	2,747.83	36,101	26,845,529.76
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	549,884,478.56	1,519,013	515,411,505.00	21,034	33,733,024.52	1,463	719,949.04
1945.....	546,126	178,302,832.91	536,541	167,975,339.72	9,042	10,174,646.32	543	152,846.87
1944.....	209,962	44,657,375.15	208,519	43,102,931.69	1,443	1,554,443.46	-----	-----
1943.....	7,218	2,820,617.72	7,037	2,589,141.75	181	231,475.97	-----	-----
1942.....	93	11,913.32	93	11,913.32	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.).

² Reserve officers included with Regular Establishment living veterans prior to fiscal year 1943.

³ Responsibility for payment of retirement benefits to Reserve officers except those

paid under Public Law 262, 77th Congress, was transferred, effective July 1, 1950, to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

*Credit.

TABLE 32.—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 1926–56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Con.

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected †		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$2,762,110,172.16		\$2,662,008,459.97		\$100,101,712.19	
1956.....	308,653	\$319,270,335.69	275,956	\$297,724,092.40	32,697	\$21,546,243.29
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.....	276,571	268,840,172.81	259,831	259,746,053.55	16,740	9,094,119.26
1951.....	270,145	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	232,653,138.07	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	170,536,246.83	223,554	169,320,694.56	2,053	1,265,552.27
1946.....	180,938	144,377,058.61	180,213	144,011,548.73	725	365,509.83
1945.....	94,627	60,125,094.96	94,463	60,058,586.30	164	66,418.66
1944.....	27,835	17,011,052.63	27,835	17,011,052.63	-----	-----
1943.....	8,136	3,770,263.93	8,136	3,770,263.93	-----	-----
1942.....	1,153	188,874.90	1,153	188,874.90	-----	-----

TABLE 32.—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 1926-56 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1925 and 1956 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Con.

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$390,568,010.41		\$386,642,204.31		\$3,925,806.10	
1956.....	183,666	\$142,531,153.01	181,437	\$140,755,907.66	2,229	\$1,775,185.35
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	15,263	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, 1956.....	\$150,264,232.33		\$149,501,978.55		\$762,253.78	
1956.....	35,001	\$43,307,861.84	34,402	\$42,898,959.45	599	\$408,902.39
1955.....	34,151	40,933,828.29	33,777	40,698,771.82	374	235,055.47
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 33.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1920-56]

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
1956	\$764.07	\$744.98	\$826.52	-----	\$508.00	-----	\$508.00	\$713.25	\$1,384.13	\$627.02
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	681.88	1,136.02	548.09
1949	630.63	597.09	752.70	-----	547.03	-----	547.03	677.55	1,087.40	548.39
1948	593.64	572.75	673.81	-----	557.33	-----	557.33	679.61	1,072.97	545.98
1947	584.82	561.03	683.68	-----	572.43	-----	572.43	568.26	865.63	459.00
1946	504.25	487.71	574.53	-----	574.59	-----	574.59	570.69	860.61	457.90
1945	547.93	546.35	552.85	\$240.00	576.44	-----	576.44	570.16	843.37	456.19
1944	534.57	542.78	508.20	240.00	573.09	-----	573.09	560.48	805.30	452.03
1943	505.81	520.64	467.14	240.00	578.34	-----	578.34	479.45	751.58	358.51
1942	504.00	520.67	459.97	240.00	576.25	-----	576.25	482.27	748.48	358.21
1941	496.50	509.45	482.77	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	240.00	578.50	-----	578.50	427.53	529.94	357.98
1936	456.76	483.61	392.62	420.00	576.39	-----	576.39	430.65	526.94	357.95
1935	428.32	448.10	382.52	510.00	579.35	-----	579.35	434.98	528.81	357.88
1934	431.60	452.41	384.66	514.29	581.40	-----	581.40	443.45	534.07	357.48
1933	400.48	400.15	401.69	514.29	582.07	-----	582.07	448.73	533.45	357.76
1932	407.51	408.50	403.90	514.29	583.68	-----	583.68	450.12	528.70	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	516.62	382.00	574.29	590.02	972.00	588.21	439.95	496.20	357.74
1927	466.67	531.77	369.04	578.82	590.61	1,008.00	588.02	424.72	479.37	355.70
1926	432.12	489.58	350.93	360.00	362.56	805.33	358.87	200.86	242.89	148.73

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1956	\$621.78	\$1,620.00	\$621.61	\$905.36	\$1,272.88	\$663.53	\$740.44	\$675.81	\$949.84
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	861.21	432.84	436.84	430.42	457.01
1944	461.55	1,184.33	451.53	696.12	845.09	399.76	400.59	382.95	455.85
1943	466.10	1,179.30	452.41	591.74	695.26	366.50	392.53	384.40	418.24
1942	472.18	1,176.27	453.98	591.25	687.21	367.32	367.41	384.32	408.47
1941	479.77	1,159.12	455.30	587.47	675.21	365.67	366.46	385.16	301.84
1940	488.82	1,161.65	456.87	581.59	659.52	366.59	361.53	377.76	303.72
1939	498.44	1,163.58	458.06	565.42	632.11	367.66	272.07	262.94	305.23
1938	506.56	1,136.42	459.01	533.09	584.52	368.48	271.93	264.86	298.76
1937	517.18	1,129.54	460.63	509.39	549.37	369.96	272.50	265.99	299.06
1936	520.13	1,046.73	462.00	490.51	523.24	370.52	240.73	227.53	295.58
1935	532.60	1,060.37	462.75	368.06	387.52	286.10	233.82	223.51	279.58
1934	551.07	1,078.10	464.68	371.18	389.51	284.69	226.43	219.76	260.11
1933	566.57	1,086.64	467.73	499.41	523.02	381.03	230.00	235.84	206.25
1932	581.43	1,087.05	469.09	492.15	516.28	362.94	236.42	241.41	216.32
1931	593.69	1,076.24	469.63	460.48	473.33	385.98	233.64	236.82	220.62
1930	542.39	851.90	451.91	388.59	388.61	388.50	231.92	235.09	218.98
1929	550.35	850.25	451.10	375.69	373.27	390.86	219.42	218.49	223.11
1928	527.56	847.48	406.38	361.90	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	181.86
1926	484.01	745.47	360.76	343.04	333.57	398.71	203.42	198.07	221.16

¹ Includes average annual value for Reserve officers' retirement for 1942.

TABLE 33.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected ²	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement ³	Total	Service-connected ²	Non-service-connected
1956	\$835.40	\$918.11	\$955.99	\$897.76	\$2,271.42	\$669.07	\$1,028.46	\$611.34
1955	822.70	911.83	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	641.29	649.69	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	473.75	457.22	475.55	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	335.48
1937	444.12	469.58	481.64	320.21	1,640.91	351.17	351.08	332.99
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	-----

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement ⁴	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1956	\$703.43	\$645.28	\$637.26	\$861.21	\$2,577.60	\$1,017.60	\$1,060.89	\$652.20
1955	704.62	645.43	638.26	858.47	2,757.60	1,030.04	1,069.79	652.61
1954	663.64	618.62	610.60	817.00	2,474.40	950.94	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	595.01
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	627.96	636.32	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	410.78	527.74	527.74	-----	-----	391.62	391.62	-----

² Includes average annual value for cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.

³ Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

⁴ Reserve officers' retirement included with Regular Establishment living veterans for 1942.

TABLE 33.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

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
1956.....	\$860.03	\$791.42	\$790.05	\$902.70	\$1,220.08	\$1,229.47	\$681.04
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	786.11	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	530.60
1951.....	1,101.89	1,177.32	1,190.20	720.00	1,080.41	1,084.43	465.60

TABLE 34.—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, 1956]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	3,575,305	\$2,731,772,808	3,574,400	\$2,731,519,488	905	253,320
Living veterans.....	2,738,505	2,040,143,856	2,738,173	2,040,073,728	332	70,128
Deceased veterans.....	836,800	691,628,952	836,227	691,445,760	573	183,192
World War II.....	1,976,310	1,390,192,476	1,976,310	1,390,192,476	.....	.....
Living veterans.....	1,667,657	1,076,107,752	1,667,657	1,076,107,752	.....	.....
Service-connected.....	1,607,938	1,024,668,780	1,607,938	1,024,668,780	.....	.....
Non-service-connected.....	59,714	51,426,084	59,714	51,426,084	.....	.....
Reserve officers' retirement (Public Law 262, 77th Cong.).....	5	12,888	5	12,888	.....	.....
Deceased veterans.....	308,653	314,084,724	308,653	314,084,724	.....	.....
Service-connected.....	275,956	292,759,620	275,956	292,759,620	.....	.....
Non-service-connected.....	32,697	21,325,104	32,697	21,325,104	.....	.....
World War I.....	1,145,552	956,996,580	1,145,550	956,994,564	2	2,016
Living veterans.....	765,103	702,450,144	765,101	702,448,128	2	2,016
Service-connected and special act cases.....	227,993	217,958,496	227,991	217,956,480	2	2,016
Non-service-connected.....	535,440	480,698,376	535,440	480,698,376	.....	.....
Emergency officers' retirement.....	1,661	3,773,688	1,661	3,773,688	.....	.....
Provisional, probationary, or temporary officers' retirement.....	9	19,584	9	19,584	.....	.....
Deceased veterans.....	380,449	254,546,436	380,449	254,546,436	.....	.....
Service-connected.....	52,653	54,151,632	52,653	54,151,632	.....	.....
Non-service-connected.....	327,796	200,394,804	327,796	200,394,804	.....	.....
Regular Establishment.....	85,873	63,583,704	85,465	63,480,456	408	103,248
Living veterans.....	65,619	44,345,700	65,306	44,281,932	313	63,768
Deceased veterans.....	20,254	19,238,004	20,159	19,198,524	95	39,480
Korean conflict.....	218,667	188,060,340	218,667	188,060,340	.....	.....
Living veterans.....	183,666	145,356,192	183,666	145,356,192	.....	.....
Service-connected.....	181,437	143,344,080	181,437	143,344,080	.....	.....
Non-service-connected.....	2,229	2,012,112	2,229	2,012,112	.....	.....

TABLE 34.—*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—Continued*

[As of June 30, 1956]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Korean conflict—Continued						
Deceased veterans	35,001	42,704,148	35,001	42,704,148		
Service-connected	34,402	42,296,208	34,402	42,296,208		
Non-service-connected	599	407,940	599	407,940		
Spanish-American War	141,872	128,445,312	141,799	128,422,740	73	22,572
Living veterans	56,305	71,669,292	56,289	71,665,092	16	4,200
Service-connected and special act cases	354	737,652	338	733,452	16	4,200
Non-service-connected	55,951	70,931,640	55,951	70,931,640		
Deceased veterans	85,567	56,776,020	85,510	56,757,648	57	18,372
Service-connected and special act cases	1,180	1,192,236	1,123	1,173,864	57	18,372
Non-service-connected	84,387	55,583,784	84,387	55,583,784		
Civil War	5,670	3,525,504	5,269	3,405,600	401	119,904
Living veterans	1	1,620	1	1,620		
Deceased veterans	5,669	3,523,884	5,268	3,403,980	401	119,904
Indian Wars	1,352	964,320	1,335	960,132	17	4,188
Living veterans	154	213,156	153	213,012	1	144
Deceased veterans	1,198	751,164	1,182	747,120	16	4,044
Mexican War: Deceased veterans	9	4,572	5	3,180	4	1,392

TABLE 35.—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, 1942-56]

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												
1956.....	1,607,938	100.0	\$85,389,065	\$53.10	1,541,087	95.8	\$70,026,287	\$45.44	66,851	4.2	\$15,362,778	\$229.81
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	223.73
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	15,845,005	213.29
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	215.49
1952.....	1,632,963	100.0	76,347,226	46.75	1,552,342	95.1	60,995,094	39.29	80,621	4.9	15,352,132	190.42
1951.....	1,636,731	100.0	76,157,093	46.53	1,554,551	95.0	60,653,011	39.02	82,180	5.0	15,604,082	185.66
1950.....	1,643,239	100.0	74,642,488	45.42	1,568,807	95.5	60,589,119	38.62	74,432	4.5	14,053,369	185.81
1949.....	1,638,534	100.0	67,355,564	41.11	1,568,176	95.7	55,134,032	35.16	70,358	4.3	12,221,532	173.70
1948.....	1,676,634	100.0	66,229,752	39.50	1,599,065	95.4	55,108,469	34.46	77,569	4.6	11,121,283	143.37
1947.....	1,728,516	100.0	69,024,044	39.93	1,637,748	94.7	55,601,704	33.95	90,768	5.3	13,422,340	147.83
1946.....	1,519,013	100.0	53,180,521	35.01	1,408,958	92.8	41,304,573	29.32	110,055	7.2	11,875,948	107.91
1945.....	536,541	100.0	20,425,768	38.07	499,728	93.1	16,975,540	33.97	36,813	6.9	3,450,228	93.72
1944.....	208,519	100.0	6,396,135	30.67	194,722	93.4	5,290,873	27.17	13,797	6.6	1,105,282	80.11
1943.....	7,037	100.0	279,805	39.76	5,039	71.6	147,225	29.22	1,998	28.4	132,580	66.36
1942.....	93	100.0	4,090	43.98	49	52.7	1,525	31.12	44	47.3	2,565	38.30
TUBERCULOSIS												
1956.....	43,097	2.7	\$5,444,721	\$126.34	30,762	1.9	\$2,953,526	\$96.01	12,335	0.8	\$2,491,195	\$201.96
1955.....	43,244	2.7	5,797,669	134.07	28,234	1.8	2,747,570	97.31	15,010	0.9	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	195.96
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	5,983,589	134.04	18,382	1.1	1,463,385	79.61	26,259	1.6	4,520,214	172.14
1951.....	43,375	2.6	6,066,730	139.87	14,690	0.9	1,167,574	79.48	28,683	1.7	4,899,155	170.80
1950.....	34,599	2.1	4,753,737	137.40	12,191	0.8	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	0.8	924,848	67.51	19,429	1.2	3,001,599	154.49
1948.....	30,583	1.8	3,473,165	113.56	10,606	0.6	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	0.5	530,673	66.89	17,633	1.0	2,437,866	138.26
1946.....	17,353	1.1	1,468,739	84.64	5,437	0.3	326,680	60.08	11,916	0.8	1,142,059	95.84
1945.....	10,251	1.9	862,141	84.10	3,170	0.6	200,330	63.20	7,081	1.3	661,811	93.46
1944.....	5,761	2.8	451,169	78.31	1,704	0.8	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	87.65

TABLE 36.—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, 1956]

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	A average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	1,607,938	100.0	\$85,389,065	\$58.10	43,097	100.0	2.7	\$5,444,721	\$126.34	359,479	100.0	22.3
No disability.....	1,550	0.1	96,470	62.24	1,125	2.6	72.6	75,375	67.00	-----	-----	-----
10 percent.....	704,900	43.8	12,041,574	17.08	357	0.8	(1)	13,125	36.76	150,578	41.9	21.4
20 percent.....	246,268	15.3	8,134,337	38.03	46	0.1	(1)	3,609	78.46	23,719	6.6	9.6
30 percent.....	252,488	15.7	13,004,698	51.51	11,246	26.1	4.4	748,854	66.59	73,895	20.6	29.3
40 percent.....	128,368	8.0	8,768,326	68.31	721	1.7	0.6	48,449	67.20	21,701	6.0	16.9
50 percent.....	85,323	5.3	9,297,351	108.97	12,106	28.1	14.2	1,281,036	105.82	26,432	7.3	31.0
60 percent.....	65,819	4.1	8,833,894	134.21	1,707	4.0	2.6	219,577	128.63	11,980	3.3	18.2
70 percent.....	30,872	1.9	4,885,275	158.24	1,417	3.3	4.6	212,801	150.18	10,868	3.0	35.2
80 percent.....	19,624	1.2	3,661,574	186.59	1,921	4.4	9.8	327,976	170.73	5,258	1.5	26.8
90 percent.....	5,875	0.4	1,302,788	221.75	116	0.3	2.0	22,724	195.90	1,270	0.4	21.6
100 percent.....	66,851	4.2	15,362,778	229.81	12,335	28.6	18.5	2,491,195	201.96	33,778	9.4	50.5

TABLE 36.—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—Continued		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	\$23,501,758	\$65.38	67,486	\$7,355,760	291,993	\$16,145,998	1,205,362	100.0	75.0	\$56,442,586	\$48.83
No disability							425	(1)	27.4	21,095	49.64
10 percent	2,561,286	17.01	16,121	273,697	134,457	2,287,589	553,965	46.0	78.6	9,467,163	17.09
20 percent	783,981	33.05	657	21,844	23,062	762,137	222,503	18.5	90.4	7,346,747	33.02
30 percent	3,693,643	49.99	11,643	581,045	62,252	3,112,598	167,347	13.9	66.3	8,562,201	51.16
40 percent	1,443,238	66.51	1,366	90,101	20,335	1,353,137	105,946	8.8	82.5	7,276,639	68.68
50 percent	2,814,424	106.48	8,116	837,088	18,316	1,977,336	46,785	3.9	54.8	5,201,891	111.19
60 percent	1,589,933	132.72	1,118	142,079	10,862	1,447,854	52,132	4.3	79.2	7,024,384	134.74
70 percent	1,645,305	151.39	5,718	813,075	5,150	832,230	18,587	1.5	60.2	3,027,169	162.86
80 percent	967,288	183.97	423	71,896	4,835	895,392	12,445	1.0	63.4	2,366,310	190.14
90 percent	278,593	219.36	64	12,567	1,206	266,026	4,489	0.4	76.4	1,001,471	223.09
100 percent	7,724,067	228.67	22,260	4,512,368	11,518	3,211,699	20,738	1.7	31.0	5,147,516	248.22

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 37.—*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, 1956]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	1,607,938	\$85,389,065	\$53.10
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	1,333,574	42,045,405	31.53
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	274,364	43,343,660	157.98
Without dependents.....	55,542	7,628,388	137.34
With dependents.....	218,822	35,715,272	163.22
Wife only.....	41,856	6,845,484	153.44
Wife, child or children.....	146,610	24,025,141	163.87
Wife, child or children and parent or parents.....	5,486	885,990	179.73
Wife, parent or parents.....	2,086	384,683	184.41
Child or children only.....	10,065	1,560,178	155.01
Child or children and parent or parents.....	916	174,927	190.97
Parent or parents only.....	12,303	2,238,869	181.98
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	553,697		
Wives.....	195,538		
Children.....	333,120		
Parents.....	25,039		

TABLE 38.—*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, 1956]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	59,714	100.0	\$4,285,507	\$71.77
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	10,251	17.2	678,212	66.16
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	28,371	47.5	2,094,685	73.83
Psychoses.....	16,915	28.3	1,126,979	66.63
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	11,456	19.2	967,706	84.47
General medical and surgical conditions.....	21,092	35.3	1,512,610	71.71

TABLE 39.—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, 1926-1956]

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												
1956	227,991	100.0	\$18,163,040	\$79.67	200,662	88.0	\$12,482,970	\$62.21	27,329	12.0	\$5,680,070	\$207.84
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	270,961	100.0	19,149,483	68.98	240,493	88.7	12,757,942	53.05	30,468	11.3	5,391,541	176.96
1951	282,080	100.0	18,762,269	66.51	250,885	88.9	13,233,294	52.75	31,195	11.1	5,528,975	177.24
1950	293,274	100.0	19,315,905	65.86	261,779	89.3	13,724,713	52.43	31,495	10.7	5,591,192	177.53
1949	304,256	100.0	17,912,463	58.87	273,370	89.8	12,930,597	47.30	30,886	10.2	4,981,866	161.30
1948	315,826	100.0	17,345,163	55.27	281,859	89.8	12,897,646	45.76	31,967	10.2	4,447,517	139.13
1947	320,350	100.0	17,555,713	54.80	288,126	89.9	12,948,431	44.94	32,224	10.1	4,607,282	142.98
1946	324,756	100.0	14,585,002	44.91	291,742	89.8	10,837,053	37.15	33,014	10.2	3,747,949	113.53
1945	332,626	100.0	14,833,132	44.59	299,222	90.0	11,051,213	36.93	33,404	10.0	3,781,919	113.22
1944	337,309	100.0	15,053,168	44.64	303,077	89.9	11,179,867	36.89	34,232	10.1	3,878,301	113.29
1943	341,503	100.0	13,611,304	39.86	306,118	89.6	10,106,506	33.02	35,385	10.4	3,504,798	99.05
1942	348,101	100.0	13,848,472	39.78	312,284	89.7	10,292,495	32.96	35,817	10.3	3,555,977	99.28
1941	349,722	100.0	13,888,706	39.71	314,460	89.9	10,287,725	33.03	35,262	10.1	3,500,981	99.28
1940	349,164	100.0	13,846,315	39.77	313,583	90.1	10,416,647	33.22	34,581	9.9	3,429,668	99.18
1939	342,072	100.0	13,659,562	39.93	308,168	90.1	10,295,761	33.41	33,904	9.9	3,363,801	99.22
1938	340,590	100.0	13,663,096	40.12	306,290	90.0	10,257,671	33.49	34,300	10.0	3,405,425	99.28
1937	336,528	100.0	13,507,032	40.14	302,516	89.9	10,139,977	33.52	34,012	10.1	3,367,055	99.00
1936	337,707	100.0	13,558,242	40.14	303,056	89.7	10,133,670	33.44	34,711	10.3	3,424,572	98.66
1935	336,876	100.0	13,515,117	40.12	301,758	89.6	10,071,765	33.38	35,118	10.4	3,443,352	98.05
1934	332,216	100.0	13,180,189	39.67	298,424	89.8	9,828,660	32.94	33,792	10.2	3,351,479	99.18
1933	336,710	100.0	14,714,893	43.70	289,172	85.9	10,003,126	34.59	47,538	14.1	4,711,767	98.12
1932	328,688	100.0	14,500,192	44.12	280,456	85.3	9,754,511	34.78	48,202	14.7	4,745,681	99.45
1931	299,238	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	233,206	83.5	8,058,735	34.54	46,243	16.5	4,257,062	92.06
1929	262,138	100.0	11,555,558	44.08	217,157	82.8	7,464,291	34.37	44,981	17.2	4,061,267	90.96
1928	257,536	100.0	11,574,308	44.94	210,165	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	8,943,740	39.51	176,394	77.9	4,498,285	25.50	50,090	22.1	4,450,455	88.85

TABLE 39.—World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability—Continued

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1926-1956]

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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1956	55,751	15.7	\$2,962,949	\$82.88	31,427	13.8	\$2,096,436	\$66.71	4,324	1.9	\$866,513	\$200.40
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	889,317	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	78.72	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	78.95	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	78.80	38,957	13.3	2,324,823	59.68	5,630	1.9	965,851	171.55
1949	44,367	14.6	3,062,016	69.02	38,882	12.8	2,228,386	57.31	5,485	1.8	833,630	151.98
1948	44,543	14.2	2,968,965	66.65	38,907	12.4	2,225,053	57.19	5,636	1.8	743,912	131.99
1947	48,579	15.2	3,180,059	65.46	42,924	13.4	2,419,691	56.37	5,655	1.8	760,368	134.46
1946	48,911	15.1	2,672,535	54.64	42,983	13.2	2,027,162	47.16	5,928	1.9	645,373	108.87
1945	50,766	15.3	2,756,079	54.29	44,903	13.5	2,114,811	47.10	5,863	1.8	641,268	109.38
1944	51,498	15.3	2,803,308	54.44	45,455	13.5	2,140,977	47.10	6,043	1.8	662,331	109.60
1943	52,179	15.3	2,730,193	52.32	45,871	13.4	2,124,884	46.32	6,308	1.9	605,309	95.96
1942	53,277	15.3	2,802,097	52.59	46,651	13.4	2,163,659	46.38	6,626	1.9	638,458	96.36
1941	53,859	15.4	2,847,045	52.86	47,052	13.5	2,190,308	46.55	6,807	1.9	656,647	96.47
1940	54,855	15.8	2,918,235	53.20	47,780	13.7	2,233,725	46.75	7,075	2.1	684,510	96.75
1939	55,634	16.3	2,968,637	53.36	48,428	14.2	2,272,033	46.92	7,206	2.1	696,604	96.67
1938	56,389	16.6	3,026,205	53.67	48,880	14.4	2,300,578	47.07	7,509	2.2	725,627	96.63
1937	56,953	16.9	3,070,957	53.92	49,155	14.6	2,319,364	47.19	7,798	2.3	751,563	96.38
1936	58,092	17.2	3,139,085	54.04	49,826	14.7	2,344,420	47.05	8,266	2.5	794,665	96.14
1935	59,141	17.6	3,202,192	54.15	50,327	15.0	2,357,513	46.84	8,814	2.6	844,679	95.83
1934	57,270	17.2	3,139,232	54.81	48,594	14.6	2,279,406	46.91	8,676	2.6	859,826	99.10
1933	63,932	19.0	3,830,368	59.91	51,223	15.2	2,529,366	49.38	12,709	3.8	1,301,002	102.37
1932	63,371	19.3	3,859,432	60.90	49,926	15.2	2,482,460	49.72	13,445	4.1	1,376,972	102.42
1931	59,739	20.0	3,711,091	62.12	46,038	15.4	2,316,284	50.31	13,701	4.6	1,394,807	101.80
1930	55,598	19.9	3,551,652	63.88	41,587	14.9	2,142,731	51.52	14,011	5.0	1,408,921	100.56
1929	56,535	21.6	3,600,916	63.69	41,916	16.0	2,146,011	51.20	14,619	5.6	1,454,905	99.52
1928	60,690	23.6	3,905,822	64.36	43,217	16.8	2,187,571	50.62	17,473	6.8	1,718,251	98.34
1927	57,748	23.7	3,830,365	66.33	37,076	15.2	1,813,520	48.91	20,672	8.5	2,016,845	97.56
1926	48,150	21.2	2,858,435	59.37	25,721	11.3	706,505	27.47	22,429	9.9	2,151,930	95.94

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1956	42,187	18.5	\$4,582,791	\$108.63	31,452	13.8	\$2,409,296	\$76.60	10,735	4.7	\$2,173,495	\$202.47
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	2,524,389	64.30	12,599	4.3	2,166,086	171.93
1949	52,570	17.3	4,127,760	78.52	40,403	13.3	2,259,999	55.94	12,167	4.0	1,867,761	153.51
1948	53,782	17.1	3,902,406	72.56	41,436	13.2	2,221,233	53.61	12,346	3.9	1,681,173	136.17
1947	61,707	19.2	4,463,000	72.33	46,996	14.6	2,460,328	52.35	14,711	4.6	2,002,672	136.13
1946	63,400	19.5	3,784,335	59.69	48,101	14.8	2,146,948	44.63	15,299	4.7	1,637,387	107.03
1945	65,246	19.6	3,788,360	58.06	49,544	14.9	2,132,177	43.04	15,702	4.7	1,656,183	105.48
1944	66,301	19.6	3,863,256	58.27	50,105	14.9	2,153,278	42.98	16,196	4.7	1,709,978	105.58
1943	67,535	19.8	3,448,416	51.06	50,609	14.8	1,897,396	37.49	16,926	5.0	1,551,020	91.64
1942	68,694	19.7	3,504,850	51.02	51,548	14.8	1,927,997	37.04	17,146	4.9	1,576,853	91.97
1941	68,906	19.7	3,510,237	50.94	51,858	14.8	1,942,473	37.46	17,048	4.9	1,567,764	91.96
1940	68,727	19.7	3,490,780	50.79	51,914	14.9	1,946,614	37.50	16,813	4.8	1,544,166	91.84
1939	67,366	19.7	3,412,200	50.65	51,081	14.9	1,910,473	37.40	16,285	4.8	1,501,727	92.22
1938	66,898	19.6	3,404,867	50.90	50,501	14.8	1,887,838	37.38	16,397	4.8	1,517,029	92.52
1937	65,741	19.5	3,326,862	50.61	49,674	14.7	1,848,717	37.22	16,067	4.8	1,478,145	92.00
1936	64,441	19.1	3,294,990	51.13	48,140	14.3	1,798,757	37.37	16,301	4.8	1,496,233	91.79
1935	64,047	19.0	3,260,565	50.91	47,720	14.1	1,776,532	37.23	16,327	4.9	1,484,033	90.89
1934	59,795	18.0	3,021,451	50.53	44,876	13.5	1,661,884	37.03	14,919	4.5	1,359,567	91.13
1933	69,380	20.6	3,904,962	56.28	47,074	14.0	1,854,441	39.39	22,306	6.6	2,050,521	91.93
1932	67,916	20.7	3,819,103	56.23	45,577	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

TABLE 39.—World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability—Continued

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1926-1956]

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
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS												
1956	150,053	65.8	\$10,617,300	\$70.76	137,783	60.4	\$7,977,288	\$57.90	12,270	5.4	\$2,640,062	\$215.16
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	8,298,683	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	203.09
1952	179,929	66.4	10,581,490	58.81	166,740	61.5	8,158,370	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	198,827	67.1	11,334,756	67.59	183,561	62.6	8,875,501	48.35	13,266	4.5	2,459,255	185.38
1949	207,319	68.1	10,722,687	61.72	194,085	63.7	8,442,212	43.50	13,234	4.4	2,280,475	172.32
1948	215,501	68.7	10,473,792	48.60	201,516	64.2	8,451,360	41.94	13,985	4.5	2,022,432	144.61
1947	210,064	65.6	9,912,654	47.19	198,206	61.9	8,068,412	40.71	11,858	3.7	1,844,242	155.53
1946	212,445	65.4	8,128,132	38.26	200,658	61.8	6,662,943	33.21	11,787	3.6	1,465,189	124.31
1945	216,614	65.1	8,288,693	38.26	204,775	61.6	6,804,225	33.23	11,839	3.5	1,484,468	125.39
1944	219,510	65.1	8,391,604	38.23	207,537	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	1,348,460	110.98
1942	226,130	65.0	7,541,525	33.55	214,085	61.5	6,200,850	28.96	12,045	3.5	1,340,666	111.30
1941	226,957	64.9	7,531,424	33.18	215,550	61.6	6,254,854	29.02	11,407	3.3	1,278,570	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	1,200,962	112.82
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	33.23	206,909	60.8	6,069,255	29.33	10,394	3.0	1,162,769	111.87
1937	213,834	63.6	7,109,213	33.25	203,687	60.6	5,971,866	29.32	10,147	3.0	1,137,347	112.09
1936	215,234	63.7	7,124,167	33.10	205,090	60.7	5,990,493	29.21	10,144	3.0	1,133,674	111.76
1935	213,683	63.4	7,052,360	33.00	203,711	60.5	5,937,720	29.15	9,977	2.9	1,114,640	111.02
1934	215,151	64.8	7,019,456	32.63	204,954	61.7	5,837,370	28.73	10,197	3.1	1,132,066	111.02
1933	203,398	60.4	6,979,563	34.61	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	34.66	184,953	56.2	5,478,426	29.62	12,418	3.8	1,343,231	108.17
1931	177,119	59.2	6,084,840	34.35	166,139	55.5	4,896,780	29.47	10,930	3.7	1,188,060	108.20
1930	164,094	58.7	5,521,003	33.65	154,064	55.1	4,465,864	28.92	10,030	3.6	1,065,139	106.20
1929	149,398	57.0	4,958,065	33.19	140,155	53.4	3,984,080	28.43	9,243	3.6	973,985	105.88
1928	141,888	55.1	4,767,885	33.90	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	33.88	124,120	51.0	3,508,260	28.27	9,078	3.7	937,135	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	863,760	101.81

TABLE 40.—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, 1956]

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.....	227,991	100.0	\$18,163,040	\$79.67	35,751	100.0	15.7	\$2,962,949	\$82.88	42,187	100.0	18.5
No disability.....	1,547	0.7	72,709	47.00						3,049	7.2	6.5
10 percent.....	46,620	20.4	997,190	21.39						7,485	17.7	12.0
20 percent.....	62,402	27.4	3,144,603	50.39	27,136	75.9	43.5	1,763,390	64.98	5,330	12.6	18.0
30 percent.....	29,588	13.0	1,647,605	55.68	2,353	6.6	8.0	156,291	66.42	5,315	12.6	18.1
40 percent.....	19,365	8.5	1,385,519	71.55	1,103	3.1	5.7	78,467	71.14	3,515	8.3	18.1
50 percent.....	17,122	7.5	1,796,723	104.94	483	1.3	2.8	49,656	102.81	5,901	14.0	34.5
60 percent.....	12,811	5.6	1,624,927	126.84	185	0.5	1.5	22,790	123.19	2,654	6.3	20.7
70 percent.....	6,463	2.8	974,642	150.80	102	0.3	1.6	14,922	146.29	2,058	4.9	31.8
80 percent.....	3,943	1.7	676,590	171.59	45	0.1	1.1	7,342	163.16	1,376	3.3	34.9
90 percent.....	801	0.4	182,462	202.82	20	0.1	2.5	3,578	178.90	84	0.2	10.5
100 percent.....	27,329	12.0	5,680,070	207.84	4,324	12.1	15.8	866,513	200.40	10,735	25.5	39.3

TABLE 40.—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—Continued

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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.....	\$4,582,791	\$108.63	9,385	\$1,537,722	32,802	\$3,045,069	150,053	100.0	65.8	\$10,617,300	\$70.76
No disability.....							1,547	1.0	100.0	72,709	47.00
10 percent.....	67,719	22.21	273	4,745	2,776	62,974	43,571	29.0	93.5	929,471	21.33
20 percent.....	311,055	41.56	91	3,854	7,394	307,201	27,781	18.5	44.5	1,070,158	38.52
30 percent.....	291,206	54.64	205	10,651	5,125	280,555	21,905	14.6	74.0	1,200,108	54.79
40 percent.....	250,191	71.18	364	25,932	3,151	224,259	14,747	9.8	76.2	1,056,861	71.67
50 percent.....	614,548	104.14	915	93,854	4,986	520,694	10,738	7.2	62.7	1,132,519	105.47
60 percent.....	332,378	125.24	320	38,910	2,334	293,468	9,972	6.6	77.8	1,269,759	127.33
70 percent.....	300,448	145.99	659	92,261	1,399	208,187	4,303	2.9	66.6	659,272	153.21
80 percent.....	225,091	163.58	81	13,219	1,295	211,872	2,522	1.7	64.0	444,157	176.11
90 percent.....	16,660	198.33	3	536	81	16,124	697	0.5	87.0	142,224	204.05
100 percent.....	2,173,495	202.47	6,474	1,253,760	4,261	919,735	12,270	8.2	44.9	2,640,062	215.16

NOTE:—Does not include 2 special act cases having a monthly value of \$168 and an average monthly value per case of \$84.

TABLE 41.—*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, 1956]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	227, 991	\$18, 163, 040	\$79. 67
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	159, 522	7, 247, 626	45. 43
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	68, 469	10, 915, 414	159. 42
Without dependents.....	20, 307	3, 000, 497	147. 76
With dependents.....	48, 162	7, 914, 917	164. 34
Wife only.....	38, 606	6, 266, 210	162. 31
Wife, child or children.....	7, 560	1, 300, 566	172. 03
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	71	14, 077	198. 27
Wife, parent or parents.....	350	64, 886	185. 39
Child or children only.....	746	115, 548	154. 89
Child or children and parent or parents.....	9	1, 808	200. 89
Parent or parents only.....	820	151, 822	185. 15
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	60, 938		
Wives.....	46, 587		
Children.....	13, 043		
Parents.....	1, 308		

TABLE 42.—*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, 1956]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	535, 440	100. 0	\$40, 058, 198	\$74. 81
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	13, 982	2. 6	1, 010, 183	72. 25
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	70, 595	13. 2	5, 588, 081	79. 16
Psychoses.....	15, 643	2. 9	1, 179, 983	75. 43
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	54, 952	10. 3	4, 408, 098	80. 22
General medical and surgical conditions.....	450, 863	84. 2	33, 459, 934	74. 21

TABLE 43.—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, 1956]

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.....	338	100.0	\$61,121	\$180.83	8	100.0	2.4	\$1,515	\$189.38	46	100.0	13.6
General Laws.....	1	0.3	7	7.00								
Public No. 2, 73d Congress.....	337	99.7	61,114	181.35	8	100.0	2.4	1,515	189.38	46	100.0	13.6
Degree of impairment:												
No disability.....												
10 percent.....	1	0.3	17	17.00								
20 percent.....												
30 percent.....	1	0.3	50	50.00								
40 percent.....	16	4.7	1,808	113.00								
50 percent.....	5	1.5	675	135.00								
60 percent.....	48	14.2	6,304	131.33	1	12.5	2.0	122	122.00	3	6.5	6.3
70 percent.....	29	8.6	4,456	153.66						3	6.5	10.3
80 percent.....	45	13.3	7,266	161.47						3	6.5	6.7
90 percent.....	5	1.5	993	198.60						1	2.2	20.0
100 percent.....	187	55.3	39,545	211.47	7	87.5	3.7	1,393	199.00	36	78.3	19.3

TABLE 43.—*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, 013	\$195. 93	22	\$4, 081	24	\$4, 932	284	100. 0	84. 0	\$50, 593	\$178. 14
General Laws.....							1	0. 4	100. 0	7	7. 00
Public No. 2, 73d Congress.....	9, 013	195. 93	22	4, 081	24	4, 932	283	99. 6	84. 0	50, 586	178. 75
Degree of impairment:											
No disability.....											
10 percent.....							1	0. 4	100. 0	17	17. 00
20 percent.....											
30 percent.....							1	0. 4	100. 0	50	50. 00
40 percent.....							16	5. 6	100. 0	1, 808	113. 00
50 percent.....							5	1. 7	100. 0	675	135. 00
60 percent.....	494	164. 67			3	494	44	15. 5	91. 7	5, 688	129. 27
70 percent.....	458	152. 67			3	458	26	9. 1	89. 7	3, 998	153. 77
80 percent.....	580	193. 33			3	580	42	14. 8	93. 3	6, 686	159. 19
90 percent.....	229	229. 00			1	229	4	1. 4	80. 0	764	191. 00
100 percent.....	7, 252	201. 44	22	4, 081	14	3, 171	144	50. 7	77. 0	30, 900	214. 58

NOTE.—Does not include 16 special act cases having a monthly value of \$350 and an average monthly value of \$21.83.

TABLE 44.—*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, 1956]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	338	\$61, 121	\$180. 83
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	19	1, 882	99. 05
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	319	59, 239	185. 70
Without dependents.....	111	19, 383	174. 62
With dependents.....	208	39, 856	191. 62
Wife only.....	201	38, 308	190. 59
Wife, child or children.....	7	1, 548	221. 14
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....			
Wife, parent or parents.....			
Child or children only.....			
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).....	221		
Wives.....	208		
Children.....	13		
Parents.....			

TABLE 45.—*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, 1956]

Status of pension	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	55, 951	100. 0	\$5, 910, 970	\$105. 65
Public No. 2, 73d Congress (disability).....	86	0. 2	6, 794	79. 00
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	1	(¹)	79	79. 00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	4	(¹)	316	79. 00
Psychoses.....	1		79	79. 00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	3		237	79. 00
General medical and surgical conditions.....	81	0. 2	6, 399	79. 00
Service pension laws.....	55, 865	99. 8	5, 904, 176	105. 69
90 days service.....	55, 513	99. 2	5, 879, 500	105. 91
\$101.59 monthly rate.....	2 48, 935	87. 5	4, 991, 470	102. 00
\$135.45 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	6, 578	11. 7	888, 030	135. 00
70 days service.....	352	0. 6	24, 676	70. 10
\$67.73 monthly rate.....	315	0. 5	21, 420	68. 00
\$88.04 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	37	0. 1	3, 256	88. 00

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Includes 10 cases receiving Medal of Honor \$10 additional pension.

TABLE 46.—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, 1956]

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.....	65,306	100.0	\$3,690,161	\$56.51	3,882	100.0	6.0	\$379,050	\$97.64	14,123	100.0	21.6
No disability.....	496	0.8	25,851	52.12	428	11.0	86.3	23,203	54.21			
10 percent.....	23,544	36.0	335,569	14.25	58	1.5	0.3	2,248	38.76	3,794	26.8	16.1
20 percent.....	7,676	11.8	203,487	26.51	60	1.6	0.8	2,904	48.40	438	3.1	5.7
30 percent.....	11,871	18.2	523,116	44.07	1,142	29.4	9.6	61,105	53.51	2,609	18.5	22.0
40 percent.....	4,632	7.1	277,573	59.93	35	0.9	0.8	1,885	53.86	477	3.4	10.3
50 percent.....	3,735	5.7	315,752	84.54	688	17.7	18.4	57,905	84.16	1,341	9.5	35.9
60 percent.....	3,188	4.9	331,420	103.96	83	2.1	2.6	8,393	101.12	447	3.2	14.0
70 percent.....	1,390	2.1	172,594	124.17	74	1.9	5.3	8,805	118.99	636	4.5	45.8
80 percent.....	790	1.2	112,246	142.08	111	2.9	14.1	15,329	138.10	207	1.4	26.2
90 percent.....	133	0.2	24,209	182.02	3	0.1	2.3	483	161.00	10	0.1	7.5
100 percent.....	7,851	12.0	1,368,344	174.29	1,200	30.9	15.3	196,790	163.99	4,164	29.5	53.0

TABLE 46.—Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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.....	\$1,169,167	\$82.78	6,103	\$617,711	8,020	\$551,456	47,301	100.0	72.4	\$2,141,944	\$45.28
No disability.....							68	0.1	13.7	2,648	38.94
10 percent.....	53,386	14.08	1,127	15,814	2,667	37,572	19,692	41.6	83.6	279,935	14.22
20 percent.....	11,575	26.43	33	858	405	10,717	7,178	15.2	93.5	189,008	26.33
30 percent.....	104,733	40.14	817	32,671	1,792	72,062	8,120	17.2	68.4	357,278	44.00
40 percent.....	26,137	54.79	37	1,987	440	24,150	4,120	8.7	88.9	249,551	60.57
50 percent.....	110,096	82.10	686	55,159	655	54,937	1,706	3.6	45.7	147,751	86.61
60 percent.....	45,507	101.81	45	4,358	402	41,149	2,658	5.6	83.4	277,520	104.41
70 percent.....	73,611	115.74	484	54,539	152	19,072	680	1.4	48.9	90,178	132.61
80 percent.....	28,864	139.44	13	1,685	194	27,179	472	1.0	59.7	68,053	144.18
90 percent.....	1,901	190.10			10	1,901	120	0.3	90.2	21,825	181.88
100 percent.....	713,357	171.32	2,861	450,640	1,303	262,717	2,487	5.3	31.7	458,197	184.24

NOTE.—Does not include 313 special act cases having a monthly value of \$5,314 and an average monthly value per case \$16.98.

TABLE 47.—*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, 1956]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	65,306	\$3,690,161	\$56.51
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	48,219	1,365,596	28.32
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	17,087	2,324,565	136.04
Without dependents.....	5,686	701,440	123.36
With dependents.....	11,401	1,623,125	142.37
Wife only.....	4,001	551,908	137.94
Wife, child or children.....	5,270	748,275	141.99
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	219	34,113	155.77
Wife, parent or parents.....	121	19,492	161.09
Child or children only.....	615	84,469	137.35
Child or children and parent or parents.....	52	8,469	162.87
Parent or parents only.....	1,123	176,399	157.08
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	23,335	-----	-----
Wives.....	9,611	-----	-----
Children.....	11,925	-----	-----
Parents.....	1,799	-----	-----

TABLE 48.—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, 1956]

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.....	181,437	100.0	\$11,945,340	\$65.84	9,552	100.0	5.3	\$1,725,017	\$180.59	34,273	100.0	13.9
No disability.....	112	0.1	5,264	47.00						9,316	27.2	13.0
10 percent.....	71,888	39.6	1,237,064	17.21						1,687	4.9	8.0
20 percent.....	28,015	15.5	929,922	33.19						5,866	17.1	25.2
30 percent.....	23,307	12.9	1,200,181	51.49						1,993	5.8	14.8
40 percent.....	13,470	7.4	944,610	70.13						3,237	9.4	31.1
50 percent.....	10,405	5.7	1,092,374	104.99	1,883	19.7	18.1	193,279	102.64	1,567	4.6	21.5
60 percent.....	7,275	4.0	954,458	131.20	180	1.9	2.5	22,708	126.16	2,053	6.0	44.8
70 percent.....	4,583	2.5	693,577	151.34	73	0.8	1.6	10,825	148.29	679	2.0	30.3
80 percent.....	2,237	1.2	411,865	184.11	26	0.3	1.2	4,387	168.73	200	0.6	23.0
90 percent.....	868	0.5	183,422	211.32	1	(1)	0.1	182	182.00	7,675	22.4	39.8
100 percent.....	19,277	10.6	4,292,603	222.68	7,389	77.3	38.3	1,493,636	202.14			

TABLE 48.—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—Continued		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.....	\$3,396,230	\$99.09	12,157	\$1,467,633	22,116	\$1,928,597	137,612	100.0	75.8	\$6,824,093	\$49.59
No disability.....							112	0.1	100.0	5,264	47.00
10 percent.....	158,645	17.03	1,795	30,608	7,521	128,037	62,572	45.5	87.0	1,078,419	17.23
20 percent.....	55,880	33.12	105	3,559	1,582	52,321	26,328	19.1	94.0	874,042	33.20
30 percent.....	293,628	50.06	1,878	94,005	3,988	199,623	17,441	12.7	74.8	906,553	51.98
40 percent.....	134,449	67.46	218	14,482	1,775	119,967	11,477	8.3	85.2	810,161	70.59
50 percent.....	327,762	101.25	1,700	166,830	1,537	160,932	5,285	3.8	50.8	571,333	108.10
60 percent.....	202,248	129.07	181	21,723	1,386	180,525	5,528	4.0	76.0	729,502	131.96
70 percent.....	292,806	142.62	1,430	194,607	623	98,199	2,457	1.8	53.6	389,946	188.71
80 percent.....	121,374	178.75	74	11,828	605	109,546	1,532	1.1	68.5	286,104	186.75
90 percent.....	42,311	211.56	9	1,554	191	40,757	667	0.5	76.9	140,929	211.29
100 percent.....	1,767,127	230.24	4,767	928,437	2,908	838,690	4,213	3.1	21.9	1,031,840	244.92

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 49.—*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, 1956]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	181, 437	\$11, 945, 340	\$65. 84
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	136, 792	4, 317, 041	31. 56
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	44, 645	7, 628, 299	170. 87
Without dependents.....	17, 454	2, 714, 420	155. 52
With dependents.....	27, 191	4, 913, 879	180. 72
Wife only.....	6, 932	1, 183, 014	170. 66
Wife, child or children.....	15, 544	2, 834, 765	182. 37
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	641	134, 191	209. 35
Wife, parent or parents.....	393	76, 701	195. 17
Child or children only.....	1, 216	210, 006	172. 70
Child or children and parent or parents.....	113	23, 039	203. 88
Parent or parents only.....	2, 352	452, 163	192. 25
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	56, 776		
Wives.....	23, 510		
Children.....	28, 849		
Parents.....	4, 417		

TABLE 50.—*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, 1956]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	2, 229	100. 0	\$167, 676	\$75. 22
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	100	4. 5	6, 600	66. 00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	1, 713	76. 8	125, 961	73. 53
Psychoses.....	1, 148	51. 5	75, 837	66. 06
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	565	25. 3	50, 124	88. 72
General medical and surgical conditions.....	416	18. 7	35, 115	84. 41

TABLE 51.—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, 1956]

Age group	World War II ¹	World War I ²	Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War
Average age ³	38.7	64.0	41.8	27.8	79.2
Total veterans.....	1,667,657	765,103	65,619	183,666	56,305
Under 20.....			103	137	
20 to 24.....	65		2,531	40,914	
25 to 29.....	35,843		15,248	104,726	
30 to 34.....	465,607		5,818	20,335	
35 to 39.....	533,177		8,906	8,964	
40 to 44.....	322,570		7,204	4,204	
45 to 49.....	200,265		5,932	2,185	
50 to 54.....	72,546	611	6,240	1,051	
55 to 59.....	29,446	87,647	6,656	684	
60 to 64.....	6,158	347,939	2,480	407	
65 to 69.....	1,479	274,060	2,038	59	
70 to 74.....	413	45,024	1,667		30
75 to 79.....	83	7,635	573		3,842
80 to 84.....	4	1,725	190		28,816
85 to 89.....	1	386	87		19,589
90 to 94.....		72	21		3,535
95 and over.....		4	5		451
					42

¹ Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

³ Average based on 1-year age group of veterans.

TABLE 52.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1956]

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.....	34,064	14,975	6,508	57,231	5,955	2,404	7,004	615
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service.....	927	10	3	4		93	1,123	3
Death of veteran.....	6,888	3,869	5,484	30,616	5,833	677	775	95
Disability less than 10 percent.....	14,559		94			764	2,404	
Disability less than permanent total.....		4,323		4,768				171
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	1,300	540	369	958	71	185	567	27
Further payment not desired.....	382	90	16	224	1	33	183	5
Income provision.....		2,090		8,049	4			107
Misconduct.....	14	3		4		1		1
Service-connection severed.....	2,289		19			87	67	
Veteran in receipt of other benefits.....	486	15	50	35	13	62	440	3
Miscellaneous ¹	7,219	4,035	473	12,573	33	502	1,445	203

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 53.—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, 1956]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	275,956	\$24,396,635	\$88.41	32,697	\$1,777,092	\$54.35
Widow alone.....	20,898	1,768,782	84.64	4,829	241,135	49.93
Widow and children.....	21,652	2,778,459	128.32	13,990	1,013,349	72.43
Widow, children, and mother.....	5,791	1,032,435	178.28			
Widow, children, and father.....	1,668	257,449	154.35			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	3,029	520,821	171.94			
Widow and mother.....	3,968	605,512	152.60			
Widow and father.....	906	129,205	142.61			
Widow, mother, and father.....	1,538	232,495	151.17			
Children alone.....	36,941	2,738,752	74.14	13,878	522,608	37.66
Children and mother.....	11,281	1,579,685	140.03			
Children and father.....	2,543	331,806	130.48			
Children, mother, and father.....	6,507	921,154	141.56			
Mother alone.....	85,686	6,122,227	71.45			
Father alone.....	19,641	1,329,794	67.71			
Mother and father.....	53,907	4,048,059	75.00			
Total dependents.....	450,495			75,351		
Widows.....	59,450			18,819		
Children.....	129,599			56,532		
Mothers.....	171,707					
Fathers.....	89,739					

TABLE 54.—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, 1942-56]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents							Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents		
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected									
1956.....	275,956	32,697	450,495	75,351	59,450	18,819	129,599	56,532	261,446	\$88.41	\$54.35
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	123,964	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	80,957	914	141,990	59.40	41.62
1945.....	94,463	164	160,960	319	52,662	153	38,344	166	69,954	58.19	41.57
1944.....	27,835		44,934		13,872		8,473		22,589	55.77	
1943.....	8,136		12,976		3,464		2,116		7,396	48.42	
1942.....	1,153		1,852		448		313		1,091	32.63	

TABLE 55.—*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, 1956]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	52,653	\$4,512,636	\$85.71	327,796	\$16,699,567	\$50.94
Widow alone.....	30,949	2,688,336	86.86	265,313	13,266,046	50.00
Widow and children.....	1,906	255,557	134.08	39,885	2,679,129	67.17
Widow, children, and mother.....	27	5,582	206.74			
Widow, children, and father.....	5	1,125	225.00			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	2	460	230.00			
Widow and mother.....	775	125,159	161.50			
Widow and father.....	112	17,878	159.63			
Widow, mother, and father.....	31	5,155	166.29			
Children alone.....	889	66,710	75.04	22,598	754,392	33.38
Children and mother.....	18	2,719	151.06			
Children and father.....	2	311	155.50			
Children, mother, and father.....	2	294	147.00			
Mother alone.....	14,404	1,075,881	74.69			
Father alone.....	2,712	202,152	74.54			
Mother and father.....	819	65,317	79.75			
Total dependents.....	57,591			400,561		
Widows.....	33,807			305,198		
Children.....	4,021			95,363		
Mothers.....	16,078					
Fathers.....	3,685					

TABLE 56.—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, 1924-56]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents								Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents			
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected								
1956	52,653	327,796	57,591	400,561	33,807	305,198	4,021	95,363	19,763	\$85.71	\$50.94	
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	72.93	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	32,605	209,359	7,180	129,656	33,762	71.89	44.29	
1950	65,758	218,352	77,210	332,852	32,034	194,878	8,258	137,974	36,918	71.94	44.81	
1949	68,809	200,137	81,388	314,247	31,975	179,693	8,854	134,554	40,569	71.19	45.34	
1948	74,400	178,226	90,013	301,295	29,809	160,419	10,274	140,876	49,930	59.52	46.46	
1947	76,760	154,717	94,336	280,846	29,269	141,376	11,536	139,470	53,531	59.24	47.81	
1946	81,091	128,698	101,848	238,726	30,741	117,921	13,471	120,805	57,636	49.70	39.92	
1945	84,416	77,584	108,184	148,359	30,560	73,265	16,012	75,094	61,612	49.78	40.91	
1944	87,566	26,697	114,417	53,161	30,581	23,028	18,244	30,133	65,592	49.90	33.92	
1943	89,925	26,441	120,317	53,809	30,728	22,817	20,869	30,992	68,720	46.87	34.15	
1942	94,171	24,349	130,361	52,358	30,642	20,814	25,790	31,544	73,929	46.64	35.04	
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	32,676	26,232	81,079	46.49	35.60	
1939	99,822	12,220	146,989	29,856	29,070	10,356	35,621	19,500	82,398	44.27	29.21	
1938	105,118	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		39,814		85,477	28.09		
1933	98,628		149,975		24,757		37,771		87,447	28.04		
1932	97,448		148,016		23,961		36,665		87,490	27.98		
1931	96,334		141,250		22,843		34,700		83,707	27.90		
1930	90,958		136,163		21,754		32,765		81,644	27.56		
1929	87,668		130,138		20,643		30,168		79,327	27.46		
1928	85,634		125,395		19,260		27,814		78,821	27.33		
1927	82,827		120,437		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		

¹ Adjusted.

TABLE 57.—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, 1956]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases	1,123	\$97,822	\$87.11	84,387	\$4,631,982	\$54.89
Widow alone	1,082	94,059	86.93	82,221	4,499,584	54.73
Widow and children	14	1,839	131.36	1,109	72,054	64.97
Children alone	16	1,099	68.69	1,057	60,344	57.09
Mother alone	10	750	75.00			
Father alone	1	75	75.00			
Total dependents	1,143			86,219		
Widows	1,096			83,330		
Children	36			2,889		
Mothers	10					
Fathers	1					

NOTE.—Does not include 57 special act cases having a monthly value of \$1,531 and an average monthly value per case of \$26.86 being paid to 44 widows, 16 children and 2 parents.

TABLE 58.—*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, 1936-56]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents								Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents			
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected								
1956.....	1,123	84,387	1,143	86,219	1,096	83,330	36	2,889	11	\$87.11	\$54.89	
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	75.39	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	3,927	42	75.40	49.00	
1950.....	1,159	78,401	1,193	81,303	1,100	77,304	44	3,999	49	75.03	49.05	
1949.....	1,199	77,365	1,240	80,421	1,127	76,290	48	4,131	65	74.76	49.15	
1948.....	1,205	76,043	1,241	79,845	1,138	75,022	47	4,823	56	59.96	49.29	
1947.....	1,212	73,766	1,261	77,601	1,093	72,584	56	5,017	112	59.97	41.07	
1946.....	1,212	71,727	1,261	75,458	1,093	70,580	56	4,878	112	49.78	36.47	
1945.....	1,210	70,640	1,240	74,832	1,044	69,384	68	5,448	160	49.71	35.85	
1944.....	1,225	65,719	1,294	69,398	1,040	64,119	75	5,279	179	49.57	33.02	
1943.....	1,237	63,034	1,305	66,610	1,013	61,254	77	5,356	215	44.35	30.28	
1942.....	1,278	61,536	1,357	65,640	1,017	59,645	89	5,995	251	44.21	30.34	
1941.....	1,302	59,200	1,410	64,031	992	57,204	124	6,827	294	33.52	30.41	
1940.....	1,325	56,337	1,429	61,767	982	54,306	109	7,461	338	33.06	30.50	
1939.....	1,483	54,339	1,600	60,523	1,025	52,281	122	8,242	453	32.15	30.60	
1938.....	1,523	51,759	1,648	58,963	1,000	49,522	130	9,441	518	31.61	30.69	
1937.....	1,550	48,664	1,665	56,544	969	46,528	121	10,016	575	31.10	30.83	
1936.....	1,813	46,974	1,929	58,619	1,016	44,856	120	13,763	793	29.72	30.93	

TABLE 59.—*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, 1956]

Class of beneficiary	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	20,159	\$1,599,877	\$79.36
Widow alone.....	6,511	462,285	71.00
Widow and children.....	2,213	271,233	122.56
Widow, children, and mother.....	297	55,870	188.11
Widow, children, and father.....	61	10,972	179.87
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	162	30,629	189.07
Widow and mother.....	211	28,132	133.33
Widow and father.....	49	6,454	132.33
Widow, mother, and father.....	81	11,332	139.90
Children alone.....	1,935	134,922	69.73
Children and mother.....	342	45,722	133.69
Children and father.....	76	9,735	128.09
Children, mother, and father.....	185	25,847	139.71
Mother alone.....	4,819	298,628	61.97
Father alone.....	963	58,840	61.10
Mother and father.....	2,254	149,246	66.21
Total dependents.....	30,780	-----	-----
Widows.....	9,585	-----	-----
Children.....	9,013	-----	-----
Mothers.....	8,351	-----	-----
Fathers.....	3,831	-----	-----

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 60.—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, 1936-56]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans	Dependents				Average monthly value per case
		Total	Widows	Children	Parents	
1956	20,159	30,780	9,585	9,013	12,182	\$79.36
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	25.26
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 61.—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, 1956]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases	34,402	\$3,524,684	\$102.46	509	\$33,995	\$56.75
Widow alone	2,335	202,776	86.84	87	4,350	50.00
Widow and children	4,675	686,173	146.77	338	23,475	69.45
Widow, children, and mother	1,081	238,184	220.34			
Widow, children, and father	214	47,446	221.71			
Widow, children, mother, and father	677	151,609	223.94			
Widow and mother	517	83,706	161.91			
Widow and father	107	17,166	160.43			
Widow, mother and father	345	57,556	166.83			
Children alone	3,145	264,110	83.98	174	6,170	35.46
Children and mother	819	127,936	156.21			
Children and father	193	30,655	158.83			
Children, mother, and father	628	100,398	160.38			
Mother alone	8,876	662,821	74.68			
Father alone	1,618	120,076	74.21			
Mother and father	9,174	734,072	80.02			
Total dependents	65,192			1,340		
Widows	9,951			425		
Children	20,172			915		
Mothers	22,115					
Fathers	12,954					

TABLE 62.—Terminations of compensation or pension death awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1956]

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.....	15,937	5,224	2,877	30,437	2,442	2,057	3,877	136
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinues school.....	2,871	635	225	6,149	124	263	77	2
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	399	106	20	488	10	36	14	1
Death of payee.....	6,729	112	2,323	3,838	2,114	490	521	1
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	1,077		20			515	1,183	
Income provision.....		1,302		11,979	2			33
Widow remarries.....	2,113	996	159	2,483	153	245	1,110	64
Miscellaneous ¹	2,748	2,073	130	5,500	39	508	972	35

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 63.—Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay

[As of June 30, 1956]

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.....	1,670	\$316,106	\$189.29	1,668	\$316,018	\$189.46	2	\$88	\$44.00
Total, Army.....	1,616	306,084	189.41	1,614	305,996	189.59	2	88	44.00
Colonel.....	4	1,349	337.25	4	1,349	337.25			
Lieutenant colonel.....	19	6,418	337.79	19	6,418	337.79			
Major.....	78	20,806	266.74	78	20,806	266.74			
Captain.....	348	75,563	217.14	347	75,525	217.65	1	38	38.00
First lieutenant.....	661	120,930	182.95	660	120,880	183.15	1	50	50.00
Second lieutenant.....	506	81,018	160.11	506	81,018	160.11			
Total, Navy.....	41	7,728	188.49	41	7,728	188.49			
Commander.....	1	305	305.00	1	305	305.00			
Lieutenant commander.....	1	339	339.00	1	339	339.00			
Lieutenant.....	12	2,333	194.42	12	2,333	194.42			
Lieutenant (jg).....	18	3,248	180.44	18	3,248	180.44			
Ensign.....	9	1,503	167.00	9	1,503	167.00			
Total, Marine Corps.....	13	2,294	176.46	13	2,294	176.46			
Captain.....	3	589	196.33	3	589	196.33			
First lieutenant.....	8	1,407	175.88	8	1,407	175.88			
Second lieutenant.....	2	298	149.00	2	298	149.00			

TABLE 64.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans determined not in need of training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1956.....	1,236,540	131,933	3,218	486	1,558	603	571	606,551
Mar. 31, 1956.....	1,235,548	131,533	5,921	1,543	2,619	925	834	603,538
Dec. 31, 1955.....	1,234,164	130,987	7,260	1,798	3,116	1,205	1,141	601,611
Sept. 30, 1955.....	1,232,729	130,458	7,282	1,087	3,331	1,423	1,441	600,805
June 30, 1955.....	1,230,694	129,816	8,424	1,339	3,614	1,760	1,711	599,145
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	109,265
June 30, 1946.....	427,019	21,442	92,213	36,705	14,059	40,063	1,386	28,253
June 30, 1945.....	82,887	5,043	14,986	6,533	2,669	5,612	172	7,246
June 30, 1944.....	23,269	1,888	3,001	1,194	684	1,065	58	827

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.² Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training and veterans pending re-entrance to training.TABLE 65.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans determined not in need of training ¹	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
				Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1956.....	88,047	7,523	40,598	13,377	4,364	3,871	3,645	1,497	27,221
Mar. 31, 1956.....	83,987	7,148	38,672	18,300	8,453	4,863	3,572	1,407	20,372
Dec. 31, 1955.....	79,287	6,758	35,686	17,668	8,156	4,662	3,453	1,397	18,018
Sept. 30, 1955.....	74,625	6,320	32,292	12,867	3,713	4,376	3,326	1,452	19,425
June 30, 1955.....	68,708	5,903	29,728	12,672	3,790	4,230	3,264	1,388	17,056
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

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.² Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training and veterans pending re-entrance to training.

TABLE 66.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program*

(At specified dates)

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1956.....	10,255,485	33,498	5,840	26,913	195	550	7,750,441
Mar. 31, 1956.....	10,255,369	68,680	32,437	35,222	276	745	7,716,826
Dec. 31, 1955.....	10,255,155	85,596	42,065	42,132	402	997	7,701,260
Sept. 30, 1955.....	10,254,848	54,518	8,041	44,459	569	1,449	7,733,594
June 30, 1955.....	10,254,525	70,427	10,373	54,018	1,083	4,953	7,717,405
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	594,656	173,640	1,851,972
June 30, 1946.....	2,966,880	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

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.² Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.TABLE 67.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program*

(At specified dates)

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1956.....	1,923,022	1,483,070	342,315	83,340	157,819	61,114	40,042	1,140,755
Mar. 31, 1956.....	1,837,686	1,414,899	726,864	431,427	196,642	61,614	37,181	688,035
Dec. 31, 1955.....	1,699,596	1,302,729	706,782	416,599	192,720	61,763	35,680	595,967
Sept. 30, 1955.....	1,565,727	1,105,907	331,018	87,274	150,437	59,378	34,829	773,989
June 30, 1955.....	1,378,058	1,029,167	304,358	60,572	150,532	58,225	34,729	724,809
Mar. 31, 1955.....	1,273,408	944,020	537,371	324,725	178,330	55,365	28,951	356,649
Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,119,363	825,777	538,355	203,825	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	329,002	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.....	54,115							

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.² Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.

TABLE 68.—Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office

[June 30, 1956]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm	
Total.....	3, 218	486	1, 558	603	571	606, 551
Veterans Benefits Office.....	21	0	15	6	0	6, 668
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	7	0	7	0	0	199
Alabama: Montgomery.....	152	6	70	15	61	13, 789
Alaska: Juneau.....	0	0	0	0	0	210
Arizona: Phoenix.....	75	27	25	23	0	4, 229
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	137	11	18		102	9, 058
California:						
Los Angeles.....	101	17	71	13	0	30, 588
San Francisco.....	57	11	32	12	2	16, 204
Colorado: Denver.....	58	17	24	13	4	8, 030
Connecticut: Hartford.....	15	1	9	5	0	8, 894
Delaware: Wilmington.....	3	0	1	2	0	1, 135
Florida: Pass-a-Grille.....	85	20	50	13	2	15, 084
Georgia: Atlanta.....	64	6	9	13	14	15, 589
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	11	1	9	0	1	841
Idaho: Boise.....	25	2	12	3	8	3, 133
Illinois: Chicago.....	48	9	34	5	0	19, 322
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	65	13	22	5	25	8, 629
Iowa: Des Moines.....	32	3	19	5	5	7, 617
Kansas: Wichita.....	33	14	1	5	13	5, 904
Kentucky: Louisville.....	67	7	43	5	12	13, 747
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	45	8	32	4	1	6, 761
Shreveport.....	22	2	12	2	6	4, 153
Maine: Togus.....	12	0	5	7	0	2, 241
Maryland: Baltimore.....	17	1	6	10	0	5, 951
Massachusetts: Boston.....	74	6	37	31	0	20, 450
Michigan: Detroit.....	119	15	72	16	16	23, 038
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	83	8	28	22	25	15, 272
Mississippi: Jackson.....	104	39	11	12	42	10, 441
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	58	2	23	3	30	8, 435
St. Louis.....	42	2	12	6	22	8, 772
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	11	2	2	5	2	2, 360
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	24	5	8	6	5	4, 081
Nevada: Reno.....	2	0	1	1	0	466
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	15	2	6	7	0	1, 779
New Jersey: Newark.....	26	0	19	6	1	17, 629
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	18	6	4	3	5	3, 434
New York:						
Albany.....	16	0	8	8	0	4, 738
Brooklyn.....	32	0	28	4	0	8, 259
Buffalo.....	20	7	7	5	1	8, 701
New York.....	99	8	87	4	0	21, 865
Syracuse.....	10	1	1	7	1	6, 110
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	88	7	46	17	18	11, 925
North Dakota: Fargo.....	12	0	1	6	5	4, 219
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	58	2	34	18	4	15, 134
Cleveland.....	80	14	30	35	1	18, 018
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	73	12	36	2	23	12, 687
Oregon: Portland.....	18	5	8	5	0	6, 728
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	81	7	56	18	0	18, 599
Pittsburgh.....	60	2	42	16	0	11, 115
Wilkes-Barre.....	32	0	29	3	0	12, 967
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	25	0	16	9	0	1, 923
Rhode Island: Providence.....	28	1	7	20	0	4, 921
South Carolina: Columbia.....	42	8	13	16	5	7, 577
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	13	5	3	1	4	1, 745
Tennessee: Nashville.....	90	8	56	8	18	13, 786
Texas:						
Dallas.....	138	31	59	21	27	17, 561
Houston.....	63	37	15	7	4	8, 545
Lubbock.....	35	9	19	3	4	6, 894
San Antonio.....	72	28	39	3	2	8, 502
Waco.....	31	9	15	0	7	6, 609
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	11	1	2	7	0	2, 979
Vermont: White River Junction.....	14	1	2	7	4	1, 461
Virginia: Roanoke.....	78	3	43	27	5	8, 412
Washington: Seattle.....	45	5	29	9	2	8, 900
West Virginia: Huntington.....	78	7	42	14	15	7, 601
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	46	4	5	20	17	12, 852
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	2	1	1	0	0	1, 135

¹ Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 69.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1956]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm	
Total.....	33,498	5,840	26,913	195	550	7,750,441
Veterans Benefits Office.....	937	242	685	10	0	128,933
District of Columbia Area.....	688	216	462	10	0	122,964
Other:						
Canal Zone.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign.....	249	26	223	0	0	5,969
Foreign:						
Philippines, Manila.....	20	4	16	0	0	9,739
Veterans attaches' Offices ²	144	124	20	0	0	2,463
Alabama: Montgomery.....	733	181	533	2	17	169,490
Alaska: Juneau.....	15	0	15	0	0	5,568
Arizona: Phoenix.....	199	94	102	3	0	39,240
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	1,012	131	816	0	65	105,717
California:						
Los Angeles.....	1,459	44	1,403	12	0	357,285
San Francisco.....	1,102	91	1,006	5	0	222,247
Colorado: Denver.....	340	189	148	0	3	86,543
Connecticut: Hartford.....	620	11	603	5	1	86,704
Delaware: Wilmington.....	42	0	42	0	0	14,249
Florida: Pass-A-Grille.....	1,135	110	993	3	29	170,942
Georgia: Atlanta.....	2,031	115	1,879	2	35	188,102
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	122	17	92	13	0	16,288
Idaho: Boise.....	98	11	84	3	0	32,324
Illinois: Chicago.....	1,551	309	1,233	3	6	450,958
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	675	190	473	1	11	150,446
Iowa: Des Moines.....	359	85	258	2	14	110,030
Kansas: Wichita.....	283	84	188	0	11	70,493
Kentucky: Louisville.....	279	67	200	0	12	113,221
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	467	64	396	1	6	105,749
Shreveport.....	98	9	78	1	10	48,597
Maine: Togus.....	100	1	96	3	0	38,312
Maryland: Baltimore.....	355	23	327	1	4	102,567
Massachusetts: Boston.....	720	224	478	18	0	227,188
Michigan: Detroit.....	1,457	147	1,309	0	1	273,594
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	634	295	312	4	23	133,357
Mississippi: Jackson.....	554	352	183	0	19	117,478
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	238	37	185	1	15	114,172
St. Louis.....	329	89	225	0	15	128,545
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	104	26	73	1	4	28,845
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	137	32	92	0	13	65,152
Nevada: Reno.....	28	1	27	0	0	6,609
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	147	1	140	5	1	23,123
New Jersey: Newark.....	1,200	85	1,113	2	0	207,615
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	171	70	99	0	2	36,574
New York:						
Albany.....	255	8	246	1	0	52,192
Brooklyn.....	834	72	762	0	0	147,307
Buffalo.....	409	41	364	4	0	93,557
New York.....	2,295	145	2,146	4	0	413,265
Syracuse.....	360	28	329	3	0	77,471
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	410	100	271	10	29	197,324
North Dakota: Fargo.....	123	13	49	2	59	31,344
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	513	63	447	3	0	179,978
Cleveland.....	827	124	697	6	0	201,486
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	413	242	159	0	12	134,048
Oregon: Portland.....	322	92	221	2	7	76,159
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	540	56	478	6	0	242,412
Pittsburgh.....	780	9	760	6	5	202,400
Wilkes-Barre.....	445	5	435	5	0	145,718
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	20	1	19	0	0	43,453
Rhode Island: Providence.....	172	5	156	11	0	50,729
South Carolina: Columbia.....	750	49	694	1	6	101,548
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	82	8	59	0	15	25,323
Tennessee: Nashville.....	523	261	242	2	18	202,136

¹Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.²Europe and Mexico.

TABLE 69.—*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 ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm	
Texas:						
Dallas.....	383	143	222	0	18	149,599
Houston.....	312	113	194	0	5	90,239
Lubbock.....	195	46	144	0	5	58,628
San Antonio.....	254	91	147	1	15	80,722
Waco.....	197	116	78	0	3	68,086
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	215	114	99	2	0	45,541
Vermont: White River Junction.....	47	2	42	0	3	15,962
Virginia: Roanoke.....	349	5	320	7	17	111,120
Washington: Seattle.....	514	142	365	2	5	110,514
West Virginia: Huntington.....	229	64	160	3	2	68,635
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	740	75	645	12	8	130,901
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	95	52	41	1	1	14,155

¹ Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.

TABLE 70.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1956]

Regional office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm	
Total.....	40,598	13,377	4,364	3,871	3,645	1,497	27,221
Veterans Benefit Office.....	372	85	23	25	37	0	287
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	21	10	0	10	0	0	11
Alabama: Montgomery.....	1,076	410	122	187	39	62	666
Alaska: Juneau.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Arkansas: Phoenix.....	369	137	65	31	41	0	232
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	663	277	69	67	31	110	386
California:							
Los Angeles.....	1,592	409	129	165	115	0	1,183
San Francisco.....	1,101	265	71	61	130	3	836
Colorado: Denver.....	713	243	115	44	75	9	470
Connecticut: Hartford.....	397	116	18	30	68	0	281
Delaware: Wilmington.....	77	16	4	5	7	0	61
Florida: Pass-A-Grille.....	1,058	344	206	83	50	5	714
Georgia: Atlanta.....	635	184	38	88	31	27	451
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	201	80	3	46	31	0	121
Idaho: Boise.....	238	57	14	24	15	4	181
Illinois: Chicago.....	1,268	369	124	95	82	68	899
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	707	269	105	46	67	51	438
Iowa: Des Moines.....	807	313	81	59	56	117	494
Kansas: Wichita.....	317	121	58	18	13	32	196
Kentucky: Louisville.....	647	237	65	87	25	60	410
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	390	116	53	29	24	10	274
Shreveport.....	145	44	14	11	9	10	101
Maine: Togus.....	219	47	5	11	31	0	172
Maryland: Baltimore.....	369	82	1	10	70	1	287
Massachusetts: Boston.....	1,856	516	160	113	243	0	1,340
Michigan: Detroit.....	1,381	442	172	120	132	18	939
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1,101	387	109	80	123	75	714
Mississippi: Jackson.....	690	254	160	24	21	49	436
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	485	194	26	84	17	67	291
St. Louis.....	572	189	47	52	43	47	383
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	149	56	25	6	19	6	98
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	532	276	66	24	61	125	256
Nevada: Reno.....	30	3	1	0	2	0	27
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	209	68	30	14	24	0	141
New Jersey: Newark.....	802	211	35	48	127	1	591
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	222	76	35	14	19	8	146

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office—Continued*

Regional office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm	
New York:							
Albany.....	260	88	18	17	53	0	172
Brooklyn.....	796	222	58	79	85	0	574
Buffalo.....	481	151	75	18	58	0	330
New York.....	1,701	463	124	284	55	0	1,238
Syracuse.....	327	98	47	10	41	0	229
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	1,101	434	133	102	100	99	667
North Dakota: Fargo.....	267	89	23	19	22	25	178
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	915	275	99	69	100	7	640
Cleveland.....	759	301	85	86	122	8	458
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	855	269	88	117	38	26	586
Oregon: Portland.....	336	118	51	29	38	0	218
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	1,413	519	167	213	138	1	894
Pittsburgh.....	698	183	29	106	46	2	515
Wilkes-Barre.....	696	234	67	126	41	0	462
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	574	196	28	100	68	0	378
Rhode Island: Providence.....	319	112	7	40	65	0	207
South Carolina: Columbia.....	372	143	45	32	48	18	229
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	198	105	42	10	6	47	93
Tennessee: Nashville.....	848	332	91	132	41	68	516
Texas:							
Dallas.....	949	307	153	84	46	24	642
Houston.....	584	140	101	15	20	4	444
Lubbock.....	456	142	61	49	22	10	314
San Antonio.....	579	206	111	65	25	5	373
Waco.....	399	150	85	32	9	24	249
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	248	56	28	11	17	0	192
Vermont: White River junction.....	98	40	11	3	20	6	58
Virginia: Roanoke.....	654	224	38	57	95	34	430
Washington: Seattle.....	634	215	82	55	77	1	419
West Virginia: Huntington.....	529	189	45	65	55	24	340
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1,032	434	107	33	204	90	598
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	104	39	16	2	12	9	65

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.² Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training, and veterans pending reentrance into training.TABLE 71.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1956]

Regional office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	1,493,070	342,315	83,340	157,819	61,114	40,042	1,140,755
Veterans Benefits Office.....	22,468	3,825	801	2,123	901	0	18,643
District of Columbia Area:							
Other:							
Canal Zone.....	8	8	0	4	4	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign.....	585	66	30	36	0	0	519
Foreign:							
Philippines, Manila.....	214	1	1	0	0	0	213
Veterans attaches' Offices ²	2,371	1,168	1,168	0	0	0	1,203
Alabama: Montgomery.....	41,053	14,226	3,526	9,480	862	358	26,827
Alaska: Juneau.....	640	144	1	143	0	0	496
Arizona: Phoenix.....	8,103	1,595	908	331	398	18	6,508
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	16,624	5,760	1,913	1,583	788	1,476	10,864

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 71.—Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office—Continued

Regional office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on farm	
California:							
Los Angeles.....	85,214	9,494	1,303	5,643	2,537	11	75,720
San Francisco.....	50,393	5,753	859	1,810	2,689	395	44,640
Colorado: Denver.....	16,886	3,475	1,376	848	862	389	13,411
Connecticut: Hartford.....	17,827	3,244	106	1,368	1,748	22	14,583
Delaware: Wilmington.....	2,282	381	66	119	196	0	1,901
Florida: Pass-A-Grille.....	37,997	9,562	2,203	5,896	1,203	260	28,435
Georgia: Atlanta.....	43,340	15,218	1,639	11,350	1,465	764	28,122
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	4,683	841	45	439	338	19	3,842
Idaho: Boise.....	5,261	1,150	158	365	270	357	4,111
Illinois: Chicago.....	80,537	17,411	3,714	7,042	2,614	4,041	63,126
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	28,275	7,506	3,105	2,126	876	1,399	20,769
Iowa: Des Moines.....	21,184	7,195	1,268	1,181	884	3,862	13,989
Kansas: Wichita.....	12,221	3,560	1,788	678	242	852	8,661
Kentucky: Louisville.....	22,110	5,918	1,497	2,021	913	1,487	16,192
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	22,329	8,780	2,006	6,039	398	337	13,540
Shreveport.....	8,417	3,043	794	1,803	217	229	5,374
Maine: Togus.....	5,195	940	11	233	696	0	4,255
Maryland: Baltimore.....	13,603	3,017	312	1,560	1,042	103	10,586
Massachusetts: Boston.....	43,503	6,466	1,268	2,261	2,937	0	37,037
Michigan: Detroit.....	49,035	7,436	1,666	4,221	1,204	345	41,599
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	31,118	8,383	2,154	2,389	1,556	2,284	22,735
Mississippi: Jackson.....	20,432	5,751	3,062	1,709	345	635	14,681
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	19,140	4,829	967	2,131	562	1,169	14,311
St. Louis.....	23,563	4,771	1,328	1,429	927	1,087	18,792
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	5,340	1,074	279	232	461	102	4,266
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	15,767	5,619	905	774	815	3,125	10,148
Nevada: Reno.....	1,030	160	35	65	60	0	870
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	3,858	655	0	194	460	1	3,203
New Jersey: Newark.....	31,876	6,011	1,157	2,721	2,124	9	25,865
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	8,105	2,125	837	938	278	72	5,980
New York:							
Albany.....	7,351	1,613	140	438	992	43	5,738
Brooklyn.....	26,517	4,003	1,021	2,478	504	0	22,514
Buffalo.....	14,731	2,583	671	841	1,071	0	12,148
New York.....	67,312	10,197	1,849	6,908	1,435	5	57,115
Syracuse.....	11,791	1,852	378	446	1,018	10	9,939
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	40,716	12,927	3,296	3,374	3,099	3,158	27,789
North Dakota: Fargo.....	8,142	1,942	438	369	312	823	6,200
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	27,747	4,779	1,253	1,890	1,268	368	22,968
Cleveland.....	31,700	6,368	1,468	2,793	1,728	379	25,332
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	28,739	6,635	3,435	1,971	590	639	22,104
Oregon: Portland.....	12,677	1,744	578	708	356	102	10,933
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	35,495	6,810	1,148	3,839	1,810	13	28,685
Pittsburgh.....	30,872	6,746	989	4,533	1,068	156	24,126
Wilkes-Barre.....	23,235	4,740	489	3,117	1,065	69	18,495
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	30,681	15,265	111	15,079	75	0	15,416
Rhode Island: Providence.....	9,072	2,009	14	1,153	842	0	7,063
South Carolina: Columbia.....	20,790	7,479	1,470	4,669	791	549	13,311
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	7,948	3,011	397	304	257	2,053	4,937
Tennessee: Nashville.....	35,002	9,610	3,594	2,501	1,798	1,717	25,392
Texas:							
Dallas.....	27,801	8,872	3,454	4,724	316	378	18,929
Houston.....	20,074	4,425	1,973	2,087	157	208	15,649
Lubbock.....	10,965	3,240	1,378	1,088	197	577	7,725
San Antonio.....	15,534	5,171	2,318	2,213	344	296	10,363
Waco.....	13,521	4,833	2,898	1,571	149	215	8,688
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	13,729	2,191	1,036	643	389	123	11,538
Vermont: White River Junction.....	2,501	528	13	91	351	73	1,973
Virginia: Roanoke.....	21,564	4,572	335	1,518	1,631	1,088	16,992
Washington: Seattle.....	22,844	2,548	363	1,293	825	67	20,296
West Virginia: Huntington.....	13,179	3,658	1,654	885	970	149	9,521
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	26,586	4,894	745	958	1,808	1,383	21,692
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	2,260	583	208	92	90	193	1,677

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.² Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.³ Europe and Mexico.

TABLE 72.—Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed by purpose of loan and regional office
[Cumulative through June 25, 1956]

410517-57-18

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.....	4,810,625	4,515,042	69,678	225,905	\$19,943,221,805	\$19,643,511,491	\$117,966,789	\$181,743,525	\$36,802,093,283	\$35,909,690,741	\$617,807,869	\$274,594,673
Alabama: Montgomery.....	59,839	55,804	2,863	1,082	240,591,298	235,428,009	3,391,358	1,771,931	433,673,998	422,850,188	3,978,452	6,845,358
Alaska: Juneau.....	377	286		91	1,142,804	1,002,902		139,902	2,329,533	1,949,145	380,438	
Arizona: Phoenix.....	22,739	21,186	281	1,292	91,746,138	90,614,519	299,592	832,036	160,207,237	155,647,744	3,581,912	977,581
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	26,870	23,377	1,662	1,831	77,090,288	73,435,785	1,817,618	1,836,885	138,185,733	129,225,727	5,046,029	3,913,977
California:												
Los Angeles.....	339,795	333,386	152	6,257	1,728,296,308	1,723,741,685		412,950	4,141,572	3,109,268,423	3,086,490,194	21,690,559
San Diego.....	28,447	27,827	8	612	147,957,634	147,519,295		26,250	261,663,416	259,800,872	1,801,619	60,925
San Francisco.....	243,286	234,958	1,083	7,235	1,119,340,310	1,111,035,490		2,844,074	5,460,746	2,024,349,661	1,992,571,925	24,700,788
Colorado: Denver.....	57,238	50,635	4,324	2,229	245,966,337	241,905,057		1,745,274	2,316,006	451,743,879	426,900,903	6,775,173
Connecticut: Hartford.....	69,121	65,579	41	3,501	313,030,089	310,632,212		139,456	2,258,421	595,397,001	586,462,607	8,585,190
Delaware: Wilmington.....	19,692	19,381	143	168	101,193,458	100,524,177		390,198	183,624,743	182,140,957	666,158	819,204
District of Columbia: Wash- ington 1.....	75,128	72,915	5	2,208	413,956,051	412,321,191	17,000	1,617,860	811,704,996	806,304,466	5,364,530	36,000
Florida:												
Miami.....	49,815	49,442	7	366	235,441,689	234,964,634	22,320	454,735	412,552,354	411,212,622	1,279,617	60,115
Pass-A-Grille.....	61,475	60,505	54	916	267,899,818	266,430,783	78,198	1,340,832	468,249,534	464,730,960	3,351,364	1,657,210
Georgia: Atlanta.....	89,614	85,005	2,443	2,166	380,149,678	373,778,823	3,489,865	2,881,435	688,705,266	674,124,646	7,323,601	167,219
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	6,315	6,138	1	176	32,183,270	31,955,290		1,950	226,030	61,950,854	61,449,515	497,439
Idaho: Boise.....	13,375	12,398	505	472	45,019,175	46,294,040		922,351	802,784	84,584,447	80,783,446	1,792,294
Illinois: Chicago.....	180,326	172,090	1,908	6,328	734,312,142	723,996,952	3,297,530	7,017,840	1,401,003,315	1,375,718,150	17,909,584	7,375,581
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	93,663	88,841	2,263	2,559	313,343,215	305,320,034	4,677,873	3,345,308	566,261,746	549,014,731	7,618,956	9,627,509
Iowa: Des Moines.....	64,700	55,646	5,451	3,603	222,379,737	208,728,575	8,493,937	5,157,225	408,627,438	377,538,491	11,706,087	19,382,860
Kansas: Wichita.....	48,440	44,459	1,561	2,420	175,155,939	169,960,015	2,698,888	2,497,036	309,698,904	296,954,380	6,880,874	5,863,560
Kentucky: Louisville.....	40,409	36,742	1,978	1,689	151,747,149	145,124,901	4,684,392	1,927,856	278,589,023	263,263,365	5,479,397	9,846,261
Louisiana:												
New Orleans.....	39,477	38,520	143	814	176,051,697	175,168,166	174,782	708,749	318,137,794	315,618,493	2,145,412	373,889
Shreveport.....	18,019	17,290	438	291	74,228,555	73,261,666	519,879	447,010	131,784,434	129,659,432	1,036,781	1,088,221
Maine: Togus.....	21,018	18,814	450	1,754	54,574,948	51,549,215	762,636	2,263,097	101,789,467	95,228,265	4,959,716	1,601,486
Maryland: Baltimore.....	76,441	74,472	248	1,721	319,565,481	317,438,889	681,087	1,445,505	574,492,296	568,598,222	4,394,213	1,499,861
Massachusetts: Boston.....	220,840	213,040	169	7,631	892,439,415	884,041,460	469,289	7,928,666	1,756,054,863	1,733,108,302	21,788,162	1,158,399
Michigan: Detroit.....	185,838	180,722	977	4,139	805,223,321	798,561,825	1,941,182	4,720,314	1,472,840,040	1,456,190,753	12,587,236	4,062,051
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	98,056	88,704	3,415	5,937	420,737,077	409,179,512	5,840,345	5,717,220	771,420,208	741,673,638	16,267,263	13,479,307
Mississippi: Jackson.....	29,392	26,370	2,520	502	108,178,333	103,735,176	3,595,116	848,041	188,782,539	179,691,838	1,813,669	7,277,132
Missouri:												
Kansas City.....	64,602	58,213	3,284	3,105	255,309,993	246,341,628	6,013,449	2,954,916	455,939,862	435,048,428	8,356,375	13,535,059
St. Louis.....	48,021	43,860	1,724	2,437	205,059,654	199,700,322	2,873,072	2,486,260	383,237,912	370,618,306	6,402,976	6,216,630
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	10,784	9,283	489	1,012	41,808,169	39,552,270	787,511	1,468,388	75,341,983	70,147,165	3,440,863	1,753,955
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	25,225	22,312	1,629	1,284	85,023,206	81,170,519	2,168,267	1,684,420	155,492,301	146,962,500	3,908,693	4,621,108
Nevada: Reno.....	3,108	2,856	74	178	12,137,022	11,761,227		235,320	21,132,160	20,162,760	656,211	313,189
New Hampshire: Man- chester.....	26,545	24,408	289	1,848	77,529,886	74,245,851	685,435	2,598,600	143,261,068	139,860,510	6,881,668	1,518,890
New Jersey: Newark.....	241,201	219,672	108	21,421	1,069,748,588	1,062,051,872	339,799	7,356,917	2,008,330,455	1,963,905,996	43,662,384	762,075

1 Reported by Veterans Benefits Office.

TABLE 72.—Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed by purpose of loan and regional office—Con.

Location	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Amount of loans			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
New Mexico: Albuquerque...	23, 873	22, 832	356	685	\$100, 364, 097	\$98, 816, 571	\$443, 773	\$1, 103, 753	\$171, 100, 095	\$167, 234, 327	\$2, 565, 542	\$1, 300, 226
New York:												
Albany.....	47, 301	43, 136	835	3, 330	167, 330, 812	161, 773, 363	1, 794, 778	3, 762, 666	317, 072, 724	302, 762, 880	10, 234, 646	4, 075, 198
Buffalo.....	96, 819	93, 914	766	2, 139	413, 822, 034	408, 629, 340	1, 639, 779	3, 552, 915	771, 014, 451	758, 647, 249	8, 796, 899	3, 570, 303
New York.....	340, 298	267, 349	66	72, 883	1, 318, 011, 199	1, 291, 469, 446	1, 192, 670	26, 349, 083	2, 652, 546, 092	2, 488, 526, 710	163, 551, 028	468, 354
Syracuse.....	61, 967	57, 282	1, 258	3, 447	238, 289, 144	231, 658, 347	2, 564, 546	4, 066, 251	442, 224, 029	425, 576, 523	10, 893, 659	5, 753, 847
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	56, 306	54, 774	432	1, 050	204, 572, 851	201, 739, 279	1, 124, 356	1, 709, 216	376, 238, 670	369, 886, 729	3, 967, 947	2, 363, 994
North Dakota: Fargo.....	11, 022	7, 398	2, 197	1, 427	31, 594, 600	26, 607, 803	2, 991, 476	1, 995, 321	59, 686, 119	49, 095, 213	4, 415, 120	6, 175, 786
Ohio:												
Cincinnati.....	88, 050	85, 218	1, 475	1, 357	363, 621, 559	358, 038, 576	3, 366, 217	2, 216, 766	687, 611, 118	675, 225, 536	4, 889, 036	7, 496, 546
Cleveland.....	143, 135	140, 878	770	1, 487	610, 094, 031	605, 934, 384	2, 081, 365	2, 078, 282	1, 132, 862, 963	1, 122, 865, 483	5, 340, 995	4, 656, 485
Oklahoma:												
Muskogee.....	29, 292	27, 672	994	626	104, 703, 416	102, 623, 364	1, 161, 795	918, 257	179, 315, 972	174, 779, 822	2, 015, 212	2, 520, 938
Oklahoma City.....	60, 592	58, 781	918	893	232, 901, 276	229, 829, 887	1, 659, 738	1, 411, 651	409, 043, 213	401, 992, 709	3, 193, 209	3, 857, 475
Oregon: Portland.....	31, 553	27, 357	743	3, 453	118, 334, 553	114, 491, 234	1, 237, 842	2, 605, 477	218, 191, 094	204, 759, 189	10, 363, 321	3, 068, 584
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia.....	173, 315	171, 080	121	2, 114	703, 816, 949	701, 367, 623	333, 125	2, 116, 201	1, 268, 986, 366	1, 262, 336, 029	5, 870, 159	780, 178
Pittsburgh.....	117, 659	111, 370	1, 087	5, 202	438, 216, 397	430, 996, 648	2, 506, 118	4, 713, 631	809, 544, 750	789, 659, 894	14, 528, 316	5, 356, 540
Wilkes-Barre.....	68, 600	64, 058	1, 414	3, 128	215, 881, 609	207, 263, 452	3, 334, 052	5, 284, 105	399, 700, 637	380, 451, 119	12, 093, 138	7, 156, 380
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	4, 251	3, 941	2	308	3, 640, 895	3, 226, 395	4, 300	410, 200	4, 233, 593	3, 360, 080	869, 213	4, 300
Rhode Island: Providence.....	33, 648	32, 583	6	1, 059	129, 227, 539	127, 639, 977	17, 875	1, 569, 687	241, 684, 600	237, 770, 455	3, 867, 885	46, 250
South Carolina: Columbia.....	35, 256	33, 595	495	1, 166	131, 361, 136	128, 984, 917	700, 075	1, 675, 144	238, 166, 771	232, 853, 193	3, 818, 377	1, 495, 201
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	11, 294	7, 950	2, 003	1, 341	32, 763, 780	28, 931, 454	2, 164, 421	1, 667, 905	59, 941, 347	50, 742, 481	5, 072, 708	5, 070, 158
Tennessee: Nashville.....	81, 041	79, 116	1, 069	856	314, 195, 284	310, 634, 814	2, 372, 699	1, 137, 771	553, 788, 028	545, 631, 626	3, 048, 425	5, 107, 977
Texas:												
Dallas.....	75, 492	71, 617	1, 508	2, 277	282, 332, 723	276, 597, 495	2, 603, 285	3, 131, 943	511, 211, 574	498, 776, 699	6, 867, 915	5, 566, 930
Houston.....	85, 612	84, 006	333	673	383, 530, 481	386, 976, 419	1, 486, 065	1, 067, 997	687, 905, 999	684, 256, 237	2, 485, 231	1, 164, 531
Lubbock.....	47, 166	45, 543	918	705	204, 211, 896	201, 233, 067	1, 816, 201	1, 102, 628	361, 843, 362	355, 391, 080	2, 429, 136	4, 028, 146
San Antonio.....	52, 992	51, 752	393	817	242, 320, 984	240, 219, 866	700, 139	1, 400, 979	429, 043, 566	424, 053, 934	3, 446, 480	1, 543, 152
Waco.....	23, 132	21, 177	1, 337	668	92, 071, 823	88, 010, 867	3, 031, 636	1, 029, 320	165, 826, 163	156, 367, 211	2, 688, 438	6, 770, 514
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	21, 424	20, 504	190	730	83, 926, 391	83, 735, 913	338, 786	851, 692	157, 673, 891	154, 648, 786	2, 251, 854	773, 251
Vermont: White River Junction.....	12, 939	11, 548	736	705	35, 666, 143	33, 305, 031	1, 348, 281	1, 012, 831	69, 058, 767	63, 148, 888	2, 621, 746	3, 288, 133
Virginia: Roanoke.....	65, 207	62, 821	818	1, 568	263, 672, 627	259, 537, 818	1, 828, 954	2, 255, 855	476, 198, 571	467, 060, 656	5, 224, 169	3, 913, 736
Washington: Seattle.....	105, 643	101, 428	432	3, 783	414, 341, 480	410, 041, 485	1, 039, 082	3, 260, 913	741, 051, 292	728, 320, 687	10, 247, 520	2, 483, 085
West Virginia: Huntington.....	20, 824	19, 787	411	626	63, 423, 184	60, 652, 285	704, 232	1, 066, 657	134, 259, 731	120, 479, 135	2, 342, 434	1, 438, 162
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	77, 643	71, 160	2, 701	3, 782	314, 508, 059	303, 733, 385	5, 619, 472	5, 105, 202	604, 936, 254	579, 694, 910	12, 759, 302	12, 482, 042
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	8, 058	7, 569	154	345	35, 915, 981	35, 057, 001	316, 938	532, 042	63, 717, 548	61, 725, 609	1, 261, 406	730, 533

TABLE 73.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan and regional office
[Cumulative through June 25, 1956]

Location	Defaults reported				Total defaults and claims pending	Defaults and claims cured or withdrawn				Claims filed				Claims paid			
	Total	Home	Farm	Busi-ness		Total	Home	Farm	Busi-ness	Total	Home	Farm	Busi-ness	Total	Home	Farm	Busi-ness
Total.....	545,592	489,774	15,305	40,513	38,328	464,589	427,845	12,592	24,152	50,442	33,329	2,397	14,716	42,675	26,718	2,179	13,778
Alabama: Montgomery.....	10,868	9,681	894	293	153	8,779	7,982	623	174	2,012	1,613	268	131	1,936	1,555	263	118
Alaska: Juneau.....	37	8	0	29	1	26	6	0	20	12	2	0	10	10	1	0	9
Arizona: Phoenix.....	2,977	2,525	93	359	158	2,542	2,180	81	281	310	217	11	82	277	190	10	77
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	3,874	3,253	320	301	135	3,243	2,836	216	191	579	365	106	108	496	292	99	105
California:																	
Los Angeles.....	34,687	33,337	41	1,909	2,614	29,850	29,139	29	682	2,911	2,247	13	651	2,223	1,590	10	623
San Diego.....	1,275	1,175	3	97	23	1,189	1,130	3	56	72	31	0	41	63	22	0	41
San Francisco.....	30,836	29,200	317	1,319	1,937	27,147	26,055	295	797	2,258	1,669	27	562	1,752	1,217	17	518
Colorado: Denver.....	3,139	2,533	121	485	190	2,688	2,269	98	321	300	113	21	166	261	86	19	156
Connecticut: Hartford.....	4,252	3,778	9	465	361	3,588	3,265	8	315	339	187	1	151	303	164	1	138
Delaware: Wilmington.....	2,572	2,488	41	43	157	2,271	2,213	34	24	200	175	4	21	144	122	3	19
District of Columbia: Washington ¹	6,689	6,341	2	346	366	6,010	5,861	2	147	409	203	0	206	313	122	0	191
Florida:																	
Miami.....	8,576	8,430	8	138	159	7,901	7,799	7	95	665	621	1	43	516	472	1	43
Pass-A-Grille.....	9,577	9,297	7	273	308	8,756	8,587	3	166	803	687	4	112	513	405	4	104
Georgia: Atlanta.....	16,195	14,748	810	637	705	14,029	12,956	633	440	1,616	1,239	177	200	1,461	1,098	169	194
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	383	343	3	37	30	333	310	3	20	23	5	0	18	20	3	0	17
Idaho: Boise.....	1,434	1,185	127	122	54	1,290	1,095	113	82	136	84	12	40	90	40	11	39
Illinois: Chicago.....	11,588	10,383	284	921	582	10,231	9,437	251	543	826	413	32	381	775	373	30	372
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	10,187	9,204	460	523	653	8,980	8,254	405	321	687	433	48	206	554	321	46	187
Iowa: Des Moines.....	6,806	5,315	858	633	445	6,025	4,791	781	453	386	127	65	194	336	101	60	175
Kansas: Wichita.....	4,976	4,218	324	434	314	4,200	3,658	289	253	584	365	33	186	462	261	27	174
Kentucky: Louisville.....	5,223	4,513	335	375	210	4,737	4,235	289	213	351	136	34	161	276	92	31	153
Louisiana:																	
New Orleans.....	6,481	6,315	40	126	189	5,880	5,773	33	74	515	456	7	52	412	355	7	50
Shreveport.....	2,208	2,092	77	39	67	2,013	1,924	60	29	168	137	20	11	128	101	17	10
Maine: Togus.....	5,284	4,574	262	448	283	4,195	3,761	186	248	886	617	66	203	806	549	64	193
Maryland: Baltimore.....	13,583	13,275	81	227	667	11,901	11,698	73	130	1,588	1,473	11	104	1,015	918	7	90
Massachusetts: Boston.....	26,183	24,785	53	1,345	2,945	20,817	20,016	41	760	3,125	2,496	12	617	2,421	1,850	8	563
Michigan: Detroit.....	23,972	22,887	188	897	1,276	20,955	20,310	147	498	1,970	1,531	33	406	1,741	1,318	31	392
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	8,459	6,800	766	893	590	7,249	5,947	679	623	748	386	73	289	620	307	57	256
Mississippi: Jackson.....	5,958	5,083	715	160	208	5,467	4,738	617	112	322	184	91	47	283	149	88	46
Missouri:																	
Kansas City.....	5,547	4,489	575	483	320	4,692	4,002	451	239	652	301	103	248	535	212	90	233
St. Louis.....	4,505	3,576	387	542	247	3,904	3,262	324	318	398	115	55	228	354	80	51	223
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	682	396	61	225	43	544	350	42	152	96	7	16	73	95	7	16	72
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	2,042	1,440	363	239	64	1,852	1,353	332	167	140	39	27	74	126	30	25	71
Nevada: Reno.....	274	203	18	53	10	245	191	16	38	25	5	2	18	19	2	2	15
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	5,102	4,518	96	488	567	3,810	3,470	66	274	975	712	27	236	725	496	23	206
New Jersey: Newark.....	22,582	18,568	23	3,991	1,997	17,807	15,771	20	2,016	3,085	1,498	3	1,584	2,778	1,225	2	1,551
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	2,220	1,869	97	254	74	2,022	1,769	85	168	141	33	17	91	124	27	12	85

¹ Reported by Veterans Benefits Office.

TABLE 73.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan and regional office—Continued

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
New York:																	
Albany.....	6,140	5,309	277	554	782	4,896	4,328	205	365	485	255	47	183	460	243	44	173
Buffalo.....	9,795	9,169	269	357	523	8,976	8,487	228	261	332	199	31	102	296	176	30	90
New York.....	36,248	25,598	16	10,634	5,165	27,446	21,320	11	6,115	4,092	1,156	1	2,935	3,637	931	1	2,705
Syracuse.....	7,379	6,178	421	780	731	6,203	5,322	352	529	514	209	51	254	445	164	46	235
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	10,033	9,628	174	231	247	9,109	8,804	159	146	741	640	15	86	677	580	14	83
North Dakota: Fargo.....	1,158	470	433	255	122	884	368	355	161	170	29	49	92	152	25	44	83
Ohio:																	
Cincinnati.....	6,908	6,326	285	297	300	6,145	5,704	240	201	407	276	35	96	373	248	34	91
Cleveland.....	11,533	11,037	188	308	1,324	9,602	9,262	162	178	802	644	18	140	607	468	14	125
Oklahoma:																	
Muskogee.....	2,938	2,606	186	146	54	2,679	2,425	144	110	240	163	40	37	205	131	39	35
Oklahoma City.....	6,742	6,287	164	281	182	5,895	5,566	142	187	697	578	23	96	665	551	22	92
Oregon: Portland.....	3,206	2,498	224	484	152	2,831	2,273	208	350	271	108	14	149	223	87	10	126
Pennsylvania:																	
Philadelphia.....	16,864	16,607	34	223	1,972	13,868	13,720	28	120	1,225	1,111	4	110	1,024	921	4	99
Pittsburgh.....	12,150	10,879	374	897	1,984	9,234	8,410	298	526	1,032	599	54	379	932	525	40	358
Wilkes-Barre.....	7,499	6,354	346	79	971	5,841	5,087	277	477	757	402	41	314	687	346	39	302
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1,596	1,526	1	69	9	1,580	1,510	1	69	28	27	0	1	7	7	0	0
Rhode Island: Providence.....	4,177	3,965	4	208	482	3,414	3,270	4	140	312	242	1	69	281	217	0	64
South Carolina: Columbia.....	5,817	5,492	102	223	349	4,690	4,484	85	121	984	853	22	109	778	664	16	98
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1,055	630	165	260	45	928	581	155	192	99	10	12	77	82	6	8	86
Tennessee: Nashville.....	10,087	9,641	225	221	360	8,954	8,633	187	134	850	718	37	95	773	654	33	68
Texas:																	
Dallas.....	12,913	11,889	396	628	191	12,228	11,573	316	339	511	141	75	295	494	132	74	288
Houston.....	11,557	11,339	75	143	381	10,558	10,402	65	91	650	581	10	59	618	557	10	51
Lubbock.....	4,479	4,211	98	170	151	4,013	3,823	70	120	349	259	31	59	315	240	27	48
San Antonio.....	6,074	5,665	94	315	308	5,189	4,904	75	210	621	484	21	116	577	455	19	103
Waco.....	3,040	2,542	298	200	64	2,816	2,433	250	133	178	63	51	64	160	54	45	61
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	1,787	1,588	34	165	61	1,661	1,503	33	125	92	51	1	40	65	27	1	37
Vermont: White River Junction.....	2,782	2,290	281	221	220	2,175	1,811	212	152	372	238	66	68	337	213	60	64
Virginia: Roanoke.....	9,580	8,601	355	424	366	8,355	7,801	306	248	720	513	32	175	659	464	29	166
Washington: Seattle.....	11,713	11,022	111	580	766	9,800	9,363	94	343	1,323	1,064	14	245	1,147	903	12	232
West Virginia: Huntington.....	3,642	3,339	147	156	190	3,073	2,876	108	89	575	453	50	72	379	280	35	64
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	5,270	3,981	626	663	646	3,994	3,112	456	426	684	331	123	230	630	293	112	225
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	447	332	43	72	38	382	297	81	54	36	10	8	18	27	3	7	17

TABLE 74.—Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed by regional office

(Cumulative through June 30, 1956)

Location	Number	Amount	Location	Number	Amount
Total.....	77, 187	\$554, 341, 231			
Alabama: Montgomery.....	2, 636	20, 277, 032	New Hampshire: Manchester ¹		
Alaska: Juneau.....	603	5, 345, 009	New Jersey: Newark ¹		
Arizona: Phoenix.....	537	3, 855, 239	New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	869	\$6, 835, 575
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	2, 022	13, 894, 832	New York:		
California:			Albany.....	306	2, 090, 398
Los Angeles.....	400	3, 392, 572	Buffalo.....	206	1, 273, 871
San Diego.....	289	2, 471, 320	New York ¹		
San Francisco.....	1, 004	9, 076, 956	Syracuse.....	139	883, 498
San Francisco.....	1, 069	7, 918, 826	North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	4, 037	31, 025, 708
Colorado: Denver.....			North Dakota: Fargo.....	1, 022	6, 149, 267
Connecticut: Hartford ¹			Ohio:		
Delaware: Wilmington ¹			Cincinnati.....	2, 009	13, 513, 954
District of Columbia: Washington ¹			Cleveland.....	1, 647	12, 270, 780
Florida:			Oklahoma:		
Miami.....	264	2, 409, 459	Muskogee.....	689	4, 580, 443
Pass-A-Grille.....	1, 043	8, 348, 871	Oklahoma City.....	618	4, 468, 459
Georgia: Atlanta.....	2, 760	19, 536, 060	Oregon: Portland.....	652	4, 852, 418
Hawaii: Honolulu ¹			Pennsylvania:		
Idaho: Boise.....	830	6, 244, 843	Philadelphia ¹		
Illinois: Chicago.....	2, 839	19, 563, 030	Pittsburgh.....	1, 653	11, 976, 331
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	2, 666	16, 673, 959	Wilkes-Barre.....	1, 486	9, 769, 063
Iowa: Des Moines.....	1, 798	11, 680, 767	Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	798	6, 740, 828
Kansas: Wichita.....	828	5, 817, 976	Rhode Island: Providence ¹		
Kentucky: Louisville.....	4, 153	27, 218, 222	South Carolina: Columbia.....	1, 731	13, 256, 664
Louisiana:			South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1, 211	8, 094, 577
New Orleans.....	1, 408	10, 970, 021	Tennessee: Nashville.....	2, 353	16, 038, 149
Shreveport.....	994	7, 299, 224	Texas:		
Maine: Togus.....	852	4, 734, 623	Dallas.....	920	6, 763, 112
Maryland: Baltimore.....	861	6, 740, 679	Houston.....	700	5, 324, 581
Massachusetts: Boston ¹			Lubbock.....	855	6, 172, 896
Michigan: Detroit.....	2, 428	18, 015, 244	San Antonio.....	324	2, 458, 978
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1, 975	13, 733, 977	Waco.....	879	6, 075, 922
Mississippi: Jackson.....	2, 747	21, 087, 583	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	670	5, 261, 999
Missouri:			Vermont: White River Junction.....	254	1, 376, 376
Kansas City.....	1, 387	9, 864, 151	Virginia: Roanoke.....	3, 265	23, 976, 813
St. Louis.....	1, 557	10, 750, 580	Washington: Seattle.....	628	4, 727, 162
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	1, 301	9, 422, 582	West Virginia: Huntington.....	2, 488	16, 635, 768
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	889	6, 135, 122	Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1, 866	12, 766, 668
Nevada: Reno.....	385	3, 302, 818	Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	387	3, 199, 396

¹ No portion of region eligible for direct loans.

TABLE 75.—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship

[June 30, 1956]

Location	Total wards												Fiduciary appointment pending	
	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors			Other incompetents			
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Pay-ments to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary		
			Guard-ians	Legal custo-dians	Institutional awards				Guard-ians	Legal custo-dians		Guard-ians		Legal custo-dians
			State	VA										
Total.....	348,038	98,725	57,205	698	5,999	27,066	7,757	237,751	79,289	158,462	11,562	8,966	2,596	3,221
Central Office ¹	1,799	270	254	1	0	0	15	1,446	340	1,106	83	79	4	63
Veterans Benefits Office.....	4,505	1,315	663	7	6	500	139	3,007	547	2,460	183	178	5	34
Philippines, Manila.....	15,645	374	334	2	0	0	38	15,085	13,050	2,035	186	185	1	254
Regional Offices—United States—Total.....	326,089	96,766	55,954	688	5,993	26,566	7,565	218,213	65,352	152,861	11,110	8,524	2,586	2,870
Alabama: Montgomery.....	7,471	2,371	877	27	18	1,262	187	4,939	850	4,089	161	84	77	38
Arizona: Phoenix.....	2,196	292	228	2	20	6	36	1,854	737	1,117	50	45	5	21
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	5,029	1,814	816	7	9	814	168	3,078	703	2,375	137	104	33	41
California:														
Los Angeles.....	16,575	3,791	1,545	67	416	1,554	209	12,335	2,515	9,820	449	312	137	191
San Francisco.....	12,348	2,955	1,819	5	401	478	252	9,016	1,504	7,512	377	250	127	87
Colorado: Denver.....	3,593	850	513	11	0	277	49	2,605	1,273	1,332	138	128	10	16
Connecticut: Hartford.....	3,708	1,321	1,060	1	140	34	86	2,239	677	1,562	148	137	11	37
Delaware: Wilmington.....	502	87	49	1	18	10	9	401	67	334	14	12	2	7
Florida: Pass-A-Grille.....	7,666	1,413	1,024	8	60	101	220	6,065	991	5,074	188	172	16	114
Georgia: Atlanta.....	8,110	2,248	1,206	8	0	808	226	5,695	1,409	4,286	167	165	2	62
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	711	150	108	1	29	0	12	540	226	314	21	16	5	9
Idaho: Boise.....	1,400	125	115	1	5	0	4	1,245	644	604	27	19	8	7
Illinois: Chicago.....	19,578	7,085	3,504	41	931	2,290	319	11,757	4,691	7,066	736	660	76	145
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	8,588	2,188	1,418	0	157	427	186	6,043	3,073	2,975	352	264	88	103
Iowa: Des Moines.....	5,225	1,573	1,047	2	37	390	97	3,433	1,366	2,067	219	177	42	42
Kansas: Wichita.....	3,319	893	419	9	3	389	73	2,272	493	1,779	154	109	45	31
Kentucky: Louisville.....	6,673	1,923	1,186	10	7	486	234	4,551	1,583	2,968	199	163	36	64
Louisiana:														
New Orleans.....	3,554	771	587	6	51	32	95	2,684	358	2,326	99	57	42	42
Shreveport.....	2,175	422	329	14	22	14	43	1,702	411	1,291	51	19	32	27
Maine: Togus.....	2,239	679	342	0	11	265	61	1,444	431	1,013	116	100	16	18
Maryland: Baltimore.....	4,028	1,495	631	16	1	751	96	2,413	442	1,971	120	95	25	43
Massachusetts: Boston.....	9,453	4,117	2,413	0	166	1,244	294	4,873	825	4,048	463	335	128	82
Michigan: Detroit.....	13,158	3,437	2,172	2	228	804	231	9,304	2,254	7,050	417	390	27	78
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	6,144	2,134	1,634	5	19	385	91	3,746	1,210	2,536	264	227	37	53
Mississippi: Jackson.....	5,445	1,811	940	52	0	619	200	3,506	424	3,082	128	98	30	35

Missouri:														
Kansas City.....	4,513	858	600	1	3	194	60	3,503	596	2,907	152	150	2	18
St. Louis.....	4,423	1,249	860	2	37	215	135	3,004	786	2,218	170	162	8	45
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	1,232	235	200	2	7	3	23	965	294	671	32	28	4	15
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	2,609	721	608	8	25	25	55	1,760	654	1,106	128	106	22	18
Nevada: Reno.....	417	71	63	0	0	0	8	340	69	271	6	6	0	7
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1,073	246	217	0	9	0	20	782	158	624	45	33	12	3
New Jersey: Newark.....	7,306	2,747	1,018	20	331	1,317	61	4,321	867	3,454	238	106	132	81
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	2,280	343	294	2	2	4	41	1,894	1,162	732	43	41	2	8
New York:														
Albany.....	3,014	951	466	21	305	81	78	1,876	699	1,177	187	96	91	3
Brooklyn.....	9,120	4,437	2,282	4	647	1,189	315	4,320	2,229	2,091	363	209	154	139
Buffalo.....	4,626	2,077	1,011	0	86	840	140	2,395	1,004	1,391	154	80	74	40
New York.....	7,483	3,894	2,851	7	69	790	177	3,278	1,562	1,716	311	246	65	120
Syracuse.....	3,245	744	584	2	94	6	58	2,285	1,247	1,038	216	81	135	8
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	7,124	1,789	1,203	7	27	272	280	5,109	2,484	2,625	226	187	39	32
North Dakota: Fargo.....	1,459	400	362	1	10	5	22	995	278	717	64	59	5	16
Ohio:														
Cincinnati.....	8,756	2,901	1,395	5	151	1,093	257	5,533	1,306	4,227	322	266	56	28
Cleveland.....	8,046	2,239	1,767	8	219	70	175	5,489	1,430	4,059	318	273	45	41
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	5,629	1,244	964	5	110	12	153	4,186	1,146	3,040	199	177	22	67
Oregon: Portland.....	3,921	922	535	0	48	276	63	2,881	707	2,174	118	95	23	27
Pennsylvania:														
Philadelphia.....	6,037	2,002	815	8	258	874	47	3,761	1,330	2,431	274	134	140	69
Pittsburgh.....	7,192	2,321	1,317	1	245	541	217	4,589	1,096	3,493	282	186	96	73
Wilkes-Barre.....	4,746	1,591	680	26	261	522	102	2,941	771	2,170	214	142	72	40
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	2,654	668	614	2	34	0	18	1,931	528	1,403	55	54	1	47
Rhode Island: Providence.....	2,204	787	567	19	59	12	130	1,319	197	1,122	98	63	35	12
South Carolina: Columbia.....	3,946	868	644	1	72	5	146	2,971	561	2,410	107	92	15	37
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1,408	570	198	2	2	343	25	797	458	339	41	34	7	13
Tennessee: Nashville.....	7,031	1,908	1,083	19	0	597	209	4,867	1,474	3,393	256	226	30	38
Texas:														
Dallas.....	5,644	1,053	724	29	8	115	177	4,443	1,130	3,313	148	101	47	37
Houston.....	3,847	627	457	33	0	43	94	3,153	612	2,541	67	52	15	42
Lubbock.....	3,073	389	293	0	10	64	6	2,642	669	1,973	42	38	4	49
San Antonio.....	3,518	466	335	8	11	2	110	2,973	801	2,172	79	47	32	54
Waco.....	3,821	1,782	402	44	7	1,258	71	1,939	834	1,105	100	46	54	30
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	1,920	397	188	0	0	189	20	1,489	636	853	34	26	8	12
Vermont: White River Junction.....	1,796	228	185	3	7	0	33	1,476	514	174	340	54	49	5
Virginia: Roanoke.....	6,117	2,139	957	1	24	991	166	3,787	1,386	2,401	191	176	15	34
Washington: Seattle.....	6,229	1,336	825	74	22	320	95	4,714	2,289	2,425	179	146	33	65
West Virginia: Huntington.....	3,633	975	894	1	13	49	13	2,555	1,639	916	103	96	7	32
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	6,214	2,309	1,392	4	36	689	188	3,626	765	2,861	279	258	21	71
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	895	337	122	0	0	210	5	538	167	371	20	19	1	2

¹ United States possessions and foreign cases in central office.

TABLE 76.—Summary of fiduciary accounts

[Fiscal year 1956]

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.....	\$199,355,702.80	\$4,484,112.25	\$1,595,306.14	\$543,599,044.38	\$41,456,116.80	\$337,891,312.75
Veterans Benefits Office.....	2,784,309.60	45,993.44	13,750.60	8,054,126.90	993,751.63	4,421,216.70
Philippines, Manila.....	7,297,444.55	304,883.43	25.01	19,997,298.43	473,007.00	5,062.50
Regional offices—United States—Total.....	189,273,945.65	4,133,735.38	1,581,530.53	515,547,619.05	39,989,358.17	333,465,033.55
Alabama: Montgomery.....	3,883,450.68	81,900.58	24,810.93	9,858,829.27	538,460.91	7,354,155.37
Arizona: Phoenix.....	1,244,834.96	17,646.84	8,082.09	3,136,168.45	140,180.57	2,204,488.27
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	2,499,730.92	74,140.45	22,045.94	5,994,374.01	455,871.23	4,538,653.67
California:						
Los Angeles.....	8,045,989.53	91,403.17	133,813.12	17,136,870.28	1,305,141.85	10,210,657.65
San Francisco.....	5,998,539.11	106,770.26	117,109.10	14,069,945.16	678,340.70	9,796,512.94
Colorado: Denver.....	2,146,631.95	61,655.31	9,040.59	6,933,824.62	124,993.13	5,762,082.98
Connecticut: Hartford.....	3,012,846.96	73,330.68	7,034.77	9,340,266.51	1,338,852.93	3,571,003.85
Delaware: Wilmington.....	251,050.24	7,186.28	322.16	1,088,636.33	483,242.29	324,045.33
Florida: Pass-A-Grille.....	4,194,848.91	76,733.30	26,758.14	9,350,005.45	1,024,296.10	6,162,147.90
Georgia: Atlanta.....	4,201,399.91	81,832.33	8,271.00	10,188,327.76	776,726.43	6,569,448.96
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	455,088.95	7,824.99	2,808.00	1,066,925.10	227,367.67	390,484.30
Idaho: Boise.....	843,133.29	19,033.23	1,663.61	2,907,231.03	128,098.15	2,380,523.90
Illinois: Chicago.....	10,921,170.14	297,117.30	119,267.45	30,062,006.60	523,998.58	25,988,301.00
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	5,236,441.04	144,303.43	82,397.00	18,432,614.41	207,619.00	13,759,385.11
Iowa: Des Moines.....	2,888,491.50	67,800.21	78,235.85	11,581,753.97	297,168.26	9,532,158.95
Kansas: Wichita.....	1,894,398.98	32,654.68	11,597.91	5,457,187.91	318,106.90	4,163,232.53
Kentucky: Louisville.....	4,125,669.28	104,469.76	7,770.84	10,063,381.21	1,024,957.01	7,513,261.82
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	2,037,524.86	50,330.37	7,464.38	4,927,431.48	216,272.43	4,059,325.04
Shreveport.....	1,367,882.99	34,593.87	1,165.90	2,101,298.74	98,677.37	1,531,894.44
Maine: Togus.....	1,126,119.20	22,021.65	4,528.35	2,873,158.28	300,681.54	1,833,855.15
Maryland: Baltimore.....	2,180,434.61	61,887.86	4,500.30	5,538,474.62	1,761,243.47	2,821,389.71
Massachusetts: Boston.....	8,121,204.03	167,828.86	91,842.83	16,309,331.14	1,771,928.52	3,928,097.78
Michigan: Detroit.....	6,724,151.84	170,441.06	12,593.11	18,918,476.27	804,132.33	15,313,035.51
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	3,374,987.21	103,314.82	26,018.67	10,153,562.51	152,424.22	8,995,828.67
Mississippi: Jackson.....	2,683,506.79	61,333.30	64,053.71	6,227,513.10	473,790.17	4,289,797.12
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	2,110,982.13	38,887.96	17,892.88	7,957,569.90	100,971.57	6,841,103.38
St. Louis.....	2,801,726.89	56,248.24	24,328.73	7,448,797.47	324,343.57	5,686,620.62
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	649,616.66	15,323.20	14,849.78	2,259,215.75	39,848.51	1,699,969.49

Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1, 434, 828. 31	39, 304. 12	10, 740. 00	4, 461, 380. 81	190, 919. 24	3, 597, 811. 58
Nevada: Reno.....	202, 701. 69	4, 170. 09	6, 300. 42	563, 409. 25	63, 565. 35	349, 361. 17
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	805, 209. 50	10, 743. 76	4, 658. 81	2, 084, 876. 85	188, 311. 54	748, 965. 12
New Jersey: Newark.....	3, 839, 126. 51	72, 593. 26	9, 169. 84	6, 685, 703. 15	196, 585. 50	4, 744, 925. 02
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1, 323, 567. 53	2, 161. 29	3, 056. 76	3, 651, 768. 93	76, 920. 92	2, 767, 159. 56
New York:						
Albany.....	1, 580, 604. 49	16, 519. 97	9, 061. 50	5, 476, 437. 17	251, 347. 57	2, 713, 219. 69
Brooklyn.....	5, 865, 843. 87	83, 773. 41	42, 521. 87	19, 484, 476. 22	985, 738. 13	3, 850, 206. 81
Buffalo.....	2, 633, 046. 33	63, 391. 78	18, 123. 94	9, 650, 642. 25	1, 837, 519. 35	5, 143, 336. 93
New York.....	5, 832, 245. 76	75, 224. 09	52, 206. 81	18, 726, 878. 07	669, 690. 58	7, 899, 731. 14
Syracuse.....	1, 698, 547. 93	40, 967. 14	4, 124. 85	6, 630, 652. 57	678, 898. 95	3, 617, 369. 24
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	4, 368, 827. 26	142, 457. 52	7, 518. 87	12, 316, 802. 86	297, 573. 70	10, 528, 012. 26
North Dakota: Fargo.....	760, 056. 46	21, 488. 58	7, 508. 26	2, 689, 084. 45	28, 206. 08	2, 404, 532. 81
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	4, 733, 031. 93	114, 306. 58	56, 138. 61	13, 195, 220. 88	366, 865. 17	8, 547, 303. 69
Cleveland.....	5, 104, 473. 96	111, 227. 52	48, 559. 61	14, 659, 219. 81	314, 740. 24	10, 121, 462. 31
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	3, 886, 252. 92	86, 204. 40	37, 315. 61	12, 311, 232. 82	1, 286, 366. 28	7, 765, 566. 84
Oregon: Portland.....	2, 096, 831. 82	47, 449. 82	44, 397. 57	7, 149, 682. 71	905, 123. 25	4, 431, 729. 80
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	5, 397, 321. 58	119, 135. 52	28, 266. 98	8, 678, 019. 73	3, 145, 551. 31	3, 952, 279. 38
Pittsburgh.....	4, 393, 570. 19	145, 095. 57	23, 919. 23	8, 510, 109. 10	1, 111, 232. 58	5, 997, 994. 48
Wilkes-Barre.....	2, 970, 918. 30	72, 627. 42	24, 398. 17	5, 519, 479. 30	1, 356, 190. 18	2, 861, 558. 01
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1, 642, 457. 48	24, 477. 96	2, 025. 85	2, 971, 620. 30	265, 447. 89	1, 368, 471. 00
Rhode Island: Providence.....	1, 456, 673. 04	27, 696. 51	6, 632. 41	3, 399, 030. 29	1, 159, 742. 74	2, 041, 917. 01
South Carolina: Columbia.....	2, 494, 497. 83	59, 134. 27	4, 675. 04	6, 326, 580. 02	1, 887, 711. 69	3, 174, 222. 24
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	622, 038. 48	18, 666. 24	5, 676. 72	2, 509, 968. 60	40, 872. 12	2, 240, 673. 16
Tennessee: Nashville.....	3, 721, 323. 56	94, 326. 82	14, 011. 31	11, 208, 114. 08	611, 431. 89	7, 026, 601. 29
Texas:						
Dallas.....	3, 576, 390. 53	48, 630. 86	34, 525. 18	10, 290, 892. 67	2, 033, 405. 52	6, 351, 647. 38
Houston.....	2, 137, 418. 61	15, 795. 86	21, 890. 34	6, 559, 127. 23	669, 912. 92	3, 927, 571. 42
Lubbock.....	1, 529, 253. 32	18, 542. 28	17, 093. 93	4, 615, 282. 12	410, 888. 10	3, 026, 481. 32
San Antonio.....	1, 859, 804. 72	24, 640. 55	15, 530. 37	5, 334, 875. 56	423, 408. 49	3, 245, 327. 18
Waco.....	1, 813, 537. 45	29, 561. 19	11, 871. 26	4, 922, 159. 71	438, 790. 19	3, 144, 264. 25
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	872, 627. 67	15, 386. 94	5, 682. 65	2, 335, 254. 34	235, 312. 86	1, 542, 530. 70
Vermont: White River Junction.....	529, 545. 92	17, 093. 92	72. 00	1, 677, 526. 96	132, 854. 79	675, 899. 62
Virginia: Roanoke.....	2, 781, 994. 65	86, 547. 35	1, 883. 10	7, 940, 896. 49	1, 046, 854. 80	5, 306, 863. 05
Washington: Seattle.....	3, 756, 595. 58	71, 640. 98	23, 743. 49	12, 719, 746. 89	16, 927. 54	7, 667, 965. 19
West Virginia: Huntington.....	2, 805, 294. 61	98, 540. 06	8, 222. 39	6, 875, 109. 95	32, 735. 75	4, 891, 797. 76
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	4, 039, 592. 72	81, 546. 45	38, 871. 54	10, 923, 950. 74	985, 459. 32	7, 607, 185. 74
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	386, 142. 58	4, 651. 31	868. 10	1, 109, 228. 84	8, 520. 23	961, 627. 96

TABLE 76.—Summary of fiduciary accounts—Continued

[Fiscal year 1956]

Location	Amount of estates—Continued				Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on deposits	Amount lost on investments
	Invested in accordance with State law or VA regulations—Con.	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)			
		Deposits in banks and other institutions in lieu of investments	Nonlegal or questionable					Illegal
Total.....	\$119,932,077.27	\$32,294.34	\$20,732.26	\$44,236,510.96	\$265,024.46	\$2,653.42	\$22,851.08
Veterans Benefits Office.....	1,971,577.91	0	0	667,580.66	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila.....	19,518,477.49	0	0	751.44	70,899.64	0	0
Regional offices—United States—Total.....	98,472,021.87	32,294.34	20,732.26	43,568,178.86	194,124.82	2,653.42	22,851.08
Alabama: Montgomery.....	699,435.40	0	0	1,266,777.59	1,583.58	0	0
Arizona: Phoenix.....	731,284.58	0	0	10,215.03	3,336.63	0	21.90
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	100,993.40	0	496.89	898,358.82	0	0	0
California:							
Los Angeles.....	4,752,282.38	2,000.00	799.31	865,989.09	19,085.45	0	252.80
San Francisco.....	2,804,806.29	780.74	309.07	789,195.42	5,737.79	0	0
Colorado: Denver.....	561,221.05	0	0	485,527.46	1,075.99	0	0
Connecticut: Hartford.....	4,283,943.66	0	0	146,466.07	0	0	0
Delaware: Wilmington.....	275,237.70	0	0	6,111.01	0	0	0
Florida: Pass-A-Grille.....	1,383,997.78	0	497.28	779,066.39	7,804.69	0	0
Georgia: Atlanta.....	1,791,860.76	0	0	1,050,291.61	9,316.39	0	0
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	441,390.30	0	0	7,682.83	0	0	0
Idaho: Boise.....	252,911.23	0	0	145,697.75	487.15	0	0
Illinois: Chicago.....	242,954.10	0	149.18	3,306,603.74	0	0	221.91
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	1,846,705.45	5,906.36	0	2,612,998.49	6,232.93	0	0
Iowa: Des Moines.....	560,022.12	0	0	1,192,404.64	2,235.76	0	0
Kansas: Wichita.....	965,401.79	0	0	10,446.69	2,402.51	0	0
Kentucky: Louisville.....	240,789.82	0	0	1,284,372.56	6,639.80	0	0
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	644,276.19	0	2,196.78	5,361.04	503.80	0	0
Shreveport.....	185,971.04	75.90	0	284,679.99	531.89	0	0
Maine: Togus.....	603,659.20	0	0	134,962.39	2,653.48	0	0
Maryland: Baltimore.....	595,299.39	0	0	360,542.05	0	0	0
Massachusetts: Boston.....	10,581,540.10	0	0	27,764.74	11,712.20	2,000.00	169.58
Michigan: Detroit.....	22,592.05	0	0	2,778,716.38	502.00	0	0
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	34,569.60	0	0	970,740.02	307.36	0	0
Mississippi: Jackson.....	181,071.89	0	0	1,282,853.92	1,985.08	0	0

Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	248,520.23	0	90.00	766,884.72	1,755.38	0	80.13	
St. Louis.....	220,601.60	0	0	1,217,331.68	4,183.84	0	0	
Montana: Port Harrison.....	0	0	3,500.00	515,897.75	0	0	0	
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	15,955.90	0	428.28	656,265.81	450.48	0	0	
Nevada: Reno.....	149,687.95	0	0	894.78	0	0	0	
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1,137,454.90	0	0	10,145.29	2,945.55	0	0	
New Jersey: Newark.....	1,461,229.27	0	0	282,963.36	0	0	80.96	
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	99,777.25	0	0	707,911.20	5,242.31	0	0	
New York:								
Albany.....	2,507,843.20	0	0	4,026.71	7,188.73	0	0	
Brooklyn.....	14,408,832.77	0	0	239,698.51	0	0	137.83	
Buffalo.....	2,232,635.98	87.90	3,103.95	433,958.14	2,482.50	0	1,390.15	
New York.....	10,107,984.93	0	0	49,471.42	0	0	6,818.93	
Syracuse.....	1,891,643.97	0	0	442,740.41	4,600.26	8.99	539.91	
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	0	0	0	1,491,216.90	0	0	0	
North Dakota: Fargo.....	94,911.15	0	0	161,434.41	695.15	0	0	
Ohio:								
Cincinnati.....	3,099,109.62	81.36	2,003.55	1,179,857.50	3,687.09	0	0	
Cleveland.....	3,373,651.18	0	3,076.16	846,289.92	2,352.37	0	0	
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	1,435,829.50	500.00	1,100.00	1,821,870.20	14,934.38	0	685.00	
Oregon: Portland.....	1,197,118.60	0	0	615,711.06	4,515.59	0	0	
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	494,036.66	0	0	1,086,152.38	0	644.43	7,186.63	
Pittsburgh.....	735,330.88	0	0	665,551.16	3,964.21	0	2,034.54	
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,295,083.56	0	83.99	6,563.56	3,458.73	0	2,797.08	
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1,337,150.02	0	0	551.39	0	0	0	
Rhode Island: Providence.....	190,499.60	0	0	6,870.94	0	0	0	
South Carolina: Columbia.....	358,732.05	0	680.00	905,234.04	5,621.49	0	0	
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	16,094.02	0	0	212,329.30	2,725.81	0	0	
Tennessee: Nashville.....	2,298,753.41	0	320.00	1,271,007.49	0	0	16.80	
Texas:								
Dallas.....	695,322.64	0	0	1,210,517.13	4,542.46	0	0	
Houston.....	888,480.72	0	0	1,073,162.17	5,677.65	0	0	
Lubbock.....	661,934.16	0	1,297.82	514,680.72	911.93	0	0	
San Antonio.....	1,061,085.90	21,615.42	0	583,438.57	114.98	0	8.00	
Waco.....	567,164.65	0	0	771,940.62	1,928.59	0	0	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	419,040.23	0	0	138,370.55	1,800.57	0	0	
Vermont: White River Junction.....	733,493.09	0	600.00	134,679.46	0	0	0	
Virginia: Roanoke.....	931,090.19	0	0	656,088.45	1,111.65	0	0	
Washington: Seattle.....	4,446,185.75	0	0	588,668.41	16,652.12	0	0	
West Virginia: Huntington.....	975,220.99	0	0	975,355.45	6,447.02	0	408.93	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1,794,949.35	1,246.67	0	535,109.66	0	0	0	
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	55,568.73	0	0	83,511.92	0	0	0	

TABLE 77.—Number of payees receiving payments under awards of insurance benefits (active awards)

[At the end of each fiscal year 1920-56]

June 30	Yearly renewable term and automatic insurance (war risk insurance)		United States Government life insurance (World War I)			National service life insurance (World War II and subsequent)	
	Total permanent disability	Death ¹	Total permanent disability	Death	Matured endowment	Death	Matured endowment
1956.....	6,795	66	15,706	26,219	8,569	599,318	11
1955.....	6,870	73	15,478	25,411	8,132	606,395	9
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	-----	-----	-----

¹ 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 78.—*Exhibit of insurance in force*

[For fiscal year 1956]

	United States Government life insurance		Participating national service life insurance		Nonparticipating national service life insurance			
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans special term insurance	
					Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
In force at beginning of year	399,486	\$1,732,752,155	5,691,096	\$37,719,641,206	12,529	\$106,822,173	338,866	\$3,023,252,500
Insurance issued during year					7,653	68,700,000	254,320	2,367,554,500
Insurance reinstated during year	57	343,500	27,391	217,906,000	90	837,000	2,013	18,465,000
Insurance terminated during year by:								
Death	5,914	27,738,427	12,797	83,842,700				
Maturity as endowment	6,043	23,893,382	21	138,500	207	1,783,667	485	4,387,016
Permanent total disability	1,414	7,230,535			0	0		
Lapse, expiry and net changes	561	3,872,675	228,979	1,937,571,119	439	4,587,199	27,006	251,692,984
Cash surrender	2,060	6,383,077	11,964	52,418,870	26	199,000		
Total terminated	15,992	69,118,096	253,761	2,073,971,139	672	6,569,866	27,491	256,080,000
In force at end of year	393,551	1,663,977,550	5,464,726	35,863,576,017	19,600	169,789,307	567,708	5,153,192,000
Selected year end items:								
In force on 5-year term plan	20,880	133,183,491	3,333,909	25,645,523,000	10,957	101,182,500	567,708	5,153,192,000
In force on all other plans	362,671	1,530,794,068	2,130,817	10,218,053,017	8,643	68,606,807		
In force with disability income rider	27,828	165,923,939	78,406	602,012,500				
In force under inservice waiver (section 622)	2,695	16,312,000	684,100	5,274,075,000	1	10,000	171	1,437,000
In force under disability waiver (section 602 (n))			71,543	500,038,000	5,190	46,368,000	338	2,799,500
Average in force amount per policy		4,338		6,563		8,663		9,077
Classification of inforce by plan of insurance:								
5-year term	20,880	133,183,491	3,333,909	25,645,523,000	10,957	101,182,500	567,708	5,153,192,000
Ordinary life	127,503	643,588,485	406,833	2,359,110,000	2,534	21,212,000		
20-payment life	162,833	601,326,308	962,359	4,152,745,000	2,914	22,511,000		
30-payment life	23,885	122,436,661	399,497	2,122,461,000	2,155	17,533,000		
20-year endowment	14,507	37,050,739	146,364	527,074,500	350	1,923,000		
30-year endowment	7,899	35,440,883						
Endowment at 60			91,369	495,835,500	320	2,467,000		
Endowment at 62	13,970	67,240,616						
Endowment at 65			54,846	324,268,000	253	2,090,500		
Extended insurance	8,821	16,702,094	67,432	233,992,635	116	869,672		
Paid-up insurance	3,273	7,008,282	2,117	2,566,382	1	635		

TABLE 79.—Government life insurance in force

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1925-56]

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
1956.....	6,442,956	\$42,890,931,736	-----	-----	333,551	\$1,663,977,559	5,464,726	\$35,863,576,017	7,371	\$40,395,853	19,600	\$169,789,307	567,708	\$5,153,192,000
1955.....	6,449,437	42,623,424,678	-----	-----	399,486	1,732,752,155	5,691,086	37,719,641,206	7,460	40,953,644	12,529	106,822,173	338,866	3,023,252,500
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.....	590,855	2,605,400,400	121	339,145	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 80.—Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended

[Through June 30, 1956]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	106,686	\$267,999,717
Applications approved.....	90,382	227,907,540
Terminations.....	89,403	224,237,828
By automatic expiry.....	51,727	131,612,133
By death.....	2,062	4,931,334
By voluntary withdrawal.....	35,357	87,141,572
By maturity of policy.....	257	459,120
By reduction.....		87,669
Remaining under protection of act.....	979	3,669,712

TABLE 81.—United States Government life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1956

ASSETS	
U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	\$1,216,833,000
<i>These are U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness issued to the USGLI Fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	122,669,107
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Policy liens.....	49,033
Cash.....	1,060,415
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	2,378,360
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Miscellaneous assets.....	263,102
<i>This includes amounts due from U. S. Government on extra hazard claims and other miscellaneous assets.</i>	
Total assets.....	1,343,253,017
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	973,590,031
<i>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.</i>	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	200,540,799
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Reserves for total disability.....	12,305,084
<i>This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit (Section 311).</i>	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	4,914,128
<i>These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.</i>	
Reserve for dividends.....	9,975,884
<i>This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1956, including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>	
Reserve for dividends deposited with interest.....	7,652,500
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) on deposit in the USGLI Fund.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	4,185,289
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for contingencies.....	130,089,302
<i>This amount includes \$117.1 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 \$13 million for the first 6 months of calendar year 1956 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1957.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	1,343,253,017

TABLE 82.—United States Government life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals

INCOME	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative totals from origin May 30, 1956
Premiums..... <i>These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	\$27, 778, 791	\$1, 766, 559, 642
Dividends deposited to accumulate at interest..... <i>These dividends were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	1, 059, 954	13, 949, 766
Interest..... <i>This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	47, 586, 960	1, 226, 833, 309
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government..... <i>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.</i>	613, 947	139, 683, 707
Total income.....	77, 039, 652	3, 147, 026, 424
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits..... <i>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.</i>	29, 532, 232	551, 047, 514
Total and permanent disability benefits..... <i>These are the actual cash payments made to insureds under the total and permanent disability provisions of the policy.</i>	10, 248, 352	225, 432, 363
Matured endowments..... <i>Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.</i>	23, 887, 875	357, 185, 206
Total disability income benefits..... <i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made under the provisions of the total disability income riders.</i>	944, 072	8, 956, 618
Cash surrenders..... <i>These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.</i>	3, 975, 207	231, 592, 196
Dividends to policyholders..... <i>This is the amount of dividends paid.</i>	26, 036, 855	423, 168, 823
Dividends on deposit withdrawn.....	803, 694	6, 432, 575
Interest credited on dividend accumulations..... <i>This is the interest added on dividends left to accumulate.</i>	215, 851	2, 598, 784
Adjustments in policy liens..... <i>These are reductions in the policy lien asset account.</i>	790	790
Total disbursements.....	95, 644, 928	1, 806, 414, 869

TABLE 83.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1956

ASSETS		
U. S. Treasury notes..... <i>These are U. S. Treasury notes issued to the NSLI fund.</i>		\$5, 481, 068, 000
Policy loans..... <i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>		147, 365, 774
Policy liens.....		628, 505
Cash..... <i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>		8, 382, 262
Accrued interest..... <i>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.</i>		2, 705, 765
Due from U. S. Government..... <i>This is the amount due but not yet collected from the U. S. Government on extra hazard claims and other miscellaneous assets.</i>		6, 904, 589
Total assets.....		5, 647, 054, 895
LIABILITIES		
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts..... <i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>		3, 013, 570, 467
Policy reserves..... <i>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.</i>		1, 632, 764, 431
Premium waiver disability reserves..... <i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>		103, 273, 799
Total disability income reserves..... <i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>		5, 839, 674
Policy claims currently outstanding..... <i>These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.</i>		14, 000, 000
Reserve for dividends declared..... <i>This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1956, including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>		108, 444, 415

TABLE 83.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1956—Continued

LIABILITIES—continued	
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit..... <i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	85,993,498
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30..... <i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	70,499,343
Reserve for contingencies..... <i>This amount includes \$507 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 1956 which will be distributed as dividends in calendar year 1957.</i>	612,669,268
Total liabilities.....	5,647,054,895

TABLE 84.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals

INCOME	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative totals from origin Oct. 1940 to June 30, 1956
Premiums..... <i>These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	\$434,616,339	\$7,251,532,537
Interest..... <i>This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury notes, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	165,772,473	1,956,184,896
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government..... <i>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.</i>	78,426,936	4,671,903,312
Dividends left on credit or deposit..... <i>These dividends were credited to insureds or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	35,759,570	211,801,209
Total income.....	714,575,318	14,091,421,954
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits..... <i>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.</i>	316,728,043	3,861,679,482
Matured endowments..... <i>Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.</i>	116,936	282,906
Disability benefits..... <i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	10,288,261	152,338,242
Cash surrenders..... <i>These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.</i>	11,727,101	98,020,164
Dividends to policyholders..... <i>This is the amount of dividends paid.</i>	189,651,984	4,207,028,922
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn..... <i>These are the dividends that were previously credited or left on deposit and later withdrawn.</i>	17,065,465	127,078,311
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations..... <i>This is almost entirely the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	2,437,199	7,441,497
Adjustments in policy lens..... <i>These are reductions in the policy lien asset account.</i>	107,889	107,889
Total disbursements.....	548,122,878	8,453,977,413

TABLE 85.—Veterans special term insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1956

ASSETS	
U. S. Treasury certificates..... <i>These are U. S. certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	\$20,234,000
Policy lens.....	1,537
Cash..... <i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	695,478
Total assets.....	20,931,015

TABLE 85.—Veterans special term insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1956—Continued

LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	1,234,417
<i>This is the reserve on the term contracts in force at the end of the year.</i>	
Premium waiver disability reserves.....	847,864
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	1,767,019
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	3,889,643
<i>This is the value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	745,000
<i>These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.</i>	
Unassigned funds (Surplus).....	12,447,072
<i>These are funds in excess of reserves specifically required.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	20,931,015

TABLE 86.—Veterans special term insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals

INCOME	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to June 30, 1956
Congressional appropriation.....	—\$250,000	-----
<i>The advance of \$250,000 for initial operating needs was repaid to the Government this fiscal year.</i>		
Premiums.....	14,308,064	\$27,260,612
<i>These are the premiums received from policyholders including those waived because of disability.</i>		
Interest.....	295,416	441,811
<i>This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of Indebtedness and on premiums in arrears.</i>		
Total income.....	14,353,480	27,702,423
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits.....	3,494,415	6,753,506
<i>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.</i>		
Disability benefits.....	12,126	17,873
<i>These are premiums waived.</i>		
Adjustments in policy liens.....	29	29
<i>These are reductions in the policy lien asset account.</i>		
Total disbursements.....	3,506,570	6,771,408

TABLE 87.—Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1956

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$673,393
<i>This is the unexpended cash balance.</i>	
Policy loans.....	69,122
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Policy liens.....	2,244
Accrued interest.....	1,382
<i>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.</i>	
Total assets.....	746,141

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 2½% 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 four 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 88.—Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for the fiscal year 1956 and cumulative totals

	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to June 30, 1956
INCOME		
Congressional appropriation..... <i>These are advances to the fund.</i>	\$750,000	\$2,000,000
Premiums..... <i>These are the premiums received from policyholders including those waived because of disability.</i>	1,650,739	3,204,222
Interest..... <i>This is the interest on premiums in arrears and on policy loans.</i>	1,067	1,194
Total income.....	2,401,806	5,205,416
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits..... <i>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.</i>	1,485,248	3,157,307
Disability benefits..... <i>These are premiums waived.</i>	626,282	1,292,644
Cash surrenders..... <i>These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.</i>	15,269	20,706
Total disbursements.....	2,126,799	4,470,657

TABLE 89.—Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals, (Fiscal year 1956)

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Previ- ous deci- sions affirmed	Previ- ous deci- sions reversed	Re- man- ded	With- drawn	Dis- missed
Total.....	54,791	46,438	3,898	4,160	224	71
Disability:						
Korean conflict.....	7,471	6,011	782	653	25	0
World War II.....	23,515	19,849	1,629	1,930	102	5
World War I.....	5,839	4,914	369	530	24	2
Regular Establishment.....	4,386	3,939	112	327	8	0
Spanish-American War.....	59	52	2	4	1	0
Indian wars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death:						
Korean conflict.....	419	338	37	43	1	0
World War II.....	4,657	4,249	157	235	14	2
World War I.....	1,163	993	91	77	1	1
Regular Establishment.....	549	511	9	29	0	0
Spanish-American War.....	91	86	1	4	0	0
Civil War.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Indian wars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance:						
War risk term and U. S. Government life insurance.....	63	51	3	9	0	0
National service life insurance—contract.....	557	448	44	57	8	0
National service life insurance—gratuitous.....	484	455	9	12	8	0
Public Law 23, 82d Congress—servicemen's indemnity.....	263	205	21	34	3	0
Vocational rehabilitation training:						
Korean conflict.....	121	108	11	2	0	0
World War II.....	303	286	11	6	0	0
Education and training:						
Korean conflict.....	2,165	1,729	372	59	5	0
World War II.....	810	706	98	6	0	0
Loans:						
Korean conflict.....	9	9	0	0	0	0
World War II.....	30	29	0	0	1	0
Title IV, Public Law 550, 82d Congress.....	122	61	0	0	0	61
Waiver and Forfeiture:						
Waiver of overpayment.....	359	291	18	39	11	0
Forfeiture of benefits.....	214	194	6	11	3	0
Medical treatment:						
Korean conflict.....	225	183	25	16	1	0
World War II.....	487	405	48	20	4	0
Other periods of service.....	4	3	0	0	1	0
Payment or reimbursement for medical expenses.....	422	330	42	47	3	0
Emergency officers' retirement.....	3	2	1	0	0	0
Total cases considered.....	44,250					
Ratio of decisions to cases.....	1.24					

TABLE 90.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by function*

[June 30, 1956]

Function	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	1 176, 653	4, 093	172, 560
Staff offices.....	2, 325	2, 197	128
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	22, 603	582	22, 021
Department of Insurance.....	5, 567	359	5, 208
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	2 146, 158	955	145, 203

¹ Excludes 43,363 employees working on a "without compensation" basis.² Includes 33,996 employees appointed under Public Law 293, Department of Medicine and Surgery.TABLE 91.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation*

[June 30, 1956]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total.....	176, 653	Field—Continued	
Departmental:		Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.....	1, 241
Central Office, Washington, D. C.....	4, 017	Foreign: Manila, Philippines.....	378
Outside Washington, D. C.....	176	Regional offices (separate).....	24, 449
Field:		Hospitals (separate).....	111, 906
Miscellaneous activities.....	2 758	Regional and district office center.....	1, 462
Publications and forms depot.....	101	Regional office and hospital centers.....	9, 180
Insurance Center, Washington, D. C.....	638	Domiciliary and hospital centers.....	17, 414
District offices.....	3, 738	Domiciliaries.....	853
		Supply depots.....	442

¹ Includes St. Louis liaison office, veterans benefits area supervision offices, and supply (motion picture) and prosthetic research activities, New York.² Includes information, Canal Zone, area medical, and area Veteran Canteen Service offices.

TABLE 92.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures

[Cumulative through June 30, 1956]

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative through June 30, 1956			
Grand total.....	<i>Dollars</i> 107,723,931,007.95	<i>Dollars</i> 88,191,746,751.12	<i>Dollars</i> 19,532,184,256.83	<i>Dollars</i> 5,609,241,578.32	<i>Dollars</i> 99,253,895,332.45	<i>Dollars</i> 940,559,887.33	<i>Dollars</i> 7,012,741,852.53	<i>Dollars</i> 516,733,935.64
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	85,256,729,435.20	84,491,471,374.01	765,258,061.19	4,801,885,610.49	83,935,556,398.27	903,606,115.77	*10,617,305.72	428,184,226.88
Administration and other benefits, total.....	11,512,011,104.35	11,452,193,371.49	59,817,732.86	937,102,368.63	11,160,269,988.39	278,534,315.04	-----	73,206,800.92
General operating expenses, 1956.....	167,534,627.79	167,381,000.00	153,627.79	157,924,305.46	157,924,305.46	-----	-----	9,610,322.33
General operating expenses, 1955.....	169,271,797.52	169,141,842.45	129,955.07	11,645,010.08	168,861,460.20	-----	-----	410,337.32
General operating expenses, 1954.....	193,612,234.96	193,531,000.00	81,234.96	57,420.72	184,071,932.32	-----	-----	9,540,302.64
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1956.....	16,052,833.45	16,049,600.00	3,233.45	14,433,564.13	14,433,564.13	-----	-----	1,619,269.32
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1955.....	14,800,748.55	14,799,300.00	1,448.55	1,519,886.78	14,644,734.01	-----	-----	156,014.54
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954.....	14,874,006.19	14,870,400.00	3,606.19	271,830.57	14,414,516.94	-----	-----	459,489.25
Outpatient care, 1956.....	86,124,460.92	85,971,200.00	153,260.92	79,714,620.80	79,714,620.80	-----	-----	6,409,840.12
Outpatient care, 1955.....	83,308,828.39	83,130,222.00	178,606.39	5,750,428.78	82,538,303.40	-----	-----	770,524.99
Outpatient care, 1954.....	92,822,786.79	92,677,900.00	144,886.79	46,027.99	89,703,931.23	-----	-----	3,118,855.56
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1956.....	1,743,339.65	1,628,000.00	115,339.65	1,611,222.24	1,611,222.24	-----	-----	132,117.41
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1955.....	1,687,175.95	1,578,393.00	108,782.95	85,862.22	1,676,172.10	-----	-----	11,003.85
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954.....	1,912,230.27	1,800,000.00	112,230.27	*60.00	1,698,265.45	-----	-----	213,964.82
Inpatient care, 1956.....	654,889,774.26	649,790,600.00	5,099,174.26	623,505,546.97	623,505,546.97	-----	-----	31,384,227.29
Inpatient care, 1955.....	611,082,405.60	603,600,574.00	7,481,831.60	38,434,756.90	609,846,347.81	-----	-----	1,236,657.79
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954.....	555,923,901.53	548,000,000.00	7,923,901.53	35,476.92	551,438,478.11	-----	-----	4,485,423.42
Contract hospitalization, 1954.....	20,645,838.67	20,583,100.00	62,738.67	*3,057.48	18,517,676.84	-----	-----	2,128,161.83
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, 1954.....	24,272,839.66	24,248,200.00	24,639.66	*9,279.57	24,174,557.15	-----	-----	98,282.51
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952-53.....	1,774,039,443.77	1,758,720,522.00	15,318,921.77	-----	1,757,924,275.14	16,115,168.63	-----	-----
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	-----	-----	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	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures—Continued*
 [Cumulative through June 30, 1956]

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative through June 30, 1956			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Increase of compensation, 1920-24.....	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00			8,697,319.47	3,887,464.53		
Printing and binding, 1924-49.....	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.72			16,946,477.61	7,470,310.11		
Administrative expenses, adjusted 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, 1945-48.....	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 the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950.....	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00		2,078,805.12	2,078,805.12			421,194.88
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1955.....	2,148,133.55	2,148,133.55			2,148,133.55			
Grants to the Republic of the 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 the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-53.....	9,762,500.00	9,762,500.00			3,444,293.96	6,318,206.04		
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.....	33,584,437.43	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.....	38,856,120.40	* 36,856,120.40			36,856,120.40		
Canteen service, revolving fund.....	13,449,388.44	4,965,000.00	13,484,388.44		4,965,000.00	3,965,826.00	7 9,518,532.44
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	1,230,434,002.50	1,230,271,744.00	162,258.50	26,881,592.75	* 1,042,616,950.71	50,458,900.26	137,358,151.53
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,126,858,602.21	1,126,706,080.00	152,522.21	20,920,181.26	* 945,902,406.25	50,058,946.89	130,897,249.07
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorizations.....	21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00			21,185,664.00		
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	13,850,000.00	18,850,000.00			18,458,516.02	391,483.98	
Hospital facilities and services, no year.....	33,000,000.00	38,000,000.00			37,991,530.61	8,469.39	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals.....	9,400,000.00	9,400,000.00		1,500,294.25	9,099,765.77		300,234.23
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	15,139,736.29	16,130,000.00	9,736.29	4,461,117.24	9,979,068.06		6,160,668.23
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.....	41,210,975,108.43	41,210,975,108.43		2,797,006,657.11	41,085,034,720.73	123,453,659.82	2,486,727.88
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	24,378,102,000.00	24,378,102,000.00		2,797,006,657.11	24,375,615,272.12		2,486,727.88
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55			2,523,280,612.08	22,354,283.47	
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45, and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00			5,314,890,675.24	100,320,625.76	
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00			701,446,249.41	778,750.59	
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	* 8,169,801,911.88			8,169,801,911.88		
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	419,514,107.74	419,514,107.74			419,514,107.74		(⁹)
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	72,675,000.00	72,675,000.00		1,933,019.03	70,576,957.21	676,510.54	1,421,532.25
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00		1,933,019.03	28,578,467.75		1,421,532.25
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-51.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00			41,998,489.46	676,510.54	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

[Cumulative through June 30, 1956]

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative through June 30, 1956			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict) . . .	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----	*48,358.19	10 92,842.84	1,300,000.00	-----	607,157.10
Readjustment benefits	20,579,236,262.26	20,579,236,262.26	-----	820,182,708.57	20,574,872,457.26	-----	-----	4,363,805.03
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	756,118,338.72	581,163,314.00	11 174,955,024.72	103,118,036.37	11 586,921,381.94	-----	12*10,619,921.75	179,816,878.56
Military and naval insurance, total 12	2,389,463,706.95	1,933,550,762.45	455,912,944.50	1 4,788,520.96	2 2,303,336,815.78	86,003,572.60	-----	123,318.57
Military and naval insurance, no year	554,225,572.50	14 98,312,658.00	455,912,914.50	4,788,520.96	554,102,253.93	-----	-----	123,318.57
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 13	4,830,744,793.32	4,825,314,000.00	5,430,793.32	1 79,246,063.90	2 4,680,450,678.69	146,221,069.77	-----	4,073,044.86
National Service Life Insurance appropriation, no year	4,580,744,793.32	4,575,314,000.00	5,430,793.32	79,246,063.90	4,576,671,748.46	-----	-----	4,073,044.86
National Service Life Insurance appropriated fund, 1943-44	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	-----	-----	103,778,930.23	146,221,069.77	-----	-----
Servicemen's indemnities	115,472,742.00	115,472,742.00	-----	31,617,955.15	100,712,014.46	-----	-----	14,760,727.84
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund 13	250,000.00	250,000.00	-----	-----	2 250,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund 13	250,000.00	250,000.00	-----	-----	2 250,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Ental, maintenance, and repair of quarters	341,185.03	-----	341,185.03	78,868.96	336,383.46	533.20	12 2,616.03	1,652.84
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	2,203,000.00	2,203,000.00	-----	*21,812.75	257,132.14	1,500,000.00	-----	445,867.86
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	*10.00	644,787,172.82	63,918,492.60	-----	-----
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1923	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	-----	*10.00	1,254.69	498,745.31	-----	-----

Military and naval family allowance.....	298,615,000.00	298,615,000.00			282,082,373.52	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			1,143,379.44	18,571.58		
Supply fund, trust funds and working funds, total.....	22,467,201,572.75	3,700,275,377.11	18,766,926,195.64	807,355,967.83	15,318,338,934.18	36,953,771.56	7,023,359,158.25	88,549,708.76
Supply fund.....	444,221,893.12	¹⁵ 53,367,420.71	390,854,472.41	128,166,042.25	390,619,407.26	11,000,000.00	¹² 26,961,336.19	15,611,149.67
United States Government life insurance fund ¹³	3,147,026,424.43		3,147,026,424.43	95,644,928.57	1,806,414,869.58		1,339,551,139.75	1,060,414.80
National service life insurance fund ¹²	14,091,421,954.36		14,091,421,954.36	548,122,878.26	8,453,977,413.45		5,629,062,278.73	8,382,262.18
Veterans' special term insurance fund ¹²	27,952,422.53		27,952,422.53	3,506,569.83	6,771,407.62	250,000.00	20,235,537.07	695,477.54
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund ¹³	5,205,416.36	¹⁶ 1,750,000.00	3,455,416.36	2,126,799.10	4,460,656.53		71,366.51	673,398.32
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,828,435,633.59	3,645,157,956.40	183,277,677.19	218,228.95	¹⁷ 3,817,845,279.66	6,000,000.00	4,580,000.00	10,353.93
General post fund.....	13,688,312.21		13,688,312.21	1,049,644.59	9,412,834.93	386.57	2,867,500.00	1,407,590.71
General post fund, auxiliary account.....	748,030.42		748,030.42		748,030.42			
Horatio Ward fund.....	21,742.33		21,742.33		21,742.33			
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	44,429,396.10		44,429,396.10	64,060.91	43,052,542.82		571.50	1,376,281.78
Personal funds of patients.....	290,570,524.24		290,570,524.24	28,285,630.39	231,262,986.34		2,871.88	59,304,666.02
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, 1954.....	⁸ 249,620,791.07		⁸ 249,620,791.07		249,620,791.07			
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1954.....	¹ 1,158,146.76		¹ 1,158,146.76		1,158,146.76			
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1956.....	106,663.00		106,663.00	101,484.79	101,484.79			5,178.21
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	81,135.00		81,135.00	1.90	81,135.00			
Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	79,200.00		79,200.00	57,181.88	57,181.88			22,018.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures*—Continued

[Cumulative through June 30, 1956]

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal year 1956	Cumulative through June 30, 1956			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	64,228.30		64,228.30	7,548.69	64,228.30			
Buildings management fund, General Services Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administra- tion).....	13,868.00		13,868.00	807.42	13,642.92			225.08
Maintenance and operations, Army (al- located working fund to Veterans Administration), 1956.....	1,200.00		1,200.00	502.60	502.60			697.40
Maintenance and operations, Army (al- located working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955.....	50,226.62		50,226.62	3,657.70	50,226.62			
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		131,543.41			
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60		160,791.60		160,609.23	182.37		

¹ Includes transfers of \$79,040,883.67 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which expenditures are made: \$613,947.34 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$78,426,936.33 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,812,110,786.93 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which expenditures are made: \$139,707,474.93 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,671,603,312 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.

³ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

⁴ Available balance transferred from Department of the Interior.

⁵ Represents expenditures only.

⁶ Available balance June 30, 1931.

⁷ 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 \$999,174.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, Docket Order No. 27854 effected August 12, 1954.

¹⁰ Includes adjustment of \$354.26 representing repayment of World War I loans erroneously credited to World War II through June 30, 1955.

¹¹ Includes adjustment of \$22,360.52 in other receipts and \$486,037.95 in expenditures cumulative through June 30, 1955, due to change in reporting methods.

¹² Represents "Other working capital."

¹³ Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

¹⁴ Premiums refunded prior to July 1, 1945, in the amount of \$506,327.40 paid from fiscal year appropriations have not been deducted from this figure.

¹⁵ 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 less authorized change during fiscal year 1956 of \$1,194,644.87.

¹⁶ Includes \$1,000,000 transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.

¹⁷ 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 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose

Fiscal year	Total expenditures			Administration and other benefits ¹	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grand total	General and special fund appropriations	Trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$99,253,895,332.45	\$83,935,556,398.27	\$15,318,338,934.18	\$11,160,269,988.39	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1956.....	\$ 5,609,241,578.32	4,801,885,610.49	807,355,967.83	937,102,368.63	-----	-----	-----
1955.....	5,330,468,067.18	4,483,136,711.42	847,331,355.76	869,576,296.85	-----	-----	-----
1954.....	5,282,574,988.43	4,282,501,739.78	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	901,988,426.85	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.86	-----	-----	-----
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	334,349,718.39	*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	-----	-----
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50	-----	*5.60
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	*2,535.57	-----	*164.67
1939.....	600,221,534.14	555,175,467.02	45,046,067.12	87,913,433.68	*13,013.69	-----	-----
1938.....	629,829,721.73	581,922,831.44	47,906,890.29	85,880,662.85	*98.47	-----	-----
1937.....	893,994,175.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18	-----	51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*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.....	663,675,796.96	628,270,795.74	35,405,001.22	42,322,943.48	31,197,947.20	1,436,001.05	7,495,954.67
1925.....	629,850,682.89	607,246,323.80	22,604,359.09	45,974,519.36	33,033,371.64	1,489,087.39	7,783,165.73
1924.....	663,338,597.48	647,283,250.07	16,055,347.41	45,109,755.10	29,618,747.28	1,497,698.53	7,470,342.77
1923.....	751,308,735.69	736,999,901.64	14,308,834.05	35,754,971.52	51,447,864.63	1,992,062.97	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	652,156,750.30	15,295,197.11	10,137,269.75	45,277,864.62	1,389,921.55	6,987,273.05
1920.....	514,979,421.29	494,182,843.82	20,796,577.47	16,627,824.12	-----	1,395,014.09	4,963,643.23
1919.....	701,131,069.04	499,310,533.89	201,820,535.15	16,270,257.38	-----	1,433,191.67	4,672,998.82
1918 and prior years.....	5,846,570,866.53	5,780,368,468.33	66,202,398.20	2,828,929.49	-----	134,465,525.99	150,028,612.96

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen Service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ⁴	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, 1956.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,042,616,950.71	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$41,085,034,720.73	\$274,638.75	\$39,636,468,717.54
1956.....			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,989,286.51
1955.....			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.86	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,603,017.36	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	2,035,987,965.40
1950.....		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949.....			124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948.....		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947.....		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1946.....			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,668,137.21
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	3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1940.....			5,978,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939.....		*30.00	6,602,668.51	5.00		416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938.....		*45.66	9,311,252.65	35,607.12		402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937.....		*1,071.00	8,872,848.73	90,876.63		396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936.....		*907.32	1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71		399,009,852.78	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1935.....		*84.34	1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,530.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933.....	757,965.18		13,517,369.43			550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932.....	785,946.91		12,875,744.03			545,500,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931.....	589,999.80		9,040,319.81			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930.....	584,728.00		8,241,384.73			418,432,808.91		418,432,808.91
1929.....	584,049.33		4,044,328.83			418,820,642.06		418,820,642.06
1928.....	574,930.32		5,221,569.72			410,765,338.31		410,765,338.31
1927.....	573,373.69		4,599,257.84			403,629,677.56		403,629,677.56
1926.....	612,100.35		4,511,172.04			372,281,487.71		372,281,487.71
1925.....	644,077.33		3,894,675.86			346,748,069.54		346,748,069.54
1924.....	685,182.67		9,214,924.97			345,489,769.01		345,489,769.01
1923.....	727,438.96		2,644,380.47			388,606,769.80		388,606,769.80
1922.....	813,351.84		916,500.00			377,158,125.82		377,158,125.82
1921.....	863,226.07					380,025,874.10		\$ 380,025,874.10
1920.....	865,449.57					316,418,029.57		316,418,029.57
1919.....	839,284.44					233,460,635.35		233,460,635.35
1918 and prior years.....	27,898,928.03					5,395,702,474.96		\$ 5,395,702,474.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—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 1776-1862	War of 1812		
	Living veterans	Deceased veterans		Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1956.....			\$70,000,000.00	\$46,218,390.57	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,193,654.09
1956.....	\$2,054,993,120.19	\$693,996,166.32				
1955.....	1,969,835,136.09	664,457,400.91				
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.....	364,652,558.50	123,736,384.42		5,391.00		5,391.00
1930.....	290,474,801.10	127,958,007.81		5,703.34		5,703.34
1929.....	287,065,745.65	131,754,896.41		7,201.67		7,201.67
1928.....	286,640,666.14	124,124,672.17		8,903.34		8,903.34
1927.....	277,854,011.13	125,775,666.43		9,805.66		9,805.66
1926.....	247,259,215.27	125,022,272.44		7,400.00		7,400.00
1925.....	223,164,174.32	123,583,895.22		9,392.00		9,392.00
1924.....	223,395,622.00	122,094,147.01		13,383.00		13,383.00
1923.....	255,724,424.72	132,882,345.08		18,010.00		18,010.00
1922.....	253,423,940.08	123,734,185.74		19,957.00		19,957.00
1921.....	253,258,718.55	126,767,155.55		24,160.21		24,160.21
1920.....	201,186,125.16	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	46,031,663.82	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, 1956.....	\$112,265,582.96	\$59,707,747.02	\$52,557,835.94	\$61,784,590.87	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,036,473.55
1956.....	936,985.55	228,216.94	708,768.61	3,991.80		3,991.80
1955.....	1,052,390.11	286,735.69	765,654.42	4,681.50		4,681.50
1954.....	1,139,661.49	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	17,047.33		17,047.33
1951.....	1,454,348.85	496,334.20	958,014.65	12,541.00		12,541.00
1950.....	1,654,108.88	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	1,158,235.90	1,252,618.21	49,324.00		49,324.00
1942.....	2,663,535.27	1,332,595.20	1,330,940.07	54,966.34		54,966.34
1941.....	2,908,462.89	1,504,114.43	1,404,348.46	65,772.33		65,772.33
1940.....	3,177,954.84	1,694,482.65	1,483,472.19	84,613.33		84,613.33
1939.....	3,418,795.33	1,854,131.99	1,564,663.34	102,844.28		102,844.28
1938.....	3,517,221.29	1,889,161.99	1,628,059.30	116,687.99		116,687.99
1937.....	3,493,443.33	1,811,536.67	1,681,906.66	132,776.34		132,776.34
1936.....	3,749,528.00	2,019,230.01	1,730,297.99	154,135.42		154,135.42
1935.....	3,852,566.00	2,138,494.97	1,714,071.03	180,316.20		180,316.20
1934.....	3,716,047.17	2,178,191.07	1,537,856.10	198,558.20		198,558.20
1933.....	4,715,707.57	2,908,111.40	1,807,596.17	285,218.68	85.00	285,133.68
1932.....	4,575,590.05	2,867,166.98	1,708,423.07	326,124.32	1,043.86	325,080.46
1931.....	4,534,918.47	2,884,716.78	1,650,201.69	344,985.00	10.00	344,975.00
1930.....	4,555,115.22	2,942,208.17	1,612,907.05	394,898.21	504.00	394,394.21
1929.....	4,451,534.72	2,929,346.20	1,522,188.52	472,693.61	2,239.26	470,454.35
1928.....	3,956,943.80	2,618,189.84	1,338,753.96	544,406.46	5,886.00	538,520.46
1927.....	2,013,766.42	1,356,291.82	657,474.60	568,966.23	7,732.39	561,233.84
1926.....	1,900,185.94	1,309,510.41	590,675.53	434,792.69	12,045.66	422,747.03
1925.....	1,959,110.03	1,351,707.92	607,402.11	506,897.46	15,818.54	491,078.92
1924.....	1,919,223.65	1,350,094.25	569,219.40	580,601.02	29,347.47	551,253.55
1923.....	1,907,377.05	1,340,124.36	567,252.69	717,847.77	47,981.33	669,866.44
1922.....	1,796,309.74	1,276,274.80	520,034.94	775,913.25	59,814.62	716,098.63
1921.....	1,565,862.41	1,094,925.24	470,937.17	888,024.64	74,546.06	813,478.58
1920.....	1,746,308.97	1,209,715.83	536,593.14	676,682.58	62,665.46	614,017.12
1919.....	1,561,537.49	1,191,146.37	370,391.12	758,156.19	88,499.09	669,657.10
1918 and prior years.....	15,144,212.92	5,706,725.59	9,437,487.33	52,148,138.86	28,339,898.58	23,808,240.28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Civil War			Spanish-American War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total *	Living veterans *	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$8,190,348,778.76			\$3,799,980,074.32	\$2,913,867,000.18	\$886,113,074.14
1956.....	3,233,624.30	*\$5,290.55	\$3,238,914.85	129,421,995.79	74,015,706.14	55,406,289.65
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	1,634.67	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	24,045.64	6,798,518.03	156,157,851.89	107,731,178.08	48,426,673.81
1949.....	7,888,393.60	49,374.69	7,839,018.91	162,583,055.76	114,820,995.07	47,762,060.69
1948.....	9,019,265.26	94,490.63	8,924,774.63	165,097,808.52	126,906,930.64	38,190,877.88
1947.....	9,035,038.44	124,841.17	8,910,197.27	145,129,800.42	108,351,317.77	36,778,482.65
1946.....	10,416,916.73	203,041.19	10,213,875.54	139,341,879.66	107,734,893.98	31,606,985.68
1945.....	11,873,097.83	328,846.77	11,544,251.06	142,797,472.04	111,313,837.15	31,483,634.89
1944.....	13,895,224.39	546,898.88	13,348,325.51	125,055,898.69	100,595,494.34	24,460,404.35
1943.....	16,553,415.09	870,564.63	15,682,850.46	122,988,548.48	99,457,260.43	23,531,288.05
1942.....	19,525,463.16	1,340,514.75	18,184,938.41	125,674,152.90	102,692,905.36	22,981,247.54
1941.....	23,173,466.95	2,049,976.78	21,123,490.17	127,357,083.20	105,273,998.31	22,083,084.89
1940.....	27,790,252.93	3,158,998.10	24,631,254.83	127,427,375.83	106,203,201.30	21,224,174.53
1939.....	33,178,751.64	4,622,304.21	28,556,447.43	125,297,729.98	105,065,718.76	20,232,011.22
1938.....	39,233,134.65	6,448,253.46	32,784,881.19	118,183,018.33	98,850,424.84	19,332,593.49
1937.....	46,595,957.96	8,967,519.20	37,628,438.76	114,924,124.83	96,618,456.10	18,305,668.73
1936.....	55,636,809.27	12,298,487.29	43,338,321.98	108,584,105.11	91,872,486.05	16,711,619.06
1935.....	63,529,582.72	16,144,255.36	47,385,327.36	77,753,295.20	66,252,826.14	11,500,469.06
1934.....	69,814,723.13	20,051,397.35	49,763,325.78	55,614,111.88	47,933,272.10	7,680,839.78
1933.....	98,272,576.43	31,300,417.78	66,972,158.65	125,305,652.48	109,016,660.00	16,288,992.48
1932.....	107,865,760.88	37,958,493.14	69,907,267.74	113,758,457.43	99,118,249.74	14,640,207.69
1931.....	121,993,750.46	45,952,130.16	76,041,620.30	102,256,479.96	88,997,801.76	13,258,678.20
1930.....	125,784,933.43	46,086,774.40	79,698,159.03	83,750,721.24	71,369,072.55	12,381,648.69
1929.....	143,594,291.68	57,119,891.76	86,474,399.92	76,845,704.28	65,461,824.31	11,383,879.97
1928.....	149,668,976.19	69,710,306.28	79,958,669.91	70,674,419.27	60,058,722.71	10,615,696.56
1927.....	166,493,208.58	81,665,502.37	84,827,706.21	57,232,828.30	47,716,422.69	9,516,405.61
1926.....	171,605,623.27	85,735,598.99	85,870,024.28	30,223,218.67	24,233,115.04	5,990,103.63
1925.....	186,208,394.36	95,455,326.21	90,753,068.15	25,098,500.89	19,728,876.36	5,369,624.53
1924.....	202,999,955.16	107,377,798.96	95,622,156.20	21,139,863.45	16,118,296.53	5,021,566.92
1923.....	238,924,931.94	130,616,234.36	108,308,697.58	17,886,821.28	14,083,567.00	3,803,254.28
1922.....	236,151,244.32	133,105,620.62	103,045,623.70	11,639,340.73	9,698,181.14	1,941,159.59
1921.....	246,584,639.64	141,413,236.45	105,171,403.19	6,171,569.82	4,424,397.09	1,747,172.73
1920.....	202,586,306.04	112,335,349.85	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	14,081,134.54

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	Regular Establishment			World War I					
	Total ¹	Living veterans ¹	Deceased veterans	Total World War I	Living veterans				
					Total	Service-connected disability compensation	Non-service-connected disability pension	Emergency officers' retirement pay	
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$817,751,413.02	\$599,251,213.17	\$218,500,199.85	\$12,468,134,067.21	\$9,414,183,567.87	\$6,297,654,307.72	\$2,981,986,721.85	\$134,542,538.30	
1956.....	63,632,226.58	44,142,827.83	19,489,398.75	952,593,398.70	700,022,793.57	222,022,511.49	474,141,118.37	3,859,163.71	
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	798,088,989.39	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	543,383,285.54	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	619,166,626.92	438,830,390.75	228,550,644.83	206,227,129.54	4,052,616.38	
1950.....	49,036,979.47	34,689,279.27	14,347,700.20	572,594,394.81	396,625,410.22	224,614,786.56	167,691,524.22	4,319,099.44	
1949.....	39,762,086.56	28,555,746.18	11,196,340.38	513,888,370.62	346,493,151.40	216,044,659.51	126,021,141.87	4,427,350.02	
1948.....	29,605,457.97	23,378,857.17	6,226,600.80	471,951,957.90	317,396,869.46	211,458,862.16	101,357,956.59	4,580,050.71	
1947.....	29,155,523.78	22,567,016.71	6,588,507.07	436,665,312.58	294,128,278.22	206,594,841.08	82,845,391.56	4,688,045.58	
1946.....	24,060,817.38	17,998,285.73	6,062,531.65	345,510,190.29	233,668,138.85	172,551,841.09	57,139,376.21	3,976,921.55	
1945.....	24,899,762.34	18,737,740.79	6,162,021.55	312,244,322.31	237,495,504.53	180,349,901.86	53,061,553.55	4,064,049.12	
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	37,996,340.21	4,202,834.33	
1943.....	22,812,363.79	17,162,826.52	5,649,537.27	270,956,692.75	208,107,227.65	165,865,297.31	37,879,290.87	4,362,639.47	
1942.....	19,293,923.49	15,623,585.08	3,670,338.41	263,870,650.55	199,371,996.01	168,362,812.92	26,603,293.11	4,405,889.98	
1941.....	17,669,292.84	14,382,840.09	3,286,452.75	261,939,634.55	196,676,253.85	169,142,735.47	23,418,546.58	4,114,971.80	
1940.....	15,811,766.25	12,728,872.47	3,082,893.78	254,846,261.38	190,648,859.39	168,387,884.83	19,324,715.45	2,936,259.11	
1939.....	11,829,643.30	8,929,468.26	2,910,175.04	242,865,913.83	187,040,507.12	166,948,863.01	17,100,317.81	2,991,328.30	
1938.....	11,514,617.36	8,868,785.83	2,645,831.53	230,203,176.35	185,220,091.13	166,875,363.36	15,227,497.81	3,117,229.96	
1937.....	11,414,103.92	8,947,027.17	2,467,076.75	219,468,805.74	183,315,298.17	166,417,519.36	13,758,823.06	3,138,955.75	
1936.....	9,710,465.11	7,434,834.45	2,275,630.66	221,156,044.87	185,375,770.67	169,382,036.02	12,710,374.31	3,283,359.64	
1935.....	9,237,599.82	7,341,495.86	1,896,103.96	219,851,128.63	186,129,825.82	171,877,328.12	11,543,369.84	2,709,127.88	
1934.....	7,832,600.47	6,223,411.08	1,609,189.39	184,197,523.53	151,411,651.61	139,445,822.67	9,784,579.12	2,161,249.52	
1933.....	6,400,478.06	5,241,451.38	1,159,026.68	315,575,802.34	279,989,426.13	184,833,898.69	85,186,547.12	9,968,980.32	
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	75,458,233.37	11,553,143.57	
1931.....	5,269,558.41	4,279,663.04	989,895.37	253,983,859.62	222,538,236.76	181,911,075.67	29,689,567.05	10,937,594.04	
1930.....	4,696,831.38	3,802,089.76	894,741.62	199,244,606.09	166,274,152.22	155,044,890.21	153,101,697.74	11,229,262.01	
1929.....	4,502,676.52	3,655,087.62	847,588.90	188,946,539.58	157,897,356.50	153,101,697.74	144,149,490.08	4,795,658.76	
1928.....	4,095,763.23	3,255,566.50	840,196.73	181,815,926.02	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81	144,149,490.08	.....
1927.....	3,818,070.22	2,958,571.78	859,498.44	173,493,032.15	144,149,490.08	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	133,255,139.81	.....
1925.....	3,350,284.66	2,471,169.57	879,115.09	129,615,490.14	104,141,275.72	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	96,103,147.27	.....
1923.....	3,532,595.71	2,569,043.11	963,552.60	125,619,186.05	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56	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	106,798,612.10	.....
1921.....	3,456,191.45	2,501,808.01	954,383.44	121,330,447.80	103,744,827.57	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	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	6,554,822.72	.....
1918 and prior years.....	46,540,408.16	34,113,772.01	12,426,636.15	348,608.58	175,483.40	175,483.40	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

1933	35,586,376.21	35,586,376.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932	36,719,123.33	36,719,123.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931	31,445,622.86	31,445,622.86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930	32,970,453.87	32,970,453.87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1929	31,049,183.08	31,049,183.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1928	30,823,931.21	30,823,931.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1927	29,343,542.07	29,343,542.07	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1926	31,199,328.01	31,199,328.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1925	25,474,214.42	25,474,214.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1924	19,412,416.24	19,412,416.24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1923	18,551,771.49	18,551,771.49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1922	16,575,576.21	16,575,576.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1921	17,585,620.23	17,585,620.23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920	21,126,958.91	21,126,958.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919	4,776,551.90	4,776,551.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1918 and prior years	173,125.18	173,125.18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

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See footnotes at end of table.

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1918 and prior years.....											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)
	Total	Statutory burial awards ¹⁰	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) ¹³		Homes for paraplegics ¹³		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$419,514,107.74	\$96,082,554.25	\$249,800,973.69	\$40,380,054.35	\$33,250,525.45	\$70,576,957.21	\$92,842.84
1956.....						1,933,019.03	*48,358.19
1955.....						2,856,107.34	21,935.17
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	36,872,700.62	4,729,579.00	9,122,136.06	579,401.59	*296,282.76
1950.....	77,659,447.51	12,908,967.34	51,065,837.30	7,610,508.69	6,074,134.18	2,174,352.16	*590,492.44
1949.....	86,212,747.50	12,681,272.00	62,099,801.12	10,903,816.58	527,857.90	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.....							
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1918 and prior years.....							

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits ^a						
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees ¹¹		4 percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1956.....	¹² \$20,574,872,457.26	\$10,064,725,616.75	\$3,942,876,119.22	\$496,753,645.36	\$1,674,273,701.48	\$403,933,570.90	\$187,660,038.15
1956.....	¹² 820,182,708.57	19,084,068.81	17,422,808.66	2,120,051.97	728,273,127.81	167,788.11	39,864,424.55
1955.....	707,946,022.64	59,243,641.11	37,576,212.25	4,272,637.86	563,421,364.32	772,204.57	28,058,804.12
1954.....	558,514,692.36	153,335,534.50	85,804,853.15	8,641,314.23	296,337,829.90	24,913,244.99	19,726,911.56
1953.....	733,128,902.07	378,641,470.30	184,389,245.81	18,530,478.85	86,241,379.45	46,355,683.52	19,486,768.46
1952.....	1,403,834,222.49	899,656,957.92	338,618,182.24	37,128,208.19	59,820,958.35	59,820,958.35	18,534,387.77
1951.....	2,041,827,097.40	1,363,078,577.22	523,446,279.01	56,815,741.31	69,226,255.41	69,226,255.41	20,881,797.37
1950.....	2,792,589,648.90	1,829,111,963.32	682,039,504.41	84,576,905.82	38,975,349.74	38,975,349.74	19,695,438.90
1949.....	3,253,491,687.62	1,869,482,777.55	735,300,304.10	99,018,787.58	27,912,525.56	27,912,525.56	12,124,042.62
1948.....	3,245,247,925.75	1,624,752,489.70	769,644,853.15	104,009,552.70	57,181,968.32	57,181,968.32	7,172,378.68
1947.....	3,636,584,127.44	1,550,965,476.13	496,245,115.72	75,164,855.40	73,486,133.08	73,486,133.08	2,006,463.02
1946.....	1,351,525,422.02	317,372,660.19	22,328,760.72	6,475,111.45	5,121,459.25	5,121,459.25	107,721.10
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1918 and prior years.....							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits ¹ —Continued				Direct loans to veterans	
	Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) ²			Homes for paraplegics ³
	Unemployment	Self-employment	Tuition ✓	Supplies and equipment		
Total to June 30, 1956	\$3,187,515,654.06	\$589,080,405.49	\$17,077,322.70	\$2,571,041.05	\$9,515,662.50	\$586,921,381.94
1956	*678.33	*957.67	8,593,842.15	1,263,979.65	4,504,573.26	103,118,036.37
1955	*196,116.93	*4,365.85	8,483,480.55	1,307,061.40	5,011,089.24	125,125,897.90
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				
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1918 and prior years						

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U. S. Government life insurance fund		National Service Life Insurance				Servicemen's indemnities
	Benefits	Transferred to U. S. Government life insurance fund	Benefits ¹⁴	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to National Service Life Insurance fund	Benefits ¹⁴	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$2, 163, 629, 340.85	\$139, 707, 474.93	\$1, 383, 246, 046.41	\$423, 168, 823.47	\$8, 547, 366.69	\$4, 671, 903, 312.00	\$4, 246, 948, 491.40	\$4, 207, 028, 922.05	\$100,712,014.46
1956.....	4, 174, 573.62	613, 947.34	69, 608, 072.93	26, 036, 855.64	819, 127.57	78, 426, 936.33	358, 470, 893.94	189, 651, 984.32	31, 617, 955.15
1955.....	4, 204, 933.23	1, 366, 796.97	64, 572, 287.14	24, 546, 861.46	872, 377.15	29, 793, 296.44	394, 368, 046.25	204, 719, 377.14	27, 097, 901.60
1954.....	4, 228, 719.03	817, 744.34	63, 184, 724.65	89, 001, 840.20	997, 530.83	72, 659, 187.91	475, 311, 601.36	211, 977, 216.64	23, 542, 060.34
1953.....	4, 437, 373.73	985, 178.57	69, 748, 082.07	20, 750, 336.13	916, 563.68	83, 740, 005.79	441, 229, 747.17	188, 160, 900.85	11, 797, 528.96
1952.....	4, 487, 136.56	691, 119.35	68, 766, 095.99	15, 186, 700.43	976, 753.15	203, 452, 866.41	457, 714, 965.25	556, 362, 478.82	6, 656, 568.41
1951.....	4, 749, 900.86	1, 200, 684.13	44, 703, 213.69	14, 649, 780.37	956, 352.54	43, 353, 967.36	320, 425, 190.53	221, 619, 914.05	
1950.....	4, 380, 949.51	1, 883, 946.29	61, 447, 204.66	52, 155, 716.09	816, 386.79	472, 764, 171.76	355, 119, 700.47	2, 634, 537, 050.23	
1949.....	5, 211, 934.34	2, 174, 415.37	45, 129, 183.49	11, 233, 537.43	426, 238.07	86, 978, 987.20	339, 452, 958.23		
1948.....	5, 312, 771.63	3, 002, 942.82	285, 520, 299.84	10, 178, 805.45	1, 051, 585.33	141, 455, 009.33	374, 868, 144.71		
1947.....	5, 585, 276.31	5, 520, 173.91	46, 474, 424.91	9, 620, 910.61	714, 451.58	827, 758, 221.22	265, 815, 624.84		
1946.....	6, 090, 626.29	9, 294, 343.07	40, 791, 368.28	7, 802, 331.43		1, 380, 001, 457.81	285, 909, 885.44		
1945.....	6, 314, 594.69	12, 941, 477.28	23, 920, 203.62	8, 353, 054.66		1, 117, 548, 383.54	136, 846, 767.35		
1944.....	7, 775, 455.51	2, 517, 340.98	36, 462, 166.05	8, 256, 768.15		102, 429, 163.08	33, 897, 951.37		
1943.....	9, 143, 427.32	5, 346, 062.18	31, 800, 133.04	8, 014, 537.24		31, 145, 696.84	6, 549, 351.07		
1942.....	11, 074, 329.10	4, 416, 602.17	36, 324, 633.18	8, 156, 558.84		395, 960.98	960, 608.14		
1941.....	13, 754, 308.02	1, 638, 251.59	47, 604, 368.52	8, 222, 294.92			7, 055.28		
1940.....	18, 085, 890.02	1, 515, 686.80	61, 041, 760.10	8, 770, 995.04					
1939.....	35, 633, 750.47	2, 760, 188.23	31, 800, 133.04	8, 380, 003.43					
1938.....	80, 090, 884.57	2, 430, 635.73	24, 235, 120.83	7, 400, 492.52					
1937.....	85, 483, 989.57	2, 567, 788.80	22, 729, 069.30	6, 667, 314.53					
1936.....	90, 565, 622.19	3, 459, 358.96	21, 916, 160.40	6, 380, 285.89					
1935.....	96, 125, 176.05	4, 230, 069.87	21, 047, 792.09	6, 124, 247.05					
1934.....	98, 420, 942.71	4, 847, 331.12	21, 464, 485.82	4, 608, 874.96					
1933.....	117, 364, 675.79	5, 674, 105.86	22, 520, 118.98	5, 541, 553.91					
1932.....	117, 660, 551.37	6, 080, 041.21	21, 278, 379.90	7, 458, 287.32					
1931.....	111, 373, 120.53	6, 551, 231.50	18, 543, 389.43	7, 408, 474.80					
1930.....	114, 534, 177.70	8, 234, 716.52	18, 145, 015.65	6, 532, 331.95					
1929.....	113, 402, 663.33	7, 946, 364.46	16, 424, 611.06	5, 877, 029.52					
1928.....	113, 612, 336.88	7, 158, 465.36	12, 954, 139.70	4, 710, 189.51					
1927.....	116, 550, 627.84	4, 413, 370.97	8, 257, 125.01	3, 607, 246.28					
1926.....	132, 624, 848.95	4, 350, 265.02	6, 966, 456.31	2, 915, 831.62					
1925.....	100, 800, 082.22	3, 336, 411.28	6, 219, 041.42	2, 743, 274.92					
1924.....	98, 554, 647.94	2, 685, 000.25	5, 160, 190.04	2, 321, 322.33					
1923.....	96, 633, 856.71	2, 784, 532.58	4, 909, 735.96	1, 790, 458.83					
1922.....	98, 715, 986.08	4, 272, 884.05	4, 434, 284.87	1, 650, 646.21					
1921.....	94, 904, 353.38		1, 943, 622.07	113, 073.40					
1920.....	85, 926, 099.99		47, 868.32						
1919.....	43, 798, 357.93								
1918 and prior years.....	840, 388.88								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans special term insurance		Service disabled veterans insurance		Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Adjusted compensation			Supply fund
	Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund ¹⁸	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁹	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$250,000.00	\$6,771,407.92	\$250,000.00	\$4,460,656.53	\$257,132.14	\$3,817,845,279.66	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$390,619,407.26
1956.....		3,506,569.83		2,126,799.10	*21,812.75	218,228.95			128,166,042.25
1955.....		2,053,876.09		1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25			128,540,182.35
1954.....		805,454.47		529,842.56	*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.....						3,228,421,888.82	1,089,821.20		
1935.....						25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31		
1934.....						23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07		
1933.....						24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	4,214.55	
1932.....						23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29	71,888.81	
1931.....						19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16		
1930.....						20,131,368.75	3,130,214.35		
1929.....						19,744,738.58	6,453,346.34		
1928.....						17,098,354.86	10,152,767.74		
1927.....						14,407,783.32	9,959,630.34		

1926.....						15,354,526.61	5,626,193.46		
1925.....						4,607,401.00	3,038,456.65		
1924.....									
1923.....									
1922.....									
1921.....									
1920.....									
1919.....									
1918 and prior years.....									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 93.—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 ¹⁶	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) ¹⁷	Allotments and allowances ¹⁸	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 ¹⁹
Total to June 30, 1956.....	\$9,412,834.93	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$274,315,529.16	\$644,865,233.80	\$582,939,670.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$3,919,796.19
1956.....	1,049,644.59			28,349,691.30	*10.00					250,053.94
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				53,629.19
1952.....	777,090.48			31,153,834.86						131,925.44
1951.....	658,423.57			39,277,653.84	*53.00					175,822.38
1950.....	1,324,206.93			19,979,249.97			*15.00			281,279.26
1949.....	627,825.36			19,088,218.08			*192.37			255,633.89
1948.....	328,722.97	1,802.65		14,944,270.72	1,498.95		*96.00			542,610.48
1947.....	96,381.97	189,974.19		10,888,093.93						599,771.55
1946.....	30,458.73	285,322.09		8,432,535.80	*231.65					1,629.68
1945.....	96,462.50	270,931.49		5,939,763.93	*363.94	*2,346.96				13,066.40
1944.....	29,155.28			4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78				7,849.79
1943.....	34,156.86			3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23				140,072.21
1942.....	35,906.51			2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06				25,885.59
1941.....	37,903.71			2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18				18,310.07
1940.....	34,727.42			2,354,603.63	*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				13,112.59
1936.....	170,525.63			1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58				12,712.22
1935.....	324,142.95		306.55	*9,192.36	*695.44			8,519,553.38	86,355.31	15,607.22
1934.....	134,432.51		1,599.94	*7,247.29	2,998.70		94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,690.45
1933.....	52,637.62		2,584.60	*16,825.80	7,798.77			34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,644.71
1932.....	213,639.03		17,251.24	*17,109.11	8,732.62			27,470,075.05	192,967.55	4,818.00
1931.....				*21,747.50	5,070.03		1,600.00	23,992,317.41		101,716.55
1930.....				*20,224.67	2,366.34			18,126,498.91		65,500.80
1929.....				*2,923.87	*8,707.41		1,500.00	16,062,570.07		60,969.35
1928.....				233,724.49	*60,952.21			14,752,459.90		4,477.81
1927.....				2,206,256.01	*187,637.52			13,394,643.51		21,341.53
1926.....				25,840,481.60	*21,200.66			10,182,218.24		12,153.00
1925.....				60,486,084.93	10,045.26			9,027,883.26		13,535.10
1924.....				106,961,887.06	13,082.95			8,552,197.74		*251.16
1923.....				149,432,896.78	*273,582.36			7,740,992.48		19,769.56
1922.....				166,051,141.22	4,982,113.22			6,391,456.93		
1921.....				99,064,993.21	23,774,032.06			2,913,532.59		
1920.....				34,651,973.53	53,568,637.08					
1919.....				66,952.75						
1918 and prior years.....						108,240,494.84	26,565,511.38			

¹ Includes general operating expenses, 1954-56; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-56; outpatient care, 1954-56; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-56; inpatient care, 1955-56; 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, 1948-50; 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.

² Includes transfers of \$4,812,110,786.93 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$139,707,474.93 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,671,903,312 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.

³ Includes transfers of \$79,040,883.67 from the appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$613,947.34 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; and \$78,426,936.33 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Includes \$16,513,425.54 not classified by war for the following fiscal years: 1918, \$16,508,447.41; and 1921, \$4,978.13.

⁶ Includes expenditures under Public Law 314, 78th Cong.

⁷ Expenditures for "Retired Reserve Officers" were included under "Regular Establishment, living veterans" prior to fiscal year 1943.

⁸ Readjustment benefits are shown under "readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation."

⁹ Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation."

¹⁰ Statutory burial awards are shown under "veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation."

¹¹ 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."

¹² In fiscal year 1956, accounting procedures were revised for the Compensation and Pensions and Readjustment Benefits appropriations with respect to the handling of refunds (overpayments) receivable. In arriving at net expenditures for these appropriations, overpayments are deducted from gross expenditures at the time of collection. The supporting accounts showing expenses by purpose or type of benefit, however, are reduced at the time of discovery of the overpayment. Thus, the supporting detail will not add to the appropriation expenditure totals. The unclassified amount of \$1,971,996.96 under the Compensation and Pensions appropriation in fiscal year 1956

reflects an increase of \$627,667.99 in refunds receivable during the year and \$1,344,328.97 in write-offs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account. Under the Readjustment Benefits appropriation for fiscal year 1956, the \$1,140,320.40 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$1,909,419.32 in refunds receivable during the year and \$769,098.92 in write-offs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account.

¹³ Tuition, supplies and equipment, and homes for paraplegics are shown under "readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation."

¹⁴ Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U. S. Government life insurance and national 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 \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,376.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74.

¹⁵ Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificate" and amounts reimbursed to the U. S. Government life insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. Actual expenditures for fiscal year 1942 were \$1,659,220.95 and the balance represents an adjustment due to a change in the method of reporting to conform with Executive Order 8512.

¹⁶ Includes "funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

¹⁷ Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Includes (\$1,581,829.24 from appropriated funds and \$2,037,966.95 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., 1943-49; emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43; operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working funds for Veterans Administration), 1955-56; emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955-56; buildings management fund, General Services Administration (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955-56; maintenance and operations, Army (allocated working fund to Veterans Administration), 1955-56; working funds, 1947-49; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans; and private laws for relief.

²⁰ 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 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State
[Fiscal year 1956]

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956							
		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.....	\$4,917,025,747	3,575,305	\$2,748,989,286	2,738,505	\$2,054,993,120	836,800	\$693,996,166	1,667,657	\$1,094,057,713
Foreign countries.....	82,561,680	73,641	63,141,320	25,437	21,144,695	48,204	41,996,625	13,329	9,026,759
United States Territories and possessions.....	76,944,534	25,831	23,772,589	19,961	18,179,448	5,870	5,593,141	7,388	6,233,445
Total, United States.....	4,767,524,823	3,475,833	2,662,080,667	2,693,107	2,015,674,267	782,726	646,406,400	1,646,940	1,078,797,509
Alabama.....	108,173,320	68,285	55,517,052	51,883	40,930,258	16,402	14,586,794	30,309	21,459,917
Arizona.....	36,125,754	22,931	20,542,794	18,630	16,721,381	4,301	3,821,413	10,315	8,196,837
Arkansas.....	67,031,920	45,878	38,994,091	35,189	29,667,179	10,689	9,326,612	17,493	13,193,693
California.....	405,781,861	280,643	223,004,687	218,787	172,109,362	61,856	50,895,325	126,722	84,556,154
Colorado.....	58,419,017	33,480	27,822,697	26,383	21,664,624	7,097	6,158,073	15,514	10,941,297
Connecticut.....	55,731,214	47,092	32,529,254	38,454	25,493,164	8,638	7,036,090	26,702	15,465,205
Delaware.....	9,404,461	6,570	4,866,055	5,289	3,840,140	1,281	1,024,895	3,624	2,353,368
District of Columbia.....	86,260,332	26,392	19,957,478	20,848	15,320,784	5,544	4,636,694	12,569	7,577,127
Florida.....	127,154,136	95,703	79,404,650	75,337	62,829,404	20,366	16,575,246	39,605	29,087,772
Georgia.....	106,434,088	68,967	55,015,391	50,504	38,934,506	18,463	16,080,885	30,746	20,973,354
Idaho.....	17,959,645	13,101	10,375,537	10,578	8,247,554	2,523	2,127,983	6,061	4,106,692
Illinois.....	226,148,627	160,354	117,704,740	119,965	85,585,131	40,389	32,119,609	74,639	46,479,004
Indiana.....	100,628,282	76,610	59,508,639	56,937	43,690,673	19,673	15,815,966	32,530	21,856,042
Iowa.....	76,230,986	50,640	40,640,982	38,642	30,822,912	11,998	9,818,070	20,978	14,873,235
Kansas.....	63,057,038	39,110	30,686,509	28,967	22,320,290	10,143	8,366,279	16,538	11,079,950
Kentucky.....	92,453,008	75,492	60,835,733	57,073	45,069,210	18,417	15,766,523	32,266	22,687,436
Louisiana.....	86,922,901	59,175	47,987,076	44,329	35,308,049	14,846	12,679,027	24,436	17,654,469
Maine.....	27,823,939	21,351	16,898,502	15,916	12,377,542	5,435	4,520,960	9,106	6,294,382
Maryland.....	59,401,747	46,682	38,189,634	34,193	26,040,613	12,489	10,149,021	21,110	13,980,276
Massachusetts.....	181,798,525	153,602	110,474,943	124,459	86,988,183	29,143	23,486,760	83,315	52,053,075
Michigan.....	161,751,318	134,618	98,861,975	109,318	78,699,682	25,300	20,162,293	73,890	48,264,312
Minnesota.....	104,478,549	75,630	56,561,142	61,118	44,762,733	14,512	11,798,409	35,865	21,771,506
Mississippi.....	68,609,246	46,693	38,344,268	35,734	28,622,914	10,959	9,721,354	18,678	13,172,898
Missouri.....	118,977,394	87,557	67,925,643	64,823	49,478,564	22,734	18,447,079	35,110	22,957,425
Montana.....	18,441,400	14,029	10,830,745	11,366	8,648,555	2,663	2,182,190	6,396	4,127,973
Nebraska.....	40,263,389	25,782	19,863,193	20,112	15,217,685	5,670	4,645,508	11,165	7,374,395

Nevada.....	5,506,614	4,040	3,038,194	3,347	2,486,826	693	551,368	2,048	1,285,789
New Hampshire.....	15,926,603	12,841	9,829,856	9,705	7,196,525	3,136	2,633,331	5,739	3,622,538
New Jersey.....	125,365,959	118,324	79,747,980	94,486	61,194,570	23,838	18,553,410	66,505	37,976,976
New Mexico.....	28,410,726	17,442	14,641,657	13,563	11,033,922	3,879	3,807,735	8,425	6,110,403
New York.....	419,802,958	345,426	242,098,018	274,000	185,255,116	71,426	56,342,902	190,152	114,143,694
North Carolina.....	109,868,832	72,334	58,444,840	52,706	41,378,487	19,628	17,066,353	30,840	21,827,174
North Dakota.....	18,040,134	10,806	8,169,230	8,658	6,337,321	2,148	1,831,909	5,293	3,388,805
Ohio.....	217,238,548	189,634	139,328,157	152,026	109,226,800	37,608	30,101,357	99,091	62,363,107
Oklahoma.....	78,986,363	57,301	46,520,633	44,189	35,166,616	13,112	11,354,017	23,120	16,256,558
Oregon.....	51,486,364	34,576	27,628,181	26,683	21,343,438	7,893	6,284,743	14,262	9,782,726
Pennsylvania.....	311,912,118	241,071	179,105,285	184,968	133,870,653	56,103	45,234,632	118,411	76,059,146
Rhode Island.....	25,977,628	21,886	15,249,716	17,387	11,617,301	4,499	3,632,415	11,991	7,042,592
South Carolina.....	54,287,757	37,678	30,283,067	25,791	20,148,155	11,887	10,134,912	13,981	9,633,883
South Dakota.....	24,065,733	12,375	9,771,799	9,462	7,300,978	2,913	2,470,821	4,532	3,049,866
Tennessee.....	113,307,542	72,377	59,701,426	52,997	43,055,280	19,380	16,646,146	29,498	21,328,093
Texas.....	278,606,075	192,807	155,467,236	151,855	119,786,178	40,952	35,681,058	95,703	67,788,055
Utah.....	26,746,332	13,997	10,623,772	11,203	8,176,475	2,794	2,447,297	7,342	4,806,690
Vermont.....	11,605,996	8,078	6,746,801	6,020	4,997,686	2,058	1,749,115	3,324	2,408,326
Virginia.....	91,444,011	62,188	48,959,272	44,115	33,625,893	18,073	15,333,379	26,670	17,852,369
Washington.....	76,887,600	55,381	43,731,651	43,767	34,420,382	11,614	9,311,269	24,074	16,424,563
West Virginia.....	60,075,014	44,591	35,781,829	33,350	25,959,880	11,241	9,821,949	19,059	13,383,015
Wisconsin.....	95,445,018	68,022	51,150,293	52,901	39,036,049	15,121	12,114,244	28,272	17,940,456
Wyoming.....	10,918,801	6,291	4,721,384	5,092	3,668,704	1,199	1,052,680	2,926	1,784,387

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—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, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956—Continued											
	World War II—Continued											
	Living veterans—Continued						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.....	1,607,938	\$1,040,623,071	59,714	\$53,422,436	5	\$12,206	308,653	\$319,270,336	275,956	\$297,724,093	32,697	\$21,546,243
Foreign countries.....	13,083	8,823,397	246	203,362			39,155	34,719,605	38,991	34,603,420	164	116,185
United States Territories and possessions.....	6,828	5,709,352	560	524,093			1,388	1,606,510	1,208	1,473,940	180	132,570
Total, United States.....	1,588,027	1,026,090,322	58,908	52,694,981	5	12,206	268,110	282,944,221	235,757	261,646,733	32,353	21,297,478
Alabama.....	29,087	20,397,852	1,222	1,062,065			6,572	7,151,870	5,736	6,589,243	836	562,627
Arizona.....	9,874	7,808,811	441	388,026			1,668	1,788,517	1,408	1,658,619	200	129,898
Arkansas.....	16,553	12,380,028	940	813,665			4,154	4,496,032	3,752	4,227,603	402	263,429
California.....	121,891	80,116,472	4,830	4,437,318	1	2,364	19,683	20,679,691	17,247	19,191,179	2,436	1,483,512
Colorado.....	15,162	10,620,037	352	321,260			2,552	2,708,318	2,259	2,521,191	293	187,127
Connecticut.....	26,040	14,880,341	662	584,864			2,954	3,052,032	2,616	2,834,010	338	213,022
Delaware.....	3,508	2,239,892	116	113,476			421	436,247	364	400,227	57	36,020
District of Columbia.....	12,114	7,178,573	455	398,554			1,395	1,592,744	1,211	1,490,522	184	112,222
Florida.....	37,810	27,533,544	1,795	1,554,228			6,500	6,733,458	5,578	6,157,273	922	575,180
Georgia.....	29,573	19,927,055	1,173	1,046,299			6,762	7,328,634	5,875	6,717,295	885	611,339
Idaho.....	5,806	3,871,896	255	234,796			1,085	1,084,748	927	988,725	158	95,023
Illinois.....	71,331	43,597,030	3,308	2,881,974			12,688	13,346,441	11,204	12,394,100	1,484	952,341
Indiana.....	31,422	20,860,430	1,108	995,612			6,258	6,583,144	5,524	6,100,226	734	482,918
Iowa.....	20,182	14,131,601	816	741,634			4,259	4,474,196	3,833	4,189,690	426	284,506
Kansas.....	15,949	10,560,204	689	519,750			3,631	3,806,746	3,236	3,546,949	395	259,797
Kentucky.....	31,140	21,662,507	1,126	1,024,929			7,067	7,515,976	6,218	6,915,184	879	600,792
Louisiana.....	23,143	16,537,746	1,293	1,116,723			5,157	5,595,917	4,482	5,146,443	675	449,474
Maine.....	8,773	5,986,707	333	307,675			1,840	1,961,332	1,641	1,824,343	199	136,989
Maryland.....	20,310	13,282,059	799	695,774	1	2,443	3,667	3,959,246	3,177	3,629,092	520	330,154
Massachusetts.....	81,403	50,348,804	1,912	1,704,271			8,865	9,401,552	7,927	8,769,319	938	632,263
Michigan.....	71,829	46,392,065	2,961	1,871,347			8,367	8,696,292	7,276	7,963,482	1,121	732,810
Minnesota.....	34,868	20,880,057	997	891,449			4,989	5,125,774	4,402	4,718,705	587	407,069
Mississippi.....	17,796	12,369,748	882	803,150			4,334	4,660,706	3,803	4,288,302	531	372,404
Missouri.....	33,822	21,834,145	1,288	1,123,280			7,331	7,694,578	6,524	7,168,382	807	526,196
Montana.....	6,184	3,938,280	212	189,693			1,005	1,018,628	856	919,900	149	98,728

Nebraska.....	10,742	6,986,872	423	387,523			2,087	2,127,717	1,847	1,966,911	240	180,806
Nevada.....	1,991	1,236,434	57	49,355			251	246,093	204	222,412	47	23,681
New Hampshire.....	5,568	3,466,676	171	155,862			1,003	1,106,411	895	1,032,675	108	73,736
New Jersey.....	64,903	36,536,564	1,602	1,440,412			7,061	7,327,476	6,208	6,764,316	853	563,160
New Mexico.....	8,184	5,894,449	241	215,954			1,878	2,010,912	1,658	1,868,951	220	141,961
New York.....	183,598	108,324,737	6,553	5,817,286	1	1,671	22,504	23,791,651	19,832	21,999,002	2,672	1,792,659
North Carolina.....	29,255	20,432,538	1,585	1,394,636			7,585	8,216,746	6,652	7,539,283	933	677,463
North Dakota.....	5,152	3,259,890	141	128,915			914	915,574	812	842,750	102	72,824
Ohio.....	96,489	59,981,388	2,602	2,381,719			12,139	12,648,421	10,427	11,536,989	1,712	1,111,432
Oklahoma.....	22,015	15,303,071	1,105	953,487			5,267	5,629,594	4,719	5,272,027	548	357,567
Oregon.....	13,712	9,278,239	550	504,487			2,507	2,553,385	2,179	2,350,496	328	202,889
Pennsylvania.....	114,281	72,351,785	4,130	3,707,361			18,907	19,775,047	16,925	18,437,423	1,982	1,337,624
Rhode Island.....	11,617	6,712,659	374	329,933			1,406	1,499,791	1,255	1,397,839	151	101,952
South Carolina.....	13,248	8,980,803	733	653,080			3,963	4,302,150	3,467	3,949,888	496	352,262
South Dakota.....	4,354	2,885,239	178	164,627			1,003	1,029,180	878	946,542	125	82,638
Tennessee.....	28,315	20,198,374	1,183	1,129,719			7,319	7,854,741	6,476	7,285,498	843	569,243
Texas.....	91,977	64,452,627	3,704	3,329,700	2	5,728	17,066	18,136,135	14,926	16,770,552	2,140	1,365,583
Utah.....	7,177	4,653,649	165	153,041			1,175	1,213,386	993	1,095,428	182	117,958
Vermont.....	3,163	2,263,492	161	145,334			683	737,908	618	691,823	65	46,085
Virginia.....	25,609	16,889,301	1,061	963,068			6,309	6,732,160	5,605	6,200,023	804	532,137
Washington.....	23,060	15,519,719	1,014	904,844			3,755	3,755,303	3,251	3,451,618	504	303,685
West Virginia.....	18,082	12,519,036	977	863,979			4,696	5,012,918	4,168	4,627,315	528	385,603
Wisconsin.....	27,122	16,915,357	1,150	1,025,099			4,906	5,015,561	4,406	4,682,870	500	332,691
Wyoming.....	2,843	1,710,639	83	73,748			402	413,132	338	374,093	64	39,039

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—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, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956—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.....	765, 103	\$700, 022, 794	227, 993	\$222, 022, 512	535, 440	\$474, 141, 118	1, 670	\$3, 850, 164
Foreign countries.....	9, 281	8, 814, 121	1, 241	1, 487, 253	8, 037	7, 320, 743	3	6, 125
United States Territories and possessions.....	8, 053	7, 361, 476	356	454, 535	7, 695	6, 903, 157	2	3, 784
Total, United States.....	747, 769	683, 847, 197	226, 396	220, 080, 724	519, 708	459, 917, 218	1, 665	3, 840, 255
Alabama.....	16, 740	15, 220, 847	4, 334	4, 240, 950	12, 377	10, 915, 808	29	64, 089
Arizona.....	6, 019	6, 354, 842	2, 274	2, 976, 052	3, 723	3, 328, 252	22	52, 538
Arkansas.....	14, 472	13, 292, 171	3, 889	3, 960, 356	10, 556	9, 271, 633	27	60, 182
California.....	60, 256	57, 646, 027	21, 902	22, 630, 294	38, 114	34, 443, 000	240	572, 733
Colorado.....	7, 312	7, 444, 840	3, 313	3, 841, 454	3, 964	3, 509, 877	35	93, 509
Connecticut.....	7, 771	7, 177, 126	3, 339	3, 247, 526	4, 413	3, 888, 294	19	41, 306
Delaware.....	986	853, 952	225	226, 644	709	650, 771	2	6, 537
District of Columbia.....	5, 266	4, 803, 321	2, 092	1, 988, 506	3, 125	2, 756, 499	49	118, 316
Florida.....	26, 182	24, 469, 732	6, 439	7, 279, 589	19, 660	16, 995, 882	83	194, 261
Georgia.....	14, 681	13, 656, 561	4, 784	4, 761, 823	9, 847	8, 782, 200	50	112, 538
Idaho.....	3, 384	3, 143, 990	761	783, 314	2, 618	2, 357, 169	2	3, 507
Illinois.....	33, 248	28, 873, 280	10, 141	8, 302, 350	23, 024	20, 389, 667	83	181, 263
Indiana.....	17, 731	15, 004, 182	6, 161	5, 307, 343	11, 551	10, 261, 456	19	45, 383
Iowa.....	13, 662	12, 428, 598	3, 249	3, 245, 268	10, 406	9, 167, 055	7	16, 275
Kansas.....	9, 389	8, 351, 963	2, 636	2, 373, 617	6, 736	5, 937, 381	17	40, 965
Kentucky.....	18, 746	16, 791, 250	6, 274	5, 730, 347	12, 450	11, 017, 173	22	43, 730
Louisiana.....	15, 097	13, 726, 476	3, 057	3, 147, 735	12, 044	10, 539, 318	16	39, 423
Maine.....	4, 817	4, 481, 794	1, 187	1, 236, 166	3, 618	3, 214, 991	12	28, 637
Maryland.....	8, 881	8, 479, 823	2, 992	3, 173, 915	5, 856	5, 231, 581	33	74, 327
Massachusetts.....	26, 284	24, 888, 101	10, 288	10, 297, 260	15, 927	14, 406, 983	79	183, 858
Michigan.....	24, 107	20, 994, 722	7, 031	6, 132, 114	17, 046	14, 794, 559	30	68, 049
Minnesota.....	19, 209	18, 454, 743	6, 976	7, 493, 263	12, 203	10, 898, 133	30	63, 347
Mississippi.....	14, 212	12, 656, 418	5, 159	4, 868, 893	9, 041	7, 958, 311	12	29, 214
Missouri.....	22, 741	20, 305, 324	7, 135	6, 451, 211	15, 581	13, 756, 078	45	98, 040
Montana.....	3, 807	3, 563, 509	1, 293	1, 289, 060	2, 509	2, 264, 793	5	9, 956

Nebraska.....	6,479	5,824,209	1,608	1,534,012	4,865	4,277,005	6	13,192
Nevada.....	935	871,498	327	311,692	606	554,181	2	5,625
New Hampshire.....	2,840	2,673,570	835	877,989	1,995	1,771,121	10	24,460
New Jersey.....	17,865	15,842,482	4,957	4,503,953	12,857	11,221,843	51	116,686
New Mexico.....	3,756	3,677,315	1,360	1,543,436	2,392	2,124,959	4	8,920
New York.....	55,176	49,703,950	16,166	14,977,264	38,873	34,409,243	137	317,443
North Carolina.....	15,982	14,544,883	3,582	3,778,632	12,365	10,679,838	35	86,413
North Dakota.....	2,476	2,277,936	838	823,130	1,637	1,451,593	1	3,213
Ohio.....	36,672	33,189,989	12,733	11,547,839	23,874	21,494,249	65	147,901
Oklahoma.....	16,734	15,047,399	3,963	3,857,168	12,754	11,163,668	17	36,563
Oregon.....	9,332	8,700,559	2,884	2,855,417	6,422	5,788,244	26	56,898
Pennsylvania.....	47,015	42,319,249	13,393	12,686,907	33,525	29,515,375	97	216,967
Rhode Island.....	3,721	3,378,456	1,130	1,080,166	2,586	2,287,369	5	10,921
South Carolina.....	9,097	7,999,187	2,433	2,144,283	6,633	5,782,701	31	72,203
South Dakota.....	3,721	3,294,349	1,049	931,926	2,671	2,359,846	1	2,577
Tennessee.....	18,194	16,597,030	4,975	4,951,227	13,194	11,586,251	25	59,552
Texas.....	41,524	38,782,722	10,621	11,158,917	30,831	27,464,354	72	159,451
Utah.....	2,428	2,224,929	965	950,857	1,463	1,274,072		
Vermont.....	2,055	1,997,348	660	741,802	1,393	1,248,385	2	7,161
Virginia.....	12,177	10,998,140	3,475	3,201,001	8,664	7,713,774	38	83,365
Washington.....	13,739	12,683,765	3,422	3,462,968	10,292	9,163,181	25	57,616
West Virginia.....	10,706	9,401,997	2,198	2,083,349	8,497	7,288,693	11	29,955
Wisconsin.....	18,617	16,458,330	5,447	4,758,042	13,135	11,612,040	35	88,248
Wyoming.....	1,568	1,404,013	461	431,697	1,106	970,374	1	1,942

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—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, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956—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.....	380, 449	\$252, 570, 605	52, 653	\$53, 372, 026	327, 796	\$199, 198, 579	183, 666	\$142, 531, 163
Foreign countries.....	5, 104	3, 986, 653	1, 184	1, 077, 749	3, 920	2, 908, 904	371	390, 416
United States Territories and possessions.....	2, 583	1, 764, 770	312	333, 851	2, 271	1, 430, 919	3, 699	3, 786, 309
Total, United States.....	372, 762	246, 819, 182	51, 157	51, 960, 426	321, 605	194, 858, 756	179, 596	138, 354, 428
Alabama.....	7, 262	4, 983, 778	1, 168	1, 215, 575	6, 094	3, 768, 203	3, 221	2, 796, 069
Arizona.....	1, 635	1, 135, 144	407	418, 596	1, 228	716, 548	1, 220	1, 042, 970
Arkansas.....	4, 713	3, 257, 521	860	888, 564	3, 853	2, 368, 957	1, 719	1, 638, 320
California.....	25, 671	17, 094, 140	4, 481	4, 466, 785	21, 190	12, 627, 355	16, 201	14, 060, 556
Colorado.....	3, 063	2, 200, 558	746	801, 895	2, 317	1, 398, 663	1, 898	1, 604, 605
Connecticut.....	4, 299	2, 853, 758	648	653, 615	3, 651	2, 200, 143	2, 454	1, 566, 385
Delaware.....	582	376, 193	63	62, 872	519	313, 321	474	352, 876
District of Columbia.....	2, 337	1, 601, 543	515	500, 012	1, 822	1, 101, 531	1, 671	888, 715
Florida.....	9, 144	5, 895, 033	1, 281	1, 272, 711	7, 863	4, 622, 322	4, 391	3, 731, 123
Georgia.....	8, 407	5, 694, 823	1, 352	1, 369, 498	7, 055	4, 325, 325	2, 918	2, 428, 284
Idaho.....	983	633, 955	132	133, 949	851	500, 006	675	523, 962
Illinois.....	21, 452	13, 877, 675	2, 348	2, 383, 003	19, 104	11, 494, 672	7, 479	5, 678, 669
Indiana.....	9, 363	6, 188, 942	1, 242	1, 276, 349	8, 121	4, 882, 593	3, 484	2, 884, 209
Iowa.....	5, 936	3, 922, 608	746	749, 555	5, 190	3, 173, 043	2, 567	2, 069, 127
Kansas.....	4, 301	2, 831, 577	644	644, 846	3, 657	2, 186, 731	1, 620	1, 347, 552
Kentucky.....	7, 690	5, 276, 237	1, 259	1, 301, 849	6, 431	3, 974, 388	3, 254	2, 867, 953
Louisiana.....	7, 443	5, 047, 531	1, 146	1, 165, 139	6, 297	3, 882, 392	3, 287	2, 649, 734
Maine.....	2, 586	1, 727, 017	363	368, 637	2, 223	1, 358, 380	1, 220	846, 620
Maryland.....	6, 309	4, 061, 429	760	747, 908	5, 549	3, 313, 521	2, 437	1, 948, 682
Massachusetts.....	15, 827	10, 515, 907	2, 087	2, 136, 432	13, 740	8, 379, 475	10, 614	6, 231, 753
Michigan.....	12, 858	8, 324, 937	1, 393	1, 410, 635	11, 465	6, 914, 332	7, 366	5, 928, 088
Minnesota.....	7, 496	5, 024, 432	1, 146	1, 180, 661	6, 350	3, 843, 771	4, 205	2, 812, 881
Mississippi.....	5, 029	3, 560, 337	1, 042	1, 090, 691	3, 987	2, 459, 696	1, 828	1, 659, 022
Missouri.....	11, 209	7, 381, 393	1, 607	1, 586, 467	9, 602	5, 794, 926	3, 920	3, 077, 582
Montana.....	1, 146	752, 609	142	151, 139	1, 004	601, 470	659	474, 368

Nebraska.....	2,525	1,659,760	351	352,063	2,174	1,307,697	1,578	1,110,315
Nevada.....	281	174,864	31	31,927	250	142,937	151	119,432
New Hampshire.....	1,509	996,818	219	216,237	1,290	780,581	629	411,274
New Jersey.....	12,812	8,195,350	1,245	1,280,196	11,567	6,915,154	6,619	4,287,260
New Mexico.....	1,353	980,565	282	335,501	1,071	645,064	884	769,009
New York.....	38,444	24,888,934	4,055	4,088,142	34,389	20,800,792	19,475	13,058,390
North Carolina.....	8,927	5,998,916	1,131	1,152,552	7,796	4,846,364	3,752	3,096,191
North Dakota.....	936	623,610	123	131,607	813	492,003	650	462,362
Ohio.....	18,348	12,070,178	2,336	2,378,750	16,012	9,691,428	9,828	7,402,442
Oklahoma.....	5,502	3,670,395	812	811,943	4,690	2,858,452	2,632	2,274,888
Oregon.....	3,557	2,332,231	526	521,554	3,031	1,810,677	1,324	1,052,421
Pennsylvania.....	28,661	18,697,948	3,269	3,264,117	25,392	15,433,831	12,452	8,836,880
Rhode Island.....	2,315	1,496,360	219	227,621	2,099	1,268,739	1,106	663,278
South Carolina.....	5,980	4,062,174	831	845,880	5,149	3,216,294	1,660	1,555,847
South Dakota.....	1,452	992,294	212	218,207	1,240	774,087	798	546,981
Tennessee.....	8,276	5,680,404	1,493	1,516,505	6,783	4,163,899	2,870	2,676,538
Texas.....	16,815	11,191,103	2,566	2,604,517	14,249	8,586,586	8,946	7,923,690
Utah.....	1,152	775,154	172	175,291	980	599,863	973	738,275
Vermont.....	999	680,887	199	197,199	800	483,688	365	292,821
Virginia.....	7,981	5,296,101	1,062	1,053,243	6,919	4,242,858	3,040	2,657,550
Washington.....	4,925	3,200,289	689	681,404	4,236	2,518,885	3,010	2,381,984
West Virginia.....	4,707	3,190,652	622	624,303	4,085	2,566,349	2,316	2,007,402
Wisconsin.....	8,029	5,342,578	1,065	1,113,959	6,964	4,228,619	3,918	2,691,648
Wyoming.....	532	442,460	69	160,315	463	282,145	338	227,445

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—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, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956—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.....	181,437	\$140,755,968	2,229	\$1,775,185	35,001	\$43,307,862	34,402	\$42,898,960	599	\$408,902
Foreign countries.....	368	388,305	3	2,111	401	512,168	400	511,800	1	368
United States Territories and possessions.....	3,673	3,767,901	26	13,408	1,227	1,680,773	1,220	1,674,994	7	5,779
Total, United States.....	177,396	136,599,762	2,200	1,754,666	33,373	41,114,921	32,782	40,712,166	591	402,755
Alabama.....	3,165	2,750,620	56	45,449	1,084	1,325,939	1,060	1,311,608	24	14,331
Arizona.....	1,207	1,033,272	13	9,698	328	411,713	323	408,360	5	3,353
Arkansas.....	1,693	1,620,673	26	17,647	590	701,692	582	695,883	8	5,809
California.....	16,016	13,914,302	185	146,254	2,851	3,833,692	2,795	3,791,714	56	41,978
Colorado.....	1,890	1,597,455	8	7,150	360	458,068	353	453,237	7	4,831
Connecticut.....	2,419	1,540,789	35	25,596	213	283,305	211	281,915	2	1,390
Delaware.....	469	347,818	5	5,058	60	65,480	58	64,686	2	794
District of Columbia.....	1,156	876,164	15	12,551	200	294,776	197	292,798	3	1,678
Florida.....	4,335	3,690,695	56	40,428	1,088	1,392,888	1,072	1,381,895	16	10,993
Georgia.....	2,871	2,391,221	47	37,063	1,148	1,471,202	1,135	1,471,562	13	9,640
Idaho.....	669	516,356	6	7,606	95	162,665	90	160,114	5	2,551
Illinois.....	7,359	5,587,800	120	91,069	1,302	1,533,404	1,277	1,516,279	25	17,125
Indiana.....	3,430	2,842,563	54	41,646	704	819,317	686	807,795	18	11,522
Iowa.....	2,544	2,052,659	23	18,468	381	464,557	375	459,550	6	5,007
Kansas.....	1,596	1,329,905	24	17,647	434	540,080	421	531,389	13	8,691
Kentucky.....	3,209	2,837,717	45	30,236	1,031	1,182,877	1,022	1,175,524	9	7,353
Louisiana.....	3,252	2,621,989	35	27,745	861	1,027,911	848	1,019,926	13	7,985
Maine.....	1,207	835,248	13	11,372	230	279,763	223	274,234	7	5,529
Maryland.....	2,414	1,926,794	23	21,888	547	737,181	532	726,894	15	10,287
Massachusetts.....	10,527	6,163,142	87	63,611	728	943,362	717	936,105	11	7,257
Michigan.....	7,281	5,866,837	85	61,251	833	967,069	811	952,363	22	14,706
Minnesota.....	4,161	2,775,362	44	37,519	523	606,840	514	599,590	9	7,250
Mississippi.....	1,805	1,640,462	23	13,560	656	808,579	644	800,690	12	7,919
Missouri.....	3,887	3,048,487	33	29,095	989	1,196,491	969	1,181,315	20	15,176

Montana.....	655	469,291	4	5,077	94	127,819	91	125,268	3	2,551
Nebraska.....	1,561	1,093,467	17	16,848	211	279,087	207	274,565	4	4,522
Nevada.....	150	117,321	1	2,111	22	33,306	22	33,306		
New Hampshire.....	622	405,398	7	5,876	136	181,843	134	181,144	2	699
New Jersey.....	6,568	4,246,965	51	40,295	623	749,207	613	742,692	10	6,515
New Mexico.....	874	763,152	10	5,857	250	324,686	242	319,767	8	4,919
New York.....	19,220	12,860,906	255	197,484	1,772	2,125,825	1,739	2,107,090	33	18,735
North Carolina.....	3,701	3,055,002	51	41,189	1,161	1,418,613	1,138	1,403,091	23	15,522
North Dakota.....	642	454,813	8	7,549	123	166,575	120	165,046	3	1,529
Ohio.....	9,728	7,319,797	100	82,645	1,267	1,430,702	1,241	1,414,857	26	15,845
Oklahoma.....	2,602	2,250,034	30	24,854	768	951,513	755	944,682	13	6,831
Oregon.....	1,309	1,039,775	15	12,646	270	337,408	268	335,761	2	1,647
Pennsylvania.....	12,255	8,687,222	197	149,658	1,850	2,173,636	1,822	2,155,070	28	18,566
Rhode Island.....	1,092	653,656	14	9,622	153	194,310	152	194,009	1	301
South Carolina.....	1,625	1,527,665	35	28,182	719	878,261	712	873,886	7	4,375
South Dakota.....	790	538,956	8	8,025	125	185,699	121	183,567	4	2,132
Tennessee.....	2,839	2,647,386	31	29,152	1,107	1,252,569	1,090	1,239,959	17	12,610
Texas.....	8,825	7,813,339	121	110,351	2,266	2,845,350	2,229	2,820,291	37	25,059
Utah.....	963	732,399	10	5,876	121	175,033	121	175,033		
Vermont.....	353	281,449	12	11,372	77	121,679	77	121,679		
Virginia.....	3,001	2,625,127	39	32,423	1,166	1,397,103	1,152	1,386,919	14	10,184
Washington.....	2,981	2,358,005	29	23,979	525	712,391	519	708,582	6	3,809
West Virginia.....	2,289	1,981,312	27	26,090	758	867,946	745	857,174	13	10,772
Wisconsin.....	3,856	2,645,515	62	46,133	526	613,836	513	602,799	13	11,037
Wyoming.....	333	223,680	5	3,765	47	51,673	44	50,533	3	1,140

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—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, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956—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.....	65,619	\$44,142,827	20,254	\$19,489,399	56,305	\$74,015,706	85,567	\$55,406,290	1	*\$5,290
Foreign countries.....	1,019	922,360	1,138	1,158,323	1,434	1,987,718	2,368	1,596,863	-----	-----
United States Territories and possessions.....	562	453,806	269	277,619	259	344,412	399	261,286	-----	-----
Total, United States.....	64,038	42,766,661	18,847	18,053,457	54,612	71,683,576	82,800	53,548,141	1	(³)
Alabama.....	1,128	805,546	516	501,752	485	647,879	930	602,123	-----	-----
Arizona.....	640	553,296	164	163,015	425	559,580	444	286,868	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	860	677,369	296	271,636	645	865,626	809	528,217	-----	-----
California.....	7,783	5,574,648	2,298	2,276,797	7,804	10,238,314	10,730	6,643,206	-----	-----
Colorado.....	1,074	907,012	227	219,130	580	760,597	811	523,930	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	925	513,160	166	200,984	602	771,288	947	611,051	-----	-----
Delaware.....	142	106,201	24	25,031	113	143,743	151	114,719	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	998	877,585	372	323,343	839	1,106,753	1,185	791,848	-----	-----
Florida.....	2,111	1,537,544	683	680,719	3,043	3,994,399	2,813	1,794,798	-----	-----
Georgia.....	1,506	1,012,474	607	595,439	652	863,395	1,467	957,736	-----	-----
Idaho.....	224	166,192	61	55,795	234	323,718	268	172,341	-----	-----
Illinois.....	2,119	1,278,654	586	557,004	2,473	3,263,905	3,095	2,594,784	-----	-----
Indiana.....	1,420	963,391	371	367,959	1,708	2,376,679	2,580	1,671,953	-----	-----
Iowa.....	671	461,889	178	160,648	759	982,313	1,077	700,977	-----	-----
Kansas.....	590	435,881	237	216,967	825	1,097,597	1,286	824,444	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	1,481	945,038	520	450,372	1,327	1,773,468	1,814	1,188,782	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	1,048	673,781	351	344,317	461	603,589	995	639,348	-----	-----
Maine.....	408	274,172	153	145,054	363	477,841	538	358,035	-----	-----
Maryland.....	1,039	682,759	393	385,700	724	945,752	1,457	954,687	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	2,524	1,532,785	638	613,701	1,709	2,278,018	2,886	1,896,833	-----	-----
Michigan.....	2,223	1,232,437	372	350,024	1,731	2,278,168	2,590	1,677,945	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	1,009	624,932	195	195,775	825	1,091,654	1,194	779,230	1	(³)
Mississippi.....	699	522,829	299	289,994	317	411,747	606	391,511	-----	-----
Missouri.....	1,341	907,270	401	377,948	1,703	2,221,374	2,442	1,591,128	-----	-----
Montana.....	236	136,097	48	44,054	202	338,086	336	218,578	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	419	292,500	116	110,400	470	615,090	642	416,405	-----	-----
Nevada.....	110	76,588	25	21,576	103	133,519	111	73,852	-----	-----

New Hampshire.....	230	147, 118	86	86, 386	267	342, 025	362	238, 975
New Jersey.....	1, 886	994, 615	381	367, 703	1, 609	2, 089, 720	2, 840	1, 843, 815
New Mexico.....	331	258, 007	121	118, 161	165	216, 835	233	148, 122
New York.....	5, 150	3, 074, 175	1, 177	1, 128, 321	4, 041	5, 265, 704	7, 150	4, 685, 480
North Carolina.....	1, 436	1, 008, 094	578	542, 869	696	902, 145	1, 320	856, 556
North Dakota.....	133	73, 385	37	40, 010	105	133, 657	123	77, 894
Ohio.....	3, 057	1, 809, 090	579	547, 278	3, 373	4, 454, 376	4, 792	3, 128, 688
Oklahoma.....	1, 023	716, 332	343	321, 250	678	867, 605	1, 093	702, 233
Oregon.....	777	510, 323	177	180, 125	987	1, 296, 233	1, 278	820, 276
Pennsylvania.....	3, 750	2, 405, 682	921	849, 960	3, 333	4, 238, 896	5, 384	3, 523, 398
Rhode Island.....	309	193, 918	124	116, 511	260	339, 057	466	306, 901
South Carolina.....	711	501, 712	344	320, 578	341	456, 350	856	557, 985
South Dakota.....	196	124, 355	56	88, 843	208	274, 102	217	139, 882
Tennessee.....	1, 317	921, 650	561	493, 153	1, 117	1, 530, 014	1, 889	1, 232, 597
Texas.....	3, 857	2, 888, 435	1, 381	1, 316, 431	1, 820	2, 396, 138	3, 236	2, 082, 778
Utah.....	303	196, 887	79	115, 308	156	207, 739	236	151, 304
Vermont.....	137	108, 846	38	37, 770	139	189, 845	219	148, 290
Virginia.....	1, 303	919, 012	693	637, 542	921	1, 193, 823	1, 847	1, 225, 971
Washington.....	1, 411	914, 199	351	318, 563	1, 529	2, 009, 672	1, 933	1, 251, 110
West Virginia.....	745	478, 222	252	225, 407	524	689, 244	733	471, 743
Wisconsin.....	1, 104	650, 153	244	233, 520	986	1, 291, 933	1, 293	839, 424
Wyoming.....	144	100, 421	27	22, 574	115	151, 071	166	109, 390

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—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, 1956, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1956—Continued						Military and naval insurance (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.....	5,669	\$3,238,914	154	\$228,217	1,198	\$708,769	9	\$3,991	\$4,174,574	\$316,728,043	\$31,617,955
Foreign countries.....	26	15,841	3	3,321	12	7,172			26,930	11,236,628	247,311
United States Territories and possessions.....	1	577			3	1,606			8,616	1,428,196	828,281
Total, United States.....	5,642	3,222,496	151	224,896	1,183	699,991	9	3,991	4,139,028	304,063,219	30,542,363
Alabama.....	33	18,495			4	2,264	1	573	58,707	5,563,729	666,586
Arizona.....	15	8,802	11	13,856	47	27,354			77,555	1,824,310	233,743
Arkansas.....	119	67,481			8	4,333			64,092	3,579,161	361,652
California.....	448	263,100	21	33,663	175	104,699			413,095	23,639,045	2,335,121
Colorado.....	70	39,325	5	6,273	14	8,744			111,486	3,033,300	295,737
Connecticut.....	50	29,305			9	5,655			30,700	4,207,559	318,092
Delaware.....	12	6,623			1	602			4,308	586,579	54,618
District of Columbia.....	31	18,180	5	7,283	24	14,260			64,092	1,464,510	175,422
Florida.....	119	67,994	5	8,834	19	10,356			107,716	6,304,193	761,122
Georgia.....	36	19,483	1	138	5	2,995	1	573	50,087	5,989,060	821,401
Idaho.....	20	11,926			11	6,553			49,548	1,399,817	126,381
Illinois.....	317	182,566	7	11,619	48	27,605	1	130	211,125	17,641,947	1,486,807
Indiana.....	364	195,288	4	6,170	33	19,363			128,184	7,526,050	809,742
Iowa.....	147	83,029	5	7,750	19	11,600	1	455	50,087	5,360,843	477,086
Kansas.....	215	123,528	5	7,283	39	22,937			38,778	4,234,599	405,774
Kentucky.....	241	138,846	1	4,065	23	12,860	1	573	83,483	6,090,115	692,445
Louisiana.....	34	21,064			5	2,939			47,394	4,154,171	516,506
Maine.....	87	49,157	2	2,733	1	602			18,315	2,034,362	192,017
Maryland.....	64	37,311	2	3,321	22	13,407			60,861	4,362,848	521,651
Massachusetts.....	172	99,110	3	4,451	27	16,295			148,110	10,334,176	923,677
Michigan.....	217	126,455	1	1,955	33	19,541			86,176	11,512,497	1,213,891
Minnesota.....	84	48,105	4	7,017	31	18,253			116,871	6,434,536	516,089
Mississippi.....	34	19,419			1	758			61,400	3,543,546	418,865
Missouri.....	335	189,909	8	9,589	27	15,632			169,655	7,506,826	861,451
Montana.....	13	7,541	6	8,222	21	12,961			31,238	1,410,933	122,844
Nebraska.....	69	40,227	1	1,176	20	11,912			32,315	2,732,687	277,798
Nevada.....	3	1,677							5,924	297,487	42,182
New Hampshire.....	33	18,682			7	4,216			22,083	1,204,565	154,166

New Jersey.....	93	52,922	2	3,517	28	16,937			76,478	10,140,851	841,605
New Mexico.....	12	5,854	2	2,353	32	19,435			39,316	1,865,725	191,302
New York.....	315	182,288	6	9,203	64	40,393			294,608	27,675,169	2,341,028
North Carolina.....	51	29,407			6	3,246			76,478	7,020,584	921,558
North Dakota.....	9	4,476	1	1,176	6	3,770			14,540	1,340,748	132,618
Ohio.....	452	257,402	5	7,796	31	18,688			142,186	15,259,926	1,422,675
Oklahoma.....	115	66,339	2	3,834	24	12,693			95,331	4,898,780	505,123
Oregon.....	86	49,980	1	1,176	18	11,338			98,562	3,176,077	269,924
Pennsylvania.....	319	178,245	7	10,800	60	35,825	1	573	219,203	23,935,485	1,991,104
Rhode Island.....	28	16,423			4	2,119			15,079	1,666,914	172,125
South Carolina.....	20	11,098	1	1,176	5	2,666			73,247	3,628,552	562,277
South Dakota.....	33	19,302	7	11,325	27	15,621			15,079	1,360,705	168,920
Tennessee.....	219	126,263	1	1,955	9	6,419			158,884	6,562,247	747,070
Texas.....	101	58,915	5	7,138	84	49,232	3	1,114	186,891	16,013,398	1,615,659
Utah.....	7	3,995	1	1,955	24	13,117			20,468	1,523,439	144,941
Vermont.....	42	22,581							19,391	834,256	79,854
Virginia.....	61	34,726	4	4,999	16	9,776			70,016	6,437,934	844,167
Washington.....	87	52,666	4	6,199	38	20,947			78,632	4,935,980	505,461
West Virginia.....	92	51,320			3	1,963			37,162	4,493,762	568,621
Wisconsin.....	106	59,086	4	3,529	17	10,239			54,399	6,663,484	694,736
Wyoming.....	12	6,580	1	1,367	13	6,871			9,693	655,752	48,731

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16 and 894)					Readjustment benefits				
	Number of trainees ⁴	Subsistence		Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			
		World War II	Korean conflict				Number of trainees ⁴	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment
Grand total.....	22,245	\$9,371,024	\$18,904,855	\$8,593,842	\$1,263,980	\$306,960,634	66,718	\$19,084,069	\$17,422,808	\$2,120,052
Foreign countries.....	23	14,269	18,636	2,412	1,017	2,531,693	694	478,279	113,273	33,237
United States Territories and possessions.....	374	65,390	396,112	60,190	16,186	33,363,656	394	123,082	77,021	14,965
Total, United States.....	21,848	9,291,365	18,490,107	8,631,240	1,246,777	771,035,285	65,630	18,482,708	17,232,514	2,071,850
Alabama.....	696	367,691	511,783	248,685	27,384	25,281,181	1,217	687,829	318,558	38,264
Arizona.....	235	123,920	159,553	49,495	15,465	4,703,703	261	95,256	44,922	10,572
Arkansas.....	622	278,824	381,030	8,830	1,639	9,815,506	1,293	828,476	421,856	36,737
California.....	1,347	699,101	1,010,788	437,718	114,926	75,179,661	6,364	1,553,897	1,746,106	247,073
Colorado.....	412	206,555	317,555	139,990	28,370	9,576,510	640	350,555	208,180	43,189
Connecticut.....	207	75,483	182,224	81,660	10,526	8,146,152	1,104	92,440	159,932	19,597
Delaware.....	24	8,730	23,309	-----	-----	1,331,255	85	3,845	19,301	3,099
District of Columbia.....	126	99,244	207,613	77,014	14,208	11,946,961	1,452	336,414	573,014	80,470
Florida.....	549	267,062	404,357	278,866	37,694	22,675,009	2,146	1,332,555	645,162	58,637
Georgia.....	337	179,320	256,089	99,983	10,784	25,453,239	3,230	1,852,687	410,875	46,104
Idaho.....	137	72,042	109,809	34,479	12,723	3,081,148	150	38,373	*25,115	4,219
Illinois.....	585	209,953	545,719	349,332	43,747	36,357,127	3,463	475,358	949,011	138,652
Indiana.....	427	185,959	349,350	153,735	22,383	15,655,083	1,329	363,931	409,634	54,397
Iowa.....	438	149,295	417,744	147,956	24,477	13,911,433	604	245,200	126,005	21,639
Kansas.....	229	98,677	102,057	95,971	9,872	7,924,282	521	132,348	126,791	9,628
Kentucky.....	404	216,755	340,777	103,409	12,555	11,354,737	557	181,980	123,287	18,707
Louisiana.....	273	149,051	195,123	79,505	12,026	10,963,750	1,050	540,227	293,839	24,682
Maine.....	98	36,143	86,971	39,186	6,195	2,761,680	179	28,122	15,270	2,230
Maryland.....	166	31,911	99,936	36,328	5,630	6,555,750	1,148	76,502	338,051	20,443
Massachusetts.....	992	271,210	906,501	554,944	62,733	22,652,932	2,426	348,356	476,409	76,362
Michigan.....	712	358,873	553,131	46,005	259,270	23,564,951	2,441	321,408	360,915	61,431
Minnesota.....	652	232,542	536,723	214,368	23,893	16,500,294	1,099	337,269	205,989	42,355
Mississippi.....	457	242,348	345,630	173,863	20,669	13,280,816	986	644,547	326,635	37,595
Missouri.....	607	310,664	525,143	296,560	39,124	21,364,383	1,255	440,445	390,210	68,556
Montana.....	81	24,096	86,936	13,875	5,861	2,810,085	175	66,880	31,618	5,207
Nebraska.....	351	141,045	303,407	104,702	10,977	9,104,971	282	105,797	55,573	6,337
Nevada.....	18	6,725	15,290	3,137	1,062	518,755	48	8,631	7,379	5,562
New Hampshire.....	130	57,206	109,735	48,064	7,196	2,305,391	221	31,284	16,451	1,429
New Jersey.....	345	76,740	326,852	156,158	19,272	14,608,312	2,472	137,105	654,235	65,036
New Mexico.....	126	61,959	101,128	39,213	8,697	4,545,426	273	113,862	74,094	14,726
New York.....	1,762	559,791	1,654,635	1,414,550	138,049	55,537,583	8,081	980,131	3,372,446	300,670

North Carolina.....	635	196,510	588,478	224,138	29,093	21,661,261	753	385,538	119,390	25,066
North Dakota.....	108	39,706	129,169	37,637	8,183	4,984,429	238	200,005	93,550	7,655
Ohio.....	931	347,221	794,508	403,112	43,828	25,020,683	3,152	369,323	645,073	93,109
Oklahoma.....	479	248,163	406,170	117,127	24,000	16,726,073	858	351,191	214,796	28,719
Oregon.....	193	90,817	162,697	74,253	16,788	6,749,635	559	193,324	331,056	*62,173
Pennsylvania.....	1,482	591,464	1,361,106	419,216	39,455	46,919,556	4,611	860,686	1,435,023	162,718
Rhode Island.....	129	49,853	153,355	57,188	9,579	4,119,805	257	47,035	41,269	3,838
South Carolina.....	203	74,059	166,548	42,230	17,469	13,091,708	1,082	524,047	196,490	12,869
South Dakota.....	125	40,591	127,045	35,940	5,425	5,127,608	137	65,335	26,231	3,224
Tennessee.....	486	241,552	421,349	196,584	25,201	18,985,731	808	426,594	225,063	37,934
Texas.....	1,652	796,013	1,301,116	612,069	115,396	53,480,135	2,900	1,235,114	212,484	84,670
Utah.....	118	44,007	116,069	32,737	12,144	7,720,096	415	183,685	142,907	28,735
Vermont.....	67	28,480	47,416	23,818	4,164	1,358,862	85	27,685	18,668	1,219
Virginia.....	414	150,163	306,793	129,451	25,220	10,632,221	708	183,073	152,615	19,647
Washington.....	321	130,898	268,233	96,843	22,745	13,279,126	830	287,519	210,714	28,407
West Virginia.....	373	212,721	234,794	105,354	15,719	6,801,919	379	84,882	35,881	12,050
Wisconsin.....	633	201,384	572,802	171,315	30,268	14,705,692	1,196	253,551	243,954	20,706
Wyoming.....	54	14,928	52,201	13,464	2,968	1,212,888	105	47,697	20,617	4,832

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

State	Readjustments benefits—Continued						Administra- tion and other benefits	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Automo- biles and other con- veyances 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 †	Amount	4 percent gratuity	Other	Unemploy- ment	Self- employ- ment				
Grand Total.....	540, 737	\$728, 273, 128	\$167, 788	\$39, 894, 425	*\$678	*\$958	\$937, 102, 369	\$26, 881, 593	\$1, 933, 019	\$4, 504, 573
Foreign countries.....	1, 347	1, 906, 904					3, 834, 795	1, 500, 294	6, 375	0
United States Territories and possessions.....	17, 179	33, 173, 404	*110	5, 625	*331		16, 841, 973	38, 240	39, 960	55, 145
Total, United States.....	521, 671	693, 192, 820	167, 898	39, 888, 800	*347	*958	916, 425, 601	25, 343, 059	1, 386, 684	4, 449, 428
Alabama.....	16, 532	23, 634, 979		600, 831	720		19, 784, 854	5, 085	46, 390	94, 193
Arizona.....	2, 762	4, 085, 490		466, 942	521		8, 169, 694	166, 545	14, 394	63, 583
Arkansas.....	5, 679	8, 323, 627		204, 074	736		13, 138, 985	355, 942	24, 000	45, 838
California.....	45, 440	65, 571, 736	1, 280	6, 062, 031	*2, 462		76, 157, 767	2, 069, 128	187, 989	532, 837
Colorado.....	5, 959	8, 674, 494	640	299, 457	*5		16, 688, 358	71, 264	27, 195	50, 000
Connecticut.....	6, 688	7, 481, 840	8, 228	383, 577	538		10, 076, 003	23, 103	20, 783	29, 675
Delaware.....	679	793, 466		511, 512	*448		2, 510, 042	10, 585		10, 000
District of Columbia.....	5, 234	10, 416, 986	*970	539, 650	1, 397		47, 218, 392	4, 951, 362	56, 155	27, 881
Florida.....	14, 203	19, 345, 054	192	1, 289, 728	3, 681		15, 982, 722	455, 251	73, 690	341, 895
Georgia.....	18, 610	21, 945, 219	*276	1, 328, 763	*33		18, 333, 179	86, 304	33, 554	75, 697
Idaho.....	1, 999	2, 949, 831		112, 189	1, 651		2, 628, 591	47, 764	33, 554	9, 000
Illinois.....	26, 622	34, 192, 908	5, 475	569, 254	*3, 531		50, 513, 457	746, 056	70, 319	287, 803
Indiana.....	11, 502	14, 676, 337	2, 004	178, 589	191		15, 201, 829	981, 163	27, 200	40, 987
Iowa.....	9, 621	13, 515, 479	730	42, 437	*66		14, 814, 501	31, 483	40, 000	126, 069
Kansas.....	5, 856	7, 027, 556		627, 699	260		15, 906, 855	3, 452, 375	19, 200	56, 089
Kentucky.....	7, 833	10, 847, 860	359	62, 851	*307		12, 800, 850	13, 043	17, 012	12, 094
Louisiana.....	13, 048	18, 673, 645		371, 257	300		12, 989, 734	806, 357	36, 795	45, 413
Maine.....	1, 939	2, 502, 159	683	153, 626	*410		5, 317, 764	440, 173	16, 000	37, 631
Maryland.....	7, 045	4, 948, 529	1, 624	1, 209, 899	702		11, 407, 244	54, 848	6, 400	28, 706
Massachusetts.....	14, 747	18, 943, 384	72, 950	2, 766, 671	*1, 200		34, 888, 192	342, 085	49, 600	149, 422
Michigan.....	17, 362	21, 829, 890	1, 057	991, 640	*1, 390		25, 044, 320	11, 829	46, 400	190, 600
Minnesota.....	12, 893	15, 500, 726	1, 908	502, 497	*460		21, 930, 524	1, 170, 111	46, 400	150, 036
Mississippi.....	7, 511	12, 044, 613		228, 425	*66	*933	12, 086, 256	146, 463	19, 200	15, 892
Missouri.....	13, 712	20, 062, 176	480	471, 720	796		18, 330, 849	1, 553, 986	44, 790	78, 320
Montana.....	1, 969	2, 704, 146	640	1, 193	401		3, 085, 052		4, 795	10, 000
Nebraska.....	6, 973	8, 891, 309	1, 379	44, 576			7, 632, 928	2, 318	17, 579	39, 469
Nevada.....	476	500, 558		1, 784	*129		1, 564, 791	9, 867	3, 200	0
New Hampshire.....	1, 539	1, 951, 284	2, 420	302, 743	*302		2, 170, 726		17, 595	0
New Jersey.....	10, 941	11, 481, 142	5, 759	2, 384, 590	445		19, 109, 686	74, 738	48, 000	139, 287

New Mexico.....	2,975	4,276,495		63,249		6,871,354	35,593	9,600	*244
New York.....	38,970	47,839,333	36,751	3,008,229	23	87,039,675	488,858	174,400	388,594
North Carolina.....	15,708	20,869,831	159	261,278		20,374,264	235,173	54,195	42,260
North Dakota.....	2,522	4,672,123	658	10,428		3,156,460	16,214	11,200	2,000
Ohio.....	20,145	23,428,147	3,153	483,869	*3,996	33,910,235	258,482	97,488	265,047
Oklahoma.....	9,952	14,998,893		1,131,647	*168	9,063,232	257,109	40,000	94,622
Oregon.....	4,200	6,127,665		159,311	452	12,989,764	159,758	20,800	49,118
Pennsylvania.....	32,090	40,315,364	12,073	4,134,293	*601	55,823,412	1,067,090	140,795	298,947
Rhode Island.....	2,864	3,861,183	2,375	163,845	61	4,467,093			17,117
South Carolina.....	8,703	11,903,434		454,888		6,167,381	111,766	31,138	33,315
South Dakota.....	3,841	5,031,793		1,025		7,340,456	57,405	14,400	0
Tennessee.....	12,183	17,456,100	160	838,479	1,401	25,822,939	246,126	31,995	166,438
Texas.....	34,380	47,898,947	*64	4,048,526	458	45,631,267	3,163,377	83,193	140,325
Utah.....	4,777	7,326,497	280	38,186	*94	6,442,274	63,290	3,095	0
Vermont.....	960	1,134,615	1,684	174,791		2,367,541	82,979	7,895	4,539
Virginia.....	8,178	10,078,481	320	198,358	*273	23,519,116	198,217	27,200	144,241
Washington.....	7,367	11,048,375	951	1,703,099	61	13,444,273	278,102	46,345	69,311
West Virginia.....	5,150	6,513,064	279	154,846	817	11,702,827	77,955	22,400	19,951
Wisconsin.....	10,459	13,815,977	2,078	364,426		20,663,331	437,314	40,000	60,000
Wyoming.....	873	1,138,870		872		4,154,569	29,023	3,200	0

¹ Excludes \$693,356,151 consisting of \$412,533,144 for insurance expenditures; \$103,118,036 for direct loans to veterans; \$218,229 for adjusted service certificate fund; \$128,166,042 for supply fund; \$1,049,645 for general post fund; \$28,349,691 for personal funds of patients; \$17,763,564 for statutory burial awards; \$1,971,997 for unclassified expenditures from the compensation and pensions appropriation; and \$185,803 for miscellaneous items. Total expenditures of \$4,917,925,747 which have been distributed by State,

include \$1,140,320 in costs not reflected in net expenditures from the readjustment benefits appropriation.

² Includes undistributed credit of \$5,290.

³ The amount of pension has not been allocated by State. The net credit of \$5,290 chargeable to this program consists primarily of reimbursements for prior years.

⁴ A verage for fiscal year.

*Credit.

TABLE 95.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹

ASSETS	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Increase (decrease)
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority.....	\$515, 220, 555. 79	\$468, 198, 436. 89	
Accounts receivable.....	33, 414, 311. 70	31, 792, 425. 63	
Interest receivable.....	5, 712, 719. 50	2 502, 624. 93	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	85, 721. 00	118, 306. 16	
Inventories.....	33, 362, 672. 75	39, 103, 384. 15	
Acquired security or collateral property.....	23, 323, 457. 21	18, 124, 522. 47	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance ap- propriation.....	1, 769, 265. 64	(?)	
Total current assets.....	612, 888, 703. 59	557, 839, 700. 23	\$55, 049, 003. 36
Other assets:			
Loans receivable.....	707, 841, 100. 12	2 374, 434, 868. 78	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	74, 936, 742. 25	56, 841, 718. 82	
Investment in U. S. Treasury bonds, debentures, and notes.....	6, 725, 582, 500. 00	6, 595, 357, 000. 00	
Livestock.....	18, 043. 76	62, 529. 43	
Miscellaneous assets—reinsurance program.....	1, 944, 089. 72	(?)	
Total other assets.....	7, 510, 322, 475. 85	7, 026, 696, 117. 03	483, 626, 358. 82
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings, and plants.....	1, 066, 966, 484. 00	936, 336, 909. 49	
Construction and betterments in process.....	26, 419, 429. 40	65, 591, 849. 53	
Leasehold improvements.....	411, 251. 36	413, 916. 19	
Equipment.....	210, 968, 973. 21	196, 726, 470. 56	
Total fixed assets.....	1, 304, 766, 137. 97	1, 199, 069, 145. 77	105, 696, 992. 20
Deferred charges:			
Advances to Republic of Philippines for construc- tion of hospitals.....	1, 316, 274. 54	1, 966, 826. 38	
Construction advance.....	2, 018, 000. 00	-----	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....	522, 128. 72	54, 224. 90	
Advance to employees on travel expenses.....	185, 166. 05	104, 574. 59	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....	17, 166. 74	45, 002. 73	
Total deferred charges.....	4, 058, 736. 05	2, 170, 628. 60	1, 888, 107. 45
Total assets.....	9, 432, 036, 053. 46	8, 785, 775, 591. 63	646, 260, 461. 83
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	17, 748, 922. 34	15, 195, 708. 48	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	27, 426, 789. 78	37, 997, 639. 10	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service.....	508, 074. 78	487, 313. 35	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	13, 725, 894. 15	14, 798, 535. 09	
Employees payroll allotments for U. S. savings bonds.....	630, 178. 15	582, 241. 40	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes with- held from employees and FICA taxes.....	20, 869, 558. 76	18, 540, 930. 09	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....	262, 179. 72	233, 974. 18	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service Retirement fund, life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....	187, 858. 19	167, 208. 52	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service.....	11, 528. 90	11, 224. 88	
Accrued interest—U. S. Treasury.....	4, 793, 841. 74	3, 668, 448. 91	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....	926, 947. 98	(?)	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....	1, 405, 908. 59	(?)	
Accrued reimbursement due insurance fund.....	1, 769, 265. 64	(?)	
Total current liabilities.....	90, 266, 948. 72	91, 683, 224. 00	(1, 416, 275. 28)
Accountabilities:			
Working funds allotted by other Government agencies—net.....	27, 316. 10	9, 272. 78	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries..	60, 435, 702. 19	56, 812, 303. 10	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts..	92, 240, 089. 08	(?)	
Borrowers deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....	7, 553, 000. 02	6, 173, 607. 89	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pend- ing settlement.....	4, 451, 856. 90	4, 188, 123. 31	
Bid deposits and other suspense items.....	1, 458, 566. 54	813, 560. 01	
Total accountabilities.....	166, 166, 530. 83	67, 996, 867. 09	98, 169, 663. 74

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 95.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet¹—Con.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—Continued	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Increase (decrease)
Capital reserves:			
Insurance program reserves.....	\$6,913,374,561.82	\$6,652,347,078.47	
Direct loan program—reserves for losses.....	21,718,924.21	14,398,505.28	
Total reserves.....	<u>6,935,093,486.03</u>	<u>6,666,745,583.75</u>	\$268,347,902.28
Capital borrowings from U. S. Treasury—interest bearing—re direct loan program.....	581,163,314.00	488,165,839.00	92,997,475.00
Capital residual.....	<u>1,659,345,773.88</u>	<u>1,471,184,077.79</u>	188,161,696.09
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>9,432,036,053.46</u>	<u>8,785,775,591.63</u>	646,260,461.83

¹ Contingent liabilities in respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans are not shown. Veterans Canteen Service assets and liabilities, which were omitted from earlier annual reports, are included in both years. Insurance program assets and liabilities are included in the 1956 data while the 1955 data exclude insurance program assets (other than cash, investments and accounts receivable for overpayments) and liabilities.

* Excludes insurance program assets and liabilities.

TABLE 96.—Direct loan comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Increase
Cash.....	\$179,816,878.53	\$140,168,767.99	
Accrued interest receivable.....	382,807.24	287,217.04	
Accrued rent on property owned.....	355.43	272.43	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	782,400.19	463,672.68	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms.....	432,488,081.42	370,187,394.20	
Veterans liability.....	57,877.40	36,278.66	
Acquired security or collateral—real property ¹	414,799.82	328,805.08	
Miscellaneous receivables.....	2,870.23	1,987.91	
Total assets.....	<u>613,946,070.26</u>	<u>511,474,395.99</u>	\$102,471,674.27
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust and deposits liabilities:			
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	5,849,720.49	4,604,147.56	
Suspended credits.....	411,262.55	573,025.78	
Undistributed collections.....	9,007.27	64,429.46	
Total trust and deposits liabilities.....	6,269,990.31	5,241,602.80	
Accrued interest—U. S. Treasury.....	4,793,841.74	3,668,448.91	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable—U. S. Treasury.....	581,163,314.00	488,165,839.00	
Total liabilities.....	592,227,146.05	497,075,890.71	
Reserve for expenses and losses.....	21,718,924.21	14,398,505.28	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>613,946,070.26</u>	<u>511,474,395.99</u>	102,471,674.27

¹ Includes \$34,499.94 as of June 30, 1956, and \$30,777.84 as of June 30, 1955, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.

TABLE 97.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses

[Fiscal year 1956]		
Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$14,398,505.28
Credits:		
Interest on loans.....	\$17,076,556.56	
Interest on vendee accounts.....	30,201.98	
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	4.54	
Rental income.....	2,609.24	
Gross gain on sale of mortgages.....	0.00	
Gains on sale of real property.....	7,971.30	
Miscellaneous income.....	6,947.97	
	<u>17,124,291.59</u>	
Charges:		
Property expense.....	18,269.69	
Sales expense.....	17,907.22	
Loan closing fees.....	437,374.18	
Interest expense.....	9,292,511.09	
Other general expense.....	37,810.48	
	<u>9,803,872.66</u>	
Net credit for fiscal year.....		7,320,418.93
Balance at end of fiscal year.....		<u>21,718,924.21</u>

TABLE 98.—General post fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Increase
Cash.....	\$1,407,590.71	\$1,229,637.13	
Interest receivable.....	11,990.19	12,140.05	
Accounts receivable.....		32.00	
Investments in bonds of U. S. Treasury.....	2,887,500.00	2,866,000.00	
Trust property, equipment and supplies.....	2,336,438.98	2,101,234.38	
Total assets.....	6,623,519.88	6,209,043.56	\$414,476.32
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable.....	34,338.30	20,944.49	
Reimbursements due agent cashier.....	510.40	262.78	
Total liabilities.....	34,848.70	21,207.27	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	2,699,459.99	2,486,149.24	
Trust capital.....	3,889,211.19	3,701,687.05	
Total liabilities and capital.....	6,623,519.88	6,209,043.56	414,476.32

TABLE 99.—General post fund—statement of trust capital

	[Fiscal year 1956]	
Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$3,701,687.05
Credits:		
Interest on investments.....	\$75,825.59	
Trust revenue.....	273,151.92	
Trust credit.....	1,062.19	
	<u>350,039.70</u>	
Charges:		
Trust revenue—allocated.....	162,496.90	
Changes in trust capital.....	18.66	
	<u>162,515.56</u>	
Net credit for the fiscal year.....		187,524.14
Balance at end of fiscal year.....		<u>3,889,211.19</u>

TABLE 100.—Adjusted service certificate fund comparative balance sheet ¹

ASSETS	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Increase (decrease)
Cash.....	\$10,392.52	\$35,164.58	
Accrued interest receivable.....	91,099.45	91,025.66	
Investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	4,580,000.00	4,589,000.00	
Total assets.....	4,681,491.97	4,715,190.24	(\$33,698.27)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....	4,451,431.36	7,128,169.95	
Less: Loans secured by pledged adjusted service certificates.....	537.00	2,940,783.71	
	<u>4,450,894.36</u>	<u>4,187,386.24</u>	
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for other heirs.....	962.54	737.07	
Total liabilities.....	4,451,856.90	4,188,123.31	263,733.59
Trust capital.....	229,635.07	527,066.93	(297,431.86)
Total liabilities and capital.....	4,681,491.97	4,715,190.24	(33,698.27)

¹ Unhypothecated certificates outstanding are not included in statement of liabilities.² Includes unappropriated trust fund receipts of \$38.59.

TABLE 101.—Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital

	[Fiscal year 1956]	
Balance at beginning of the fiscal year.....		\$527,066.93
Credits:		
Interest on investments.....	\$184,426.76	
Interest on repayment receivables.....	90.13	
Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as uncollectible.....	8,702.92	
Revisions of repayment receivables reported to General Accounting Office and written off as uncollectible.....	268.85	
Revisions of loans effected.....	10,994.77	
	<u>\$204,483.43</u>	
Charges: Unhypothecated certificates redeemed.....		501,915.29
Net debit for the fiscal year.....		297,431.86
Balance at end of the fiscal year.....		<u>229,635.07</u>

TABLE 102.—VA supply fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	Increase (decrease)
Cash.....	\$15,611,149.67	\$14,326,636.92	
Accounts receivable.....	7,381,844.19	6,418,660.28	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment.....	76,552.44	35,395.08	
Outstanding balance on undelivered orders capitalized July 1, 1953.....		71,620.78	
Advance to General Services Administration.....	500,000.00		
Inventories.....	27,406,059.82	33,097,324.17	
Work in process—service and reclamation division.....	11,295.46	37,848.67	
Service and reclamation division operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	51,724.80		
Deferred charges.....		28.25	
Total assets.....	51,038,626.38	53,987,512.15	(\$2,948,885.77)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages.....	12,693.81	14,873.39	
Accrued transportation and service costs.....	429,681.61	460,555.69	
Accounts payable.....	7,993,765.10	7,201,375.11	
Accounts payable due H & DF appropriation.....		7,019.35	
Total liabilities.....	8,436,140.52	7,683,823.54	752,316.98
Authorized capital.....	46,562,065.58	46,249,236.37	
Less: Repayment of capital investment to U. S. Treasury.....	3,000,000.00		
Current year adjustment.....	1,194,644.87	312,829.21	
Net capital.....	42,367,420.71	46,562,065.58	
Less: Operating deficit.....		258,376.97	
Plus: Operating profit.....	235,065.15		
Net worth.....	42,602,485.86	46,303,688.61	(3,701,202.75)
Total liabilities and capital.....	51,038,626.38	53,987,512.15	(2,948,885.77)

TABLE 103.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense

[Fiscal year 1956]

INCOME

Sales of supplies and equipment.....	\$126,856,778.29
Less: Cost of goods sold.....	125,509,112.93
Income on sales.....	1,247,665.36
Other income:	
Cash discounts on purchases.....	\$706,151.89
Supplies returned to stock.....	416,984.27
Property donated by other Government agencies.....	112,555.96
Total income.....	1,235,692.12

EXPENSE

Net service reclamation division expense.....	74,593.12
Net books and periodical expense.....	¹ 22,684.68
Net transportation costs.....	1,287,672.51
Inventory writeoffs and adjustments.....	¹ 308,110.28
Testing, inspection, and other miscellaneous expense.....	316,010.01
Property donated to institutions and other agencies.....	885,718.29
Total expense.....	2,233,198.97
Net income.....	350,158.51

¹ Indicates negative item.

TABLE 104.—*Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*

[Projects under construction as of June 30, 1956]

Location	Number of beds and type	Date contract awarded	Value of construction contracts awarded ¹	Value of work in place ²	Percent complete
Total.....	2, 129	-----	\$32, 082, 862	\$7, 983, 894	-----
New hospitals and additions, total.....	1, 290	-----	21, 720, 377	6, 095, 214	-----
New hospitals, total.....	1, 014	-----	18, 035, 122	3, 804, 856	-----
Kansas: Topeka.....	1, 014 NP	June 15, 1955	18, 035, 122	3, 804, 856	21
Bed additions, total.....	276	-----	3, 685, 255	2, 290, 358	-----
Texas: Houston.....	276 NP	Mar. 18, 1955	3, 685, 255	2, 290, 358	62
Conversions, total.....	278	-----	3, 325, 485	1, 873, 293	-----
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	278 NP	June 29, 1955	3, 325, 485	1, 873, 293	49
Replacements, total.....	561	-----	7, 037, 000	15, 387	-----
California: Long Beach.....	561 GM&S	May 8, 1956	7, 037, 000	15, 387	1

¹ Includes change orders and proceed orders.² Includes value of work performed by purchase and hire.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical.

TABLE 105.—*Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*

[Projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1956]

Location	Number of beds and type
Total ¹	4, 115
New hospitals, total.....	3, 300
California: Palo Alto (San Francisco).....	1, 000 NP
District of Columbia: Washington ²	500 GM&S
Ohio:	
Cleveland (Brecksville).....	1, 000 NP
Cleveland ²	800 GM&S
Replacements, total.....	815
Illinois: Downey.....	815 NP

¹ Adjusted to reflect programs as revised.² To replace existing GM&S facilities.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical.

TABLE 106.—*Rehabilitation, modernization, and major alteration, improvement, and repair projects*

[Projects completed, fiscal year 1956]

Location	Description	Construction cost ¹	Date construction completed
Total.....		\$11, 735, 943	
Rehabilitation and modernization projects, total.....		8, 715, 092	
Georgia: Augusta.....	New tuberculosis-neuropsychiatric building No. 94.....	2, 140, 156	February 1956.
Illinois: Danville.....	Alterations and improvements to buildings Nos. 12, 13 and 14.....	210, 008	August 1955.
Massachusetts:			
Bedford.....	Alterations and additions to dining hall and kitchen building No. 3.....	527, 367	May 1956.
Northampton.....	Alterations and additions to kitchen and dining hall building No. 5.....	687, 713	March 1956.
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis.....	Alterations, various buildings; utilities and outside electrical distribution system.....	675, 768	February 1956.
St. Cloud.....	Alterations and additions to kitchen and dining hall building No. 4.....	554, 432	March 1956.
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Alterations, kitchen and dining hall; addition and alterations to laundry and replace boilers.....	979, 825	February 1956.
New York: Bath.....	New sewage treatment plant.....	163, 803	Do.
Pennsylvania:			
Coatesville.....	Improvement to boiler plant, building No. 14.....	197, 813	August 1955.
Coatesville.....	Tuberculosis-neuropsychiatric conversion, building No. 57.....	642, 317	March 1956.
South Carolina:			
Columbia.....	Alterations and additions to operating suite, building No. 11.....	142, 384	Do.
Columbia.....	New water tank and tower No. 25.....	62, 113	July 1955.
Texas: Waco.....	Alterations to kitchen and dining hall building No. 4.....	559, 567	May 1956.
Vermont: White River Junction.....	Replacement of boilers, building No. 2.....	189, 370	June 1956.
Virginia: Keoughtan.....	New dining hall and kitchen building No. 116 (domiliary) and alterations to building No. 93.....	830, 969	October 1955.
Washington: American Lake.....	New underground electrical distribution system.....	151, 487	May 1956.
Major alteration, improvement and repair projects, various locations, total.....		3, 020, 851	
77 miscellaneous projects.....			

¹ Construction cost is based upon data as of physical completion of project and is subject to adjustments, usually of a minor nature, when project is financially completed.

TABLE 107.—*Rehabilitation, modernization, and major alteration, improvement, and repair projects*
 [Projects under construction as of June 30, 1956]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded ¹	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....			\$25,527,970	\$10,343,058
Rehabilitation and modernization projects, total.....			19,430,979	6,736,944
Arizona:				
Tucson.....	New clinical building No. 38.....	May 1956.....	2,345,100	
Whipple.....	New laundry building No. 112.....	January 1956.....	431,600	90,081
Arkansas:				
Little Rock.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	April 1956.....	98,100	3,376
North Little Rock.....	New laundry building No. 159.....	August 1955.....	474,600	236,500
California:				
Los Angeles.....	New clinical and surgical building No. 304.....	June 1955.....	2,459,100	1,187,225
Palo Alto.....	Revisions to electrical distribution system.....	March 1954.....	250,000	93,419
Florida: Bay Pines.....	Alterations to main kitchen, building No. 1 and serving kitchens, building No. 22.....	January 1956.....	424,300	127,870
Indiana:				
Marion.....	New automatic fire sprinkler system, pump house and well.....	August 1954.....	261,789	211,789
Marion.....	Additional new buildings and utilities.....	January 1955.....	2,251,300	803,492
Maine: Togus.....	New therapeutic clinic exercise building No. 232.....	April 1955.....	419,200	388,224
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	Conversion project, phase II.....	August 1954.....	966,065	492,439
New Mexico: Fort Bayard.....	Replace boilers Nos. 1 and 2.....	June 1956.....	45,000	
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	March 1956.....	137,500	14,890
Castle Point.....	Enlargement and modernization of water treatment plant.....	June 1954.....	94,750	87,425
Ohio:				
Chillicothe.....	Detention screens, buildings Nos. 26, 31, 210 and 211.....	February 1956.....	35,750	15,000
Cincinnati.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	March 1956.....	106,300	30,245
Dayton.....	New laundry building No. 143.....	January 1956.....	838,400	85,050
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	Alterations and additions to building No. 1 for new operating suite.....	August 1955.....	509,186	223,472
Pennsylvania:				
Lebanon.....	Addition project, phase II.....	April 1954.....	1,098,800	1,064,734
Wilkes-Barre.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	March 1956.....	116,200	44,430
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Additional new buildings and utilities.....	April 1956.....	2,910,000	10,500
Texas: Houston.....	Alterations and additions to buildings and utilities.....	March 1955.....	270,300	169,748
Vermont: White River Junction.....	New administration building No. 28 and alterations to building No. 1.....	February 1956.....	954,500	6,200
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	Alterations and additions to laundry building No. 13.....	August 1955.....	300,100	120,362
Washington:				
American Lake.....	Laundry addition, building No. 19.....	November 1955.....	307,200	93,190
American Lake.....	Replacement of three boilers and allied equipment.....	May 1954.....	264,650	264,614
West Virginia: Huntington.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	March 1956.....	174,400	16,880
Wisconsin: Wood.....	New laundry building No. 102.....	June 1954.....	886,789	840,789
Major alteration, improvement and repair projects, various locations, total.....	84 miscellaneous projects.....		6,096,991	3,606,114

¹ The date reported for purchase and hire projects is the date the station reports either materials ordered or work started.

TABLE 108.—*Rehabilitation, modernization, and major alteration, improvement, and repair projects*

[Projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1956]

Location	Description	Estimated total cost ¹
Total.....		\$27,015,823
Rehabilitation and modernization projects, total.....		25,589,683
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	2,190,983
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	New physical medicine and rehabilitation building No. 89.....	752,200
California: Los Angeles.....	New canteen and post office building No. 306.....	381,300
Florida: Bay Pines.....	Alterations and additions to laundry building No. 13.....	387,000
Idaho: Boise.....	Replace boilers and auxiliaries.....	284,480
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	2,838,500
Massachusetts:		
Bedford.....	New admission and treatment building No. 78 and underground electrical system.....	3,315,200
Northampton.....	Alteration and addition to laundry building No. 14.....	388,800
Northampton.....	Replace boilers; convert to oil firing.....	272,000
Michigan: Dearborn.....	Alterations for neuropsychiatric locked ward, building No. 1.....	88,900
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program, phase II.....	1,047,500
New Jersey: Lyons.....	Alterations and additions to laundry building No. 15.....	557,900
New York:		
Bath.....	New recreation and theatre building, and alterations to buildings Nos. 26 and 76.....	2,012,000
Castle Point.....	Alterations and additions to dining hall and kitchen building No. 16.....	543,000
Castle Point.....	Alterations, additions and incinerator building No. 64.....	2,496,000
Northport, L. I.....	New therapeutic exercise clinic building No. 88.....	760,900
Ohio:		
Dayton.....	Modernization of tuberculosis buildings and gas storage area.....	2,519,100
Dayton.....	New recreation and theatre building No. 305.....	1,459,500
Oregon: Roseburg.....	Alterations and additions to kitchen and dining hall, building No. 1.....	586,800
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	812,100
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	Alterations to general medicine and surgery building No. 110.....	1,002,000
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Alterations and additions to building No. 1.....	793,500
Major alteration, improvement and repair projects, various locations, total.....	20 miscellaneous projects.....	1,425,940

¹ Includes estimated cost of construction, initial portable equipment and technical services.

INDEX

	Page
Activities, summary of VA.....	1-15
Acts of 84th Congress: (2d sess.):	
Public Law 406.....	140
Public Law 465.....	140
Public Law 487.....	140
Public Law 490.....	140
Public Law 525.....	141
Public Law 533.....	141
Public Law 577.....	141
Public Law 579.....	141
Public Law 587.....	141
Public Law 588.....	142
Public Law 623.....	142
Public Law 634.....	143
Public Law 644.....	144
Public Law 676.....	144
Public Law 697.....	144
Public Law 711.....	144
Public Law 847.....	145
Public Law 854.....	145
Public Law 879.....	145
Public Law 880.....	145
Public Law 881.....	145
Public Law 898.....	147
Public Law 941.....	147
Public Law 969.....	148
Public Law 1020.....	148
Adapted sports at hospitals and domiciliaries.....	216
Additional compensation for dependents.....	81-82, 234, 241, 244, 247, 250
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	133, 302, 308
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	133, 143, 308
Adjudication of claims.....	6, 78-79, 88-89
Administration, Office Operations and.....	160-165
Finance.....	165
General.....	160
Office Methods.....	161
Office Services.....	160
Publications.....	164
Purchasing and Supply.....	160
VA Records Center, Columbus, Ohio.....	161
Admissions:	
Domiciliary.....	215
Hospital.....	1, 21, 29, 181-182
Age:	
Disabled veterans.....	251
Hospital patients.....	24-26, 30-31, 197-204
Allotments and Allowances.....	79, 91-92, 103-106, 142-143, 310
Allowances:	
Burial.....	79, 142, 304
Education and training.....	91-92, 103-106, 302, 305
Readjustmen.....	143, 302, 306
Subsistence.....	91-92, 103-106, 142-143, 302, 305
Amputees.....	61-63, 70, 83-84
Aphasia, treatment of.....	56
Appeals, Board of Veterans.....	134, 283
Appeals Board, Veterans' Education.....	169-170
Applications:	
Civil relief.....	134, 279
Dental care, outpatient.....	2, 72, 214-215
Direct home loans.....	114-115

Applications—Continued	Page
Domiciliary care.....	73, 214
Guaranteed and insured loans.....	7, 106–107, 147
Hospitalization.....	1, 22, 214
Specially adapted housing.....	115–116
Vocational rehabilitation and education.....	258, 259
Appraisal and Security.....	148–149
Appropriations and expenditures.....	12–14, 140–148, 157, 285–311
Assets and liabilities:	
National Service Life Insurance Fund.....	130, 280–281
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund.....	131, 282
United States Government Life Insurance Fund.....	132, 279
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund.....	131, 281–282
Veterans Administration.....	13, 330–331
Attorneys' fees, guardianship.....	121, 272–273
Audiology and speech correction.....	58
Audit of training institutions.....	105
Automobiles and other conveyances.....	5, 83–84, 304
Awards:	
Compensation and pensions.....	5–6, 78, 219–257
Insurance.....	88–89, 276
Retirement pay, officers'.....	226–228, 257
Servicemens indemnity.....	5, 89, 288, 307
To VA employees.....	12, 124
Balance sheet, Veterans Administration.....	330–331
Beds:	
Capacity.....	1, 19–20, 166, 334
Domiciliary.....	73
Hospital.....	1, 19–20, 166, 173–179, 334
Unavailable.....	19
Beneficiaries (<i>see also</i> Awards; Guardianship; specific benefits program):	
Distribution by State.....	312–329
Foreign.....	117, 312–329
Benefits (<i>see also</i> Awards; Expenditures; specific benefit program):	
Distribution, by State.....	312–329
Blinded veterans.....	2, 6–7, 57, 63, 99–100
Board of Veterans appeals.....	134, 283
Burial allowances.....	79, 304
Business loans (<i>see</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured).	
Canteen Service, Veterans.....	78, 293
Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures.....	89–90
Chaplain Service.....	69
Children (<i>see</i> Dependents; Compensation and pensions; Guardianship).	
Civil litigation.....	135–137
Civil relief.....	133–134, 279
Civil War (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures).	
Claimants' representatives, recognition of.....	138
Claims:	
Adjudication of.....	6, 78–79, 88–89
Automobiles and other conveyances.....	5, 83–84
Compensation and pensions, Veterans.....	5–6, 78–84
Compensation and pension, dependents.....	5–6, 78–79, 84–88
Defaulted loans.....	111–112, 267–268
Insurance.....	88–89, 140
Overpayment waivers.....	89–90
Readjustment allowances.....	302, 306
Retirement pay, officers'.....	89, 140
Torts.....	136–137
Clinical:	
Diagnoses.....	24–26, 184–187
Psychology.....	45, 56
Clinics:	
Audiology and speech correction.....	58
Dental.....	72–73
General medical and surgical.....	69–71
Mental hygiene.....	55
Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances.....	63, 70
Outpatient.....	2, 70
Physical therapy.....	71

	Page
Compensation and pension	5-6, 78-90, 219-257, 293-304
Claims	5-6, 78-90
NSLI death claims	88
Servicemen's indemnity	89
U. S. Government Life Insurance death claims	88-89
Yearly Renewal Term and Automatic Insurance death claims	89
Dependents	5-6, 79, 84-89, 219-222, 224-229, 234, 241, 244, 247, 250, 252-257
Awards	88-89, 252-257
Deceased veterans	84-89,
219-222, 224-229, 234, 241, 244, 250, 252-247, 293-304	
Expenditures	5-6,
88-89, 219-222, 224-229, 234, 241, 244, 247, 250, 252-257, 293-304	
Expenditures	5-6, 80, 83-84, 87-89, 219-257, 293-304
Veterans, living	1, 5-6, 79-84, 219-223, 225-251
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	5, 83-84, 304
Awards	232-234, 239-246, 248-251
Expenditures	5-6, 80, 83-84, 219-223, 225-251, 293-304
Type and extent of disability	230-233, 235-240, 242-243, 245-246, 248-249
Congressional liaison	138
Construction	165-168, 334-337
Design and construction	165-167, 334-337
Real estate	167
Safety and fire protection	167-168
Consultants, attendings, etc.	38
Contact	9, 117-119
Contract activity, vocational rehabilitation, and education	104-105
Controller	157-160
Counseling service	67-68, 96-97
Counseling in VA hospitals	67-68
Criminal prosecution	137-138
Death benefits (<i>see</i> compensation and pensions, dependents).	
Defaults, loan	7, 111, 267-268
Dental care	2, 71-73, 214-215
Applications	2, 72, 214
Clinics	72-73
Examinations and treatments	72, 215
Fee schedules	72, 215
Dependents:	
Additional compensation for	81-82, 234, 241, 244, 247, 250
Compensation and pensions	5-6,
79, 84-89, 219-222, 224-229, 234, 241, 244, 247, 250, 252-257	
Insurance beneficiaries	276
Depots, medical supply	155
Development, Administrative (Department of Veterans Benefits)	116-117
Diagnoses, clinical	24-26, 184-187
Dietetics	63-64
Direct home loans	114-115, 269, 306
Disability:	
Compensation and pension	5-6, 79-84, 219-223, 225-251, 293-304
Insurance	127, 276
Retirement	79, 219-225, 257, 310
Disbursements, income and:	
National Service Life Insurance Fund	130, 281
National Service Life Insurance Nonparticipation:	
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund	131, 283
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund	131, 282
United States Government Life Insurance	132, 280
Discharges:	
Domiciliary	215
Hospital	1, 21, 180-182, 184-190
Dividends:	
National Service Life Insurance	130, 281
United States Government Life Insurance	132, 280
Domiciliaries, location of	17
Domiciliary care:	
Admissions	215
Applications	214

	Page
Domiciliary Care—Continued	
Average daily member load	3, 16, 20–21, 73, 183, 215
Chaplaincy service	69
Library Service	68, 216
Members remaining	73, 215
Pharmacy service	75
Recreation service	68–69, 216
State soldiers' homes	16, 73–74, 293
Voluntary service	68–69, 217
Education and training allowance	91–92, 103–106, 305
Education and training, medical	39–44
Education and training, veterans' (<i>see</i> Vocational rehabilitation and education)	
Educational institutions	95, 104
Engineering	77–78
Entertainment, hospital and domiciliary	216
Entries into training	6, 92–95, 258–259, 262–264
Epilepsy, treatment of	56
Establishments, job-training	95
Expenditures:	
Automobiles and other conveyances	5, 84, 304
Civil relief	308
Compensation and pensions	5–6, 80, 83–84, 87–89, 219–257, 293–304
Dependents	5–6,
80, 88–89, 219–222, 224–229, 234, 241, 244, 247, 250, 252–257, 293–304	
Veterans	5–6, 80, 83–84, 219–223, 225–251, 293, 304
Distribution by State	312–329
From appropriations and funds	12, 155, 157, 285–311
Insurance	307–309
Loan guaranty and insurance	305
Readjustment allowance	302, 306
Readjustment benefits	302–306, 326–329
Retirement pay, officers'	257, 297, 298
Specially adapted housing	304, 328
Vocational rehabilitation and education	6, 105–106, 304, 306, 310
Facilities, training	95
Farm loans (<i>see</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured)	
Fees and fee schedules, dentists	72, 215
Fiduciary accounts, guardianship	9, 120–121, 272–275
Field examinations, guardianship and	121
Field operations, supervision and appraisal	10, 121, 124–126
Field stations, number	9, 78
Films:	
Recreation	68, 216
Training	43–44
VA voluntary service	68–69
Finance	12–14, 33–34, 124, 140–144, 157–160, 285–333
Appropriations	12, 140–144, 285–311
Direct loan program	115, 306
Expenditures	12, 157, 285–333
Fiscal and finance office activities	33–34, 124, 157
Guaranty and insurance of loans	106, 265–266
Readjustment allowances	302, 306
Specially adapted housing	115–116, 304, 328
Veterans Administration balance sheet	330–331
Fire protection	123, 167
Foreign affairs	9, 119
Forfeiture of benefits	89–90
Forms and form letters	11, 122, 161
Funds:	
Adjusted service certificate	133, 143, 308, 332
Direct home loans	115, 269, 306, 331
Expenditures from	12, 115, 130–133, 285–333
National Service Life Insurance	130, 280–281
Revolving supply	14, 155, 333
Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance	131, 281–283
United States Government Life Insurance	132, 279–280
Veterans Special Term Insurance	131, 281–282

	Page
Group recreation, hospital and domiciliary	68-69, 216
Guaranty of loans (<i>see</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured).	
Guardians' commissions	121, 272-273
Guardianship	9, 120-121
Attorneys' fees	121, 272-273
Beneficiaries, estates of	9, 120-121, 272-273
Commissions, guardians'	121, 272-273
Fiduciary accounts	272-275
Wards, incompetent and minors	120-121, 270-271
Guidance centers	97
Home loans (<i>see</i> Direct home loans; Loans, guaranteed or insured).	
Homes, State soldiers	16, 73-74, 293
Home care:	
Home-town care program	55, 66, 71-72
Medical	71
Dental	72
Hospitalization:	
Admissions	1, 21, 29, 181-182
Applications	1, 22, 214
Average daily patient load	1, 16, 19-21, 173-179
Discharges	1, 21, 180-182, 184-190
Facilities (<i>see</i> Hospitals).	
Length of stay	28-32, 190
Patients:	
Age	25-26, 197-204
Diagnoses	24-26, 184-187
Eligibility status	26-28
Period of service	23-24, 184-187, 197-204
Remaining	30-32, 181-182, 191-213
Surgery	51
Turnover	21, 180
Waiting list	22
Hospitals:	
Activation of new	1, 16, 334
Beds utilized, non-VA hospitals	20, 24
Canteen service	78, 293
Capacity, bed	1, 19-20, 166, 334
Chaplaincy service	69
Closing of	21
Construction	77, 166, 334-337
Library service	68, 216
Location of	17, 206-213
Management development studies	35-36
New	1, 16, 77, 166, 334
Number	1, 19
Operating expense	33-34, 218
Patients in	23, 31, 173-179, 181-182, 191-213
Recreation service	68-69, 216
Type of	1, 19, 21
Vocational counseling	67-68
Voluntary service	68-69, 217
Intermediate care, long-term patients	74-75
Illustration, medical	43-44
Incentive awards	12, 152-154
Income and disbursements:	
National Service Life Insurance Fund	130, 281
National Service Life Insurance Nonparticipation:	
Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund	131, 283
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund	131, 282
United States Government Life Insurance	132, 280
Incompetent beneficiaries (<i>see</i> Guardianship).	
Indemnity, servicemen's	89, 128, 288, 307
Indian wars (<i>see</i> Compensation and pension; Expenditures).	
Institutional on-farm training	93, 95-96, 258-264

	Page
Insurance.....	10-12, 126-134, 276-283
Adjusted compensation.....	133, 302-308
Civil relief.....	133-134, 279, 308
Death claims (<i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions).....	127
Disability.....	127, 131, 132, 276
Expenditures.....	307-308
National Service Life Insurance.....	11, 126-127, 129-131, 140, 143, 145, 146, 276-278, 280-281, 307
Appropriation.....	130-131, 140, 143, 145, 146, 307
Assets and liabilities.....	130-131, 280-281
Death claims (<i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions).....	127, 281
Dividends.....	130-131, 281
Funds.....	130-131, 280-281
Income and disbursements.....	130-131, 281
Policies in force.....	10-11, 130-131, 277-278
Policy loans.....	280-281
Service-disabled veterans insurance.....	131, 277-278, 282-283
Veterans special term insurance.....	130-131, 277-278, 281-282
Servicemen's indemnity (<i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions).....	89, 128, 288, 307
Systems and procedures.....	11-12, 128-129
United States Government Life Insurance.....	11, 126-127, 131-132, 276-280, 307
Assets and liabilities.....	132, 279
Claims (<i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions).....	132, 279-280
Dividends.....	132, 279-280
Fund.....	132, 279-280
Income and disbursements.....	132, 280
Matured endowments.....	276, 280
Policies in force.....	132, 277-278
Surrender for cash and paid-up insurance.....	277
Yearly renewable term and automatic insurance (<i>see also</i> Compensation and pensions).....	132-133, 276, 278
Internal medicine (<i>see also</i> Medical care).....	52
Internship.....	41
Job training.....	93-93, 95-96, 258-264
Laboratories, research.....	48
Radioisotope research.....	49
Law and legislation.....	135-148
Claimant's representatives, recognition of.....	138
Distribution of opinions.....	135
Legal services.....	135-138
General law service.....	135
Litigation service.....	135-138
Civil.....	135-137
Criminal.....	137-138
Legislative services.....	138-139
Legislation, new.....	139-148
Legislation, digests of new.....	139-148
Length of stay, hospitalization.....	28-32, 190
Library service.....	68, 216
Life insurance (<i>see</i> Insurance).	
Litigation (<i>see</i> Law and Legislation).	
Loans:	
Direct, home.....	114-115, 269, 306
Defaults.....	115
Guaranteed or insured.....	7-8, 106-114, 265-268
Acquired.....	112
Applications.....	7, 107
Appraisals and construction compliance inspections.....	112-114
Business loans.....	7, 106, 107, 265-268
Claims and defaulted loans.....	8, 111-112, 267-268
Closed and disbursed loans.....	107-109, 265-266
Contingent liability.....	109-110
Defaulted loans and claims.....	8, 111-112, 267-268
Down payments.....	108
Expenditures.....	305
Farm loans.....	7, 106, 107, 265-268

Loans—Continued

	Page
Guaranteed or insured—Continued	
Guaranteed or insured amount.....	106, 109-110, 265-266
Home loans.....	7, 106, 107-108, 265-268
Interest rates.....	107
Legal activities.....	135-137
Legislation.....	106, 143, 147, 148
Maturities.....	108
Principal amount.....	7-8, 109
Property acquisition and management.....	112
Purchase prices.....	109
Repaid loans.....	7-8, 110-111
Vendor accounts.....	112
Voluntary home mortgage credit program.....	114
Insurance policy.....	133
Lobotomy.....	55
Measurement, work.....	126, 164
Medical:	
Administration.....	75-77
Care (<i>see also</i> Hospitalization; Hospitals).....	1-3, 16-78, 173-218
Audiology and speech correction.....	58
Bed capacity.....	1, 19-20, 166, 334
Chemotherapy:	
Cancer.....	47
Multiple sclerosis.....	47, 56
Tuberculosis.....	47, 53
Clinics (<i>see</i> Clinics).	
Dietetics.....	63-64
Domiciliary care.....	73-74, 214, 215-218
Epilepsy, treatment of.....	56
Inpatient (<i>see also</i> Hospitalization; Hospitals).	
Care, intermediate.....	74
Clinical diagnosis.....	24-26, 184-187
Dental care.....	2, 71-73
Length of stay.....	28-32, 190
Medicine.....	52
Physical medicine rehabilitation.....	57-59
Psychiatry and neurology.....	54-56
Radiology.....	60
Surgery.....	51-52
Intermediate.....	74
Lobotomy.....	55
Medicine.....	52
Mental hygiene clinics.....	55
Nursing service.....	60-61
Occupational therapy.....	57-59
Orthopedic and Prosthetic appliances.....	61-63
Outpatient.....	2-3, 69-73
Applications, dental.....	2, 72, 214
Care, number receiving.....	2, 70-71, 214, 215
Clinics.....	2, 70
Home-town program.....	55, 66, 71-72
Medicine.....	52
Pharmacy.....	75
Tuberculosis case-finding.....	54
Paraplegia.....	56-57, 306, 328
Pharmacy.....	75
Physical Medicine and rehabilitation.....	57-59
Prosthetic and sensory aids.....	61-63
Psychiatry and neurology.....	54
Radiology.....	60
Schizophrenic patients.....	55
Surgery.....	51-52
Tuberculosis.....	52-54
Education and training.....	39-44
Films, motion picture.....	43-44
Illustration program.....	43-44
Finance.....	33-34

	Page
Medical—Continued	
Libraries	68, 216
Management development studies	35-36
Motion pictures	43-44
Personnel	36-39, 284
Research program	44-51
Residency training	40-42, 51
Social work service	65-67
Supply	35, 154-157
Medical care	1-3, 16-78, 173-218
Medical Criteria Editorial Board	18-19
Medicine	14, 52, 69-73
Members, domiciliary	3, 16, 20-21, 73, 215
Mental Hygiene Clinics	55
Mexican War (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures).	
Minors under guardianship	120-121, 270-271
Motion pictures:	
Entertainment and recreation	68, 216
Medical	43-44
Music activities, hospital and domiciliary	68, 216
National Service Life Insurance (<i>see</i> Insurance).	
Neurology, psychiatry and	54-56
New hospitals, activation and construction of	1, 16, 77, 166, 334
Newspapers, hospital patient	216
Nursing service	60-61
Nutrition clinics	64
Occupational:	
Objectives of disabled veterans who entered training under PL 894	99-100, 102
Therapy	57-59
Office operation and administration (<i>see</i> Administration, office operations and).	
Officers' retirement pay	257, 297, 298
On-farm training, institutional	93, 95-96, 258-264
Operating expense, hospital	33-34, 218
Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances	61-63
Outpatient care (<i>see</i> Dental care; Medical care).	
Overpayments	89-90
Paid-in-full guaranteed or insured loans	28, 110-111
Paraplegia	56-57, 306, 328
Parents (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Dependents).	
Pathology and allied sciences	59
Patient libraries	68, 216
Patients, hospitals (<i>see</i> Hospitalization; Medical care).	
Payments (<i>see</i> Expenditures; specific benefit programs).	
Pensions (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions).	
Personal adjustment counseling	96
Personnel:	
General	149-150
General employment statistics	150-154, 284
Insurance, Department of	284
Medicine and Surgery, Department of	36-39, 284
Veterans Benefits, Department of	123-124, 284
Pharmacy	75
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	57-59
Policies, insurance	10-11, 126-134, 276-283
Population, veteran	15-16
Prosecution, criminal	137-138
Prosthetic and sensory aids	61-63
Psychiatry and neurology	54
Public Laws (<i>see</i> Acts of 84th Cong.).	
Publications	164
Radio activities, hospital and domiciliary	216
Radioisotope research	49
Radiology	60
Ration, hospital foods	63
Readjustment allowances	302, 306
Real estate	167
Records management service	15, 161
Recreation activities, hospital and domiciliary	68-69, 216

	Page
Regular Establishment, former members of (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures).	
Religious program, hospital and domiciliary	69
Research program, medical	44-51
Residency training	40-42, 51
Retirement pay, officers'	257, 297, 298
Safety and fire protection	167-168
Schizophrenic patients	55
School training	91-95, 258-264
Security, Appraisal and	148-149
Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund	131, 281-283
Servicemen's Indemnity	89, 128, 288, 307
Servicemen's Readjustment Act (<i>see</i> Loans, guaranteed or insured; Readjustment allowance; Vocational Rehabilitation and Education).	
Social work service	65-67
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief (<i>see</i> Civil relief).	
Soldiers' homes, State	16, 73-74, 293
Space utilization	15, 76, 123, 155, 162-163
Spanish-American War (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures).	
Specially adapted housing	115-116, 304, 328
Special Services	68-69, 78, 216
Canteen Service	78
Chaplaincy Service	69
Library Service	68, 216
Recreation Service	68-69, 216
Voluntary Service	69, 217
States:	
Distribution of expenditures and beneficiaries	312-329
Residence and hospitalization	212-213
Soldiers' homes	16, 73-74, 293
Statistical tables	171-337
Subsistence allowances (<i>see</i> Allowances, subsistence).	
Summary of VA activities	1-15
Supervision and appraisal of field operations	124-126
Supply	14, 154-157, 333
Surgery	51-52
Torts	136-137
Trainees (<i>see</i> Vocational rehabilitation and education).	
Training facilities	95
Training of disabled veterans	98-99, 258, 260, 262-263
Training programs under Public Laws 550 and 346	101
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	4, 54
Treatment of	52-54
Tuition, equipment, supplies, etc., education and training	6, 105-106, 302, 305
Turn-over:	
Hospital patient	21, 180
Personnel	150
Unemployment allowances (<i>see</i> Readjustment allowances).	
United States Government Life Insurance (<i>see</i> Insurance).	
Veteran population	15-16
Veterans Appeals, Board of	134, 283
Veterans Benefits	78, 126, 219-275
Administrative developments	116-117
Compensation and pensions	5-6, 78-90, 219-257, 293, 304
Contact	9, 117-119
Death claims	88-89
Direct loan program	114-115, 269, 306
Finance activities	124
Foreign Affairs	9, 119
Grants to disabled veterans for specially adapted housing	115-116, 304, 328
Guaranteed and insured loans	7-8, 106, 114, 265-269
Guardianship and field examination	9, 120-121, 270-275
Incentive awards	12, 124

	Page
Veterans Benefits—Continued	
Office Administration Service	122-123
Overpayments waivers and forfeitures	89-90
Personnel	123-124
Supervision and appraisal of field operations	124-126
Supply	154-157
Vocational rehabilitation and education	6-7, 91-106, 258-264
Work measurement	126
Veterans Canteen Service (<i>see</i> Canteen Service).	
Veterans Education Appeals Board	169-170, 283
Veterans in training	6-7, 92-95, 258-264
Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund	130-131, 277-278, 281-282
Vocational Counseling (in VA hospitals)	67-68
Vocational rehabilitation and education	6-7, 91-106, 258-264
Applications	258-259
Benefit payments	6, 105-106, 304, 306, 310
Contract activity	104-105
Correspondence courses	93-94
Counseling services	96-98
Educational benefits activities	105
Enrollment in training and education	6, 92-96, 258-264
Entries into training	6, 92-95, 258-264
Facilities, training	95
Foreign beneficiaries	117
Institutional on-farm training	93, 95-96, 258-264
Job training	92-93, 95-96, 258-264
Legislation	91-92, 143-145
Number in training	6, 92-95, 258-264
Occupational objectives, disabled veterans who entered training under	
Public Law 894	102
Personal adjustments counseling	96
Program analysis	100-103
Rehabilitated veterans	99-100, 258, 260, 263
Schools and school training	91-95, 258-264
Training facilities	95
Training of disabled veterans	98-99, 258, 260, 263
Training programs under Public Laws 550 and 346	101
Tuition, fees, etc.	6, 105-106, 302, 305
Veterans' Education Appeals Board	169-170
Veterans in training	6, 92-95, 258-264
Vocational counselors	96-98
Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program	114
Voluntary service, hospitals and domiciliaries	68-69, 217
Waivers, overpayment	89-90
Wards, incompetent and minor (<i>see</i> Guardianship).	
Widows and wives (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Dependents).	
Work:	
Measurement	126, 164
Simplification	161-164
World Wars I and II (<i>see</i> Compensation and pensions; Expenditures).	
X-ray	33, 76, 156
Yearly renewable term and automatic insurance (<i>see</i> Insurance; Compensation and pensions).	

