

Annual Report

ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

1959



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 5, 1960

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

Pursuant to the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 214, I have the honor to submit
the report of the activities of the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1959.

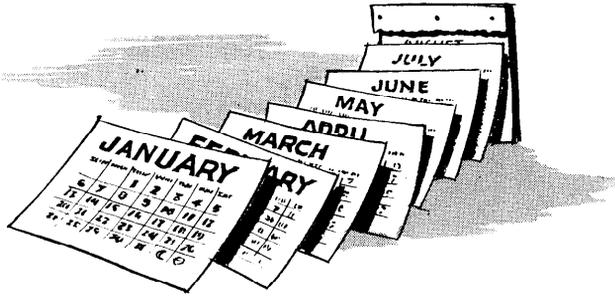
Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sumner G. Whittier".

SUMNER G. WHITTIER,
Administrator.

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Chapter One

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The Veterans Administration exists for the purpose of serving the men and women who have served their country in time of war. It is dedicated to giving them and their families and their dependent widows, orphans, and parents the best service possible under the law. This report is primarily a statistical presentation of the accomplishments of the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1959. There are, however, many important activities of the agency which cannot be told in cold figures.

The first part of this chapter highlights a few of the more important accomplishments during the year which are typical of the agency's constant effort to improve its service to veterans and their families. The second part contains broad statistical summarizations of work accomplished in major program areas.

Reflecting VA leadership in medical care, as newly devised procedures and equipment were perfected, they were installed in VA hospitals and clinics. A nuclear reactor to be used for both treatment and research purposes was installed in the VA hospital at Omaha, Nebr. A large cobalt teletherapy unit for treatment of deep seated malignancies was installed at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., and another cobalt unit is functioning at the VA research hospital in Chicago, Ill.

Research was initiated to further perfect aids for blinded veterans. An unusual reading machine for the blind was developed and tested. This is a new "optophone"-type reading machine which involves the use of organ-like sound patterns corresponding to letters of the alphabet. In another project, research was being done in the ophthalmic and mechanical aids for blinded veterans who retain useful vision. These projects will provide important information to be used in the extension of the best of services to blinded veterans throughout the country.

A special type of community placement for psychiatric patients was instituted involving patients who can adjust better in a group setting than in an individual home. This was developed at three VA hospitals and is being observed for potential application by other hospitals.

As a result of continuing favorable results in the treatment of tuberculous cases, the number of patients under treatment for this disease continued to be reduced. This resulted in closing the Waukesha TB Division of the VA center at Wood, Wis., and in discontinuing the unit for tuberculous patients at the VA hospital, Marion, Ind. It was also possible to redesignate five hospitals from tuberculosis to general medical and surgical. A number of unused beds in some tuberculosis hospitals were converted for care of patients with other diseases.

It is important to have the flexibility in a hospital system which permits the shifting of beds for the care of patients from one type to another in order to be able to provide adequate care as the population moves and demands for hospitalization change. This was made possible for the first time in the history of the Veterans Administration by Presidential approval during the year. By Presidential policy, "available facilities" were clearly defined and the authorized capacity of the VA hospital system was set at 125,000 beds. In addition to the redesignations and conversion of beds mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this policy made it possible to:

- (1) Add for future construction over 800 beds in Florida.
- (2) Add 200 more beds to the 500 already authorized for the replacement of the Washington, D.C., hospital, and
- (3) Redesignate the VA hospital at Dublin, Ga., as a hospital-domiciliary center effective July 1, 1959.

Participation in the war orphans educational assistance program has been somewhat lower than was expected. In order to inform the surviving parents or the guardians of potentially eligible war orphans about this program, the agency enclosed a pamphlet with VA benefit checks mailed to survivors of wartime veterans during the year describing the benefits available under this program.

In addition, a letter will be sent to potentially eligible war orphans and their surviving parents or their guardians during the year the child reaches his 13th birthday. While this letter will serve as a reminder of the educational benefits available, its primary purpose is to call attention to the desirability of planning the child's secondary school course so that it will provide an adequate foundation for a program of education which may be pursued later.

In the fall of 1958, the supply of mortgage funds began to tighten under the pressure of competition for investment funds as the economy recovered from its recession lows. The yield on long-term Government bonds reached the highest level since October 1957. Due to these forces, the 4¾ percent VA interest rate became less attractive to investors and GI loan activity showed a marked decline. In order to ease this situation and put VA loans on a favorable competitive level, legislation was approved on June 30, 1959, which allowed the Veterans Administration to increase the rate to 5¼ percent.

The Department of Veterans Benefits began a series of consolidations of certain functions and workloads within and among its field stations. Because of declining workloads in vocational rehabilitation and education and loan guaranty programs, a plan for gradual consolidation of these programs from smaller field stations to nearby larger field stations was placed in operation. A plan was also initiated to consolidate gradually the offices of chief attorney in States having more than one regional office. The administrative, finance, and personnel divisions, which perform the office service functions, are being combined on a planned basis within the smaller regional offices.

In the interest of speeding up service to its beneficiaries as well as reducing overhead costs, the agency is becoming as fully mechanized and efficient as possible through the installation of electronic data processing equipment. During the year, a large scale electronic computer was installed in the Philadelphia district office for handling work connected with the insurance program. The ultimate objective of this program is to have all data processing for the more than 6 million insurance policies handled by the electronic equipment.

Specifications were also prepared for a site for the VA data processing center at the Hines depot, Chicago, Ill. This new center will house a second large-scale computer, scheduled for delivery in December 1959. Plans have already been made with the Treasury Department (which will also have an electronic center in Chicago) for collaboration of the two agencies in the production of Government checks for veterans and their surviving beneficiaries. The Veterans Administration will furnish Treasury's electronic center with "ready-to-use" data which will be used to produce the checks automatically. The system will also presort the checks to Post Office Department requirements. Thus 4.7 million VA checks per month will be turned over to the Post Office Department already sorted by destination codes. This will eliminate a vast amount of manual sorting by the Post Office Department and speed delivery of checks to veterans and their surviving beneficiaries.

Following are broad statistical summaries of work done during the year in key program areas. This summary does not provide all of the details or all of the important facts, but it does cover a representative group of facts which will demonstrate in some measure the variety and size of VA's responsibility and the nature of work during the year.

About 45 percent of the Nation's population consists of men, women, and children who are present or potential beneficiaries of the VA's many services. At the end of the year, almost 23 million veterans of the various wars in which this Nation has been engaged were still living. These veterans, and the members of their families, plus the dependent survivors of deceased veterans, total more than 81 million.

During the fiscal year 1959, more than one-half million patients were admitted to hospitals. On June 30, 1959, there were 120,000 operating beds

(8 percent of the Nation's hospital beds) in the 171 VA hospitals throughout the country. A total of 42 million days of inpatient care were provided to an average daily patient load of 114,000. In addition, on an average day, domiciliary care was being provided to 16,800 disabled veterans without financial resources for self-support. VA reimbursement was made to State homes for an average of 9,700 veteran members per day during the year.

Medical and dental care are provided veterans with service-connected disabilities in VA's outpatient clinics and through private physicians and dentists on a fee basis. During the year, 2.2 million outpatients received medical services from outpatient staffs and fee-basis physicians. These outpatients made a total of 3.4 million visits during the year and received more than 6 million different medical services. This is an average of over 9,000 visits per day.

In the outpatient dental program, 32,500 examinations and 27,200 treatments were completed.

Prosthetic services were provided to 324,000 veterans during the year. The agency procures about 98 percent of its new prosthetic appliances from private commercial sources, and is the largest single purchaser of prosthetic devices in the United States.

A very active medical exhibit program was maintained throughout the year; 175 exhibit presentations were made, with a number earning the praise of the medical world. For example, five exhibits by VA medical personnel won awards from the American Medical Association at its 108th Annual Meeting in June 1959.

Indirectly, the VA's compensation and pension program exerts a significant stabilizing effect upon the national economy. More than \$3 billion in benefits were paid during fiscal year 1959 to veterans and their dependents at the rate of \$250 million each month. The number on compensation rolls remained relatively stable during the year, while there was an increase in the number of pension cases.

The Veterans Administration assisted 368 seriously disabled veterans in the purchase of automobiles and other conveyances to assist the veterans in earning a livelihood. By the end of the year, more than 45,000 seriously disabled veterans had been assisted in the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances since the beginning of this program.

In an average month, 441,000 beneficiaries were enrolled in the vocational rehabilitation or education programs, continuing the downward trend in total enrollment. In the relatively new educational assistance program for war orphans, the average monthly enrollment was 4,500.

Reflecting the recovery of the Nation's economy from its recession lows, the upsurge in GI home loan activity which occurred in the latter part of fiscal year 1958 continued into the opening months of fiscal year 1959. Some 235,000 veterans filed applications for home loans during the year, 60 percent more than last year. There was some slackening in the GI home loan ac-

tivity during the remainder of the year due to the unfavorable competitive level of the 4¾ percent VA interest rate.

Indicating that veterans as a group are reliable citizens who pay their debts, 216,500 loans, having an original principal of \$1.6 billion, were repaid in full during the year. Since the beginning of this program, 88 percent of all business loans, 74 percent of all farm loans, and 26 percent of all home loans guaranteed or insured have been repaid in full.

The demand for direct loans has greatly exceeded funds available. During fiscal year 1959, a total of 19,000 direct loans were made. However, at the end of the year there were over 56,000 veterans seeking direct loans. The \$7 million of unreserved funds on that date were enough to make only about 700 loans.

The VA insurance program is the second largest ordinary life insurance program in the world. On June 30, 1959, there were 6.4 million Government life insurance policies in force. During the year, 625,000 beneficiaries of deceased policyholders were paid more than \$361 million in benefits. Most of these beneficiaries were wives, parents, or children of men killed during World War II or the Korean conflict.

These are only a few of important activities carried on by the Veterans Administration and its 171,000 employees dedicated to provide the best service possible to the veteran and his dependents and beneficiaries. Further details will be found in the following pages.



Chapter Two

VETERAN POPULATION

General

Approximately 32 million men and women have served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the various wars in which this Nation has been engaged—from the War of the Revolution through the Korean conflict. At the end of fiscal year 1959, almost 23 million of these veterans were still living.

When they served, how old they are, where they live, and how many family members they have—these are described in the following paragraphs. But they are not simply statistics—they are valiant men and women who have served their country in time of war, or whose husbands, fathers, and sons had served. It is for them—the living men and women veterans, and the dependent widows, children, and parents of those now dead—that the Veterans Administration exists. They are the people whom we are now dedicated to serve with sympathetic understanding, for their and the Nation's welfare.

Number of Veterans

At the end of fiscal year 1959, the total number of veterans in civil life was 22,666,000. This represented a decline of 61,000 from June 1958, and of 69,000 from March 1958, when the alltime peak had been reached. Until all veterans in the Armed Forces return to civil life, the veteran population will continue to decline slowly. Thereafter, of course, the decrease will be accelerated, since there will be no veterans returning to civil life to offset the steadily increasing number of veteran deaths.

Most of the 22,247,000 men and the 419,000 women veterans served in World War II and the Korean conflict:

Total	22, 666, 000
Korean conflict.....	5, 448, 000
And service in World War II.....	941, 000
No service in World War II.....	4, 507, 000
World War II.....	15, 243, 000
And service in Korean conflict.....	941, 000
No service in Korean conflict.....	14, 302, 000
World War I.....	2, 778, 000
Spanish-American War.....	43, 000
Regular Establishment (receiving VA compensation).....	95, 000

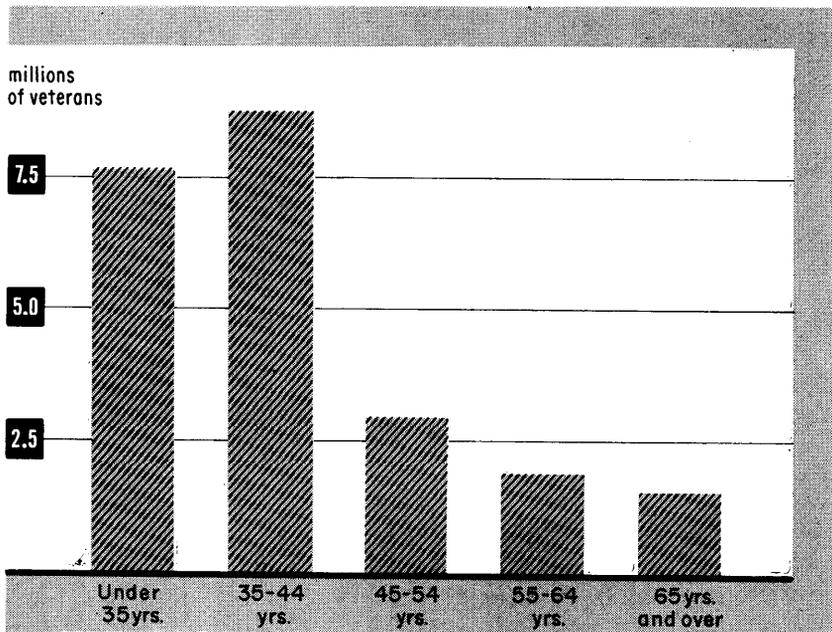
The last of the Civil War (Union) veterans died in 1956. One Confederate Civil War veteran was still alive on June 30, 1959. Only 63 veterans of service during the Indian Wars are still living.

Age

Veterans range in age from 20 to over 100 years. On the average, because so many of them are World War II veterans, they are 41 years old. However, the average Korean conflict veteran is 28 years old; World War II—40 years; World War I—65 years; Spanish-American War—82 years; and the lone surviving Confederate veteran of the Civil War is 117 years of age.

One and a half million veterans, nearly 7 percent of the total veteran population, are 65 years of age or older. In the next 3 years, these “old-

AGE IN 1959 OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE



timers” will be joined by another million who will reach their 65th milestone; about 200,000 of them will be claimed by death. In 1962, therefore, there will be over 2.2 million veterans—practically all of them World War I veterans—who will be at least 65 years old. Of all veterans, 1 out of 10 will be in this age group.

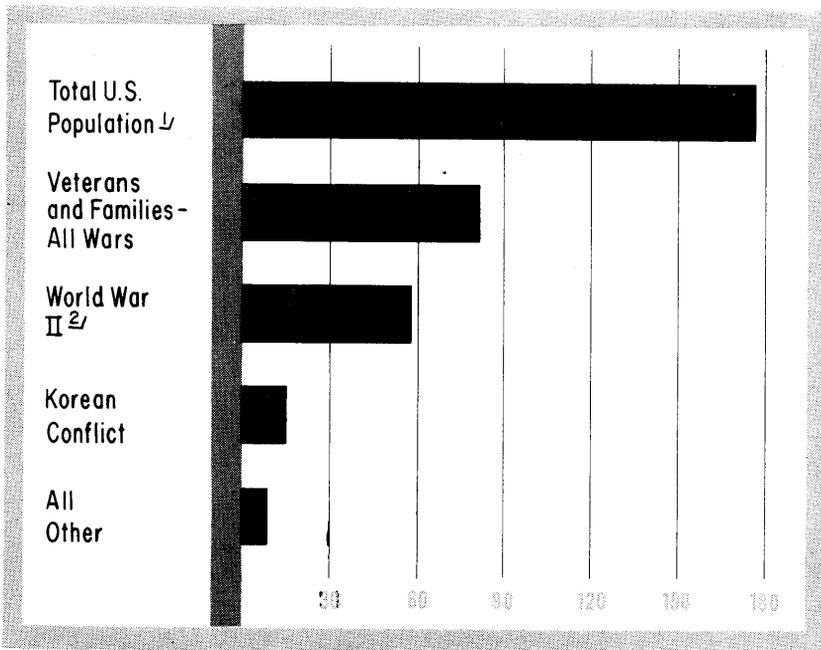
The Korean conflict veterans are the “youngsters” of the veteran population: almost three-fourths of them are under 30 years old. The over 15 million World War II veterans can be considered “middle-aged”—57 percent of them are between 35 and 44 years old. (For detailed age of veterans, by war, see table 1 in statistical tables section.)

Veterans and Their Families

There were an estimated 177 million Americans at the end of the fiscal year. Over 81 million of them are either living veterans and members of their families, or dependent survivors of deceased veterans. Thus, 45 percent of this Nation’s population consists of men, women, and children who are present or potential beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration’s many services.

Of the 78.5 million living veterans and their family members, 18.4 million are wives; 32.9 million are children under 18 years old; 3.8 million are unmarried veterans; and 5 million are other family members—parents, sons and daughters 18 or more years old, and other relatives living in veterans’ households.

VETERANS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND SURVIVORS, JUNE 30, 1959
(In Millions)



¹/ Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

²/ Includes 941,000 veterans, together with their families, who also served in the Korean conflict.

The 2.7 million survivors of deceased veterans include 1.4 million widows, 1 million children under 18 years old, and 0.3 million parents (who are receiving VA death compensation on the basis of their sons' service in the Armed Forces).

Geographic Distribution

At the end of the fiscal year, over 99 percent of the 22,666,000 veterans in civil life resided in the continental United States (including the newest State, Alaska). About 221,000 lived in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and other countries throughout the world.

In the United States the veterans are distributed among the various States in approximately the same ratios as the total population: 27 percent in the Northeastern States, 30 percent in the North Central States, 15 percent in the South, and 28 percent in the West.

Of the 49 States, New York with an estimated 2,176,000 veterans has the largest number and Alaska with about 13,000 has the smallest. (For detailed estimates of the State and VA regional office veteran population, by war, see tables 2 and 3 in the statistical tables section.)

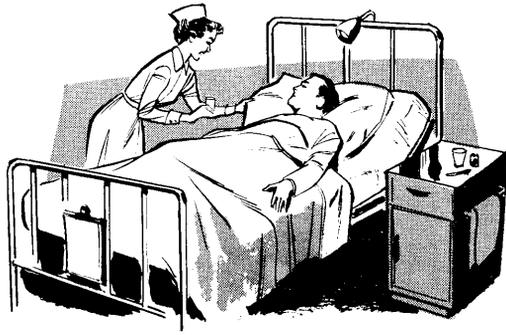
Deaths of Veterans

An estimated 184,000 veterans died in fiscal year 1959. (The net decrease in the veteran population between June 30, 1958, and June 30, 1959, was 61,000, since 123,000 deaths were offset by returns to civil life of veterans who had been on active duty in the Armed Forces.)

These deaths occurred principally among World War I veterans, of whom 98,000 died in the year, and World War II veterans, of whom 71,000 died. Since their death rate is considerably higher than that of younger veterans, Spanish-American War veterans, who total fewer than 0.2 percent of all veterans, accounted for nearly 3 percent of all veteran deaths!

Barring unforeseen and undesirable future events which would have a contrary effect, the veteran population will not only become older but will continue to decline as death rates rise. Thus, the Veterans Administration must plan its activities and pattern its benefit programs to provide suitable services and assistance to a "closed" veteran population which can only get older and which will produce additional potential users of its services through more and more deaths.

An estimated 225,000 deaths will occur among veterans in 1965, over 250,000 in 1968, and almost 300,000 in 1972. Many of the widows and orphans of these deceased veterans will require aid and assistance which the Veterans Administration must be prepared to provide. As we enter a new decade—the 1960's—our efforts will be concentrated on helping these two groups of the deserving veteran population in need of assistance: aged veterans and the surviving dependents of deceased veterans.



Chapter Three

MEDICAL CARE

General

The VA medical program seeks to provide medical and domiciliary care—comparable with the finest in civilian practice—to eligible veterans. This program is based upon a triad, which includes not only patient care, but also research to improve diagnostic and treatment methods, and education and training to advance the professional competence of its staff.

In carrying out its mission the Veterans Administration maintains a nationwide system of hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics, and where necessary authorizes hospital care in non-VA hospitals, domiciliary care in State homes, and outpatient care by private practitioners on a fee for service basis.

The Veterans Administration uses an integrated team approach—the combined efforts of the physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, laboratory technician, psychologist, dietitian, social worker, rehabilitation specialist, etc.—to provide the eligible patient with individualized preventive, maintenance, and followup care as needed.

The vast resources of the VA medical program establish the agency as a significant contributor, not only to the health of veterans, but also to the general advancement of medical science. This has been accomplished in accordance with the desire of Congress, with the substantial assistance of the Nation's medical schools, and the interest and efforts of many members of the medical profession serving in advisory, consultant, and training capacities. The fact that the VA hospital system includes more than 8 percent of the Nation's hospital beds and average daily patient load indicates the importance of the program nationally. The international impact of the program is evident from the fact that VA research study findings are solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis, and physicians and paramedical personnel from foreign countries visit VA hospitals to study medical advances.

Hospital Facilities

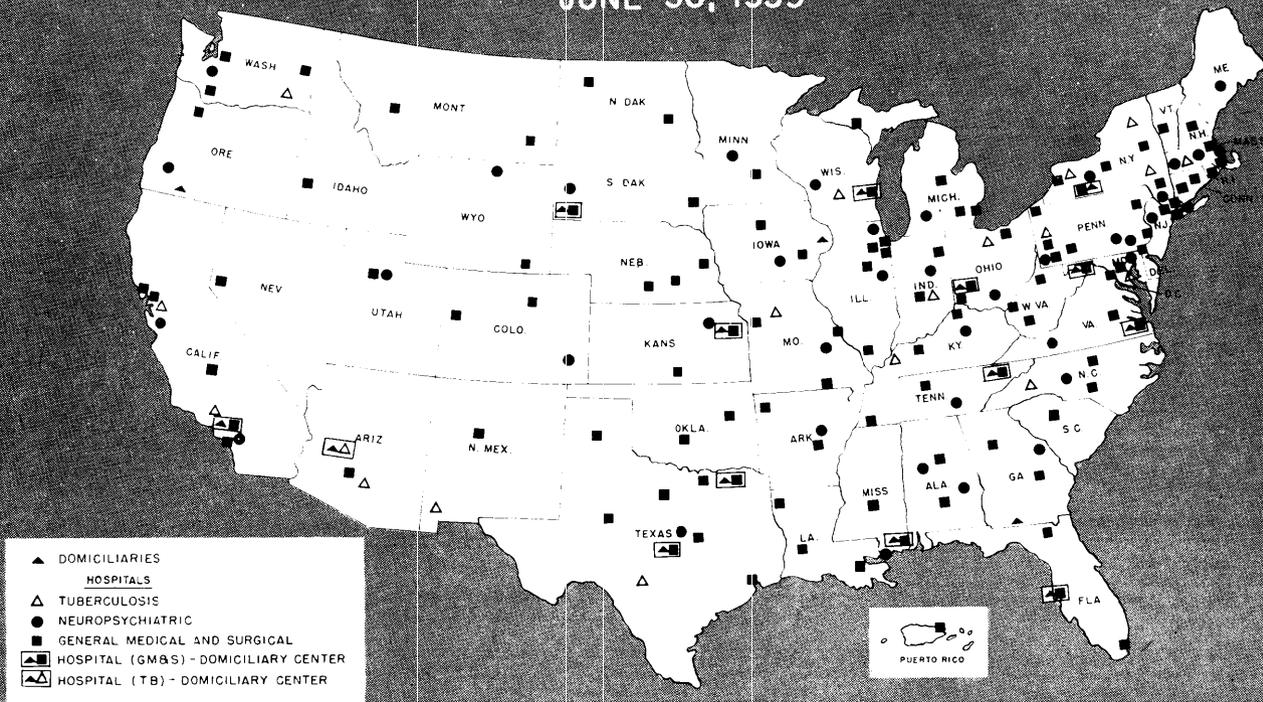
At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration operated 172 hospitals. The closing of the Waukesha, Wis., hospital in September 1958 reduced this number to 171 which were designated by type as follows: 19 tuberculosis hospitals (TB), 39 neuropsychiatric hospitals (NP), and 113 general medical and surgical hospitals (GM&S). This total figure of 171 included the GM&S hospital at Minot, N. Dak., which will be transferred to the Air Force effective July 1, 1959.

During fiscal year 1959, the President approved certain principles governing the operation of the VA hospital program. For the first time, Presidential policy clearly defined "available facilities" and set the authorized capacity of the VA hospital system at 125,000 beds. Equally important is the authority given to the agency, which permits the shifting and adjusting of numbers and types of beds from one area to another to coincide with population movements and the changing demands for hospitalization.

Consequently, during fiscal year 1959 the Veterans Administration was authorized to add for future construction 814 beds in Florida: 350 at Bay Pines, 350 at Coral Gables and 114 at Lake City; and 200 beds to the 500 beds already authorized for the replacement of the Washington, D.C., hospital. Other changes authorized during the year which affected the VA hospital system were the redesignation of five hospitals—Batavia, N.Y., Fort Bayard, N. Mex., Tucson, Ariz., Walla Walla, Wash., and Whipple, Ariz.—from tuberculosis to general medical and surgical, and the redesignation of the VA hospital, Dublin, Ga., to a hospital-domiciliary center effective July 1, 1959. These changes are in line with the policy set forth by the President. The designation of the 170 VA hospitals scheduled for operation in fiscal year 1960 is as follows: 14 TB, 39 NP and 117 GM&S.

The rated bed capacity (the maximum designated patient capacity consistent with modern medical space standards) of the VA hospital system was 123,666 on June 30, 1959. Of this rated capacity, 97 percent was in operation for the daily care of VA beneficiaries at the end of the fiscal year. The number of operating beds—120,411—included 120,352 beds in the rated capacity and 59 additional beds temporarily required at several hospitals where the patient demand was in excess of the regular facilities.

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1959



The table below shows the number of operating beds in VA hospitals on June 30, 1959, by type of hospital.

Type of bed	Operating beds, by type of hospital, June 30, 1959			
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuro-psychiatric	General medical and surgical
Total beds	120, 411	7, 106	55, 366	57, 939
Tuberculosis	11, 007	4, 717	1, 070	5, 220
Psychiatric	57, 833	13	50, 741	7, 079
Psychotic	53, 577	5	48, 656	4, 916
Other psychiatric	4, 256	8	2, 085	2, 163
Neurological	3, 713	.....	630	3, 083
General medical and surgical	47, 858	2, 376	2, 925	42, 557

On June 30, 1958, there were 7,482 beds in the rated capacity that were out of active service for patient care. During the fiscal year the rated capacity of the VA hospital system was reduced by 4,166 beds. Most of the latter beds were contained in six old cantonment-type hospitals taken over by the Veterans Administration from the Armed Forces after World War II. The building facilities containing such bed space were no longer suitable for the care of patients. The closing of the VA hospital, Waukesha, Wis., and adjustments in other hospitals, consistent with modern standards of medical care, also contributed to the reduction. Of the total rated capacity at the end of this fiscal year, 3,314 were out of active service for the following reasons:

Reason for beds being out of active service	Number of beds	Percent of rated capacity
Total	3, 314	2.7
In process of activation	108	0.1
Space undergoing construction or maintenance activity	308	0.3
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel	178	0.1
Type of bed not required—no local patient demand	2, 220	1.8
Pending deletion from rated capacity because of space readjustment	315	0.3
Space temporarily diverted to use other than inpatient care	185	0.1

In addition to the beds available in VA hospitals, the Veterans Administration utilizes beds for the care of eligible VA beneficiaries on a contract basis in other Federal, State and local government, and private hospitals. These non-VA hospital beds are used in geographical areas where appropriate VA facilities are not available. Such beds were occupied by a daily average of 3,053 VA patients during fiscal year 1959, almost one-half of whom were outside the continental United States.

Owing to the age of many VA hospital buildings there is a need for a continuous modernization and replacement program. During fiscal year 1959, a total of 106 projects to expand, modernize and improve VA hospital plants were completed, at an estimated construction cost of \$11.7 million.

Patient Load

During fiscal year 1959, there were 521,400 VA patient admissions to and 519,500 discharges from VA and non-VA hospitals. A total of 41.6 million days of inpatient care was provided to a daily average of 114,100 patients in VA and non-VA hospitals. The peak patient load was attained in Febru-

Type of hospital	Average daily patient load, by type of patient, fiscal year 1959					
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and sur- gical
			Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric		
All hospitals	114, 103	10, 376	52, 782	5, 242	4, 874	40, 829
VA hospitals	111, 050	10, 051	51, 417	5, 051	4, 854	39, 677
Tuberculosis	6, 406	4, 299	7	26	59	2, 015
Neuropsychiatric	52, 424	1, 011	46, 298	2, 910	585	1, 620
General medical and sur- gical	52, 220	4, 741	5, 112	2, 115	4, 210	36, 042
Non-VA hospitals	3, 053	325	1, 365	191	20	1, 152
United States ¹	1, 676	14	922	87	17	636
Outside United States	1, 377	311	443	104	3	516
Puerto Rico	903	188	332	93	.....	290
Hawaii	245	29	95	11	3	107
Philippines	214	94	12	.....	.....	108
Canal Zone	10	.....	4	.....	.....	6
Guam	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

¹ Includes Alaska which became a State on January 3, 1959.

ary. At the end of that month there were 115,100 bed patients remaining, 63,500 patients in CBOC status (on hospital rolls requiring additional hospital services but discharged from bed status) and 15,200 in absent bed occupancy status (leave of absence, trial visit, or elopement)—constituting a total of 193,800 VA patients on the rolls of the VA and non-VA hospitals.

The average patient-bed occupancy rates during fiscal year 1959, by type of VA hospital, were as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Neuropsychiatric -----	95
Tuberculosis -----	89
General medical and surgical-----	90

The rate of occupancy in the neuropsychiatric hospitals is high, and in its long-range plans, the Veterans Administration is aiming for a rate of 92 percent.

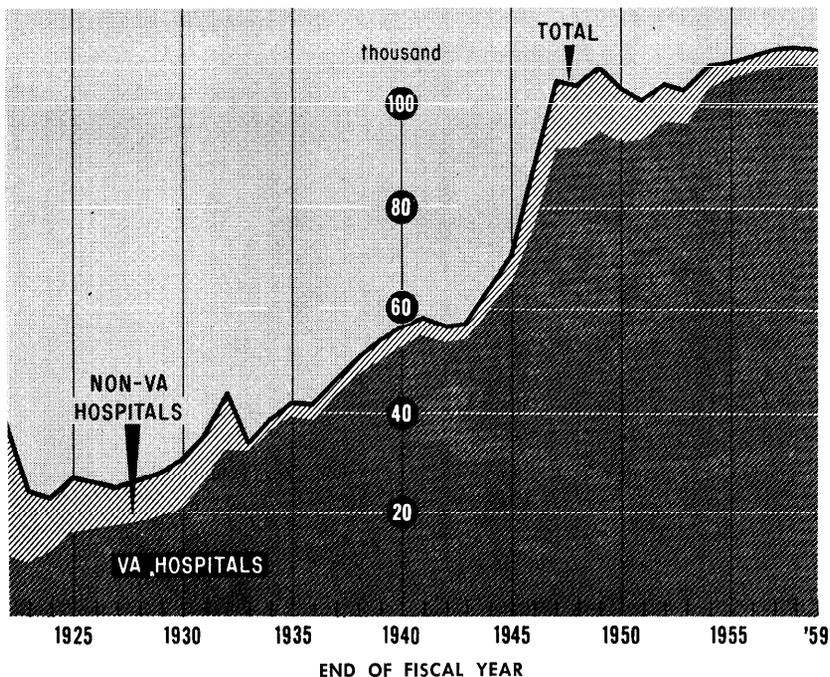
The average daily patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1959 was 478 below the fiscal year 1958 average—549 less in VA hospitals and 71 more in non-VA hospitals. The percentage distribution of the patient load, by type, in VA hospitals was as follows: 51 percent psychiatric; 36 percent medical and surgical; 9 percent tuberculous; and 4 percent neurological. In comparison with fiscal year 1958, there were more medical and surgical (722) and neurological (251) patients and fewer tuberculous (1,343) and psychiatric (179) patients receiving care. The decrease in psychiatric bed patients was more than compensated for by an increase of 814 psychiatric patients on trial visit (from 8,049 to 8,863) during the fiscal year. The reduction in the overall VA hospital average daily patient load that occurred during the fiscal year is primarily due to the acceleration of bed construction at existing VA hospitals and the decrease in the tuberculous patient load.

The chart on the following page shows the growth of the VA hospital program since 1922 and the general decline in the use of non-VA facilities during the past 11 years.

The net increase in patient load in non-VA hospitals is attributable to an increase of 109 in the average daily patient load outside the United States. Within the United States there was a decline of 38 in the average daily patient load. The increase in non-VA patient load was primarily in Manila, Republic of the Philippines. This was brought about by Public Laws 85-56 and 85-461 which authorized the Veterans Administration to hospitalize beneficiaries in the Veterans Memorial Hospital.

The great majority of the average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals outside the United States was in Puerto Rico. The 200-bed VA hospital at San Juan, P.R., has limited facilities for the care of tuberculous and psychiatric patients, and about two-thirds of the patients in Puerto Rican contract hospitals were of these types.

VETERANS HOSPITALIZED



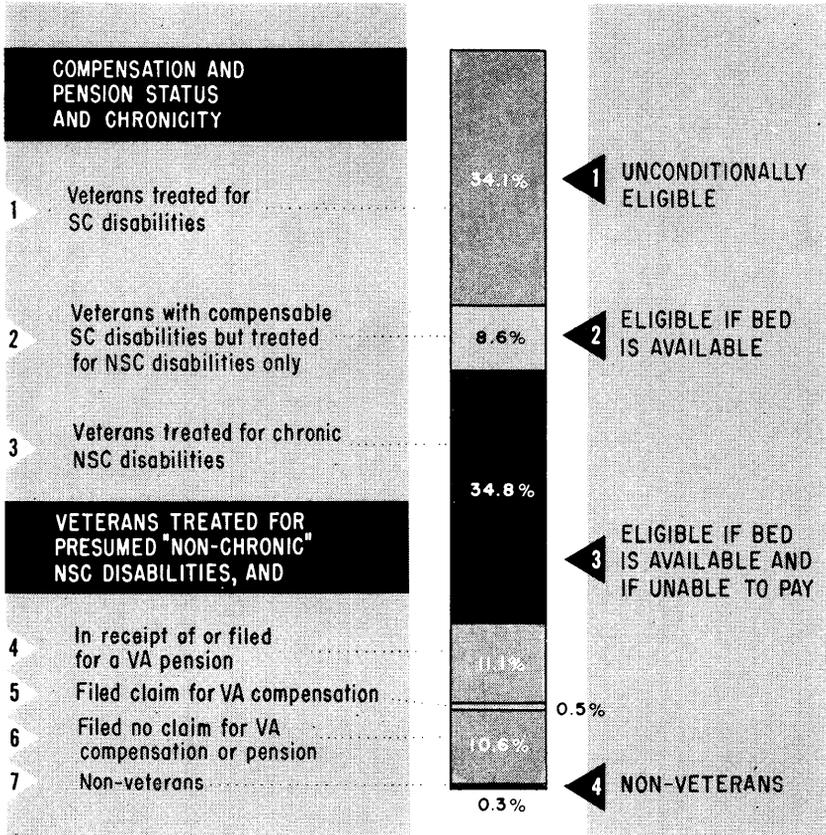
Eligibility Status of Hospital Patients

The Veterans Administration has responsibility for providing hospital care to veterans with service-connected disabilities and within the limits of existing VA facilities, to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who are in need of and cannot defray the cost of hospitalization. The limits of available facilities have been determined annually for the past 5 years by the Congressional Appropriation Acts which have assigned specific average daily patient load missions to the Veterans Administration.

An annual sample census of patients provides detailed information on the clinical and eligibility status of patients under VA care on a typical day. The data which follow are based on a 20-percent sample of all VA patients in hospital on November 30, 1958, and the percentages shown may be taken as estimates of the distribution of the 41.6 million patient-days of care provided to the categories of patients identified (see "Technical Note" at end of table 11). These data are summarized in the chart on the following page.

On the day of the census, there were 112,900 patients hospitalized under VA auspices in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 400, or 0.3 percent, were nonveterans for whose care the Veterans Administration received reimbursement. Included in this group were military personnel on active duty, Federal Government employees who were injured or disabled in the course of their employment, and persons requiring emergency hospitalization who were admitted as a humanitarian measure.

**VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS
NOVEMBER 30, 1958**



The remaining patients may be classified into three eligibility groups as follows:

- (1) 34.1 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 8.6 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were being treated for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.
- (3) 57.0 percent were veterans receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available and they sign an affidavit certifying their inability to defray the cost of hospitalization.

There has been a continuing downward trend since 1954 in the number of veterans under VA care for service-connected disabilities. While the year to year decreases have been relatively small, it is forecast (assuming that peacetime conditions prevail) that this downward trend will continue.

The number of veterans in receipt of VA compensation for service-connected disabilities treated for non-service-connected disabilities only, has been fairly stable over the past 4 years. About one-half of the 9,700 patients in this group are under treatment for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 64,300 patients (comprising 57 percent of the entire patient load) who do not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 39,300 were receiving care for disabilities which are unquestionably classified as "chronic," i.e., tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition that had already required 90 days or more of continuous hospitalization as of the day of the census.

Of the remaining non-service-connected group (22.2 percent of the entire patient load), one-half were patients in receipt of, or who had formally applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disabling condition. To receive a VA pension implies medical indigency in the following respects:

- (1) The veteran must have a disabling condition that interferes with earning a livelihood.
- (2) The veteran must not have an annual income in excess of \$1,400, if single, or in excess of \$2,700 if with dependents.

While the pensionable veterans in this patient category had been hospitalized for less than 90 days when the census was taken, it appears likely that, because of their incapacitating disabilities, they will require prolonged or repeated hospitalization. Over half of these veterans were being treated for one or more of the following chronic diseases: Arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular conditions, or neurological disabilities.

Another small segment of the presumed "nonchronic," non-service-connected group is comprised of about 600 veterans (0.5 percent of the total patient load) who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudicative action. The adjudication of some of these claims in favor of the veteran would increase the number in the service-connected category.

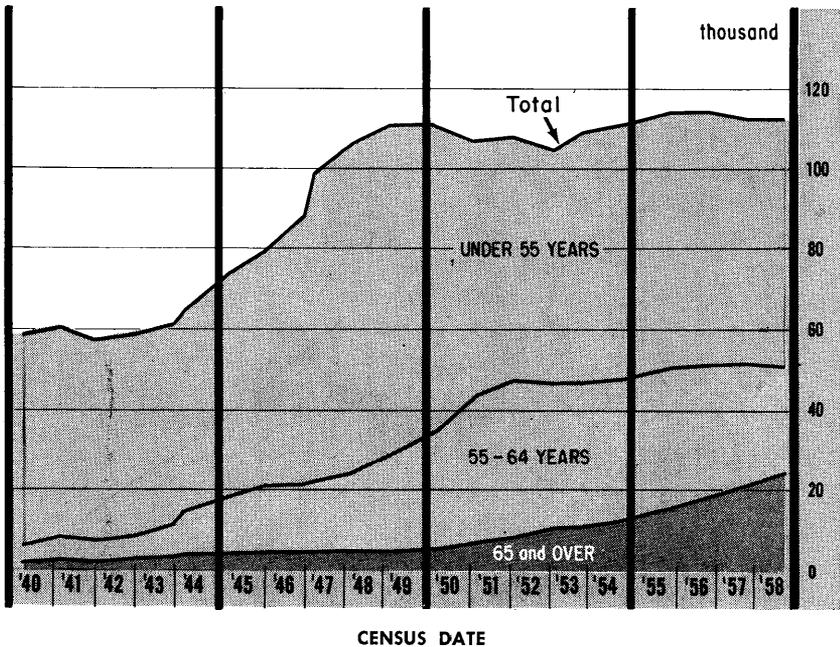
The remaining 10.6 percent were patients to whom none of the conditions described above apply. These patients were under treatment for non-service-connected conditions and had been hospitalized less than 90 days on the day of the census. However, many of them had been admitted just prior to the census date and, owing to the nature of their illness, many will require long-term hospitalization. A review of the specific diagnoses of this group of patients indicates that at least 40 percent were being treated for severely incapacitating conditions.

Age and Diagnostic Composition

The age distribution of the veteran population when plotted on a chart has two peaks. One of the peaks represents veterans of World War II who are now most heavily concentrated in the age group 35–39. The other peak is made up of World War I veterans who are in the age group 65–69.

Because of this, the average age (52 years) of veterans hospitalized under VA auspices on November 30, 1958, is not representative of the age distribution of patients. The chart below depicts the marked fluctuations in the age distribution of the VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals since 1940. While the total load has doubled over the past 18 years, the number of patients 65 years of age and older has increased tenfold. This elderly patient group currently includes about 24,500 veterans, or more than one-fifth of all patients under care. By 1965 almost 40 percent of the VA resident patient load will be chronically disabled veterans over 65 years of age.

INCREASE IN OLDER PATIENTS



Concomitant with the aging of the VA patient load, there has been a gradual shifting in the diagnostic composition of the patients under care for general medical, surgical, and neurological (GMS&N) conditions. The number of such patients under treatment for acute GMS&N conditions has decreased, and older patients requiring care for more chronic disabilities has increased.

On November 30, 1958, of the 41,400 GMS&N patients resident in VA hospitals, 44 percent were under treatment for a neoplastic (cancerous), cardiovascular, or neurological condition. However, patients in this diagnostic grouping constituted only 37 percent of GMS&N patients under 55 years of age; but of the GMS&N patients 65 years of age and older, 50 percent were under care for these chronically disabling conditions.

“Hospital Age” of Patients

Another index of chronicity is the “hospital age” of VA patients, i.e., the number of months or years a patient has spent continuously in hospitals under VA auspices. About 68,900 patients, or 62 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on November 30, 1958, had been hospitalized for 90 days or more. While the majority of these long-term patients were under care for a psychiatric or a tuberculous condition, it is significant that 57 percent of all neurological patients and 18 percent of all general medical and surgical patients in VA hospitals had received 90 days or more of care as of the day of the census.

Of particular concern to the Veterans Administration are the 51,900 patients in VA hospitals who have been continuously under VA care for more than one year. The majority (45,000) of these patients were being treated for a psychotic disorder. Some small inroads in reducing the size of this group have been made through the use of tranquilizers and psychotherapy. However, the number of chronically disabled patients with neurological disabilities (2,100) and general medical and surgical conditions (2,000) hospitalized continuously in VA hospitals for more than one year has continued to increase. The relatively slow turnover of such patients has resulted in the “freezing” of about 10 percent of the GMS&N beds. This reduction in effective available capacity requires especial vigilance in the control of length of stay in order to serve the increasing number of veterans applying to the Veterans Administration for hospital care for general medical, surgical and neurological conditions.

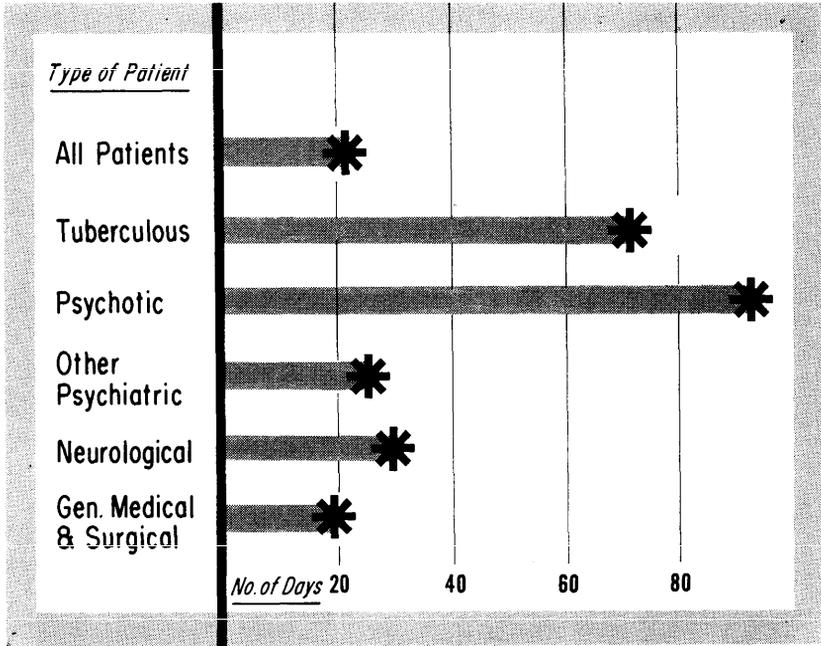
Length of Stay

During the past year, length-of-stay committees at each VA hospital continued studies to insure that duration of stay was maintained at a minimum consistent with proper care and treatment. Review of professional and administrative practices resulted in improvements in scheduling admissions, timely completion of records, and promptness and quality of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

Length of stay can best be evaluated by an analysis of the duration of hospitalization of patients admitted during a given period. The median length of stay of a group of admissions is a calculated figure that provides an index of the hospital stay experience of all admissions. One-half of the patients admitted require shorter hospitalization than the median stay, and the other half require longer periods of care.

The estimated median length of stay of the half million patients admitted to VA hospitals during calendar year 1958 was 21.4 days. This figure was calculated from data assembled on a 20 percent systematic random sample of VA admissions during the first 4 months of 1958. The following chart presents data on the hospital stay experience of patients admitted for treatment.

**MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF VA HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS ¹
CALENDAR 1958**



¹Based on a 20% systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 1958.

Four-fifths of all admissions to VA hospitals during 1958 were patients treated for general medical and surgical conditions whose median stay was 19.6 days. Patients admitted for psychiatric conditions other than psychosis had a median stay of 25.4 days, while those with neurological conditions required 29.3 days. In contrast, the median stay of patients admitted for tuberculosis (including those observed or examined for this disease) and those treated for psychosis was 71.8 and 92.2 days, respectively.

There are marked differences in the patterns of hospital stay of each of the five broad categories of patients. For example, 49 percent of the 23,700 psychotic patients admitted during 1958 were discharged within 90 days after their admission, leaving 51 percent who required care for 90 days or more. An additional 18 percent of the psychotic admissions were released after 3 to 6 months of treatment, so that 33 percent were still under treatment 6 months after their admission. A similar pattern of stay was observed during the first 6 months following admission for patients hospitalized for all forms of tuberculosis. However, during the second year of hospitalization, the discharge rates among tuberculosis patients are found to be much higher than among psychotic patients who failed to respond favorably to treatment during their first year of hospitalization.

Only a small percentage of the patients admitted for a neurological (10 percent), other psychiatric (4 percent), or a general medical and surgical condition (1 percent) required more than 6 months of care.

The median length of stay for a Korean veteran admitted for a general medical and surgical condition was 13.7 days, for the World War II veteran, 18.4 days, and for the older "World War I and others" group, 23.3 days.

These and other findings indicate that the older veteran patient is affected to a greater extent by chronic disabilities, and that even for a similar condition the older patient requires longer periods of treatment and convalescence than the younger patient.

Waiting List

The term "waiting list" includes veterans who have formally applied to the Veterans Administration for hospital care, have been determined to be legally and medically eligible, and have not yet been scheduled for admission. The waiting list does not include among others:

- (1) Applicant veterans awaiting adjudication as to eligibility;
- (2) Eligible veterans who are scheduled to be admitted;
- (3) Telephone requests which were not followed by formal applications; and
- (4) Requests made by the Armed Forces for hospitalization of military personnel.

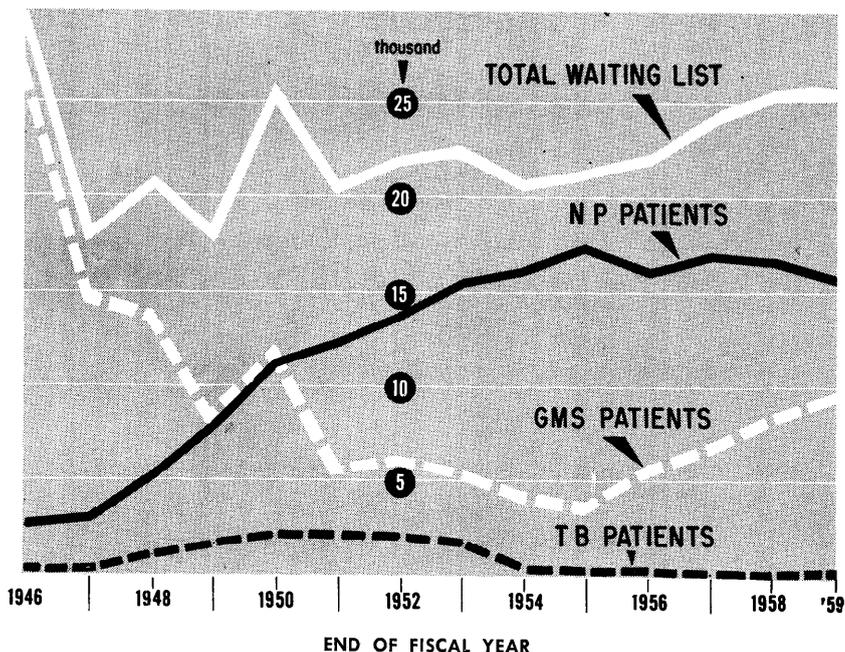
A significant part of the daily admissions to VA hospitals is not from the waiting list but occurs because of medical emergencies. Applicants with service-connected disabilities are not found on any VA hospital's waiting list since they are given the highest priority for admission.

At the close of fiscal year 1959, there were 25,259 eligible applicants on waiting lists at VA stations. By type of patient, the distribution of the applicants on the waiting list was as follows: 14,989 psychiatric, 9,398 medical and surgical, 614 neurological and 258 tuberculosis. In comparison with the waiting list reported 1 year earlier, there were currently 1,220 fewer psychiatric, 930 more medical and surgical, 28 more neurological and 159 more tuberculosis applicants. Of the 258 applicants requiring care for tuberculosis conditions on June 30, 1959, 188 had filed their requests at the Manila, Republic of the Philippines, regional office.

Data submitted during the fiscal year indicated that 33 percent of the total number of eligible applicants on the VA waiting list were already hospitalized in non-VA hospitals, at other than VA expense. This group included 58 percent of the applicants with psychiatric disabilities; 10 percent of those with neurological disabilities; 11 percent of those with tuberculosis disabilities and less than 1 percent of the medical and surgical cases.

The following chart shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1946:

HOSPITAL WAITING LIST



Domiciliary Care

Since 1866, the Veterans Administration or one of its predecessor organizations has provided domiciliary care for disabled veterans.

The Veterans Administration, as part of the inpatient care program, furnishes domiciliary care to veterans who are affected by a permanent or chronic disability, unable to earn a living, and without financial resources for self-support.

The purpose of such care is to provide a place where these veterans may live in dignity while efforts are being made to rehabilitate them to return to their own communities on a self-sustaining basis. Where it is not possible to achieve this degree of rehabilitation, the VA program helps the veteran to adjust so that he may function at maximum capacity in a domiciliary.

Disabled veterans receiving domiciliary care are known as "members." Each member participates with the staff in establishing a planned daily living schedule. This plan includes the performance of duties which contribute to the operation of the station as well as to the member's well-being. Duties assigned are certified by a physician as being within the physical capabilities of the individual member.

During fiscal year 1959 domiciliary care was provided at 17 VA field stations. Medical services were available to domiciliary members through hospitals operated at 14 of these stations; infirmaries provided limited medical treatment at the other three stations. Four domiciliaries have accommodations for women veterans. However, the number of women veterans accounts for less than 2 percent of the total member load.

On June 30, 1959, there were 17,395 operating beds available for domiciliary care as compared with 17,489 on June 30, 1958. During fiscal year 1959 there was an average daily member load of 16,800 as compared with 16,700 for the prior fiscal year.

Plans were completed to redesignate the VA hospital at Dublin, Ga., to a VA center with hospital and domiciliary activities effective July 1, 1959. This action (which fully utilizes the capacity at that station) will permit the demolition of five obsolete, non-fire-resistant domiciliary buildings at the VA center, Dayton, Ohio, without significantly affecting the total number of beds available for domiciliary care in the VA system.

During the fiscal year, the number on the waiting list at the VA domiciliaries rose to the highest level since 1952. From 424 on July 31, 1958, it rose to nearly 1,500 in February and then declined during the remainder of the fiscal year. On June 30, 1959, there were 357 eligible applicants awaiting admission to VA domiciliaries.

The program of modernizing the furnishings of domiciliary quarters was continued on a limited basis. The result has been a decided improvement in the appearance of some of the quarters, many of which are from 50 to 75 years old.

Additional domiciliary care is provided by 28 States which operate 33 State homes. The Veterans Administration, through a grant-in-aid program, reimburses the States to the extent of \$700 per member year, or one-half the annual per capita cost, whichever is less. This is made available for each veteran who is receiving care in a State home and who is eligible for VA domiciliary care or hospital treatment.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration reimbursed these States for the care of an average daily load of 9,700 members as compared with 9,300 for fiscal year 1958.

Per Diem Costs

The cost of operating the VA hospitals and domiciliaries continued to rise during the fiscal year. The increase for fiscal year 1959 over 1958 was \$1.01 for hospitals and \$0.26 for domiciliaries, as compared with the 1958 over 1957 increases of \$1.36 and \$0.37 respectively. The following table shows the per diem costs for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

Type of VA station	Fiscal year		Dollar increase	Percent increase
	1958	1959		
All hospitals.....	\$16. 81	\$17. 82	\$1. 01	6. 0
Neuropsychiatric.....	11. 14	11. 90	0. 76	6. 8
Tuberculosis.....	20. 24	21. 71	1. 47	7. 3
General medical and surgical.....	22. 10	23. 28	1. 18	5. 3
All domiciliaries.....	4. 25	4. 51	0. 26	6. 1

For the inpatient program as a whole, the per diem cost increases were attributable to:

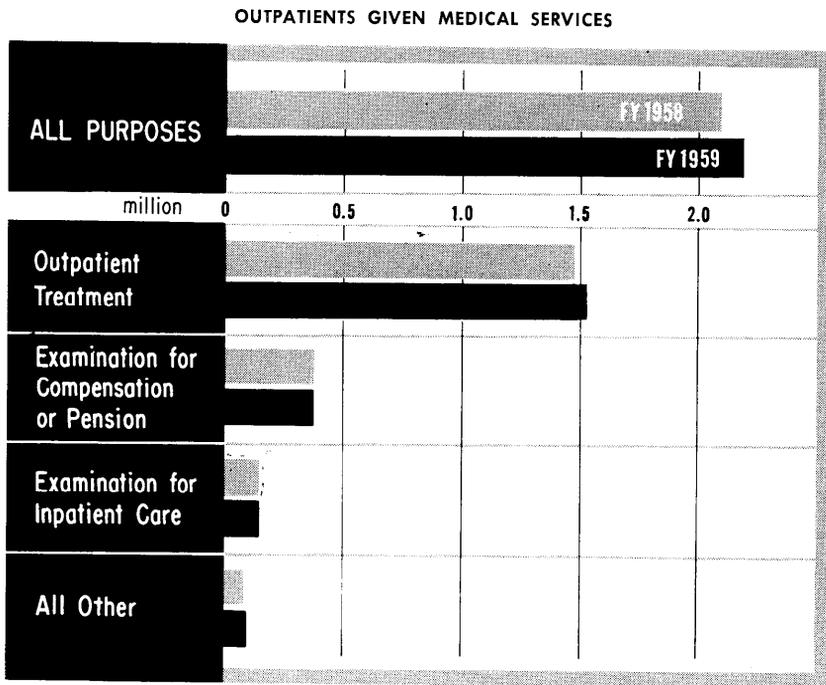
- (1) Salary increases, many of which resulted from revised classification standards and adjusted pay rates for employees under the Wage Administration Schedule;
- (2) Cost increases of drugs, other goods and services; and
- (3) Higher costs associated with continuing advances in diagnostic and treatment methods.

Outpatient Medical Care

The Veterans Administration provides medical and dental care to veterans with service-connected disabilities in its outpatient clinics and through private physicians and dentists on a fee basis. Also provided with such care are disabled veterans who are receiving vocational rehabilitation and require treatment to avoid interruption of training, veterans of the Spanish-American War, and pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World Wars I and II.

Examinations for purposes of rating for compensation or pension, insurance, and determining the need for hospitalization or domiciliary care are also provided to veterans in the VA outpatient clinics.

During fiscal year 1959, more than 183,000 outpatients received medical services monthly from VA outpatient staffs and fee-basis physicians. This



represented over 2.2 million on an aggregate basis for the year, an increase of 124,000 over fiscal year 1958. These outpatients made approximately 3.4 million visits during the fiscal year. A "visit" is defined as the presence of a patient on one day in a VA outpatient clinic or in the office of a fee-basis practitioner. The number of different medical services provided during these visits totaled more than 6 million. The chart on page 25 shows the aggregate number of outpatients for fiscal years 1958 and 1959 according to purpose of visit.

The outpatient medical care program also provides prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, and pharmaceuticals to outpatients. In addition, social workers assist veterans with problems related to their medical care and supervise psychiatric hospital patients on trial visit. On June 30, 1959, there were 4,500 patients on trial visit being supervised by outpatient clinic social workers.

Through an excellent system of VA liaison with community agencies, approximately 75,000 veterans were provided with non-VA social work and related services which helped to preserve the gains made during hospitalization and outpatient treatment.

The Veterans Administration uses its own clinics to provide outpatient medical care, supplemented as necessary by the services of fee-basis physicians and dentists. Hometown (fee-basis) medical care is used, if—

- (1) The patient requires a specific type of treatment not available in the clinic;
- (2) The demand for services exceeds the capacity of the clinic; or
- (3) Travel to the clinic creates an undue hardship for the patient.

Other features of the overall outpatient medical care program included filling 658,000 prescriptions for veterans by retail pharmacies during the fiscal year, and providing necessary community home nursing care in the patient's home.

As of June 30, 1959, there were 91 VA outpatient clinics located as follows:

Location	Number of outpatient clinics
Total	91
Regional offices ¹	35
Hospitals	21
Hospital-regional office centers	14
Separate outpatient clinics (Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N.Y.)	2
VA offices (subsidiary to larger clinics)	19

¹ Includes Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C.

At the end of the fiscal year, in addition to the 35 outpatient clinics now either consolidated with VA hospitals or at regional office-hospital centers, there were seven hospitals providing specialized treatment to outpatients with paraplegic, tuberculous, audiological, and neuropsychiatric disabilities.

In 67 of the 91 outpatient clinics, there were also mental hygiene clinics for the treatment of patients with neuropsychiatric disabilities. Each mental hygiene clinic was staffed with one or more "teams" consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist, and social worker. Where no formal mental hygiene clinic existed, treatment was provided by individual psychiatrists and other staff personnel. During the fiscal year, a program of "day-care" was initiated at three mental hygiene clinics. This program provides planned therapeutic activities for neuropsychiatric patients on an outpatient basis, enabling them to be discharged from the hospital and returned to productive community living at an earlier date.

Staffing

The medical program was staffed by a full-time (man-year) equivalent of 132,000 employees during fiscal year 1959. This number included physicians, dentists, nurses, other professional personnel, technicians, clerks, etc.

Part-time personnel augmented the regular staff where recruitment difficulties existed or where it was not economical to employ personnel on a full-time basis.

Consultants and attendings (mostly physicians) were also used to provide required professional services. During the fiscal year these specialists provided the equivalent of 1,200 man-years of care in specialties such as psychiatry, neurology, radiology, etc. Many of these consultants are outstanding in their fields.

At the end of fiscal year 1959 there were vacancies for 381 full-time physicians with critical shortages existing at most VA medical facilities. In some instances it was necessary to waive age and experience qualifications in order to fill such vacancies.

Shortages existed in other types of positions as well. Notable were 550 professional nurse vacancies on June 30, 1959. Although this number is less than on June 30, 1958 (853), the shortage of professional nurses is of continuing concern, particularly in metropolitan areas. The VA turnover rate among nurses (about 25 percent) while low compared with the experience of the Nation's hospitals, is undergoing study. In conjunction with this study, a dynamic program of nurse recruitment and retention has been instituted.

The following table shows vacancy data for selected positions at the end of fiscal years 1958 and 1959. Vacancies included are those that may be filled within current budget allowances.

Type of position	Vacant positions ¹ as of June 30	
	1958	1959
Physician	299	381
Nurse	853	550
Dietitian	52	76
Librarian	12	18
Medical laboratory technician	44	58
Psychologist	46	75
Recreation leader	12	25
Social worker	80	97
Therapist	75	84

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

Volunteers

The VA staff is assisted in providing services to patients and members by a volunteer program which enlists the aid of citizens in the community. These community volunteers participate, under staff supervision, in the care of patients and members.

The use of volunteer assistance extends not only into most aspects of the VA medical program but also into the community to help the veteran who has been discharged from the hospital. New programs and approaches in the care and treatment of veterans, such as care of the long-term patient, planned living for domiciliary members, companionship therapy, and planning for the care of the aging veteran have benefited through the assistance of volunteers.

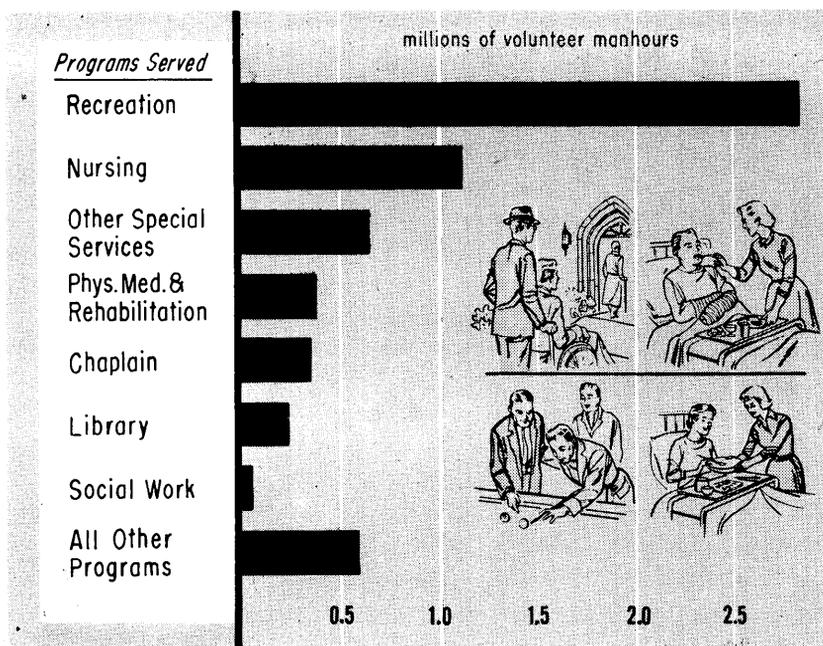
There are 44 national organizations, representing civic, service, religious, welfare, and fraternal groups, which serve as member organizations of the VA Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee. This committee advises central office in planning for community volunteers in VA hospitals. Similar volunteer advisory committees, with representatives from both national groups as well as those without national affiliation work with the staff at each hospital.

During fiscal year 1959, volunteers (an average of 91,000 per month) worked more than 6.3 million man-hours in VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

The chart on the following page shows the programs served by volunteer groups and the number of hours provided to specific program areas during fiscal year 1959.

Despite this impressive number of man-hours, there exists a continuing need for additional volunteer services. During the year an extensive survey was made of the recruitment and retention of volunteers. This cooperative study is being conducted by the Veterans Administration and the VA

VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES



FISCAL YEAR 1959

Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee to determine means of recruiting and retaining more volunteers.

Medical Treatment

Psychiatry and Neurology.—The Veterans Administration has available a wide range of facilities—neuropsychiatric hospitals, psychiatric services in general medical and surgical hospitals, mental hygiene clinics, and neuropsychiatric examination units in outpatient clinics—to provide appropriate services for all types of mental illness and neurologic disorders.

Outstanding consultants in the fields of psychiatry, neurology, clinical psychology, nursing, and social work assist the VA staff in evaluating and developing the program of medical care for psychiatric and neurologic veteran patients. Several programs have been developed to increase the number of patients returning to their home communities or to improve their conditions, so that they are able to build new habits of living and become better adjusted to their environment.

Every effort is being made to expand those methods of treatment which prove especially promising, such as the use of tranquilizing drugs, group and individual psychotherapy, and other modern treatment regimens. The Veterans Administration has made significant contributions to the medical world in evaluating the use of tranquilizing drugs in the treatment of mental illness.

On June 30, 1959, there were 8,900 veterans on trial visit in the community, the majority of whom were under social work supervision. The number of such patients in foster homes has continued to rise since inception of the program. During calendar year 1958, there were 1,554 improved psychiatric patients on trial visit in foster homes, an increase of 24 percent over 1957. Of this number 328 were discharged from the hospital rolls, an increase of 50 percent over the previous year; and 910 patients, 25 percent more than in the previous year, resided in such homes.

In addition, there were 587 psychiatric patients in special placement in boarding homes, or homes which provide full- or part-time employment. A special type of community placement for those patients who can adjust better in a group setting than in an individual home has been developed at three VA hospitals, (Northport, N.Y., Togus, Maine, and Gulfport, Miss.) and is being observed for potential application by other hospitals.

Many areas have been explored to encourage psychiatric patients to act independently to meet their needs. Greater patient participation has been encouraged, such as patient councils, handling of personal funds, and purchase of clothing.

During fiscal year 1959, an intensive recruitment drive was undertaken to augment the professional staffing of hospitals for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. This program resulted in the recruitment of 56 physicians, 44 social workers, 37 clinical psychologists, 244 graduate nurses, 140 physical medicine and rehabilitation therapists, 90 special service personnel, and 503 nursing assistants. In addition, 55 other employees were recruited, such as laboratory technicians, pharmacists, counseling psychologists, and dentists. The addition of these personnel has substantially improved the care and treatment of the mentally ill veteran.

A program of activities, not as limited and confining as that found in hospitals, that provides a type of life experience without removing the patient from his home, has been established on a pilot basis in the day-care centers of mental hygiene clinics. Treatment emphasis is on resocialization and improvement of the patient's interpersonal relationships. Attendance at the day-care center is on a full-day basis with the program tailored to the individual needs of the patient, including constant contact with professional personnel, other patients, and volunteers from the community. Thus the veteran is helped to adjust to the demands that will be placed upon him in daily community living.

Tuberculosis.—The average daily patient load under treatment for tuberculosis in VA hospitals has declined by approximately 6,000 patients since 1954. The reduction has been predominantly in the tuberculosis hospitals. At the end of the fiscal year there were more tuberculous patients in VA general medical and surgical hospitals than in VA tuberculosis hospitals.

As a result of the continuing reduction, the Veterans Administration, during the fiscal year, closed the Waukesha TB Division of the VA center,

Wood, Wis., and discontinued the unit for tuberculous psychotic patients at the VA hospital, Marion, Ind. A number of unused beds in some tuberculosis hospitals have been converted for care of patients with other diseases. This has changed the major mission of some hospitals, and accordingly five tuberculosis hospitals were redesignated as general medical and surgical hospitals.

Based upon a sample survey of the admissions for the first 3 months of 1958, it has been possible to determine how many patients admitted for treatment to VA hospital tuberculosis services have had prior chemotherapy. About 30 percent were continuing chemotherapy previously begun; another 30 percent had prior chemotherapy which had been discontinued for varying periods of time; and the remaining 40 percent, admitted with either a definite or presumptive diagnosis of active tuberculosis, had not had chemotherapy. Of this latter group, some were found not to need such treatment, either because their tuberculosis proved to be inactive, or because their condition proved to be nontuberculous. Altogether initial chemotherapy was indicated in 25 percent of the admissions.

The tuberculosis case finding program by chest X-rays of patients and employees continued without change in basic policy. Over 1 million chest X-rays were taken.

Period	Number of cases X-rayed	Number of active cases found	Rate per 10,000 cases X-rayed
Calendar year 1957			
Total.....	1, 035, 656	1, 365	13. 2
Patients.....	775, 687	1, 311	16. 9
VA personnel.....	259, 969	54	2. 1
Calendar year 1958			
Total.....	1, 027, 226	1, 342	13. 1
Patients.....	779, 799	1, 295	16. 6
VA personnel.....	247, 427	47	1. 9

Among patients, the rate of newly discovered cases of active tuberculosis was 20 per 10,000 initial examinations and 4 per 10,000 reexaminations. There was no significant difference on initial examination between veterans of World War I and World War II. However, the rate for Korcan conflict veterans was 50 percent less. When the rates for different age groups on reexaminations are compared, the rate is lowest among Korean conflict veterans, twice as high for World War II veterans, and highest—four times the Korean conflict veteran rate—for World War I veterans. These data

confirm the concept that tuberculosis is becoming increasingly a disease of older persons.

Surgery.—The VA hospital system provides outstanding surgical treatment. It is particularly so in the following specialties: anesthesiology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopedics, otolaryngology, plastic and maxillofacial surgery, thoracic surgery, urology and general surgery.

During the fiscal year, 187,300 surgical procedures were performed in VA hospitals as compared with 182,800 during the previous year. Increased numbers of surgical procedures were reported in all of the surgical specialties except thoracic and plastic surgery. As the veteran population ages, it is anticipated that the number of complex, lengthy surgical procedures will continue to increase. The decline in thoracic surgery is associated with the decreasing tuberculosis patient load and the substitution of chemotherapy for surgical treatment. The decline in plastic surgery is related to the time span since the end of World War II.

Medicine and Allied Specialties.—The recent advances in modern medicine have placed increased responsibility on the specialists in internal medicine and its subspecialties. The new diagnostic and treatment procedures, while relieving suffering and prolonging life, have also increased the number of patients who require prolonged medical care and rehabilitation.

To keep pace with the changing medical practice, newly devised procedures and equipment were made available to VA hospitals and clinics. Among these were artificial kidney and peritoneal dialysis procedures, inhalation therapy, and cardiac, cardiopulmonary and cardiovascular equipment. Patient mechanical lifts and variable height beds added to patient comfort and eliminated accident hazards.

The newer diagnostic and treatment methods have also placed increased workloads on the specialties allied to medicine, e.g., pathology, radiology, pharmacy, etc.

The Veterans Administration continued to use consultative and diagnostic medical services provided by the Central Laboratory for Clinical Pathology and Research at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and the Central Laboratory for Anatomical Pathology and Research at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Both Central Laboratories are partially supported by the Veterans Administration.

The VA hospitals have maintained a high autopsy rate, which is regarded by the medical profession as an index of the scientific interest of a hospital's medical staff and the progressiveness of its medicine. To gain the approval of the American Medical Association Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, a hospital must meet a minimum autopsy requirement of 25 percent. Approximately one-fourth of the VA hospitals have a rate in excess of 80 percent, and the average rate for all VA hospitals during the past year was 72 percent.

The radiology services continued to acquire new equipment and replace obsolete units. Rapid cassette changers capable of taking six films per sec-

and have been of great aid to cardiovascular specialists and neurosurgeons. This has been of great help in visualizing abnormalities and improving pre-operational planning. The Veterans Administration has installed these units in its larger hospitals.

A large 1,800 Curie cobalt teletherapy unit for the treatment of deep seated malignancies has been installed at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y. Another cobalt unit has been functioning at the VA research hospital, Chicago, Ill. The Veterans Administration is planning the installation of similar units at selected hospitals.

Pharmacy services made careful evaluations of several hundred new drugs, after which 63 were adopted for general use, and 29 were discontinued.

In addition, pharmacological and clinical data on 23 new drugs which showed promise in patient therapy were studied. These new drugs were made available to physician clinical investigators for study in specific cases where other agents had proved ineffective. Of these drugs, 10 were for use in cancer or psychiatry.

Medical Rehabilitation.—Medical rehabilitation is the ultimate objective of the total VA medical treatment program. All hospital services play a part in the treatment designed to restore the patient's health and capacity for independence.

Since World War II, the Veterans Administration has held a position of leadership in medical rehabilitation. This program has been of outstanding importance to its patients and has been followed with interest by the medical profession throughout the world. Visitors from a number of foreign countries have called upon the Veterans Administration for consultation, and arrangements were made for them to visit and observe VA rehabilitation wards, clinics and other treatment activities. Veterans Administration literature and information on treatment techniques and methods have been requested by universities, rehabilitation centers, hospitals, and private physicians in this country and abroad.

Of growing importance is the hospital care of the long-term patient with chronic disabilities. Rehabilitation for these veterans is not limited to the physical care of the patient or member but encompasses the restoration of his total well-being. Specialists in physical medicine, other medical specialties, social service, psychology, and volunteer services concentrate as a team on the particular needs of these patients. Within the limits of these resources the Veterans Administration is:

- (1) Arranging foster home care for incapacitated veterans not requiring hospital care;
- (2) Tailoring recreational programs to the special needs of the older patients in hospitals and members in domiciliaries;
- (3) Extending social casework and nursing services in all medical facilities, especially to the aging veteran and his family;

- (4) Using vocational counseling for evaluating patients and members for jobs within and outside the medical facility.

Rehabilitation of the patient with long-term disabilities to a state where he can be returned as a useful member of the community is a complex problem. For many of these individuals, return to their homes is not possible. Therefore, rehabilitation means providing them with the opportunity to live at the maximum mental and physical level attainable within the hospital or nursing home community. Such rehabilitation consists of maintenance therapy with these primary objectives:

- (1) Continuance of self-care ability as long as possible;
- (2) Delay in the necessity for intensive hospital care;
- (3) Improvement of morale;
- (4) Filling the need for sustained therapy by the development of specialized group techniques; and
- (5) Screening of geriatric long-term patients and members to determine those with the capacity to improve under more intensive and more individualized therapy.

Hearing rehabilitation services were expanded during the year as progress continued in the audiological review of hearing disabilities. The insistence on high standards for contract audiology services has had a salutary effect on private programs generally. In turn, the growing research ventures and interesting clinical activities in this area are better enabling the Veterans Administration to recruit highly qualified audiologists for its own clinics.

A research project in ophthalmic and mechanical aids for blinded veterans who retain useful vision is being initiated at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill. The project will include veterans with service-connected blindness residing in areas near the hospital. The data will provide the basis for extension of services to blinded veterans in other parts of the country.

Education and rehabilitation for the blind outside the Veterans Administration has been influenced to a great extent by VA rehabilitation techniques. National public and private agencies for the blind, including universities, have recognized the VA's leadership in this field and have secured the assistance of VA personnel in workshops and schools to improve services to blinded children and adults.

The Veterans Administration continued to achieve maximal rehabilitation for a large proportion of its patients with spinal cord injuries. The Seventh Annual Clinical Paraplegia Conference, held at the VA hospital, Memphis, Tenn., November 1958, served as an interchange of valuable experiences in the care of these severely disabled veterans.

There were 1,866 paraplegic and quadriplegic patients in VA hospitals on June 30, 1959. Of these, 1,218 had acquired their disability by virtue of traumatic injury to the spinal cord and were, for the most part, in hospitals especially staffed and equipped for their care. During the year, 103 patients with spinal cord injury were transferred to VA hospitals from the armed services.

During this fiscal year, the Veterans Administration certified 355 disabled veterans as being medically eligible for specially adapted housing and approved 373 plans for such housing.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids.—The Veterans Administration is the only governmental agency in the Nation with an integrated prosthetics program designed both to provide prosthetic appliances and to conduct research and development in this highly specialized field.

In fiscal year 1959, prosthetics services were provided to some 324,000 veterans, 80 percent of whom were treated for service-connected disabilities. Approximately 96 percent of these service-connected veterans were served on an outpatient basis. The numbers of service-connected disabilities requiring the use of prosthetic appliances or sensory aids continued to increase, totaling 266,500 at the end of the fiscal year, as compared with 252,000 during the prior fiscal year.

The Veterans Administration procures about 98 percent of its new appliances from private commercial sources, and is the largest single purchaser of prosthetic devices in the United States.

In addition to purchasing appliances, the Veterans Administration operates 28 orthopedic shops and 13 plastic eye clinics primarily for fabrication of appliances in areas where commercial facilities are limited or unsatisfactory.

A total of 81 orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams are now functioning in VA field stations. These teams normally consist of a physician and prosthetic and medical rehabilitation personnel. They examine beneficiaries, prescribe appliances and treatment, and evaluate new appliances. These teams have served as stimuli for the organization of similar private clinics which serve nonveterans.

An intensive program of prosthetic research and development was continued during fiscal year 1959 in cooperation with other Government agencies, universities, industrial organizations, and a wide variety of private agencies for the handicapped. For more than a decade, the Veterans Administration has sponsored most of the Nation's research in prosthetics, with benefit to all disabled. Some of the major projects are described in the following paragraphs.

Approximately three-fourths of the total prosthetics research effort has been concentrated on artificial limbs. The VA prosthetics center, New York, N.Y., completed specifications for the manufacture of the Stewart "hydra-cadence" hydraulic knee that would provide smoother gait for above-knee amputees. Production models of the Henschke-Mauch hydraulic knee units, one for controlled graceful swing and a second for preventing buckling during stance proved successful in the first phase of their testing by New York University.

A major improvement in prostheses for below-knee amputation was developed through a VA sponsored project at the University of California. The new "patellar-tendon-bearing, cuff-type suspension" prosthesis elimi-

nates the constricting thigh corset and jointed side bars generally required for stability and suspension.

The special problems of elderly amputees (chiefly lower extremity) and shoulder disarticulation cases were studied for the Veterans Administration by Northwestern University. Objective methods for recording stump shape, alinement, and control forces were developed and refined. Experimentation with a novel elbow lock, especially suited to those with limited control showed promising results.

The VA prosthetics center also made a number of contributions to orthopedic bracing. Lighter, cleaner, and more comfortable appliances were made from plastic materials, sometimes colored to match the skin, in place of metal reinforced leather or other conventional materials.

A new "optophone"-type reading machine for the blind, which involves the use of organ-like sound patterns corresponding to letters of the alphabet was demonstrated in September 1958. During the remainder of the fiscal year, further engineering refinements improved reliability, additional test models were built, and several blinded individuals received systematic training. The most experienced trainee now consistently reads about eight words per minute of new text.

This is slow compared to reading by a sighted person, or to the use of especially prepared forms such as Braille or talking books, but it is a forward step toward independent reading of ink print, personal correspondence, etc. With further improvements in both device and teaching methods, speed of 20 to 30 words per minute, comparable to Morse code, is anticipated.

Another approach to reading for the blind is a more complex but faster reading machine capable of more nearly duplicating speech-like sounds. A partial model of this machine has been constructed.

A still more complex magnetic "dictionary" machine was fully designed and about two-thirds completed. Recognition of letters (from punched tape used in the printing industry) will allow searching of the "dictionary" for each word, then dubbing of the pronounced word onto an auxiliary tape. Playing of the auxiliary tape presents a fully understandable message though somewhat marred by mechanical clicks and thumps.

Work continued on electronic obstacle and step detectors under a VA contract with Haverford College, Pa. Three obstacle detectors have been built, considerably refined, and subjected to field testing. A portable, though large, model of the down-curb detector was under construction for preliminary testing.

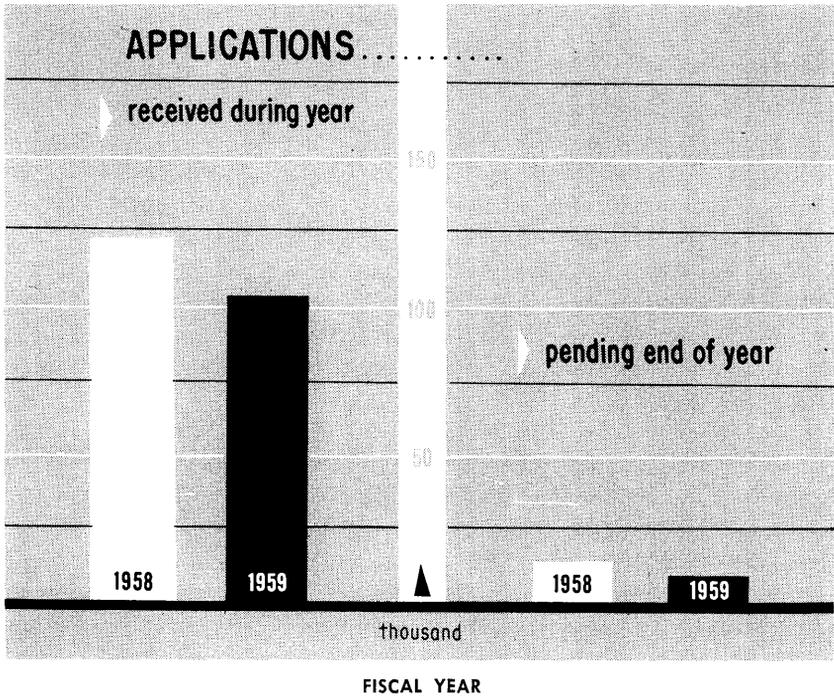
Dentistry.—The objective of the VA dental program is to provide high quality dental care and treatment for VA beneficiaries, based upon the latest advances in medicodental knowledge and experience gained through education, research, and clinical practice. This care is an essential and integral part of the comprehensive medical care program for all types of

patients, with prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation as its three major elements.

During the fiscal year, 469,000 hospital patients and members were given oral examinations by VA staff dentists. A striking achievement of this examination program was the initial recognition of 270 oral malignancies by members of the VA dental staff.

Although radiation hazards have become a matter of national concern, VA dentists were able to make full use of radiographic procedures—a valuable diagnostic tool in the oral examination program—with minimum hazard because of protective procedures instituted in all VA dental clinics. These protective measures include the standardization and use of the new 90 KVP dental radiographic machines and use of ultra speed films to minimize exposure; the required use of lead shielding screens, filtering and columinating devices to control secondary radiation; and equipment for monitoring total X-ray radiation. All of these procedures were supplemental to the continuous training of personnel using radiographic equipment.

VETERANS SEEKING OUTPATIENT DENTAL CARE



During fiscal year 1959, ultra speed turbine rotational dental equipment was improved and perfected to a greater degree. A number of VA dental clinics acquired this type of equipment which enables cavity preparations and other restorative procedures to be accomplished with much less discomfort to the patient. Its use permitted VA dentists to serve those patients

who, due to the nature of their disabilities, are not able to withstand the strain of dental preparations when the old type slower speed equipment is used.

During the year, 103,000 applications for outpatient dental treatment were received; 32,500 examinations were completed, 29,600 cases were authorized dental treatment, and 27,200 treatment cases were completed. Of this number, 5,800 dental examination and 10,100 treatment cases were completed by private dentists through the hometown dental care program.

The number of applications pending authorization for treatment at the end of the fiscal year was 10,000, as compared with 14,000 on June 30, 1958 (see chart on page 37). The outpatient dental program is operating on a current basis, and the number of applications pending constitutes a normal workload.

As a part of the planned consolidation of central dental laboratory facilities, the laboratory located in the VA regional office, New York, N.Y., was deactivated. This resulted in a savings of approximately \$60,000 in the central dental laboratory operations without affecting quality or service. At the end of fiscal year 1959, there were five VA central dental laboratories in operation.

Veterans Canteen Program

The primary mission of the veterans canteen program is to furnish at reasonable prices merchandise and services essential to the comfort and well-being of patients and members in the VA hospitals and domiciliaries, and food and fountain service to employees and visitors. The canteens consist of retail stores, cafeterias, soda fountains, snack bars, vending machines, barbershops, and other service activities.

It is the policy to provide the same quality of service at the same price to veterans wherever they are hospitalized or domiciled. Service is also provided by frequently scheduled visits of ward carts to the bedsides of non-ambulatory patients.

The canteen program is integrated with other VA programs so that maximum benefits can be realized by the veterans. At neuropsychiatric hospitals regularly scheduled visits to the canteen are conducted. During the past year, tests were made to determine the desirability of having psychiatric patients select suits, shoes and other clothing items from the canteen. These tests indicate that the patients derive therapeutic benefits by being given the opportunity to select these items in a normal commercial atmosphere. Consequently, it is planned to expand the personal selection clothing program.

The service operates on a self-sustaining basis, paying all of its operating costs, except rent. Rent will be paid commencing July 1, 1959. Approximately 37 percent of the canteens operated at a loss, which was counter-balanced by the canteens that operated at a profit.

The Congress initially appropriated \$4,965,000 for working capital to be handled through a revolving fund. The law requires that each year excess funds not needed for working capital will be paid to the United States Treasury. By the end of the fiscal year, \$6.3 million had been paid to the Treasury, and the net worth of the Veterans Canteen Service was \$9.5 million.

Education and Training

The VA-medical school relationship continues to provide the basis for undergraduate and graduate medical training in VA hospitals. During the year, 90 VA hospitals were affiliated with 72 medical schools. This partnership was begun in 1946, in recognition of the inseparability of high quality medical education and high quality patient care. Assisting in the guidance of this program is the VA Advisory Committee on Education, consisting of outstanding American medical educators.

Confidence in the principles of the VA-medical school association and acceptability of current working relationships has been strongly reaffirmed by a survey of all VA hospital managers and deans of associated medical schools. The results of this survey were published in the February 1959 issue of *The Journal of Medical Education*.

As of May 31, 1959, there were 2,669 VA physician residents on duty, representing 77 percent of all residency appointments in the Federal service and 11 percent of all residency appointments in the United States. The 51 available dental residencies in VA hospitals, conducted in association with 26 dental schools, constituted 48 percent of the total available dental residencies in the Federal service, and 23 percent of those available in the United States.

The assignment of medical and dental students to VA hospitals for clinical clerkship training has continued at an annual level of 6,000.

The Veterans Administration also contributed to the medical program of other nations by assigning 194 noncitizen residents from 49 different countries for limited periods of service in VA hospital programs.

Specialized on-the-job training programs, mostly of a part-time nature, and generally conducted in affiliation with universities were continued. During the year plans were developed for the following newly formalized programs to begin next fiscal year:

- Residency in nursing service administration
- Research social work training
- Pharmacy internship
- Hospital housekeeping training
- Hospital assistant manager training
- Administrative medicine training

The training given by the Veterans Administration is accompanied by valuable services rendered by the trainees and provides a source for the agency's personnel recruitment.

The following table indicates the number and distribution, by specialty, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1959.

<i>Program</i>	<i>Number of trainees</i>
Total -----	2, 115
Clinical and counseling psychology-----	775
Social work-----	348
Dietetics -----	83
Pharmacy -----	8
Medical rehabilitation therapies-----	798
Hospital recreation-----	32
Medical administration and related activities-----	71

The presence in VA hospitals of carefully selected and highly qualified trainees engaged in an excellent curriculum of instruction inevitably leads to the general betterment of medical care. Advantages of such programs accrue not only to the VA hospitals but to the health services of the entire Nation. Some examples of this more general contribution to the Nation made by the Veterans Administration through this medium of education are the following:

- VA occupational therapy trainees represented 72 percent of all graduating occupational therapists during the year;
- VA physical therapy trainees constituted 66 percent of all graduating physical therapists during the year;
- VA stations gave training to 23 percent of the Nation's students in medical and psychiatric social work;
- VA dietetic internships represented 11 percent of the total in all hospitals in the United States.

Indicative of the high recruitment potential of these training programs is the fact that over two-thirds of the present VA staff psychologists were recruited from the VA psychology training program.

In addition to these specialized training programs the Veterans Administration assisted in improving the skills of non-VA nurse trainees and nurses through its nursing education programs. During the year, 33 affiliate programs were provided for approximately 3,100 non-VA basic nursing students at 31 VA hospitals. University schools of nursing are looking increasingly to VA hospitals for their clinical practice fields in such areas as comprehensive nursing, long-term illness, geriatrics, and rehabilitation. Twenty VA hospitals were used as field practice areas by 19 colleges and universities for their graduate nurses enrolled in nursing degree programs. Basic and advanced nursing students served in VA hospitals on a nonpay basis.

During the year, 40 selected individuals were trained by preceptor and on-the-job methods as prerequisite to appointment to top administrative positions in VA hospitals. With hospital management being recognized increasingly as a field of specialization, there is particular need for this type of training.

A substantial number of the VA hospitals are located in or near medical centers where they benefit from the daily associations and the general stimulus of an academic atmosphere. However, the hospitals which are peripherally located require special efforts to assure professional progress. In support of the latter objective, the Veterans Administration sponsors lecturers, physicians-in-residence, and interhospital educational details.

Through the clinical investigator program, initiated in November 1956, exceptionally qualified young clinicians have an opportunity to gain additional research experience in the areas of their particular interest. There were 38 clinical investigators on duty during the year who were contributing materially to a concerted attack upon the health problems of veterans, especially those concerned with cardiovascular, renal, pulmonary, endocrine and metabolic, and hematologic disease.

Several clinical investigators have accepted full-time VA staff positions for fiscal year 1960, and it is anticipated that several more will accept similar positions at the close of their 3-year investigatorship in January 1960. A major purpose of this program is to prepare greater numbers of physicians and dentists for careers wherein patient care is provided by individuals specifically trained in research.

Approximately 1,600 lectures were provided to VA personnel by outstanding non-VA men and women of all the medical and hospital disciplines.

The physician-in-residence program was expanded to include 56 hospitals. This activity is planned for those VA hospitals geographically removed from large medical centers. The program is woven around teachers, drawn from the ranks of the Nation's medical leaders who are capable of stimulating the entire VA hospital staff.

Qualified personnel at various hospitals were selected to furnish specialized short courses to employees of other stations. Approximately 1,600 persons were placed in such intra-VA details for purposes of learning, observing, or teaching.

Educational conferences concerning VA medical, paramedical, and medical administrative specialties and functions were conducted by area and central office staffs. Also, various stations, on their own initiative, conducted conferences for personnel of their own and nearby stations. Approximately 6,000 VA personnel participated in conferences which served to disseminate information on the advances in medicine.

In addition to these group activities, a substantial number of VA personnel held informal educational meetings between scheduled sessions while at conferences of various medical, technical, scientific, and administrative bodies such as the National Conference of Social Welfare, American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, American Psychiatric Association, National Tuberculosis Association, American College of Surgeons, American Dietetic Association, American Psychological Association, and American Association of Clinical Chemists.

Some 2,700 full-time VA employees in many occupational classifications were placed in extra-VA educational duty assignments, ranging from attendance at meetings of associations for the promotion of medical and related sciences to formal courses of training. Of these, 419 were placed in non-Government training under Public Law 85-507, the new Government Employees Training Act.

Typical of this significant activity was the attendance of 94 VA employees at specialized, intensive courses in prosthetics held at the University of California and New York University. Such specialized training was not available elsewhere in the United States, and attendance resulted in improved services to amputee veterans.

Organized medical illustration activities were conducted in 85 hospitals and on a part-time basis in 13 other hospitals. A very active medical exhibit program was maintained throughout the year; 175 exhibit presentations were made, with a number earning the praise of the medical world. For example, five exhibits by VA medical personnel won awards from the American Medical Association at its 108th Annual Meeting in June 1959. A number of the exhibits at this meeting showed medical findings made by VA personnel. This situation was typical at other meetings of medical bodies held during the year.

Without complete medical records, medical education in any hospital system would be handicapped greatly. At the close of the fiscal year, a medical record library program was in operation in 56 hospitals.

Medical Research

By the enactment of Public Law 85-857, effective January 1, 1959, Congress recognized the stature of the VA medical research program by adding the words "medical research" to the statement of functions of VA's medical program. Present policy, based upon an experience of more than 12 years, fosters the encouragement and support of medical research at VA field stations, to the maximum possible degree.

The program includes basic research in the medical sciences as well as research and clinical investigations in the medical problems of veteran patients. Its goals are:

- (1) To solve the scientific questions which are of importance not only to veteran patients but to people everywhere;
- (2) To increase the impact of the scientific method upon medical care in general and upon care of the veteran in particular;
- (3) To make the scientific environment of the field station more attractive by extending the opportunity to engage in research to all professional staff members who are qualified to perform the studies proposed; and
- (4) To develop and make appropriate use of the enormous research potential represented by a diversity of highly qualified professional staff members caring for large numbers of patients in VA hospitals.

The success anticipated in the attainment of these goals should effectively contribute to the recruitment of better qualified physicians and stimulate VA personnel to improve medical practice.

A summary of the research studies conducted by VA investigators during fiscal year 1959 is shown in the following table:

Category	Number of research projects
Total	6, 371
Infectious diseases:	
Tuberculosis, all forms	381
Other	235
Cancer and allied diseases	430
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders	750
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	317
Mental, psychoneurotic and behavioral disorders	1, 282
Nervous system and sense organ diseases	429
Heart and vascular diseases	745
Respiratory diseases, except tuberculosis	297
Digestive tract diseases, except dental	401
Dental disorders	96
Genitourinary diseases	152
Skin and cellular tissue diseases	77
Bone and joint diseases	137
Methods and techniques:	
Anesthesia	38
Surgery, not elsewhere classified	103
Radiology and X-ray	71
Toxicity and poisoning	13
All other, except radioisotopes	190
Radioisotopes, not elsewhere classified	227

These research studies were conducted by more than 4,800 VA investigators (physicians, dentists, and other qualified scientists). In the course of their studies these investigators presented 2,400 scientific papers and reports at meetings of professional scientific societies, and published 1,100 articles in technical journals.

The average age of the present veteran population—41—is the age at which the incidence of heart and vascular disease, cancer, diabetes, glaucoma, arthritis, intestinal and urinary disorders begins to rise. The average age of veteran patients in VA hospitals is 52 with more than one-fifth of them being over 65. The older the veteran, the greater his likelihood of requiring hospitalization, and the longer his average stay in the hospital. To cope with the growing problem of aging among veterans the Veterans Administration established a special research program for this purpose 2 years ago.

Research in aging covers many medical problems. More than 1,000 of the individual research projects that are categorized in the above table are components of the VA research in aging program, as are many of the cooperative studies, described below. This is particularly true of the studies in cancer, atherosclerosis, diabetes, tuberculosis, pulmonary function, and psychology of the aged.

A notable achievement of the year was the publication of "Research in Aging," a VA research "prospectus." This publication, resulting from a meeting of the VA Advisory Committee for Problems of Aging, is an important step in programing for the improvement of health and happiness among aging individuals. The health problems of the middle and older age groups include dentistry as well as medicine, e.g., periodontal disease and oral cancer. Research studies now being conducted are designed to contribute to basic knowledge of these conditions, and to improve diagnostic techniques (especially from the standpoint of early detection) and treatment methods.

Cooperative studies are an effective tool in clinical research. In these studies investigators from two or more field stations pool their experiences and agree to be guided by a common protocol. This facilitates statistical analysis and enables conclusions to be developed in a much shorter time. A brief description of some of the current cooperative studies follows:

Chemotherapy of tuberculosis.—The oldest and most widely known of the cooperative studies continues to compare the effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis to the benefit of people everywhere.

Antihypertensive agents.—The objectives of this cooperative investigation are twofold. First, it is designed to evaluate the most effective and best tolerated regimens for achieving reduction of blood pressure. The second purpose is to determine whether control of blood pressure at reduced levels effectively prevents the progression of organic deterioration. A report on 326 male hypertensive patients observed for at least 3 months (232 completed 1 full year of unchanged treatment) has been submitted for publication.

Atherosclerosis.—The effectiveness of anticoagulants administered over an extended period of time, to patients who have had either a coronary heart attack or a stroke is the major subject of the cooperative study of atherosclerosis. Dietary and other means of reducing the amount of fat in the circulatory system are also under investigation. The study group has members from 16 VA hospitals collaborating on one or more facets of the problem.

Diabetes.—This is a study of the effectiveness and long-term toxicity of two oral drugs used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Chemotherapy in psychiatry.—A 34-hospital study involving 640 newly admitted schizophrenic patients demonstrated that 5 tranquilizers are effective in treating schizophrenia and are practically free of troublesome side effects. This constitutes a significant contribution to world medical

knowledge. Twenty-four mental hygiene clinics are collaborating to compare the effects upon measured anxiety, of psychotherapy alone, psychotherapy with a tranquilizer, and psychotherapy with control substances. Additional studies of psychostimulant drugs are to be initiated.

Multiple sclerosis.—This 5-year followup study is evaluating the group of patients with multiple sclerosis who were treated in the isoniazid evaluation study of 1954–1955. In addition, in cooperation with the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, and the National Research Council, the natural history of multiple sclerosis with particular attention to the effects of climate has been under study. The role of spirochetes in the etiology of multiple sclerosis is being investigated in three VA hospitals.

Research in psychology of chronic illness.—These studies are producing data and new understanding, with special significance for tuberculosis and other long-term illnesses. Studies of the psychology of the aged have resulted in environmental improvements at VA domiciliaries.

Pulmonary function testing.—Respiratory insufficiency continues to be a major cause of disability. The normal values of pulmonary function measurements for each decade of adult life have been tabulated. Data from observations in patients with chronic pulmonary emphysema are being collected.

Sarcoidosis.—By combining an epidemiologic, clinical and experimental approach an effort is being made to gain information relating to the cause of sarcoidosis. Certain ecologic correlations suggest a new hypothesis that the disease might, in some way, be associated with the eastern forest distribution.

Hospital infections—antibiotic resistant staphylococcus.—In 6 hospitals, 30,000 patients have been observed for study and 1,100 cases of infection with staphylococcus discovered. Half of these individuals were infected when they entered the hospital, and half developed the infection while in the hospital. Medical and surgical services were equally involved. The studies will continue, but indicated steps to eliminate sources of infection have already been taken at all VA field stations. This is an excellent example of prompt translation of research findings into appropriate action for improved care of the veteran patient.

Coronary heart disease surgery.—Various surgical procedures have been proposed for prolonging life, relieving pain, and increasing activity of patients with coronary heart disease. It is important to discover which of these procedures is best in a particular case. In 19 VA hospitals special facilities and highly qualified professional staffs have been developed to carry out and evaluate these procedures.

Lung cancer diagnosis.—The Veterans Administration is cooperating with the American Cancer Society to evaluate and compare cytologic and X-ray methods for early detection of lung cancer. The 12,000 subjects being studied are members of 6 VA domiciliaries.

Cancer chemotherapy.—This is a huge cooperative enterprise involving collaboration with the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, and many university medical schools. Basically the studies consist of clinical trials of chemicals that have been carefully tested on lower animals and have been found to have potentialities for benefiting human cancer patients.

In addition to the foregoing, the Veterans Administration is conducting cooperative studies in the following subjects: endocrine disorders, functional deafness, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease), fungus diseases, esophageal varices, peptic ulcer, ruptured intervertebral discs, solitary pulmonary nodules, surgical treatment of Parkinson's disease, and evaluation of analgesics.

The neuropsychiatric research program at the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C., with its research branches in the VA outpatient clinics at Boston, Chicago, and Denver, has been assisting the VA mental hygiene clinics in the evaluation of their diagnostic and therapeutic activities. Standardized psychological testing instruments and special procedures have been developed for evaluating personality changes, and to identify quickly the extent to which patients are amenable to treatment. The Veterans Administration has received numerous requests for details of these psychological rating devices and permission for their use.

Research laboratories are now actively functioning in 28 VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. Also 35 general medical and surgical hospitals receive research funds specifically for the study of mental illness and neurological disorders. These programs are very productive, with about 1,300 individual research projects in progress in any 1 year. These include basic studies in biochemistry, neurochemistry, neurophysiology, neuropharmacology and electroencephalography; studies of complex psychological processes such as learning, retention, perception, motivation, speech and communication; and research in methodology, diagnosis, prognosis and therapy.

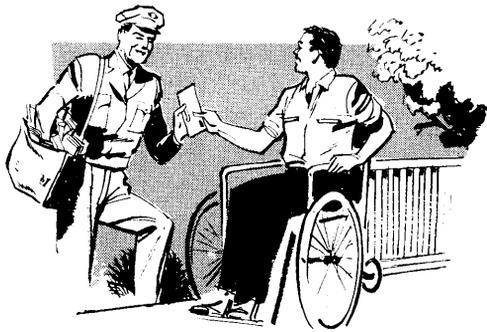
Sixty VA hospitals have laboratories especially equipped and staffed for the application of radioisotope techniques in medical research. These techniques make possible some measurements formerly considered unattainable through ordinary chemical methods. Furthermore, even where ordinary chemical methods are available, the radioisotope techniques sometimes provide measurements that are faster, easier, or more accurate. For these reasons the demand for their use has increased rapidly.

Radioisotope laboratories contribute directly to improved methods of clinical diagnosis and provide necessary scientific support for the use of radioisotopes in treatment. Because of the special competence of their personnel, and the availability of instruments for detection and measurement of radiation, these laboratories also provide an important national resource for emergency use in the event of nuclear disaster or warfare.

During the year, a nuclear reactor was procured and installed in the VA hospital, Omaha, Nebr. This unique tool will be used in a variety of ways to support and expand medical research techniques. It will be used for neutron activation analysis, a remarkably precise means of determining the chemical elements present in a biological sample, and for the production of short-lived isotopes. Such isotopes must be used immediately since they cannot be shipped over a distance within the period of their useful lives.

The day-to-day operations in research have revealed, among the more than 4,800 physicians, dentists, and other scientists in the program, a number of unusually well-qualified individuals with demonstrated ability to carry out independent research of recognized importance and productivity. With guidance and approval of the several advisory committees, the senior medical (or dental) investigator program was established for activation on July 1, 1959, with the first two career investigators appointed and ready to enter the program on that date.

In conducting research studies, the Veterans Administration continued its collaboration with other agencies such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, National Institutes of Health, American Cancer Society, and various university medical schools and hospitals. The Veterans Administration also maintains valuable relationships, many of them formalized in actual contracts, with the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the United States Bureau of Standards, and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory. Especially noteworthy is a continuing contract with the Smithsonian Institution in partial support of the Biosciences Information Exchange.



Chapter Four

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

General

The compensation and pension program is intended to compensate veterans for loss of earning power arising from injury or disease resulting from military service; to compensate widows and other dependents for the death of a veteran in or as a result of service; and to recognize the services of war veterans by providing against their need as a result of disability not related to service, or the need of their widows and children as a result of their death.

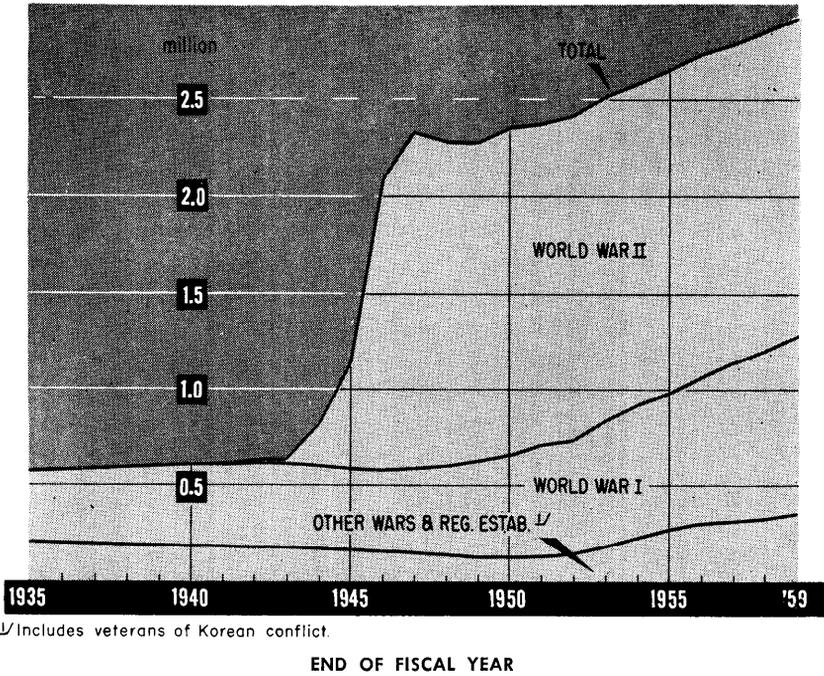
Indirectly, the VA's compensation and pension program exerts a significant stabilizing effect upon the national economy. More than \$3 billion in benefits were paid during fiscal year 1959 to veterans and their dependents at a rate of approximately \$250 million monthly. Most of this money was almost certainly expended primarily for goods and services and directly benefited the national economy. This tremendous economic force is not subject to rapid or unpredictable fluctuations, but will continue to increase from year to year for some years. The increase during fiscal year 1959 over the prior year was more than 5 percent.

Compensation and Pension—Veterans

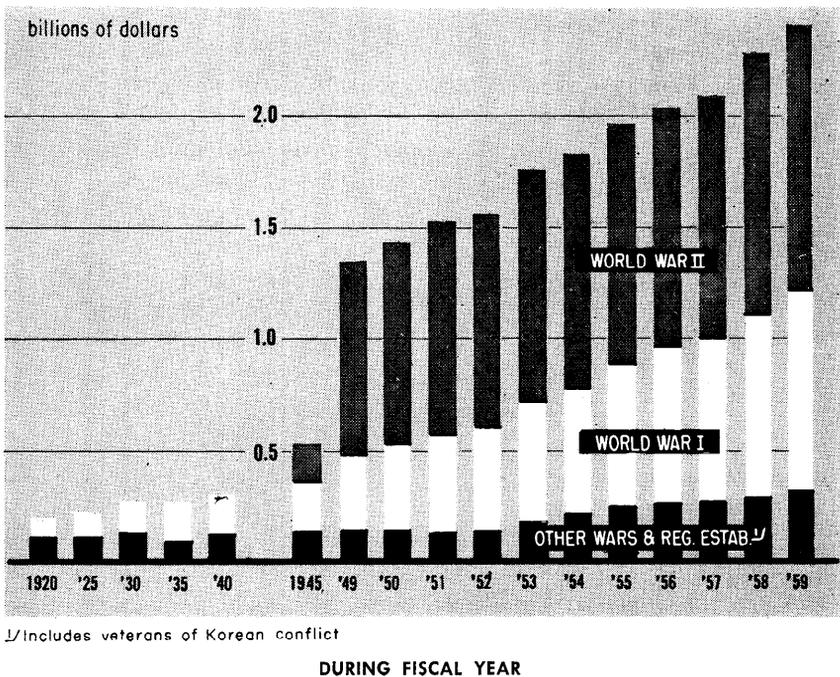
The number of veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1959, increased 3 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase occurred in World War I non-service-connected cases. There were also significant increases in the Korean conflict service-connected cases and non-service-connected pension cases of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. Decreases occurred in World War I and World War II service-connected running awards. Complete detailed statistics will be found in the statistical tables.

Additional compensation is payable to veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled from disabilities incurred in or aggravated during service, for a

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS



EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS



wife, child (but not more than three children), and dependent parent or parents.

The total number of veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled, who were receiving additional compensation for dependents decreased 0.3 percent compared to the end of the prior fiscal year, while the number of dependents increased 0.2 percent.

Pensions for non-service-connected disabilities are payable to veterans eligible for pension under chapter 15, title 38, U.S.C., at monthly rates of \$66.15 for permanent and total disability, or \$78.75 where the eligible veteran has been in receipt of such pension for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years, or \$135.45 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.

A total of 841,000 veterans were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities as of June 30, 1959:

Spanish-American War.....	3
World War I.....	753, 947
World War II.....	81, 384
Korean conflict.....	5, 386

The monthly rates of pensions for these veterans were:

\$66.15 for 240,758 of them.

\$78.75 for 573,992 of them.

\$135.45 for 25,970 of them.

More than 38,700 veterans received service pension, all but 64 based upon Spanish-American War service.

A review of the disability compensation and pension cases which began in 1954 continued on an accelerated 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 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.

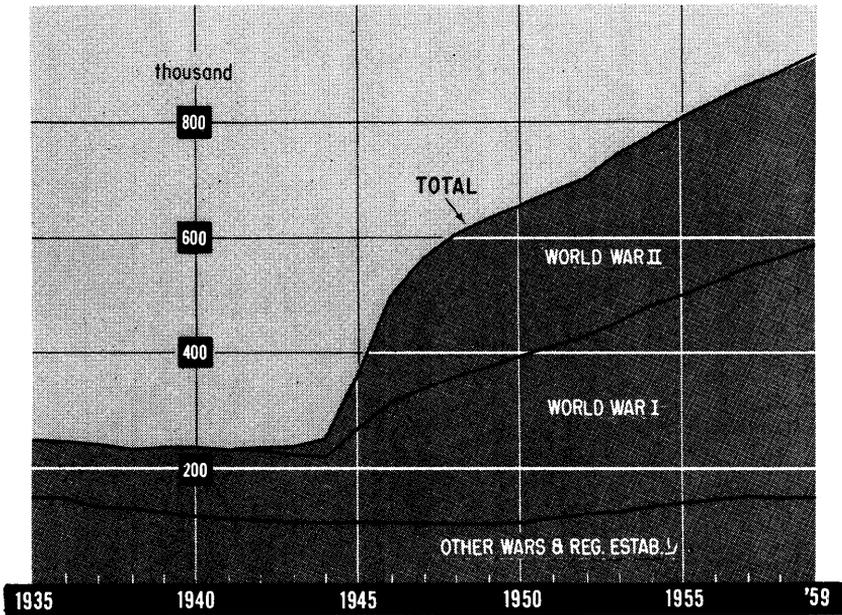
The review eventually will cover more than 1.7 million cases in which World War II or peacetime veterans under 55 years of age are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities and in which World War I and World War II veterans under 55 years of age are receiving non-service-connected disability pension benefits. As of the end of the fiscal year, 984,600 claims had undergone review with 91 percent found requiring no adjustment. Adjustments were found necessary in only 88,700 cases reviewed thus far. Payments had been terminated in a total of 44,600 cases. Most of these terminations resulted from an improvement in the condition of the veteran. In almost 2 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 increased in 9,900 cases. Payments were decreased in 34,000 cases as of June 30, 1959.

Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation and Pension—Dependents

The number of deceased veterans and the number of dependents of those veterans on whose account death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension benefits were being paid show an increase of 3.6 percent, from 884,400 at the end of fiscal year 1958 to 915,800 on June 30, 1959. Further detail may be found in the statistical tables section.

DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, OR PENSIONS



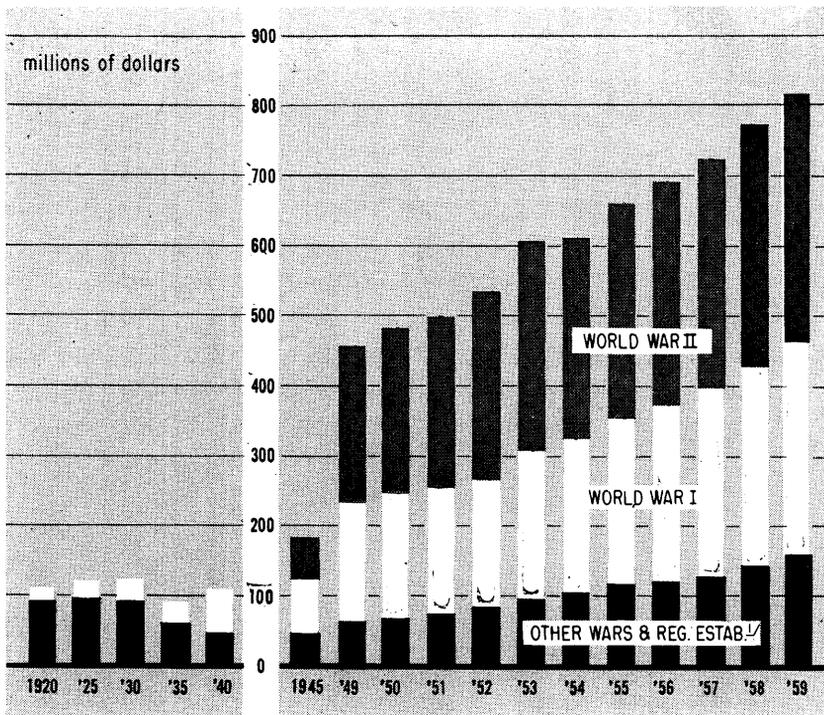
∟ Includes veterans of Korean conflict.

END OF FISCAL YEAR

Expenditures during fiscal year 1959 for compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were over \$811 million, or 4.5 percent greater than during the prior fiscal year.

Further data on compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and pension benefits may be found in the statistical tables section.

**EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY
COMPENSATION, AND PENSIONS**



✓ Includes veterans of Korean conflict

DURING FISCAL YEAR

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths

Title 38, U.S.C., provides a benefit identified as “dependency and indemnity compensation.” The benefit is intended to replace death compensation and servicemen’s indemnity and may be payable to widows, children, and, when incomes are within specified limitations, to parents. The survivors of servicemen and veterans who die after December 31, 1956, as a result of service, may be eligible for benefits under this law. Where death occurred prior to January 1, 1957, the dependents may elect to receive either dependency and indemnity compensation or death compensation.

Payments of dependency and indemnity compensation to widows are partially related to the military pay of their deceased husbands. The monthly rate payable to widows is \$112 plus 12 percent of basic pay. The minimum rate is \$122 per month. While there is no widow entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation, such benefit may be payable to children at the following monthly rates:

one child, \$70;
two children, \$100;
three children, \$130;
with \$25 for each additional child.

The total amount payable for two or more children is equally divided. The monthly rates payable to parents vary from \$10 to \$75, depending upon whether there are 1 or 2 parents entitled, their marital status, and the amount of their annual income. Payments are the same whether death occurred during or as a result of peacetime or wartime service.

With one exception dependency and indemnity compensation is the benefit payable based on deaths due to service which occur on or after January 1, 1957, and death compensation may not be payable in such cases. The exception is where the serviceman has an inservice waiver of insurance premiums under section 724 of title 38, U.S.C. In such cases death compensation is the benefit payable.

The number of cases of deceased veterans in which dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid on June 30, 1959, was over 141,000, and in an additional 33,800 cases, a combination of this benefit plus compensation was being paid to other beneficiaries of these veterans. Complete statistics may be found in the statistical tables section.

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 provisions of title 38, U.S.C., 3102. Most benefits authorized by the laws administered by the Veterans Administration are included in these waiver provisions. Among those included are compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, insurance, subsistence allowance, education and training allowance, payments for books and supplies in connection with training, and charges for hospitalization. The Board on Waivers and Forfeitures has jurisdiction over all such erroneous payments where the amount is in excess of \$2,500. The board 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 office, district office, and in the Veterans Benefits Office, D.C., which has original jurisdiction in each overpayment or erroneous payment arising in the particular office, that is not in excess of \$2,500. The regional office committee on waivers determines 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 course.

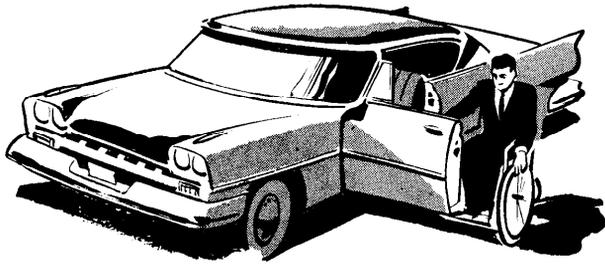
During fiscal year 1959, a total of 35,600 overpayments or erroneous payments were discovered, which represented more than \$13.3 million. This is only a fraction of 1 percent of the number and amount of benefit

payments. Recovery was waived in only 773 of these cases, representing \$437,000.

The Board on Waivers and Forfeitures has authority to make administrative reviews of determination 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 Board 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 Board on Waivers and Forfeitures has exclusive jurisdiction in such cases subject to appellate review.

Forfeiture was proposed in 796 cases. Forfeiture was invoked in 644 of these cases.



Chapter Five

AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

The enactment of special legislation authorizes the Veterans Administration to provide or assist to the amount of \$1,600 in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance by veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict who are being compensated for amputation or loss of use of a limb or for permanent seriously impaired vision of both eyes. Where the veteran's disability prevents his operation of the car, another person may drive it for him.

The law provides for the initial purchase of only one car and not for its subsequent maintenance, upkeep, or replacement.

Eligible veterans must ordinarily file for this benefit within 5 years from the date of discharge. Where the disability occurs after discharge, the veteran has 3 years from the incurrence of the disability to apply.

During fiscal year 1959, a total of 582 disabled veterans submitted new claims for automobiles or other conveyances. Claims were reopened for 25 others. Most of these veterans (368) were determined to be eligible for conveyances, but the remainder were ineligible mainly because they did not have the requisite extent of disability. By the end of fiscal year 1959, more than 45,500 disabled veterans had been assisted in the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances.



Chapter Six

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

Vocational Rehabilitation

General.—The objective of this program is to afford vocational rehabilitation needed by Korean conflict and World War II veterans with service-incurred disabilities to assist them in preparing for, finding and holding suitable employment.

The training necessary for the veteran to achieve his selected vocational objective is provided in schools of higher learning, schools below college level, business establishments and on farms.

A team of rehabilitation specialists assists veterans in developing and carrying out plans to overcome their vocational handicaps. This team is composed of counseling psychologists, training specialists, physicians, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and social workers. Their specialized services are available as needed at each step in the vocational rehabilitation process.

More than two-thirds of a million veterans had entered training by the close of fiscal year 1959. Six in each ten of these veterans had completed training or were still working toward that goal.

Assistance received under this program has enabled disabled veterans to take their rightful place in the world of employment and thereby lead more complete and productive lives. Our society is also benefiting, for without rehabilitation many of these disabled veterans would have been solely dependent upon public assistance for years or for the rest of their lives. From this standpoint, the economic, social, and moral values of vocational rehabilitation to the individual and to society are immeasurable.

Disabled veterans receive vocational rehabilitation under the provisions of chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C. The program for Korean conflict veterans had been in operation slightly over 8½ years at the end of the fiscal year, and the program for World War II veterans had been in operation 16 years.

For most World War II veterans, the program ended on July 25, 1956, but several thousand disabled veterans who had been unable to initiate and complete training prior to that time were given 4 more years in which to

initiate and complete training. The final termination date for the World War II program is July 25, 1960.

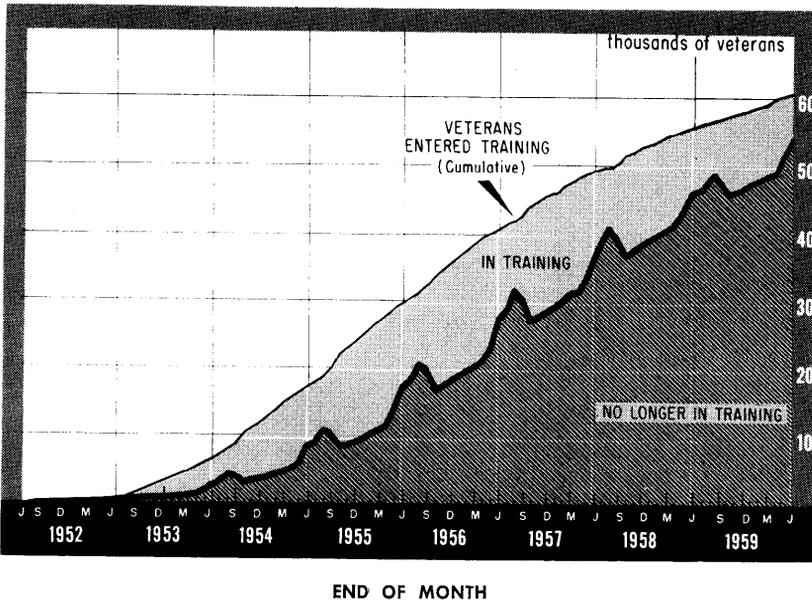
The end of the Korean conflict program for most veterans will occur on January 31, 1964, but, like the World War II program, 4 more years will be allowed for those few veterans who are unable to initiate and complete training prior to that date. The final termination date for the Korean program is January 31, 1968.

Veterans receive a subsistence allowance while in training and the cost of their books, fees, tuition and training supplies is paid by the Veterans Administration. Their period of training may not exceed 48 months, except as authorized by the Veterans Administration to meet unusual needs.

Veterans in Training.—During fiscal year 1959, more than 5,400 disabled Korean conflict veterans and 1,100 disabled World War II veterans entered training for the first time. This brought the total to 60,700 Korean conflict veterans and 614,300 World War II veterans who have trained under this program. During the year, 5,500 Korean conflict veterans were rehabilitated.

KOREAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

(CH. 31, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



Three in each four Korean conflict veterans who have trained under this program received their rehabilitation training in educational institutions. Forty-two percent entered schools below college level while 35 percent have trained at the college level. Less than 1 in each 5 of the Korean conflict trainees have trained on the job and only 1 in 20 has trained on a farm.

from the veterans' vocational rehabilitation training program along with the disabled veterans for whom the benefits were intended.

Objectives leading to occupations in the professional, semiprofessional and managerial fields were selected by 24,900, or almost one-half, of the veterans who entered training. Teacher training courses were selected by 4,300 veterans, most of whom were preparing to teach in secondary or elementary schools. A comparable number, 4,200, trained for positions as accountants and auditors. The field of engineering attracted 2,700, the majority of whom selected electrical and mechanical engineering.

More than one in each three of the disabled Korean conflict veterans have trained for trade and industrial occupations. Of the 20,500 disabled veterans who trained for these objectives:

9,900 wanted to be mechanics and repairmen;

3,300 selected metalworking occupations;

1,400 aimed for occupations in the production of lumber and lumber products; and

1,200 trained for construction occupations.

Occupational goals in the clerical and sales fields were selected by 12 percent of those who entered training. Six percent trained for occupations in agriculture, and 4 percent trained for service occupations.

Vocational Counseling.—Professionally trained and experienced counselors provide vocational counseling for each disabled veteran who applies for vocational rehabilitation. 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.

If the veteran needs rehabilitation, the counselor assists him in the selection of an occupational goal that is suitable to his interests, aptitudes, and residual abilities. The occupation agreed upon must be one in which the veteran can be expected to compete successfully when his training is completed. Vocational counseling was provided to 21,500 disabled veterans in fiscal year 1959. Most of these were persons who served during the Korean conflict.

Counseling service is provided to meet the special needs of eligible veterans while hospitalized or homebound to enable them to plan their individual vocational rehabilitation programs.

Personal adjustment counseling is given those who need help in working out personal problems which are interfering with vocational planning, the effective pursuit of a program of training, or adjustment in employment.

Assistance By Training Specialists.—A training specialist develops an appropriate course of vocational rehabilitation training for each disabled veteran to prepare him for employment in his chosen occupation. The veteran is also assisted in locating and arranging for a suitable training situation in an educational institution, a business or industrial establishment, or on a farm under the veteran's control. This type of assistance was provided to 6,600 disabled veterans who initially entered training during fiscal

year 1959, as well as for many of the 12,800 who reentered after interruption of training which had been initiated previously.

During the period of training, special professional and technical assistance is provided disabled veterans to minimize any factors which may interfere with their progress. This includes arranging for needed medical or dental attention, the services of a social worker, personal adjustment counseling, or additional vocational counseling, change of training program or any other assistance that may be needed and which can be provided in accordance with the law. The number of trainees for whom such supervisory assistance was provided averaged nearly 11,400 per month during fiscal year 1959.

Special rehabilitation procedures are required in the case of the most seriously handicapped veterans. These include arrangements for reduced time training accompanied by medical or other services as needed to improve physical or mental conditions, work adjustment and personal adjustment training, arrangements for individual instruction, training in the veteran's own home, when necessary, and assistance to such veterans in developing a market for products or services so that as training progresses remunerative employment in a profitable enterprise may become established. Special rehabilitation procedures were being provided 2,650 veterans as of April 30, 1959.

As each disabled veteran approaches the completion of his training program, a training specialist confers with him about employment prospects and refers the veteran to appropriate public employment agencies. If special assistance is needed, the training specialist continues to help the veteran in his search for suitable employment until he is able to obtain employment and become adjusted in his chosen occupation. Among the veterans provided special assistance in obtaining employment during a 6 months period (November 1, 1958, through April 30, 1959) were 200 who were seriously handicapped.

Cooperation With Other Agencies.—The Veterans Administration and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have agreed to encourage cooperation between their respective field offices in the handling of disabled veterans' cases. Under this agreement, the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation refers veterans to the appropriate VA regional office for training, if it appears that the veteran is entitled to veterans' benefits. In turn, the VA regional office refers to the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation disabled veterans who may need rehabilitation services to which they may not be entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

The Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service, through State employment agencies, cooperate in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans. The VA regional office refers to the State employment agencies those veterans who have completed their training and are in need of employment placement assistance. The State employment agencies refer

to the VA regional offices those veterans who apply for employment but who appear to need training in order to become satisfactorily employable.

State employment agencies also inform the VA regional offices of business and industrial establishments that may offer opportunities for on-the-job training of disabled veterans.

Direct Benefit Costs.—Payments under chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C., during fiscal year 1959 totaled \$22.3 million, including \$15.4 million for subsistence, \$6.0 million for tuition, and \$0.9 million for supplies and materials. During the previous year, these payments totaled \$26.1 million.

Readjustment Training

General.—The purpose of this program is to afford vocational readjustment and restore lost educational or vocational opportunities to veterans whose ambitions were interrupted or impeded by active service in the Armed Forces during the Korean conflict or World War II.

Financial assistance is provided for eligible veterans while they pursue a course of training of their own choice in colleges, schools below the college level, business and industrial establishments, or on farms.

The program has helped millions of World War II and Korean conflict veterans to make a satisfactory readjustment to civilian life. Additionally, it has raised the educational and professional levels and the technical proficiency of the Nation's labor force. The value of this overall increase in knowledge and skills of all kinds goes beyond the restoration of lost opportunities to the individuals concerned. It places our Nation in a better position to cope with the difficult and challenging problems facing it today.

More than 10 million veterans had taken readjustment training by the end of fiscal year 1959. More than 2.25 million of these were Korean conflict veterans, many of whom are still in training. Less than 100 World War II veterans remained in training under this program at the end of the fiscal year.

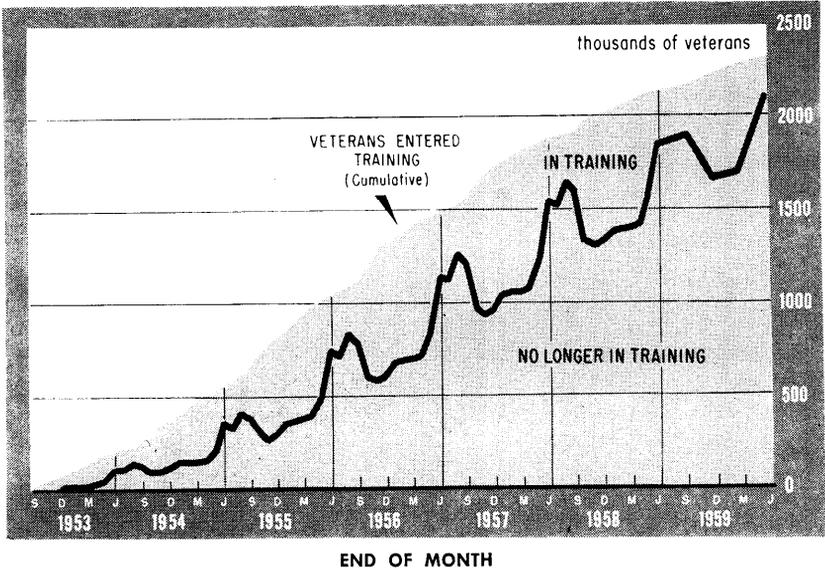
Readjustment training for Korean conflict veterans is provided under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C. At the end of fiscal year 1959, the program for Korean conflict veterans had been in operation for nearly 7 years and had a little more than 5½ years to go.

World War II veterans have been provided readjustment training under Public Law 346, 78th Congress. The program for World War II veterans came to a close on July 25, 1956, except for a relatively small number of persons.

Veterans in Training.—A total of 153,000 Korean conflict veterans entered training for the first time during fiscal year 1959, bringing the total who had entered training to 2,274,000. A total of 7.8 million World War II veterans had trained prior to fiscal year 1959.

KOREAN READJUSTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

(CH. 33, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



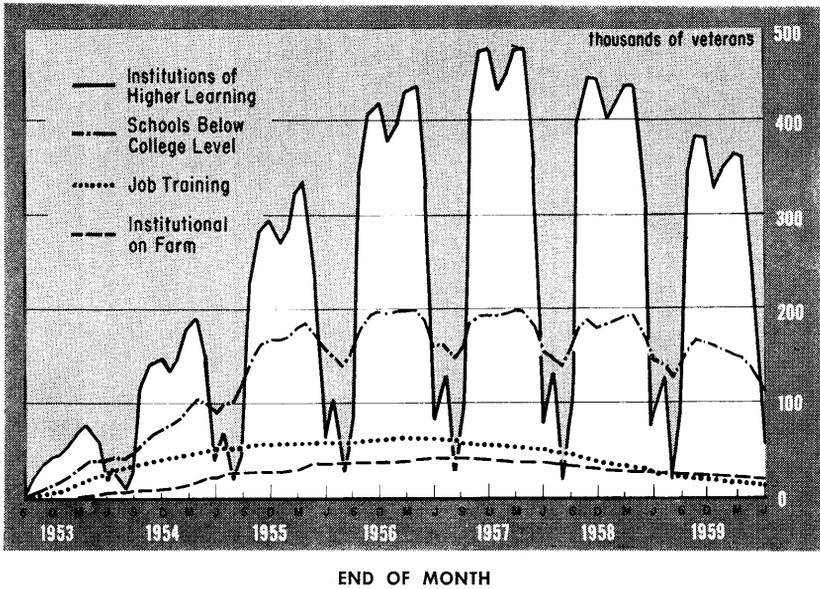
The monthly average of Korean conflict veterans in training during fiscal year 1959 is shown in the following table. The 425,000 Korean conflict veterans is 19 percent less than the average for fiscal year 1958. The peak enrollment of Korean conflict veterans during fiscal year 1959 was 588,000 in November 1958. The monthly average number of World War II veterans in training during fiscal year 1959 was only 100.

Type of training	World War II	Korean conflict
Total	106	424, 889
Institutions of higher learning	51	237, 159
Schools below college level	50	146, 220
Job training	0	18, 918
Institutional-on-farm	5	22, 592

Practically all of the college level educational institutions throughout the Nation had veterans enrolled (2,600, counting separate branches and extension centers) under this program during fiscal year 1959. Veterans pursued vocational type courses in 2,400 private schools and 4,400 public schools, all below the college level. About 2,100 of these public schools provided special courses for veterans who were training to be general farmers. Other veterans received their training on the job in 15,000 business or industrial establishments.

KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN TRAINING

(CH. 33, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



The Korean conflict readjustment training program is predominantly a college program. The percentage of Korean conflict trainees who enrolled in colleges is almost twice as large as the percentage of World War II college trainees who trained at the college level. A correspondingly smaller percentage of Korean conflict trainees have trained in business and industrial establishments or on farms and a much smaller percentage have trained in schools below the college level. These percentages are shown in the following table:

Types of training entered	June 30, 1959	
	Korean conflict veterans	World War II veterans
Total	<i>Percent</i> 100	<i>Percent</i> 100
Institutions of higher learning	51	29
Schools below college level	35	44
On-the-job training	10	18
On-the-farm training	4	9

Educational, Professional or Vocational Objectives.—Korean conflict veterans have demonstrated that they welcome the opportunity to obtain

a professional, technical or vocational education. That they have broad interests is shown by the variety of courses or training objectives they have chosen. A comparison with World War II trainees discloses that a greater proportion of Korean conflict veterans have taken courses in the scientific fields or other fields which require the most extensive training and knowledge.

The scientific field has attracted a quarter million Korean conflict trainees. Of this group, 176,000 selected engineering and 44,000 selected other physical and natural science objectives, such as chemistry, geology, physics, and biology.

Over half a million Korean conflict veterans have entered training in crafts, trade, and industrial objectives. Of this group, 136,000 enrolled in mechanical programs, 153,000 trained for objectives in the communications field and 67,000 trained for metalworking occupations.

The teaching profession has attracted 121,000 Korean conflict trainees. This is a much higher proportion than the World War II program attracted.

Over a quarter million Korean conflict trainees have enrolled in managerial and business administration programs of study. Medical and related programs have attracted 58,000 Korean conflict trainees, including the premedical and pre dental students.

Provisions for Initiation of Training.—Under the readjustment training program, a veteran may pursue an approved course of education or training of his own choice. The Veterans Administration assures that a course of education and training approved for the training of eligible veterans is consistent with the requirements of the law, and that it is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

Eligible Korean conflict veterans must begin readjustment education or training within 3 years after their discharge or separation from active service and end their training within 8 years following separation. For persons who were in active service on January 31, 1955, the 3-year and 8-year periods begin to run on the first date they are eligible for complete separation from active service. An exception to the 3- and 8-year periods following separation is made for veterans who have been barred from training because of the nature of their discharge, and who acquire training rights when the discharge is corrected. These veterans must start training within 3 years after the discharge is so changed, or within 3 years after September 1, 1958, whichever is later. In no case will training under this program be provided after January 31, 1965.

The extent of a Korean conflict veteran's entitlement to education and training benefits is established on the basis of 1½ times the duration of his military service up to a maximum of 36 months of entitlement. The Veterans Administration makes direct payments of education and training allowance 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.

World War II veterans were required to initiate training by July 25, 1951, or within 4 years after the date of their separation from the Armed Forces, whichever is later. The only World War II veterans still eligible for education or training at Government expense under the World War II GI bill are (1) a few of those who enlisted or reenlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1956, and (2) those who originally received discharges barring them from training and the discharge was changed too late for them to enter training within the time limits set by the law.

Vocational Counseling.—The Veterans Administration encourages eligible veterans to obtain educational and vocational guidance from the Veterans Administration or from nonprofit school, college, or community counseling centers before finally deciding upon their objectives and outlining their courses of education or training.

Vocational counseling is provided to eligible veterans by the Veterans Administration upon request either prior to initiation of a program of education or training, while pursuing such program, or during a period of valid interruption. Under this program in fiscal year 1959, counseling was provided for 24,600 veterans, practically all of whom were Korean conflict veterans. In the preceding year, counseling was provided to 37,000 veterans under this program.

Less than one-half of the vocational counseling provided under this program is accomplished on a fee basis in contract guidance centers by qualified counselors from institutions of higher learning. During fiscal year 1959, the number of contract guidance centers was reduced from 40 in June 1958 to 24 in June 1959.

Approval of Courses.—The courses of training in which veterans may enroll under the World War II or Korean conflict GI bills generally require the approval of the State in which the course is offered. Several of the States have designated more than one of their agencies to participate in the approval function.

Close cooperation between the Veterans Administration and the State approving agencies is maintained by a VA liaison officer in each State which exercises the approval function. The expenses incurred by State approving agencies in the employment of personnel and accomplishment of necessary travel to various institutions and job training establishments are reimbursable by the Veterans Administration under Public Law 346 and chapter 33 of title 38, U.S.C.

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 1959. Fourteen State approving agencies did not request reimbursement.

When a State declines to establish or designate an appropriate approving agency, the Veterans Administration is empowered to exercise that function. It has been necessary to assume this responsibility wholly or in part in four States.

The Veterans Administration also approves courses offered by agencies of the Federal Government, privately owned business or industrial establishments which operate in a number of States, and foreign educational institutions.

Veterans may pursue training in a foreign country only in an educational institution of higher learning under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C. The Veterans Administration has approved courses in 434 institutions of higher learning located in 44 countries. These approvals cover over 5,000 courses, and are offered by institutions located in continental Europe, United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, Asia and the Near East, Central America and Caribbean Islands, Philippines, Mexico, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa. Public Law 85-460, signed June 18, 1958, extended to persons in the Panama Canal Zone the benefits of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

VA representatives periodically survey schools and establishments in which veterans are enrolled to assure the propriety of payments of educational allowances and to assist the school or establishment in understanding and in meeting the criteria of the law for providing training to veterans. During fiscal year 1959, representatives made approximately 25,000 surveys. It was necessary for the State approving agencies to withdraw approval or for the Veterans Administration to discontinue payments of benefits in less than 1 percent of the schools and establishments surveyed.

Funds Expended.—Payments for education and training allowance under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C., during fiscal year 1959 amounted to \$566 million, a decrease of 18 percent from the payments in fiscal year 1958. Other costs under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C., during the past year included \$5.6 million 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 chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C.

Benefit payments for education and training under Public Law 346 in fiscal year 1959 included:

- \$50,000 for subsistence allowance,
- \$305,000 for tuition, and
- \$26,000 for supplies and materials.

Educational Assistance for War Orphans

General.—The Veterans Administration has been given the responsibility of providing educational assistance to children of persons who died from injury or disease resulting from military service during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. The objective of this program is to

give war orphans an opportunity to obtain the education they otherwise might have received if their parent had lived.

The war orphans receive educational assistance under the provisions of chapter 35, title 38, U.S.C. A program of education may be pursued in institutions of higher learning or a specialized vocational course may be pursued in schools below the college level. Special restorative training may be provided war orphans who otherwise would be unable to pursue a program of education because of a physical or mental disability. As much as 36 months of educational assistance may be provided for eligible persons.

War orphans generally are eligible for this educational assistance after completion of high school, or after they pass the age of compulsory school attendance if they have dropped out of school. Generally, training must be completed by the 23d birthday. Handicapped war orphans may be provided special restorative training or specialized vocational training as early as age 14.

Fiscal year 1959 was the third year in which educational assistance benefits were available to war orphans. By the end of the year, 26,300 had applied for training and 13,200 already had entered training. The peak training load under this program is expected to be reached around the mid-1960's. The program will continue for many years and the decline from peak participation is expected to be gradual.

Several thousand war orphans in the Republic of the Philippines were authorized to enter training under this program in their own country by the enactment of Public Law 85-460 on June 18, 1958. During fiscal year 1959, 2,800 Philippine war orphans applied for benefits and more than 1,600 had entered training before the end of the fiscal year.

Participation under this program has been somewhat lower than was expected, probably because many of the war orphans who already had entered high school prior to enactment of the enabling legislation had entered courses which have not prepared them for college entrance. During fiscal year 1959, a pamphlet describing benefits available under this program was enclosed with VA benefits checks mailed to survivors of war-time veterans who had died from service-connected causes. This information should enable surviving parents or the guardians of potentially eligible war orphans to anticipate the educational assistance which will be available to the child and help the child make educational plans which will include education beyond the high school level.

To further insure that potentially eligible war orphans and their surviving parents or their guardians are adequately informed concerning this program, the Veterans Administration has initiated a plan to address individual letters to them during the year the child reaches his 13th birthday. The letter also will be sent to those who already had passed their 13th birthday before the plan was initiated. Although this letter will serve as a reminder of the educational benefits available, its primary purpose is to call attention

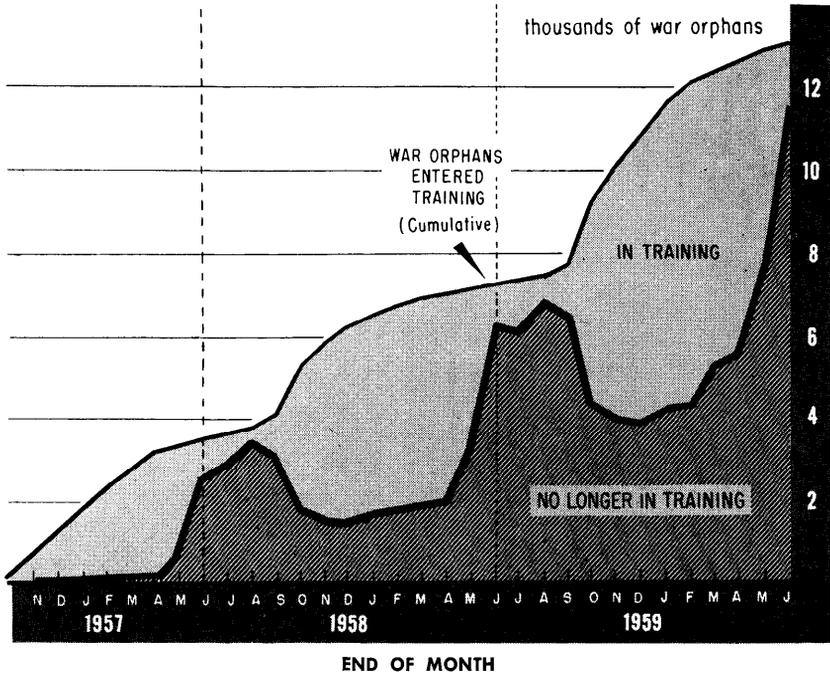
to the desirability of planning the child's secondary school course so that it will provide an adequate foundation for a program of education which may be pursued later. The letter also will suggest to the parent or guardian that the school counselor or principal be consulted in developing the child's overall educational plan.

War Orphans in Training.—In fiscal year 1959, a total of 5,700 war orphans entered training for the first time. The largest number in training at any one time during the year was 7,800. This included 1,200 Philippine war orphans training in the Republic of the Philippines. The monthly average number in training was as follows:

Total	4,485
Institutions of higher learning.....	3,810
Schools below college level.....	675

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

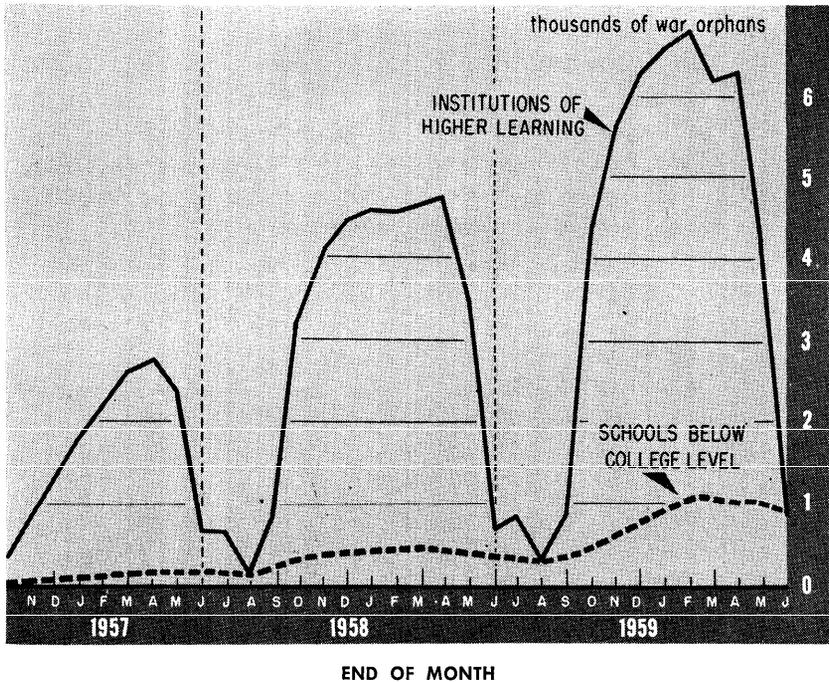
(CH. 35, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



In the United States and its Territories or possessions, war orphans of both sexes have shown a strong preference for college level training. Nine in each ten of these students entered training at the college level. A higher percentage of males (91 percent) than females (85 percent) enrolled at this level. Almost two in each five war orphans training in the Philippines enrolled in schools below the college level. Almost half (47 percent) of the war orphans who have enrolled in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions have been women.

WAR ORPHANS IN SCHOOL

(CH. 35, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



Educational, Professional, or Vocational Objectives.—A review of the objectives for which war orphans had entered training in the United States and its Territories or possessions prior to December 1, 1958, revealed significant differences in the vocational choices of the male and female students.

The most popular choice was preparation for teaching. More than 1,300 war orphans, two-thirds of them female, wanted to be teachers. Engineering was the most popular choice for male students. More than 700 of them wanted to be engineers. The next most popular objective for male students was business administration, which was selected by almost 600 of them. The second most popular choice for female students was business programs, selected by almost 600 female students, most of whom wanted to be secretaries. Medical and related programs were selected by almost 500 female students, most of whom wanted to be nurses. Slightly less than 300 of the male students selected medical and related objectives.

A large group of students, almost 2,000, had enrolled as undergraduates without specifying a field of study. Another group of slightly more than 900 had enrolled for liberal arts studies, major not specified. Both of these groups were about equally divided between males and females.

A summary tabulation of the courses selected by war orphans is in the statistical tables section.

Vocational Counseling.—Each applicant found eligible for educational assistance is provided vocational counseling prior to selection of an educational, professional, or vocational objective. The counselor assists the war orphan and his surviving parent or his guardian in selecting an appropriate objective and helps to develop an educational plan for attainment of the desired objective.

Under this program, 10,200 war orphans were provided vocational counseling in fiscal year 1959 as compared to 5,300 in fiscal year 1958.

Personal adjustment counseling is available to persons eligible for training under the war orphans' educational assistance program.

Approval of Courses.—Courses offered by educational institutions are approved for this program on the same basis as under the readjustment training program for Korean conflict veterans.

Training under this program may be provided only by educational institutions located in the United States, its Territories, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Republic of the Philippines. Until the enactment of Public Law 85-460 on June 18, 1958, training was not authorized in the Republic of the Philippines.

Funds Expended.—Payments of educational assistance allowance in fiscal year 1959 amounted to \$7.7 million, an increase of 48 percent over payments for the preceding year. Other payments included approximately \$70,000 for educational reporting allowance. The reporting allowance was paid to educational institutions to assist them in defraying expenses for preparation and submission of the reports and certifications required by the law.



Chapter Seven

GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS

General

Under provisions of chapter 37, title 38, U.S.C., 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.

Veterans of the Korean conflict—those with service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955—have until January 31, 1965, to use their GI loan entitlement. World War II veterans who did not serve during the Korean conflict have until July 25, 1960, to use their GI loan benefit.

Loans are made to veterans for a variety of purposes, such as to buy or build a home, to conduct a business or farming enterprise, to buy livestock, machinery, tools, and other equipment, and for working capital. The maximum dollar amount or percentage of the loan which may be guaranteed varies with the purpose of the loan. Loans to purchase, construct, alter, repair, or improve a home; loans to purchase a farm on which there is a dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home; and loans to construct, alter, repair, or improve a farm dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home may be guaranteed up to 60 percent of the loan amount, but the guaranteed portion may not exceed \$7,500. Loans for other farm purposes and for business purposes can be guaranteed up to 50 percent of the loan amount, with a guaranty limitation of \$4,000 on real-estate loans and of \$2,000 on non-real-estate loans.

As an alternative to the guaranty of loans, qualified lenders may have loans insured. 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 of \$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.

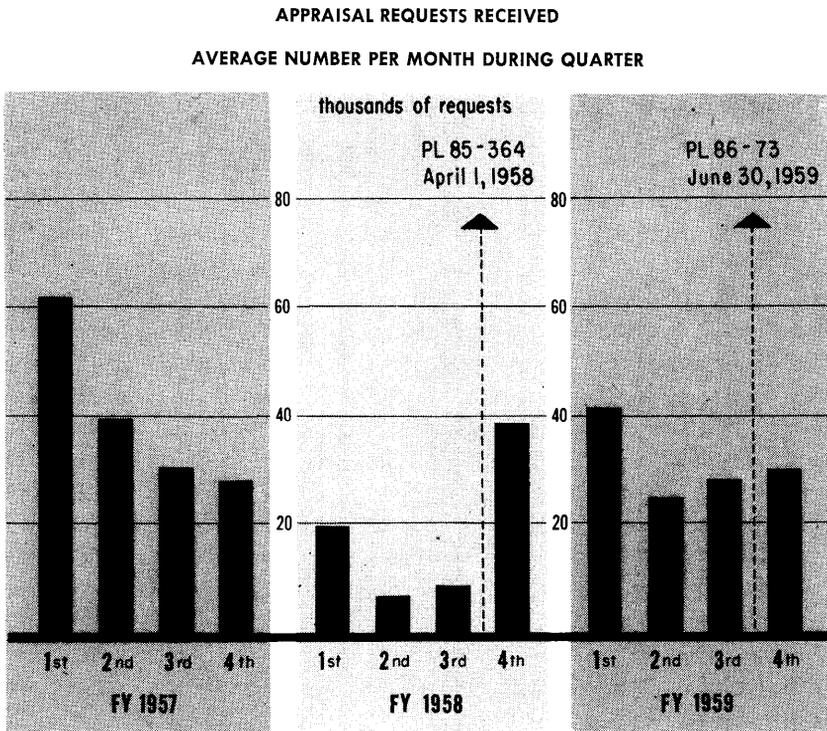
Veteran Participation

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program in 1944 through June 1959, the Veterans Administration had guaranteed or insured nearly 5 $\frac{2}{3}$

million home, farm, and business loans, totaling over \$46.8 billion. About 95 percent of the loans were for the purchase or improvement of homes, 4 percent were business loans, and the remaining 1 percent were farm loans. About 33 percent of the eligible World War II veterans and 12 percent of the veterans of the Korean conflict have participated in the loan guaranty program to date. An increasingly larger portion of the loans are being made to veterans of the Korean conflict, with the ratio rising from 5 percent in fiscal year 1953 to 52 percent in fiscal year 1959.

Trends in Loan Guaranty Activity

The upsurge in GI home loan activity which occurred in the last part of fiscal year 1958 continued into the opening months of fiscal year 1959. The number of appraisal requests—which is the most sensitive indicator of loan guaranty activity—rose from an average of 8,800 per month in the third quarter to 38,400 in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1958, and then to 41,400 in the first quarter of fiscal year 1959, as shown in the chart below.



This trend reflected an easing of the supply of funds for GI mortgages in many sections of the country, which was due largely to the enactment of emergency housing legislation in April 1958. This act, Public Law 85-364, authorized an increase from 4½ percent to 4¾ percent in the interest rate ceiling on VA-guaranteed loans; provided for the elimination of discount controls; and created a new Federal National Mortgage Asso-

ciation special assistance category, with a revolving fund of \$1 billion, for the purchase of FHA and VA new-home mortgages of \$13,500 or less.

By mid-September 1958, FNMA's \$1-billion special assistance fund was entirely committed. At about that time also the overall supply of mortgage funds began to tighten under the pressure of competition for investment funds from all sources, as the economy recovered from its recession lows. The yield on long-term Government bonds reached the highest level since October 1957. Due to these forces the 4¾ percent VA interest rate became less attractive to investors. Consequently, GI loan activity showed a marked decline, with appraisal requests falling to a monthly average of 24,500 in the second quarter of fiscal year 1959.

Long-term Government bond yields, as well as the major indicators of economic activity, all continued to climb throughout the last half of fiscal year 1959. Nevertheless, VA appraisal requests reversed their previous downtrend, rising to an average of 28,000 per month in the third quarter of the year. The fourth quarter monthly average of 30,500 reflected a spurt to 35,200 in June.

This reversal of the downtrend in appraisal requests was attributable largely to anticipation of the enactment into law of pending measures which would authorize an increase in the GI interest rate to 5¼ percent. In addition, the June upsurge was due in part to a stepping up in the submission of construction plans and specifications by some builders before July 1, the effective date for compliance with new minimum property standards (developed in collaboration with the Federal Housing Administration) for housing to be financed with GI loans.

On the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 1959, legislation was approved (Public Law 86-73) which authorized the increase to 5¼ percent in the maximum interest rate to be charged on GI loans. The one-half of 1 percent increase was made effective on July 2, 1959, by VA regulation.

At that time, there were indications that the higher rate would make the loan guaranty program more attractive to lenders and thus make it easier for veterans to obtain loans. It was expected that there would be sufficient new business to require expansion of loan guaranty staff in some VA regional offices.

Near the end of the fiscal year, VA regulations were changed to authorize the guaranty of loans in Hawaii secured by leasehold estates with limited assignability. Since the majority of land available for residential construction in Hawaii is leased by titleholders on a limited assignability basis, the effect of this amendment was to open larger land areas for construction of new housing for sale to veterans on GI loan terms.

Applications for the Guaranty or Insurance of Loans

There were 234,700 applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1959. This was 60 percent more than the number received in fiscal year 1958.

In contrast, applications for the guaranty or insurance of farm and business loans declined in fiscal year 1959. During the year, there were only 250 applications received for farm loans and 1,800 applications for business loans. This was a little more than one-half of the number of farm loan applications received in the previous fiscal year and a drop of nearly 700 from the total of business loan applications received in fiscal year 1958.

Loans Guaranteed or Insured

During fiscal year 1959, a total of 207,000 loans were guaranteed or insured. This was nearly one-fifth more than the total for fiscal year 1958.

Home loans accounted for 99 percent of the 1959 fiscal year volume. About 0.9 percent were business loans, and the remaining few were farm loans.

Of the 205,000 home loans closed during the year, about 64 percent were for the purchase or construction of new homes, 35 percent for the purchase of existing homes, and the remaining 1 percent were home improvement loans.

The proportion of total GI home loans originated by various types of lenders in fiscal year 1959, compared with a corresponding distribution of loans made in fiscal year 1953, is shown in the chart on the following page. It will be noted that over the years, mortgage and real estate companies have accounted for an increasing percentage of VA home loan originations. Many GI loans are not retained by their originators, but are sold in the secondary market to other types of lenders who hold them as a permanent investment. For example, life insurance companies originate only a very small percentage of GI loans; however, at the end of fiscal year 1959 they held nearly a fourth of the \$30.3 billion of outstanding VA-guaranteed or VA-insured home mortgage debt.

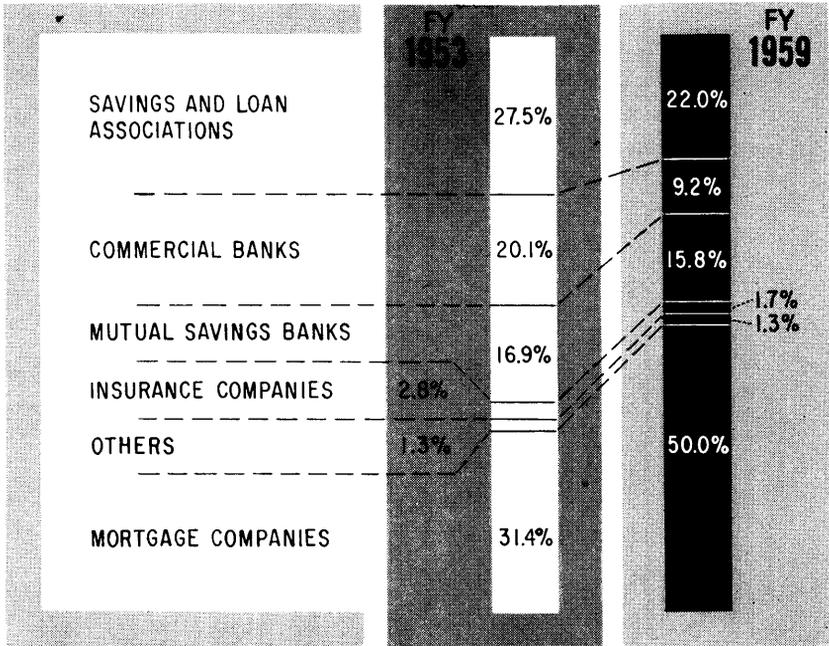
Loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration on new homes have had a significant impact on new house construction generally. During the 8-year period 1951-58, nearly 1.9 million loans to veterans were guaranteed on new home purchases. This was equal to more than one-fifth of the total number of nonfarm private dwelling units started in the United States during those years.

Each new house must be inspected by the Veterans Administration or the Federal Housing Administration during the course of construction before it can qualify for a GI loan. Of the houses proposed to be constructed for GI loans, about seven-tenths have been VA inspected and the remaining three-tenths were built under FHA inspection.

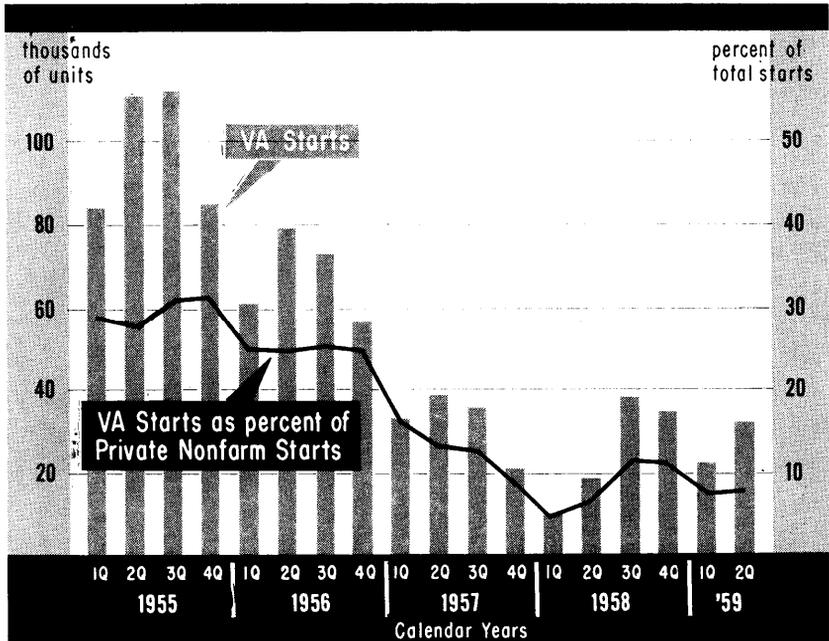
In the fourth quarter of 1955, dwelling units started with VA inspection accounted for nearly 32 percent of all private nonfarm dwelling units put under construction. During fiscal year 1959, however, new dwelling units started with VA inspection comprised not quite 10 percent of the total number of new private nonfarm dwelling units started in the United States. The relationship of VA starts to total new homebuilding since the beginning of 1955 is shown in the chart on the following page.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOME LOAN ORIGINATIONS

BY TYPE OF LENDER



VA NONFARM DWELLING UNIT STARTS



Home Loan Maturities and Downpayments

Maturities and downpayment requirements on GI loans generally have been more liberal on new homes than on existing housing. In each of the past 3 fiscal years, loans with maturities of 20 years or less constituted 5 percent or less of the loans on new homes, as against 45 percent or more of the mortgages on existing houses. Conversely, long-term maturities of 26 to 30 years accounted for a much more significant proportion of the loans on new houses than of those on existing dwellings. Similarly, relatively more loans were made without downpayments on new house purchases than on existing house purchases.

Fiscal year	Percent of primary home loans closed at maturities of—			Percent of primary home loans closed with—	
	20 years or less	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	Down-payments	No down-payments
New Houses					
1957.....	4.5	38.4	57.1	83.1	16.9
1958.....	5.2	25.5	69.3	95.2	4.8
1959.....	2.6	6.7	90.7	41.9	58.1
Existing Houses					
1957.....	53.6	36.2	10.2	98.9	1.1
1958.....	63.7	25.7	10.6	98.8	1.2
1959.....	45.2	30.5	24.3	81.5	18.5

During fiscal year 1959, mortgage terms were liberalized for both new and existing houses. To illustrate, the proportion of new home purchases financed with 30-year loans rose from 48 percent in fiscal year 1958 to 69 percent in 1959, and the ratio for existing homes increased from 9 percent to nearly 23 percent.

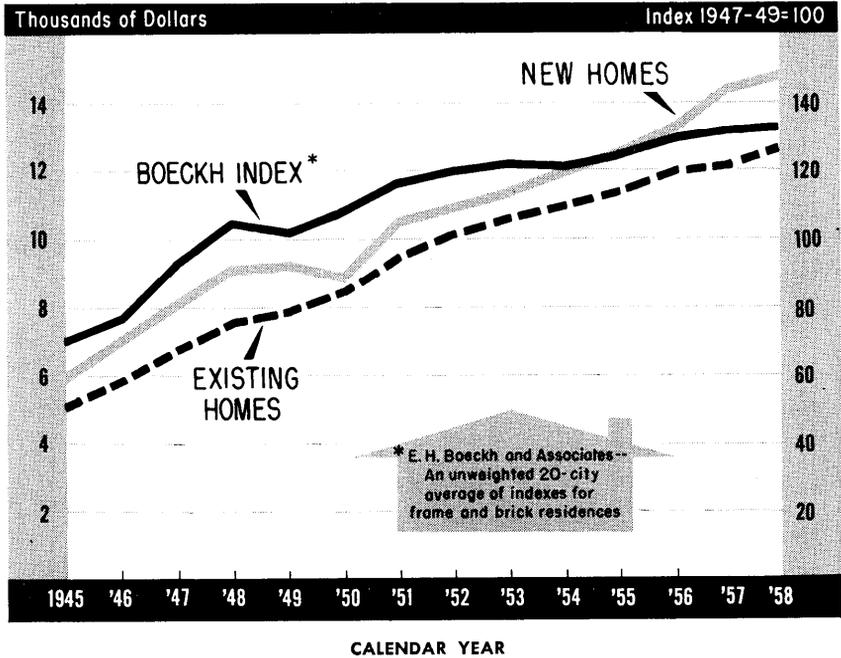
Furthermore, relatively few loans were made without a downpayment during fiscal year 1958, due to the 2-percent downpayment limitation which was in effect during most of that period. However, during fiscal year 1959, almost one-fifth of the existing home purchases and three-fifths of the new home purchases were made with 100-percent loans.

Home Purchase Prices

The average price paid for homes by veterans has shown an almost continuous increase throughout the life of the loan guaranty program, as will be noted in the chart on page 77. During fiscal year 1959, about 70 percent of the homes purchased by veterans were priced at \$12,000 or more, as

against less than 25 percent in fiscal year 1952. In 1945, the first full year of the program, the purchase price of veterans' homes averaged only \$5,130.

AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE OF VA GUARANTEED PRIMARY HOME LOANS AND BOECKH INDEX OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION COST



Much of the rise over the years in prices paid for homes by veterans is attributable to increases in construction costs and land values. On the other hand, especially in recent times, the increased average purchase price reflects also a tendency on the part of veterans to buy larger homes with more quality features. Many veterans are in the market for more spacious and better equipped homes because of increased incomes or to take care of expanding families.

Loans Repaid in Full

During fiscal year 1959, a total of 216,500 loans, having an original principal of nearly \$1.6 billion, were repaid in full. The number of loans repaid during the year was greater than the number of new loans made.

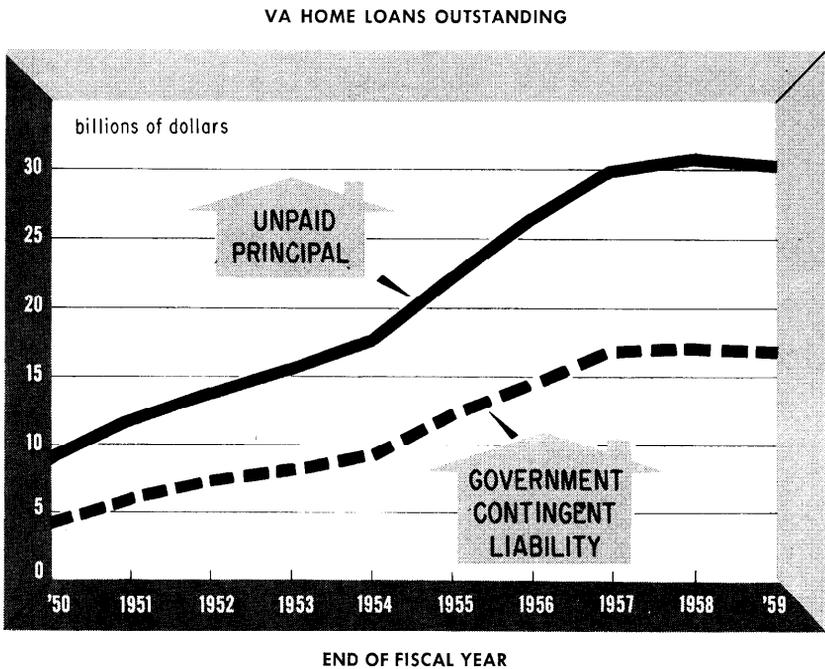
Cumulatively as of the end of fiscal year 1959, over 88 percent of all business loans, 74 percent of all farm loans, and 26 percent of all home loans guaranteed or insured since the beginning of the program had been repaid in full—a total of 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ million loans having an original principal of almost \$9.5 billion. The smaller percentage of repaid home loans is due to longer maturities on this type of loan.

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.

The estimated outstanding principal balance and Government contingent liability on guaranteed home loans in force during the past 8 years are shown in the following chart:



Defaults and Claims

Lenders may report defaults on GI loans at any time up to 105 days after default occurs. In most cases defaults are cured and claims averted by arranging with veterans to pay the delinquencies, by modifying the terms of repayment, or by arranging for the disposition of the property without a claim payment.

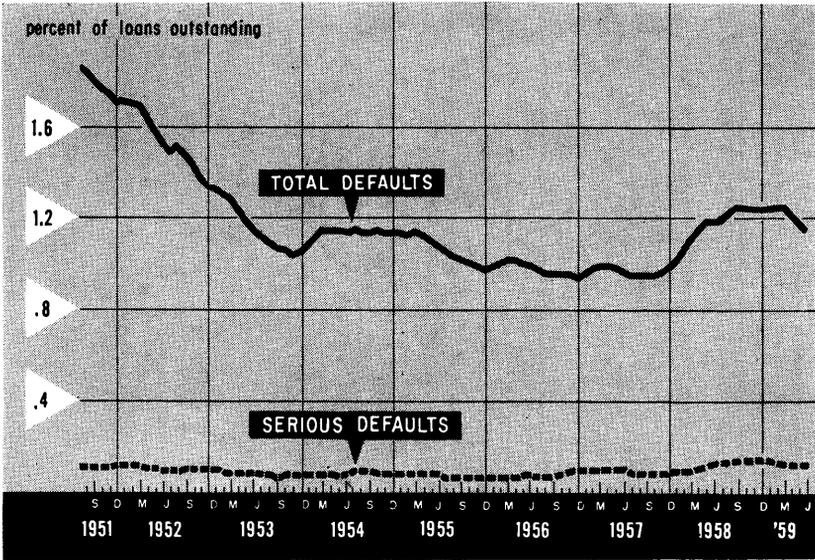
From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1959, about 86 percent of the home loans reported in default had been cured, and 83 percent of the farm loan defaults were settled without a claim. The record on business loans in default has been less favorable, with cures having been effected on about 60 percent of the defaults reported.

Cumulatively as of the end of fiscal year 1959, claims had been paid on not quite 1 percent of the total number of home loans guaranteed, on a little over 3 percent of the farm loans, and on 6 percent of the business loans. On June 30, 1959, net expenditures in connection with the payment of claims and the purchase of properties and loans in connection with security liquidations amounted to \$315.5 million. Offsetting these expenditures were \$308.9 million of assets, consisting of the book value of properties owned, amounts due on loan and veterans' liability accounts, and other receivables, leaving a current excess of \$6.6 million in expenditures over income and assets.

Toward the close of fiscal year 1959, there was some decline in the proportion of home loans reported in default. During the first month of fiscal year 1959, home loan defaults reported amounted to 0.20 percent of the number of home loans outstanding at the beginning of the month. The ratio reached a peak of 0.22 percent in March and then declined to 0.16 percent in May and June 1959. In large measure, this trend reflected the improvement in general economic conditions following the recession of 1957-58.

Recent trends in home loan defaults reported and those considered to be so serious as likely to result in claims are shown in the following chart:

GUARANTEED HOME LOANS IN DEFAULT

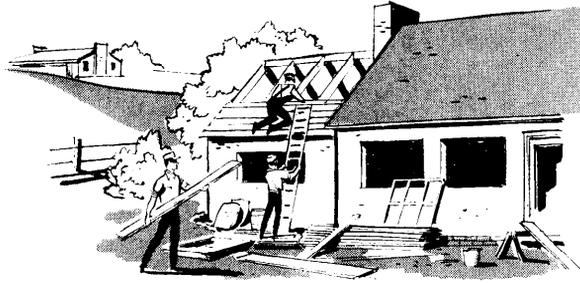


Property Acquisition and Management

During fiscal year 1959, lenders elected to convey 10,600 security properties to the Veterans Administration upon liquidation of defaulted loans. This exceeded the fiscal year 1958 figure by more than one-third. On the other hand, property sales also were higher in fiscal year 1959 than in the preceding year—9,300, compared with 6,800.

Cumulatively through June 1959, a total of 45,800 properties had been assigned by lenders to the Veterans Administration, of which 900 were withdrawn, redeemed, or sold for VA account before acquisition of title by the Veterans Administration, 1,800 were pending transfer of title, and the remaining 43,100 had resulted in VA property acquisitions. The status of properties acquired as of the end of fiscal 1959 was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>
Properties acquired.....	43,086
Properties redeemed after acquisition.....	492
Properties sold.....	37,035
Properties on hand.....	5,559
In absolute title.....	4,347
Subject to redemption.....	1,212



Chapter Eight

DIRECT LOANS

The Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct loans to eligible veterans in rural areas and in small cities and towns remote from metropolitan centers where VA-guaranteed loans are not generally available from private lending sources. These places are designated as "housing credit shortage areas." Direct loans may be made 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.

The direct loan program was initiated under provisions of Public Law 475, 81st Congress, approved April 20, 1950, to run through June 30, 1951. Under subsequent legislation, the program was extended to July 25, 1960.

Funds available for making direct loans consist of periodic U.S. Treasury advances, the proceeds from the sale of direct loans to private investors, and the proceeds of principal repayments on loans made. From the beginning of the direct loan program in 1950 through June 1959, a total of \$1.16 billion had become available for making direct loans from these sources, as follows:

U.S. Treasury advances.....	\$930, 078, 000
Proceeds of sales to private investors.....	53, 834, 000
Principal and other repayments.....	180, 975, 000
Total.....	1, 164, 887, 000

One of the provisions of Public Law 85-364, approved April 1, 1958, authorized the Veterans Administration to agree with builders or sponsors to reserve funds to make direct loans to veterans desiring to purchase homes to be constructed by the builders or sponsors in housing credit shortage areas. Its purpose was to stimulate new home construction in these areas. The application of this provision was deferred until the beginning of fiscal year 1959 since virtually all of the direct loan funds available during the final quarter of fiscal year 1958 were utilized for processing direct loans to veterans on waiting lists.

As of the end of June 1959, direct loan funds expended amounted to over \$1 billion, an additional \$78 million had been reserved for loans in process, and \$19 million was outstanding in fund reservation commitments to builders or sponsors for direct loans on new houses they proposed to construct for veteran purchasers. This left a balance of \$7 million in unreserved funds available for processing loan applications from veterans on waiting lists.

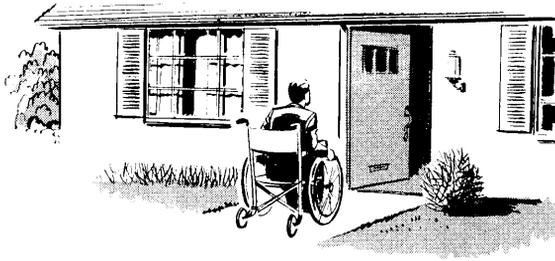
The demand for direct loans has greatly exceeded funds available. Under provisions of Public Law 85-364, Treasury advances of up to \$150 million were authorized for fiscal year 1959, with not more than \$50 million becoming available in any one quarter. These advances, together with approximately \$50 million of principal repayments and the proceeds of sales of direct loans, were allotted to field stations during the fiscal year. Nevertheless, at the end of June 1959, there were well over 56,000 veterans seeking direct loans, and the \$7 million of unreserved funds on that date were enough to make only about 700 loans.

Additional Treasury advances of up to \$250 million are authorized for fiscal year 1960, under provisions of Public Laws 85-364 and 86-73. In addition, an estimated \$50 million will be derived from principal repayments. All of those funds combined would be sufficient to make about 28,500 loans, at the current average of \$10,500 per loan.

During fiscal year 1959, there were 19,000 direct loans closed and fully disbursed, bringing the cumulative total to 137,400. As of the end of June 1959, a cumulative total of 17,700 direct loans had been terminated—8,800 by repayment in full, 8,000 by sales to private investors, and 900 by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance action on defaulted loans.

The 900 cases resulting in loan foreclosures represented 0.6 percent of the total number of loans which had been made. Of the 120,000 direct loans outstanding at the end of fiscal year 1959, there were 3,900 which were one or more installments in default, and less than 0.2 percent which were considered to be in serious default.

The direct loan balance sheet at the end of June 1959 showed that total assets (consisting of cash deposits, the amount owed to the Veterans Administration on outstanding loans, and the value of property owned by the Veterans Administration) exceeded liabilities (consisting of the \$930 million total Treasury borrowings to that date, the accrued interest payable by the Veterans Administration to the Treasury at the end of June, and other incidental liabilities) by \$51 million. This reserve against future losses has been increasing steadily from year to year, and at the end of fiscal year 1959 it was equivalent to 6 percent of the \$821 million outstanding balance owed on direct loans.



Chapter Nine

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.

Each initial application under this program is first reviewed to establish the veteran's legal eligibility, after which a determination is made as to whether a specially adapted house is medically feasible in his case. As of June 30, 1959, a cumulative total of 9,400 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 7,400 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 350 were determined eligible in fiscal year 1959.

After basic eligibility is established, VA technicians extend individual assistance to 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.

Of the 7,400 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1959, a cumulative total of 6,400 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 19 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 600 were pending approval, and the remaining 5,750 had been approved for grants, totaling nearly \$54.5 million, an average of about \$9,500 per grant. Of the 5,750 final applications approved, 4,200 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 900 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 400 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 250 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.



Chapter Ten

INSURANCE

General

The Veterans Administration administers two large life insurance programs for the benefit of servicemen, veterans and their beneficiaries. The insurance program which had its origin in World War I is known as United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI), and the program which had its inception in 1940 is called National Service Life Insurance (NSLI). The administrative expenses of these programs are borne by the U.S. Government.

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:

- (1) A participating USGLI trust fund;
- (2) A participating NSLI trust fund; and
- (3) 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 reimburses the funds for all claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of military service. During peacetime, these reimbursements are a very small percentage of the total claim losses. No reimbursements are required in the nonparticipating revolving funds since the Government underwrites the entire program and authorizes appropriations if necessary.

Information on these programs is given below:

Government insurance programs	Beginning date	Ending date for new issues	Participating? ¹	Issued to whom?
USGLI.....	January 1919..	April 1951....	Yes	Generally to veterans of World War I.
NSLI:				
1. Regular.....	October 1940.	April 1951....	Yes	Generally to veterans of World War II.
2. Veterans special life insurance.	April 1951....	December 1956.	No	Veterans separated from service without a service-connected disability.
3. Service-disabled veterans insurance.	April 1951....	Still open to new issues.	No	Veterans separated from service with a service-connected disability.

¹ Entitled to dividends if earned.

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 and interest 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 of \$10 per month per \$1,000 of insurance is available at an extra premium.

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

Legislation Enacted During Year

Legislation was enacted affecting insurance as follows:

- (1) The term policies in the Veterans Special Life Insurance program were made convertible to any one of six permanent plans, or exchanged to a lower-priced convertible term policy not renewable after age 50.
- (2) A disability income benefit of \$10 per month per \$1,000 of insurance was substituted for the formerly available \$5 a month benefit.
- (3) This \$10 disability benefit was made available to insureds in the Veterans Special Life Insurance program. The \$5 benefit had heretofore not been available to these policyholders.

History and Scope of Programs

The chart on the following page shows the fluctuations in the total number of policies in force over the years, dating back to the first program of World War I. Since all the programs, with the exception of the relatively small one for service-disabled veterans, have been closed to new issues, the outlook for the future is for a gradual reduction in the business in force as the result of deaths and voluntary withdrawals. An estimate up to 1970 is included.

The magnitude of these insurance programs can probably best be illustrated by a comparison with the insurance in force of the three largest commercial companies in the world. Excluding group and industrial insurance and counting only ordinary, the VA Government program is the second largest in the world. If group and industrial is included, the VA program is the third largest. This is illustrated in the chart on the following page.

The Financial Picture—Its Impact on the Economy

Each year, hundreds of thousands of veterans and their families receive Government life insurance benefits totaling hundreds of millions of dollars. In fiscal year 1959, a total of 625,000 beneficiaries of deceased policyholders were paid more than \$361 million in benefits. Most of these beneficiaries were wives, parents, or children of men killed during World War II or the Korean conflict. The monthly checks often mean a college education for a child, a mother enabled to stay home with her small child instead of working, or the difference between a secure and a worrisome old age for a parent.

Disabled policyholders also received substantial benefits to compensate in part at least for their loss in earning power. From origin to the present time, \$703 million has been paid to disabled policyholders of the Government life insurance programs.

The assets of the funds totaling over \$7 billion are all invested in Government securities, with the exception of a small amount in policy loans and in cash. While the exact impact of this multibillion-dollar investment on the Nation's economy cannot be directly determined, the availability of these huge funds must have a stabilizing effect on the financing programs of the Nation.

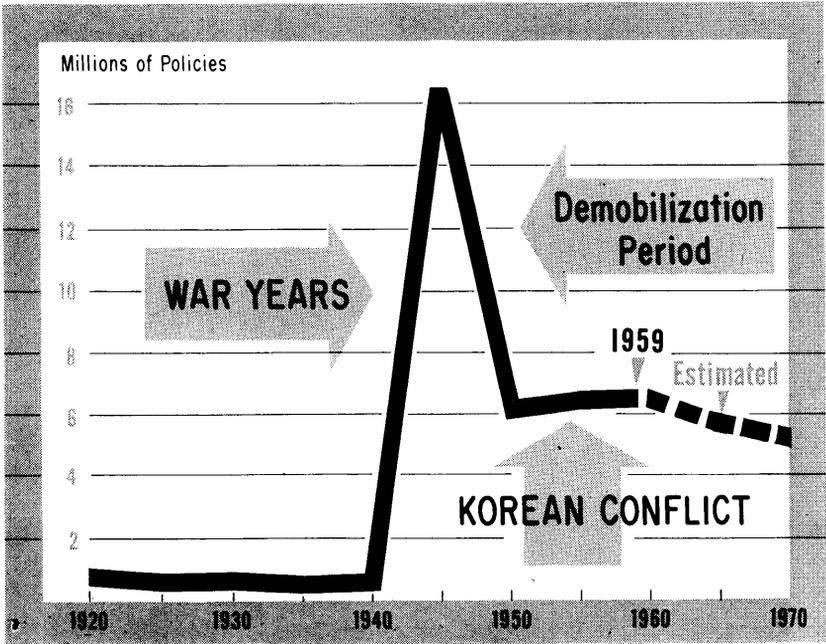
The payments to beneficiaries and to living policyholders from the insurance funds have totaled close to \$14.5 billion since the inception of the various programs. The distribution of these payments by type is shown in the chart on page 89.

Administrative Costs

The operating cost per policy has shown a steady decline in the past 10 fiscal years as can be seen in the tabulation on page 89. An estimate for future years is included.

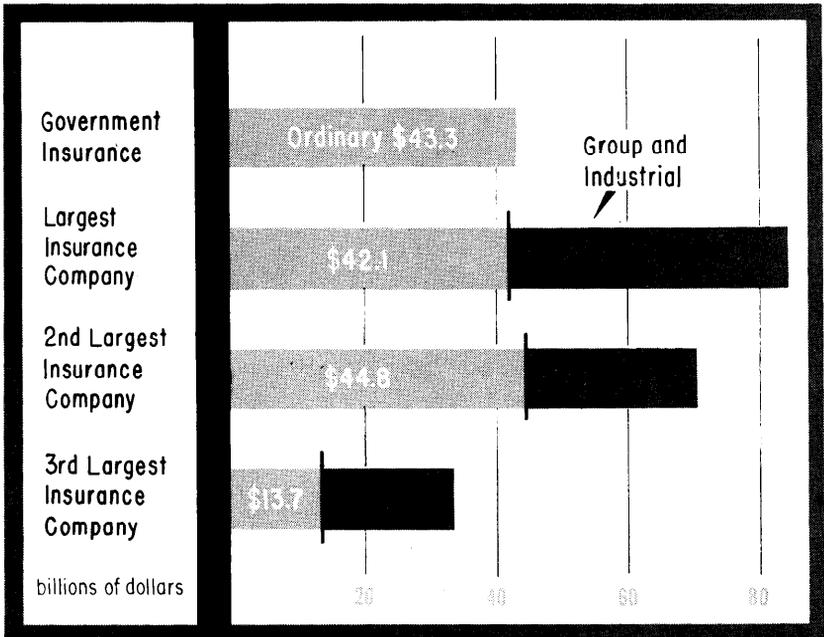
GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE

END OF FISCAL YEAR



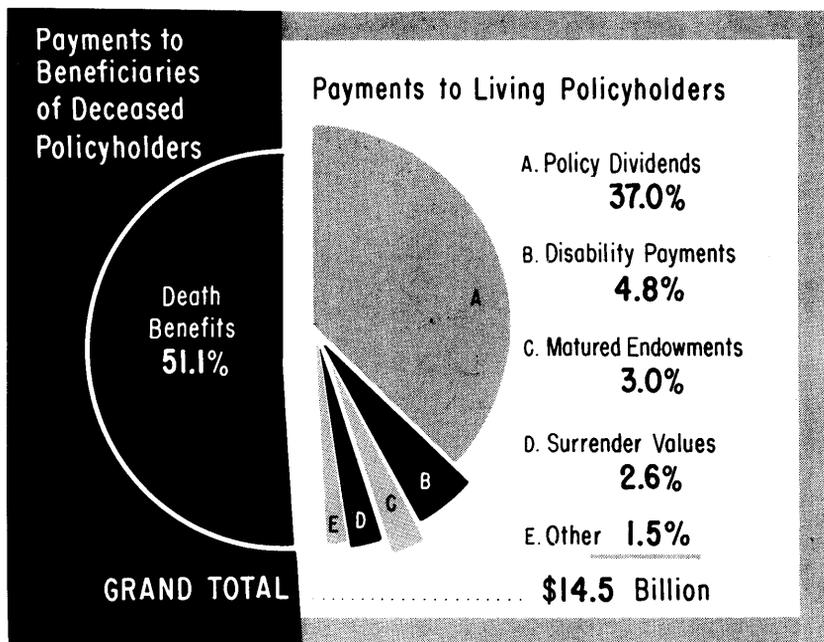
COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

DECEMBER 31, 1958



**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS AND
BENEFICIARIES**

(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1959)

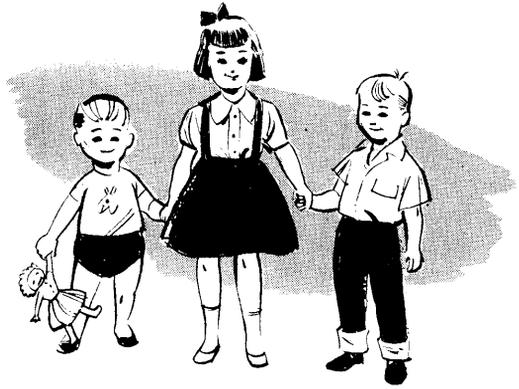


Fiscal year	Operating costs (in millions)	Number of employees	Total policies in force (in thousands)	Operating cost per policy
1948	\$47.5	17,645	6,619	\$7.18
1949	55.5	18,061	5,968	9.30
1950	55.5	17,432	6,756	8.21
1951	52.3	15,809	6,699	7.81
1952	47.4	12,609	7,569	6.26
1953	41.5	11,103	7,299	5.69
1954	37.2	9,481	6,681	5.57
1955	30.1	7,620	6,469	4.65
1956	26.6	6,128	6,450	4.12
1957	24.6	5,451	6,507	3.78
1958	24.9	4,710	6,525	3.82
1959	24.3	4,305	6,389	3.80
1960 ¹	26.2	4,471	6,348	4.13
1961 ¹	23.8	3,888	6,216	3.83
1962 ¹	21.5	3,500	5,998	3.58
1963 ¹	19.8	3,200	5,874	3.37

¹ Estimated.

While the operating costs shown in the above tabulation are by far the bulk of the total, there are other costs involved which are not directly charged to the insurance program. For example, the Treasury Department handles disbursement of checks, and death claims are handled by another VA activity.

Conversion to electronic data processing which was about to begin with the installation of an IBM 705 Model III computer in the Philadelphia office late in June should further reduce operating costs in future years by providing greater speed and more accuracy in handling paperwork connected with the insurance program.



Chapter Eleven

GUARDIANSHIP

The guardianship program safeguards estates derived from funds paid by the Veterans Administration to guardians and other fiduciaries for minor and mentally ill beneficiaries.

Chief attorneys, operating from 64 field stations covering the continental United States, Hawaii and the Republic of the Philippines, supervise the administration by fiduciaries of estates of minor and incompetent beneficiaries entitled to payments from the Veterans Administration, including instituting litigation in State and other courts on their behalf as attorney for the Veterans Administration, as contemplated by 38 U.S.C. 3202.

Nearly 63,000 new beneficiaries (wards) were received during fiscal year 1959, and nearly 53,000 were released, for a net increase of 9,500 wards.

Beneficiaries who have fiduciaries	On June 30, 1959	Net increase during year
Total	380, 843	9, 547
Incompetents	118, 386	2, 520
Minors	262, 457	7, 027

The assets of the estates of these beneficiaries accounted for during the fiscal year amounted to more than \$686 million, an increase of \$49 million over the preceding year. Income derived from VA payments and earnings on investments amounted to \$239 million, an increase of \$19 million over the preceding fiscal year.

Losses and recoveries were reported as follows:

Total of losses.....	\$254,423
Embezzled or misappropriated.....	225,264
Lost on deposits.....	66
Lost on investments.....	29,093
Recoveries for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:	
Total recoveries.....	297,870
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated.....	235,288
On losses on deposits and investments.....	3,859
On commissions.....	25,652
On attorney fees.....	33,071

Actual cash collections on behalf of beneficiaries totaled nearly \$214,000. Actual collections on behalf of the United States from escheated funds, including post fund, overpayments and illegal payments, and other collections, totaled nearly \$1.3 million.

VA attorneys made 32,000 court appearances incident to guardianship activities and 2,300 in connection with other legal activities.

In the field examination activity, 163,000 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 1959 fiscal year. This was an increase of 8,600 over the preceding fiscal year.



Chapter Twelve

CONTACT

The mission of the contact program is to render effective service to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and their representatives, by furnishing information, advice, and assistance relating to rights and benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration or other agencies.

To accomplish this mission, contact personnel are assigned to VA installations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Republic of the Philippines. Additionally, contact personnel are assigned to selected non-VA hospitals where particularly large numbers of veterans and their dependents are hospitalized. On June 30, 1959, a total of 476 separate locations were manned by contact personnel.

The contact program is VA's personal link with the veteran public. It 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.

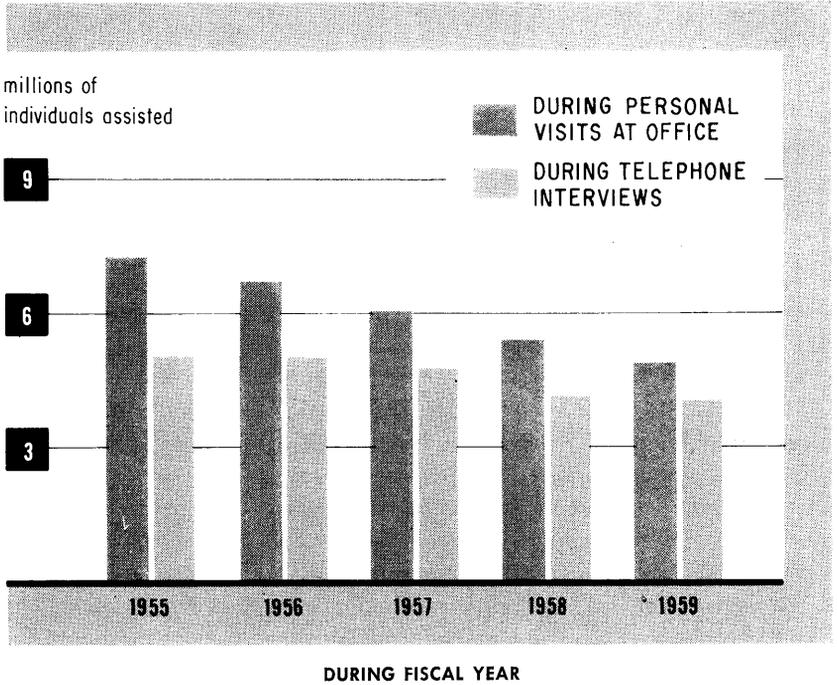
To the individual veteran, his dependent, beneficiary, representative or other interested person, contact personnel are the point of personal contact with the Veterans Administration. Contact personnel provide information relative to the various veterans' benefits and assist claimants in the preparation, development, and submission of applications for benefits that are appropriate and complete with necessary supporting evidence. Claimants upon their request are also provided representation in presenting their claims before rating agencies, boards or officials of the Veterans Administration.

The number of personal visits and telephone interviews conducted at contact locations during the last 5 years, as reflected on the chart on the following page, indicates a gradual decrease in the workload of the contact program. During fiscal year 1959, 4.9 million individuals were personally assisted at contact locations as compared with 5.4 million during fiscal year

1958; 4.1 million persons were assisted through telephone interviews as compared with 4.2 million during fiscal year 1958.

In line with the declining workload, full-time contact locations were reduced from 505 to 476 from June 30, 1958 to June 30, 1959, while contact personnel was reduced from 1,697 to 1,559 during this period.

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES





Chapter Thirteen

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Service is provided in a variety of ways to veterans residing in foreign areas who are eligible for benefits. Staff services related to the specialized features of administering benefits abroad provide liaison with the Department of State and other agencies concerned with VA programs in foreign areas.

Close liaison is maintained with the Department of State, the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada, and officials of other allied governments for handling foreign claims. Services are provided to veterans of allied governments where a reciprocal agreement has been negotiated. Technical instructions relating to the administration of the veterans program in foreign areas is provided the Department of State Veterans Affairs Offices in Paris, London, Rome, and Mexico, D.F., and other foreign service offices.

The VA regional office operation in the Philippines represents the major portion of all foreign programs administered by the Veterans Administration. The unique situation of operating a regional office in a foreign country is warranted due to the large number of Filipinos entitled to benefits who served in the United States Armed Forces prior to Philippine independence. There is a veteran population of 334,000 in the Philippines.

During the year, both financial and technical assistance were provided for the Philippine Government operation of the 722-bed Veterans Memorial Hospital. A highly qualified VA physician, many years a hospital administrator, is assigned to the Veterans Memorial Hospital as medical coordinator.

Prior to July 1, 1958, hospitalization of U.S. veterans represented a relatively minor operation in Manila. Such hospitalization was limited to war-service connected cases of veterans temporarily sojourning in the Philippines. Effective July 1, 1958, Public Law 85-461 authorized the hospitalization of service-connected veterans without regard to their length of visit or residence in the Philippines. This law further authorized the hospitalization of non-service-connected cases (including Spanish-American War veterans) who met stateside eligibility criteria.

Effective July 1, 1958, a contract was entered into pursuant to Public Law 85-461 to provide reimbursement to Veterans Memorial Hospital on a per diem basis of \$10.25 per patient day for fiscal year 1959. Under the contract, hospitalization is provided for service-connected Commonwealth Army Veterans and service-connected and non-service-connected U.S. veterans. Reimbursements for cost of both Commonwealth Army Veterans' hospitalization and U.S. veterans' hospitalization are borne by the United States. The rate of reimbursement is on a per diem basis which is renegotiated each fiscal year.

The full aspect of the VA program in the Philippines is highlighted by the impact it has on the economy of the country. During fiscal year 1959, approximately \$62 million in benefits were paid to veterans and their dependents. An additional \$20 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans and their beneficiaries residing in approximately 85 other foreign countries.



Chapter Fourteen

APPEALS

All questions on claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration are subject to review on appeal to the Veterans Administration. The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by law to decide such appeals. Its responsibility and authority are set out in 38 U.S.C. 4001-4008. The mission of the board is to decide appeals with sympathetic understanding and as promptly as possible consistent with quality, in order to grant all benefits to which veterans and their dependents and beneficiaries are entitled. Decisions of the board are final except as to claims on insurance contracts (approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review.

Procedures of the board are designed to make it easy for a claimant to secure appellate review where he disagrees with the factual determination or application of the law in the decision on his claim. Hearings on appeal are held on request of claimants, their representatives and attorneys, and Members of Congress. Transcripts of hearings are placed in the case records. Strict rules of evidence are not invoked and considerable freedom in argument is permitted, except that argument or testimony must be relevant to the issue involved.

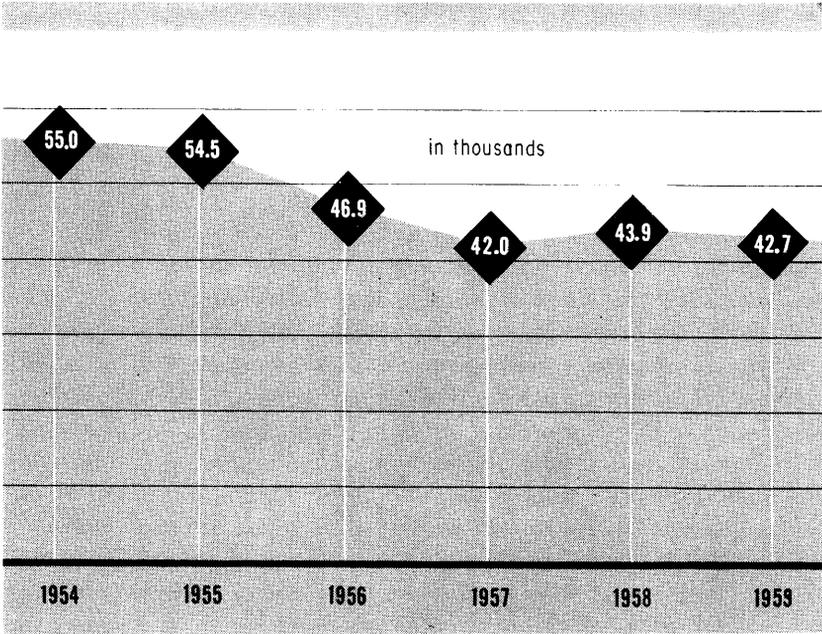
Hearings may be before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, or before qualified personnel of the regional or district office most convenient to the claimant acting as a hearing agency for the board. In addition, to the extent practicable, traveling sections of the board visit field offices periodically to conduct hearings in order to bring the board closer to those served. During fiscal year 1959, sections of the board conducted hearings in 10 field offices.

While the decisions of the board are final as to the issues considered and the evidence of record at the time of the appellate decision, the board will generally accept jurisdiction to reconsider one of its decisions on request by a claimant or other interested party, accompanied by reasonable allegations of error of fact or law. In such instances, the board may reverse itself or it may allow the benefits on a difference of opinion. In its review

of all types of claims, the board constantly analyzes sufficiency of VA regulations, procedures, and practices, and participates in identification and formulation of any changes needed to insure equitable determinations.

There was a decrease of 2 percent over last year in the filing rate of appeals. This reversed a temporary upturn in the filing rate which occurred during fiscal year 1958.

APPEALS FILED IN FIELD OFFICES



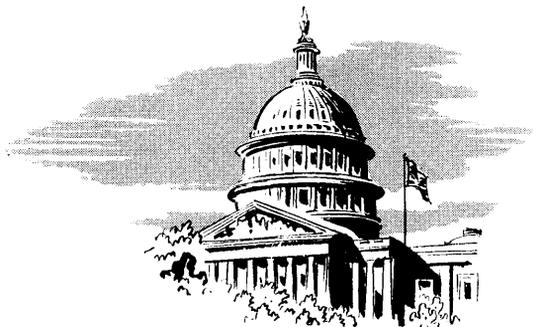
DURING FISCAL YEAR

All appealed cases are reviewed again in field offices before certification to the board. This resulted in 12 percent being allowed by the adjudicating activities in fiscal year 1959, eliminating the necessity for referral to the board. An additional 9 percent were withdrawn for other reasons. The remainder of the cases are reviewed by the board after certification by agencies of original jurisdiction.

	Fiscal year—	
	1958	1959
Appealed cases disposed of	39, 419	36, 302
Hearings held	17, 357	16, 982

Appeals to the board, while greater than fiscal year 1957, were 3 percent less than during fiscal year 1958. The decrease mainly occurred in appeals for establishment of service connection which were down 2 percent. A total of 47,000 appellate decisions were entered in 36,000 cases.

Approximately 8,000 appeals were before the board at the end of the year. An additional 8,400 were in process of development in the various offices of original jurisdiction, not yet ready for certification to the board.



Chapter Fifteen

NEW LEGISLATION

There are listed below digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration, which were enacted during the 1st session of the 86th Congress.

Public Law 86-28, May 19, 1959.—Section 4 of the act provides that pensions and annuities under the Railroad Retirement Acts shall not be considered as income in determining a veteran's eligibility for pension under laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

Public Law 86-30, May 20, 1959.—This act, cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959," appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amounts of \$726,300 for "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses," \$146,700 for "Maintenance and operation of supply depots," \$12,180,000 for "General operating expenses," \$48,651,000 for "Inpatient care," \$6,934,000 for "Outpatient care," and \$52,500,000 (to remain available until expended) for "Compensation and pensions." The act also increases the amounts available for expenses of travel of employees under the heading of "Inpatient care" from \$375,000 to \$400,000 and under the heading of "Outpatient care" from \$206,400 to \$243,000.

Public Law 86-70, June 25, 1959.—Section 29(a) of this act, cited as the "Alaska Omnibus Act," clarifies the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to transport the bodies of veterans who have died in VA facilities to or from Alaska for burial.

Public Law 86-73, June 30, 1959.—Section 1 amends 38 U.S.C. 1802(d) to extend the automatic loan guaranty procedure to include Federal Housing Administration approved mortgagees designated by the Federal Housing Commissioner as certified agents, which are acceptable to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Section 2 amends 38 U.S.C. 1803(c) to increase the maximum permissible interest rate on VA guaranteed and direct loans from $4\frac{3}{4}$ per centum to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per centum, and eliminate the $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum mandatory interest rate differential between FHA and VA loans.

Section 3 amends 38 U.S.C. 1804 to authorize the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to suspend from the VA loan programs builders and lenders barred from participation in FHA programs.

Section 4 amends 38 U.S.C. 1823(a) to authorize additional direct loan funds of \$100 million, to be immediately available, with no limitation as to the amount which may be advanced in any one quarter annual period.

Public Law 86-76, July 1, 1959.—This joint resolution makes certain temporary appropriations (subject to stated limitations and conditions) for fiscal year 1960, covering, among other things, projects or activities which were conducted in fiscal year 1959, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the then pending appropriation acts for fiscal year 1960, until enactment into law of an appropriation for any such project or activity, or enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or July 31, 1959, whichever first occurs. (See Public Law 86-118, July 31, 1959, post.)

Public Law 86-96, July 17, 1959.—This act amends the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1013), to extend from August 1, 1959, to August 1, 1963, the "Special Enlistment Program" established by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Persons enlisted under this program perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months or more than 6 months.

Public Law 86-103, July 23, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 230(b) to extend from June 30, 1960, to June 30, 1970, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to establish and maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines.

Public Law 86-109, July 28, 1959.—This act, effective July 1, 1959, amends 38 U.S.C. 4202, to require the Veterans' Canteen Service to pay reasonable charges, as determined by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, for the use of space, buildings, and structures furnished by the Veterans Administration.

Public Law 86-113, July 28, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 3103(c) to authorize payment of benefits to aliens discharged during hostilities unless there is affirmative evidence establishing that he was discharged on his own application as an alien.

Public Law 86-116, July 28, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. by adding section 235 to provide certain allowances and benefits for Veterans Administration personnel who are United States citizens and are assigned to the regional office in the Republic of the Philippines. These include home leave benefits, allowances for quarters, storage of effects, transportation of automobiles, travel, medical, and other expenses similar to those provided for employees of the Foreign Service, Department of State.

Public Law 86-118, July 31, 1959.—This act, so far as it affects the Veterans Administration, continues through August 31, 1959, certain temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, under the same conditions

and limitations set forth in the Act of July 1, 1959, Public Law 86-76. (See Public Law 86-224, September 3, 1959, post.)

Public Law 86-119, July 31, 1959.—This act amends section 610(a) of the Housing Act of 1954 to extend from July 31, 1959, to September 30, 1959, the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.

Public Law 86-142, August 7, 1959.—This act, among other things, confers eligibility to benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration on members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who subsequently performed active service in the Women's Army Corps or other component of the armed forces after September 29, 1943.

Public Law 86-145, August 7, 1959.—This act authorizes the appointment by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs of medical boards to determine the competency of members of the uniformed services being provided hospital or medical care by the Veterans Administration as a basis for payment to certain designated persons of military benefits such as retired pay.

Public Law 86-146, August 7, 1959.—This act, effective December 1, 1959, amends chapter 55, 38 U.S.C., to establish additional safeguards to prevent the accumulation of large amounts of gratuitous benefits in cases of incompetent hospitalized veterans which at death might be paid to persons having no equitable claim to these benefits.

Public Law 86-150, August 11, 1959.—This act amends chapter 33 of title 38, U.S.C., to allow a Korean conflict veteran who is moving toward a program objective to pursue successive courses if there are merely involved changes from one program to another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for entrance into the second.

Public Law 86-152, August 11, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 624(b) to enable the Veterans Administration to provide hospital care and medical services for peacetime service-connected disabilities to veterans who are United States citizens temporarily residing abroad.

Public Law 86-162, August 18, 1959.—This act authorizes and requests the President to issue, upon the death of the last veteran of the War Between the States, a proclamation calling for the flag of the United States to be flown at half-staff for an appropriate period in commemoration of the death of all veterans of such war.

Public Law 86-187, August 25, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 312(4) to provide that for compensation purposes multiple sclerosis developing a 10 per centum degree of disability or more within three years from the date of separation from war service, shall, in the absence of affirmative evidence to the contrary, be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service.

Public Law 86-188, August 25, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 312 to provide that for compensation purposes Hansen's disease (leprosy) developing a 10 per centum degree of disability or more within three years from the date of separation from war service, shall, in the absence of af-

firmative evidence to the contrary, be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service.

Public Law 86-195, August 25, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 101(4) to include as an adopted child of a veteran, one who was a member of the veteran's household when the veteran died and who was legally adopted by the veteran's spouse within 2 years after the death or August 25, 1959. However, this liberalization would not apply if at the time of the veteran's death the child was receiving regular contributions toward his support from an individual other than the veteran or his spouse or from any public or private welfare organization which furnishes services or assistance for children.

Public Law 86-211, August 29, 1959.—This act, effective July 1, 1960, modifies the pension programs for veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict and their widows and children, in the following major respects:

(a) A sliding scale of pension is provided based on specified income limitations and family status.

(b) All money received is considered, except certain excluded income.

(c) The income of a spouse in excess of \$1,200 is considered as the veteran's income.

(d) All waived income is counted.

(e) Pension may be denied because of the net worth of the veteran, widow, or child.

(f) Pension is provided for widows and children of World War II and Korean conflict veterans on the same basis as widows and children of World War I veterans, by removing the requirement that the veteran must have had a service-connected disability at death.

(g) Pension for any war veteran receiving hospital or domiciliary care by the Veterans Administration will be reduced to \$30 after two full months. The remainder of the pension may, however, be apportioned for his wife and children.

No pensioner on the rolls on June 30, 1960, will have his pension reduced by reason of this law. Pensioners may, however, elect higher benefits under the new law.

The act also provides that an invalid lift may be furnished, if medically indicated, for any veteran who receives pension based on the need of regular aid and attendance.

Public Law 86-212, September 1, 1959.—This act makes applicable to a competent veteran who disappears the provisions of existing law (38 U.S.C. 358) which provide that where an incompetent veteran receiving compensation for a service-connected disability disappears, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs may pay to his wife, children, and parents, the compensation otherwise payable to such veteran. Payments to the wife, child, or parent may not exceed the amounts payable to each if the veteran had died from a service-connected disability.

Public Law 86-222, September 1, 1959.—This act amends the provisions of 38 U.S.C. relating to forfeiture of gratuitous benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration in the following major respects:

(1) Discontinues (with an exception) the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to impose administrative forfeiture for fraud (38 U.S.C. 3503) or for mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy (38 U.S.C. 3504) where the guilty person resided or was domiciled in the United States when the offense was committed. The exception is any case where such person ceases to reside or be domiciled in the United States before the expiration of period for instituting criminal prosecution. Forfeitures imposed before September 1, 1959, are not affected.

(2) Provides automatic forfeiture of right to gratuitous benefits in case of conviction after September 1, 1959, of specified offenses involving loyalty or national security. Payments are suspended upon notice of indictment. Forfeiture would apply to benefits for veterans as well as for dependents of deceased veterans based on service commencing before commission of offense. A Presidential pardon restores right to benefits.

(3) Discontinues authority to make after September 1, 1959, apportionment awards of disability compensation forfeited for fraud (38 U.S.C. 3503) or for mutiny, etc. (38 U.S.C. 3504).

(4) Discontinues authority to make after September 1, 1959, an award of gratuitous death benefits based on service commencing before commission of mutiny, etc. (38 U.S.C. 3504).

Public Law 86-224, September 3, 1959.—This act, so far as it affects the Veterans Administration, continues through September 30, 1959, certain temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, under the same conditions and limitations set forth in the Act of July 1, 1959, Public Law 86-76. (See Public Law 86-255, September 14, 1959, post.)

Public Law 86-236, September 8, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 1701 to provide the same educational benefits for children of Spanish-American War veterans who died of a service-connected disability as are provided for children of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict.

Public Law 86-239, September 8, 1959.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 801 to expand eligibility for assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing. Included for the first time would be veterans with permanent and total service-connected disabilities, which include (a) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (b) loss or loss of use of one lower extremity requiring the aid of a wheelchair. The act also eliminates the requirement where eligibility is based upon the loss or loss of use of both lower extremities that such loss must have resulted from certain specified medical causes in order to qualify for benefits.

Public Law 86-255, September 14, 1959.—The Independent Offices

Appropriation Act, 1960, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$5,042,544,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, as follows:

“General Operating Expenses” (for necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for): \$163,373,000. It also provides 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, medical research, and employee education and training activities): \$29,349,000, of which \$17,344,000 shall be available for medical research. It also provides that \$1 million of the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended for prosthetic testing and development;

“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 as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 641, for the support of veterans eligible for admission to VA facilities for hospital or domiciliary care): \$792,079,000, plus reimbursements. This appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 140,846 during fiscal year 1960, 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): \$83,866,000;

“Maintenance and Operation of Supply Depots” (for expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots): \$2,218,000;

“Compensation and Pensions” (for the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, allowances (including burial awards authorized by 38 U.S.C. 902, and subsistence allowances for vocational rehabilitation) 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): \$3,300 million;

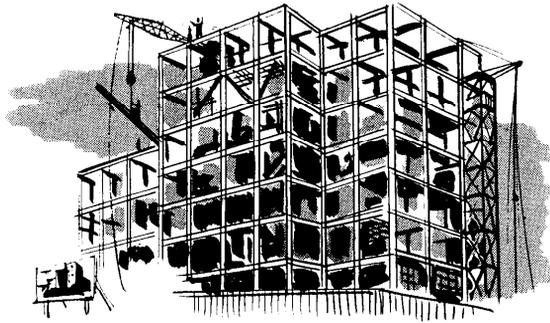
“Readjustment Benefits” (for payment of benefits authorized by title II of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and chapters 21, 33, 35, 37, and 39 of title 38, United States Code; and for supplies, equipment and tuition authorized by chapter 31 of title 38): \$585 million;

“Veterans Insurance and Indemnities” (for military and naval insurance, for National Service life insurance, for servicemen’s indemnities, and for service-disabled veterans insurance): \$53,000,000;

“Grants to the Republic of the Philippines” (for payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with 38 U.S.C. 631 to 634 for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans): \$2,000,000;

“Construction of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities” (for hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for major alterations, improvements, and repairs and extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any other purposes set forth in 38 U.S.C. 5001, 5002): \$31,659,000.

Public Law 86-372, September 23, 1959.—Section 806 of this act amends section 610(a) of the Housing Act of 1954, to extend from September 30, 1959, to October 1, 1961, the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.



Chapter Sixteen

CONSTRUCTION

General

The Construction program is primarily concerned with the design and construction of VA hospitals, the acquisition, utilization, and disposal of VA real property, the safety of persons in VA establishments, and the protection of VA property. The major policies relating to these activities are:

- (1) New buildings shall be constructed and existing buildings improved, consistent with the highest professional standards, to provide as economically as possible the modern hospital and domiciliary facilities needed for the care of veterans.
- (2) Every appellant from a contracting officer's decision shall be given a just and fair hearing on the merits of his claim.
- (3) Safety and fire protection shall be promoted to conserve human and material resources through the prevention of accidents and fires.
- (4) Real property holdings shall be limited to actual requirements for proper operation and will be used effectively and economically.

A study of modernization and replacement hospital needs was completed during fiscal year 1959. The scope of the study was limited to determining the estimated cost to modernize pre-World War II hospitals. This involves over 65,000 beds, or approximately 53 percent of the total beds in the VA hospital system. The findings of this study form the basis for long-range planning through fiscal year 1971 to maintain VA hospitals in first-class condition.

Design and Construction

This program is concerned with the design and construction of hospital, domiciliary, and other facilities. It includes replacements, rehabilitations, modernizations, alterations, and other improvements. In addition, space for special equipment, such as electronic data processing, is designed.

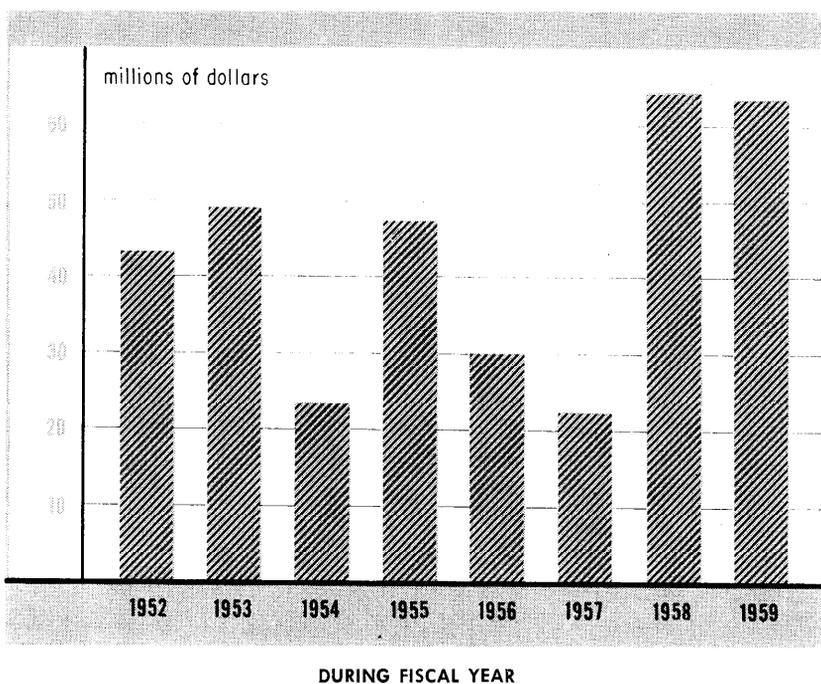
Working drawings and specifications for the majority of construction work are being developed by private architect-engineer organizations, which

also act in an advisory capacity during the construction and final inspection phases of the project. Maximum use is being made of these professional services by channeling material and shop drawing approvals and technical questions through the VA resident engineer to the architect-engineer for his comments and recommendations.

A total of \$46.6 million of construction work was designed during fiscal year 1959; \$11.8 million by VA employees and \$34.8 million by private architect-engineer firms.

Construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to about \$63 million, approximately the same level as last year which was the largest for any fiscal year since 1951, as shown in the following chart:

CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION OBLIGATIONS*



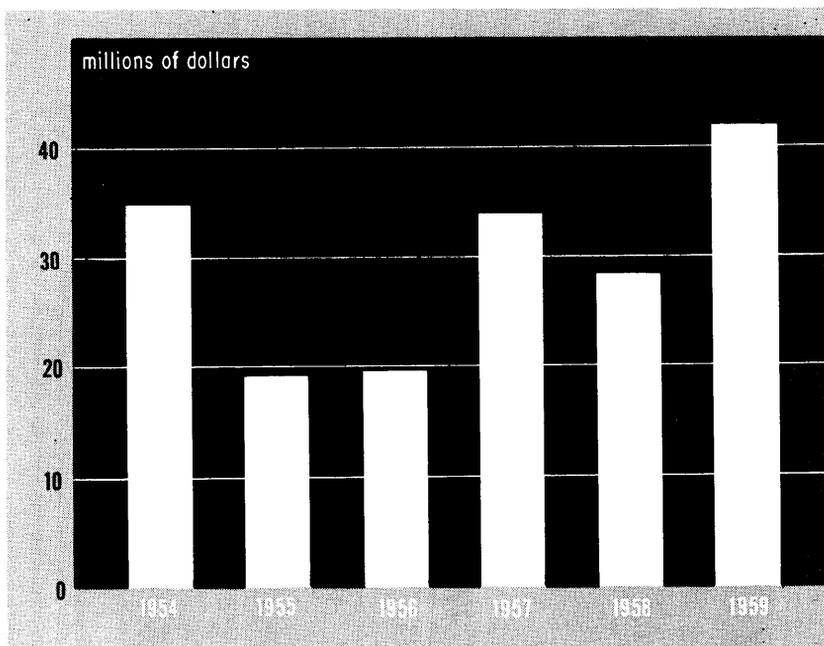
During fiscal year 1959, a total of \$41.9 million of construction was put in place. This exceeds the amount put in place in each of the 5 prior years as shown on chart on the following page.

A total of 49 construction contracts with a dollar value of \$52.9 million were awarded; a total of 106 projects having a construction cost of \$11.7 million were completed.

In the bed construction program, one project at Tuskegee, Ala., which

*Construction of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities Appropriation and prior appropriations H&DF and MAI&R, which were consolidated into this appropriation.

DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE



DURING FISCAL YEAR

consists of alterations to five patients' buildings and construction of a new warehouse building was completed.

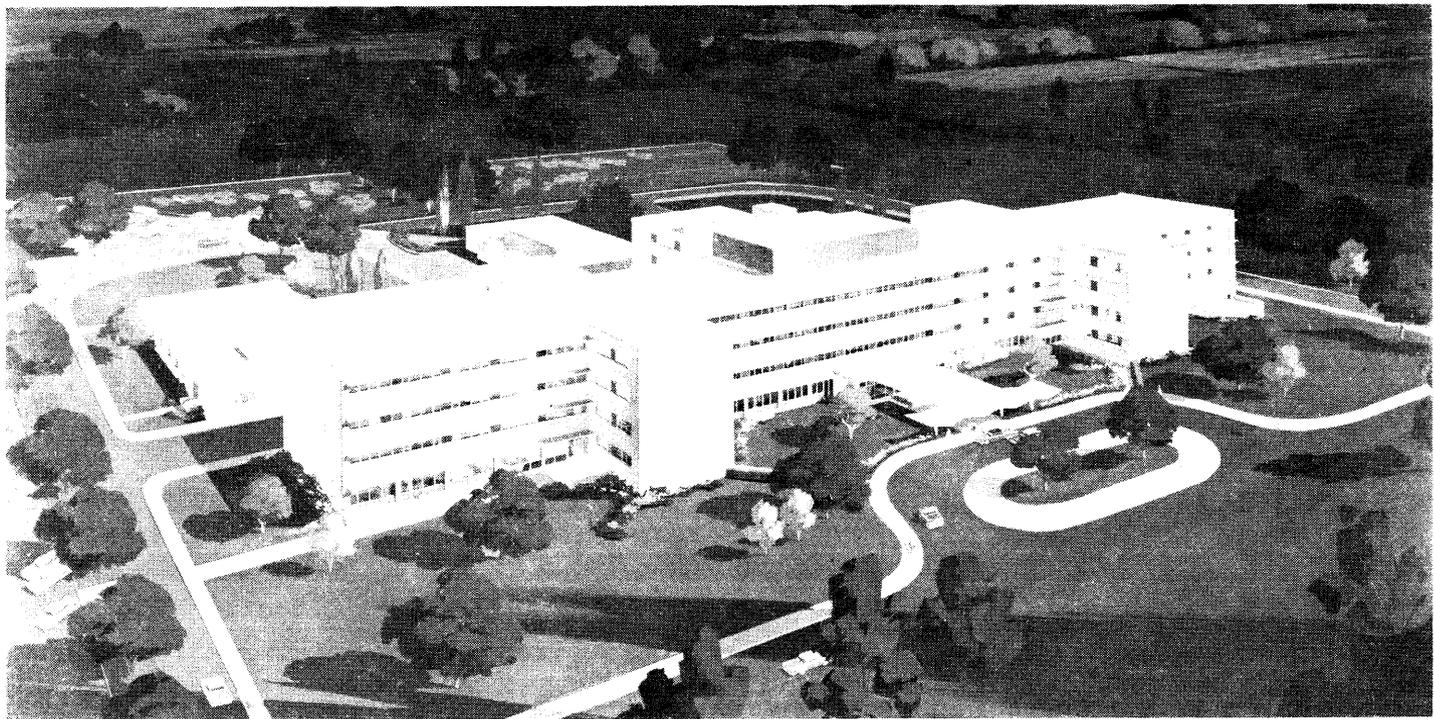
As of June 30, 1959, construction contracts were underway for four other projects of this class. The estimated value of these contracts is approximately \$70.9 million, with work in place valued at about \$25.7 million (see table 84). Construction contracts for the new hospital at Brecksville (Cleveland), Ohio, and the replacement at Jackson, Miss., at a total cost of just under \$30.6 million were awarded during the year. The Jackson, Miss., hospital is the first in a series of new 500-bed general medical and surgical hospitals. Its design, a new concept in general medical and surgical hospitals, provides for basic clinics and auxiliary facilities on the lower floors and nursing units, with their specialized clinics and supervisory facilities, on the upper floors. Architects' renderings of these hospitals are shown on the following pages.

Not yet under construction at the end of the fiscal year are two new hospital projects and 10 replacement projects, only 8 of which have construction and/or technical services funds appropriated (see table 85).

The President has approved a long-range replacement program for 10 VA hospitals at Long Beach, Calif., Downey, Ill., Martinez (Oakland), Calif., Jackson, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., Bay Pines, Fla., Coral Gables, Fla., Memphis, Tenn., Temple, Tex., and Wood, Wis. Phase I, Long Beach, Calif., was completed in the previous fiscal year; phase I at Downey, Ill., is under construction; contract for replacement of Jackson, Miss., hospital



Brecksville (Cleveland), Ohio, 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital. Contract awarded December 24, 1958.



Jackson, Miss., 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital. Contract awarded June 18, 1959.

was awarded on June 18, 1959. Plans for Martinez (Oakland), Calif., and Nashville, Tenn., were started by private architect-engineers during fiscal year 1959. The remaining projects were in various stages of development as of June 30.

A total of 105 projects at various VA installations were completed during the year in the modernization, improvements and repair program (see table 86). As of June 30, 1959, there remained 156 projects approved by the President, of which 112 were under construction at an estimated construction cost of \$59.4 million (see table 87). Architects' renderings of two of these projects, the Togus, Maine, chapel and the Danville, Ill., new theater are shown on the following pages.

Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 44 projects for which preliminary estimates of costs covering construction, initial portable equipment, and technical services, total approximately \$27.5 million (see table 88).

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 lands and structures at hospitals, centers, domiciliaries, and depots. The varied activities of acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property are conducted under this program.

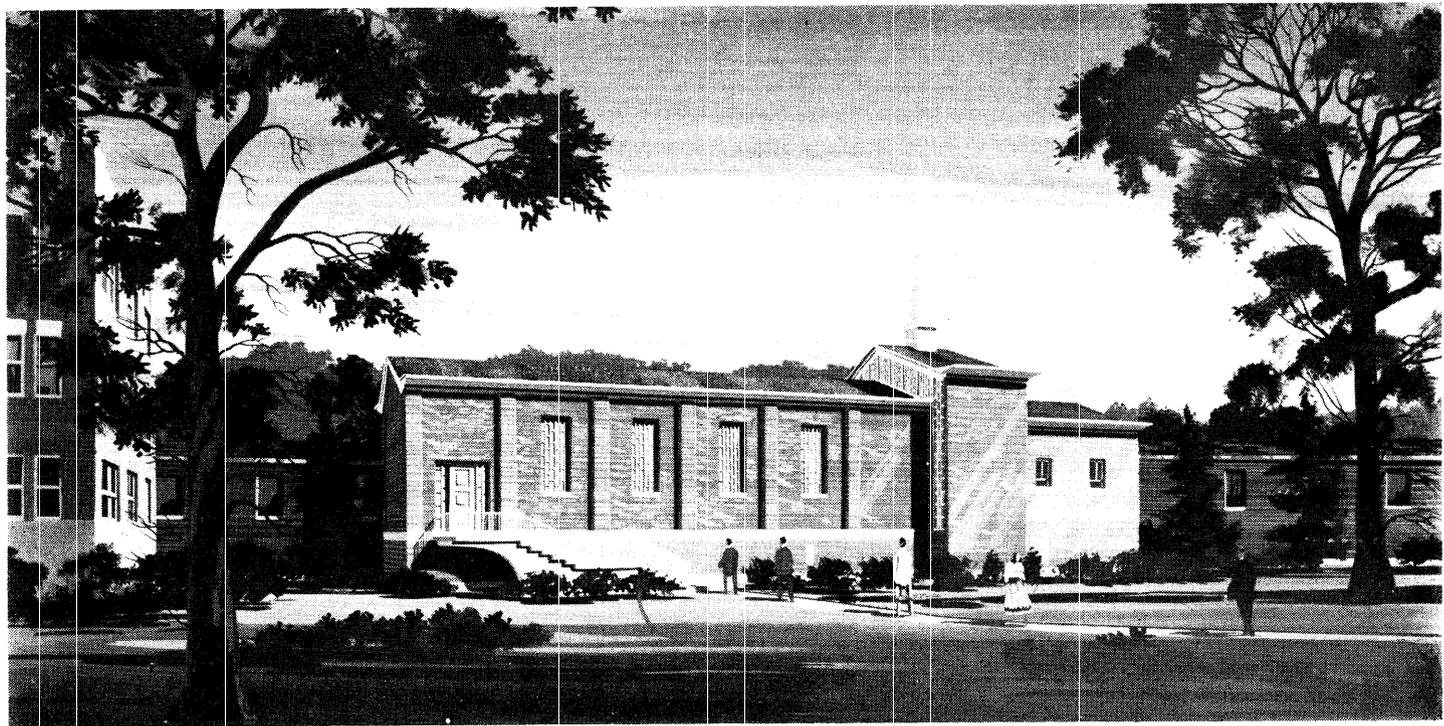
During the fiscal year:

- (1) Of the 69 tracts required for the Nashville VA hospital site, titles to 45 were acquired.
- (2) Site studies were made for the location of the new Memphis VA hospital to replace the existing Memphis hospital.
- (3) Title was acquired to the new site in Jackson, Miss., for replacement of the existing Jackson hospital.
- (4) Negotiations were completed for the acquisition of a site in Miami, Fla., adjacent to the Jackson Memorial hospital, for replacement of the Coral Gables hospital.

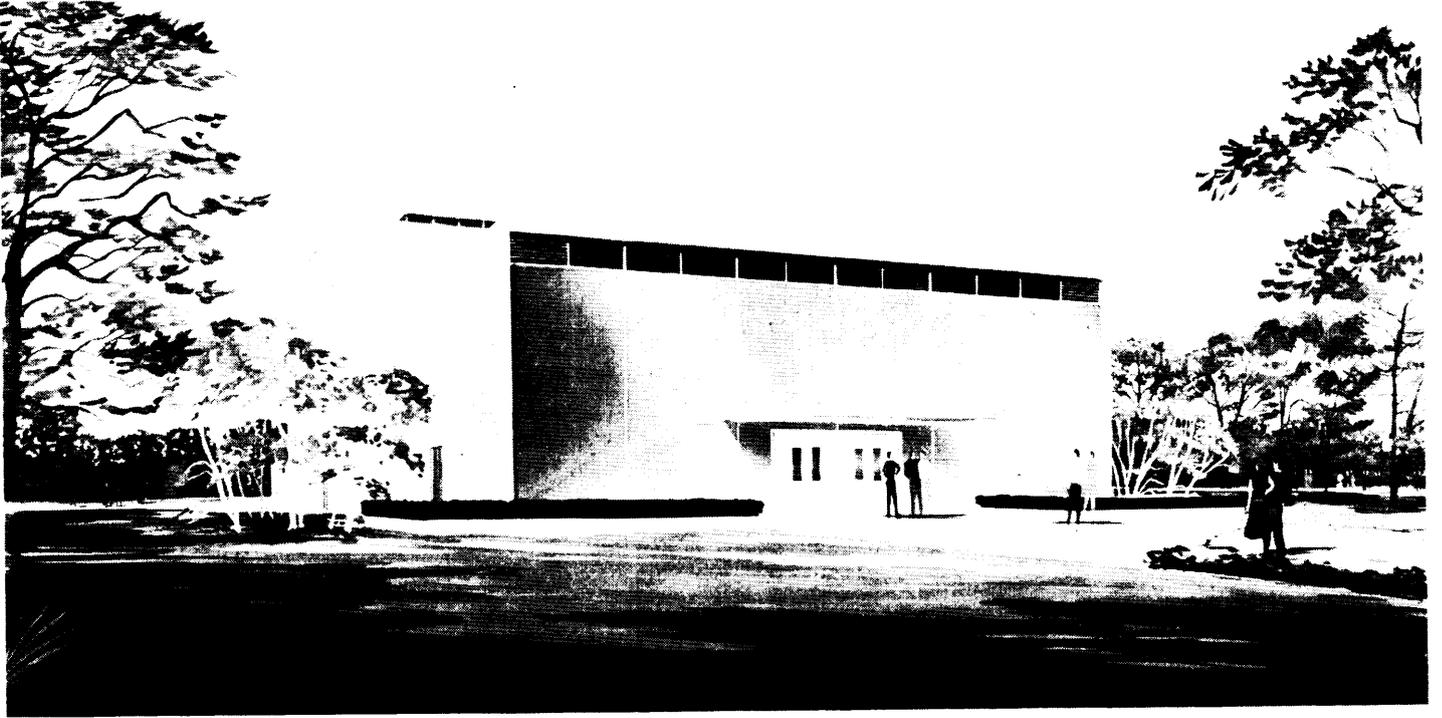
Safety and Fire Protection

The Veterans Administration conducts a comprehensive safety and fire protection program directed at minimizing accidental injuries to beneficiaries, to visitors, and to employees. A major responsibility of this program is protection of the many physical plants and of equipment and supplies against loss from fires or other accidental damage.

Managers, under supervision of the operating departments, are responsible for safety and fire protection at the field stations. Staff direction is provided by central office. At both staff and department levels, professional safety and fire protection engineers give assistance and advice to management in developing, guiding, and evaluating the agency efforts to provide maximum protection in controlling accidents and preventing fires.



Chapel Building, VA hospital, Togus, Maine



Theater Building, VA hospital, Danville, Ill.

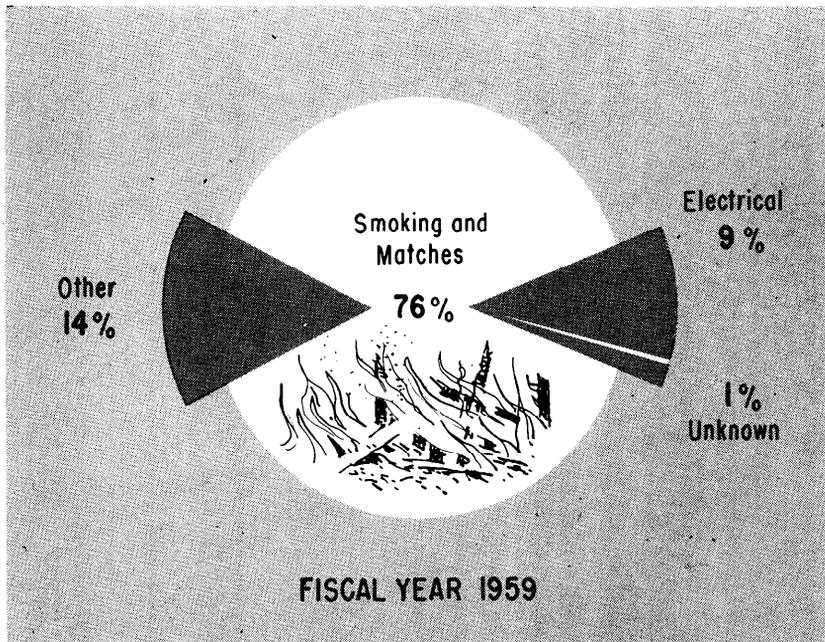
The patients protection program which covers essentially construction projects to provide automatic sprinkler systems for buildings, suitable fire escape exits, and fire alarm systems was started in fiscal year 1952. The program from fiscal year 1952 through fiscal year 1959 includes 128 projects with a total estimated construction cost of \$7.3 million. As of June 30, 1959, construction was completed on 114 of these projects having an estimated construction cost of \$6.8 million. There remain 14 projects on which design or construction is underway. The value of construction work in place as of June 30, 1959, amounts to 95 percent of the total estimated construction cost of the program.

To further assure top protection for VA hospital patients, representatives of all VA hospitals attended special fire suppression and patient evacuation institutes, held at 23 host stations.

The number of fires reported during fiscal year 1959 rose to 1,650. However, loss due to fires was only \$46,000 as compared to \$73,000 for fiscal year 1958. No large fires involving major loss occurred during the fiscal year.

As in previous years, the principal cause of fires reported by field stations was smoking and use of smoking materials. Efforts to control careless smoking were intensified. The following chart illustrates the main causes of the 1,650 fires reported during fiscal year 1959.

CAUSES OF VA FIRES



Since 1952, the Veterans Administration has conducted a program rewarding field stations for outstanding performance in accident prevention. In calendar year 1958, the Administrator's Award for Accomplishment in

Safety was given to 109 stations. Special bronze scrolls were also awarded to the station in each operating department having the best record for the year. The following table shows the number of stations winning awards for the past 5 calendar years.

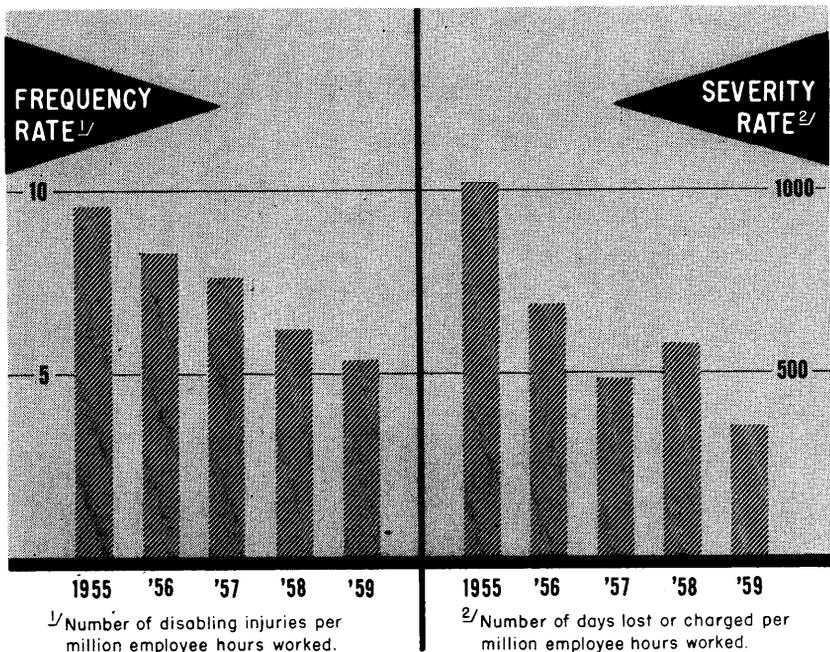
Calendar year	Stations winning awards
1954.....	52
1955.....	77
1956.....	90
1957.....	106
1958.....	109

VA hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., and VA hospital, Salisbury, N.C., won first-place honors in their respective classes in the nationwide Hospital Safety Contest conducted jointly by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council. In addition, VA hospital, Clarksburg, W. Va., and VA center, White River Junction, Vt., received awards for completing the year with perfect safety records.

The rate of disabling injuries sustained by VA employees continued to improve as shown in the chart below. Severity of injuries was substantially less than in the previous year.

The Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, again reports a significant reduction in costs for accidental deaths, disabling in-

**INJURY RATES
DURING FISCAL YEAR**



juries, and occupational disease sustained by VA employees. Comparative costs for the past 5 calendar years are shown in the following table:

Calendar year	Cost per employee	Total cost	Change from previous year
1954.....	\$12.54	\$2,252,768	\$-5,935
1955.....	10.73	1,909,277	-343,491
1956.....	12.33	2,188,610	+279,333
1957.....	10.25	1,802,750	-385,860
1958.....	9.91	1,711,879	-90,871



Chapter Seventeen

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Personnel

General.—The major purpose of the personnel program is effective management and the use of human resources—people—for accomplishing VA's varied missions of service to veterans. Specifically, the program is designed to accomplish the following goals:

- (1) Recruitment and assignment of employees to jobs for which they are best fitted;
- (2) Equitable compensation for employees;
- (3) Effective training and development of the work force, including supervisory personnel;
- (4) Retention and advancement of employees on the basis of demonstrated qualifications, potential, and merit;
- (5) Systematic and competitive opportunity for promotions;
- (6) Development of a reservoir of personnel for executive and supervisory positions;
- (7) Prompt separation of ineffective employees;
- (8) Stimulation and recognition of employee accomplishments;
- (9) Promotion of an effective flow of information and ideas between employees and management; and
- (10) Maintenance of a work environment conducive to good employee-management relationships.

Highlights of the progress made in fiscal year 1959 are outlined very broadly below.

Installed inservice training programs to broaden management knowledge and skills of top management personnel at central office and field levels, which, in turn, stimulated employee development training at other levels of the organization.

Introduced "growth appraisal" method to assess performance, measure potential, and set training goals for development of individual employees, particularly those at middle management levels.

Developed a coordinated agency approach to minimize employee dislocations that may stem from electronic data processing applications, informing employees of installation plans and special personnel policies that would govern during conversion periods.

Improved employee-management relations with recognized employee groups through liaison with national headquarters of such groups, and sponsoring similar liaison at local levels.

Developed and installed uniform personnel program evaluation standards for appraising scope and quality of field station programs.

Stimulated further improvement-consciousness among employees—achieved a 40 percent increase in participation in suggestion phase of incentive awards program and a 44 percent increase in adoptions.

Employee Identification With VA Missions.—Positive actions were initiated to stimulate further attention of management at all operating levels to the maintenance of a work environment producing good employee-management relationships. By a variety of means emphasis was placed on heightening employee morale and identification with the Veterans Administration as an employer. These included:

- (1) Circularization, in poster form, of the VA Pledge of Service, summarizing positive aims and objectives of VA's missions, and basic management principles for accomplishing those missions.
- (2) Providing each employee a pamphlet "These Are Yours!", outlining the benefits that accrue to the employee and his family by virtue of his employment with the Veterans Administration.
- (3) Publishing and providing each new employee a pamphlet that tells in direct language what the Veterans Administration personnel policies are, how they affect him, and how he shares in them.
- (4) Stimulation of cooperative relations with representatives of recognized employee groups at local and national levels, and consultation with national representatives of such groups on personnel policies and individual problems.

The VA "family" concept was engendered at central office in various ways. Formal orientation for new employees was supplemented by informal receptions affording opportunity for the new VA employee to meet top agency officials. Employee attitude and interest surveys were conducted to obtain views of employees on a wide range of matters that are of direct concern to both employees and management. A comprehensive educational and advisement program—preretirement counseling—was initiated for prospective retirees. Heads of departments and staff offices met periodically on a group basis with all rank and file members of their organization. A relatively dormant employee activities program was reinvigorated; a "live" program enhanced family feeling, teamwork, and pride of association with the agency and its missions.

Career Development.—During fiscal year 1959, initial inventory appraisals were completed for management and supervisory personnel eligible

for selection for positions under the management development and merit promotion programs. Also, reappraisals were completed for employees whose positions had changed. Thus, as of June 30, 1959, personnel inventories were available on about 6,300 candidates eligible for selection for centralized positions under a promotion plan featuring objectivity in selection and competitive opportunity for promotion. In addition, a pilot project was undertaken during the fiscal year to explore the applicability of similar inventory, appraisal, and identification techniques to key professional nursing personnel.

The inventory and selection techniques developed for key positions were integrated into a broader and agencywide promotion program consistent with Civil Service Commission regulations, effective January 1, 1959. In accordance with the basic agency plan, merit promotion programs were established at all operational levels.

Significant advances were made during the year within the long-range plan to broaden the management knowledge and skills of top management personnel at central office and field levels. As a result the Veterans Administration is now one of the leading agencies in the Federal Government devoting systematic and intensive attention to the further development of its top management personnel.

VA's program, recognized as outstanding by numerous management authorities in business and education, was along the following lines. In a series of monthly management principles seminars conducted for central office executives, distinguished management authorities from other Government agencies, universities, and private industry made presentations on a wide range of management topics. Also, three management institutes were conducted for approximately 75 selected field personnel at manager and assistant manager levels. These participants in small work groups, under the guidance of nationally known leaders in management fields, considered and discussed techniques for improving administrative performance at all levels of VA field stations.

A corollary to the special internal development activities was the increased emphasis on systematic determination of training needs for the development of individual employees. Here too, the Veterans Administration, adopting methods developed for use by private industry, is one of the leading Federal agencies in furthering an intensive and positive agency wide program to pinpoint concrete training needs for individual employees. Under the general term, "growth appraisal", methods were introduced to assess performance, measure potential, and establish training plans—both short term and long range—for individual employees, particularly those at middle management levels. These methods, combined with other aspects of the career development program, stimulated a further acceleration of inservice, interagency, and outside training activities on an individual or group basis for selected employees at all organization levels in central office and the field.

Continued emphasis was placed on introducing proven and progressive theories and practices into the world's largest hospital operation. The regular semiannual Veterans Administration Institutes for Hospital Administrators were attended by 40 top VA hospital officials, and by invited hospital officials from the Armed Forces, the Public Health Service, and the Canadian Department of Veterans Affairs. These institutes, planned and conducted by top VA personnel and eminent authorities from leading universities, hospitals, and associated organizations, continue to provide a practical forum for the exchange and development of ideas for improvements in hospital administration and medical care. In addition, they are playing an important part in setting standards for VA hospital operations, and therefore, for hospital operations everywhere.

Impact of EDP on Employees.—The prospective applications of electronic data processing equipment were kept under continuing review to determine the corollary aspects of whose work can it do. Close liaison was established between operating and staff elements to determine what types of positions would be affected; the number of employees that might be surplus to operational needs; the locations at which employees would be surplus; and the conversion dates.

In addition, special personnel policies were adopted and implemented to meet the needs of VA management and its employees during the conversion period; all employees were notified directly about the policies; and an agencywide working committee was formed to further the planned placement of prospectively surplus employees. VA's policies and its advance planning to meet the human problems of automation have been recognized as most progressive by heads of major Federal employee unions, officials of other Federal agencies, particularly the Civil Service Commission and the President's advisor on personnel management, and the public press.

Incentive Awards.—Fiscal year 1959 was a banner year for the incentive awards program. Significant advances were made in both the suggestion and performance areas as all levels of top management participated actively to create and nurture a climate which will motivate employees to contribute their constructive ideas and best efforts. The direct interest and support of top management, communicated through all levels throughout the fiscal year, produced an excellent record of partnership in VA management.

Highlights of the suggestion phase of the awards program were as follows:

- (1) Over 23,000 suggestions—ideas for improvements—were submitted by employees. The participation rate in fiscal year 1959 was 154 per 1,000 employees as compared to 111 per 1,000 employees in fiscal year 1958—a 39 percent increase.
- (2) Over 11,000 suggestions, with an estimated first year savings of \$1.5 million, were adopted. The adoption rate increased to 75 per 1,000 employees as compared to 53 per 1,000 employees in fiscal year 1958—a 41 percent improvement.

- (3) Special emphasis was given to stimulating constructive safety suggestions, especially among employees in the medical program where patient safety is of paramount importance.

Recognition for superior performance, special achievements, and service was used extensively to reward the dedicated manner in which thousands of VA employees performed their individual jobs in providing effective service to veterans. Highlights of the superior performance phase and other recognition activities of the incentive awards program were as follows:

- (1) Over 6,000 performance awards, in cash and other form, were made—a 20 percent increase over fiscal year 1958.
- (2) The estimated first year dollar benefit to the VA from the superior performance of individuals and groups was over \$800,000.
- (3) Award plan for length of service pins changed to 5-year interval instead of previous 10-year interval—new plan and more decorative pin enthusiastically received by employees.

The statistics of participation, adoptions, savings, and awards paid record the progress made in the VA incentive awards program. However, there were other significant and continuing “unmeasurable” benefits which further good employee relations. Supplementing employee relations activities in other program areas, the progress made during the year helped in a positive way to: promote greater employee participation in management; strengthen the “team” concept; further communications between employees and all levels of supervision; and stimulate a climate for further positive recognition of employee ideas and superior performance.

Employment of Physically Handicapped.—The Veterans Administration continued its aggressive efforts to further the gainful employment of persons with physical impairments. Consciousness of the economic and social importance of the use of the skills and abilities of physically impaired persons was stimulated by periodic communications and special publications. These focused the continuing attention of management officials and supervisors to the important job of providing equal employment opportunities for persons with disabling conditions.

A major publication for this purpose was a brochure, *Handicapped? Not on the Job!* Outlining the stories and accomplishments of representative physically handicapped VA employees, it was issued to demonstrate to supervisors and VA officials the principles of selective placement on the basis of specific abilities. This descriptive brochure, portraying the human use of human resources, has been circulated widely by other Federal offices, and non-Government agencies, concerned with rehabilitation of this large potential manpower resource.

For the second successive year there was a significant increase in the hiring of physically handicapped persons. The percentage increase in fiscal year 1959 was 30 percent, and the cumulative increase over fiscal year 1957 was 58 percent. The following figures show recent year to year comparisons.

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Number hired</i>	<i>Percent change</i>
1955.....	432	-19.3
1956.....	560	+29.6
1957.....	532	-5.0
1958.....	647	+21.6
1959.....	839	+29.7

Of an estimated 3,500 handicapped persons hired by Federal agencies in fiscal year 1959, about 24 percent were hired by the Veterans Administration, with about 7 percent of the total Federal employment. This exceeds the record of the previous fiscal year when the Veterans Administration hired 21 percent of the 3,017 handicapped persons hired in the continental United States by Federal agencies.

On October 31, 1958, the Veterans Administration employed 8,427 physically handicapped persons, some 767 more than a year ago. This increase is attributed, in part, to the more recent increases in the hiring of persons with impairments, and in part to better reporting. It is estimated that there is currently a ratio of 1 "physically handicapped" employee to about 20 "nonphysically handicapped" employees.

Personnel Program Evaluation.—A major initial step was taken to systematize and improve personnel management evaluation activities. Program evaluation standards were issued to promote a better understanding of program objectives and to establish an adequate level of program performance. These standards were designed to produce uniformity in appraising and in reporting on the scope and quality of field station personnel programs. In addition, these standards now provide individual field stations with a tool for local self-evaluation as to the balance and quality of personnel management activities and personnel operations.

Employment Trend.—There was a small decrease in total VA employment in fiscal year 1959. As of June 30, 1959, there were 171,414 VA employees, a decrease of 591 from June 30, 1958.

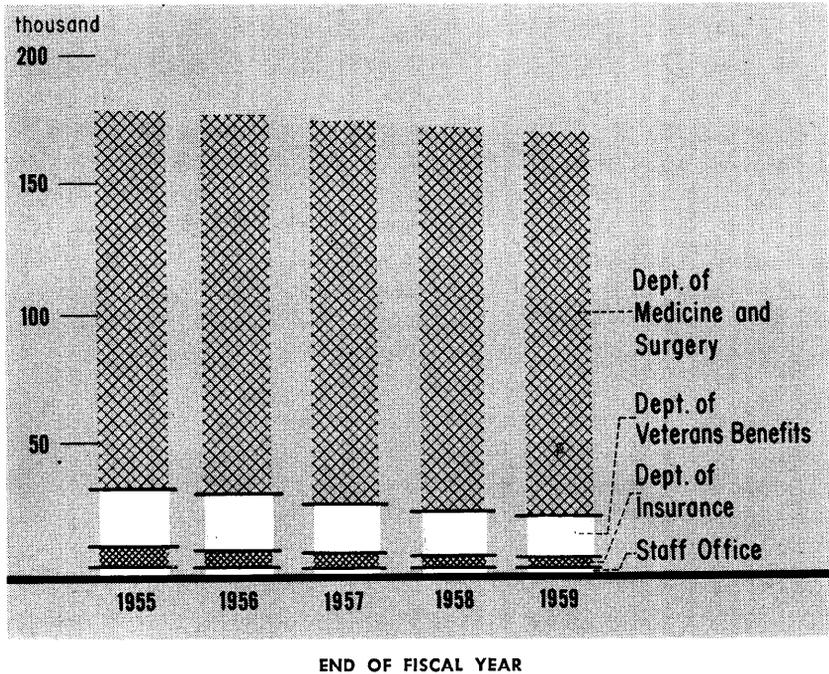
Continuing what is now a relatively "longtime" trend, further decreases occurred in insurance and veterans benefits activities. The decreases in fiscal year 1959 from the previous year were as follows: Department of Veteran Benefits, 6 percent; and Department of Insurance, 5 percent.

In line with an increase in the scope of the program for the care of sick and disabled veterans, employment in the Department of Medicine and Surgery remained at a high level. Employment in this department increased slightly from 146,303 as of June 30, 1958, to 147,078 as of June 30, 1959. The percentage increase was very small—about one-half of 1 percent—in relation to the continued increase in the scope of the medical care and treatment program for sick and disabled veterans.

The chart on the following page depicts the trend in VA employment for the past 5 fiscal years. It reflects, in general, the changing character of the workload in different program areas, positive management efforts to adjust staffing to declines or increases in program workload, and the continuing application of a wide range of management improvement actions (consolida-

tion of offices and functions, mechanization, performance standards, systems analysis, and similar administrative principles) to provide a fully adequate quality service to veterans at prudent personnel costs.

TREND IN VA EMPLOYMENT



Recruitment and Retention.—The recruitment of employees to maintain operating effectiveness continued to be a major workload factor in VA's personnel program. This was due, in part, to the need for persons for technical and professional positions for which supply is "tight" and nationwide demand is high. Another factor is the mobility of the labor supply for such positions even in a period of higher unemployment.

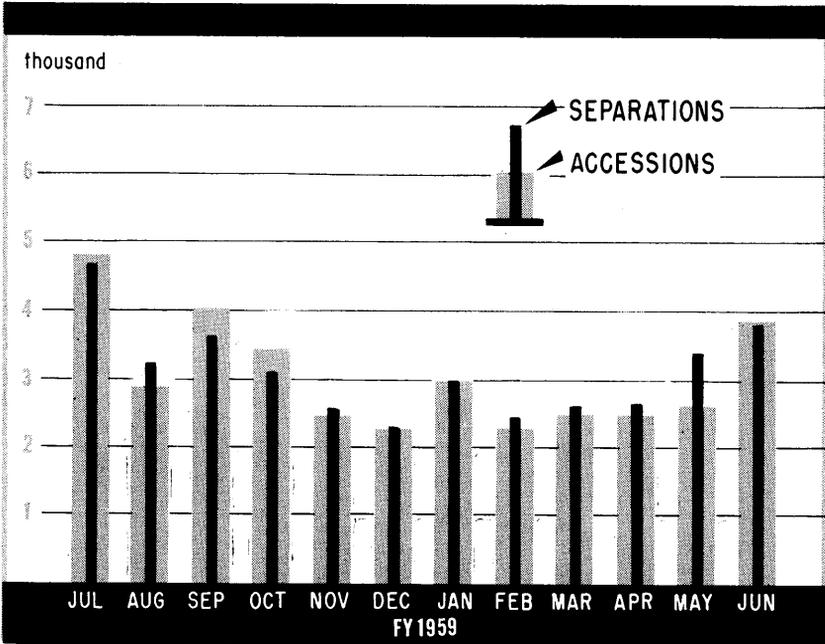
During fiscal year 1959, a top level agency committee, assisted by a task force group, explored the problems of reducing what was considered to be a relatively high rate of employee separations. All field levels were requested to strengthen exit interview procedures, and to review and improve any conditions that might adversely affect employee retention. Also many positive actions were taken during the year to strengthen employee identification with the Veterans Administration and its program missions.

There was about an 11 percent decrease in the total number of separations reported for all causes in fiscal year 1959 as compared to the previous year. Notwithstanding this decrease, vigorous recruitment was necessary to overcome an average monthly loss of 3,150 employees. The cumulative separation rate for fiscal year 1959, was approximately 22 percent as compared

to 24.4 percent in fiscal year 1958. This decrease will bring the Veterans Administration separation rate much closer to the overall annual rate for all Federal agencies, which was 21.6 in fiscal year 1958, and estimated as slightly above 20.1 percent for fiscal year 1959.

As compared to last year, the overall job of recruiting employees required to staff essential continuing functions was somewhat smaller. With some 4,500 fewer losses, average monthly accessions in fiscal year 1959 were 3,100 as compared to 3,350 in the previous year.

ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS



While there was a lessening of the recruitment job in terms of numbers, intensive recruitment efforts continued to be necessary for finding persons for certain technical and professional personnel. The recruitment situation was, and is likely to remain acute, for personnel required for the medical program such as physicians, nurses, psychologists, therapists, social workers, dietitians, and biological sciences personnel and allied laboratory technicians. Engineers and architects required for construction activities also remained in the acute shortage category.

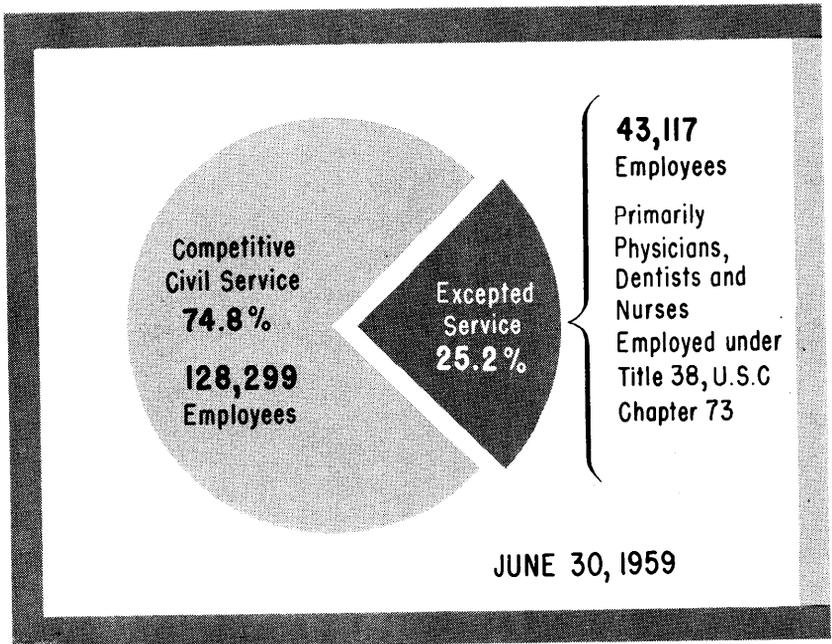
Direct onsite recruitment at the location of colleges and universities continued to be the primary means for obtaining qualified candidates for many technical and professional positions in the medical program. Recruitment teams, composed of field station personnel officers and representatives from the various professional programs, made more than 400 scheduled visits to educational institutions to talk with thousands of students about VA employment opportunities in the fields of social work, therapy specialties,

library science, recreation, and other ancillary positions in the medical program.

Employment Categories.—There were minor changes in the distribution of the VA employee population as to employment category during fiscal year 1959. Employees under the competitive civil service decreased by less than 1 percent. There was a correspondingly small increase in the percentage of employees in an excepted service category by statute or regulation. While these changes are small, they are indicators of the continued high employment level in the medical program where a large proportion of the personnel is in the excepted service, under employment systems and conditions that are different in varying degrees from those that apply to employees in the competitive service.

Approximately 60 percent of the employees in the excepted service are permanent. About 40 percent are limited or conditional, employed for the most part on a part-time or intermittent basis as consultants, attendants, interns, residents, or in a student capacity. The following chart shows the distribution of employees by employment category:

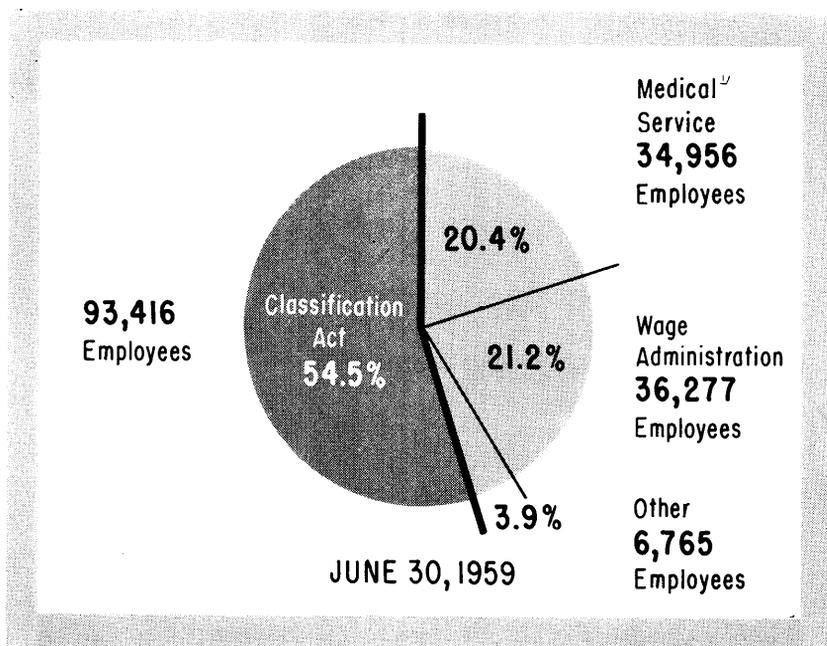
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY



Pay Systems for VA Employees.—There was relatively little change in the distribution of the VA work force according to pay systems. The distribution of employees under the major systems as of the end of the fiscal year are indicated in the chart on the following page.

A major change in pay administration practices was initiated during fiscal year 1959 for “blue collar” workers compensated under prevailing rate

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY PAY SYSTEM



^{1/}Chapter 73, Title 38, U.S.C.

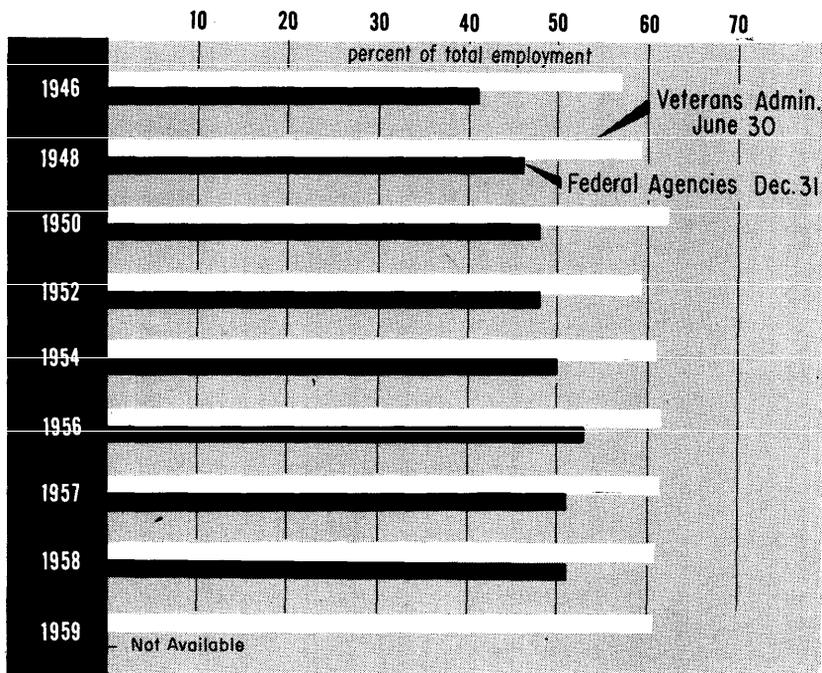
schedules. In the interest of simplification of administration and further standardization of Federal-wide wage setting practices, the Veterans Administration took the lead in developing a new 17 grade job evaluation structure to replace the more complex 30 grade structure used since 1947. Conversion to this new system, patterned somewhat upon the Army Air Force system, was begun during fiscal year 1959, and will continue during fiscal year 1960 as new wage schedules, based on the new grading system, are issued.

Veterans Preference Eligibility.—The percent of VA employees with veterans preference as of June 30, 1959, was 61, a small decrease from June 30, 1958. This is 10 percent higher than that for the Government as a whole, which was 51 percent as of December 31, 1958, the latest date for which comparative figures are available.

At the end of fiscal year 1959, 85 percent of the VA male population consisted of employees with veterans preference, a decrease of less than 1 percent since June 30, 1958. This is almost 20 percent higher than the Government ratio of 65 percent, based on a census of December 31, 1958. Among females, the ratio of employees with veterans preference was 17 percent, a minor decline of 0.2 percent during the year, but more than double the Government ratio of 8 percent as of December 31, 1958.

The chart on the following page indicates the extended period during which the Veterans Administration has had a much higher percentage of preference eligible employees than the Government as a whole.

EMPLOYMENT OF PREFERENCE ELIGIBLES



Financial Management

Aggressive and effective financial management in the Veterans Administration is accomplished through the continuing recognition and use of the most up-to-date techniques available in the areas of:

- Budget development, presentation, and execution
- Financial reporting
- Top management reporting
- Accounting policy and systems
- Fiscal policy and systems
- Performance measurement and standards
- Evaluation of financial management activities
- Reports control

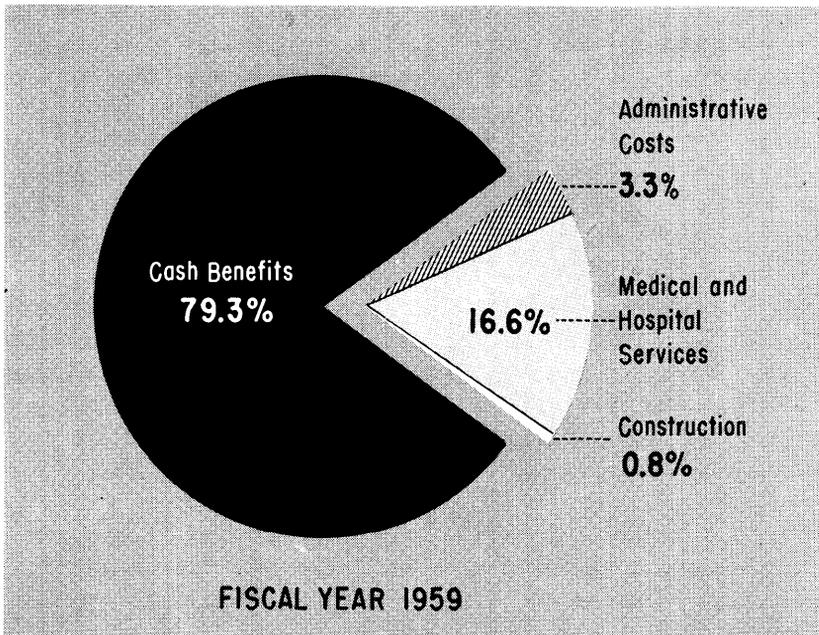
As of June 30, 1959, there were 4,600 employees engaged in financial management activities throughout the agency, a decrease of over 200 employees during the year.

During fiscal year 1959, VA expenditures made up 7 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Gross expenditures from all funds controlled by the agency totaled \$6.2 billion during the fiscal year. This was an increase of \$134 million over the preceding year. Expenditures from appropriated funds increased \$138 million, due chiefly to the continued increase in compensation and pension payments to veterans and their survivors and beneficiaries. Expenditures from trust and other funds during the fiscal

year totaled \$891 million, a decrease of \$4 million from the previous year.

As shown in the following chart, cash benefit payments to veterans and their widows, orphans, and dependent parents make up most of VA's expenditures from appropriations. Administrative costs amounted to only 3.3 percent of the total expenditures.

EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



The VA policy of encouraging field station managers to actively participate in budget formulation was emphasized again this fiscal year. Through formal conferences with field station managers, the formulation phase of the budget was much improved. These conferences resulted in more realistic budget presentations and better understanding of financial planning and the function of the budgetary cycle by operating personnel.

The VA program for presenting more concise and clearer representations of requirements for funds continued this year. For example, the fiscal year 1960 budget provided for the elimination of the appropriation for the "Service Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund." In the future, requirements for this purpose will be provided by transfer from the "Veterans Insurance and Indemnities" appropriation.

Mechanization tests to determine the practicability of converting manual processing of certain accounting and fiscal records continued throughout the fiscal year. Accounting and fiscal personnel participated fully in planning and programming for the establishment of electronic data processing centers at Philadelphia and Chicago to assure that adequate controls on input and output data are inherent in the new systems. In connection with this:

- (1) The 600,000 monthly insurance award payments have been converted to a punched-card operation. Over three and one-half million benefit payments accounts have been converted to punched cards, with the balance scheduled for the changeover early in fiscal year 1960.
- (2) About 50,000 of the 150,000 mortgage loan accounts have been converted to punched cards.

Auditing of field financial activities was centralized during the year to the departments in central office. The new arrangement permits better utilization of manpower and provides more effective financial relationships between the agency headquarters and operating activities.

Agency performance measurement and standards policies were established. Quantitative and qualitative measurement techniques were further extended during fiscal year 1959, and it is anticipated by the end of the ensuing year practically all VA activities susceptible to measurement will be embraced in the program.

The fiscal management organizational structure at field stations was improved during the year. Declining readjustment benefit programs and the centralization of many payment records pointed up the need for changes in financial management organizations in some locations. In other locations mounting workloads and increased local emphasis required realignment of financial management directed toward more integrated control under a single organizational element.

The agency's reports structure is under constant review. A number of refinements and revisions were made to improve the system of providing management with accurate, timely, essential information for effective management.

The top management reporting system in central office was strengthened and simplified by speeding up the submission of information to top levels, establishing a formalized procedure for submission of material to be presented in the scheduled program review briefing sessions, and screening out all material not essential to management.

This system requires the submission of key information on the various programs to top management officials. It consists of brief analytical reports, tabulations, and charts measuring current performance against established plans and standards.

A chart room was established to serve as a central point from which top management can observe and direct the course of the agency. Graphic material displayed in this chart room pictures the agency's progress in attaining its planned objectives and goals. It also includes graphic presentations on the agency's organization, policy determinations, legislative proposals, special project controls, and long-range plans. The room has been the source of attention of other Federal agencies as well as foreign governments.

Each department and staff office head periodically reports to top staff

through scheduled weekly briefings held in the chart room. Prior to each briefing, material to be presented is received and analyzed to identify questionable areas, so that the briefing will be facilitated.

A special "flash report" to top management was initiated. This is a monthly report which provides top staff with information on actual or potential problem areas. It covers a wide range of subjects for management review such as backlogs, overstaffing, excessive costs, program deficiencies, and other matters of unusual significance.

One of the outstanding features of the "flash report" is its use as a vehicle for providing management with timely information. A monthly teletype report was installed during the year whereby all stations report to central office selected key statistics on the first workday each month. These teletypes are given special handling and a comprehensive summary report on comparisons of actual experience with the operating plans of the agency are made and included in the "flash report" to top staff during the first 2 or 3 days of the month. This allows management to take immediate and decisive action to remedy or prevent problems.

Supply

This program renders supply support to the most extensive medical program in the Federal Government. The scope is represented by the fact that the Veterans Administration operates 67 percent of the total beds controlled by the Federal Government within the continental limits of the United States, including the military. In addition, supply service and support is furnished to all regional offices, district offices, area offices, and outpatient clinics throughout the United States, Republic of the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

The VA supply program continued to progress during the year toward its goal of providing maximum value for dollars expended for goods and services. Efforts continued toward—

- (1) reduction in personnel costs,
- (2) simplification of operating procedures,
- (3) improved purchasing and distribution practices, and
- (4) quality of supply service and performance.

Management of the agencywide supply fund continued throughout the sixth year on a break-even basis. The objective to operate the supply fund without profit or loss was achieved within one-fifth of 1 percent. The value of supplies, equipment and services provided using programs totaled \$136.1 million, an increase of 2.3 percent over the previous year. Supply fund inventory investment from July 1, 1958, to June 30, 1959, was reduced by \$4.3 million to \$28.0 million.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1959 toward achieving greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Veterans Administration. The value of property redistributed slightly exceeded \$1 million, approximating 30 percent of all the property determined to be excess by field stations. Adding the amount transferred to

other agencies, approximately 45 percent of the VA personal property determined to be excess was redistributed and utilized within the Federal Government. Acquisition of excess property from other Government agencies totaled \$1.6 million, an increase of 43 percent over the previous year.

Through cooperation with the Commodity Credit Corporation the Veterans Administration continued to utilize surplus dairy products. The utilization of surplus whole milk decreased slightly from 3.4 million pounds in fiscal year 1958 to 3.3 million pounds in fiscal year 1959. Utilization of surplus butter increased from 2.7 million pounds in fiscal year 1958 to 2.8 million pounds in fiscal year 1959.

The Veterans Administration continued its participation in the small business program. In fiscal year 1959, 53 percent of the dollar volume of supplies and equipment were purchased from small business firms. Construction awards amounted to over \$55 million in fiscal year 1959; 29 percent of the total value of the awards went to small business. This was due to three major construction contracts which accounted for \$37 million of the total contracts awarded.

In the supply activities for new construction, major accomplishments during the year include: (a) the final equipping of the 1,000-bed replacement hospital at Topeka, Kans., and providing phase one equipment for another replacement hospital; (b) furnishing initial personal property required to activate 25 rehabilitation and modernization projects and 14 major alterations, improvements, and repair projects.

The Veterans Administration is the major user of drugs and other medical supplies in the Federal Government. Therefore; to further economies in Government-wide purchasing and distribution, General Services Administration was requested to assign Veterans Administration the purchase and distribution responsibility covering drugs and pharmaceuticals for all civil agencies. This action was initiated to carry out the desires of Congress as related to interagency cross servicing arrangements provided for in section 302, Public Law 152, 81st Congress.

An agreement was made with drug manufacturers whereby they would use the generic name of drugs in competitive bidding which resulted in unit price reductions of over \$400,000 on 66 drug items. This procedure brought about participation in bidding by other drug manufacturers which increased the total price reductions during the year to \$623,000.

The three supply depots maintained a high quality of service during fiscal year 1959, as well as making economical distribution of VA standard supply items to 174 points. Again this fiscal year, 93 percent of all outbound tonnage moved in full carload or truckload lots, assuring economy and speed in transportation. Depot sales (excluding inter-depot transfers and including shipments to other Government agencies) amounted to \$26 million. In spite of a reduction in inventories, and as an indication of the quality of service, nearly 98 percent of all items requisitioned from supply depots were available

for issue at the time of ordering by using stations without the establishment of a back order. Total operating cost of the supply depot system, including administration and centralized procurement, amounted to 8.3 percent of dollar sales for the year.

Service and reclamation shops which function as a supply fund activity are operated at the supply depots as a part of the maintenance program to extend the useful life of hospital equipment and other personal property. Reimbursable services rendered amounted to \$238,499. Included in this category were:

- (1) Repair and return of field station property, \$160,624;
- (2) Equipment repair services rendered at field stations, \$46,647;
- (3) Service rendered U.S. Public Health Service and Federal Civil Defense Administration in accordance with cross-servicing agreements, \$19,150;
- (4) Inspection of medical equipment at field stations, \$5,472;
- (5) Materials and supplies furnished to depot operating divisions, central office and field station maintenance program, \$6,606.

Other services rendered by this program amounted to \$80,384. These services consisted of inspection of new hospital equipment received at the depots for stock, \$24,178; testing of surgical and dental instruments and fever thermometer, \$25,302; and repair and rehabilitation of unserviceable property for depot stock and fabrication of shop equipment, \$30,904.

Law and Legislation

General.—The primary functions of the law and legislation activities are to—

- (1) render opinions interpreting the various statutes administered by the Veterans Administration;
- (2) resolve legal questions involving the activities conducted by the agency;
- (3) collaborate with the Department of Justice on litigation arising out of activities of the Veterans Administration;
- (4) institute and defend suits in the State courts arising under the loan guaranty program;
- (5) supervise and coordinate matters pertaining to proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations; and
- (6) maintain liaison with the Senate and House committees and contact activities in both Houses of Congress.

General and Loan Guaranty Law.—More than 1,900 written opinions were rendered during the fiscal year. Most opinions directly involved the construction of Federal laws and VA regulations relating to compensation, pensions, dependency and indemnity compensation, servicemen's indemnity, insurance, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization, guaranty or insurance of loans and the numerous other benefits afforded under veterans' laws. Other opinions dealt with questions regarding personnel, appropriations, supply contracts, construction contracts,

casements, research contracts and numerous other problems of a related nature. In addition to problems arising under Federal laws and regulations, many of these opinions dealt with the applicability of foreign and State law on diverse matters such as domestic relations, personal status, title to property, mortgages, negotiable instruments, and taxation.

Over 1,300 written opinions of the regional chief attorneys were reviewed during the fiscal year. Approximately 87 percent of these opinions were approved without change and the remainder were revised. These opinions required disposition of legal questions involving practically all aspects of the activities of regional offices, centers, and hospitals. Also, the chief attorneys and their loan guaranty attorneys rendered legal assistance in connection with numerous and varied law questions arising under the so-called "GI loan" provisions (formerly title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, now ch. 37, title 38 U.S.C.), including those arising in connection with 10,500 property acquisitions; 9,300 sales of acquired properties; 17,000 acquired properties undisposed of, and 11,000 guaranty or insurance claims.

Civil Litigation.—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 3,274 as of June 30, 1958. During the fiscal year, 2,103 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year, and 2,519 cases were disposed of, leaving a pending figure at the end of the year of 2,858 civil litigation cases.

Suits to recover debts due the United States have always been more numerous than other types of litigation. More than 2,000 such cases were processed and disposed of during the present fiscal year, while approximately 1,700 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continue to be the most numerous in the field of the more important litigation. Thus, to a pending figure of 174 there were added 134 new cases. Of this total of 308 cases, 103 were disposed of leaving a balance of 205 pending on June 30, 1959.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. A total of 50 new suits were added to the 60 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 110 suits. Of this number 33 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 77 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education program, 29 new suits were added to the 143 pending at the beginning of the year and, with the closing of 50 cases, the 122 cases pending show a continuing reduction of this type of litigation. It may be noted here that many suits in this category involve large sums of money running into hundreds of thousands of dollars in individual cases.

Statements of facts and law in connection with major civil litigation cases are prepared for the use of the Department of Justice and United States attorneys or other attorneys handling the cases on behalf of the Government. During the year, 430 such statements were compiled. Upon request of the

Department of Justice briefs are prepared, cases tried in the district courts and the court of claims, or appeals argued in the appellate courts. Recommendations for or against appeal or petitions for writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, and recommendations as to compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

Criminal Prosecution.—The Veterans Administration is not a criminal investigative or prosecuting agency. In carrying out its administrative responsibilities, however, it must make investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal (including forfeiture) provisions of the Federal statutes are frequently noted. It is the duty of this agency, if a prima facie case is apparent 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 work in the various regional and district offices of the Veterans Administration is coordinated to assure that each is kept abreast of the law and of developments in other areas. Close collaboration is maintained with the officials of the Department of Justice to the end that the instructions issued to and the advice given the various United States attorneys and chief attorneys of the Veterans Administration are coordinated. The Veterans Administration advises with the Department of Justice, and when indicated, takes action to insure availability of the VA records and witnesses, and assists in trials when requested.

The greater portion of submissions to the various United States attorneys involve 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 claims for other types of benefits.

On June 30, 1958, there were pending 752 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the fiscal year, 818 cases were received. Of this total of 1,570 cases, 144 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States attorneys, and 8 were submitted direct to the Department of Justice. 752 cases were finally disposed of, leaving 818 such cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

Since August 6, 1946, in criminal cases arising in field activities of the Veterans Administration, submissions to the United States attorneys with a view to prosecutions have normally been made through the regional office chief attorneys.

The following table shows the receipt and disposition of litigated cases during fiscal year 1959 by types of action:

Type of action	Number of cases pending June 30, 1958	New cases received	Cases closed	Cases pending June 30, 1959
Miscellaneous civil litigation . . .	3, 100	1, 969	2, 416	2, 653
Insurance litigation	150	121	92	179
Insurance interpleaders	24	13	11	26
Criminal prosecution	752	818	752	818

Legislative Activities.—During fiscal year 1959, there were introduced in Congress 12,900 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. In connection with these legislative proposals, more than 300 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 Veterans Administration was represented at 74 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 81 drafts of bills.

Congressional liaison activities were maintained 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 5,400 personal and 76,000 telephone contacts were made and 10,500 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also more than 900 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

Office Operations and Administration

General.—Major activities in the administration, office operations, and specialized equipment utilization program include: Paperwork management; office methods and systems; work simplification; microphotography; office and printing equipment designed for a specific purpose; electric accounting machines; electronic data processing; and telecommunications. Through these activities, assistance and support are given by the staff offices and departments to the benefit programs of the agency. The Veterans Administration stresses the value of careful attention to progressive operations, methods, administration, and equipment utilization. This attention has consistently produced encouraging results in improving economy, efficiency, and quality.

Electronic Data Processing (EDP).—During fiscal year 1959 the Veterans Administration installed its first electronic computer, located in the central office data processing center. This represents another significant milestone in achieving the agency's objective of becoming as fully mechanized and

efficient as possible. This first computer, a medium-scale model, is in full operation. Another, a large-scale model, was also installed in the Philadelphia district office. It will be operational on the insurance program early in fiscal year 1960. Specifications were also prepared for a site for a VA data processing center at the Hines depot, Chicago, Ill. This new center will house a second large-scale computer. It is scheduled for delivery by December 1959. The following is the status of the agency's growing EDP program as the year ended:

(1) *Integration of insurance premium billing and accounting with other phases of insurance accounting and actuarial activities*

The site for the large-scale computer at the Philadelphia district office was completed and the computer installed. The insurance program was tested and the "debugged" conversion routine 95 percent completed. Initial orientation of all personnel in the Department of Insurance was likewise completed. When in full operation, improved service and an estimated savings of over \$2 million yearly will be realized by the use of this equipment.

IBM 305-type RAMAC (random access method of accounting and control) programs were developed for handling (a) all applications for the total disability income provision (TDIP) under Public Law 85-678 and (b) RS-type insurance (commonly called Korean insurance) conversions and exchanges resulting from Public Law 85-896. These machines were installed in the district offices in December 1958.

(2) *Integration of payment accounting and statistical functions relating to the disability and death benefits program*

EDP programs are 60 percent completed and being tested. Routines for conversion to EDP are also being developed.

Bids were received for construction of the site for VA's second large-scale computer, to be installed in the VA data processing center, Hines depot, Chicago, Ill. This machine is scheduled for installation in December 1959.

Bids were received for the procurement of paper-tape-producing typewriters, for use at the field station level. Input data will be prepared on them for the computer system at the VA data processing center, as a simultaneous operation with the preparation of original documents at regional offices.

In collaboration with the Treasury Department, the Veterans Administration developed a plan to furnish the Treasury Department's electronic center, which is also to be installed in Chicago, with data in ready-to-use form. The Treasury electronic system will use the VA data files to automatically produce Government checks for VA payees. The system will also presort the checks to Post Office Department requirements. Thus 4.7 million VA checks per month will be turned over to the Post Office Department already sorted by destination codes. This will eliminate a vast amount of manual sorting by the Post Office

Department, and speed delivery of checks to VA payees. Initially the VA data will be in the form of punched cards. Later, after the Treasury Department has installed the proper equipment, it will be in the form of magnetic tape.

(3) *Development of an EDP computer service center to service the department and staff elements in central office*

A medium-scale computer was installed in the central office data processing service center in September 1958. This center, available to VA's central office elements, then converted approximately 25 percent of its operations to the EDP system. Further feasibility analysis of the operations was completed in June 1959. As a result it was found that an additional 16 percent of the remaining workload being processed on electric accounting machines (EAM) could be converted to the IBM 650-type computer. The programing of these reports will start early in fiscal year 1960.

(4) *Application of EDP equipment to the areas of supply management, fiscal management, payroll, biometrics and medical administrative statistics*

Studies are being conducted to develop an overall systems design for the areas of supply management, fiscal management, payroll, biometrics and medical administrative statistics. These studies cover the full scope, from data origination through the intervening steps to top management reports.

The VA has also started a study of the application of operations research techniques to supply management problems, using EDP. Mathematical techniques are being developed for the purpose. The initial problem selected involves the distribution of frozen foods.

Electric Accounting Machines.—Along with vigorous efforts to develop the area of EDP, the more effective use of electrical accounting machines (EAM) was also accelerated. Equipment located in the field was modernized and its use expanded. Every effort is being made to explore all areas where better service and economy can be realized by the new or improved use of this type of equipment.

During the year the following highlights occurred in this area:

- (1) During fiscal year 1959, a mechanized benefit payment accounting system was extended to 70 percent of the regional offices.
- (2) The mechanized mortgage loan accounting system was initially tested at two regional offices, approved, and extended to eight additional offices. Further evaluation is now being made to determine whether the system should be further extended.
- (3) A mechanized system for fee-basis physician's authorizations was installed in all regional offices, effective July 1, 1958.
- (4) The Department of Medicine and Surgery expanded its tests of mechanized accounting at field stations, both in number of stations affected and in types of equipment. A final evaluation

of this exhaustive study was started, and is expected to be completed by early fiscal year 1960.

- (5) The Department of Medicine and Surgery schedule for consolidating selected central point supply punched-card activities at certain hospitals, with supply depots—for greater economy—is continuing. During fiscal year 1959 three such activities were consolidated with the depots. The supply program was also expanded to include a procedure to anticipate replacement dates for equipment on hand in the agency.
- (6) Procedures were developed to process mechanically the United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI) punched-card premium notices, in the collection activity. This hastens the deposit of remittances and controls fund distribution. A mechanical method of posting insurance premium payments to premium record cards was also expanded to apply to all USGLI accounts.

Furthermore, the Veterans Administration is continuing its policy of consolidating tabulating machine functions at regional offices, wherever advantageous. The machine functions of 15 regional offices were consolidated with the machine functions of 9 other regional offices. Annual savings are estimated at \$75,000 in machine rental and \$170,000 in salaries, representing another significant advance in efficiency and economy. Part of this savings will be used to offset the added cost of mechanizing the benefit payment system.

Paperwork management.—The enormous task of serving millions of veterans and their dependents requires the creation, handling and ultimate disposition of immense quantities of paperwork.

At the end of fiscal year 1959, the Veterans Administration had on hand approximately 1.2 million cubic feet of records. During the year, approximately 6,500 cubic feet were transferred to GSA Federal records centers. Approximately 66,000 cubic feet were destroyed. Emphasis was placed on:

- (1) limiting the creation of records to those necessary to conduct VA business,
- (2) retiring inactive records to Federal records centers, and
- (3) destroying records no longer needed.

This resulted in VA "holding the line" in volume of records on hand.

Advancements were made in the protection of vital records through microfilming. To preserve records of designation of insurance beneficiary and options, procedures were developed (1) for the microfilming of all new beneficiary designations, and (2) for placing the film in security storage. The second phase—securing existing designations and options—is planned for fiscal year 1960. All remaining policyholders will be requested to complete a new beneficiary form which will be microfilmed at the time of receipt and placed in security storage.

Another aspect of paperwork management of profound importance to millions of people every year is the quality of VA letters. Are they short,

simple, strong, sincere—understanding and understandable? Efforts were renewed throughout the agency to insure steady improvement of letter-writing and other forms of writing. Approximately 25,000 officials and key employees received intensive “plain letters” training during calendar year 1958. By June 30, 1959, an estimated 10,000 had received refresher training. It is considered to be the largest writing improvement program of its kind yet achieved in any Government agency.

Through an agencywide control program, the number of forms and form letters in use is held within practical limits, and those considered necessary are designed as efficient operational tools; thus paperwork is eliminated before it starts.

During the past year, as the result of a vigorous, agencywide review, a net reduction of 660 was achieved in the number of forms and form letters in use. The number of newly developed standardized items totaled 288. Another 544 were revised, not only to implement policy and procedural changes, but also to simplify and improve them.

On June 30, 1959, the total of VA forms and form letters was 7,882 of which more than one-half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year considerable progress was made in improving form letters from the standpoint of shortness, simplicity, strength, and sincerity, and in laying the groundwork for increased emphasis next year. Through constant analysis and vigilance in this area VA forms and form letters have been steadily improved, consolidated, and purged of those which have lost their usefulness. These types of paperwork are among the most important tools of management. It is axiomatic that a strong program of control and standardization is reflected in healthier administration.

Office Methods and Systems.—Because of the great size and diversification of the Veterans Administration there is a constant need to conduct special studies, review management practices and seek more effective methods and systems. Sometimes these activities result in benefits which can be measured in dollars. More often, however, they must simply be measured in terms of faster or better service, better treatment and care of patients, better employee working conditions, improved safety records, and so on.

Studies were initiated to expand and improve VA use of mechanical equipment (conveyors and pneumatic tube systems). The rapid economical movement of action documents and other materials by such methods is a promising new means of operations improvement. The Veterans Administration has some conventional equipment which needs modernization and expansion. One feature under study is the possibility of introducing automatic food service conveyor systems into VA hospitals. These studies laid the groundwork for developing specific projects and making specific decisions in this area next year.

The work simplification program, reestablished the previous year, was strengthened. A training course was developed for use throughout the agency. By the end of the year, 12 percent of VA's employees had received

this type of training. Ideas for improvement, adopted during the year, saved an estimated \$0.6 million, as well as resulting in other intangible benefits.

The use of central recording equipment and remote control dictating and transcribing systems was further expanded. In central office more use of the method was made, including direct dictation of teletype messages over any telephone to the teletype unit. Advantages include elimination of messenger handling, stenographic dictation, transcription, typing, proof-reading, signing, paperwork, filing—and the like. Tests have established that the use of telephone-dial-remote-dictation systems will result in improved operations and economies in stenographic personnel and dictating equipment costs.

The growing volume and complexity of equipment—office, medical, printing, and so on—led to laying preliminary ground work for a continuing program of development and application of equipment use standards. A study group began assembling and assessing data on work already done in this area by Government and private industry. Our goal, after developing techniques and guidelines, is to establish use standards that will give better assurance that (1) the right piece of equipment is in the right place at the right time, and (2) that maximum usage is obtained from all equipment on hand.

“Operation Secretary,” a staff study conducted in central office, focused attention on the proper use of stenographic and secretarial skills. By concentrating attention on the advantages of making maximum use of these skills greater accomplishment, job satisfaction and efficiency were encouraged. Quite favorable reactions were received from specialists and officials of other Government agencies, schools and private enterprises contacted during the survey. So far as could be determined no similar study of comparable scope and intent has ever been attempted.

New electronic communication equipment was installed and the use of other such equipment was explored. For example, amateur radio was adopted in several hospitals for use in patient therapy and rehabilitation. In some hospitals new radio paging systems were installed for physicians, and electronic audiovisual systems for nurse-patient communications. These devices permit professional personnel to devote a higher percentage of their time to the use of their highest skills. The effectiveness of guard service personnel and motor vehicles was improved at several hospitals by providing mobile radio systems. These provide positive, immediate inter-communication and consequently better guarding. Research was also conducted on a number of data transmission communication systems, one of which will be installed for use by the Department of Insurance in its data processing program.

A study of agencywide teletype costs and volume, covering a 5-year period through fiscal year 1959, resulted in significant findings. Although the message volume increased by 34 percent during this period, and annual

rates and other equipment costs increased by \$100,000, the overall cost of the teletype system for fiscal year 1959 was actually \$13,000 less than the 1955 cost. These economies are the direct result of constant attention to the improvement of management practices and operating techniques.

Appraisal and Security

The primary functions of the appraisal and security program are to conduct management appraisals, surveys, special studies, preliminary inquiries, central office investigations, and internal audits of all VA activities and elements and to administer the VA's security program. This office also carries out the nondiscriminatory employment policy program established by Executive Order 10590.

During fiscal year 1959, 71 full investigations, 114 special inquiries, and 13 preliminary inquiries were completed. This activity involved a variety of alleged irregularities in many VA activities such as loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and education, canteen operations, VA hospitals, finance, etc. Many cases pertained to alleged employee misconduct. There were also a number of investigations concerning violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act. When indicated, prompt administrative action was taken by responsible VA officials.

In fiscal year 1959 the identification and detection laboratory, which serves the entire Veterans Administration and other Government elements, examined 4,643 questioned documents pertaining to claims, insurance cases, and other type cases on which 306 opinions were rendered by document analysts. Information was disseminated about 217 cases regarding persons not entitled to veterans' benefits, 637 cases in which veterans' rights were forfeited, and about 96 missing veterans, of which 62 were subsequently located.

During the year audits of management and operations effectiveness were completed at 26 VA field stations and 1 major central office organizational element. Audits of VA-related activities were conducted at 10 State soldiers' homes. Additional emphasis was placed on accomplishing a greater number of special studies pertaining to major management and budgetary matters, such as maintenance of VA hospitals, consolidation of programs, and the relationship of average daily patient load to fiscal needs.

The generally favorable response from field stations to a Congressional questionnaire concerning the internal audit functions indicated that considerable success has been achieved in establishing a proper management climate and attitude throughout the Veterans Administration. A significant achievement was the obtaining of Civil Service Commission approval of a training program for newly appointed internal auditors. Inservice training program has been augmented by providing advance instruction in electronic data processing for several staff members in anticipation of future needs for specialized knowledge of computer systems as related to internal audit functions.

Approximately 2,000 individual employee cases involving suitability and clearance for access to classified data were processed during the year. This increase of 500 over the previous year is attributable to the increase in personnel requiring clearance for participation in the VA program for continuity of Government.

The Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security, as the VA Employment Policy Officer, continued to implement Executive Order 10590 to insure that no discrimination exists in the agency because of race, creed, color, or national origin. Close liaison was maintained with the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. A concise and informative handbook, "Federal Nondiscrimination Policy in VA" was published for VA-wide use. Because of its practical usefulness in strengthening the policy, the President's Committee sent copies of this handbook to all agencies.

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Table 1.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life

[In thousands, June 30, 1959]

Age in 1959	All veterans	World War II	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	Other ¹
			Total	No service in World War II			
All ages.....	22,666	² 15,243	² 5,448	4,507	2,778	43	95
Under 20 years.....	(³)						(³)
20 to 24 years.....	521		505	505			16
25 to 29 years.....	2,890	72	2,824	2,799			19
30 to 34 years.....	4,222	3,081	1,477	1,126			15
35 to 39 years.....	5,139	5,077	342	55			7
40 to 44 years.....	3,624	3,599	165	15			10
45 to 49 years.....	1,873	1,860	74	7			6
50 to 54 years.....	1,054	1,048	36	(³)	(³)		6
55 to 59 years.....	418	340	17		71		7
60 to 64 years.....	1,423	136	6		1,283		4
65 to 69 years.....	1,091	21	2		1,068		2
70 to 74 years.....	331	6	(³)		323	(³)	2
75 to 79 years.....	38	2			25		1
80 to 84 years.....	33	1			7	10	(³)
85 to 89 years.....	1	(³)			1	25	(³)
90 years and over.....	1				(³)	7	(³)
Average age in years ⁴	40.9	40.1	29.6	27.9	65.2	81.8	38.0

¹ Includes former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment and 63 veterans of the Indian Wars who were receiving disability compensation or pension.

² Includes 941,000 veterans who had served both in World War II and the Korean conflict.

³ Less than 500.

⁴ Computed from 1-year age groups.

Table 2.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office

[In thousands, June 30, 1959]

Regional office	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22,666	15,243	5,448	4,507	2,778	138
Alabama: Montgomery.....	361	231	113	93	35	2
Alaska: Juneau.....	13	9	4	3	1	(⁵)
Arizona: Phoenix.....	140	92	37	31	16	1
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	206	132	59	49	23	2
California:						
Los Angeles.....	1,162	771	267	221	160	10
San Francisco.....	863	570	191	158	129	6
Colorado: Denver.....	226	155	51	42	27	2
Connecticut: Hartford.....	323	214	79	65	42	2
Delaware: Wilmington.....	54	37	12	10	6	1
District of Columbia: Washington.....	227	173	33	28	23	3
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	549	354	141	117	72	6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	412	274	114	94	41	3
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	62	37	22	19	6	(⁵)
Idaho: Boise.....	77	51	21	17	9	(⁵)
Illinois: Chicago.....	1,418	981	280	232	200	5
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	521	346	130	107	65	3
Iowa: Des Moines.....	342	218	89	74	48	2
Kansas: Wichita.....	221	139	64	53	28	1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	358	232	101	83	40	3
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	222	154	52	43	24	1
Shreveport.....	114	73	32	27	13	1
Maine: Togus.....	125	78	36	30	16	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	320	214	82	67	37	2
Massachusetts: Boston.....	654	432	165	136	81	5
Michigan: Detroit.....	1,019	692	227	188	135	4
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	416	272	103	85	57	2
Mississippi: Jackson.....	218	145	59	49	23	1
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	284	190	64	53	39	2
St. Louis.....	336	219	81	67	48	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—*Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office—Continued*

[In thousands, June 30, 1959]

Regional office	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	85	57	21	17	10	1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	178	115	50	41	21	1
Nevada: Reno.....	33	21	8	7	5	(⁵)
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	86	54	24	20	11	1
New Jersey: Newark.....	821	565	176	145	107	4
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	99	71	24	20	7	1
New York:						
Albany.....	200	138	45	38	23	1
Brooklyn.....	446	309	108	89	46	2
Buffalo.....	306	214	67	55	35	2
New York.....	1,014	726	199	165	118	5
Syracuse.....	210	152	40	33	24	1
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	493	326	140	116	48	3
North Dakota: Fargo.....	99	65	24	20	14	(⁵)
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	522	354	129	107	58	3
Cleveland.....	710	506	141	116	84	4
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	305	198	83	68	37	2
Oregon: Portland.....	258	171	53	46	39	2
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	553	392	119	99	59	3
Pittsburgh.....	660	471	148	122	64	3
Wilkes-Barre.....	397	274	102	84	37	2
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	113	53	60	52	7	1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	185	136	29	24	24	1
South Carolina: Columbia.....	241	156	72	60	24	1
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	85	53	24	20	12	(⁵)
Tennessee: Nashville.....	423	283	113	93	44	3
Texas:						
Dallas.....	357	243	82	67	45	2
Houston.....	267	180	67	55	31	1
Lubbock.....	177	126	37	30	20	1
San Antonio.....	218	143	57	47	27	1
Waco.....	130	92	19	16	21	1
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	108	72	30	25	10	1
Vermont: White River Junction.....	47	29	15	12	6	(⁵)
Virginia: Roanoke.....	419	271	125	103	43	2
Washington: Seattle.....	366	234	86	71	58	3
West Virginia: Huntington.....	248	155	82	68	24	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	479	307	120	99	70	3
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	39	24	10	8	7	(⁵)
Foreign:						
Philippines, Manila.....	16	11	2	1	3	1
Other Foreign ⁶	30	11	8	7	11	1

¹ Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once. A small but unknown number of veterans are included more than once because of service in two or more other periods.

² Service between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947 (including 941,000 veterans who had served both in that period and between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955). Excludes former members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and Philippine Scouts recruited under authority of Public Law 190, 79th Congress.

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955 (including 941,000 veterans who had also served in World War II).

⁴ Spanish-American War total (43,000) includes approximately 39,000 on VA disability compensation or pension rolls; 3,000 on Armed Services retirement rolls; and 1,000 not receiving VA compensation or pension or retirement pay. Total for Indian Wars and Regular Establishment (95,000) is the number of such veterans receiving VA disability compensation or pension.

⁵ Less than 500.

⁶ Includes Canal Zone.

Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State

[In thousands, June 30, 1959]

State	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22,666	15,243	5,448	4,507	2,778	138
United States.....	22,445	15,131	5,356	4,428	2,751	135
Alabama.....	361	231	113	93	35	2
Alaska ⁵	13	9	4	3	1	(6)
Arizona.....	140	92	37	31	16	1
Arkansas.....	198	129	54	44	23	2
California.....	2,024	1,341	458	379	288	16
Colorado.....	226	155	51	42	27	2
Connecticut.....	323	214	79	65	42	2
Delaware.....	54	37	12	10	6	1
District of Columbia.....	134	95	28	23	15	1
Florida.....	549	354	141	117	72	6
Georgia.....	412	274	114	94	41	3
Idaho.....	77	51	21	17	9	(6)
Illinois.....	1,346	926	271	224	191	5
Indiana.....	593	401	130	115	74	3
Iowa.....	342	218	89	74	48	2
Kansas.....	268	177	66	55	35	1
Kentucky.....	358	232	101	83	40	3
Louisiana.....	336	227	84	70	37	2
Maine.....	125	78	36	30	16	1
Maryland.....	372	256	86	71	42	3
Massachusetts.....	709	477	166	137	90	5
Michigan.....	1,019	692	227	188	135	4
Minnesota.....	444	294	104	86	62	2
Mississippi.....	218	145	59	49	23	1
Missouri.....	573	371	143	118	80	4
Montana.....	85	57	21	17	10	1
Nebraska.....	178	115	50	41	21	1
Nevada.....	34	21	8	7	6	(6)
New Hampshire.....	86	54	24	20	11	1
New Jersey.....	821	565	176	145	107	4
New Mexico.....	99	71	24	20	7	1
New York.....	2,176	1,539	459	380	246	11
North Carolina.....	493	326	140	116	48	3
North Dakota.....	71	43	23	19	9	(6)
Ohio.....	1,232	860	270	223	142	7
Oklahoma.....	305	198	83	68	37	2
Oregon.....	258	171	53	46	39	2
Pennsylvania.....	1,589	1,117	372	307	157	8
Rhode Island.....	130	91	28	23	15	1
South Carolina.....	241	156	72	60	24	1
South Dakota.....	85	53	24	20	12	(6)
Tennessee.....	423	283	113	93	44	3
Texas.....	1,157	787	267	220	144	6
Utah.....	108	72	30	25	10	1
Vermont.....	47	29	15	12	6	(6)
Virginia.....	460	307	126	104	46	3
Washington.....	366	234	86	71	58	3
West Virginia.....	269	175	79	66	27	1
Wisconsin.....	479	307	120	99	70	3
Wyoming.....	39	24	10	8	7	(6)
U.S. Territories and Possessions: Total ⁷	177	91	83	72	13	1
Hawaii.....	62	37	22	19	6	(6)
Puerto Rico.....	113	53	60	52	7	1
All other.....	2	1	1	1		
Foreign.....	44	21	9	7	14	2

¹ Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once. A small but unknown number of veterans are included more than once because of service in two or more other periods.

² Service between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947 (including 941,000 veterans who had served both in that period and between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955). Excludes approximately 330,000 former members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and Philippine Scouts recruited under authority of Public Law 190, 79th Congress.

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955 (including 941,000 veterans who had served in World War II).

⁴ Spanish-American War total (43,000) includes approximately 39,000 on VA disability compensation or pension rolls; 3,000 on armed services retirement rolls; and 1,000 not receiving VA compensation or pension or retirement pay. Total for Indian Wars and Regular Establishment (95,000) is the number of such veterans receiving VA disability compensation or pension.

⁵ Alaska became a State on January 3, 1959.

⁶ Less than 500.

⁷ Includes Canal Zone.

Table 4.—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 1947-59]

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 ³	State homes		
1959	140,621	114,103	111,050	3,053	26,518	16,840	9,678	120,489	17,454
1958	140,572	114,581	111,599	2,982	25,991	16,673	9,318	121,201	17,670
1957	140,171	114,325	111,265	3,060	25,846	16,908	8,938	121,144	17,949
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	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,945	8,346	114,244	17,635
1953	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,919	8,116	108,967	17,783
1952	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,892	7,900	109,790	17,718
1951	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,790	7,774	107,568	17,568
1950	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,870	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	126,434	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,552	14,402	6,150	102,383	16,009
1947	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	5,524	96,451	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.

³ Includes member employees in VA hospitals.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals
[During fiscal year 1959]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
Total hospitals.....	120,489	57,942	11,243	3,835	47,469	111,050	56,468	10,051	4,854	39,677
Neuropsychiatric hospitals ³	55,364	50,819	1,087	637	2,821	52,424	49,208	1,011	585	1,620
Tuberculosis hospitals ³	7,213	14	4,899	5	2,295	6,406	33	4,299	59	2,015
General medical and surgical hospitals ³	57,912	7,109	5,257	3,193	42,353	52,220	7,227	4,741	4,210	36,042
Neuropsychiatric hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Tuscaloosa.....	964	915			49	921	878			43
Tuskegee.....	1,953	1,399	43	31	481	1,817	1,413	43	48	313
Arkansas:										
North Little Rock.....	2,062	1,943		28	91	1,982	1,877		31	74
California:										
Los Angeles Neuropsychiatric Division.....	2,041	2,035			6	1,975	1,970			5
Palo Alto.....	1,400	1,386		12	2	1,340	1,320		13	7
Sepulveda.....	955	636	85		234	891	610	77		204
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	681	681				658	658			
Illinois:										
Danville.....	1,729	1,665			64	1,642	1,600			42
Downey.....	2,487	2,143	251	25	68	2,333	2,052	227	25	29
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	1,614	11		25	1,547	1,537	8		2
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,540	1,509			31	1,426	1,426			
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,014	790	3	66	154	943	770	1	58	114
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,171	1,170			1	1,122	1,110	1		11
Maine: Togus.....	869	564		43	261	766	525	1	35	205
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,640	1,490		1	149	1,538	1,424		11	103
Massachusetts:										
Bedford.....	1,787	1,787				1,660	1,660			1
Brockton.....	988	826	162			936	780	155		1
Northampton.....	1,105	1,019			86	1,069	988			81
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,055	1,981			74	1,972	1,971			1
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,379	1,378		1		1,327	1,315		12	
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	915	915				869	869			
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	815	566	151	49	49	764	548	134	44	38
New Jersey: Lyons.....	2,009	1,517		70	422	1,966	1,948		16	2
New York:										
Canandaigua.....	1,700	1,700				1,609	1,608			1
Montrose.....	1,769	1,542	139	62	27	1,692	1,488	136	58	10
Northport.....	2,488	2,450			38	2,387	2,366		5	16
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	969	959			10	929	913			16
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	2,116	1,980	133		3	2,033	1,910	121		2
Oregon: Roseburg.....	670	669			1	575	569		1	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

[During fiscal year 1959]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Neurological	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Neurological	General medical and surgical
Neuropsychiatric hospitals—Continued										
Pennsylvania:										
Coatesville.....	1,609	1,419	110	81	238	1,537	1,357	106	74	182
Lebanon.....	1,065	795	—	32	238	985	770	1	32	182
Pittsburgh.....	952	808	—	115	30	896	804	—	92	—
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	720	690	—	—	30	693	677	—	1	15
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1,268	1,223	—	—	45	1,203	1,203	—	—	—
Texas: Waco.....	2,040	2,040	—	—	—	1,953	1,953	—	—	—
Virginia: Roanoke.....	2,000	1,856	—	1	143	1,856	1,757	—	11	88
Washington: American Lake.....	904	904	—	—	—	844	843	—	—	1
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,176	1,146	—	20	10	1,129	1,102	—	18	9
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	707	707	—	—	—	639	639	—	—	—
Tuberculosis hospitals:										
Arizona:										
Tucson.....	402	13	181	—	208	365	18	165	—	182
Whipple.....	370	—	142	—	228	309	2	121	3	183
California:										
Livermore.....	474	—	378	—	96	425	—	327	—	98
San Fernando.....	518	—	454	—	64	489	—	429	—	60
Kentucky: Outwood.....	127	—	126	—	—	107	—	106	—	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	291	—	261	—	—	270	—	270	—	—
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	514	—	414	—	110	473	—	358	—	115
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	140	—	140	—	—	126	—	126	—	—
New Mexico: Fort Bayard.....	216	—	76	—	139	186	—	53	4	129
New York:										
Batavia.....	237	—	78	—	158	216	—	81	2	133
Castle Point.....	300	—	255	—	45	267	—	225	—	42
Sumnount.....	433	—	247	—	186	350	—	217	—	133
North Carolina: Oteen.....	1,063	—	724	—	339	951	2	601	—	348
Ohio: Brecksville.....	278	—	227	—	51	251	—	212	—	39
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	500	—	439	—	61	454	—	400	—	54
Texas: Kerrville.....	451	—	256	—	196	408	—	240	7	161
Washington: Walla Walla.....	392	—	143	2	247	324	3	95	—	207
Wisconsin:										
Madison.....	473	1	303	2	168	419	8	257	24	130
Waukesha ⁴	34	—	34	—	—	16	—	16	—	—
General medical and surgical hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	450	50	40	4	356	404	58	40	44	262
Montgomery.....	285	1	34	1	250	240	6	23	8	203
Arizona: Phoenix.....	210	24	—	1	186	188	19	—	3	166

Arkansas:											
Fayetteville.....	255	6	7		242	217	4	5			208
Little Rock.....	471	23	40	10	398	425	19	51	15		340
California:											
Fresno.....	250	23		4	223	223	17	1			204
Long Beach.....	1,467	63	275	316	813	1,354	105	183	387		679
Los Angeles General Medical and Surgical Division.....	1,570			13	33	1,544	1,450		3	31	1,416
Oakland.....	712	41	61	65	544	643	41	58		58	486
San Francisco.....	426	22		20	384	375	10	1		21	343
Colorado:											
Denver.....	529	86	59	74	310	469	83	43		67	276
Grand Junction.....	152				151	118	3	1		5	109
Connecticut:											
Newington.....	269	2		2	265	228	26			13	189
West Haven.....	773	183	206	41	344	672	160	154		46	312
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	36	40	1	223	256	31	36		13	176
District of Columbia: Washington.....	335	18	1	15	301	308	16	2		12	278
Florida:											
Bay Pines.....	516	57	31	14	414	495	61	29	59		346
Coral Gables.....	450	47	34	24	345	431	44	28	22		337
Lake City.....	354		33	1	320	317	1	31	2		283
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	300				300	276		1	4		271
Augusta.....	1,745	1,142	266		337	1,605	1,058	241	1		305
Dublin.....	496	21			475	464	17				447
Idaho: Boise.....	198			1	196	162	1	1		16	144
Illinois:											
Chicago West Side.....	495	78		17	400	455	69		16		370
Chicago Research.....	516	33	1	25	457	464	26	8		23	407
Dwight.....	215			2	213	192	5	1		22	164
Hines.....	2,083	112	374	403	1,194	1,926	122	362	385		1,057
Marion.....	176			2	174	166	1			17	148
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	200	24		2	174	172	29	1	21		121
Indianapolis ³	719	82	187	37	412	651	70	185	52		344
Iowa:											
Des Moines.....	386	2			383	340	26	1	4		309
Iowa City.....	477	75	40	39	323	422	53	33	34		302
Kansas:											
Wadsworth.....	834	295	73	65	401	785	287	57	39		402
Wichita.....	252	1		1	250	216	3	3	17		193
Kentucky: Louisville.....	494	76	41	36	341	445	60	47	33		305
Louisiana:											
Alexandria.....	455		74		381	411		68			343
New Orleans.....	492	38	39	16	399	460	42	37	14		367
Shreveport.....	448	24	71		353	409	22	63	17		307
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	377	10		25	342	336	7	1	44		284
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	920	193		167	560	825	178		155		492
West Roxbury.....	304			126	178	261			111		150

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

[During fiscal year 1959]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Neurological	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Neurological	General medical and surgical
General medical and surgical hospitals—Con.										
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	406	81	35	36	254	353	63	29	33	228
Dearborn.....	909	24	240	36	609	824	82	203	72	467
Iron Mountain.....	269				269	233		1	3	229
Saginaw.....	217	3			214	193	9			184
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,011	100	132	85	694	927	86	105	87	649
Mississippi:										
Biloxi.....	209	17	2	5	185	189	17	1	2	169
Jackson.....	554	32	70	4	448	497	21	66	12	398
Missouri:										
Kansas City.....	488	75	40	39	334	450	67	44	37	302
Poplar Bluff.....	180				180	159			1	157
St. Louis.....	509	84	39		386	471	80	35		356
Montana:										
Fort Harrison.....	199	1		1	197	144	6	2	11	125
Miles City.....	96			1	95	74			8	66
Nebraska:										
Grand Island.....	201			2	198	162	5		27	130
Lincoln.....	249	22		15	212	212	28	1	19	164
Omaha.....	447	89	40	41	278	405	81	40	40	244
Nevada: Reno.....	166				166	153	2	1	4	146
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	139				139	120				120
New Jersey: East Orange.....	950	110	162	240	439	903	99	162	215	427
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	500	8	111	3	378	465	9	102	26	328
New York:										
Albany.....	1,005	310	48	83	564	911	323	44	136	408
Bath.....	230	39	3		187	205	40		10	155
Bronx.....	1,376	159	84	56	1,077	1,261	142	91	57	971
Brooklyn.....	1,000	120	80	121	679	910	119	73	134	584
Buffalo.....	951	162	76	3	710	869	143	74	38	614
New York.....	1,238	195	91	72	880	1,115	163	90	71	791
Syracuse.....	491	96	40	41	313	443	87	37	54	265
North Carolina:										
Durham.....	489	81	40	20	348	444	71	34	23	316
Fayetteville.....	390	74			316	341	57	1		283
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	200			1	199	175			12	163
Minot.....	89			1	88	74			10	64
Ohio:										
Cincinnati.....	786	87	39	28	632	713	156	49	90	427
Cleveland.....	823	30		65	728	711	30	1	73	667
Dayton.....	823	73	59	8	683	737	135	53	118	431

Oklahoma:										
Muskogee.....	358		1	2	355	324	6	2	35	281
Oklahoma City.....	488	74	44	40	330	440	67	41	35	297
Oregon: Portland.....	560		133	35	392	504	3	117	46	338
Pennsylvania:										
Altoona.....	200	1			198	182	24	2		156
Erie.....	202	1		2	200	167	6	1	16	144
Philadelphia.....	488	38	10		440	449	37	8		404
Pittsburgh ⁶	1,092	44		13	1,035	995	213		56	726
Wilkes-Barre.....	500	149	38	36	277	467	115	39	65	248
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200			10	190	184			7	177
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	39	43	33	279	346	33	39	34	240
South Carolina: Columbia.....	591	43		1	547	551	42	2	19	488
South Dakota:										
Hot Springs.....	255	1		3	251	209	15	1	33	160
Sioux Falls.....	266	40	1	46	179	226	32	1	44	149
Tennessee:										
Memphis.....	1,337	42	283		1,011	1,202	41	250		911
Mountain Home.....	575	33	3		539	538	30	3		505
Nashville.....	520	47	129		344	490	42	113		335
Texas:										
Amarillo.....	156	1		1	154	132	8	2	16	106
Big Spring.....	250	28		1	221	226	31	1	8	186
Bonham.....	56			1	55	49	4		6	39
Dallas.....	574		85	10	479	558		81	8	469
Houston.....	1,247	367	218	48	614	1,185	308	223	114	540
Marlin.....	222	3			218	193	43		6	144
McKinney.....	319		30		289	244	1	18		225
Temple.....	800	201	116	3	480	706	197	103	36	370
Utah: Salt Lake City ³	710	396	48	44	223	639	374	34	47	184
Vermont: White River Junction.....	188	13	5		170	164	7	1		156
Virginia:										
Keooughtan.....	567	120		33	414	518	164	2	42	310
Richmond.....	1,046	120	200	66	660	909	94	185	66	564
Washington:										
Seattle.....	320	80		22	218	290	73		20	197
Spokane.....	200			1	179	153	2		7	135
Vancouver.....	501	73		62	365	443	57	1	56	329
West Virginia:										
Beckley.....	196	25		1	171	162	32		6	124
Clarksburg.....	199				199	172				172
Huntington.....	180			1	179	153	2	1	14	136
Martinsburg.....	840	1	311		527	711	16	243		452
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,233	162	87	64	920	1,197	177	98	100	732
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	139			20	119	115	2		13	100

¹ Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1958-June 1959). In some instances, the operating beds by type of bed do not add to total because of rounding of figures in computations.

² Based on total patient days during fiscal year divided by number of days in year.

³ Data for the tuberculosis hospital Indianapolis, Ind., and the neuropsychiatric hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, are included with the data for the general medical and surgical hospitals of those cities.

⁴ Hospital closed Sept. 30, 1958.

⁵ Data for the VAH Fort Thomas, Ky., are included with VAH Cincinnati, Ohio.

⁶ Data for the VAH Aspinwall, Pa., are included with VAH Pittsburgh, Pa. (General medical and surgical).

Table 6.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By hospital group, fiscal years 1947-59]

Fiscal year	Admissions ¹			Discharges ^{1 2}			Remaining June 30		
	Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals		Total ³	Hospitals	
		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA
1959.....	521, 428	492, 188	29, 240	519, 515	493, 935	25, 580	110, 805	108, 137	2, 668
1958.....	512, 754	482, 640	30, 114	511, 200	484, 515	26, 685	110, 833	108, 289	2, 544
1957.....	510, 855	479, 794	31, 061	507, 831	479, 950	27, 881	110, 435	107, 816	2, 619
1956.....	517, 455	485, 508	31, 947	512, 261	483, 351	28, 910	109, 573	106, 854	2, 719
1955.....	498, 187	466, 885	31, 302	494, 668	466, 217	28, 451	108, 761	105, 644	3, 117
1954.....	477, 915	444, 501	33, 414	469, 604	438, 698	30, 906	108, 357	103, 823	4, 534
1953.....	468, 349	426, 689	41, 660	468, 243	428, 217	40, 026	102, 323	96, 457	5, 866
1952.....	495, 056	437, 393	57, 663	490, 163	434, 350	55, 813	103, 774	96, 888	6, 886
1951.....	509, 720	444, 883	64, 837	511, 895	446, 790	65, 105	100, 517	93, 418	7, 099
1950.....	577, 715	468, 389	109, 326	577, 275	468, 052	109, 223	102, 303	92, 921	9, 382
1949.....	554, 853	424, 476	130, 387	547, 637	421, 145	126, 492	107, 073	94, 890	12, 183
1948.....	534, 723	404, 370	130, 353	530, 074	401, 712	128, 362	103, 576	91, 290	12, 286
1947.....	516, 139	370, 971	145, 168	488, 935	349, 632	139, 303	104, 443	91, 224	13, 219

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers.

² Includes regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.

³ In addition to these bed occupants, there were other patients on the rolls of the hospitals who were on leave, trial visit, etc.

Table 7.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By type of hospital, fiscal year 1959]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Federal ²	State and local government ³	Non-public
			Tuber- culosis ¹	Neuro- psychi- atric ¹	General medical and surgical ¹				
Average daily patient load, fiscal year, 1958.....	114, 581	111, 599	6, 959	52, 674	51, 966	2, 982	1, 266	585	1, 131
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1958.....	110, 833	108, 289	6, 326	52, 090	49, 873	2, 544	1, 185	332.	1, 027
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1959.....	754, 556	720, 276	30, 697	76, 398	613, 181	34, 280	13, 754	5, 707	14, 819
Admissions.....	521, 428	492, 188	20, 548	33, 747	437, 893	29, 240	11, 993	4, 614	12, 633
Transfers from other hospitals ⁴	16, 528	16, 126	1, 965	5, 295	8, 866	402	77	160	165
From extramural status ⁵	157, 229	153, 040	6, 390	31, 269	115, 381	4, 189	1, 607	577	2, 005
Changes in status.....	59, 371	58, 922	1, 794	6, 087	51, 041	449	77	356	16
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1959.....	754, 584	720, 428	30, 849	76, 378	613, 201	34, 155	13, 733	5, 530	14, 893
Deaths.....	35, 684	34, 603	1, 516	2, 818	30, 269	1, 081	762	87	232
Discharges.....	464, 148	439, 649	19, 309	23, 698	396, 642	24, 499	10, 862	2, 192	11, 445
Transfers to other hospitals ⁴	17, 782	14, 128	1, 404	2, 464	10, 260	3, 654	346	2, 190	1, 118
To extramural status ⁶	177, 599	173, 126	6, 826	41, 311	124, 989	4, 473	1, 686	705	2, 082
Changes in status.....	59, 371	58, 922	1, 794	6, 087	51, 041	449	77	356	16
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1959.....	110, 805	108, 137	6, 174	52, 110	49, 853	2, 668	1, 206	509	953
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1959.....	114, 103	111, 050	6, 406	52, 424	52, 220	3, 053	1, 251	757	1, 045
Discharged while on extramural status.....	(?)	19, 299	392	9, 248	9, 659	(?)			
Died while in extramural status.....	(?)	384	11	118	255	(?)			
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1959—total.....	(?)	82, 983	1, 695	10, 613	70, 675	(?)			
Trial visit.....	(?)	8, 863	1	7, 610	1, 252	(?)			
Leave of absence.....	(?)	6, 798	202	1, 307	5, 289	(?)			
Elopement.....	(?)	476		418	58	(?)			
Non bed-occupant status.....	(?)	66, 846	1, 492	1, 278	64, 076	(?)			

¹ Fiscal year 1959 data for the tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., and the neuropsychiatric hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, are included with the data for the general medical and surgical hospitals of those cities.

² Includes U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service hospitals; hospitals located in Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths hospital, Washington, D.C.

³ Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.

⁴ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁵ Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to the hospital as bed occupants.

⁶ Includes patients going on leave or trial visit, or eloping.

⁷ Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 8.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By type of patient, fiscal year 1959]

Item	Type of patient											
	VA hospitals						Non-VA hospitals					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1958.....	111,599	11,394	51,877	4,770	4,603	38,955	2,982	250	1,415	204	22	1,091
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1958.....	108,289	10,336	51,215	4,677	4,615	37,446	2,544	238	1,175	192	17	922
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1959.....	720,276	34,062	61,243	28,417	24,631	571,923	34,280	2,447	6,075	1,261	399	24,098
Admissions.....	492,188	20,113	22,886	16,072	17,299	415,818	29,240	657	3,929	785	399	23,470
Transfers from other hospitals ¹	16,126	2,379	4,607	823	719	7,598	402	38	178	31	-----	155
From extramural status ²	153,040	8,599	27,776	5,477	3,391	107,797	4,189	1,619	1,958	440	-----	172
Changes in status.....	58,922	2,971	5,974	6,045	3,222	40,710	449	133	10	5	-----	301
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1959.....	720,428	35,021	61,651	28,042	24,565	571,149	34,156	2,361	6,080	1,262	401	24,052
Deaths.....	34,603	1,364	1,722	462	1,827	29,228	1,081	42	40	12	9	978
Discharges.....	439,649	20,218	13,432	16,092	15,092	374,305	24,499	504	1,595	642	316	21,442
Transfers to other hospitals ¹	14,128	2,016	2,744	695	621	8,052	3,654	67	2,280	133	75	1,099
To extramural status ³	173,126	9,315	37,147	7,567	3,684	115,413	4,473	1,668	2,154	473	-----	178
Changes in status.....	58,922	2,108	6,606	3,226	2,831	44,151	449	80	11	2	1	355
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1959.....	108,137	9,377	50,807	5,052	4,681	38,220	2,668	324	1,170	191	15	968
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1959.....	111,050	10,051	51,417	5,051	4,854	39,677	3,053	325	1,365	191	20	1,152
Discharged while on extramural status.....	19,299	652	8,614	1,935	267	7,831	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Died while in extramural status.....	384	13	112	32	8	219	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1959—total.....	82,983	4,222	9,850	1,862	2,405	64,644	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit.....	8,863	83	7,842	938	-----	-----	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence.....	6,798	345	1,123	194	205	4,931	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elopement.....	476	6	383	87	-----	-----	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Non bed-occupant status.....	66,846	3,788	502	643	2,200	59,713	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.² Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to the hospital as bed occupants.³ Includes patients going on leave or trial visit, or eloping.⁴ Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 9.—Average daily member load in VA domiciliaries and State homes and average operating beds in VA domiciliaries

[Fiscal year 1959]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load ¹	Average operating beds ²
Total member load—VA and State	26,518	17,454
VA domiciliaries—Total	16,840	17,454
Arizona: Whipple	157	160
California: Los Angeles	2,601	2,720
Florida: Bay Pines	712	729
Georgia: Thomasville	616	619
Iowa: Clinton	508	517
Kansas: Wadsworth	915	1,000
Mississippi: Biloxi	792	818
New York: Bath	1,294	1,390
Ohio: Dayton	1,875	2,138
Oregon: Camp White	924	1,023
South Dakota: Hot Springs	485	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home	1,702	1,782
Texas:		
Bonham	321	327
Temple	383	388
Virginia: Kecoughtan	1,172	1,228
West Virginia: Martinsburg	482	500
Wisconsin: Wood	1,445	1,567
Members in VA hospitals	453	-----
State homes—Total	9,678	-----
California: Napa County	1,924	-----
Colorado: Homelake	49	-----
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	796	-----
Georgia: Atlanta	174	-----
Idaho: Boise	107	-----
Illinois: Quincy	844	-----
Indiana: Lafayette	256	-----
Iowa: Marshalltown	274	-----
Kansas: Fort Dodge	79	-----
Massachusetts:		
Chelsea	619	-----
Holyoke	154	-----
Michigan: Grand Rapids	899	-----
Minnesota: Minneapolis	376	-----
Missouri: St. James	82	-----
Montana: Columbia Falls	62	-----
Nebraska: Grand Island	120	-----
New Hampshire: Tilton	36	-----
New Jersey:		
Menlo Park	75	-----
Vineland	101	-----
New York: Oxford	4	-----
North Dakota: Lisbon	68	-----
Ohio: Erie County	670	-----
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore	208	-----
Norman	189	-----
Sulphur	187	-----
Pennsylvania: Erie	189	-----
Rhode Island: Bristol	240	-----
South Dakota: Hot Springs	119	-----
Vermont: Bennington	47	-----
Washington:		
Orting	167	-----
Retsil	264	-----
Wisconsin: King	289	-----
Wyoming: Buffalo	10	-----

¹ Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1958-June 1959).

Table 10.—*Member turnover in VA domiciliaries and VA hospitals*

[During fiscal year 1959]

Item	Total	VA domiciliary members	VA hospital member employees
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1958.....	16, 673	16, 277	396
Members remaining June 30, 1958.....	16, 489	16, 069	420
Total gains during fiscal year 1959.....	37, 251	36, 472	779
Admissions from hospitals.....	9, 748	9, 035	713
Other admissions.....	10, 628	10, 592	36
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	409	404	5
Returns from furlough or AWOL status.....	16, 466	16, 441	25
Total losses during fiscal year 1959.....	37, 263	36, 553	710
Deaths.....	474	474	-----
Discharges to hospitals.....	8, 538	8, 281	257
Other discharges.....	9, 952	9, 555	397
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	228	215	13
Furlough or AWOL status ¹	18, 071	18, 028	43
Members remaining June 30, 1959.....	16, 477	15, 988	489
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1959.....	16, 840	16, 387	453

¹ Includes disciplinary exclusions.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1958]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses			Principal diagnosis by age group					
	Total	Prin- cipal	Associ- ated	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	947, 715	478, 885	468, 830	15, 230	79, 680	117, 110	67, 155	100, 210	99, 500
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	32, 565	20, 135	12, 430	1, 150	4, 400	5, 525	2, 920	3, 420	2, 720
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 001-002	13, 770	12, 695	1, 075	530	2, 410	3, 625	2, 200	2, 315	1, 615
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	2, 700	1, 085	1, 615	105	315	300	105	105	155
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndromes due to syphilis) 020-024, 026.0-026.2, 027-039	6, 120	1, 580	4, 540	80	165	170	155	460	550
Amebiasis..... 046	260	125	135						
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	555	720	135	135	300	180	75	20	10
Malaria..... 110-117	15		15						
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	8, 845	3, 930	4, 915	300	1, 185	1, 185	370	505	385
II. Neoplasms.....	51, 180	38, 475	12, 705	1, 165	3, 765	5, 390	4, 675	10, 835	12, 645
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	35, 715	30, 835	4, 880	285	1, 800	3, 585	3, 780	9, 690	11, 695
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	14, 665	7, 175	7, 490	865	1, 935	1, 730	805	1, 005	835
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	800	465	335	15	30	75	90	140	115
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	48, 515	18, 560	29, 955	315	2, 690	4, 355	2, 780	4, 625	3, 795
Asthma..... 241	8, 050	4, 095	3, 955	55	695	1, 075	655	935	680
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	2, 550	890	1, 660	55	280	180	135	145	95
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	20, 095	8, 555	11, 540	120	965	1, 785	1, 145	2, 335	2, 205
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	4, 060	2, 290	1, 770	65	395	735	290	520	285
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	13, 760	2, 730	11, 030	20	355	580	555	690	530
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	8, 180	2, 435	5, 745	65	405	460	265	545	695
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	84, 550	53, 450	31, 100	2, 100	13, 600	20, 215	7, 895	5, 285	4, 355

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1958]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses			Principal diagnosis by age group					
	Total	Principal	Associated	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Psychotic disorders..... 300-303, 309, 688.1	18, 015	16, 980	1, 035	1, 030	5, 495	6, 565	1, 900	1, 195	795
Chronic and acute brain syndromes with psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic 304-308, 322.9, 328, 329	12, 560	7, 560	5, 000	120	965	1, 970	1, 095	1, 415	1, 995
Chronic and acute brain syndromes with psychotic reaction, due to syphilis 025.0, 025.5, 025.6, 025.9, 026.6, 026.9	565	480	85	5	15	20	35	180	225
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 781.9	27, 150	18, 515	8, 635	475	4, 455	7, 865	3, 180	1, 610	930
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	15, 845	3, 905	11, 940	30	610	1, 580	995	480	210
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 320, 321, 323-326	9, 575	5, 420	4, 155	430	1, 925	2, 040	625	305	95
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism 025.7, 025.8, 026.7, 026.8, 319, 327	840	590	250	10	135	175	65	100	105
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	70, 680	29, 980	40, 700	760	4, 505	6, 625	3, 560	6, 790	7, 740
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	18, 670	7, 370	11, 300	10	160	485	725	2, 515	3, 475
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..... 340-345	2, 320	1, 695	625	70	385	715	305	155	65
Epilepsy..... 353	3, 975	1, 865	2, 110	110	660	630	215	165	95
Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 350-352, 354-357	13, 145	5, 180	7, 965	245	965	1, 265	620	1, 025	1, 060
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	7, 430	3, 290	4, 140	65	720	1, 085	525	545	350
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	18, 350	8, 075	10, 275	170	965	1, 430	900	2, 080	2, 530
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	6, 790	2, 505	4, 285	90	600	1, 015	270	305	165
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	144, 050	65, 515	78, 535	525	4, 400	10, 790	9, 080	20, 005	20, 655
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea..... 400, 402	165	160	5	25	65	55	10	5	---
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 410-416	6, 355	4, 240	2, 115	75	705	1, 180	650	1, 010	620
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	50, 390	25, 405	24, 985	10	230	1, 910	3, 070	9, 370	10, 815
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	5, 900	1, 715	4, 185	20	250	385	270	415	375
Hypertensive heart disease..... 440-443	19, 430	8, 815	10, 615	---	210	930	1, 175	3, 360	3, 140
Other hypertensive disease..... 444-447	9, 295	2, 850	6, 445	10	245	740	450	790	615
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	14, 595	4, 365	10, 230	---	15	125	330	1, 735	2, 160
Other diseases of arteries..... 451-456	4, 590	2, 200	2, 390	15	195	535	315	565	575
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	6, 860	3, 930	2, 930	60	390	985	860	910	725
Hemorrhoids..... 461	12, 650	7, 665	4, 985	190	1, 595	2, 905	1, 270	925	780
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	13, 820	4, 170	9, 650	120	560	1, 040	680	920	850

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	88,895	37,550	51,345	1,350	5,200	7,010	4,960	9,860	9,170	
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza.....	470-483	7,465	3,515	3,950	260	855	910	480	605	405
Pneumonia.....	490-493	19,450	9,210	10,240	140	920	1,875	1,365	2,260	2,650
Bronchitis.....	500-502	18,805	8,785	10,020	70	510	1,015	1,280	3,105	2,805
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	3,055	2,495	560	430	1,335	575	125	20	10
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-517	7,830	3,265	4,565	240	730	1,060	420	410	405
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity.....	518-527	32,290	10,280	22,010	210	850	1,575	1,290	3,460	2,895
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	151,455	70,155	81,300	1,730	11,560	18,625	11,470	13,815	12,955	
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity.....	530-538	40,315	2,435	37,880	85	415	600	355	515	465
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum.....	540-542	26,985	20,130	6,855	420	3,630	5,945	3,685	3,595	2,855
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.....	543, 571, 572	11,530	7,180	4,350	250	1,615	1,925	1,080	1,135	1,175
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum.....	539, 544, 545	7,010	3,105	3,905	40	570	830	535	550	580
Diseases of appendix.....	550-553	3,345	2,805	540	370	870	775	300	270	220
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560, 561	23,395	13,880	7,515	300	1,960	3,225	2,255	4,100	4,040
Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum.....	570, 573-578	16,720	8,075	8,645	230	1,515	2,385	1,105	1,410	1,430
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	9,690	4,855	4,835	-----	300	1,350	1,245	1,105	855
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas.....	580, 582-587	12,465	5,690	6,775	35	685	1,590	910	1,135	1,335
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	59,890	26,285	33,605	690	3,545	4,815	2,560	6,140	8,535	
Nephritis.....	590-594	2,560	1,470	1,090	100	400	530	155	165	120
Other diseases of urinary system.....	600-609	29,680	11,735	17,945	300	1,885	2,865	1,465	2,395	2,825
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	18,205	8,485	9,720	50	310	420	380	2,735	4,590
Other diseases of male genital organs, including breast.....	613-618	8,630	4,225	4,405	230	855	855	495	805	985
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions.....	620-637	815	370	445	10	95	145	65	40	15
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, & puerperium 640-688.0, 688.2-689	75	60	15	-----	40	20	-----	-----	-----	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	35,370	15,650	19,720	610	3,715	4,510	2,130	2,380	2,305	
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	12,985	6,495	6,490	340	1,480	1,965	820	965	925
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	700-716	22,385	9,155	13,230	270	2,235	2,545	1,310	1,415	1,380

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1958]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses			Principal diagnosis by age group					
	Total	Principal	Associated	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.....	55,030	28,120	26,910	935	5,515	8,675	4,805	4,885	3,305
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	28,995	12,695	16,300	175	1,465	2,835	2,345	3,330	2,545
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	4,560	3,950	610	80	940	1,885	730	195	120
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint..... 730-734, 736-738	12,015	6,875	5,140	460	2,040	2,505	1,025	645	200
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 740-749	9,460	4,600	4,860	220	1,070	1,450	705	715	440
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	4,120	1,990	2,130	80	540	635	265	250	220
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions..... 780, 781. 0-781. 8, 782-792, 794-796	19,740	10,880	8,860	570	2,965	3,380	1,450	1,300	1,215
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	40,835	32,460	8,375	1,125	5,820	8,415	4,635	6,535	5,930
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793. 4, 797. 4	825	610	215	20	185	155	90	80	80
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793. 0, 797. 0	690	610	80	60	165	255	85	35	10
Observation and/or examination (M&S)..... 793. 1-793. 3, 797. 1-797. 3	12,285	9,480	2,805	615	2,220	2,735	1,375	1,390	1,145
Special admissions..... Y03-Y18	27,035	21,760	5,275	430	3,250	5,270	3,085	5,030	4,695
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	52,585	27,185	25,400	2,060	6,955	7,665	3,705	3,540	3,260
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	2,580	1,690	890	255	505	540	160	125	105
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-809	3,930	2,225	1,705	145	370	530	290	425	465
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	11,410	8,145	3,265	525	1,815	2,105	1,040	1,250	1,410
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	1,425	1,020	405	130	300	295	110	95	90
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	4,465	3,300	1,165	185	1,010	1,240	500	240	125
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	2,460	1,280	1,180	175	365	310	180	155	95
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	1,305	325	980	45	115	55	30	55	25
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 900, 901, 903, 908	6,060	3,330	2,730	335	1,180	945	405	295	170
Burns..... 940-949	2,095	1,235	860	40	320	330	255	180	110
Injury to nerves & spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	695	175	520	10	85	50	15	10	5
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-996	8,520	2,945	5,575	165	580	835	495	445	425
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures..... 997-999	7,640	1,515	6,125	50	310	430	225	265	235

Confidence limits for frequencies shown in tables ¹

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients reported discharged during the year.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the 7th Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1955. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. 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.

TECHNICAL NOTE

VARIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH SAMPLING

Frequencies shown in tables 8 through 19 for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals as well as for patients hospitalized on November 30, 1958, are estimates derived from tabulations of a 20-percent sample of the total populations of approximately 500,000 discharges and 100,000 patients census. Frequencies in the tables on admissions were derived from a 6.7-percent sample of hospital admissions. Numbers observed with given characteristics or medical conditions in the 20-percent samples were multiplied by 5 to obtain estimated frequencies in the total VA patient load. Similarly, observed frequencies in the 6.7-percent sample were multiplied by 15 to estimate the total frequencies.

Any of these estimated frequencies may differ from the true frequency which would have been observed if data on all hospitalized patients had been tabulated. Other samples drawn from the same population might have given different results. Confidence limits shown below have been determined to show the range in which the true frequency would be included 95 out of 100 times.

Estimated ¹ total frequency	95-percent confidence limits ²		
	Hospital discharges	Census population	Hospital admissions
0.....	0- 17	0- 17	.....
5.....	1- 26	1- 26	.....
10.....	2- 34	2- 34	.....
25.....	9- 55	9- 55	.....
50.....	26- 88	26- 88	.....
100.....	64- 146	64- 146	.....
250.....	188- 312	188- 312	.....
500.....	412- 588	412- 588	.....
1,000.....	876- 1,124	877- 1,123	.....
2,500.....	2,304- 2,696	2,306- 2,694	2,134- 2,866
5,000.....	4,723- 5,277	4,730- 5,270	4,484- 5,516
10,000.....	9,608- 10,392	9,628- 10,372	9,274- 10,726
25,000.....	24,396- 25,604	24,463- 25,537	23,870- 26,130
50,000.....	49,168- 50,832	49,380- 50,620	48,444- 51,556
100,000.....	98,891- 101,109	.....	97,926- 102,074
250,000.....	248,614- 251,386	.....	247,407- 252,593

¹ Based on a 20-percent sample of hospital discharges and of the hospital census and on a 6.7-percent sample of admissions.

² 95 out of 100 times the true frequency derived from all records would lie in this range. The confidence limits for estimated frequencies of 100 or less were obtained from nomographs by J. H. Chung and D. B. DeLury in *Confidence Limits for the Hypergeometric Distribution*, University of Toronto Press, 1950. The total population used in determining confidence limits were 500,000 for discharges, 100,000 for the census, and 500,000 for admissions. For estimated frequencies over 100, the confidence limits were determined by the following:

$$\text{Estimated frequency} = \left(\frac{N}{n}\right)np \pm 1.96 \frac{N}{n} \sqrt{npq \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)}$$

where

N = total population

n = sample population

p = probability of the characteristic in the sample population

$q = 1 - p$

Table 12.—*Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals*¹

[By hospital group, type of patient, and reason for discharge, calendar year 1958]

Hospital group and type of patient	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
VA and non-VA hospitals.....	503,515	444,475	24,295	34,745	100.0	88.3	4.8	6.9
Tuberculous.....	20,875	14,295	5,440	1,140	100.0	68.4	26.1	5.5
Psychotic.....	26,615	21,200	2,940	2,475	100.0	79.7	11.0	9.3
Other psychiatric.....	30,070	27,155	2,825	90	100.0	90.3	9.4	0.3
Neurological.....	22,925	19,035	755	3,135	100.0	83.0	3.3	13.7
General medical and surgical.....	403,030	362,790	12,335	27,905	100.0	90.0	3.1	6.9
VA hospitals.....	478,885	421,635	23,460	33,790	100.0	88.0	4.9	7.1
Tuberculous.....	20,505	14,090	5,290	1,125	100.0	68.7	25.8	5.5
Psychotic.....	25,020	19,865	2,715	2,440	100.0	79.3	10.9	9.8
Other psychiatric.....	29,155	26,335	2,730	90	100.0	90.3	9.4	0.3
Neurological.....	22,045	18,270	730	3,045	100.0	82.9	3.3	13.8
General medical and surgical.....	382,160	343,075	11,995	27,090	100.0	89.8	3.1	7.1

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for 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.

Table 13.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1958]

Period of service and type of patient	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
All patients.....	478, 885	76. 8	22. 3
Tuberculous.....	20, 505	190. 1	88. 2
Psychotic.....	25, 020	671. 9	99. 0
Other psychiatric.....	29, 155	51. 9	25. 7
Neurological.....	22, 045	86. 4	31. 0
General medical and surgical.....	382, 160	33. 2	19. 8
Korean conflict ⁵	61, 175	48. 4	16. 5
Tuberculous.....	2, 735	136. 6	78. 9
Psychotic.....	4, 880	229. 3	110. 7
Other psychiatric.....	5, 465	55. 1	27. 2
Neurological.....	2, 535	59. 1	25. 7
General medical and surgical.....	45, 560	22. 3	13. 7
World War II.....	228, 735	64. 2	21. 0
Tuberculous.....	11, 395	187. 1	91. 8
Psychotic.....	13, 810	415. 9	86. 1
Other psychiatric.....	20, 065	49. 4	25. 7
Neurological.....	9, 885	72. 4	29. 6
General medical and surgical.....	173, 580	29. 3	18. 4
World War I.....	167, 760	101. 1	26. 3
Tuberculous.....	5, 135	236. 6	105. 3
Psychotic.....	4, 690	1, 854. 1	157. 5
Other psychiatric.....	2, 965	61. 9	24. 6
Neurological.....	8, 255	111. 8	36. 9
General medical and surgical.....	146, 715	40. 4	25. 0
All others.....	21, 215	104. 2	20. 4
Tuberculous.....	1, 240	143. 1	42. 4
Psychotic.....	1, 640	763. 4	76. 2
Other psychiatric.....	660	55. 9	21. 1
Neurological.....	1, 370	85. 4	23. 4
General medical and surgical.....	16, 305	38. 5	18. 2

¹ The average and median lengths of stay presented in this table are computed on the 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 20 percent systematic random sample of records for 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 Jan. 31, 1955.

Table 14.—Percentage of VA patients admitted¹ to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1958]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1958 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.....	482,985	21.4	100.0	95.4	82.0	63.2	48.8	36.8	27.3	21.1	16.9	10.1	7.2	5.6	4.6	3.9
Tuberculous.....	20,205	71.8	100.0	91.5	77.0	70.9	67.4	63.5	60.8	57.3	53.9	44.0	37.3	32.6	28.0	24.5
Psychotic.....	23,685	92.2	100.0	98.9	93.7	87.3	81.8	76.2	70.0	65.4	60.9	50.6	43.0	36.6	32.7	29.6
Other psychiatric.....	29,430	25.4	100.0	98.5	87.7	69.9	54.9	43.2	32.3	25.6	20.2	10.1	6.9	5.2	3.9	3.2
Neurological.....	21,090	29.3	100.0	96.7	85.4	71.3	60.2	49.1	39.0	31.3	26.1	18.4	13.8	11.7	9.6	8.3
General medical and surgical.....	388,575	19.6	100.0	95.1	80.9	60.4	44.7	31.8	22.0	15.6	11.6	5.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.1
Korean conflict ⁴	59,640	16.6	100.0	95.5	75.9	53.2	39.0	30.2	22.9	18.5	15.0	10.1	7.9	6.2	5.2	4.7
Tuberculous.....	2,715	57.2	100.0	91.2	75.7	71.3	68.0	60.2	57.5	53.6	48.6	38.1	33.2	27.6	23.8	21.5
Psychotic.....	4,995	116.8	100.0	98.8	94.9	88.9	84.7	80.8	75.7	70.6	65.8	57.0	49.2	39.8	36.2	33.3
Other psychiatric.....	5,205	26.0	100.0	98.9	86.2	68.6	53.6	46.4	32.9	27.4	19.6	9.8	6.1	5.2	3.2	2.6
Neurological.....	2,370	28.7	100.0	98.1	88.0	74.7	59.5	48.1	36.7	27.9	23.4	15.8	10.8	10.1	8.2	8.2
General medical and surgical.....	44,355	13.7	100.0	94.9	71.9	45.0	29.3	19.9	12.9	9.0	6.2	2.9	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.5
World War II.....	233,535	20.5	100.0	95.7	81.8	61.6	46.9	34.5	25.7	20.0	16.2	9.9	7.3	5.7	4.7	4.0
Tuberculous.....	11,400	73.7	100.0	90.5	75.9	70.1	67.2	63.4	60.7	57.2	54.0	45.3	38.6	34.2	28.8	25.0
Psychotic.....	13,305	81.5	100.0	99.0	93.4	86.1	80.2	73.3	66.6	62.6	58.2	46.8	39.2	33.4	29.4	26.5
Other psychiatric.....	20,565	25.7	100.0	98.5	88.3	70.5	55.8	43.3	32.5	25.5	20.6	10.0	6.9	4.9	3.7	3.0
Neurological.....	10,050	27.3	100.0	97.0	84.5	68.5	57.0	46.4	35.5	28.4	22.7	16.7	13.1	10.9	9.3	7.8
General medical and surgical.....	178,215	18.4	100.0	95.4	80.5	57.9	41.7	28.1	19.1	13.3	9.8	4.5	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.9
World War I and others.....	189,810	24.6	100.0	94.9	84.0	68.2	54.0	41.5	30.8	23.3	18.3	10.4	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.5
Tuberculous.....	6,090	75.6	100.0	93.4	79.6	72.2	67.5	65.0	62.6	59.1	56.2	44.3	36.7	31.8	28.6	24.9
Psychotic.....	5,385	106.4	100.0	98.9	93.3	88.6	83.3	79.4	73.3	67.7	63.2	54.0	46.7	41.7	37.7	33.7
Other psychiatric.....	3,660	23.0	100.0	97.5	86.1	68.4	51.6	38.1	30.7	23.4	18.4	11.5	8.2	7.0	5.7	4.9
Neurological.....	8,670	32.8	100.0	95.9	85.8	73.7	64.0	52.4	43.6	35.6	30.8	20.9	15.4	13.2	10.4	9.0
General medical and surgical.....	166,005	23.3	100.0	94.7	83.7	67.2	52.1	38.9	27.6	19.9	14.8	7.2	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.4

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.

² Based on a 20 percent systematic random sample of admissions from January 1 to April 30, 1958.

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 stay.

⁴ 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 hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Nov. 30, 1958]

Chronicity and compensation and pension status ²	All patients	Diagnostic composition of patients													
		Tuberculosis	Psychoses	Other psychiatric	Neurological	General medical and surgical									All others
						Total general medical and surgical	Arthritis and other musculoskeletal ³	Cardiovascular	Digestive system ³	Cancers and tumors	Accidents, poisonings, and violence ⁴	Respiratory system ³	Genitourinary system ³		
All patients.....	110,265	8,745	55,300	4,810	6,430	34,980	3,275	6,775	5,585	4,905	2,740	3,640	2,120	5,940	
1. Treated for service-connected disabilities.....	37,790	1,775	29,540	1,685	910	3,880	745	645	720	175	155	325	160	955	
2. Patients with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.....	9,545	770	2,595	590	710	4,880	420	855	825	600	465	565	340	810	
3. Patients treated for "chronic" non-service-connected disabilities ⁵	38,165	6,090	23,085	1,060	2,750	5,180	525	1,265	335	885	505	675	195	795	
Patients treated for presumed "nonchronic" non-service-connected disabilities, ⁶ and—															
4. In receipt of or filed for VA pension.....	12,210			325	1,210	10,675	585	2,435	1,410	1,995	505	1,215	850	1,680	
5. Filed claim for VA compensation.....	605			65	65	475	50	95	75	45	50	50	35	75	
6. Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension.....	11,500			1,080	765	9,745	945	1,465	2,200	1,190	1,020	790	540	1,595	
7. Nonveterans.....	360	110	80	5	20	145	5	15	20	15	40	20		30	

¹ Figures shown are totals based upon a 20 percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA hospitals as of Nov. 30, 1958.

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 Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 20 in class XVIa.

⁴ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Nov. 30, 1958]

Chronicity and compensation and pension status ²	All patients	Diagnostic composition of patients													
		Tuberculosis	Psychoses	Other psychiatric	Neurological	General medical and surgical									All others
						Total general medical and surgical	Arthritis and other musculoskeletal ³	Cardiovascular	Digestive system ³	Cancers and tumors	Accidents, poisonings, and violence ⁴	Respiratory system ³	Genitourinary system ³		
All patients.....	112,920	8,985	56,625	4,915	6,495	35,900	3,350	6,965	5,730	5,005	2,840	3,690	2,180	6,140	
1. Treated for service-connected disabilities.....	38,515	1,850	30,010	1,720	925	4,010	765	675	725	180	165	330	165	1,005	
2. Patients with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.....	9,710	775	2,640	600	715	4,980	425	870	855	605	470	575	340	840	
3. Patients treated for "chronic" non-service-connected disabilities ³	39,250	6,250	23,895	1,075	2,775	5,255	545	1,285	335	890	515	675	195	815	
Patients treated for presumed "nonchronic" non-service-connected disabilities, ⁶ and—															
4. In receipt of or filed for VA pension.....	12,555			350	1,210	10,995	600	2,525	1,445	2,055	525	1,240	870	1,735	
5. Filed claim for VA compensation.....	605			65	65	475	50	95	75	45	50	50	35	75	
6. Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension.....	11,925			1,100	785	10,040	960	1,500	2,275	1,215	1,075	800	575	1,640	
7. Nonveterans.....	360	110	80	5	20	145	5	15	20	15	40	20		30	

¹ Figures shown are totals based upon a 20 percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals as of Nov. 30, 1958.

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 Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 20 in class XVIa.

⁴ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 17.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, Nov. 30, 1958]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	Total cases	Type of patient				
		Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other psy- chiatric	Neu- rolog- ical	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals	112, 920	8, 985	56, 625	4, 915	6, 495	35, 900
Received care for a service-connected disability	38, 515	1, 850	30, 010	1, 720	925	4, 010
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only—						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	9, 710	775	2, 640	600	715	4, 980
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	1, 010	145	185	90	95	495
And on VA pension rolls	30, 030	3, 665	16, 085	725	2, 960	12, 595
And having a claim for VA pension pending	4, 000	770	430	155	400	2, 245
And having no claim filed	23, 295	1, 670	7, 195	1, 620	1, 380	11, 430
Nonveterans	360	110	80	5	20	145
VA hospitals	110, 265	8, 745	55, 300	4, 810	6, 430	34, 980
Received care for a service-connected disability	37, 790	1, 775	29, 540	1, 685	910	3, 880
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only—						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	9, 545	770	2, 595	590	710	4, 880
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	1, 000	145	180	90	95	490
And on VA pension rolls	35, 150	3, 550	15, 660	715	2, 950	12, 275
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3, 775	740	310	155	390	2, 200
And having no claim filed	22, 645	1, 655	6, 935	1, 590	1, 355	11, 110
Nonveterans	360	110	80	5	20	145

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1958.

Table 18.—Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals

[By type of patient and selected diagnostic category, Nov. 30, 1958]

Type of patient and selected diagnostic category	Number of patients ¹	Percent in each diagnostic category for specified length of stay						
		Less than 90 days	90 days or more	Inpatient stay more than (years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients	110, 265	37.6	62.4	47.1	40.3	30.5	22.5	9.4
Tuberculous	8, 745	31.8	68.2	22.0	9.9	3.2	0.7	0.1
Psychotic	55, 300	7.9	92.1	81.4	73.6	58.5	44.3	18.7
Other psychiatric	4, 810	60.1	39.9	19.1	13.0	5.3	1.8	0.5
Neurological	6, 430	43.5	56.5	32.3	21.8	8.5	2.3	0.0
General medical and surgical	34, 980	81.7	18.3	5.8	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
Infective and parasitic diseases, other	695	66.2	33.8	23.0	14.4	10.8	6.5	2.2
Cancers and tumors	4, 905	78.6	21.4	3.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	2, 185	79.6	20.4	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heart diseases	4, 230	81.0	19.0	8.3	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
Vascular diseases	2, 545	74.1	25.9	11.4	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Respiratory system ²	3, 640	77.9	22.1	9.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Digestive system ²	5, 585	92.7	7.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Genitourinary system ²	2, 120	88.7	11.3	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1, 260	82.5	17.5	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3, 275	78.8	21.2	7.3	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.2
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ³	2, 740	76.3	23.7	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other	1, 800	89.2	10.8	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining in VA hospitals on November 30, 1958.

² Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 20 in class XVIa.

³ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 19.—Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals

[By age group, type of patient, and selected diagnostic category, Nov. 30, 1958]

Type of patient and selected diagnostic category	All patients		Age distribution					
			Under 55		55-64		65 and over	
	Number ¹	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
All patients.....	110, 265	100. 0	60, 700	100. 0	25, 565	100. 0	24, 000	100. 0
Tuberculous.....	8, 745	7. 9	5, 600	9. 2	1, 845	7. 2	1, 300	5. 4
Psychotic.....	55, 300	50. 2	32, 480	53. 5	12, 200	47. 7	10, 620	44. 3
Other Psychiatric.....	4, 810	4. 4	3, 805	6. 3	525	2. 1	480	2. 0
Neurological.....	6, 430	5. 8	3, 215	5. 3	1, 555	6. 1	1, 660	6. 9
Vascular lesions.....	2, 130	1. 9	315	0. 5	735	2. 9	1, 080	4. 5
All other.....	4, 300	3. 9	2, 900	4. 8	820	3. 2	580	2. 4
General medical and surgical.....	34, 980	31. 7	15, 600	25. 7	9, 440	36. 9	9, 940	41. 4
Infective and parasitic diseases, other.....	695	0. 6	315	0. 5	210	0. 8	170	0. 7
Cancers and tumors.....	4, 905	4. 5	1, 710	2. 8	1, 505	5. 9	1, 690	7. 0
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2, 185	2. 0	975	1. 6	650	2. 5	560	2. 3
Heart diseases.....	4, 230	3. 8	1, 055	1. 7	1, 495	5. 8	1, 680	7. 0
Vascular diseases.....	2, 545	2. 3	995	1. 6	755	3. 0	795	3. 3
Respiratory system ²	3, 640	3. 3	1, 215	2. 0	1, 160	4. 5	1, 265	5. 3
Digestive system ²	5, 585	5. 1	3, 125	5. 2	1, 275	5. 0	1, 185	5. 0
Genitourinary system ²	2, 120	1. 9	695	1. 1	535	2. 1	890	3. 7
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 260	1. 1	785	1. 3	240	0. 9	235	1. 0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3, 275	3. 0	2, 055	3. 4	730	2. 9	490	2. 0
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ³	2, 740	2. 5	1, 830	3. 1	435	1. 7	475	2. 0
All other.....	1, 800	1. 6	845	1. 4	450	1. 8	505	2. 1

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining in VA hospitals on Nov. 30, 1958.

² Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 20 in class XVIa.

³ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 20.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Nov. 30, 1958]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict 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.....	110, 265	10, 930	50, 870	41, 930	6, 535	2, 295	16, 885	26, 890	14, 630	25, 565	24, 000
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	8, 975	1, 000	4, 765	2, 795	415	230	1, 530	2, 170	1, 725	1, 935	1, 385
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 001, 002	7, 830	830	4, 260	2, 370	370	180	1, 290	1, 955	1, 580	1, 670	1, 155
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	440	60	270	90	20	15	120	115	75	55	60
Venereal diseases (except chronic brain syndromes due to syphilis) 020-024, 026, 0-026, 2, 027-039	335	10	45	275	5	5	15	10	15	160	130
Amebiasis..... 046	5		5						5		
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	45	30	15			5	30	10			
Malaria..... 110-117	10	5	5				5	5			
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	310	65	165	60	20	25	70	75	50	50	40
II. Neoplasms.....	4, 905	255	1, 795	2, 600	255	50	340	605	715	1, 505	1, 690
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	4, 315	135	1, 520	2, 415	245	15	215	465	640	1, 375	1, 605
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	490	115	235	130	10	35	110	125	60	90	70
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	100	5	40	55			15	15	15	40	15
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2, 185	140	930	1, 025	90	35	195	390	355	650	560
Asthma..... 241	485	35	265	1 80	5	15	45	85	125	135	80
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	65	15	45	5			15	15	25	5	5
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	1, 120	50	360	645	65	10	100	170	110	375	355
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	260	20	135	105		10	25	70	30	60	65
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	255	20	125	90	20		10	50	65	75	55
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	360	30	125	175	30	5	45	70	20	100	120

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Nov. 30, 1958]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict 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.....	60,075	6,320	29,125	20,510	4,120	1,170	10,815	17,070	7,195	12,725	11,100
Psychotic disorders..... 300-303, 309, 688. 1	43,985	5,310	23,215	12,205	3,255	985	9,330	14,145	5,345	8,165	6,015
Chronic and acute brain syndromes with psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic..... 304-308, 322. 9, 328, 329	7,845	315	2,415	4,440	675	30	475	945	920	2,240	3,235
Chronic and acute brain syndromes with psychotic reaction due to syphilis..... 025. 0, 025. 5, 025. 6, 025. 9, 026. 6, 026. 9	3,470	-----	340	3,070	60	-----	10	105	190	1,795	1,370
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 781. 9	2,850	415	1,980	405	50	70	605	1,205	450	310	210
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322. 9)	385	40	275	65	5	-----	40	165	85	50	45
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 320, 321, 323-326	1,020	195	690	90	45	70	305	390	140	70	45
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction except due to alcoholism..... 025. 7, 025. 8, 026. 7, 026. 8, 319, 327	520	45	210	235	30	15	50	115	65	95	180
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	6,610	575	2,590	3,045	400	220	745	1,270	755	1,730	1,890
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	2,130	35	430	1,515	150	15	40	90	170	735	1,080
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..... 340-345	755	55	530	160	10	15	115	290	155	105	75
Epilepsy..... 353	195	45	100	30	20	15	60	70	15	25	10
Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 350-352, 354-357	2,325	330	995	840	160	155	375	555	245	560	435
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	435	60	270	90	15	10	85	140	85	85	30
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	630	30	205	360	35	5	50	80	70	185	240
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	140	20	60	50	10	5	20	45	15	35	20
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	6,775	240	2,190	3,960	385	20	295	850	885	2,250	2,475
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea..... 400, 402	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 410-416	325	20	175	120	10	5	40	105	35	65	75
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	2,770	45	645	1,875	205	-----	15	230	280	1,040	1,205
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	235	15	120	100	-----	-----	30	65	30	50	60
Hypertensive heart disease..... 440-443	895	5	280	575	35	-----	20	75	120	340	340
Other hypertensive disease..... 444-447	245	15	140	85	5	-----	15	70	70	50	40
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	875	10	125	650	90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other diseases of arteries..... 451-456	385	35	185	150	15	-----	5	50	80	75	80
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	385	25	180	160	20	10	40	50	75	135	75
Hemorrhoids..... 461	320	30	200	90	-----	-----	45	115	60	60	40
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	335	40	135	155	5	-----	35	50	80	75	95

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3, 600	235	1, 160	2, 085	120	45	310	430	405	1, 150	1, 260
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza.....	470-483	80	15	30	30	5	5	20	15	10	10
Pneumonia.....	490-493	700	70	210	395	25	10	95	90	75	160
Bronchitis.....	500-502	1, 045	30	315	665	35	10	45	100	95	415
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	45	20	25	5	5	30	10			
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-517	135	55	55	25	10	55	35	10	15	10
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity.....	518-527	1, 595	45	525	970	55	5	65	180	215	550
											580
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5, 465	535	2, 720	2, 090	120	105	655	1, 345	935	1, 270	1, 155
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity.....	530-538	90	5	45	40			10	15	20	30
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum.....	540-542	1, 865	160	1, 020	645	40	30	245	515	310	395
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.....	543, 571, 572	415	95	190	120	10	10	115	105	40	70
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum.....	539, 544, 545	280	30	130	115	5	10	35	45	55	80
Diseases of appendix.....	550-553	65	25	10	25	5	10	20	5		30
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560, 561	795	80	290	410	15	20	60	165	95	245
Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum.....	570, 573-578	615	65	290	245	15	15	75	135	100	160
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	760	5	500	245	10		40	220	225	135
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas.....	580, 582-587	580	70	245	245	20	10	55	140	90	155
											130
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2, 050	145	580	1, 145	180	30	195	265	175	520	865
Nephritis.....	590-594	125	45	65	10	5	5	60	50		5
Other diseases of urinary system.....	600-609	755	40	320	370	25	5	75	125	115	215
Diseases of prostata.....	610-612	900	10	90	655	145		10	45	25	245
Other diseases of male genital organs, including breast.....	613-618	240	40	85	110	5	20	35	40	30	50
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions.....	620-637	30	10	20				15	5	5	5
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium.....	640-688, 0, 688, 2-689										
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 260	150	670	365	75	40	235	320	190	240	235
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	340	20	205	115			50	80	60	100
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	700-716	920	130	465	250	75	40	185	240	130	140
											185
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3, 225	425	1, 785	910	105	85	485	820	625	730	480
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever.....	720-727	1, 555	115	740	635	65	30	120	235	310	535
Displacement of intervertebral disc.....	735	450	75	330	45		5	100	200	95	35
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint.....	730-734, 736-738	885	150	530	175	30	25	215	270	155	115
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system.....	740-749	335	85	185	55	10	25	50	115	65	45
											35
XIV. Congenital malformations.....	750-759	195	35	115	40	5	20	35	60	20	40
											20
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions.....	780, 781. 0-781. 8, 782-792, 794-796	670	115	350	195	10	25	190	175	65	90
											125

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Nov. 30, 1958]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict 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
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	760	60	380	275	45	35	80	150	180	165	150
Observation and/or examination, tuberculosis..... 793. 4, 797. 4	20		5	10	5				5	15	
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793. 0, 797. 0	35	15	15		5	5	15	15			
Observation and/or examination, General, Medical, and Surgical..... 793. 1-793. 3-797. 1-797. 3	170	35	70	55	10	15	25	25	35	40	30
Special admissions..... Y03-Y18	535	10	290	210	25	15	40	110	140	110	120
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence	3, 155	670	1, 590	715	180	180	735	900	385	465	490
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	130	50	65	10	5	15	50	55		5	5
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-809	450	115	225	75	35	40	120	145	40	55	50
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	1, 335	215	625	400	95	65	225	310	190	245	300
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	145	45	90	5	5	5	55	45	25	15	
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	150	25	100	25			40	55	25	20	10
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	160	35	95	20	10	10	50	70	5	10	15
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	35	15	10	5	5		15	10	5	5	
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 900, 901, 903, 908	250	110	125	5	10	20	100	75	30	25	
Burns..... 940-949	135	15	85	30	5	5	25	40	30	15	20
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	45	10	30		5	15	15	15			
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-996	150	15	75	60		5	10	45	20	35	35
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures..... 997-999	170	20	65	80	5		30	35	15	35	55

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1958.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the 7th Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1955. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying

code numbers of this diagnostic classification. 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 Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955.

Table 21.—*VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals*¹

[By hospital group, type of patient, and sex, Nov. 30, 1958]

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients	Sex	
		Male	Female
VA and non-VA hospitals	112,920	110,810	2,110
Tuberculous	8,985	8,935	50
Psychotic	56,625	55,260	1,365
Other psychiatric	4,915	4,745	170
Neurological	6,495	6,390	105
General medical and surgical	35,900	35,480	420
VA hospitals	110,265	108,315	1,950
Tuberculous	8,745	8,695	50
Psychotic	55,300	54,075	1,225
Other psychiatric	4,810	4,655	155
Neurological	6,430	6,325	105
General medical and surgical	34,980	34,565	415
Non-VA hospitals	2,655	2,495	160
Tuberculous	240	240	—
Psychotic	1,325	1,185	140
Other psychiatric	105	90	15
Neurological	65	65	—
General medical and surgical	920	915	5

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1958.

Table 22.—Number and percent of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence ¹

(By type of patient, Nov. 30, 1958)

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient									
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		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	Percent hospitalized in same State
		Number	Percent										
Total.....	112,920	85,565	75.8	35,900	85.0	8,985	71.9	56,625	69.7	4,915	79.9	6,495	79.3
United States.....	111,195	84,055	75.6	35,255	84.9	8,745	71.2	55,880	69.6	4,880	79.8	6,435	79.2
Alabama.....	2,290	1,785	77.9	655	83.2	180	52.8	1,195	79.9	140	67.9	120	79.2
Arizona.....	940	705	75.0	430	91.9	240	87.5	195	17.9	45	100.0	30	66.7
Arkansas.....	1,805	1,335	74.0	670	70.1	150	23.3	825	84.2	75	86.7	85	82.4
California.....	9,190	8,615	93.7	3,345	96.4	945	97.4	3,970	89.5	260	98.1	670	98.5
Colorado.....	990	765	77.3	345	82.6	55	63.6	440	70.5	70	92.9	80	87.5
Connecticut.....	1,445	740	51.2	405	93.8	110	90.9	775	14.8	65	92.3	90	94.4
Delaware.....	220	95	43.2	75	86.7	10	50.0	115	8.7	15	100.0	5	0.0
District of Columbia.....	970	495	51.0	285	61.4	105	0.0	515	55.3	30	100.0	35	14.3
Florida.....	2,315	1,170	50.5	975	84.6	130	69.2	960	13.0	115	52.2	135	51.9
Georgia.....	2,355	1,415	60.1	880	78.4	180	38.9	1,105	50.2	50	40.0	140	57.1
Idaho.....	360	145	40.3	195	64.1	10	0.0	120	4.2	15	33.3	20	50.0
Illinois.....	6,740	5,505	81.7	2,040	87.0	585	57.3	3,515	82.5	245	81.6	355	83.1
Indiana.....	2,560	1,670	65.2	680	63.2	105	52.4	1,440	67.4	160	68.8	175	60.0
Iowa.....	1,770	1,380	78.0	655	72.5	65	38.5	930	87.1	65	69.2	55	45.5
Kansas.....	1,345	965	71.7	485	77.3	60	50.0	605	64.5	70	100.0	125	80.0
Kentucky.....	2,100	1,245	59.3	560	47.3	185	48.6	1,125	67.6	140	57.1	90	55.6
Louisiana.....	2,025	980	48.4	670	94.0	180	80.6	980	8.7	120	50.0	75	80.0
Maine.....	600	500	83.3	150	93.3	35	14.3	330	86.4	30	100.0	55	72.7
Maryland.....	1,585	1,180	74.4	455	71.4	165	69.7	785	77.1	80	87.5	100	65.0
Massachusetts.....	4,140	3,820	92.3	780	85.3	300	88.3	2,600	94.4	225	93.3	235	95.7
Michigan.....	3,560	3,060	86.0	900	86.7	255	86.3	2,080	87.5	170	85.3	155	61.3
Minnesota.....	2,135	1,840	86.2	650	80.0	60	83.3	1,160	89.2	130	96.2	135	81.5
Mississippi.....	1,235	745	60.3	410	76.8	125	52.0	590	47.5	45	77.8	65	76.9
Missouri.....	3,145	1,365	43.4	905	67.4	180	61.1	1,720	29.4	170	55.9	170	26.5
Montana.....	505	185	36.6	185	86.5	10	0.0	260	0.0	25	0.0	25	100.0
Nebraska.....	1,015	565	55.7	445	89.9	40	62.5	435	14.9	30	66.7	65	84.6
Nevada.....	165	100	60.6	115	73.9	5	0.0	35	14.3	-----	0.0	10	100.0
New Hampshire.....	415	100	24.1	135	63.0	0	0.0	250	4.0	-----	0.0	20	25.0
New Jersey.....	3,145	2,395	76.2	605	60.3	280	51.9	1,910	84.0	155	80.6	215	76.7
New Mexico.....	750	480	64.0	410	86.6	65	100.0	215	7.0	15	66.7	45	77.8

New York.....	11,975	11,275	94.2	3,555	97.7	905	94.5	6,425	92.1	410	96.3	680	93.4
North Carolina.....	2,590	1,835	70.8	790	81.6	290	91.4	1,205	59.3	125	84.0	180	58.3
North Dakota.....	400	160	40.0	170	79.4	5	0.0	190	0.0	10	0.0	25	100.0
Ohio.....	4,710	3,350	71.1	1,360	83.8	320	78.1	2,525	60.4	200	80.0	305	90.2
Oklahoma.....	1,485	725	48.8	635	89.0	80	43.8	670	10.4	65	30.8	35	100.0
Oregon.....	1,175	825	70.2	555	61.7	95	94.7	445	79.8	45	55.6	55	45.5
Pennsylvania.....	7,220	5,430	75.2	1,755	88.6	680	59.6	4,090	71.6	245	85.7	450	73.3
Rhode Island.....	560	275	49.1	180	100.0	35	71.4	280	7.1	35	85.7	30	66.7
South Carolina.....	1,445	535	37.0	610	73.8	140	3.6	585	2.6	55	36.4	55	81.8
South Dakota.....	620	520	83.9	195	84.6	15	0.0	335	86.6	40	87.5	35	85.7
Tennessee.....	2,180	1,800	82.6	910	95.6	180	47.2	910	74.7	85	88.2	95	94.7
Texas.....	5,980	5,320	89.0	2,090	94.0	670	87.3	2,530	84.0	390	98.7	300	86.7
Utah.....	450	395	87.8	160	100.0	0	0.0	215	74.4	30	100.0	45	100.0
Vermont.....	235	120	51.1	105	100.0	5	0.0	90	0.0	20	50.0	15	33.3
Virginia.....	2,600	2,005	77.1	795	74.8	230	60.9	1,295	81.1	115	73.9	165	81.8
Washington.....	1,745	1,520	87.1	685	92.0	65	69.2	855	83.6	80	100.0	60	83.3
West Virginia.....	1,245	530	42.6	460	83.7	100	55.0	540	3.7	50	20.0	95	63.2
Wisconsin.....	2,445	1,880	76.9	665	88.7	115	82.6	1,345	69.9	110	63.6	210	88.1
Wyoming.....	320	210	65.6	120	54.2	10	0.0	155	80.6	15	33.3	20	75.0
Outside United States.....	1,725	1,510	87.5	645	93.8	240	95.8	745	79.2	35	85.7	60	91.7
Alaska.....	125	45	36.0	45	55.6	15	33.3	45	11.1	5	0.0	15	66.7
Canal Zone.....	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam.....	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii.....	245	240	98.0	110	95.5	10	100.0	100	100.0	5	100.0	20	100.0
Philippines, Republic of.....	215	200	93.0	115	100.0	65	100.0	30	50.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Puerto Rico.....	1,035	1,025	99.0	360	100.0	150	100.0	480	97.9	25	100.0	20	100.0
Virgin Islands.....	10	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others.....	90	0	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0	80	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1 Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1958.

Table 23.—Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care

[Fiscal year 1959]

Applications	Hospitalization	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year.....	5, 628	721
Total received during year.....	998, 063	30, 757
From veteran or his representative.....	876, 435	23, 376
By transfer or reinstatement.....	121, 628	7, 381
Total dispositions.....	997, 453	30, 976
By transfer.....	100, 150	6, 066
Eligible and in need of care.....	550, 305	19, 764
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	346, 998	5, 146
Pending end of year.....	6, 238	502

Table 24.—Outpatients given medical care and visits made during fiscal year 1959

[By purpose of visit]

Purpose of visit	Outpatient clinics ¹			Other ²
	Total	Staff	Fee	
Number of outpatients visiting all purposes.....	2, 207, 301	1, 597, 222	610, 079	62, 798
Compensation or pension.....	406, 807	359, 251	47, 556	5, 475
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	153, 045	146, 460	6, 585	-----
Outpatient treatment.....	1, 529, 387	975, 030	554, 357	47, 078
Vocational rehabilitation.....	7, 751	7, 199	552	130
Insurance.....	17, 046	16, 741	305	1, 741
Other ³	93, 265	92, 541	724	8, 374
Number of outpatient visits all purposes.....	3, 436, 619	2, 186, 443	1, 250, 176	(4)
Compensation or pension.....	425, 927	376, 375	49, 552	-----
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	171, 700	164, 367	7, 333	-----
Outpatient treatment.....	2, 699, 755	1, 508, 623	1, 191, 132	-----
Vocational rehabilitation.....	9, 181	8, 246	935	-----
Insurance.....	18, 325	17, 976	349	-----
Other ³	111, 731	110, 856	875	-----

¹ Includes established clinics in regional offices, regional office-hospital centers, hospitals, Veterans Benefits Office, District of Columbia, and outpatient clinics at Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

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.

⁴ Visit data were not reported during year.

NOTE: An "outpatient visiting" is defined as a person who receives outpatient medical services one or more times during a given month. A "visit" is defined as the presence of a patient on one day in a VA outpatient clinic or in the office of a fee-basis physician.

Table 25.—Applications for outpatient dental treatment

[Fiscal years 1956-59]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total received during year	234,895	167,259	124,337	102,970
New	169,910	116,444	80,252	(3)
Repeat	64,985	50,815	44,085	(3)
Total dispositions during year	309,278	238,500	135,426	106,994
Treatment authorized	145,324	101,699	38,173	29,616
Treatment not authorized ¹	163,954	136,801	97,253	77,378
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	88,155	21,098	14,025	9,991

¹ Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, applications 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.

³ Data not available.

Table 26.—Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed

[By VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-59]

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
1959	32,483	26,693	5,790	\$15.03	27,628	17,881	10,547	\$124.58
1958	42,162	31,700	10,462	15.20	39,790	19,287	20,503	117.74
1957	84,768	51,473	33,295	15.57	97,868	30,015	67,853	106.13
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	160,796	13.66	260,409	61,745	198,664	96.72
1952	440,039	242,322	197,717	13.42	362,236	60,589	301,647	96.66
1951	424,807	261,503	163,304	13.21	348,392	76,036	272,356	90.12
1950	527,487	322,732	204,755	13.47	430,065	87,088	342,977	86.85
1949	578,839	315,689	263,150	13.20	513,742	83,372	430,370	82.12
1948	701,187	280,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	53,198	602,617	74.16

Table 27.—*Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs*¹

[Major program totals, fiscal year 1959]

Program	Cost
Total	² \$892,033,348
Central and area offices	7,923,436
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction	1,267,656
Medical research	14,995,682
Prosthetic testing and development	975,093
Education and training	1,294,531
Inpatient care	² 780,912,054
Hospitals:	
Total	² 747,221,783
VA hospitals	² 732,614,754
Non-VA hospitals	14,607,029
Domiciliary Care:	
Total	² 33,690,271
VA domiciliaries	² 27,446,208
State homes	6,244,063
Outpatient care	82,310,775
Maintenance and operation of supply depots	2,354,121

¹ Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1959 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore, not reconcilable to fiscal year 1959 appropriations or obligations.

² Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence and laundry in the amounts of \$9,196,244 for VA hospitals and \$291,249 for VA domiciliaries.

Table 28.—*Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs*

[Inpatient care in VA stations, fiscal year 1959]

Program	Type of hospital				Domiciliaries
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical	
Total cost of operation ¹	\$732,614,754	\$51,439,262	\$229,802,724	\$451,372,768	\$27,446,208
Direct cost of inpatient care	722,175,557	50,769,836	227,703,875	443,701,846	26,968,006
Other operating expenses ²	10,439,197	669,426	2,098,849	7,670,922	478,202
General administration	77,717,600	5,650,055	21,823,747	50,243,798	3,561,369
Care of patients:					
Total	411,682,434	25,071,457	127,014,096	259,596,881	5,834,811
Direct and ancillary medical services ³	168,962,728	9,887,348	40,332,180	118,743,200	3,161,446
Nursing services	215,416,423	12,963,868	77,224,577	125,227,978	594,773
Recreation and religious services	15,507,929	1,332,991	6,319,530	7,855,408	1,105,337
Dental care	11,485,609	887,250	3,107,248	7,491,111	907,315
Special treatment services ⁴	309,745		30,561	279,184	65,940
Dietetics service	107,764,043	8,637,514	38,737,292	60,389,237	10,217,535
Housekeeping division	26,897,287	2,163,168	7,048,776	17,685,343	463,071
Operation of plant and facility	57,625,979	5,195,004	18,565,714	33,865,261	3,682,506
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility	40,488,214	4,052,638	14,514,250	21,921,326	3,208,714

¹ Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amount of \$9,196,244 for VA hospitals and \$291,249 for VA domiciliaries.

² Other costs of operation not directly related to patient care, such as operation and maintenance personnel quarters, care of the dead, clothing and accessories for indigent beneficiaries.

³ Professional medical services, laboratory, pathology, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, medical record library, medical illustration, vocational counseling, and pharmacy.

⁴ Aphasia, blind rehabilitation and audiology programs

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified ¹	War of 1812		Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Amount	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Amount	Amount	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959.	\$48, 802, 752, 568. 74				\$86, 513, 425. 54	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 198, 654. 09	\$28, 748, 117. 32	\$33, 045, 147. 55	
1959.....	2, 934, 247	\$2, 414, 216, 196. 74	915, 822	\$811, 310, 380. 77					5	\$2, 771. 00
1958.....	2, 850, 475	2, 285, 901, 137. 98	884, 428	776, 310, 129. 88					6	2, 724. 00
1957.....	2, 796, 512	2, 099, 718, 748. 35	862, 955	728, 797, 257. 48					9	3, 179. 00
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 and prior years.....		\$23, 324, 969, 332. 46			\$86, 513, 425. 54	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 198, 654. 09	\$28, 748, 117. 32	\$32, 978, 101. 45	

¹ Includes \$70 million expended for the Revolutionary War.

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Indian Wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$60, 116, 651. 97		\$54, 342, 849. 45		\$8, 199, 015, 980. 61				\$3, 092, 513, 535. 73		\$1, 059, 523, 166. 58	
1959.....	63	\$97, 177. 26	780	\$588, 809. 62	2 1	\$2, 709. 00	4, 471	\$3, 382, 729. 96	38, 977	\$52, 430, 194. 07	77, 885	\$63, 880, 891. 67
1958.....	87	125, 000. 42	862	559, 971. 94			3, 680	2, 450, 207. 26	44, 483	59, 529, 481. 32	81, 779	54, 628, 915. 49
1957.....	130	186, 727. 27	1, 139	636, 231. 95			5, 361	2, 831, 555. 63	50, 513	66, 686, 860. 16	85, 861	54, 902, 285. 28
1956.....	154	228, 216. 94	1, 198	708, 768. 61	1	*5, 290. 55	5, 669	3, 238, 914. 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, 883	55, 072, 316. 81
1954.....	226	337, 014. 39	1, 298	802, 647. 10	1	1, 634. 67	6, 892	4, 087, 237. 35	66, 315	87, 964, 515. 79	82, 054	53, 210, 185. 71
1952.....	278	397, 179. 38	1, 401	875, 783. 96	1	2, 580. 00	7, 729	4, 710, 055. 48	72, 447	94, 364, 939. 03	81, 681	52, 978, 516. 27
1952.....	316	396, 387. 63	1, 553	883, 805. 38	3	5, 736. 00	8, 898	5, 127, 297. 42	79, 110	94, 518, 871. 21	81, 436	49, 769, 824. 19
1951.....	376	496, 334. 20	1, 636	968, 014. 65	6	14, 175. 50	10, 260	6, 915, 785. 74	85, 246	100, 780, 070. 25	80, 448	48, 873, 916. 66
1950.....	530	569, 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 and prior years.....	\$56, 966, 159. 20		\$46, 498, 772. 53		\$8, 155, 753, 585. 52				\$2, 273, 253, 451. 98		\$522, 375, 351. 04	

*Credit. 2 Confederate.

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950-59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
					Living veterans					
	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, 1959.....	\$772, 993, 142. 52		\$322, 842, 362. 55		\$11, 894, 634, 859. 16		\$6, 948, 046, 423. 15		\$145, 266, 023. 28	
1959.....	95, 036	\$67, 331, 598. 97	28, 802	\$42, 097, 931. 42	944, 226	\$906, 816, 788. 31	188, 799	\$217, 230, 953. 45	1, 480	\$3, 530, 834. 98
1958.....	83, 891	58, 357, 380. 84	26, 120	36, 340, 879. 79	870, 378	826, 340, 524. 40	203, 656	220, 260, 639. 69	1, 504	3, 519, 826. 41
1957.....	73, 826	48, 052, 949. 54	22, 752	25, 903, 351. 49	817, 882	747, 293, 978. 58	215, 157	212, 900, 522. 29	1, 630	3, 672, 823. 59
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, 865, 936. 00	239, 418	229, 672, 610. 71	1, 789	3, 893, 372. 77
1954.....	63, 115	42, 073, 497. 70	18, 613	16, 096, 327. 89	670, 333	579, 794, 428. 71	250, 637	229, 615, 718. 66	1, 827	4, 067, 508. 87
1953.....	62, 207	42, 293, 135. 43	18, 780	16, 533, 428. 29	632, 312	543, 383, 285. 54	260, 900	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. 16	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 and prior years.....	\$318, 260, 839. 89		\$98, 879, 367. 67		\$5, 645, 420, 343. 81		\$4, 701, 628, 529. 10		\$107, 684, 899. 42	

³ Includes cases paid under special acts.

⁴ Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Con.		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$4,801,322,412.73		\$3,914,611,251.09		\$1,704,261,213.27		\$2,210,350,037.82	
1959.....	753,947	\$686,054,999.88	440,951	\$303,100,283.96	46,099	\$64,863,670.74	394,852	\$238,236,613.22
1958.....	665,218	602,560,058.30	415,469	287,894,509.48	47,631	65,712,511.14	367,838	222,181,998.34
1957.....	601,095	530,720,632.70	397,943	269,665,958.31	50,878	58,727,446.94	347,065	210,938,511.37
1956.....	535,440	474,141,118.37	380,449	252,570,605.13	32,653	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	57,082,465.78	218,352	118,936,518.81
1949 and prior years.....	\$836,106,915.29		\$1,593,553,993.38		\$1,142,321,274.51		\$451,232,718.87	

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected [§]		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$14,261,397,771.16		\$13,482,473,802.77		\$325,453,646.16		\$453,470,322.23	
1959.....	1,645,946	\$1,204,220,886.10	1,564,557	\$1,132,841,878.94	5	\$12,384.12	81,384	\$71,366,623.04
1958.....	1,647,056	1,171,424,613.93	1,575,786	1,108,458,977.83	5	28,765.91	71,265	62,936,870.19
1957.....	1,656,622	1,085,192,291.74	1,591,217	1,028,414,007.13	5	6,932.79	65,400	56,771,351.82
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	1,038,215,688.40	5	*59,561.45	54,436	46,867,365.20
1954.....	1,676,995	1,046,158,311.99	1,628,952	1,006,563,201.24	5	*88,979.39	48,038	39,684,090.14
1953.....	1,675,230	1,047,333,229.94	1,633,645	1,012,398,612.54	5	*1,264.63	41,580	34,935,882.03
1952.....	1,669,069	959,725,253.90	1,632,963	932,879,976.31	5	2,747.83	36,101	26,842,529.76
1951.....	1,666,694	958,170,859.08	1,636,731	935,753,061.08	6 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 and prior years.....	\$3,625,631,852.67		\$3,355,219,556.03		\$251,173,292.63		\$19,239,004.01	

*Credit.

[§] Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. sec. 107).

⁶ Responsibility for payment of retirement benefits to Reserve officers except those paid under Public Law 262, 77th Cong., was transferred, effective July 1, 1950, to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected ⁵		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959	\$3, 787, 294, 184. 25		\$3, 601, 693, 872. 18		\$185, 600, 312. 07	
1959	324, 348	\$349, 062, 798. 82	275, 146	\$316, 729, 522. 75	49, 202	\$32, 333, 276. 07
1958	319, 065	346, 656, 433. 11	276, 211	318, 329, 361. 36	42, 854	28, 227, 071. 75
1957	313, 924	329, 564, 780. 16	275, 922	304, 626, 528. 10	38, 002	24, 938, 252. 06
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, 690	273, 756, 033. 95	24, 951	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, 146	244, 563, 252. 58	256, 291	236, 810, 732. 48	13, 855	7, 752, 520. 10
1950	263, 964	238, 723, 157. 20	253, 038	232, 653, 138. 97	10, 926	6, 070, 018. 23
1949 and prior years	\$793, 917, 579. 89		\$785, 593, 501. 98		\$8, 324, 077. 91	

⁵ Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. sec. 107).

Table 29.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959	\$896, 314, 931. 57		\$881, 406, 165. 37		\$14, 908, 766. 20	
1959	209, 998	\$183, 316, 843. 03	204, 612	\$178, 564, 304. 74	5, 386	\$4, 752, 538. 29
1958	204, 580	170, 124, 137. 07	200, 402	166, 614, 405. 38	4, 178	3, 569, 731. 69
1957	197, 539	152, 305, 941. 06	194, 279	149, 585, 250. 94	3, 260	2, 720, 690. 12
1956	183, 666	142, 531, 153. 01	181, 437	140, 755, 967. 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

Table 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1950–59 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1949 and 1959 for each war and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Korean conflict—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1959	\$292,624,801.12		\$288,955,897.89		\$3,668,903.23	
1959	38,580	\$49,194,164.32	36,759	\$47,974,487.70	1,821	\$1,219,676.62
1958	37,447	47,876,488.81	36,081	46,851,054.94	1,366	1,025,433.87
1957	35,966	45,289,915.66	35,029	44,628,376.70	937	661,538.96
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	235,056.47
1954	29,360	30,663,241.21	29,201	30,569,721.41	159	93,519.80
1953	20,386	21,751,942.83	20,341	21,728,679.71	45	23,263.12
1952	13,301	13,303,077.91	13,297	13,301,565.91	4	1,512.00
1951	769	304,280.25	764	304,280.25	5	-----

Table 30.—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the regular establishment

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1955-59]

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
1959	\$832.19	\$818.67	\$875.53	-----	\$568.80	-----	\$568.80	\$802.62	\$1,399.81	\$754.38
1958	825.26	811.37	870.02	-----	508.00	-----	508.00	700.20	1,374.90	632.10
1957	775.88	748.06	866.05	-----	508.00	-----	508.00	706.51	1,398.18	627.56
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

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1959	\$776.57	\$1,620.00	\$776.38	\$960.05	\$1,287.55	\$796.15	\$885.56	\$716.26	\$1,444.22
1958	635.57	-----	635.57	885.20	1,283.45	668.57	880.17	720.75	1,392.20
1957	627.41	-----	627.41	892.78	1,277.77	666.29	805.08	654.22	1,294.61
1956	621.78	1,620.00	621.61	995.36	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

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected ¹	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement ²	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1959	\$879.44	\$969.06	\$1,121.68	\$928.12	\$2,352.13	\$687.53	\$1,385.84	\$606.00
1958	875.99	962.90	1,097.88	918.47	2,334.92	693.92	1,361.66	607.45
1957	850.26	925.08	963.84	907.57	2,266.79	696.48	1,288.07	609.76
1956	835.40	918.11	955.99	897.76	2,271.42	669.07	1,028.46	611.34
1955	832.70	911.63	947.11	888.59	2,279.31	676.49	1,028.24	614.09

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1959	\$775.83	\$720.62	\$712.66	\$873.57	\$2,757.60	\$1,055.98	\$1,128.67	\$649.49
1958	772.73	716.06	709.05	870.84	2,757.60	1,065.27	1,129.54	651.04
1957	711.88	645.14	635.99	867.47	2,757.60	1,064.08	1,120.92	651.39
1956	703.43	645.28	637.26	861.21	2,757.60	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

¹ Includes average annual value for cases paid under special acts.

² Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

Table 30.—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the regular establishment—Continued

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1955-59]

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
1959.....	\$930.11	\$870.06	\$869.04	\$908.63	\$1,256.97	\$1,286.69	\$656.94
1958.....	929.60	868.29	867.37	912.38	1,264.55	1,287.44	659.86
1957.....	852.15	777.40	775.18	910.00	1,262.65	1,278.73	661.49
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

Table 31.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits

[As of June 20, 1959]

Wars and regular establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	3,850,069	\$3,203,998,932	2,934,247	\$2,402,165,664	915,822	\$801,833,268
Service-connected.....	2,440,798	2,038,096,428	2,052,981	1,573,177,404	387,817	464,919,024
Compensation	2,266,096	1,773,948,276	2,052,981	1,573,177,404	213,115	200,770,872
Dependency and indemnity compensation	140,904	199,186,104	.....	.....	140,904	199,186,104
Dep. and ind. compensation and compensation	33,798	64,962,048	.....	.....	33,798	64,962,048
Non-service-connected.....	1,407,174	1,162,256,196	879,514	825,438,912	527,660	336,817,284
Special acts.....	612	151,368	267	54,408	345	96,960
Retired emergency officers	1,480	3,481,152	1,480	3,481,152	.....	.....
Retired Reserve officers	5	13,788	5	13,788	.....	.....
World War II.....	1,970,294	1,528,605,336	1,645,946	1,186,100,952	324,348	342,504,384
Service-connected.....	1,839,703	1,425,540,828	1,564,557	1,114,992,624	275,146	310,548,204
Compensation	1,730,961	1,268,268,132	1,564,557	1,114,992,624	166,404	153,275,508
Dependency and indemnity compensation	79,926	103,301,208	.....	.....	79,926	103,301,208
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	28,816	53,971,488	.....	.....	28,816	53,971,488
Non-service-connected.....	130,586	103,050,720	81,384	71,094,540	49,202	31,956,180
Retired Reserve officers ¹	5	13,788	5	13,788	.....	.....
World War I.....	1,385,177	1,218,177,528	944,226	915,009,552	440,951	303,167,976
Service-connected.....	234,896	275,655,348	188,797	211,769,508	46,099	63,885,840
Compensation	201,348	223,591,344	188,797	211,769,508	12,551	11,821,836
Dependency and indemnity compensation	33,033	50,835,840	.....	.....	33,033	50,835,840
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	515	1,228,164	.....	.....	515	1,228,164
Non-service-connected.....	1,148,799	939,037,968	753,947	699,755,832	394,852	239,282,136
Special acts.....	2	3,060	2	3,060	.....	.....
Retired emergency officers ²	1,480	3,481,152	1,480	3,481,152	.....	.....

¹ Retirement paid by the VA to retired Reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

² Retirement paid out by the VA to retired emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I.

Table 31.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Wars and regular establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Regular establishment.....	123,838	\$109,666,392	95,036	\$68,070,108	28,802	\$41,596,284
Service-connected.....	123,509	109,594,404	94,781	68,020,488	28,728	41,573,916
Compensation.....	104,275	76,792,392	94,781	68,020,488	9,494	8,771,904
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	17,914	29,968,344			17,914	29,968,344
Dependency and indemnity compensation and special acts.....	1,320	2,833,668			1,320	2,833,668
Special acts.....	329	71,988	255	49,620	74	22,368
Korean Conflict.....	248,578	231,204,348	200,098	182,710,521	38,580	48,493,824
Service-connected.....	241,371	225,114,168	204,612	177,816,636	36,759	47,297,532
Compensation.....	229,216	204,656,472	204,612	177,816,636	24,604	26,839,836
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	9,008	13,528,968			9,008	13,528,968
Dependency and indemnity compensation and special acts.....	3,147	6,928,728			3,147	6,928,728
Non-service-connected.....	7,207	6,090,180	5,386	4,893,888	1,821	1,196,292
Spanish-American War.....	116,862	112,193,064	38,977	50,184,720	77,885	62,008,344
Service-connected.....	1,213	2,048,520	234	578,148	979	1,470,372
Compensation.....	288	632,940	234	578,148	54	54,792
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	925	1,415,580			925	1,415,580
Non-service-connected.....	115,595	110,132,220	38,733	49,604,844	76,862	60,527,376
Special acts.....	54	12,324	10	1,728	44	10,596
Civil War.....	4,472	3,472,812	1	1,620	4,471	3,471,192
Service-connected.....	105	141,444			105	141,444
Compensation.....	8	6,996			8	6,996
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	97	134,448			97	134,448
Non-service-connected.....	4,152	3,271,176	1	1,620	4,151	3,269,556
Special acts.....	215	60,192			215	60,192
Indian Wars.....	843	676,608	63	88,188	780	588,420
Service-connected.....	1	1,716			1	1,716
Compensation.....						
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	1	1,716			1	1,716
Non-service-connected.....	832	671,592	63	88,188	769	583,404
Special acts.....	10	3,300			10	3,300
Mexican War.....	5	2,844			5	2,844
Non-service-connected.....	3	2,340			3	2,340
Special acts.....	2	504			2	504

Table 32.—Total 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, 1950-59]

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												
1959.....	2,052,981	100.0	\$131,098,117	\$63.86	1,937,045	94.4	\$100,391,262	\$51.83	115,936	5.5	\$30,706,855	\$264.86
1958.....	2,063,728	100.0	131,317,639	63.63	1,949,629	94.5	101,077,885	51.84	114,099	5.5	30,239,754	265.03
1957.....	2,074,471	100.0	118,236,932	57.00	1,957,145	94.4	92,386,595	47.20	117,326	5.5	25,850,337	220.33
1956.....	2,083,010	100.0	119,248,727	57.25	1,961,515	94.2	92,535,387	47.16	121,495	5.8	26,743,340	220.12
1955.....	2,076,026	100.0	119,147,587	57.39	1,952,509	94.1	92,035,046	47.14	123,517	5.9	27,112,541	219.50
1954.....	2,055,301	100.0	112,693,964	54.83	1,931,927	94.0	86,799,393	44.93	123,374	6.0	25,894,571	209.89
1953.....	2,019,809	100.0	110,563,775	54.74	1,896,519	93.9	84,808,393	44.72	123,290	6.1	25,755,382	208.90
1952.....	1,979,631	100.0	98,773,460	49.89	1,856,910	93.8	76,182,443	41.03	122,721	6.2	22,591,017	184.08
1951.....	1,977,910	100.0	98,078,258	49.59	1,855,479	93.8	75,717,350	40.81	122,431	6.2	22,360,908	182.64
1950.....	1,890,420	100.0	96,865,776	48.67	1,875,666	94.2	75,962,319	40.50	114,754	5.8	20,903,457	182.16
TUBERCULOSIS												
1959.....	88,960	4.3	\$10,086,230	\$113.38	73,037	3.6	\$6,274,973	\$85.91	15,923	0.7	\$3,811,257	\$239.36
1958.....	90,752	4.4	10,663,278	117.50	72,426	3.5	6,255,655	86.37	18,326	0.9	4,407,623	240.51
1957.....	91,636	4.4	9,995,922	109.08	70,086	3.4	5,735,941	81.84	21,550	1.0	4,259,981	197.68
1956.....	92,290	4.4	10,513,252	113.92	67,035	3.2	5,433,725	81.51	25,255	1.2	5,049,527	199.94
1955.....	92,129	4.4	10,739,194	116.57	64,445	3.1	5,196,795	80.64	27,684	1.3	5,542,399	200.20
1954.....	90,749	4.4	10,416,687	114.79	61,652	3.0	4,813,306	78.07	29,097	1.4	5,603,381	192.58
1953.....	89,138	4.4	10,363,695	116.27	58,803	2.9	4,518,455	76.84	30,335	1.5	5,845,240	192.69
1952.....	91,400	4.6	9,572,250	104.73	57,300	2.9	3,778,343	65.94	34,100	1.7	5,793,707	169.90
1951.....	90,773	4.6	9,671,615	106.55	54,450	2.8	3,531,651	64.86	36,323	1.8	6,139,964	169.04
1950.....	83,164	4.1	8,443,117	101.52	52,896	2.6	3,353,375	63.60	30,274	1.5	5,079,542	167.79

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1959.....	440,509	21.5	\$37,582,159	\$85.32	381,447	18.6	\$21,666,341	\$56.80	59,062	2.9	\$15,915,818	\$269.48
1958.....	442,757	21.5	36,960,251	83.48	385,787	18.7	21,901,737	56.77	56,970	2.8	15,058,514	264.32
1957.....	446,359	21.5	32,524,733	72.87	389,710	18.8	20,083,940	51.54	56,649	2.7	12,440,793	219.61
1956.....	450,108	21.6	32,658,959	72.56	393,720	18.9	20,273,661	51.49	56,388	2.7	12,385,298	219.64
1955.....	450,944	21.7	32,571,311	72.23	395,512	19.1	20,409,858	51.60	55,432	2.6	12,161,453	219.39
1954.....	451,757	22.0	30,792,898	68.16	397,929	19.4	19,504,800	49.02	53,828	2.6	11,288,098	209.71
1953.....	449,479	22.3	30,362,508	67.55	397,361	19.7	19,489,253	49.05	52,118	2.6	10,873,255	208.63
1952.....	445,259	22.5	26,845,975	60.29	396,259	20.0	17,870,856	45.10	49,000	2.5	8,975,119	183.17
1951.....	449,526	22.7	26,678,999	59.35	402,358	20.3	18,098,402	44.98	47,168	2.4	8,580,597	181.92
1950.....	459,171	23.1	26,809,203	58.39	413,385	20.8	18,531,782	44.83	45,786	2.3	8,277,421	180.78

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1959.....	1,523,512	74.2	\$83,429,728	\$54.76	1,482,561	72.2	\$72,449,948	\$48.87	40,951	2.0	\$10,979,780	\$268.12
1958.....	1,530,219	74.1	83,694,110	54.69	1,491,416	72.3	72,920,493	48.89	38,803	1.8	10,773,617	277.65
1957.....	1,536,476	74.1	75,716,277	49.28	1,497,349	72.2	66,566,714	44.46	39,127	1.9	9,149,563	233.84
1956.....	1,540,612	74.0	76,076,516	49.38	1,500,760	72.1	66,768,001	44.49	39,852	1.9	9,308,515	233.58
1955.....	1,532,953	73.9	75,837,682	49.47	1,492,552	71.9	66,428,393	44.51	40,401	2.0	9,408,689	232.88
1954.....	1,512,795	73.6	71,484,379	47.25	1,472,346	71.6	62,481,287	42.44	40,449	2.0	9,003,092	222.58
1953.....	1,481,192	73.3	69,837,572	47.15	1,440,355	71.3	60,800,685	42.21	40,837	2.0	9,036,887	221.29
1952.....	1,442,972	72.9	62,355,235	43.21	1,403,351	70.9	54,533,044	38.86	39,621	2.0	7,822,191	197.43
1951.....	1,437,611	72.7	61,727,644	43.94	1,398,671	70.7	54,087,297	38.67	38,940	2.0	7,640,347	196.21
1950.....	1,448,085	72.8	61,613,456	42.55	1,409,391	70.8	54,066,962	38.36	38,694	2.0	7,546,494	195.03

Table 33.—World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1950-59]

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												
1959.....	1,564,557	100.0	\$92,916,052	\$59.39	1,500,265	95.9	\$75,336,077	\$50.22	64,292	4.1	\$17,579,975	\$273.44
1958.....	1,575,786	100.0	93,109,886	59.09	1,513,670	96.0	75,958,657	50.18	62,116	4.0	17,151,229	276.12
1957.....	1,591,217	100.0	84,333,705	53.00	1,527,207	96.0	69,606,275	45.58	64,010	4.0	14,727,430	230.08
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	228.73
1954.....	1,628,952	100.0	82,886,748	50.88	1,556,366	95.5	67,041,745	43.08	72,586	4.5	15,845,003	218.29
1953.....	1,633,645	100.0	83,360,003	51.03	1,556,527	95.3	66,665,005	42.83	77,118	4.7	16,694,998	216.49
1952.....	1,632,963	100.0	76,347,226	46.75	1,552,342	95.1	60,995,094	39.29	80,621	4.9	15,352,132	190.42
1951.....	1,636,731	100.0	76,157,093	46.53	1,554,551	95.0	60,653,011	39.02	82,180	5.0	15,504,082	188.66
1950.....	1,643,239	100.0	74,642,488	45.42	1,568,307	95.5	60,589,119	38.62	74,432	4.5	14,053,369	188.81
TUBERCULOSIS												
1959.....	41,751	2.7	\$4,846,206	\$116.07	35,275	2.3	\$3,801,094	\$93.58	6,476	0.4	\$1,545,112	\$238.59
1958.....	42,413	2.7	5,201,514	122.63	34,689	2.2	3,356,066	96.75	7,724	0.5	1,845,248	238.90
1957.....	42,750	2.7	4,990,289	116.73	33,197	2.1	3,099,124	93.36	9,553	0.6	1,891,165	197.97
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	5,938,900	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	5,983,599	134.04	18,382	1.1	1,463,385	79.61	26,259	1.6	4,520,214	172.14
1951.....	43,373	2.6	6,066,730	139.87	14,690	0.9	1,167,574	79.48	28,683	1.7	4,899,156	170.80
1950.....	34,599	2.1	4,753,737	137.40	12,191	0.8	949,148	77.86	22,408	1.3	3,804,589	169.79

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE

1959.....	346,887	22.2	\$26,596,886	\$76.67	311,479	19.9	\$16,698,470	\$53.61	35,408	2.3	\$9,898,416	\$279.55
1958.....	349,850	22.2	26,248,243	75.03	315,747	20.0	16,885,466	53.48	34,103	2.2	9,362,777	274.54
1957.....	354,710	22.3	23,316,720	65.73	320,591	20.2	15,639,551	48.47	34,119	2.1	7,777,169	227.94
1956.....	359,479	22.3	23,501,758	65.38	325,701	20.2	15,777,691	48.44	33,778	2.1	7,724,067	228.67
1955.....	364,137	22.5	23,717,207	65.13	330,630	20.4	16,061,774	48.58	33,507	2.1	7,655,433	228.47
1954.....	370,288	22.7	22,859,522	61.73	337,228	20.7	15,622,743	46.33	33,060	2.0	7,236,779	218.90
1953.....	375,729	23.0	23,148,903	61.61	342,810	21.0	15,971,583	46.59	32,919	2.0	7,177,320	218.03
1952.....	379,056	23.2	21,068,926	55.58	347,203	21.3	14,958,848	43.08	31,853	1.9	6,110,078	191.82
1951.....	385,691	23.6	21,141,333	54.81	354,852	21.7	15,250,036	42.98	30,839	1.9	5,891,297	191.03
1950.....	395,009	24.0	21,258,177	53.82	365,549	22.2	15,660,477	42.84	29,460	1.8	5,597,700	190.01

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1959.....	1,175,919	75.1	\$61,472,960	\$52.28	1,153,511	73.7	\$55,336,513	\$47.97	22,408	1.4	\$6,136,447	\$273.85
1958.....	1,183,523	75.1	61,660,329	52.10	1,163,234	73.8	55,717,125	47.90	20,289	1.3	5,943,204	292.93
1957.....	1,193,757	75.0	56,026,696	46.93	1,173,419	73.7	50,967,600	43.44	20,338	1.3	5,059,096	248.75
1956.....	1,205,362	75.0	56,442,586	46.83	1,184,624	73.7	51,295,070	43.30	20,738	1.3	5,147,516	248.22
1955.....	1,212,117	74.8	56,623,955	46.71	1,191,076	73.5	51,419,576	43.17	21,041	1.3	5,204,379	247.34
1954.....	1,215,519	74.6	54,088,426	44.50	1,194,217	73.3	49,051,378	41.07	21,302	1.3	5,037,048	236.46
1953.....	1,215,090	74.4	53,953,178	44.40	1,192,535	73.0	48,673,243	40.81	22,555	1.4	5,279,935	234.09
1952.....	1,209,266	74.1	49,294,701	40.76	1,186,757	72.7	44,572,861	37.56	22,509	1.4	4,721,840	209.78
1951.....	1,207,667	73.8	48,949,030	40.53	1,185,009	72.4	44,235,401	37.33	22,658	1.4	4,713,629	208.03
1950.....	1,213,631	73.9	48,630,574	40.07	1,191,067	72.5	43,979,494	36.92	22,564	1.4	4,651,080	206.13

Table 34.—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, 1950-59]

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												
1959	188,797	100.0	\$17,647,459	\$93.47	164,261	87.0	\$11,482,047	\$69.90	24,536	13.0	\$6,165,412	\$251.28
1958	203,654	100.0	18,632,203	91.49	178,231	87.5	12,237,296	68.66	25,423	12.5	6,394,907	251.54
1957	215,155	100.0	17,281,207	80.32	188,732	87.7	11,810,743	62.58	26,423	12.3	5,470,464	207.03
1956	227,991	100.0	18,163,040	79.67	200,962	88.0	12,482,970	62.21	27,029	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	18,836,506	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	18,149,483	66.98	240,493	88.7	12,757,942	53.05	30,468	11.3	5,391,541	176.96
1951	282,080	100.0	18,762,269	66.51	250,885	88.9	13,233,294	52.75	31,195	11.1	5,528,975	177.24
1950	293,274	100.0	19,315,905	65.86	261,779	89.3	13,724,713	52.43	31,495	10.7	5,591,192	177.53
TUBERCULOSIS												
1959	30,127	16.0	\$2,714,326	\$90.10	26,327	14.0	\$1,784,114	\$67.77	3,800	2.0	\$930,212	\$244.79
1958	32,135	15.8	2,876,071	89.50	28,180	13.8	1,906,827	67.67	3,955	2.0	969,244	245.07
1957	33,835	15.7	2,798,954	82.72	29,700	13.8	1,972,426	66.41	4,135	1.9	826,528	199.89
1956	35,751	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	38,543	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	73.72	36,937	13.6	2,208,922	59.80	5,276	2.0	903,093	171.17
1951	43,452	15.4	3,213,205	73.95	37,944	13.4	2,269,832	59.82	5,508	2.0	943,373	171.27
1950	44,587	15.2	3,290,674	73.80	38,957	13.3	2,324,823	59.68	5,630	1.9	965,851	171.55

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1959.....	35,961	19.0	\$4,614,805	\$128.33	26,586	14.0	\$2,301,011	\$86.55	9,375	5.0	\$2,313,794	\$246.80
1958.....	38,181	18.7	4,842,112	126.82	28,364	13.9	2,426,470	85.55	9,817	4.8	2,415,642	246.07
1957.....	39,857	18.5	4,359,712	109.38	29,604	13.7	2,289,236	77.33	10,253	4.8	2,070,476	201.94
1956.....	42,187	18.5	4,582,791	108.63	31,452	13.8	2,409,296	76.90	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1959.....	122,709	65.0	\$10,318,328	\$84.09	111,348	59.0	\$7,396,922	\$66.43	11,361	6.0	\$2,921,406	\$257.14
1958.....	133,338	65.5	10,914,020	81.85	121,687	59.8	7,903,999	64.95	11,651	5.7	3,010,021	258.35
1957.....	141,463	65.8	10,122,541	71.56	129,428	60.2	7,549,081	58.33	12,035	5.6	2,573,460	213.83
1956.....	150,053	65.8	10,617,300	70.76	137,783	60.4	7,977,238	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	8,296,683	54.18	12,851	5.1	2,664,663	207.35
1953.....	173,372	66.4	11,353,783	65.49	160,255	61.4	8,624,319	53.82	13,117	5.0	2,729,464	208.09
1952.....	179,929	66.4	10,581,490	58.81	166,740	61.5	8,156,370	48.92	13,189	4.9	2,425,120	183.87
1951.....	188,113	66.7	10,953,721	58.23	174,797	62.0	8,495,933	48.50	13,316	4.7	2,457,788	184.57
1950.....	196,827	67.1	11,334,756	57.59	183,561	62.6	8,875,501	48.35	13,266	4.5	2,459,255	185.38

Table 35.—Regular Establishment 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, 1950-59]

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												
1959	94,781	100.0	\$5,668,374	\$59.80	84,137	88.8	\$3,359,689	\$39.93	10,644	11.2	\$2,308,685	\$216.90
1958	83,620	100.0	5,034,206	60.20	74,267	88.8	3,046,974	41.03	9,353	11.2	1,987,232	212.47
1957	73,533	100.0	4,019,947	54.67	65,059	88.5	2,523,878	38.79	8,474	11.5	1,496,069	176.55
1956	65,306	100.0	3,690,161	56.51	57,455	88.0	2,321,817	40.41	7,851	12.0	1,368,344	174.29
1955	62,881	100.0	3,644,858	57.96	55,043	87.5	2,281,173	41.44	7,838	12.5	1,363,685	173.98
1954	62,762	100.0	3,507,488	55.89	54,687	87.1	2,165,629	39.60	8,075	12.9	1,341,859	166.17
1953	61,838	100.0	3,510,655	56.77	53,372	86.3	2,111,499	39.56	8,466	13.7	1,399,156	165.27
1952	59,919	100.0	3,118,905	52.05	51,287	85.6	1,861,176	36.29	8,632	14.4	1,257,729	145.71
1951	58,337	100.0	3,051,774	52.31	49,649	85.1	1,794,252	36.14	8,688	14.9	1,257,522	144.74
1950	53,337	100.0	2,819,340	52.86	44,833	84.1	1,619,005	36.11	8,504	15.9	1,200,335	141.15
TUBERCULOSIS												
1959	4,471	4.7	\$494,737	\$110.65	2,974	3.1	\$203,326	\$68.37	1,497	1.6	\$291,411	\$194.66
1958	4,163	5.0	453,087	108.84	2,881	3.5	200,505	69.60	1,282	1.5	252,582	197.02
1957	3,986	5.4	381,851	95.80	2,787	3.8	187,540	67.29	1,199	1.6	194,311	162.06
1956	3,882	6.0	379,050	97.64	2,682	4.1	182,260	67.96	1,200	1.9	196,790	163.99
1955	3,867	6.1	397,350	102.75	2,491	3.9	170,563	68.47	1,376	2.2	226,787	164.82
1954	3,856	6.2	397,650	103.13	2,324	3.7	156,150	67.19	1,532	2.5	241,500	157.64
1953	3,865	6.3	414,350	107.21	2,148	3.5	144,252	67.16	1,717	2.8	270,098	157.31
1952	3,971	6.6	383,057	96.46	1,978	3.3	105,910	53.54	1,993	3.3	277,147	139.06
1951	3,919	6.7	387,040	98.76	1,813	3.1	93,919	51.80	2,106	3.6	293,121	139.18
1950	3,959	7.4	395,786	99.97	1,736	3.3	88,964	51.25	2,223	4.1	306,822	138.02

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1959	19,849	20.9	\$1,968,499	\$99.17	13,944	14.7	\$688,533	\$49.38	5,905	6.2	\$1,279,966	\$216.76
1958	17,548	21.0	1,699,239	96.83	12,393	14.8	613,214	49.48	5,155	6.2	1,086,025	210.67
1957	15,524	21.1	1,294,533	83.39	10,946	14.9	497,910	45.49	4,578	6.2	796,623	174.01
1956	14,123	21.6	1,169,167	82.78	9,959	15.3	455,810	45.77	4,164	6.3	713,357	171.32
1955	13,707	21.8	1,141,363	83.27	9,679	15.4	452,079	46.71	4,028	6.4	659,284	171.12
1954	13,833	22.0	1,095,714	79.21	9,798	15.6	435,738	44.47	4,035	6.4	659,976	163.56
1953	13,822	22.3	1,101,984	79.73	9,707	15.7	432,269	44.53	4,115	6.6	669,715	162.75
1952	13,358	22.3	936,993	70.14	9,420	15.7	380,268	40.37	3,938	6.6	556,725	141.37
1951	13,150	22.5	917,556	69.78	9,278	15.9	374,054	40.32	3,872	6.6	543,502	140.37
1950	12,205	22.9	845,199	69.25	8,542	16.0	342,870	40.14	3,663	6.9	502,329	137.14

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1959	70,461	74.4	\$3,205,138	\$45.49	67,219	71.0	\$2,467,830	\$36.71	3,242	3.4	\$737,308	\$227.42
1958	61,909	74.0	2,881,880	46.55	58,993	70.5	2,233,255	38.86	2,916	3.5	648,625	222.44
1957	54,023	73.5	2,343,563	43.38	51,326	69.8	1,838,428	35.82	2,697	3.7	505,135	187.30
1956	47,301	72.4	2,141,944	45.28	44,814	68.6	1,683,747	37.57	2,487	3.8	458,197	184.24
1955	45,307	72.1	2,106,145	46.49	42,873	68.2	1,658,531	38.68	2,434	3.9	447,614	183.90
1954	45,073	71.8	2,014,124	44.69	42,565	67.8	1,573,741	36.97	2,508	4.0	440,383	175.59
1953	44,151	71.4	1,994,321	45.17	41,517	67.1	1,534,978	36.97	2,634	4.3	459,343	174.39
1952	42,590	71.1	1,798,855	42.24	39,889	6.6	1,374,998	34.47	2,701	4.5	423,857	156.93
1951	41,268	70.8	1,747,178	42.34	38,558	66.1	1,326,279	34.40	2,710	4.7	420,899	155.31
1950	37,173	69.7	1,578,355	42.46	34,555	64.8	1,187,171	34.36	2,618	4.9	391,184	149.42

Table 36.—Korean conflict 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, 1951-59]

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												
1959.....	204,612	100.0	\$14,818,053	\$72.42	188,279	92.0	\$10,197,776	\$54.16	16,333	8.0	\$4,620,277	\$282.83
1958.....	200,402	100.0	14,485,237	72.28	183,340	91.5	9,816,174	53.54	17,062	8.5	4,669,063	273.65
1957.....	194,279	100.0	12,550,093	64.60	176,017	90.6	8,427,271	47.88	18,262	9.4	4,122,822	225.76
1956.....	181,437	100.0	11,945,340	65.84	162,160	89.4	7,652,737	47.19	19,277	10.6	4,292,603	222.68
1955.....	153,831	100.0	10,395,191	67.58	136,146	88.5	6,480,421	47.60	17,685	11.5	3,914,770	221.36
1954.....	112,514	100.0	7,382,944	65.62	99,018	88.0	4,524,282	45.69	13,496	12.0	2,858,662	211.82
1953.....	62,858	100.0	4,117,004	65.50	55,132	87.7	2,472,607	44.85	7,726	12.3	1,644,397	212.84
1952.....	15,263	100.0	1,076,098	70.50	12,570	82.3	541,606	43.09	2,693	17.7	531,492	198.47
1951.....	213	100.0	21,126	99.18	164	77.0	8,920	54.39	49	23.0	12,206	249.10
TUBERCULOSIS												
1959.....	12,605	6.1	\$2,029,392	\$161.00	8,460	4.1	\$986,305	\$116.58	4,145	2.0	\$1,043,087	\$251.65
1958.....	12,033	6.0	2,130,933	177.09	6,674	3.3	791,983	118.67	5,359	2.7	1,338,950	249.85
1957.....	11,059	5.7	1,823,717	164.91	4,401	2.3	476,729	108.32	6,658	3.4	1,346,988	202.31
1956.....	9,552	5.3	1,725,017	180.59	2,163	1.2	231,381	106.97	7,389	4.1	1,493,636	202.14
1955.....	7,581	4.9	1,444,186	190.50	783	0.5	82,245	105.04	6,798	4.4	1,361,941	200.34
1954.....	4,893	4.3	917,315	187.47	173	0.1	17,998	104.03	4,720	4.2	899,317	190.53
1953.....	2,289	3.6	424,432	185.42	54	0.1	4,128	76.44	2,235	3.5	420,304	188.06
1952.....	557	3.7	90,711	162.86	-----	-----	-----	-----	557	3.7	90,711	162.86
1951.....	9	4.2	1,456	161.78	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	4.2	1,456	161.78

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1959.....	37,781	18.5	\$4,394,461	\$116.31	29,435	14.4	\$1,977,809	\$67.19	8,346	4.1	\$2,416,652	\$289.56
1958.....	37,143	18.5	4,162,291	112.06	29,279	14.6	1,975,902	67.49	7,864	3.9	2,186,389	278.03
1957.....	36,229	18.7	3,546,027	97.88	28,563	14.7	1,756,169	61.48	7,666	4.0	1,789,858	233.48
1956.....	34,273	18.9	3,396,230	99.09	26,598	14.7	1,629,103	61.25	7,675	4.2	1,767,127	230.24
1955.....	29,050	18.9	2,940,986	101.24	22,313	14.5	1,391,066	62.34	6,737	4.4	1,549,920	230.06
1954.....	21,778	19.4	2,110,051	96.89	16,588	14.8	969,781	58.46	5,190	4.6	1,140,270	219.71
1953.....	12,388	19.7	1,225,894	98.96	9,217	14.6	526,049	57.07	3,171	5.1	699,845	220.70
1952.....	3,937	25.8	369,893	93.95	2,796	18.3	136,018	48.65	1,141	7.5	233,875	204.97
1951.....	74	34.8	9,006	121.70	56	26.3	3,176	56.71	18	8.5	5,830	323.89

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1959.....	154,226	75.4	\$8,394,200	\$54.43	150,384	73.5	\$7,233,662	\$48.10	3,842	1.9	\$1,160,538	\$302.07
1958.....	151,226	75.5	8,192,013	54.17	147,387	73.6	7,048,289	47.82	3,839	1.9	1,143,724	297.92
1957.....	146,991	75.6	7,180,349	48.85	143,053	73.6	6,194,373	43.30	3,938	2.0	985,976	250.37
1956.....	137,612	75.8	6,824,093	49.59	133,399	73.5	5,792,253	43.42	4,213	2.3	1,031,840	244.92
1955.....	117,200	75.2	6,010,019	51.28	113,050	73.5	5,007,110	44.29	4,150	2.7	1,002,909	241.66
1954.....	85,843	75.3	4,355,578	50.74	82,257	73.1	3,536,503	42.99	3,586	3.2	819,075	228.41
1953.....	48,181	75.7	2,466,678	51.20	45,861	73.0	1,942,430	42.35	2,320	3.7	524,248	225.97
1952.....	10,769	70.5	615,494	57.15	9,774	64.0	405,588	41.50	995	6.5	209,906	210.96
1951.....	130	61.0	10,664	82.03	108	50.7	5,744	53.19	22	10.3	4,920	223.64

Table 37.—*Spanish-American War 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, 1950-59]

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												
1959.....	234	100.0	\$48,179	\$205.89	103	44.0	\$15,673	\$152.17	131	56.0	\$32,506	\$248.14
1958.....	266	100.0	56,107	210.93	121	45.5	18,784	155.24	145	54.5	37,323	257.40
1957.....	287	100.0	51,980	181.11	130	45.3	18,428	141.75	157	54.7	33,552	213.71
1956.....	338	100.0	61,121	180.83	151	44.7	21,576	142.89	187	55.3	39,545	211.47
1955.....	400	100.0	72,584	181.46	175	43.8	24,852	142.01	225	56.2	47,732	212.14
1954.....	438	100.0	77,278	176.43	183	41.8	24,916	136.15	255	58.2	52,362	205.34
1953.....	480	100.0	84,955	176.99	203	42.3	27,976	137.81	277	57.7	56,979	205.70
1952.....	525	100.0	81,748	155.71	218	41.5	26,625	122.13	307	58.5	55,123	179.55
1951.....	549	100.0	85,996	156.64	230	41.9	27,873	121.19	319	58.1	58,123	182.20
1950.....	570	100.0	88,043	154.46	247	43.4	29,482	119.36	323	56.6	58,561	181.30
TUBERCULOSIS												
1959.....	6	2.5	\$1,569	\$261.50	1	0.4	\$134	\$134.00	5	2.1	\$1,435	\$287.00
1958.....	8	3.0	1,873	234.13	2	0.8	274	137.00	6	2.2	1,599	266.50
1957.....	6	2.1	1,111	185.17	1	0.3	122	122.00	5	1.8	989	197.80
1956.....	8	2.4	1,515	189.38	1	0.3	122	122.00	7	2.1	1,393	199.00
1955.....	9	2.2	1,606	178.44	1	0.2	122	122.00	8	2.0	1,484	185.50
1954.....	12	2.7	2,187	182.25	1	0.3	116	116.00	11	2.4	2,071	188.27
1953.....	17	3.5	3,043	179.00	3	0.6	355	118.33	14	2.9	2,688	192.00
1952.....	18	3.4	2,868	159.33	3	0.6	326	108.67	15	2.8	2,542	169.47
1951.....	20	3.6	3,184	159.20	3	0.5	326	108.67	17	3.1	2,858	168.12
1950.....	19	3.3	2,920	153.68	6	1.1	640	106.67	13	2.2	2,280	175.38

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1959.....	31	13.3	\$7,508	\$242.19	3	1.3	\$518	\$172.67	28	12.0	\$6,990	\$249.64
1958.....	35	13.2	8,366	239.03	4	1.5	685	171.25	31	11.7	7,681	247.77
1957.....	39	13.6	7,741	198.49	6	2.1	1,074	179.00	33	11.5	6,667	202.03
1956.....	46	13.6	9,013	195.93	10	3.0	1,761	176.10	36	10.6	7,252	201.44
1955.....	51	12.7	9,881	193.75	10	2.6	1,565	156.50	41	10.1	8,316	202.83
1954.....	54	12.3	10,186	188.63	12	2.7	1,818	151.50	42	9.6	8,368	199.24
1953.....	65	13.5	12,300	189.23	13	2.7	1,906	146.62	52	10.8	10,394	199.88
1952.....	89	16.9	14,185	159.38	24	4.6	3,072	128.00	65	12.3	11,113	170.97
1951.....	96	17.5	15,761	164.18	28	5.1	3,607	128.82	68	12.4	12,154	178.74
1950.....	97	17.0	15,352	158.27	33	5.8	4,046	122.61	64	11.2	11,306	176.66

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1959.....	197	84.2	\$39,102	\$198.49	99	42.3	\$15,021	\$151.73	98	41.9	\$24,081	\$245.72
1958.....	223	83.8	45,868	205.69	115	43.2	17,825	155.00	108	40.6	28,043	259.66
1957.....	242	84.3	43,128	178.21	123	42.9	17,232	140.10	119	41.4	25,896	217.61
1956.....	284	84.0	50,593	178.14	140	41.4	19,693	140.66	144	42.6	30,900	214.58
1955.....	340	85.1	61,097	179.70	164	41.0	23,165	141.25	176	44.1	37,932	215.52
1954.....	372	85.0	64,905	174.48	170	38.8	22,982	135.19	202	46.2	41,923	207.54
1953.....	398	83.0	69,612	174.90	187	39.0	25,715	137.51	211	44.0	43,897	208.04
1952.....	418	79.7	64,695	154.77	191	36.3	23,227	121.61	227	43.4	41,468	182.68
1951.....	433	78.9	67,051	154.85	199	36.3	23,940	120.30	234	42.6	43,111	184.24
1950.....	454	79.7	69,771	153.68	208	36.5	24,796	119.21	246	43.2	44,975	182.83

Table 38.—*Total all wars and 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, 1959]

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.....	2,052,981	100.0	\$131,098,117	\$63.86	88,960	100.0	4.3	\$10,086,230	\$113.38	440,509	100.0	21.5
No disability.....	6,601	0.3	388,022	58.78	4,310	4.8	65.3	280,708	65.13	-----	-----	-----
10 percent.....	853,904	41.6	16,841,507	19.72	491	0.6	0.1	21,652	44.10	165,803	37.6	19.4
20 percent.....	327,255	15.9	12,640,317	38.63	23,011	25.9	7.0	1,501,981	65.27	30,074	6.8	9.2
30 percent.....	308,734	15.0	17,383,435	56.31	20,710	23.3	6.7	1,355,242	65.44	83,767	19.0	27.1
40 percent.....	160,913	7.8	12,136,449	75.42	2,048	2.3	1.3	154,279	75.33	25,674	5.8	15.9
50 percent.....	114,376	5.6	13,572,625	118.67	15,435	17.3	13.5	1,791,189	116.05	35,323	8.0	30.9
60 percent.....	87,434	4.3	12,747,534	145.80	2,376	2.7	2.7	334,326	140.71	16,045	3.7	18.4
70 percent.....	43,612	2.1	7,471,966	171.33	1,986	2.2	4.6	327,302	164.80	15,890	3.6	36.4
80 percent.....	26,497	1.3	5,360,315	202.30	2,461	2.8	9.3	464,441	188.72	7,290	1.7	27.5
90 percent.....	7,719	0.4	1,849,092	239.55	209	0.2	2.7	43,853	209.82	1,581	0.4	20.5
100 percent.....	115,936	5.7	30,706,855	264.86	15,923	17.9	13.7	3,811,257	239.36	59,062	13.4	51.0

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.....	\$37,582,159	\$85.32	100,770	\$13,597,080	339,739	\$23,985,079	1,523,512	100.0	74.2	\$83,429,728	\$54.76
No disability.....							2,291	0.2	34.7	107,314	46.84
10 percent.....	3,213,879	19.38	22,480	428,464	143,323	2,785,415	687,610	45.1	80.5	13,605,976	19.79
20 percent.....	1,139,610	37.89	852	31,172	29,222	1,108,438	274,170	18.0	83.8	9,998,726	36.47
30 percent.....	4,602,732	54.95	14,447	782,323	69,320	3,820,409	204,257	13.4	66.2	11,425,461	55.94
40 percent.....	1,893,707	73.76	1,961	144,272	23,713	1,749,435	133,191	8.7	82.8	10,088,463	75.74
50 percent.....	4,087,038	115.70	11,408	1,270,830	23,915	2,816,208	63,618	4.2	55.6	7,694,398	120.95
60 percent.....	2,316,732	144.39	1,653	227,429	14,392	2,089,303	69,013	4.5	78.9	10,096,476	146.30
70 percent.....	2,590,931	163.05	8,844	1,360,505	7,046	1,230,426	25,736	1.7	59.0	4,553,733	176.94
80 percent.....	1,444,207	198.11	637	118,260	6,653	1,325,947	16,746	1.1	63.2	3,451,667	206.12
90 percent.....	377,505	238.78	83	17,287	1,498	360,218	5,929	0.4	76.8	1,427,734	240.81
100 percent.....	15,915,818	269.48	38,405	9,216,538	20,657	6,699,280	40,951	2.7	35.3	10,979,780	268.12

Table 39.—*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 20, 1959]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	1,564,557	100.0	\$92,916,052	\$59.39	41,751	100.0	2.7	\$4,846,206	\$116.07	346,887	100.0	22.2
No disability.....	4,405	0.3	261,246	63.85	3,683	8.8	83.6	246,761	67.00	146,887	42.3	21.1
10 percent.....	695,456	44.4	13,683,041	19.67	425	1.0	0.1	18,865	44.39	21,813	6.3	9.3
20 percent.....	235,336	15.0	8,534,653	36.27	383	0.9	0.1	24,923	65.07	69,358	20.0	28.5
30 percent.....	243,276	15.5	13,728,689	56.43	16,672	39.9	6.9	1,102,545	66.13	19,850	5.7	16.1
40 percent.....	123,386	7.9	9,287,517	75.27	1,040	2.5	0.8	76,426	73.49	11,523	3.3	18.0
50 percent.....	78,196	5.0	9,455,788	120.92	7,511	18.0	9.6	881,946	117.42	10,896	3.1	35.3
60 percent.....	63,912	4.1	9,499,166	148.63	1,594	3.8	2.5	227,026	142.43	5,091	1.5	26.0
70 percent.....	30,813	2.0	5,387,694	174.85	1,561	3.8	5.1	260,018	166.57	1,254	0.4	21.3
80 percent.....	19,607	1.3	4,047,078	206.41	2,234	5.4	11.4	425,629	190.52	35,408	10.2	55.1
90 percent.....	5,878	0.4	1,431,205	243.49	172	0.4	2.9	36,955	214.85			
100 percent.....	64,292	4.1	17,579,975	273.44	6,476	15.5	10.1	1,545,112	238.59			

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.....	\$26,596,886	\$76.67	69,895	\$8,972,173	276,992	\$17,624,713	1,175,919	100.0	75.1	\$61,472,960	\$52.28
No disability.....							722	0.1	16.4	34,485	47.76
10 percent.....	2,846,864	19.38	18,100	348,306	128,787	2,498,558	548,144	46.6	78.8	10,817,312	19.73
20 percent.....	786,617	36.06	627	22,577	21,186	764,040	213,140	18.1	90.6	7,723,113	36.23
30 percent.....	3,821,613	55.10	10,996	604,579	58,362	3,217,034	157,246	13.4	64.6	8,804,531	55.99
40 percent.....	1,458,018	73.45	1,327	96,924	18,523	1,361,094	102,496	8.7	83.1	7,753,073	75.64
50 percent.....	2,926,585	117.97	7,737	883,632	17,070	2,042,953	45,878	3.9	58.7	5,647,257	123.09
60 percent.....	1,696,439	147.22	1,112	156,246	10,411	1,540,193	50,795	4.3	79.5	7,575,701	149.14
70 percent.....	1,820,353	167.07	5,960	937,974	4,936	882,379	18,356	1.6	59.6	3,307,323	180.18
80 percent.....	1,039,247	204.13	466	87,949	4,625	951,298	12,282	1.0	62.6	2,582,202	210.24
90 percent.....	302,734	241.41	62	13,047	1,102	289,687	4,452	0.4	75.8	1,091,516	245.17
100 percent.....	9,898,416	279.55	23,508	5,820,939	11,900	4,077,477	22,408	1.9	34.8	6,136,447	273.85

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 20, 1959]

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.....	188,797	100.0	\$17,647,459	\$93.47	30,127	100.0	16.0	\$2,714,326	\$90.10	35,961	100.0	19.0
No disability.....	1,262	0.7	59,314	47.00								
10 percent.....	35,903	19.0	897,510	25.00						2,540	7.1	7.1
20 percent.....	49,355	26.1	2,635,795	53.40	22,557	74.9	45.7	1,473,495	65.32	5,772	16.0	11.7
30 percent.....	24,119	12.8	1,466,902	60.82	2,066	6.9	8.6	139,612	67.58	4,428	12.3	18.3
40 percent.....	16,878	8.9	1,328,101	78.69	911	3.0	5.4	71,152	78.10	3,051	8.5	18.1
50 percent.....	15,494	8.2	1,775,389	114.59	498	1.6	3.2	55,679	111.81	5,316	14.8	34.3
60 percent.....	11,372	6.0	1,574,432	138.45	162	0.5	1.4	21,860	134.94	2,329	6.5	20.5
70 percent.....	5,683	3.0	934,414	164.42	84	0.3	1.5	13,292	158.24	1,829	5.1	32.2
80 percent.....	3,486	1.9	653,998	187.61	32	0.1	0.9	5,674	177.31	1,245	3.4	35.7
90 percent.....	709	0.4	156,192	220.30	17	0.1	2.4	3,350	197.06	76	0.2	10.7
100 percent.....	24,536	13.0	6,165,412	251.28	3,800	12.6	15.5	930,212	244.79	9,375	26.1	38.2

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.....	\$4,614,805	\$128.33	8,302	\$1,637,117	27,659	\$2,977,688	122,709	100.0	65.0	\$10,318,328	\$84.09
No disability.....							1,262	1.0	100.0	59,314	47.00
10 percent.....	69,502	27.39	245	6,508	2,295	63,054	33,363	27.2	92.9	827,948	24.82
20 percent.....	267,101	46.28	69	3,245	5,703	263,856	21,026	17.1	42.6	895,199	42.58
30 percent.....	208,290	60.59	176	10,107	4,252	258,183	17,625	14.4	73.1	1,059,000	60.09
40 percent.....	239,009	78.34	327	25,554	2,724	213,455	12,916	10.5	76.5	1,017,940	78.81
50 percent.....	606,290	114.05	836	93,779	4,480	512,511	9,680	7.9	62.5	1,113,420	115.02
60 percent.....	319,076	137.00	278	37,142	2,051	281,934	8,881	7.2	78.1	1,233,496	138.89
70 percent.....	292,292	159.81	580	88,983	1,249	203,309	3,770	3.1	66.3	628,830	166.80
80 percent.....	223,110	179.20	67	11,897	1,178	211,213	2,209	1.8	63.4	425,214	192.49
90 percent.....	16,281	214.22	5	954	71	15,327	616	0.5	86.9	136,561	221.69
100 percent.....	2,313,794	246.80	5,719	1,358,948	3,656	954,846	11,361	9.3	46.3	2,921,406	257.14

Table 41.—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1959]

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	234	100.0	\$48,179	\$265.89	6	100.0	2.6	\$1,569	\$261.50	31	100.0	13.2
No disability												
10 percent	2	0.9	27	13.50								
20 percent												
30 percent	1	0.4	102	102.00								
40 percent	11	4.7	1,260	114.55								
50 percent	4	1.7	530	132.50								
60 percent	33	14.1	4,830	146.36	1	17.0	3.0	134	134.00	2	6.5	6.1
70 percent	22	9.4	3,619	164.50						1	3.2	4.5
80 percent	27	11.5	4,701	174.11								
90 percent	3	1.3	604	201.33								
100 percent	131	56.0	32,506	248.14	5	83.0	3.8	1,435	287.00	28	90.3	21.4

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.....	\$7,508	\$242.19	14	\$3,311	17	\$4,197	197	100.0	84.2	\$39,102	\$198.49
No disability.....											
10 percent.....							2	1.0	100.0	27	13.50
20 percent.....											
30 percent.....							1	0.5	100.0	102	102.00
40 percent.....							11	5.6	100.0	1,260	114.55
50 percent.....							4	2.0	100.0	530	132.50
60 percent.....	362	181.00			2	362	30	15.2	90.9	4,334	144.47
70 percent.....	156	156.00			1	156	21	10.7	95.5	3,463	164.90
80 percent.....							27	13.7	100.0	4,701	174.11
90 percent.....							3	1.5	100.0	604	201.33
100 percent.....	6,990	249.64	14	3,311	14	3,679	98	49.8	74.8	24,081	245.72

Table 42.—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 20, 1959]

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	94,781	100.0	\$5,668,374	\$59.80	4,471	100.0	4.7	\$494,737	\$110.65	19,849	100.0	\$20.9
No disability	757	0.8	39,063	51.60	627	14.0	82.8	33,947	54.14			
10 percent	40,077	42.3	635,145	15.85	66	1.5	0.2	2,787	42.23	5,567	28.1	13.9
20 percent	11,607	12.2	343,620	29.60	71	1.6	0.6	3,563	50.18	648	3.3	5.6
30 percent	14,909	15.7	705,330	47.31	1,349	30.2	9.0	72,417	53.68	3,457	17.4	23.2
40 percent	5,801	6.1	376,201	64.85	34	0.7	0.6	2,008	59.06	693	3.5	11.9
50 percent	4,317	4.6	401,582	93.02	546	12.2	12.6	50,628	92.73	1,773	8.9	41.1
60 percent	3,699	3.9	425,614	115.06	90	2.0	2.4	10,034	111.49	579	2.9	15.7
70 percent	1,876	2.0	253,154	134.94	76	1.7	4.1	10,055	132.04	961	4.8	51.2
80 percent	917	1.0	145,388	158.55	107	2.4	11.7	16,519	154.38	243	1.2	26.5
90 percent	177	0.2	34,592	195.44	8	0.2	4.5	1,388	173.50	23	0.1	13.0
100 percent	10,644	11.2	2,308,685	216.90	1,497	33.5	14.1	291,411	194.66	5,905	29.8	55.5

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	\$1,968,499	\$99.17	8,646	\$1,023,521	11,203	\$944,978	70,461	100.0	74.4	\$3,205,138	\$45.49
No disability							130	0.2	17.2	5,116	39.35
10 percent	86,404	15.52	1,656	25,698	3,911	60,706	34,444	48.9	85.9	545,954	15.85
20 percent	19,211	29.65	38	1,102	610	18,109	10,888	15.5	93.8	320,846	29.47
30 percent	152,959	44.25	1,163	51,360	2,294	101,599	10,103	14.3	67.8	479,954	47.51
40 percent	41,646	60.10	60	3,669	633	37,977	5,074	7.2	87.5	332,547	65.54
50 percent	160,210	90.36	981	87,158	792	73,052	1,998	2.8	46.3	190,744	95.47
60 percent	65,135	112.50	56	5,811	523	59,324	3,030	4.3	81.9	350,445	115.66
70 percent	120,878	125.78	737	90,361	224	30,517	839	1.2	44.7	122,241	145.70
80 percent	37,601	154.74	20	2,849	223	34,752	567	0.8	61.8	91,268	160.97
90 percent	4,489	195.17			23	4,489	146	0.2	82.5	28,715	196.68
100 percent	1,279,966	216.76	3,935	755,513	1,970	524,453	3,242	4.6	30.4	737,308	227.42

Table 43.—*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 20, 1959]

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	204,612	100.0	\$14,818,053	\$72.42	12,605	100.0	6.1	\$2,029,392	\$161.00	37,781	100.0	18.5
No disability	177	0.1	8,399	47.45								
10 percent	82,466	40.3	1,625,784	19.71						10,809	28.6	13.1
20 percent	30,957	15.1	1,126,249	36.38						1,841	4.9	5.9
30 percent	26,429	12.9	1,482,412	56.09	623	4.9	2.3	40,668	65.28	6,524	17.2	24.7
40 percent	14,837	7.3	1,143,370	77.06	63	0.5	0.4	4,693	74.49	2,080	5.5	14.0
50 percent	16,365	8.0	1,939,336	118.51	6,880	54.6	42.0	802,936	116.71	3,427	9.1	21.0
60 percent	8,418	4.1	1,243,492	147.72	529	4.2	6.3	75,272	142.29	1,612	4.3	19.1
70 percent	5,218	2.5	863,085	171.15	265	2.1	5.1	43,957	165.88	2,203	5.8	42.2
80 percent	2,460	1.2	509,150	206.97	88	0.7	3.6	16,619	188.85	711	1.9	28.9
90 percent	952	0.5	226,499	237.92	12	0.1	1.3	2,160	180.00	228	0.6	23.9
100 percent	16,333	8.0	4,620,277	282.88	4,145	32.9	25.4	1,043,087	251.65	8,346	22.1	51.1

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Tqтал—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	\$4,394,461	\$116.31	13,913	\$1,960,958	23,868	\$2,433,503	154,226	100.0	75.4	\$8,394,200	\$54.43
No disability							177	0.1	100.0	8,399	47.45
10 percent	211,049	19.53	2,479	47,952	8,330	163,097	71,657	46.5	86.9	1,414,735	19.74
20 percent	66,681	36.22	118	4,248	1,723	62,433	29,116	18.9	94.1	1,059,568	36.39
30 percent	359,870	55.16	2,112	116,277	4,412	243,593	19,282	12.5	73.0	1,081,874	56.11
40 percent	155,034	74.54	247	18,125	1,833	136,909	12,694	8.2	85.6	983,643	77.49
50 percent	393,953	114.96	1,854	206,261	1,573	187,692	6,058	3.9	37.0	742,447	122.56
60 percent	235,720	146.23	207	28,230	1,405	207,490	6,277	4.1	74.6	932,500	148.56
70 percent	357,252	162.17	1,567	243,187	636	114,065	2,750	1.8	52.7	491,876	178.86
80 percent	144,249	202.88	84	15,565	627	128,684	1,661	1.1	67.5	348,282	209.68
90 percent	54,001	236.85	16	3,286	212	50,715	712	0.4	74.8	170,338	239.24
100 percent	2,416,652	289.56	5,229	1,277,827	3,117	1,138,825	3,842	2.5	23.5	1,160,538	302.07

Table 44.—*Veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Class of dependent	Total			World War II			World War I		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	2, 052, 981	\$131, 098, 117	\$53. 86	1, 564, 557	\$92, 916, 052	\$59. 39	188, 797	\$17, 647, 459	\$93. 47
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 657, 407	59, 389, 730	35. 83	1, 301, 859	45, 515, 146	34. 96	127, 517	6, 387, 622	50. 09
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	395, 574	71, 708, 387	181. 28	262, 698	47, 400, 906	180. 44	61, 280	11, 259, 837	183. 74
Without dependents.....	92, 919	15, 023, 559	161. 68	52, 178	8, 143, 989	156. 08	18, 619	3, 208, 458	172. 32
With dependents.....	302, 655	56, 684, 828	187. 29	210, 520	39, 256, 917	186. 48	42, 661	8, 051, 379	188. 73
Wife only.....	84, 766	15, 411, 024	181. 81	37, 090	6, 591, 817	177. 72	36, 644	6, 848, 553	186. 89
Wife, child or children.....	178, 499	33, 286, 488	186. 48	143, 901	26, 680, 712	185. 41	4, 739	942, 275	198. 83
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	6, 894	1, 426, 000	206. 85	5, 467	1, 121, 434	205. 13	34	6, 934	203. 94
Wife, parent or parents.....	2, 362	510, 889	216. 30	1, 625	358, 461	220. 59	234	50, 613	216. 29
Child or children only.....	13, 500	2, 424, 530	179. 59	10, 318	1, 846, 686	178. 98	482	87, 111	180. 73
Child or children and parent or parents.....	1, 133	254, 285	224. 44	869	196, 008	225. 56	4	1, 059	264. 75
Parent or parents only.....	15, 501	3, 371, 612	217. 51	11, 250	2, 461, 799	218. 83	524	114, 834	219. 15
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	729, 387	-----	-----	562, 524	-----	-----	50, 370	-----	-----
Wives.....	272, 521	-----	-----	188, 083	-----	-----	41, 651	-----	-----
Children.....	425, 963	-----	-----	351, 592	-----	-----	7, 895	-----	-----
Parents.....	30, 903	-----	-----	22, 849	-----	-----	824	-----	-----

Class of dependent	Korean conflict			Spanish-American War			Regular establishment		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	204,612	\$14,818,053	\$72.42	234	\$48,179	\$205.89	94,781	\$5,668,374	\$59.80
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	154,866	5,336,214	34.78	14	1,389	99.21	73,151	2,099,359	28.70
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	49,746	9,431,839	189.60	220	46,790	212.68	21,630	3,569,015	165.00
Without dependents.....	13,857	2,330,990	171.83	93	18,862	202.82	8,172	1,271,260	155.56
With dependents.....	35,889	7,050,849	196.46	127	27,928	219.91	13,458	2,297,755	170.74
Wife only.....	6,442	1,211,790	188.11	122	26,938	220.80	4,468	731,926	163.82
Wife, child or children.....	23,383	4,558,088	194.93	4	870	217.50	6,472	1,104,543	170.66
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	1,124	248,241	220.85				269	49,391	183.61
Wife, parent or parents.....	382	79,432	207.94				121	22,383	184.98
Child or children only.....	1,917	363,021	189.37				783	127,712	163.11
Child or children and parent or parents.....	199	44,681	224.53				61	12,537	205.52
Parent or parents only.....	2,442	545,596	223.42	1	120	120.00	1,284	249,263	194.13
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	88,027			131			28,335		
Wives.....	31,331			126			11,330		
Children.....	51,524			4			14,948		
Parents.....	5,172			1			2,057		

Table 45.—*Veterans who were receiving service pensions and pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Type of pension and disability	Total				World War II				World War I			
	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
Total	879,514	100.0	\$68,786,576	\$78.21	81,384	100.0	\$5,924,545	\$72.80	753,947	100.0	\$58,312,986	\$77.34
Service pensions.....	38,794	4.4	4,140,928	106.74								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	840,720	95.6	64,645,648	76.89	81,384	100.0	5,924,545	72.80	753,947	100.0	58,312,986	77.34
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	22,854	2.6	1,633,507	71.48	9,566	11.8	636,432	66.53	12,939	1.7	973,989	75.28
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	122,489	13.9	9,742,040	79.53	36,883	45.3	2,786,153	75.54	81,621	10.8	6,661,510	81.62
Psychoses.....	38,754	4.4	2,785,281	71.87	20,500	25.2	1,399,463	68.27	15,542	2.0	1,206,003	77.60
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	83,735	9.5	6,956,759	83.08	16,383	20.1	1,386,690	84.64	66,079	8.8	5,455,507	82.56
General medical and surgical conditions.....	695,377	79.1	53,270,101	76.61	34,935	42.9	2,501,960	71.62	659,387	87.5	50,677,487	76.86

Type of pension and disability	Korean conflict				Spanish-American War				Indian Wars				Civil War (Confederate)			
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	5,386	100.0	\$407,824	\$75.72	38,733	100.0	\$4,133,737	\$106.72	63	100.0	\$7,349	\$116.65	1	100.0	\$135	\$135.00
Service pensions.....					38,730	100.0	4,133,444	106.72	63	100.0	7,349	116.65	1	100.0	135	135.00
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	5,386	100.0	407,824	75.72	3	(1)	293	97.67								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	349	6.5	23,086	66.15												
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	3,985	74.0	294,377	73.87												
Psychoses.....	2,712	50.4	179,815	66.30												
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	1,273	23.6	114,562	89.99												
General medical and surgical conditions.....	1,052	19.5	90,361	85.89	3	(1)	293	97.67								

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 46.—*Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	267	\$4,534	\$16.98
Regular establishment.....	255	4,135	16.22
World War I.....	2	255	127.50
Spanish-American War.....	10	144	14.40

Table 47.—*Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Age group	Total	World War II ¹	World War I ²	Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War	Indian Wars	Civil War (Confederate)
Average age ³	49.4	41.7	66.8	38.1	30.7	81.8	90.4	117.0
Total veterans.....	2,934,247	1,645,946	944,226	95,036	209,998	38,977	63	1
Under 20.....	162			162				
20 to 24.....	20,949			15,341	5,608			
25 to 29.....	125,272	228		19,358	105,686			
30 to 34.....	256,550	172,842		15,414	68,294			
35 to 39.....	572,589	551,114		7,087	14,388			
40 to 44.....	460,529	443,326		9,611	7,592			
45 to 49.....	269,572	259,289		6,410	3,873			
50 to 54.....	162,589	154,711		5,641	2,237			
55 to 59.....	57,357	38,927	9,889	7,353	1,188			
60 to 64.....	282,963	20,481	257,993	3,760	729			
65 to 69.....	465,607	3,776	459,520	1,930	381			
70 to 74.....	201,414	990	198,390	1,652	22	360		
75 to 79.....	24,656	218	14,629	1,028		8,780	1	
80 to 84.....	26,053	44	3,048	200		22,759	2	
85 to 89.....	6,963		634	58		6,251	20	
90 to 94.....	931		106	26		768	31	
95 and over.....	91		17	5		59	9	1

¹ Includes Reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Congress.

² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

³ Average based on 1-year age group of veterans.

Table 48.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1959]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Estab- lishment	Spanish- American War	Indian Wars	Civil War (Confed- erate)
		Service- connected	Non-service- connected	Service- connected	Non-service- connected	Service- connected	Non-service- connected				
Total.....	141,689	28,435	15,576	6,515	72,190	8,134	1,297	3,964	5,555	22	1
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service.....	1,299	460	5	3	2	555	4	270			
Death of veteran.....	66,411	7,939	5,568	5,662	39,903	776	214	1,036	5,291	21	1
Disability less than 10 percent.....	13,980	9,241		33		3,492		1,214			
Disability less than permanent total.....	5,665		3,490		1,878		297				
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	4,737	1,552	551	401	1,200	545	50	351	86	1	
Further payment not desired.....	803	257	87	14	223	143	13	65	1		
Income provision.....	22,067		2,499		19,313		254		1		
Misconduct.....	54	18	8		10	16	1	1			
Service-connection severed.....	3,383	3,210		4		80		89			
Veteran in receipt of other benefits.....	1,182	426	36	29	55	429	4	199	4		
Miscellaneous ¹	22,108	5,332	3,332	369	9,606	2,098	460	739	172		

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 49.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1959]

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II			World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	387,817	\$38,743,252	\$99.90	275,146	\$25,879,017	\$94.06	46,099	\$5,323,820	\$115.49	36,759	\$3,941,461	\$107.22
Compensation.....	213,115	16,730,906	78.51	166,404	12,772,959	76.76	12,551	985,153	78.49	24,604	2,236,653	90.91
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	140,904	16,598,842	117.80	79,926	8,608,434	107.71	33,033	4,236,320	128.25	9,008	1,127,414	125.16
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	33,798	5,413,504	160.17	28,816	4,497,624	156.08	515	102,347	198.73	3,147	577,394	183.47
Widow alone.....	85,944	11,659,414	135.63	36,089	4,963,352	137.53	33,230	4,203,718	126.39	4,104	615,956	150.09
Widow and children.....	14,179	2,120,894	149.58	8,948	1,286,488	143.77	832	141,254	169.78	2,533	405,191	159.96
Widow, children and mother.....	3,269	649,940	198.82	2,298	431,349	187.71	9	2,305	256.11	641	147,415	229.98
Widow, children and father.....	827	148,554	179.63	645	107,532	166.76	1	283	283.00	128	29,633	231.51
Widow, children, mother and father.....	1,623	324,326	199.83	1,055	195,907	185.69	-----	-----	-----	389	90,765	233.33
Widow and mother.....	8,842	1,687,834	190.89	6,806	1,234,573	185.80	458	92,581	197.82	777	164,849	212.16
Widow and father.....	2,021	344,774	170.60	1,674	274,752	164.13	54	10,728	198.67	156	32,351	207.38
Widow, mother and father.....	3,222	599,408	186.04	2,448	434,717	177.58	16	3,272	204.50	351	73,798	210.25
Children alone.....	42,601	3,318,849	77.91	34,773	2,625,031	75.49	610	53,983	88.50	4,386	389,213	88.74
Children and mother.....	12,462	1,784,587	143.20	10,723	1,508,395	140.67	12	1,995	166.25	1,201	193,839	161.40
Children and father.....	2,718	364,259	134.02	2,353	305,185	130.13	1	170	170.00	254	41,199	162.20
Children, mother and father.....	6,446	956,756	148.43	5,358	777,299	145.07	-----	-----	-----	791	131,639	166.42
Mother alone.....	117,532	8,400,590	71.47	92,465	6,591,115	71.28	9,165	685,665	74.81	10,279	767,853	74.70
Father alone.....	24,584	1,676,648	68.20	20,416	1,378,886	67.54	1,309	97,776	74.70	1,806	134,185	74.30
Mother and father.....	61,547	4,709,419	76.52	49,095	3,733,406	76.04	362	30,090	83.12	8,963	722,575	80.73
Total dependents.....	558,476	-----	-----	402,528	-----	-----	48,430	-----	-----	63,595	-----	-----
Widows.....	119,927	-----	-----	59,963	-----	-----	34,640	-----	-----	9,079	-----	-----
Children.....	120,618	-----	-----	89,273	-----	-----	2,015	-----	-----	18,286	-----	-----
Mothers.....	214,943	-----	-----	170,248	-----	-----	10,032	-----	-----	23,392	-----	-----
Fathers.....	102,988	-----	-----	83,044	-----	-----	1,743	-----	-----	12,838	-----	-----

Class of beneficiary	Spanish-American War			Regular establishment			Civil War			Indian Wars		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	979	\$122,531	\$125.16	28,728	\$3,464,493	\$120.60	105	\$11,787	\$112.26	1	\$143	\$143.00
Compensation.....	54	4,566	84.56	9,494	730,992	77.00	8	583	72.88			
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	925	117,965	127.53	17,914	2,497,362	139.41	97	11,204	115.51	1	143	143.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				1,320	236,139	178.89						
Widow alone.....	950	118,821	125.07	11,472	1,746,017	152.20	68	8,407	123.63	1	143	143.00
Widow and children.....	14	2,393	170.93	1,852	285,568	154.19						
Widow, children and mother.....				321	68,871	214.55						
Widow, children and father.....				53	11,076	208.98						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				179	37,654	210.36						
Widow and mother.....				791	165,831	209.65						
Widow and father.....				137	26,943	196.66						
Widow, mother and father.....				407	87,621	215.29						
Children alone.....	12	1,092	91.00	2,783	246,150	88.45	37	3,380	91.35			
Children and mother.....				526	80,358	152.77						
Children and father.....				110	16,705	151.86						
Children, mother and father.....				297	47,818	161.00						
Mother alone.....	3	225	75.00	5,620	355,732	63.30						
Father alone.....				1,053	65,801	62.49						
Mother and father.....				3,127	222,348	71.11						
Total dependents.....	998			42,819			105			1		
Widows.....	964			15,212			68			1		
Children.....	31			10,976			37					
Mothers.....	3			11,268								
Fathers.....				5,363								

Table 50.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year 1950-59]

Fiscal year	Total						World War II					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1959	387,817	\$99.90	558,476	119,927	120,618	317,931	275,146	\$94.06	402,528	59,963	89,273	253,292
1958	387,124	99.31	572,299	117,688	131,791	322,820	276,211	94.13	416,498	59,555	99,915	257,028
1957	385,644	97.37	586,243	113,956	145,263	327,024	275,922	93.41	431,772	58,808	112,962	260,002
1956	384,466	88.81	605,375	114,008	162,896	328,471	275,956	88.41	450,495	59,450	129,599	261,446
1955	383,797	89.26	610,662	113,800	165,142	331,720	275,453	89.15	457,267	60,127	134,112	263,028
1954	376,771	79.28	608,160	113,165	162,129	332,866	270,660	79.96	460,358	60,557	133,904	265,837
1953	369,915	79.69	592,773	111,351	157,617	323,865	270,425	80.90	457,918	61,376	133,476	263,066
1952	354,768	77.14	567,345	108,539	149,530	309,276	259,831	78.38	440,389	60,703	127,320	252,366
1951	344,617	77.89	548,374	106,308	142,191	299,875	256,291	79.84	434,794	61,400	123,609	249,785
1950	337,501	78.32	539,841	106,527	139,221	294,093	253,038	80.77	434,607	64,878	123,325	246,404

Fiscal year	World War I						Korean conflict					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1959	46,099	\$115.49	48,430	34,640	2,015	11,775	36,759	\$107.22	63,595	9,079	18,286	36,230
1958	47,631	113.47	50,456	34,409	2,326	13,721	36,081	107.29	64,767	9,173	18,934	36,660
1957	50,878	107.34	54,450	33,780	2,924	17,746	35,029	106.56	64,297	9,335	19,487	35,475
1956	52,653	85.71	57,591	33,807	4,021	19,763	34,402	102.46	65,192	9,951	20,172	35,069
1955	54,520	85.69	60,151	33,650	4,479	22,022	33,777	102.67	64,359	10,273	18,839	35,247
1954	56,954	72.98	63,419	33,455	4,949	25,015	29,201	92.20	55,391	9,494	15,434	30,463
1953	59,036	72.93	66,430	33,156	5,464	27,810	20,341	92.75	38,770	7,039	10,604	21,127
1952	61,416	71.92	70,173	32,888	6,452	30,833	13,297	87.68	25,300	4,869	6,664	13,767
1951	63,633	71.89	73,547	32,605	7,180	33,762	764	90.37	1,443	344	455	644
1950	65,758	71.94	77,210	32,034	8,258	36,918						

Fiscal year	Spanish-American War						Regular establishment					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1959	979	\$125.16	998	964	31	3	28,728	\$120.60	42,819	15,212	10,976	16,631
1958	1,031	123.34	1,049	1,013	33	3	26,038	116.27	39,397	13,448	10,541	15,408
1957	1,001	115.91	1,016	977	29	10	22,665	108.13	34,558	10,953	9,814	13,791
1956	1,123	87.11	1,143	1,096	36	11	20,159	79.36	30,780	9,585	9,013	12,182
1955	1,196	87.08	1,219	1,162	41	16	18,641	77.22	27,454	8,439	7,608	11,407
1954	1,224	75.28	1,245	1,188	36	21	18,515	68.75	27,530	8,315	7,685	11,530
1953	1,223	75.39	1,248	1,186	37	25	18,673	69.58	28,188	8,434	7,977	11,777
1952	1,236	75.19	1,273	1,188	52	33	18,769	69.85	29,988	8,727	8,984	12,277
1951	1,213	75.40	1,260	1,161	57	42	22,498	72.38	37,110	10,632	10,836	15,642
1950	1,159	75.03	1,193	1,100	44	49	17,337	67.09	26,619	8,356	7,541	10,722

Fiscal year	Civil War					Indian wars				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1959	105	\$112.26	105	68	37	1	\$143.00	1	1	1
1958	129	109.06	129	87	42	3	131.67	3	3	3
1957	146	102.64	147	100	47	3	131.67	3	3	3
1956	168	80.73	169	114	55	5	87.00	5	5	5
1955	205	81.35	207	144	63	5	87.00	5	5	5
1954	212	72.70	212	151	61	5	75.00	5	5	5
1953	212	73.19	214	155	59	5	75.00	5	5	5
1952	216	71.06	219	161	58	3	75.00	3	3	3
1951	215	71.14	217	163	54	3	75.00	3	3	3
1950	206	71.28	209	156	53	3	75.00	3	3	3

Table 51.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II			World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases	527, 660	\$28, 068, 107	\$53. 19	49, 202	\$2, 663, 015	\$54. 12	394, 852	\$19, 940, 178	\$50. 50	1, 821	\$99, 691	\$54. 75
Widow alone	431, 715	22, 801, 424	52. 82	7, 876	394, 695	50. 11	344, 361	17, 217, 851	50. 00	162	8, 101	50. 01
Widow and children	52, 729	3, 652, 504	69. 27	19, 453	1, 421, 207	73. 06	31, 478	2, 099, 320	66. 69	877	62, 458	71. 22
Children alone	43, 216	1, 614, 179	37. 35	21, 873	847, 113	38. 73	19, 013	623, 007	32. 77	782	29, 132	37. 25
Total dependents	651, 621			114, 149			449, 994			4, 261		
Widows	484, 444			27, 329			375, 839			1, 039		
Children	167, 177			86, 820			74, 155			3, 222		

Class of beneficiary	Spanish-American War			Civil War			Indian Wars			Mexican War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases	76, 862	\$5, 043, 948	\$65. 62	4, 151	\$272, 463	\$65. 64	769	\$48, 617	\$63. 22	3	\$195	\$65. 00
Widow alone	74, 993	4, 903, 302	65. 38	3, 568	229, 912	64. 44	752	47, 368	62. 99	3	195	65. 00
Widow and children	903	68, 253	75. 58	17	1, 193	70. 18	1	73	73. 00			
Children alone	966	72, 393	74. 94	566	41, 358	73. 07	16	1, 176	73. 50			
Total dependents	78, 270			4, 173			771			3		
Widows	75, 896			3, 585			753			3		
Children	2, 374			588			18					

Table 52.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of the non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1950-1956]

Fiscal year	Total					World War II				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1959	527,660	\$53.19	651,621	484,444	167,177	49,202	\$54.12	114,149	27,329	86,290
1958	496,916	51.66	615,166	456,427	158,739	42,854	54.25	99,355	24,061	75,294
1957	476,769	51.84	596,892	436,973	159,919	38,002	54.28	87,900	21,549	66,351
1956	451,761	51.96	569,801	413,379	156,422	32,697	54.35	75,351	18,819	56,532
1955	423,911	52.14	542,907	386,755	156,152	29,006	54.38	66,468	16,918	49,550
1954	400,561	50.20	519,495	365,056	154,439	24,981	51.82	56,898	14,761	42,137
1953	377,098	50.46	495,797	343,601	152,196	20,835	52.14	47,028	12,725	34,303
1952	351,223	45.28	473,773	319,661	154,112	16,740	45.87	37,503	10,577	26,926
1951	337,029	45.57	462,954	396,800	153,154	13,855	46.51	30,953	9,222	21,731
1950	319,509	45.97	450,199	290,974	159,225	10,926	47.18	24,148	7,680	16,468

Fiscal year	World War I					Korean conflict				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1959	394,852	\$50.50	449,394	375,839	74,155	1,821	\$54.75	4,261	1,039	3,222
1958	367,838	50.62	426,475	348,267	78,208	1,366	54.99	3,037	825	2,212
1957	347,065	50.81	414,443	325,827	88,616	937	55.12	2,077	597	1,480
1956	327,796	50.94	400,561	305,198	95,363	599	56.75	1,340	425	915
1955	307,291	51.17	386,377	284,080	102,297	374	57.97	832	283	549
1954	287,166	49.28	371,904	263,697	108,207	159	56.73	357	131	226
1953	267,465	59.56	357,384	243,836	113,848	45	57.49	101	39	62
1952	244,748	43.95	343,826	221,176	122,650	4	52.50	8	4	4
1951	233,065	44.29	339,015	209,359	129,656	5	38.80	7	3	4
1950	218,352	44.81	332,852	194,878	137,974					

Table 52.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of the non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents—Continued*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1950-1959]

Fiscal year	Spanish-American War					Civil War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1959	76,862	\$65.62	78,270	75,896	2,374	4,151	\$65.64	4,173	3,585	588
1958	80,702	54.87	82,118	79,720	2,398	3,304	52.90	3,327	2,715	612
1957	84,806	54.82	86,470	83,720	2,750	4,833	52.94	4,873	4,167	706
1956	84,387	54.89	86,219	83,330	2,889	5,100	52.96	5,144	4,438	706
1955	80,632	54.92	82,574	79,548	3,026	5,390	52.97	5,434	4,723	711
1954	80,773	52.90	82,800	79,699	3,101	6,199	50.89	6,250	5,501	749
1953	80,397	52.95	82,566	79,370	3,196	6,969	50.92	7,026	6,260	766
1952	80,136	49.00	82,777	79,061	3,716	8,047	47.06	8,106	7,311	795
1951	79,166	49.00	81,972	78,045	3,927	9,307	46.71	9,372	8,553	819
1950	78,401	49.05	81,303	77,304	3,999	10,035	45.96	10,095	9,328	767

Fiscal year	Indian Wars					Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1959	769	\$63.22	771	753	18	3	\$65.00	3	3	3
1958	848	52.72	850	835	15	4	53.00	4	4	4
1957	1,121	52.46	1,124	1,108	16	5	53.00	5	5	5
1956	1,177	52.53	1,181	1,164	17	5	53.00	5	5	5
1955	1,213	52.53	1,217	1,198	19	5	53.00	5	5	5
1954	1,277	50.42	1,280	1,261	19	6	50.00	6	6	6
1953	1,379	50.45	1,384	1,363	21	8	50.00	8	8	8
1952	1,533	46.54	1,538	1,517	21	15	50.00	15	15	15
1951	1,613	46.24	1,617	1,600	17	18	50.00	18	18	18
1950	1,776	45.90	1,782	1,765	17	19	50.00	19	19	19

Table 53.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1959]

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular establishment			Spanish-American War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	345	\$8,080	\$23.42	74	\$1,864	\$25.19	44	\$883	\$20.07
Widow alone.....	169	4,585	27.13	67	1,723	25.72	35	707	20.20
Widow and children.....	1	50	50.00						
Children alone.....	171	3,385	19.80	3	81	27.00	9	176	19.56
Mother alone.....	4	60	15.00	4	60	15.00			
Total dependents.....	349			74			44		
Widows.....	170			67			35		
Children.....	175			3			9		
Mothers.....	4			4					

[As of June 20, 1959]

Class of beneficiary	Civil War			Indian Wars			Mexican War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	215	\$5,016	\$23.33	10	\$275	\$27.50	2	\$42	\$21.00
Widow alone.....	60	1,970	32.83	6	155	25.83	1	30	30.00
Widow and children.....	1	50	50.00						
Children alone.....	154	2,996	19.45	4	120	30.00	1	12	12.00
Mother alone.....									
Total dependents.....	219			10			2		
Widows.....	61			6			1		
Children.....	158			4			1		
Mothers.....									

Table 54.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards and dependents*
 [At the end of each fiscal year, 1950-59]

Fiscal year	Total						Regular Establishment						Spanish-American War					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1959.....	345	\$23.42	349	170	175	4	74	\$25.19	74	67	3	4	44	\$20.07	44	35	9	0
1958.....	388	26.17	392	194	192	6	82	34.11	82	73	3	6	46	20.72	46	36	10	0
1957.....	542	26.21	551	279	266	6	87	35.86	87	79	2	6	54	21.19	55	43	12	0
1956.....	573	26.64	587	292	285	10	95	34.63	95	84	3	8	57	26.86	62	44	16	2
1955.....	595	26.08	604	302	294	8	95	34.63	95	84	3	8	55	22.11	55	43	12	0
1954.....	656	25.97	668	333	323	12	98	33.94	98	86	3	8	57	22.25	59	44	12	3
1953.....	737	26.04	748	376	359	13	107	33.66	107	94	3	10	61	22.43	62	46	13	3
1952.....	839	26.07	850	429	405	16	119	32.11	119	103	3	13	64	22.19	65	47	15	3
1951.....	955	26.12	969	485	467	17	124	31.98	124	107	3	14	69	21.96	70	51	16	3
1950.....	1,113	26.56	1,132	576	537	19	133	32.04	133	115	3	15	64	22.48	64	47	13	4

Fiscal year	Civil War					Indian Wars					Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1959.....	215	\$23.33	219	61	158	10	\$27.50	10	6	4	2	\$21.00	2	2	1
1958.....	247	24.52	251	77	174	11	27.73	11	7	4	2	21.00	2	1	1
1957.....	382	24.79	390	143	247	15	23.93	15	11	4	4	29.00	4	3	1
1956.....	401	24.92	410	149	261	16	21.06	16	12	4	4	29.00	4	3	1
1955.....	425	24.90	434	160	274	16	21.06	16	12	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1954.....	481	24.98	491	188	303	16	21.06	16	12	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1953.....	548	25.11	558	220	338	17	21.59	17	13	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1952.....	635	25.46	645	263	382	17	21.59	17	13	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1951.....	738	25.67	751	309	442	20	21.35	20	15	5	4	23.00	4	3	1
1950.....	891	26.16	910	395	515	20	21.35	20	15	5	5	24.40	5	4	1

Table 55.—Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination
 [During fiscal year 1959]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular establishment	Spanish-American War	Civil War	Indian Wars	Mexican War
		Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected					
Total.....	67,994	16,102	5,396	3,073	35,447	1,568	281	1,887	3,649	498	92	1
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinued school.....	11,221	4,640	1,034	198	4,838	137	15	277	61		1	
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	1,366	562	216	37	490	25	7	29				
Death of payee.....	21,801	7,635	190	2,511	6,347	535	10	645	3,360	480	87	1
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	957	678		39		137		103				
Income provision.....	17,067		1,633		15,335		99					
Widow remarries.....	6,244	1,331	1,004	132	2,398	527	98	572	131	1		
Miscellaneous ¹	9,338	1,136	1,319	156	6,039	207	52	261	97	17	4	

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 56.—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay*

[As of June 20, 1959]

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.....	1,480	\$290,096	\$196.01	1,479	\$290,043	\$196.11	1	\$53	\$53
Total, Army.....	1,432	280,943	196.19	1,431	280,890	196.29	1	53	53
Colonel.....	4	1,430	357.50	4	1,430	357.50			
Lieutenant colonel.....	16	5,794	362.13	16	5,794	362.13			
Major.....	64	17,946	280.41	64	17,946	280.41			
Captain.....	292	66,277	226.98	292	66,277	226.98			
First lieutenant.....	587	111,882	190.60	586	111,829	190.83	1	53	53
Second lieutenant.....	469	77,614	165.49	469	77,614	165.49			
Total, Navy.....	37	7,133	192.78	37	7,133	192.78			
Commander.....	1	323	323.00	1	323	323.00			
Lieutenant.....	10	2,114	211.40	10	2,114	211.40			
Lieutenant (jg).....	16	2,983	186.44	16	2,983	186.44			
Ensign.....	10	1,713	171.30	10	1,713	171.30			
Total, Marine Corps..	11	2,020	183.64	11	2,020	183.64			
Captain.....	4	811	202.75	4	811	202.75			
First lieutenant.....	5	893	178.60	5	893	178.60			
Second lieutenant.....	2	316	158.00	2	316	158.00			

Table 57.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II veterans (Public Law 10, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1959.....	614,331	1,283	166	839	197	81
Nov. 30, 1958.....	613,687	1,425	314	852	184	75
Nov. 30, 1957.....	612,647	1,461	367	771	238	85
Nov. 30, 1956.....	611,797	1,793	542	915	245	91
Nov. 30, 1955.....	610,290	7,676	1,853	3,284	1,283	1,256
Nov. 30, 1954.....	606,310	12,642	3,205	4,122	2,460	2,855
Nov. 30, 1953.....	600,959	18,152	4,811	3,684	3,909	5,748
Nov. 30, 1952.....	594,831	32,300	7,898	5,295	6,512	12,595
Nov. 30, 1951.....	586,230	60,457	14,745	9,362	12,300	24,050
Nov. 30, 1950.....	567,388	110,906	28,652	18,866	25,412	37,976
Nov. 30, 1949.....	532,656	184,894	53,869	31,613	56,012	43,400
Nov. 30, 1948.....	472,774	233,265	75,723	34,827	86,864	35,851
Nov. 30, 1947.....	375,117	253,422	85,820	35,135	109,038	23,429
Nov. 30, 1946.....	216,497	178,497	69,336	24,805	78,156	6,200
Nov. 30, 1945.....	45,294	35,353	16,816	6,859	11,227	451
Nov. 30, 1944.....	10,682	8,765	4,584	1,751	2,278	152

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

Table 58.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled Korean conflict veterans (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1950.....	60,683	7,283	1,876	2,944	1,818	645
Nov. 30, 1958.....	57,873	11,942	5,331	3,558	2,218	835
Nov. 30, 1957.....	52,003	14,752	6,964	3,691	2,914	1,183
Nov. 30, 1956.....	44,826	17,317	8,140	4,215	3,489	1,473
Nov. 30, 1955.....	34,957	17,782	8,141	4,782	3,422	1,437
Nov. 30, 1954.....	23,308	14,851	6,515	4,502	2,769	1,065
Nov. 30, 1953.....	11,251	8,009	3,686	2,138	1,720	465
Nov. 30, 1952.....	3,018	2,373	1,104	694	451	124
Nov. 30, 1951.....	52	46	13	20	11	2

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

Table 59.—*Status of readjustment training program for Korean conflict veterans (Public Law 550, superseded by ch. 33, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1959.....	2,274,425	196,557	54,429	111,485	12,808	17,835
Nov. 30, 1958.....	2,211,239	588,209	380,183	165,016	19,470	23,540
Nov. 30, 1957.....	2,000,023	703,251	445,942	185,588	39,855	31,866
Nov. 30, 1956.....	1,696,687	760,628	473,488	192,239	56,998	37,903
Nov. 30, 1955.....	1,271,434	696,660	408,893	191,233	60,965	35,569
Nov. 30, 1954.....	795,588	527,653	286,154	161,799	53,605	26,095
Nov. 30, 1953.....	337,238	251,928	142,133	64,567	36,386	8,842
Nov. 30, 1952.....	43,121	41,947	34,942	5,773	1,231	1

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.

Table 60.—*Status of readjustment training program for World War II veterans (Public Law 346, extended by sec. 12a, Public Law 85-857)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1959.....	2 7, 800, 000	29	7	19	0	3
Nov. 30, 1958.....	2 7, 800, 000	156	88	63	0	5
Nov. 30, 1957.....	2 7, 800, 000	625	406	195	6	18
Nov. 30, 1956.....	2 7, 800, 000	1, 869	1, 169	524	73	105
Nov. 30, 1955.....	7, 814, 562	87, 708	41, 987	44, 206	454	1, 121
Nov. 30, 1954.....	7, 813, 219	180, 518	78, 491	79, 500	3, 819	18, 648
Nov. 30, 1953.....	7, 809, 691	356, 037	138, 131	146, 035	14, 870	57, 001
Nov. 30, 1952.....	7, 802, 044	719, 589	231, 708	313, 941	44, 610	129, 330
Nov. 30, 1951.....	7, 775, 582	1, 486, 272	396, 186	738, 904	101, 830	249, 352
Nov. 30, 1950.....	7, 249, 524	1, 759, 021	580, 597	731, 831	154, 258	292, 335
Nov. 30, 1949.....	6, 552, 498	2, 288, 083	843, 677	862, 442	276, 192	305, 772
Nov. 30, 1948.....	5, 606, 038	2, 302, 120	974, 945	666, 294	392, 998	267, 883
Nov. 30, 1947.....	4, 461, 648	2, 546, 163	1, 149, 941	651, 529	545, 761	198, 932
Nov. 30, 1946.....	2, 290, 040	2, 080, 440	1, 012, 700	376, 858	614, 882	76, 000
Nov. 30, 1945.....	181, 211	155, 158	87, 805	32, 697	26, 592	8, 064

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.

² Rounded.

Table 61.—*Status of war orphans' educational assistance program (Public Law 634, superseded by ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	War orphans entered training ¹	War orphans in training			
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
June 30, 1959.....	13, 212	1, 580	752	817	11
Nov. 30, 1958.....	10, 092	6, 119	5, 565	546	8
Nov. 30, 1957.....	5, 927	4, 459	4, 093	363	3
Nov. 30, 1956.....	848	827	801	26	0

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1956.

Table 62.—*Counseling provided veterans and war orphans*

[Fiscal year 1959]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided—total.....	56, 336	38, 413	17, 923
Veterans.....	46, 097	30, 641	15, 456
War orphans.....	10, 239	7, 772	2, 467
Personal adjustment counseling interviews.....	14, 870		

Table 63.—*Employment objectives of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1958 (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Major occupational group	Number entered training	Major occupational group	Number entered training
Total.....	57, 900	Clerical and kindred.....	6, 100
Professional.....	16, 400	Sales and kindred.....	900
Semiprofessional.....	4, 800	Service.....	2, 200
Managerial.....	3, 700	Agricultural.....	3, 300
		Trade and industrial.....	2, 5000

Table 64.—Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training and occupational distribution of all males in labor force (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)

[Percent distribution]

Major occupational group	Korean conflict veterans (prior to Dec. 1, 1958)	Male labor force (January 1959)
	Percent	Percent
Total.....	100	100
Professional.....	28	10
Semiprofessional.....	9	
Managerial and official.....	6	13
Clerical and kindred.....	10	7
Sales and kindred.....	2	6
Service.....	4	7
Agriculture.....	6	9
Trade and industrial.....	35	48

Table 65.—Types of readjustment training pursued by Korean conflict veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1958 (Public Law 550, superseded by ch. 33, title 38, U.S.C.)

[Percentage distribution]

Training program	Percent	Training program	Percent
Total.....	100.0	Law (Including prelaw).....	2.0
Agricultural and related.....	5.2	Medicine and related programs (Including premedical, pre dental, and preveterinarian).....	2.7
Accounting and auditing.....	3.2	Music and public speaking.....	1.1
Art and design.....	2.8	Physical and natural science.....	2.0
Business administration and managerial.....	11.5	Secondary and elementary programs of study.....	5.6
Clerical and sales.....	4.1	Social studies and welfare work.....	1.7
Craft, trade and industrial.....	24.3	Theology.....	0.6
Education (Preparation for teaching).....	5.5	Other types of training.....	4.8
Engineering.....	8.0		
Flight training.....	2.3		
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere).....	12.6		

Table 66.—Types of training pursued by war orphans prior to Dec. 1, 1958 (Public Law 634, superseded by ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.)

Training program	Number entered	Distribution by sex (Percent)		
		Total	Male	Female
Total.....	9,817	100.0	53.1	46.9
Agricultural and related.....	112	100.0	96.4	3.6
Accounting and auditing.....	110	100.0	60.0	40.0
Art and design.....	118	100.0	67.5	32.5
Business administration and managerial.....	911	100.0	70.3	29.7
Clerical and sales.....	669	100.0	14.7	85.3
Craft, trade and industrial.....	287	100.0	95.2	4.8
Education (Preparation for teaching).....	1,324	100.0	34.1	65.9
Engineering.....	758	100.0	98.8	1.2
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (Not shown elsewhere).....	3,106	100.0	50.3	49.7
Law (Including prelaw).....	135	100.0	93.0	7.0
Medicine and related programs (Including premedical, pre dental and preveterinarian).....	799	100.0	35.5	64.5
Music and public speaking.....	170	100.0	43.0	57.0
Physical and natural science.....	351	100.0	72.9	27.1
Social studies and welfare work.....	312	100.0	54.0	46.0
Theology.....	127	100.0	75.4	24.6
Other types of training.....	528	100.0	34.8	65.2

NOTE.—Does not include war orphans trained under the jurisdiction of Reno, Juneau, Honolulu, and Manila regional offices.

Table 67.—Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed, by purpose of loan

[Cumulative through end of year, 1950-59]

Fiscal year	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Amount of loans			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1959.....	5,632,249	5,327,157	71,332	233,760	\$25,311,616,754	\$25,004,373,462	\$119,808,381	\$187,434,911	\$46,815,914,346	\$45,882,189,112	\$282,711,863	\$651,013,371
1958.....	5,425,282	5,122,199	71,106	231,977	23,927,996,527	23,622,509,380	119,417,557	186,069,590	44,182,630,285	43,258,382,147	281,250,508	642,997,630
1957.....	5,251,975	4,951,833	70,685	229,457	22,779,851,181	22,476,537,092	118,987,695	184,326,394	42,009,060,890	41,097,236,190	279,401,669	632,423,031
1956.....	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	274,594,673	617,807,869
1955.....	4,203,668	3,914,535	68,119	221,014	16,153,206,537	15,859,400,659	115,728,194	178,077,684	30,001,134,356	29,135,766,719	266,644,428	598,723,209
1954.....	3,632,518	3,351,643	66,331	214,544	12,726,702,432	12,439,634,421	112,976,254	174,091,757	23,947,971,782	23,112,747,564	257,539,530	577,684,688
1953.....	3,299,949	3,029,487	65,012	205,450	10,870,824,142	10,589,775,804	111,470,353	169,577,985	20,723,543,777	19,919,475,014	251,703,753	552,365,010
1952.....	2,983,267	2,729,054	63,446	190,767	9,266,056,468	8,993,671,494	109,487,464	162,897,510	17,943,871,231	17,184,489,971	244,973,817	514,407,443
1951.....	2,558,613	2,361,168	60,609	136,836	7,370,093,083	7,118,973,187	105,952,022	145,167,874	14,630,905,819	13,985,674,770	234,512,859	410,718,190
1950.....	2,020,603	1,845,032	56,255	119,316	5,248,360,004	5,014,996,459	98,421,509	134,942,036	10,938,749,994	10,353,986,730	215,608,513	369,154,751

Table 68.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims, by purpose of loan

[Cumulative through end of year, 1950-59]

Fiscal year	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
1959.....	791,003	731,927	16,444	42,632	45,693	677,279	636,983	13,887	26,409	76,664	58,276	2,503	15,885	68,031	50,791	2,279	14,961
1958.....	701,713	643,614	16,143	41,956	48,163	596,400	557,442	13,552	25,406	65,698	47,581	2,472	15,645	57,150	40,195	2,253	14,702
1957.....	617,810	560,647	15,788	41,375	39,523	528,944	490,890	13,153	24,901	57,497	39,772	2,438	15,287	49,343	32,767	2,214	14,362
1956.....	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
1955.....	481,532	427,262	14,656	39,614	39,473	405,043	370,463	11,847	22,733	44,405	28,400	2,326	13,679	37,016	22,285	2,110	12,621
1954.....	419,098	367,446	13,781	37,871	38,943	347,581	316,527	10,943	20,111	39,173	24,426	2,261	12,486	32,574	18,886	2,045	11,643
1953.....	361,095	314,352	12,722	34,021	36,308	296,264	268,144	9,914	18,206	34,846	21,536	2,120	11,190	28,523	16,469	1,897	10,157
1952.....	306,367	265,704	11,448	29,215	42,145	239,306	214,871	8,652	15,783	30,339	18,420	1,931	9,988	24,916	13,991	1,726	9,199
1951.....	243,813	208,941	9,892	24,980	46,475	175,762	155,707	7,131	13,924	26,117	15,134	1,701	9,282	21,576	11,513	1,502	8,561
1950.....	171,786	142,312	7,593	21,881	40,333	114,676	99,050	4,962	10,664	20,593	10,740	1,314	8,539	16,777	7,909	1,132	7,736

Table 69.—*Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed*

[Cumulative through end of year, 1952-59]

Fiscal year	Number	Amount	Fiscal year	Number	Amount
1959.....	137,369	\$1,059,624,861	1955.....	64,941	\$461,158,239
1958.....	118,373	880,306,759	1954.....	49,311	343,789,977
1957.....	92,567	671,544,515	1953.....	33,167	223,788,097
1956.....	77,187	554,341,231	1952.....	21,512	140,595,946

Table 70.—Exhibit of insurance in force

[For fiscal year 1959]

	U.S. 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 life insurance	
					Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
In force at beginning of year	352,999	\$1,545,234,639	5,404,784	\$35,476,760,224	33,791	\$296,976,907	686,628	\$6,267,365,500
Insurance issued during year					5,959	53,150,000		
Insurance reinstated during year	294	1,954,423	11,244	85,691,000	124	1,105,500	3,006	28,044,000
Insurance terminated during year by:								
Death	5,919	28,594,245	15,986	104,737,286	387	3,442,085	679	6,173,499
Maturity as endowment	3,950	13,289,742	157	726,000				
Permanent total disability	1,755	9,287,137						
Lapse, expiry and net changes	429	3,303,932	46,205	349,992,294	686	7,164,084	17,204	248,881,001
Cash surrender	2,047	6,749,368	9,052	37,691,422	99	755,668		
Total terminated	14,100	61,224,424	71,400	493,147,002	1,172	11,361,837	17,883	255,054,500
In force at end of year	339,193	1,485,964,638	5,344,628	35,069,304,222	38,702	339,870,570	671,751	6,040,355,000
Selected year end items:								
In force on 5-year term plan	17,178	108,601,294	3,157,285	24,255,863,000	22,246	207,874,000	609,048	5,548,833,000
In force on all other plans	322,015	1,377,363,344	2,187,343	10,813,441,222	16,456	131,996,570	62,703	491,522,000
In force with disability income rider	22,757	143,300,101	104,447	811,804,000			4,766	45,193,000
In force under disability waiver (sec. 602n)			72,918	502,614,000	7,568	69,627,500	1,105	9,764,500
Average in force amount per policy		4,381		6,562		8,782		8,992
Classification of inforce by plan of insurance:								
5-year term	17,178	108,601,294	3,157,285	24,255,863,000	22,246	207,874,000	609,048	5,548,833,000
Ordinary life	117,707	598,905,641	453,306	2,735,539,500	5,045	42,787,500	18,405	155,747,500
20-payment life	152,837	555,226,335	972,705	4,284,196,000	4,979	38,279,000	14,290	100,208,000
30-payment life	22,802	118,576,037	408,856	2,208,475,000	4,100	33,946,500	16,845	136,902,500
20-year endowment	8,399	25,157,248	144,028	536,897,500	700	3,882,000	3,508	20,967,500
30-year endowment	3,720	17,450,806						
Endowment at 60			92,951	509,890,000	696	5,571,500	5,001	39,233,500
Endowment at 62	6,007	31,264,987						
Endowment at 65			58,014	347,234,000	558	4,725,000	4,654	38,463,000
Extended insurance	7,252	13,181,559	54,859	187,275,309	375	2,801,655		
Paid-up insurance	3,291	7,600,731	2,624	3,933,913	3	3,415		

Table 71.—Government life insurance in force

[At the end of fiscal year, 1925-59]

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 (Insurance Act of 1951)		Veterans special life 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	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
1959.....	6, 401, 240	\$42, 973, 665, 050	.....	.....	339, 193	\$1, 485, 964, 638	5, 344, 628	\$35, 069, 304, 222	6, 966	\$38, 170, 620	38, 702	\$339, 870, 570	671, 751	\$6, 040, 355, 000
1958.....	6, 485, 256	43, 624, 978, 425	.....	.....	352, 999	1, 545, 234, 639	5, 404, 784	35, 476, 760, 224	7, 054	38, 641, 155	33, 791	296, 976, 907	686, 628	6, 267, 365, 500
1957.....	6, 565, 985	44, 202, 158, 025	.....	.....	368, 855	1, 607, 991, 061	5, 435, 889	35, 673, 215, 467	7, 294	39, 925, 016	26, 781	234, 406, 481	727, 166	6, 646, 620, 000
1956.....	6, 442, 956	42, 890, 931, 736	.....	.....	383, 551	1, 663, 977, 559	5, 464, 726	35, 863, 576, 017	7, 371	40, 396, 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, 096	37, 719, 641, 206	7, 460	40, 956, 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, 225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935.....	590, 865	2, 605, 400, 400	121	389, 145	590, 744	2, 605, 011, 255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930.....	648, 248	3, 042, 743, 415	204	1, 142, 314	648, 044	3, 041, 601, 101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925.....	552, 340	2, 865, 028, 729	177, 328	1, 372, 091, 391	375, 012	1, 492, 937, 338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 72.—*Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended*

[Through June 30, 1959]

Item	Number policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	106,805	\$268,823,630
Applications approved.....	90,432	228,243,157
Terminations.....	89,951	226,517,737
Terminated during fiscal year 1959:		
By automatic expiry.....	121	573,275
By death.....	1	1,818
By voluntary withdrawal.....	43	219,754
Remaining under protection of act.....	481	1,725,420

Table 73.—*U.S. Government life insurance fund—Statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1959*

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	\$1,127,235,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to the USGLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	112,341,434
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	93,482
Cash.....	3,197,910
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	2,246,829
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Due from U.S. Government.....	39,253
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	1,245,153,908
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	897,499,219
<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.....	211,615,269
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to insureds and beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Reserves for total disability.....	12,127,491
<i>This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit (sec. 311).</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in the process of settlement.....	1,464,043
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends.....	10,706,162
<i>This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for balance of calendar year 1959, including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>	
Reserve for dividends deposited with interest.....	8,465,867
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) on deposit in the USGLI fund.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of cancelled undeliverable checks.....	182,571
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	2,389,897
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	100,703,389
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	1,245,153,908

Table 74.—U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of operations and surplus, for fiscal year 1959

INCOME	
Premiums earned.....	\$23,548,445
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	43,608,600
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury certificates, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	20,250,678
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in instalments to insureds and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on deposit.....	1,648,286
<i>These dividends were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	251,833
<i>These are amounts incurred by the U.S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.</i>	
Total.....	89,307,842
DISBURSEMENTS	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	81,933,544
<i>Consisting of</i>	
Death benefits.....	\$31,033,959
Disability benefits.....	11,238,005
Matured endowments.....	15,002,795
Cash surrenders.....	4,503,552
Dividends to policyholders.....	18,899,101
Dividend deposits withdrawn.....	996,351
Interest paid or credited.....	259,781
Payments under optional income settlements.....	26,716,657
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left under optional income settlements.</i>	
Adjustments in policy liens and receivables.....	8,813
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total paid to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	108,659,014
Excess of disbursements over income.....	19,351,172
Net decrease in policy reserve.....	10,426,099
Net loss from operations.....	8,925,073
SURPLUS ACCOUNT	
Unassigned surplus June 30, 1958.....	109,628,462
Net loss from operations.....	8,925,073
Unassigned surplus June 30, 1959.....	100,703,389

NOTE.—The dividend policy in this program is designed to provide for a gradual liquidation of the surplus in the remaining years of this fund.

Table 75.—*National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1959*

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury notes.....	\$5, 741, 548, 000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury notes issued to the NSLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	265, 406, 781
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	862, 283
Cash.....	4, 250, 431
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	5, 201, 973
<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>	
Due from U.S. Government.....	798, 370
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	6, 018, 067, 838
LIABILITIES	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	2, 584, 273, 280
<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>	
Policy reserves.....	2, 479, 834, 744
<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>	
Premium waiver disability reserves.....	109, 160, 044
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves.....	4, 779, 554
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in the process of settlement.....	10, 000, 000
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends declared.....	100, 746, 675
<i>This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1959, including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>	
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	147, 215, 847
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of cancelled undeliverable checks.....	2, 590, 864
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	77, 581, 051
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	501, 885, 779
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	6, 018, 067, 838

Table 76.—National service life insurance (NSLI) trust fund—statement of operations and surplus, for fiscal year 1959

INCOME		
Premiums earned		\$480,506,182
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>		
Interest		178,524,490
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury notes, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>		
Amounts left under optional income settlements		39,336,536
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to insureds and beneficiaries.</i>		
Dividends left on deposit		52,594,742
<i>These dividends were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>		
Contributions from the U.S. Government		12,287,605
<i>These are amounts incurred by the U.S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.</i>		
Total		763,249,555
DISBURSEMENTS		
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries		386,575,710
<i>Consisting of</i>		
Death benefits	\$109,349,668	
Disability benefits	10,201,772	
Matured endowments	772,500	
Cash surrenders	14,031,844	
Dividend to policyholders	219,477,998	
Dividend deposits withdrawn	29,210,328	
Interest paid or credited	3,531,600	
Payments under optional income settlements		251,541,222
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left under optional income settlements.</i>		
Adjustments in policy liens and receivables		71,995
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>		
Total paid to policyholders and beneficiaries		638,188,927
Excess of income over disbursements		125,060,628
Net increase in policy reserves		115,758,916
Net gain from operations		9,301,712
SURPLUS ACCOUNT		
Unassigned surplus June 30, 1958		492,584,067
Net gain from operations		9,301,712
Unassigned surplus June 30, 1959		501,885,779

Table 77.—*Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1959*

ASSETS	
U. S. Treasury certificates.....	\$66,164,000
<i>These are U. S. certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	2,909
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Policy liens.....	2,920
Cash.....	672,086
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	0
<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>	
Total assets.....	66,841,915
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	3,973,442
<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>	
Premium waiver disability reserves.....	1,575,000
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves.....	3,600
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	3,722,082
<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.....	5,497,710
<i>This is the value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in the process of settlement.....	812,500
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of cancelled undeliverable checks.....	1,147
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	51,256,434
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	66,841,915

Table 78.—*Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of operations and surplus, for fiscal year 1959*

INCOME	
Premiums earned.....	\$22,359,505
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	1,397,853
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	1,492,494
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to insureds and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total.....	25,249,852
DISBURSEMENTS	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	6,402,825
<i>Consisting of</i>	
Death benefits.....	\$6,335,499
Disability benefits.....	66,185
Cash surrenders.....	1,141
Payments under optional income settlements.....	1,119,340
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left under optional income settlements.</i>	
Adjustments in policy liens and receivables.....	395
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total paid to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	7,522,560
Excess of income over disbursements.....	17,727,292
Net increase in policy reserves.....	2,327,754
Net gain from operations.....	15,399,538
SURPLUS ACCOUNT	
Unassigned surplus June 30, 1958.....	35,856,896
Net gain from operations.....	15,399,538
Unassigned surplus June 30, 1959.....	51,256,434

Table 79.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1959*

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$1,136,094
<i>This is the unexpended cash balance.</i>	
Policy loans.....	602,342
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	5,520
Accrued interest.....	11,806
<i>This is the interest on policy loans which has been earned and accrued to the end of the year. It is not yet due and payable.</i>	
Total assets.....	<u>1,755,762</u>
LIABILITIES ¹	
Cash values.....	8,231,446
<i>These are the cash values payable on the contracts in force at the end of the year if they were to be surrendered at that time, and other policy liabilities.</i>	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	1,895,623
<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.....	385,400
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of cancelled undeliverable checks.....	302
Reserve for reported claims in the process of settlement.....	415,927
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in process of settlement.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	<u>10,928,698</u>

¹ The liabilities shown in the above tabulation represent payments that would have to be made if this fund were dissolved as of June 30, 1959.

Since this fund insures medically substandard lives at standard rates of premiums, the ensuing losses are met by periodic congressional appropriations and the Fund is operated on virtually a pay-as-you-go basis.

Table 80.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of operations and surplus, for fiscal year 1959*

INCOME	
Premiums earned.....	\$3,427,335
<i>These are premiums for insurance including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	18,429
<i>This is interest earned on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	737,333
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in instalments to insureds and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total.....	<u>4,183,097</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	4,663,138
<i>Consisting of</i>	
Death benefits.....	\$3,607,263
Disability benefits.....	969,773
Cash surrenders.....	86,102
Payments under optional income settlements.....	402,538
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left under optional income settlements.</i>	
Adjustments in policy liens and receivables.....	4,029
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total paid to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	<u>5,069,705</u>
Excess of disbursements over income.....	886,608
Net increase in policy reserves.....	2,542,308
Net loss from operations.....	3,428,916
SURPLUS ACCOUNT	
Cumulative loss June 30, 1958 ¹	10,244,020
Net loss from operations.....	3,428,916
Cumulative loss June 30, 1959 ¹	<u>13,672,936</u>

¹ Since this fund insures medically substandard lives at standard rates of premiums, the ensuing losses are met by periodic congressional appropriations and the fund is operated on virtually a pay-as-you-go basis.

Table 81.—*Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1950-59]

Fiscal year	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							
1950.....	380,843	104,351	58,500	693	7,611	28,946	8,601	262,457	84,469	177,988	14,035	10,328	3,707
1951.....	371,296	102,386	58,008	639	7,155	28,261	8,303	255,430	83,424	172,006	13,500	10,060	3,440
1952.....	359,722	100,736	57,614	674	6,480	28,005	7,963	246,406	81,594	164,812	12,580	9,568	3,012
1953.....	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
1954.....	339,477	95,987	55,977	790	6,015	25,676	7,529	232,468	76,264	156,204	11,022	8,562	2,480
1955.....	326,984	91,146	54,111	587	5,591	23,998	6,859	225,571	71,972	153,599	10,267	8,097	2,170
1956.....	309,535	82,328	49,366	517	5,155	22,708	6,509	220,247	66,502	153,745	9,451	7,528	1,923
1957.....	303,600	79,241	47,654	623	4,336	22,041	6,083	218,366	59,521	158,845	8,841	7,125	1,716
1958.....	283,836	73,357	45,640	760	4,623	20,678	5,663	215,992	53,711	162,281	8,367	6,886	1,481
1959.....	283,836	73,357	45,640	760	3,803	17,915	5,239	202,840	48,084	154,756	7,639	6,466	1,173

Table 82.—Summary of fiduciary accounts

[Fiscal years 1950-59]

Fiscal year	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates					Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on investments and deposits
				Total amount of estates	Invested in accordance with State law or V A regulations		Invested not in accordance with State law or V A regulations	Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)		
					Invested	Deposits in banks and other institutions in lieu of investments				
1959	\$238,679,275	\$5,451,241	\$1,983,133	\$686,011,046	\$463,936,611	\$176,923,235	\$64,590	\$45,086,610	\$225,264	\$29,159
1958	219,225,408	5,055,833	1,879,011	637,186,719	438,544,287	153,957,786	38,521	44,646,125	199,220	32,106
1957	204,020,366	4,763,316	1,823,679	585,117,299	406,471,279	134,831,000	25,545	43,789,475	200,203	31,110
1956	199,355,703	4,484,112	1,595,306	543,599,044	379,347,430	119,962,077	53,026	44,236,511	265,024	25,504
1955	187,555,628	4,195,319	1,518,361	496,664,861	345,578,003	109,899,517	31,767	41,155,574	275,210	21,209
1954	179,337,554	4,007,125	1,456,482	448,527,666	313,681,509	95,590,233	64,071	39,191,853	217,938	24,493
1953	163,280,593	3,513,828	1,291,605	406,223,426	287,372,469	80,400,671	53,344	38,396,942	194,792	37,338
1952	145,947,993	2,971,734	1,148,934	355,620,475	257,504,487	60,852,345	57,065	37,206,578	221,142	41,734
1951	150,231,611	2,779,050	1,020,851	322,294,094	236,877,213	49,917,180	56,596	35,443,105	188,019	46,153
1950	126,701,896	2,444,379	951,959	282,948,166	202,070,399	47,204,670	46,640	33,626,457	183,412	86,368

Table 83.—*Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals*

[Fiscal year 1959]

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Re-manded	With-drawn	Dis-missed
Total.....	46,696	3,326	39,472	3,656	193	49
Disability.....	36,540	2,550	30,981	2,862	138	9
Death.....	4,952	289	4,198	451	11	3
Insurance and indemnity.....	652	41	509	87	15	0
Education and training.....	3,002	352	2,498	145	7	0
Waivers and forfeitures.....	884	26	772	58	4	24
Medical treatment and reimbursement.....	632	67	494	52	18	1
Miscellaneous.....	34	1	20	1	0	12
Total cases considered.....	36,302					
Ratio of decisions to cases.....	1.29					

Table 84.—*Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1959]

Location	Number of beds and type	Date contract awarded	Value of construction contracts awarded ²	Value of work in place ³	Percent complete
Total.....	3,315		\$70,927,356	\$25,747,256	
New hospitals, total.....	2,000		42,134,937	17,664,958	
California: Palo Alto (San Francisco Bay Area).....	1,000 (NP)	Nov. 1, 1957	20,388,783	15,645,008	75
Ohio: Brecksville (Cleveland).....	1,000 (NP)	Dec. 24, 1958	21,746,154	2,019,950	9
Replacements, total.....	1,315		28,792,419	8,082,298	
Illinois: Downey (phase I).....	815 (NP)	May 22, 1958	19,942,419	8,082,298	40
Mississippi: Jackson.....	500 (GM&S)	June 18, 1959	8,850,000	0	0

¹ Projects are considered under construction when construction contract has been awarded.² Includes change orders and proceed orders.³ Includes value of work performed by purchase and hire.

NOTE.—NP—Neuropsychiatric; GM&S—General Medical and Surgical.

Table 85.—*Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*

[Projects authorized,¹ not under construction, as of June 30, 1959]

Location	Number of beds and type
Total ²	7,020
New hospitals, total	1,500
District of Columbia: Washington ³	700 (GM&S)
Ohio: Cleveland ³	800 (GM&S)
Replacements, total	5,520
California:	
Long Beach (phase II)	820 (GM&S)
Martinez (Oakland)	500 (GM&S)
Florida:	
Bay Pines	650 (GM&S)
Coral Gables	800 (GM&S)
Illinois: Downey (phase II)	(4)
Tennessee:	
Memphis	1,000 (GM&S)
Nashville	500 (GM&S)
Wisconsin: Wood (phase I)	1,250 (GM&S)

¹ Projects considered authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services

² This total does not include: Temple, Tex. and Wood, Wis. (phase II) which are included in the long-range replacement program approved by the President, but for which neither technical services nor construction funds were appropriated as of June 30, 1959.

³ To replace existing GM&S facilities.

⁴ Modernize existing patients' buildings.

NOTE.—GM&S—General Medical and Surgical.

Table 86.—*Modernization, improvements, and repairs projects*¹

[Projects completed, fiscal year 1959]

Location	Description	Construction cost ²	Date construction completed
Total	105 projects	\$10,272,649	
Major projects, total	17 projects ³	6,594,783	
Alabama: Tuscaloosa	Alterations and addition to laundry building No. 18	263,058	September 1958.
California:			
Los Angeles ⁴	Automatic sprinkler system	495,901	June 1959.
Palo Alto	Revisions to electrical distribution system	196,451	June 1959.
Idaho: Boise	Replace boilers and auxiliaries	263,441	January 1959.
Illinois:			
Danville ⁴	Automatic sprinkler system	340,854	April 1959.
Hines	Replace 2 elevators, and new electrical distribution system building No. 1	304,166	March 1959.
Massachusetts:			
Northampton	Alteration and addition to laundry building No. 14	340,921	August 1958.
Northampton	Replace boilers; convert to oil firing	265,847	October 1958.
Northampton	New chapel building	178,480	June 1959.
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport)	Modernization program, phase II	900,302	June 1959.
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks	Conversion project, phase II	959,495	April 1959.
New Jersey: Lyons	Alterations and additions to laundry building No. 15	541,220	September 1958.
Pennsylvania:			
Pittsburgh	Repair of facades of 5 buildings	368,361	January 1959.
Wilkes-Barre	New chapel building	71,338	April 1959.
South Dakota: Fort Meade ⁴	Automatic sprinkler system	339,246	June 1959.
Texas:			
Kerrville	Replace boilers, alterations to outside utilities	261,082	January 1959.
Waco	Addition to laundry building No. 17	504,620	October 1958.
Minor projects, total	88 miscellaneous projects ³	3,677,866	

¹ In addition to the projects in table 86, one bed project was completed and is shown in this footnote rather than in a separate table: Phase II, addition to the existing hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., on which general construction contract was completed in August 1958, at a cost of \$1,398,778.

² Construction cost based upon data as of physical completion of project and is subject to adjustments, usually of a minor nature, when project is financially completed.

³ 40 Flame failure control projects funded in the MIR (major) program were completed at a total construction cost of \$540,599. Because they are of the minor project size they have been included with minor projects.

⁴ These 3 projects having a total construction cost of \$1,176,000, funded from the MIR (minor) program, are listed separately with the MIR (major) program because they are of sufficient size to qualify as major projects.

Table 87.—Modernization, improvements, and repairs projects

[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1959]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded ²	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	112 projects.....		\$59,427,580	\$35,312,432
Major projects, total.....	43 projects ³		55,797,772	33,821,668
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	February 1957.....	1,726,000	1,681,056
Arizona: Tucson.....	New clinical building No. 38.....	May 1956.....	2,422,000	2,286,982
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	New physical medicine and rehabilitation building No. 89.....	September 1956.....	585,390	538,205
California:				
Los Angeles.....	New clinical and surgical building No. 304.....	June 1955.....	2,436,900	2,425,513
Los Angeles.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 162, 163, and 164.....	January 1959.....	7,190,900	770,791
Los Angeles.....	Temporary regional office building No. T-81.....	February 1959.....	328,000	194,416
Connecticut: Newington.....	Replace boilers.....	June 1958.....	195,300	140,519
Florida:				
Bay Pines.....	Alterations and additions to laundry building No. 13.....	August 1958.....	380,900	354,412
Lake City.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 19 and 64.....	December 1958.....	367,300	217,921
Illinois: Danville.....	New theater building.....	January 1959.....	486,084	77,000
Indiana: Marion.....	Additional new buildings and utilities.....	January 1955.....	2,208,665	2,191,197
Maine: Togus.....	New chapel building.....	April 1959.....	177,500	11,980
Maryland:				
Fort Howard.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 51 and 225.....	April 1958.....	135,000	130,531
Perry Point.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	March 1958.....	3,855,800	1,631,254
Massachusetts:				
Bedford.....	New admission and treatment building No. 78 and underground electrical system.....	July 1956.....	2,907,400	2,900,115
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	May 1958.....	1,820,000	1,091,515
Bedford.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 2, 4, and 22 and steam distribution system.....	February 1959.....	3,053,800	572,776
Michigan:				
Battle Creek.....	New therapeutic exercise clinic building No. 134.....	October 1957.....	565,700	561,152
Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	October 1957.....	1,426,100	1,416,550
Dearborn.....	New animal laboratory building No. 31 and alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 19.....	June 1958.....	438,900	420,894
Dearborn.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 1 and 22 and additional parking space.....	May 1959.....	2,145,000	23,301
Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	New administration building and alterations to building No. 1.....	March 1959.....	925,400	63,207
Biloxi.....	New warehouse building No. 52.....	April 1959.....	87,000	10,083
Missouri: Kansas City.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	June 1959.....	737,400	
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 1 and 3 and alterations to building No. 5.....	June 1959.....	780,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 87.—*Modernization, improvements, and repairs projects—Continued*[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1959]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded ²	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
New York:				
Bath.....	New recreation and theater building, and alterations to buildings Nos. 26 and 76.	February 1957.....	\$1,986,000	\$1,655,633
Bronx.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 21.....	September 1957.....	772,800	375,469
Brooklyn.....	New chapel building.....	April 1958.....	166,000	163,469
Northport, L.I.....	New canteen building.....	November 1958.....	288,500	98,286
Ohio:				
Chillicothe.....	New therapeutic exercise clinic building No. 247.....	April 1958.....	482,000	442,688
Dayton.....	New recreation and theater building No. 305.....	October 1953.....	1,451,000	1,438,977
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	December 1956.....	935,820	915,698
South Carolina: Columbia.....	Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.....	October 1958.....	677,000	238,080
South Dakota:				
Fort Meade.....	Additional buildings and utilities.....	April 1956.....	2,805,000	2,799,188
Fort Meade.....	New intensive treatment building No. 145 and water softener in boiler house building No. 137.....	January 1959.....	1,774,700	119,200
Tennessee:				
Mountain Home.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 2, 72, 73, 74, and 75.....	January 1959.....	860,300	262,478
Murfreesboro.....	New special activities building No. 107 and alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 2.....	August 1958.....	900,000	754,773
Texas: McKinney.....	Alterations, rehabilitation and modernization of buildings and utilities.....	October 1957.....	1,712,900	1,612,136
Vermont: White River Junction.....	New administration building No. 28 and alterations to building No. 1.....	February 1956.....	984,813	942,202
Washington: Walla Walla.....	Underground electrical distribution system.....	June 1958.....	216,600	205,854
Wisconsin:				
Tomah.....	New dining hall and kitchen building No. 424.....	June 1958.....	958,500	789,280
Wood.....	Current conversion AC to DC and replace elevators, buildings Nos. 20 and 43.....	June 1958.....	214,100	131,265
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Alterations and additions to building No. 1.....	June 1958.....	1,229,300	965,622
Minor projects, total.....	69 miscellaneous projects ³		3,629,808	1,490,764

¹ Projects to be accomplished by contract are considered under construction when contract has been awarded; purchase and hire projects, the date the station reports either materials ordered or work started.

² The date reported for purchase and hire projects is the date the station reports either materials ordered or work started.

³ 20 Flame failure control projects funded in the MIR (major) program were under construction having an estimated construction cost of \$305,657 with a value of work in place of \$104,336. Because they are of the minor project size they have been included with minor projects.

Table 88.—*Modernization, improvements, and repairs projects*

[Projects authorized,¹ not under construction, as of June 30, 1959]

Location	Description	Estimated total cost ²
Total	44 projects	\$27,485,074
Major projects, total	19 projects ³	26,151,100
Arizona: Tucson	Additions and alterations, phase II	2,195,900
California:		
Palo Alto	Modernization program, phase I	379,000
Palo Alto	Addition and alterations to storehouse	4260,800
San Francisco	Alterations to kitchen and dining hall	570,000
Connecticut: Newington	Consolidation of regional office medical activities at Hartford with Newington hospital	275,500
Florida: Lake City	Alterations, building No. 38	764,500
Illinois: Danville	Modernization program, phase II	4,247,000
Iowa: Des Moines	Modernization program, phase I	2,791,900
Massachusetts:		
Bedford	Modernization program, phase IV	1,777,000
West Roxbury	Research laboratory, building No. 1	518,500
Michigan: Battle Creek	Modernization program, phase II	1,650,700
Mississippi:		
Biloxi	Modernization program, phase III	309,000
Biloxi (Gulfport)	Modernization program, phase III	1,744,500
New York: Montrose	Attendants' quarters	877,000
Oregon: Portland	Modernization program, phase I	41,287,000
Pennsylvania: Lebanon	Alterations to buildings Nos. 2 and 17 for dining facilities	722,600
South Carolina: Columbia	Modernization program, phase III	587,000
Virginia:		
Kecoughtan	Modernization program, phase II	4,275,000
Kecoughtan	Modernization program, phase III	918,200
Minor projects, total	25 miscellaneous projects ³	1,333,974

¹ Projects considered authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services.

² Includes estimated cost of construction, initial portable equipment and technical services.

³ 10 Flame failure control projects funded in the MIR (major) program were author-

ized but not under construction, having an estimated total cost of \$796,200. Because they are of the minor project size they have been included with minor projects.

⁴ Total funds for project appropriated. Remaining individually listed projects have technical service funds only, appropriated.

Table 89.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by function*

[June 30, 1959]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	¹ 171,414	3,651	167,763
Staff offices.....	2,054	1,940	114
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	18,146	567	17,579
Department of Insurance.....	4,136	314	3,822
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	² 147,078	830	146,248

¹ Excludes 47,857 employees working on a "without compensation" basis.

² Includes 34,956 employees appointed under title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73.

Table 90.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation*

[June 30, 1959]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total.....	171,414	Field—Continued	374
Departmental:		Foreign, Manila, Philippines.....	18,848
Central office, Washington, D.C. . .	3,636	Regional offices (separate).....	114,105
Outside Washington, D.C.	¹ 15	Hospitals (separate).....	
Field:		Regional and district office centers.....	2,103
Miscellaneous activities.....	² 835	Regional office and hospital centers.....	8,829
Publications and forms depots.....	90	Hospitals.....	17,539
District offices.....	2,753	Domiciliary and hospital centers..	885
Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C.	911	Domiciliaries.....	491
		Supply depots.....	

¹ Includes St. Louis liaison office and prosthetic research activities, New York.

² Includes information, Canal Zone, area medical, and veterans canteen service offices, and Central Laboratory at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Table 91.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system

[June 30, 1959]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total employees	171,414	Member	2,936
Classification Act	93,416	Native	342
Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73	34,956	Purchase and hire	224
Wage administration	36,277	Canteen	2,520
		Other	743

Table 92.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category

[June 30, 1959]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total	171,414	Excepted service--	34,956
Competitive civil service	128,297	Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73	2,520
Excepted service	43,117	Canteen	5,641
		Other	

Table 93.—Incentive awards

[June 30, 1959]

	Fiscal year 1958		Fiscal year 1959	
	VA	Federal Government	VA	Federal Government
Ideas for improvement:				
Total number submitted	17,076	332,663	23,580	366,902
Number submitted per 1,000 employees	111	149	¹ 154	164
Percent of ideas approved	47	26	52	27
Number approved per 1,000 employees	53	39	¹ 75	44
Recognition for superior performance:				
Number of performance awards given	5,220	52,637	6,401	63,392
Number awards per 1,000 employees	39	24	¹ 42	28
Cash savings directly attributable to the incentive awards program	\$1,319,544	\$120,508,708	\$2,422,921	\$125,411,176

¹ Rates per 1,000 employees based on average full-time employees for the 12 months of fiscal year 1959.

Table 94.—Appropriations and other receipts
[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$126,081,837,214.01	\$103,391,373,264.97	\$22,690,463,949.04
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	100,660,488,137.12	99,686,662,678.60	973,825,458.52
Administration and other benefits, total.....	14,510,404,685.76	14,431,184,304.08	79,220,381.68
General operating expenses, 1958 and 1959.....	164,777,911.92	164,680,000.00	97,911.92
General operating expenses, 1958.....	163,227,834.67	163,001,000.00	226,834.67
General operating expenses, 1957.....	162,503,359.13	162,302,130.00	201,229.13
General operating expenses, prior years.....	100,150.20	99,006.45	1,143.75
General operating expenses, 1954-56.....	530,443,797.99	530,053,842.45	389,955.54
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1958 and 1959.....	25,727,367.68	25,726,300.00	1,067.68
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1958.....	21,307,273.51	21,303,400.00	3,873.51
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1957.....	20,783,511.74	20,773,800.00	9,711.74
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	163,881.31	163,781.31	100.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-56.....	45,728,275.27	45,719,300.00	8,975.27
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	2,000,030.00	2,000,000.00	30.00
Outpatient care, 1958 and 1959.....	82,526,409.82	82,333,000.00	193,409.82
Outpatient care, 1958.....	81,205,534.44	80,889,000.00	316,534.44
Outpatient care, 1957.....	82,285,044.54	82,017,000.00	268,044.54
Outpatient care, prior years.....	76,593.54	75,519.57	1,073.97
Outpatient care, 1954-56.....	262,342,273.81	261,779,322.00	562,951.81
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1958 and 1959.....	2,347,101.78	2,201,700.00	145,401.78
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1958.....	2,018,802.20	1,869,800.00	149,002.20
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1957.....	1,758,803.67	1,628,000.00	130,803.67
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, prior years.....	13,159.98	13,159.98	
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-56.....	5,352,313.23	5,006,393.00	345,920.23
Inpatient care, 1958 and 1959.....	772,851,612.80	769,318,000.00	3,533,612.80
Inpatient care, 1958.....	734,188,990.05	729,038,000.00	5,150,990.05
Inpatient care, 1957.....	670,750,039.53	664,246,000.00	6,504,039.53
Inpatient care, prior years.....	723,503.77	480,646.22	242,857.55
Inpatient care, 1955-56.....	1,268,077,453.12	1,253,393,061.06	14,684,392.06
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954.....	555,923,901.53	548,000,000.00	7,923,901.53
Contract hospitalization, 1954.....	20,645,838.67	20,583,100.00	62,738.67
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, 1954.....	24,272,839.66	24,248,200.00	24,639.66
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952-53.....	1,774,039,443.77	1,758,720,522.00	15,318,921.77
Salaries and expenses, 1918-51.....	6,947,064,750.16	6,924,344,437.77	22,720,312.39
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00	
Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans' Administration), 1942-47.....	7,174,000.00	7,174,000.00	
Increase of compensation, 1920-24.....	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00	
Printing and binding, 1924-49.....	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.92	
Administrative expense, adjusted compensation, 1924-25.....	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00	
Administrative expense, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37.....	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	
Penalty mail, 1945-48.....	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00	
Federal tort claims, 1948-50.....	56,500.00	56,500.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1959.....	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1958.....	1,579,802.00	1,579,802.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1957.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-56.....	16,910,633.55	16,910,633.35	

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures
June 30, 1959]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1959	Cumulative through June 30, 1959				
\$6,234,585,438.23	² \$117,297,299,920.54	\$208,644.43	\$985,602,734.71	\$7,319,367,834.20	\$479,358,080.13
5,343,711,251.82	99,369,714,290.85	208,644.43	938,221,618.29	*23,660,407.53	376,003,991.08
1,058,654,228.26	14,150,294,907.71	208,644.43	316,691,677.48		43,209,456.14
157,102,616.89	158,206,616.89		490,321.83		6,080,973.20
11,176,188.30	162,659,552.53		242,273.08		326,009.06
14,988.56	160,667,887.08	19,325.58	1,816,145.87		
22,232.30	43,858.46		31,165.08		25,126.66
	519,264,268.44	31,978.92	11,147,550.63		
23,201,809.55	23,551,809.55		159,245.79		2,016,312.34
1,805,824.58	21,238,008.90		57,159.75		12,104.86
60,089.42	20,029,089.12	48,106.54	706,316.08		
19,742.41	90,219.05		*528.57		74,190.83
	45,026,840.50	54,986.45	646,448.32		
888,049.60	1,503,352.08				496,677.92
76,423,776.05	77,948,776.05		234,608.61		4,343,025.16
5,650,042.84	80,346,088.82		826,779.77		32,665.85
45,801.03	81,145,276.02	23,715.90	1,116,052.62		
9,338.95	17,237.00		29,635.22		29,723.32
	257,572,387.80	15,071.49	4,754,814.52		
2,264,350.24	2,269,350.24		795.73		76,955.81
144,991.29	2,008,699.82		10,102.38		
1,350.09	1,753,718.57	2.58	5,082.52		
*64.81	945.84		11,306.45		907.69
	5,074,512.21		277,801.02		
730,611,785.54	742,111,785.54		1,174,041.81		29,565,785.45
48,297,708.44	731,175,607.33		2,989,774.67		23,608.05
43,625.31	670,510,285.30	981.52	238,772.71		
*93,862.00	*173,059.44		868,438.56		28,124.65
	1,266,085,170.99	14,475.45	1,977,806.68		
	551,438,478.11		4,485,423.42		
	18,517,676.84		2,128,161.83		
	24,174,557.15		98,282.51		
	1,757,924,275.14		16,115,168.63		
	6,714,123,605.66		232,941,144.50		
	³ 1,789,851.29		1,310,148.71		
	358,853.51		6,815,146.49		
	8,697,319.47		3,887,464.53		
	16,946,477.61		7,470,310.11		
	835,061.82		353,438.18		
	3,695,714.33		1,804,285.67		
	7,906,405.31		1,509,469.69		
	46,967.51		9,532.49		
963,843.68	963,843.68		208,891.03		77,265.29
	1,579,802.00				
	1,999,999.69		.31		
	9,167,733.30		7,742,900.25		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Appropriation and other
[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years.....	\$489,082,088.12	\$488,184,592.00	\$897,496.12
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total.....	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931.....	1,839,241.59	4 1,839,241.59	
Salaries and expenses, employees retirement, 1931.....	110,000.00	110,000.00	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	151,212,728.16	5 151,212,728.16	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, total.....	251,582,065.07	251,582,065.07	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1931.....	1,269,181.23	6 1,269,181.23	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	6 250,312,883.84	
State and Territorial homes, total.....	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43	
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33.....	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03	
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1867-1931.....	36,856,120.40	36,856,120.40	
Operation of canteens—appropriated fund. Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	4,965,000.00 1,350,438,884.22	4,965,000.00 7 1,350,262,744.00	176,140.22
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	188,116,894.06	188,112,976.15	3,917.91
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,057,813,425.67	7 1,057,652,945.64	160,480.03
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorizations.....	21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00	
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00	
Hospital facilities and services, no year.....	38,000,000.00	38,000,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals.....	9,400,000.00	9,400,000.00	
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	17,072,900.49	17,061,158.21	11,742.28
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39).....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00	
Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43).....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	
Compensation and pensions, total.....	50,460,175,108.43	50,460,175,108.43	
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	33,627,302,000.00	33,627,302,000.00	
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55	
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45, and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00	
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00	
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	5 8,169,801,911.88	
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	419,514,107.74	419,514,107.74	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	73,134,058.57	73,134,058.57	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,343,858.57	30,343,858.57	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-51.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, prior years.....	115,200.00	115,200.00	
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict).....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Readjustment Benefits.....	22,925,489,403.69	22,925,489,403.69	
Refund of repayments of subsistence allowances.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued
June 30, 1959]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1959	Cumulative through June 30, 1959				
	\$426,586,208.90		\$62,495,879.22		
	153,103,707.16		58,262.59		
	1,781,635.70		57,605.89		
	109,343.30		656.70		
	151,212,728.16				
	251,411,623.26		170,441.81		
	1,098,739.42		170,441.81		
	250,312,883.84				
	38,549,236.59		35,200.84		
	1,693,116.19		35,200.84		
	36,856,120.40				
	4,965,000.00				
45,145,198.90	8 1,157,008,250.25		50,458,938.81		142,971,695.16
\$45,145,198.90	45,145,198.90				\$142,971,695.16
	8 1,007,754,478.78		50,058,946.89		(9)
	21,185,664.00		391,483.98		
	18,458,516.02		8,469.39		
	37,991,530.61				
	9,399,961.45		38.55		
	17,072,900.49				(10)
	3,018,704.79		22,945.21		
	13,198,826.79		69,373.21		
3,275,612,572.62	50,334,551,202.16		123,453,659.82		2,170,246.45
3,275,612,572.62	33,625,131,753.55				2,170,246.45
	2,523,280,612.08		22,354,283.47		
	5,314,890,675.24		100,320,625.76		
	701,446,249.41		778,750.59		
	8,169,801,911.88				
	419,514,107.74				(11)
	72,350,316.41		783,742.16		
	30,343,858.57				(12)
	41,998,489.46		676,510.54		
	7,968.38		107,231.62		
4,139.72	87,275.24		1,600,000.00		312,724.76
706,109,987.64	22,919,359,276.25				6,130,127.44
	19,871.35		10,128.65		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Appropriation and other
[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	\$1,305,363,693.99	\$930,077,996.00	\$375,285,697.99
Veterans insurance and indemnities	54,524,384.35	53,837,035.79	687,348.56
Military and naval insurance, total... ¹⁴	2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year	563,006,707.84	¹⁵ 107,093,771.04	455,912,936.80
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45, and prior years	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00
National service life insurance approp- riation, total	¹⁴ 4,862,367,024.01	4,855,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropria- tion, no year	4,612,367,024.01	4,605,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriated fund, 1943-44	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	-----
Servicemen's indemnities	172,623,144.43	172,623,144.43	-----
Payments to veterans special term insur- ance fund	¹⁴ 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Payments to service-disabled veterans insurance fund	¹⁴ 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	620,114.18	-----	620,114.18
Adjusted service and dependent pay	3,503,000.00	3,503,000.00	-----
Loans to veterans for transportation	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928 Vocational rehabilitation, no year	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I)	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32
-----	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30
-----	500,000.00	500,000.00	-----
Military and naval family allowance	298,614,990.00	298,614,990.00	-----
Marine and seamen's insurance	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94
Replacement, personal property sold, total	262,623.14	-----	262,623.14
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53	133,157.13	-----	133,157.13
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor propelled vehicles, etc., 1948-49	129,466.01	-----	129,466.01
Emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43	140,027.57	140,027.57	-----
Miscellaneous	1,162,251.02	1,162,251.02	-----
Supply fund, trust funds, and work- ing funds, total	25,421,349,076.89	3,704,710,586.37	21,716,638,490.52
Supply fund	856,323,632.82	¹⁹ 53,367,420.71	802,956,212.11
United States Government life insurance fund	¹⁴ 3,363,350,870.67	-----	3,363,350,870.67
National service life insurance fund	¹⁴ 16,210,155,591.81	-----	16,210,155,591.81
Veterans' special term insurance fund	¹⁴ 91,151,941.77	-----	91,151,941.77
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund	¹⁴ 16,589,143.82	²⁰ 4,250,000.00	12,339,143.82
Canteen service, revolving fund	15,876,437.88	-----	15,876,437.88
Adjusted service certificate fund	3,828,625,092.58	3,645,157,956.40	183,467,136.18
General post fund	18,288,957.31	-----	18,288,957.31
General post fund, auxiliary account	748,030.42	-----	748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund	21,742.33	-----	21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries	44,432,134.84	-----	44,432,134.84
Personal funds of patients	400,397,714.51	-----	400,397,714.51
Vocational rehabilitation, special fund	78,144.50	-----	78,144.50
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments	320,526,075.00	-----	320,526,075.00
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934	⁵ 249,620,791.07	-----	⁵ 249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934	⁵ 1,158,146.76	-----	⁵ 1,158,146.76
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Admin- istration (transfer to Veterans' Admin- istration), 1957	115,110.00	115,110.00	-----
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Admin- istration (transfer to Veterans' Admin- istration), 1955-56	182,621.37	-----	182,621.37

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued
June 30 1959]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years ap- propriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1959	Cumulative through June 30, 1959				
\$203,971,301.31 52,664,816.45	\$1,149,979,994.44 52,664,816.45 2 2,312,241,269.69			¹³ *\$23,524,795.85	\$178,908,495.40 1,859,567.90
	563,006,707.84		\$86,003,572.60		(16)
	1,749,234,561.85		86,003,572.60		
	2 4,716,145,954.24		146,221,069.77		
	4,612,367,024.01				(17)
	103,778,930.23		146,221,069.77		
	172,623,144.43				(18)
	2 250,000.00				
	250,000.00				
92,043.78 1,456,963.14	582,061.69 1,727,885.88 55,661,050.75 76,103.36		7,100.46 1,500,000.00 75,347.25 23,896.64	¹³ 8,329.78 *143,941.46	22,622.25 419,055.58
	644,787,172.82		63,918,492.60		
	636,792,466.84 7,993,451.29		63,413,170.28 6,577.01		
	1,254.69		498,745.31		
	282,082,863.52 35,078,013.20		16,532,126.48 68,070,306.74		
	261,844.98		778.16		
	133,157.13				
	128,687.85		778.16		
	139,921.36 1,143,679.44		106.21 18,571.58		
\$890,874,186.41	17,927,585,629.69		47,381,116.42	7,343,028,241.73	103,354,089.05
140,017,485.01	801,891,145.28		15,000,000.00	27,712,570.24	¹³ 11,719,917.30
88,144,227.93	2,120,483,045.10			1,239,669,915.96	3,197,909.61
610,895,080.08	10,198,088,096.05			6,007,817,064.36	4,250,431.40
5,895,065.64	24,060,026.03		250,000.00	66,169,829.24	672,086.50
4,144,274.70	14,845,187.42			607,861.93	1,136,094.47
832,449.77 2,479,433.15	²¹ 3,819,133,280.11 15,758,080.78 748,030.42 21,742.33		6,358,339.00 6,000,000.00 386.57	1,051,000.00	9,518,098.88 3,491,812.47 1,479,489.96
92,850.21 37,493,916.96	43,209,370.56 333,773,006.21 78,060.98		571.50 2,871.88 83.52		1,222,192.78 66,621,336.42
	300,856,796.88		19,669,278.12		
	249,620,791.07				
	1,158,146.76				
	115,095.39		14.61		
	182,621.37				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Appropriations and other
[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration, (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1958 and 1959.....	\$262,000.00	\$262,000.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration, (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1958.....	220,884.00	220,884.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration, (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957.....	185,414.00	185,414.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration, (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-56.....	121,583.82		\$121,583.82
Buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration).....	13,642.92		13,642.92
Research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans' Administration).....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Maintenance and operation, Army (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-56.....	51,425.49	*1.13	51,426.62
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1959.....	6,794.55	6,794.55	
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1958.....	6,513.09	6,513.09	
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957.....	2,994.75	2,994.75	
Salaries, expenses and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1959.....	625,000.00	625,000.00	
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1958.....	349,500.00	349,500.00	
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957.....	151,000.00	151,000.00	
Working fund, no year, 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50		1,407,233.50
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.....	576.30		576.30
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds.....	131,543.41		131,543.41
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60		160,791.60

¹ Includes the transfer of \$12,425,892.41 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which expenditures are made: \$12,192,994.03 to national service life insurance fund; \$232,898.38 to the U. S. Government life insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,800,099,905.48 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$12,192,994.03 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$232,898.38 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U. S. Government 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 Interior.

⁵ Represents expenditures only.

⁶ Available balance June 30, 1931.

⁷ Includes: \$2,000,000 returned to Veterans Administration on SF 1151 in October 1955 by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

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 \$163,188,134.36 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹⁰ Balance of \$5,629,841.79 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹¹ Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, docket order No. 27854 effected Aug. 12, 1954.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued
June 30, 1959]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1959	Cumulative through June 30, 1959				
\$261,741.74	\$261,741.74		\$115.47		\$142.79
714.87	220,807.73		76.27		
	173,481.50		11,932.50		
	121,583.82				
	13,642.92				
9,093.83	9,283.26				716.74
	51,425.49				
5,884.38	5,884.38		910.17		
	6,435.38		77.71		
	2,994.75				
556,986.84	556,986.84		24,981.84		43,031.32
44,946.94	341,489.85		7,681.74		328.41
34.36	127,784.45		23,215.55		
	1,377,412.20		29,821.30		
			576.30		
	131,543.41				
	160,609.23		182.37		

¹² Balance of \$506,141.43 on June 30, 1958, transferred to readjustment benefits—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹³ Represents "Other working capital."

¹⁴ Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Balance of \$493,886.96 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹⁷ Balance of \$516,051.26 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹⁸ Balance of \$1,727,097.57 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Includes \$1,000,000 transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.

²¹ Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to 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.

*Indicates 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. A-34, 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 95.—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	Supply fund, trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1959.....	² \$117,297,299,920.54	\$99,369,714,290.85	\$17,927,585,629.69	\$14,150,294,907.71	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1959.....	³ 6,234,585,438.23	5,343,711,251.82	890,874,186.41	1,058,654,228.26	.....	.....	.....
1958.....	6,100,623,393.16	5,205,940,841.61	894,682,551.55	994,934,623.83	.....	.....	.....
1957.....	5,708,195,756.70	4,884,505,799.15	823,689,957.55	936,436,067.23	.....	.....	.....
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	4,282,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,920,873.45	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	5,098,458,093.94	4,354,220,485.31	744,237,608.63	864,145,712.35	.....	.....	.....
1952.....	6,074,484,831.94	4,944,186,941.88	1,130,297,890.06	898,263,653.07	.....	.....	.....
1951.....	5,998,433,367.66	5,356,638,997.35	641,794,370.31	864,569,535.41	.....	.....	.....
1950.....	9,732,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85	.....	.....	.....
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	.....	.....	.....
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	.....	.....	.....
1947.....	7,805,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	.....	.....	.....
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	*1,656.84	.....	.....
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	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	553,012,915.47	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	1,036,107.07
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.26	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,264,170.98
1930.....	702,149,359.82	639,213,021.04	62,937,338.78	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	1,270,611.65	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	35,033,371.64	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 Ter- ritorial homes	Canteen Serv- ice, revolving fund	Hospital and dom- iciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ⁴	National Indus- try Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Ad- ministration, 1933-39)	Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Ad- ministration, 1938-43)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensa- tion and pensions appropriations	Partici- pants in yellow fever ex- periments	Total compensation and pensions ⁵
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$38, 549, 236. 59	\$4, 965, 000. 00	\$1, 157, 008, 250. 25	\$3, 018, 704. 79	\$13, 198, 826. 79	\$50, 334, 551, 202. 15	\$288, 838. 75	\$48, 802, 752, 568. 74
1959.....			45, 145, 198. 90			3, 275, 612, 572. 62	4, 800. 00	3, 225, 526, 577. 51
1958.....			32, 903, 714. 10			3, 102, 798, 452. 95	4, 800. 00	3, 062, 211, 267. 86
1957.....			35, 342, 986. 54			2, 871, 105, 455. 85	4, 600. 00	2, 828, 516, 005. 83
1956.....			25, 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. 85	1, 500. 00	2, 634, 292, 537. 00
1954.....			51, 043, 060. 99			2, 481, 503, 017. 35	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, 069, 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	15, 980, 325. 61			2, 081, 235, 828. 74	6, 000. 00	1, 820, 685, 358. 26
1947.....		4, 000, 000. 00	153, 879, 965. 54			1, 932, 037, 153. 57	6, 000. 00	1, 731, 972, 782. 52
1946.....			34, 313, 851. 79			1, 258, 863, 619. 83	8, 625. 00	1, 215, 688, 137. 21
1945.....			15, 800, 635. 66			771, 796, 516. 61	9, 375. 00	732, 539, 301. 93
1944.....			4, 850, 857. 78			494, 941, 561. 39	10, 500. 00	494, 366, 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, 800, 261. 68	23, 500. 00	545, 776, 761. 68
1931.....		589, 999. 80	9, 040, 319. 81			488, 388, 942. 92		488, 388, 942. 92
1930.....		584, 728. 00	8, 241, 384. 73			418, 432, 808. 91		418, 432, 808. 91
1929.....		584, 049. 33	4, 044, 328. 83			418, 820, 642. 06		418, 820, 642. 06
1928.....		574, 930. 32	5, 221, 569. 72			410, 765, 338. 31		410, 765, 338. 31
1927.....		573, 373. 69	4, 599, 257. 84			403, 629, 677. 56		403, 629, 677. 56
1926.....		612, 100. 35	4, 511, 172. 04			372, 281, 487. 71		372, 281, 487. 71
1925.....		644, 077. 33	3, 894, 675. 86			346, 748, 069. 54		346, 748, 069. 54
1924.....		685, 182. 67	9, 214, 924. 97			345, 489, 769. 01		345, 489, 769. 01
1923.....		727, 438. 96	2, 644, 380. 47			388, 606, 769. 80		388, 606, 769. 80
1922.....		813, 351. 84	916, 500. 00			377, 158, 125. 82		377, 158, 125. 82
1921.....		863, 226. 07				380, 025, 874. 10		⁵ 380, 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 5, 395, 702, 474. 96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Total		War of the Revolution	War of 1812		
	Living veterans	Deceased veterans		Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1959.....			\$70,000,000.00	\$46,218,390.57	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09
1959.....	\$2,414,216,196.74	\$811,310,380.77				
1958.....	2,285,901,137.98	776,310,129.88				
1957.....	2,099,718,748.35	728,797,257.48				
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.....	320,373,509.73	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	46,031,563.82	14,019,736.48	32,011,827.34

Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Indian wars			Mexican War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$114,459,501.42	\$60,116,651.97	\$54,342,849.45	\$61,793,264.87	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,045,147.55
1959.....	685,986.88	97,177.26	588,809.62	2,771.00		2,771.00
1958.....	684,972.36	125,000.42	559,971.94	2,724.00		2,724.00
1957.....	822,959.22	186,727.27	636,231.95	3,179.00		3,179.00
1956.....	936,985.55	228,216.94	708,768.61	3,991.80		3,991.80
1955.....	1,052,330.11	286,735.69	765,594.42	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	11,047.33		11,047.33
1951.....	1,464,348.85	496,334.20	968,014.65	12,541.00		12,541.00
1950.....	1,654,168.88	599,719.59	1,054,449.29	13,916.00		13,916.00
1949.....	1,852,548.00	706,552.24	1,145,995.76	16,967.33		16,967.33
1948.....	1,893,312.73	757,443.65	1,135,869.08	22,439.73		22,439.73
1947.....	1,928,486.42	781,445.57	1,147,040.85	25,467.07		25,467.07
1946.....	2,089,810.31	856,148.74	1,233,661.57	26,825.67		26,825.67
1945.....	2,261,440.30	955,573.20	1,305,867.10	31,129.24		31,129.24
1944.....	2,229,221.29	994,654.96	1,234,566.33	39,048.33		39,048.33
1943.....	2,408,854.11	1,156,235.90	1,252,618.21	49,324.00		49,324.00
1942.....	2,663,535.27	1,332,595.20	1,330,940.07	54,966.34		54,966.34
1941.....	2,908,462.89	1,504,114.43	1,404,348.46	65,772.33		65,772.33
1940.....	3,177,954.84	1,694,482.65	1,483,472.19	84,613.33		84,613.33
1939.....	3,418,795.33	1,854,131.99	1,564,663.34	102,844.28		102,844.28
1938.....	3,517,221.29	1,889,161.99	1,628,059.30	116,687.99		116,687.99
1937.....	3,493,443.33	1,811,536.67	1,681,906.66	132,776.34		132,776.34
1936.....	3,749,528.00	2,019,230.01	1,730,297.99	154,135.42		154,135.42
1935.....	3,852,566.00	2,138,494.97	1,714,071.03	180,316.20		180,316.20
1934.....	3,716,047.17	2,178,191.07	1,537,856.10	198,558.20		198,558.20
1933.....	4,715,707.57	2,908,111.40	1,807,596.17	285,218.68	85.00	285,133.68
1932.....	4,575,590.05	2,867,166.98	1,708,423.07	326,124.32	1,043.86	325,080.46
1931.....	4,534,918.47	2,884,716.78	1,650,201.69	344,985.00	10.00	344,975.00
1930.....	4,555,115.22	2,942,208.17	1,612,907.05	394,898.21	504.00	394,394.21
1929.....	4,451,534.72	2,929,346.20	1,522,188.52	472,693.61	2,239.26	470,454.35
1928.....	3,956,943.80	2,618,189.84	1,338,753.96	544,406.46	5,886.00	538,520.46
1927.....	2,013,766.42	1,356,291.82	657,474.60	568,966.23	7,732.39	561,233.84
1926.....	1,900,185.94	1,309,510.41	590,675.53	434,792.69	12,045.66	422,747.03
1925.....	1,959,110.03	1,351,707.92	607,402.11	506,897.46	15,818.54	491,078.92
1924.....	1,919,223.65	1,350,004.25	569,219.40	580,601.02	29,347.47	551,253.55
1923.....	1,907,377.05	1,340,124.36	567,252.69	717,847.77	47,981.33	669,866.44
1922.....	1,796,309.74	1,276,274.80	520,034.94	775,913.25	59,814.62	716,098.63
1921.....	1,565,862.41	1,094,925.24	470,937.17	888,024.64	74,546.06	813,478.58
1920.....	1,746,308.97	1,209,715.83	536,593.14	676,682.58	62,665.46	614,017.12
1919.....	1,561,537.49	1,191,146.37	370,391.12	758,156.19	88,499.09	669,657.10
1918 and prior years.....	15,144,212.92	5,706,725.59	9,437,487.33	52,148,138.86	28,339,898.58	23,808,240.28

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Civil War			Spanish-American War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total ⁶	Living veterans ⁶	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$8,199,015,980.61			\$4,152,038,702.31	\$3,092,513,535.73	\$1,059,525,166.58
1959.....	3,385,438.96	\$2,709.00	\$3,382,729.96	116,311,085.74	52,430,194.07	63,880,891.67
1958.....	2,450,207.26		2,450,207.26	114,158,396.81	59,529,481.32	54,628,915.49
1957.....	2,831,555.63		2,831,555.63	121,589,145.44	66,086,860.16	54,902,285.28
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	3,676,199.53	136,340,584.51	81,268,267.70	55,072,316.81
1954.....	4,088,872.02	1,634.67	4,090,506.69	141,174,701.50	87,964,515.79	52,210,185.71
1953.....	4,712,635.48		4,710,055.48	147,343,455.30	94,364,939.03	52,978,516.27
1952.....	5,133,033.42	5,736.00	5,138,769.42	144,283,695.40	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.....	16,553,415.00	870,564.63	15,682,850.46	122,988,548.48	99,457,260.43	23,531,288.05
1942.....	19,525,453.16	1,340,514.75	18,184,938.41	125,674,152.90	102,692,905.36	22,981,247.54
1941.....	23,173,466.95	2,049,976.78	21,123,490.17	127,357,083.20	105,273,998.31	22,083,084.89
1940.....	27,790,252.93	3,158,998.10	24,631,254.83	127,427,375.83	106,203,201.30	21,224,174.53
1939.....	33,178,751.64	4,622,304.21	28,556,447.43	25,297,729.98	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.....	46,595,957.95	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	43,338,221.98	108,584,105.11	81,872,486.05	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.....	98,273,576.43	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	99,113,758,457.43	99,113,249.74	14,640,207.69
1931.....	121,993,750.46	45,952,130.16	76,041,620.30	102,256,479.96	88,997,801.76	13,255,678.20
1930.....	125,784,933.43	46,086,774.40	79,698,159.03	71,369,750.21	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	5,021,566.96
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	1,747,172.78
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	14,081,134.45

Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment			Total World War I	World War I				
	Total 1	Living veterans 2	Deceased veterans		Total	Living veterans			Emergency officers' retirement pay
						Service-connected disability compensation	Non-service-connected disability pension		
Total to June 30, 1959.....	\$1,095,835,505.07	\$772,993,142.52	\$322,842,362.55	\$15,809,246,110.25	\$11,894,634,859.16	\$6,948,046,423.15	\$4,801,322,412.73	\$145,266,023.28	
1959.....	109,429,530.39	67,331,598.97	42,097,931.42	1,209,917,072.27	906,816,788.31	217,230,953.45	686,054,999.88	3,530,834.98	
1958.....	94,698,260.63	58,357,380.84	36,340,879.79	1,114,235,033.88	826,340,524.40	220,260,639.69	602,560,058.30	3,519,826.41	
1957.....	73,956,301.03	48,052,949.54	25,903,351.49	1,016,959,936.89	747,293,978.58	212,900,522.29	530,720,632.70	3,672,823.59	
1956.....	63,632,226.58	44,142,827.83	19,489,398.75	952,593,398.70	700,022,793.57	222,022,611.49	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	229,672,510.71	408,302,952.52	3,893,372.77	
1954.....	58,169,825.59	42,073,497.70	16,096,327.89	798,088,988.39	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	224,614,785.56	167,691,524.22	4,319,099.44	
1949.....	39,762,086.56	28,565,746.18	11,196,340.38	513,888,370.62	346,493,151.40	216,044,659.51	126,021,141.87	4,427,350.02	
1948.....	29,605,457.97	23,378,857.17	6,226,600.80	471,951,957.90	317,396,869.46	211,458,862.16	101,357,956.59	4,580,050.71	
1947.....	29,155,523.78	22,567,016.71	6,588,507.07	436,665,312.58	294,128,278.22	206,594,841.08	82,845,391.56	4,688,045.58	
1946.....	24,060,817.38	17,998,285.73	6,062,531.65	345,510,190.29	233,668,138.85	172,551,811.99	57,139,376.21	3,976,921.55	
1945.....	24,899,762.34	18,737,740.79	6,162,021.55	312,244,322.31	237,495,504.53	180,349,901.86	53,061,553.55	4,084,049.12	
1944.....	23,206,833.51	16,902,171.97	6,304,661.54	268,269,499.44	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	4,405,889.58	
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	4,114,971.30	
1940.....	15,811,766.25	12,728,872.47	3,082,893.78	254,846,261.38	190,648,859.39	168,387,884.83	19,324,715.45	2,936,259.11	
1939.....	11,839,643.30	8,929,468.26	2,910,175.04	242,865,913.83	187,040,507.12	166,948,863.01	17,100,317.81	2,991,326.30	
1938.....	11,514,617.36	8,868,785.83	2,645,831.53	230,203,176.35	185,220,091.13	166,875,363.36	15,227,497.81	3,117,229.96	
1937.....	11,414,103.92	8,947,027.17	2,467,076.75	219,468,805.74	183,315,298.17	169,482,036.92	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	171,877,328.10	11,543,369.84	2,709,127.88	
1935.....	9,237,599.82	7,341,495.86	1,896,103.96	219,851,128.63	186,129,825.82	139,445,822.97	9,784,579.12	2,181,249.52	
1934.....	7,832,000.47	6,223,411.08	1,609,189.39	184,197,523.53	151,411,651.61	134,538,808.69	85,186,547.12	9,968,980.32	
1933.....	6,400,478.06	5,241,451.38	1,159,026.68	153,575,802.34	129,980,426.13	189,549,809.60	75,458,233.37	11,553,143.57	
1932.....	5,966,519.43	4,860,875.59	1,105,643.84	313,280,309.57	276,561,183.24	181,911,075.67	29,689,567.05	10,937,594.04	
1931.....	5,269,558.41	4,279,663.04	989,895.37	253,983,859.62	188,274,152.22	155,044,800.21	11,229,262.01	4,795,658.76	
1930.....	4,696,831.38	3,802,089.76	894,741.62	199,244,606.09	165,358,236.76	157,897,356.50	153,101,697.74	.....
1929.....	4,502,676.52	3,655,087.62	847,588.90	188,946,539.58	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81	.....
1928.....	4,095,763.23	3,255,566.50	840,196.73	181,815,926.02	144,149,400.08	144,149,400.08	144,149,400.08	.....
1927.....	3,818,070.22	2,958,571.78	641,993.96	174,493,032.15	133,255,139.81	133,255,139.81	133,255,139.81	.....
1926.....	3,655,799.32	2,713,805.36	641,993.96	164,454,467.82	129,615,490.14	104,141,275.72	104,141,275.72	.....
1925.....	3,350,284.66	2,471,169.57	879,115.09	129,615,490.14	96,103,147.27	96,103,147.27	96,103,147.27	.....
1924.....	3,321,179.22	2,417,027.52	904,151.70	115,515,563.51	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56	.....
1923.....	3,532,595.71	2,569,043.11	963,552.60	125,619,186.01	106,798,612.10	106,798,612.10	106,798,612.10	.....
1922.....	3,401,172.47	2,485,436.80	915,735.67	123,374,188.31	103,744,827.57	103,744,827.57	103,744,827.57	.....
1921.....	3,456,101.45	2,501,808.01	654,383.44	121,330,447.80	82,032,490.76	82,032,490.76	82,032,490.76	.....
1920.....	3,604,038.60	2,522,774.08	1,081,264.52	103,159,449.67	6,554,822.72	6,554,822.72	6,554,822.72	.....
1919.....	3,701,782.83	2,619,732.40	1,082,050.43	11,331,374.62	175,483.40	175,483.40	175,483.40	.....
1918 and prior years.....	46,540,408.16	34,113,772.01	12,426,636.15	348,608.58	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

1924	19,412,416.24	19,412,416.24						
1923	18,551,771.49	18,551,711.49						
1922	16,575,576.21	16,575,576.21						
1921	17,585,620.23	17,585,620.23						
1920	21,126,958.91	21,126,958.91						
1919	4,776,551.90	4,776,551.90						
1918 and prior years	173,125.18	173,125.18						

See footnotes at end of table.

1926.....											
1925.....											
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1920.....											
1919.....											
1918 and prior years.....											

See footnotes at end of table.

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1922.....											
1921.....											
1920.....											
1919.....											
1918 and prior years.....											

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans ¹³	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, 1959.....	\$419, 514, 107. 54	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$72, 350, 316. 41	\$87, 275. 24
1959.....							4, 139. 72
1958.....						766, 972. 65	879. 28
1957.....						1, 006, 386. 55	*10, 586. 60
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, 972, 700. 62	4, 729, 579. 00	9, 122, 136. 06	579, 401. 59	*296, 282. 76
1950.....	77, 659, 447. 51	12, 908, 967. 34	51, 065, 837. 30	7, 610, 508. 69	6, 074, 134. 18	2, 174, 352. 16	*590, 492. 44
1949.....	86, 212, 747. 50	12, 681, 272. 00	62, 099, 801. 12	10, 903, 816. 58	527, 857. 80	6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948.....	80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 911, 804. 99		9, 898, 579. 11	102, 187. 30
1947.....						21, 798, 248. 40	254, 648. 74
1946.....							479, 523. 34
1945.....							99, 978. 51
1944.....							13, 645. 00
1943.....							
1942.....							
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1922.....							
1921.....							
1920.....							
1919.....							
1918 and prior years.....							

Readjustment benefits ³

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits ³						
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipments, and fees ¹¹		4-percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1959.....	¹² \$22,919,359 276.25	\$10,067,082,953.34	\$3,947,442,848.44	\$497,620,191.21	\$3,699,986,390.44	\$404,003,678.25	\$448,717,358.72
1959.....	¹² 706,109,987.64	49,681.52	304,585.86	26,320.00	565,984,930.33	*2,600.73	120,935,661.78
1958.....	¹² 789,498,236.63	303,590.32	80,231.00	118,632.10	692,729,551.38	6,723.53	80,032,347.30
1957.....	¹² 848,878,594.72	2,004,064.75	4,181,912.36	721,593.75	766,998,207.25	65,984.55	60,059,311.49
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	39,894,424.55
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.....	588,514,692.36	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	388,618,182.24	37,128,208.19	.....	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	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	19,695,438.90
1949.....	3,253,491,687.62	1,869,482,777.55	735,360,304.10	99,018,787.58	.....	27,912,525.56	12,124,942.62
1948.....	3,245,247,925.75	1,624,752,489.70	769,644,853.15	104,009,552.70	.....	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	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	107,721.10
1945.....
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1918 and prior years.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U.S. Government life insurance		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, 1959.....	\$2,174,306,427.03	\$141,463,543.05	\$1,603,871,864.03	\$516,611,181.07	\$10,974,710.57	\$4,718,136,362.43	\$5,339,081,522.18	\$4,859,006,573.87	\$208,794,141.73
1959.....	3,295,802.01	232,898.38	69,248,135.19	18,896,092.74	772,124.73	12,192,994.03	375,974,392.89	234,920,687.19	36,170,997.30
1958.....	3,611,103.93	879,025.02	77,544,947.50	53,505,477.11	854,843.96	14,691,104.08	362,861,954.45	217,317,976.05	36,042,491.92
1957.....	3,770,180.24	644,144.72	73,832,734.93	21,040,787.75	800,375.19	19,348,952.32	353,296,683.44	199,738,988.58	35,868,638.05
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	204,719,377.15	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	475,311,661.36	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.....	4,880,949.51	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	379,452,958.23	.....	.....
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.....	6,814,594.69	12,941,477.28	23,920,203.62	8,353,054.66	.....	1,117,548,383.54	139,846,767.35	.....	.....
1944.....	7,775,455.51	2,517,340.98	36,462,166.05	8,256,768.15	.....	1,022,429,163.08	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	1,636,251.59	47,604,363.52	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	26,951,222.09	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	6,667,314.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.

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, 1959...	\$15,758,080.78	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$376,982,376.77	\$641,865,233.80	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$6,008,202.53
1959.....	2,479,433.15			37,586,767.17						971,446.74
1958.....	2,046,172.12			34,373,404.05						657,888.70
1957.....	1,819,640.58			30,706,676.39		*10.00				459,070.90
1956.....	1,049,644.59			28,349,691.30	*10.00	*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				55,629.44
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						599,771.68
1946.....	30,458.73	285,322.09		8,432,535.80	*231.65					1,629.68
1945.....	96,462.50	270,931.49		5,939,766.93	*363.94	*2,346.96				18,066.40
1944.....	29,155.28			4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78				7,849.79
1943.....	34,156.86			3,167,895.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23				140,072.21
1942.....	35,906.51			2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06				25,885.59
1941.....	37,903.71			2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18				16,310.07
1940.....	34,727.42			2,354,906.63	*2,916.26	*504.91				165,714.03
1939.....	134,132.38			2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50				21,111.43
1938.....	192,438.01			2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11				40,111.61
1937.....	459,424.97			2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,226.34				13,112.89
1936.....	170,525.63			1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58				12,712.22
1935.....	324,142.95		306.55		*9,192.36	*695.44		8,519,553.38	86,353.31	15,507.22
1934.....	134,432.51		1,599.94		*7,247.29	2,998.70	94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,699.45
1933.....	52,637.62		2,584.60		*16,825.80	7,798.77		34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,644.71
1932.....	213,639.03		17,251.24		*17,109.11	8,732.62		27,470,075.06	4,818.00	4,818.00
1931.....					*21,747.50	5,070.03		23,992,317.41	1,716.55	101,716.55
1930.....					*20,224.67	2,366.34	1,600.00	18,126,498.91	65,500.80	65,500.80
1929.....					*2,923.87	*8,707.41		16,062,570.07	60,969.35	60,969.35
1928.....					233,724.49	*60,952.21	1,500.00	14,752,459.90	4,477.81	4,477.81
1927.....					2,206,256.01	*187,637.52		13,394,643.51	21,341.53	21,341.53
1926.....					25,840,481.60	*21,200.66	*33,583.69	10,182,218.24	12,153.00	12,153.00
1925.....					60,486,084.93	10,045.26	1,500.00	9,027,883.26	13,535.10	13,535.10
1924.....					106,961,887.06	13,082.95	4,100.00	8,552,197.74	*251.16	*251.16
1923.....					149,432,896.78	*273,582.36	9,525.50	7,740,992.48	19,769.56	19,769.56
1922.....					166,051,141.22	4,982,113.22	249,075.78	6,391,456.93		
1921.....					99,064,993.21	23,774,032.06	56,911.56	2,913,532.59		
1920.....					34,651,973.53	53,568,637.08	514,881.79			
1919.....					66,952.75	392,882,494.33	7,706,896.37			
1918 and prior years.....						108,240,494.84	26,565,511.38			

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ Includes general operating expenses, 1954-59; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-59; outpatient care, 1954-59; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-59; inpatient care, 1955-59; maintenance and operating of hospitals, 1954; contract hospitalization, 1954; maintenance and operating 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, 1950-59. 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 \$4,860,099,905.48 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 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; \$250,000 from the service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$12,192,994.03 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; and \$232,898.38 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund.

³ Includes the transfers of \$12,425,892.41 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$12,192,994.03 to the national service life insurance fund; \$232,898.38 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund.

⁴ Includes \$436,623,891.97 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. It 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 \$4,953,263 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 (over payments) 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 \$6,199,623.02 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1959, reflects an increase of \$792,294.44 in refunds receivable and \$5,407,328.58 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1959, these adjustments reflect the net difference between an increase of \$12,606.37 in refunds receivable and \$1,442,932.88 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1959, the \$1,993,784.12 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$4,184,195.70 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$2,167.14 in accounts payable, and \$2,192,578.92 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1959, these adjustments included a decrease of \$318,470.86 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$2,646.00 in accounts payable; and \$375,212.36 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments.

¹³ Tuition, supplies and equipment, and homes for paraplegics are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation." Automobiles and other conveyances are shown under both the "Readjustment Benefits" and "Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans" appropriations.

¹⁴ Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U.S. Government life insurance and national service life insurance trust funds from a net to a gross basis, resulting in an understatement in the historical data for prior years in varying amounts. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. The 1948 U.S. Government life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 national service life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74.

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 \$282,082,863.52 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 (\$2,147,378.82 from appropriated funds and \$3,860,823.71 from trust and working funds) rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters; replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53; payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1948-49; emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43; operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-57; emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-59; buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration); maintenance and operations, Army (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-56; payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957-59; salaries, expenses and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957-59

research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans' Administration); working funds, 1947-49; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans; refunds of repayments of subsistence allowances; and private laws for relief.

*Credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with the Budget-Treasury Regulation No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans' Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1959]

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1959, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1959							
		Total living and deceased veterans						World War II	
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living Veterans	
								Total	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$5,384,699,583	3,850,069	\$3,225,526,578	2,934,247	\$2,414,216,197	915,822	\$811,310,381	1,645,946	\$1,204,220,886
Foreign countries.....	86,762,088	77,686	67,952,589	29,127	26,672,204	48,559	41,280,385	14,431	11,404,862
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	61,691,764	27,157	27,292,326	20,863	20,952,546	6,294	6,339,780	6,326	6,175,355
Hawaii.....	10,323,546	6,333	5,693,982	4,797	4,136,361	1,536	1,557,621	2,276	1,801,243
Puerto Rico.....	50,537,858	20,161	20,902,579	15,759	16,525,423	4,402	4,377,156	3,895	4,251,617
All other.....	830,360	663	695,765	307	290,762	356	405,003	155	122,495
Total United States.....	5,236,245,731	3,745,226	3,130,281,663	2,884,257	2,366,591,447	860,969	763,690,216	1,625,189	1,186,640,669
Alabama.....	110,675,293	72,259	63,031,883	54,122	46,400,922	18,137	16,630,961	29,612	23,150,260
Alaska ²	2,614,820	2,041	1,539,435	1,818	1,330,941	223	208,894	1,202	824,132
Arizona.....	43,608,159	27,085	26,454,008	21,777	21,266,193	5,308	5,187,815	11,478	10,154,557
Arkansas.....	72,583,792	49,633	45,619,315	37,696	34,909,412	11,937	10,709,903	17,266	14,754,811
California.....	494,883,834	310,786	271,533,468	240,870	204,760,333	69,916	66,773,135	131,166	96,902,431
Colorado.....	61,934,714	37,160	33,370,944	29,333	25,862,390	7,827	7,508,554	15,931	12,357,162
Connecticut.....	60,706,469	49,563	37,760,861	40,032	29,452,685	9,531	8,308,176	25,780	16,728,064
Delaware.....	10,809,170	7,250	5,817,271	5,762	4,523,052	1,488	1,294,219	3,637	2,584,798
District of Columbia.....	67,103,105	25,092	21,795,479	19,439	15,516,549	5,653	6,278,930	11,076	7,255,467
Florida.....	156,128,057	119,807	108,845,394	93,920	85,213,344	25,887	23,632,050	45,486	37,667,576
Georgia.....	113,497,908	74,048	63,555,926	53,798	44,871,181	20,250	18,684,745	30,773	23,052,266
Idaho.....	19,266,652	14,582	12,426,024	11,851	10,065,910	2,731	2,360,114	6,063	4,631,542
Illinois.....	250,292,570	170,629	135,905,402	127,365	99,564,556	43,264	36,340,846	72,078	49,847,538
Indiana.....	108,828,891	83,744	70,405,918	62,088	51,996,374	21,656	18,409,544	32,112	24,048,859
Iowa.....	80,340,819	53,706	46,588,914	40,641	35,530,581	13,065	11,058,333	19,659	15,417,067
Kansas.....	72,475,809	44,079	37,704,120	32,608	27,620,890	11,471	10,083,230	16,453	12,430,748
Kentucky.....	98,270,166	78,619	68,445,956	58,813	50,613,352	19,806	17,832,604	30,681	23,768,185
Louisiana.....	91,882,469	66,938	57,271,194	50,096	42,331,262	16,842	14,939,932	26,653	20,400,803
Maine.....	31,020,199	23,120	20,008,130	17,149	14,690,710	5,971	5,317,420	8,877	6,946,215
Maryland.....	72,244,864	49,325	42,244,931	36,483	30,060,945	12,842	12,183,986	21,074	15,444,579

Massachusetts.....	201,869,308	158,758	125,432,883	128,976	98,835,765	29,782	26,597,118	81,657	56,897,863
Michigan.....	191,159,715	144,291	116,076,899	116,823	93,026,202	27,468	23,050,697	72,063	52,601,185
Minnesota.....	110,443,263	80,518	65,417,491	64,480	51,758,514	16,038	13,658,977	34,375	23,060,089
Mississippi.....	68,936,403	49,335	43,892,668	37,012	32,550,181	12,323	11,342,487	18,281	14,368,418
Missouri.....	127,357,984	95,677	80,436,734	70,639	59,164,584	25,038	21,272,150	34,339	25,058,150
Montana.....	19,928,071	14,964	12,641,849	12,044	10,134,831	2,920	2,507,180	6,220	4,575,943
Nebraska.....	42,111,565	27,699	23,478,117	21,528	18,058,557	6,171	5,419,516	10,640	7,964,982
Nevada.....	6,507,076	4,472	3,693,750	3,634	2,957,071	838	736,679	2,066	1,489,103
New Hampshire.....	17,679,890	14,225	11,798,320	10,809	8,714,872	3,416	3,083,448	5,828	4,097,175
New Jersey.....	147,899,143	129,476	96,032,490	102,936	73,756,217	26,540	22,276,273	66,717	42,627,098
New Mexico.....	29,814,750	19,097	17,400,355	14,896	13,310,160	4,201	4,090,195	8,689	7,073,745
New York.....	453,943,342	362,255	279,453,148	285,833	214,230,688	76,422	65,222,460	182,673	122,466,535
North Carolina.....	116,997,893	79,968	69,958,314	58,275	50,350,902	21,693	19,607,412	31,194	24,791,803
North Dakota.....	18,338,371	11,177	9,287,906	8,892	7,252,037	2,285	2,035,869	4,922	3,574,661
Ohio.....	240,649,216	199,656	159,292,349	158,691	124,455,152	40,965	34,837,197	96,657	67,306,870
Oklahoma.....	83,781,811	62,869	55,603,760	48,187	42,440,981	14,682	13,162,779	23,376	18,634,471
Oregon.....	53,647,118	37,639	32,465,126	28,904	24,989,850	8,735	7,475,276	13,977	10,736,266
Pennsylvania.....	344,126,345	253,144	205,075,322	192,664	153,088,975	60,480	51,986,347	114,539	81,835,802
Rhode Island.....	27,957,996	23,220	17,932,047	18,249	13,547,076	4,971	4,384,971	11,674	7,613,939
South Carolina.....	58,598,877	41,151	36,178,555	28,142	24,442,844	13,009	11,735,711	13,899	10,913,574
South Dakota.....	26,343,925	13,932	11,812,001	10,701	9,093,255	3,231	2,718,746	4,553	3,414,258
Tennessee.....	119,212,219	77,021	68,684,819	56,173	49,771,463	20,848	18,913,356	28,904	23,215,156
Texas.....	285,492,349	200,611	176,613,632	154,299	133,804,015	46,312	42,809,617	90,754	71,775,207
Utah.....	27,472,392	15,018	12,484,191	11,877	9,639,364	3,141	2,844,827	7,081	5,253,832
Vermont.....	12,658,113	8,582	7,846,776	6,438	5,893,786	2,144	1,952,990	3,281	2,737,984
Virginia.....	108,255,285	68,504	59,152,160	48,522	40,373,154	19,982	18,779,006	26,607	19,851,129
Washington.....	89,175,525	60,810	51,859,660	47,880	40,658,089	12,930	11,201,571	23,755	18,054,793
West Virginia.....	66,567,784	48,235	41,960,680	35,982	31,021,138	12,253	10,939,542	18,833	14,854,961
Wisconsin.....	107,204,868	76,752	62,491,981	59,739	48,318,467	17,013	14,173,514	27,806	19,763,851
Wyoming.....	12,947,374	6,704	5,503,107	5,371	4,371,675	1,333	1,131,432	2,772	1,964,166

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—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 20, 1959 and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1959—Continued											
	World War II											
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service-connected		Reserve officers		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Grand total.....	1,564,557	\$1,132,841,879	81,384	\$71,366,623	5	12,384	324,348	\$349,062,799	275,146	\$316,729,523	49,202	\$32,333,276
Foreign countries.....	14,080	11,092,074	351	312,788			38,427	32,364,142	38,186	32,184,804	241	79,338
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	5,661	5,596,280	665	579,075			1,345	1,680,338	1,128	1,519,896	217	160,442
Hawaii.....	2,163	1,691,359	113	109,884			581	674,034	534	643,976	47	30,058
Puerto Rico.....	3,350	3,788,967	545	462,650			661	864,449	498	738,894	163	125,555
All other.....	148	115,954	7	6,541			103	141,855	96	137,026	7	4,829
Total United States.....	1,544,816	1,116,153,525	80,368	70,474,760	5	12,384	284,576	315,018,319	235,832	283,024,823	48,744	31,993,496
Alabama.....	27,863	21,686,776	1,749	1,463,484			6,790	7,485,841	5,580	6,677,641	1,210	808,200
Alaska ²	1,161	790,457	41	33,675			108	102,744	77	82,707	31	20,037
Arizona.....	10,838	9,590,590	640	563,967			1,985	2,220,405	1,637	2,000,702	348	219,703
Arkansas.....	15,873	13,564,728	1,393	1,190,083			4,272	4,691,014	3,684	4,298,721	588	392,293
California.....	124,857	91,222,140	6,308	5,677,812	1	2,479	21,743	25,525,628	17,951	23,230,109	3,792	2,295,519
Colorado.....	15,366	11,847,091	565	510,071			2,729	3,059,622	2,292	2,781,644	437	277,978
Connecticut.....	24,854	15,948,195	926	779,869			3,150	3,453,792	2,611	3,109,513	539	344,279
Delaware.....	3,463	2,443,670	174	141,128			463	520,128	373	461,807	90	58,321
District of Columbia.....	10,520	6,774,442	556	481,025			1,384	2,134,486	1,164	2,000,641	220	133,845
Florida.....	43,025	35,497,234	2,461	2,170,342			7,836	8,952,877	6,327	8,010,916	1,509	941,961
Georgia.....	28,955	21,501,645	1,817	1,548,940	1	1,681	6,954	7,815,662	5,668	6,991,217	1,286	824,445
Idaho.....	5,623	4,248,714	440	382,828			1,133	1,151,733	917	1,018,789	216	132,944
Illinois.....	67,999	45,948,167	4,079	3,599,371			13,091	14,338,787	10,976	12,957,789	2,115	1,380,998
Indiana.....	30,606	22,707,299	1,506	1,341,560			6,594	7,120,536	5,485	6,419,961	1,109	700,575
Iowa.....	18,593	14,455,340	1,066	962,327			4,437	4,739,252	3,784	4,309,803	653	429,449
Kansas.....	15,522	11,636,247	931	794,501			4,070	4,353,195	3,429	3,939,427	641	413,768
Kentucky.....	29,074	22,346,089	1,607	1,422,096			7,196	7,829,669	6,023	7,014,449	1,173	815,220
Louisiana.....	24,724	18,721,430	1,929	1,679,373			5,549	6,146,544	4,471	5,422,626	1,078	723,918

Maine.....	8,389	6,516,166	488	430,049			2,029	2,210,620	1,734	2,003,020	295	207,600
Maryland.....	20,046	14,571,695	1,027	870,426	1	2,458	4,066	4,717,320	3,267	4,194,054	799	523,266
Massachusetts.....	79,077	54,608,093	2,580	2,289,770			9,230	10,464,893	7,833	9,492,562	1,397	972,331
Michigan.....	69,389	50,174,017	2,674	2,427,168			8,842	9,472,529	7,213	8,385,942	1,629	1,086,587
Minnesota.....	33,002	21,871,968	1,373	1,188,121			5,354	5,623,839	4,418	4,996,960	936	626,879
Mississippi.....	17,169	13,376,512	1,112	991,906			4,606	5,058,300	3,816	4,511,114	790	547,186
Missouri.....	32,493	23,458,149	1,846	1,600,001			7,665	8,249,715	6,520	7,494,118	1,145	755,597
Montana.....	5,928	4,316,036	292	259,907			1,060	1,097,318	844	7,951,610	216	145,708
Nebraska.....	10,077	7,450,152	563	514,830			2,192	2,361,880	1,848	2,124,565	344	237,315
Nevada.....	1,977	1,414,021	89	75,082			272	288,033	207	253,262	65	34,771
New Hampshire.....	5,534	3,850,658	294	246,517			1,064	1,228,220	894	1,111,591	170	116,629
New Jersey.....	64,541	40,744,641	2,176	1,882,457			7,811	8,575,922	6,304	7,588,455	1,507	987,467
New Mexico.....	8,371	6,798,402	318	275,343			1,924	2,110,016	1,616	1,904,853	308	205,163
New York.....	174,217	115,149,348	8,456	7,317,187			23,655	26,326,693	19,339	23,481,641	4,316	2,845,052
North Carolina.....	28,964	22,821,342	2,230	1,970,461			7,912	8,809,360	6,550	7,835,156	1,362	974,204
North Dakota.....	4,732	3,407,555	190	167,106			943	1,001,178	790	897,371	153	103,807
Ohio.....	93,075	64,105,138	3,582	3,201,732			12,850	13,867,151	10,325	12,242,265	2,525	1,624,886
Oklahoma.....	21,694	17,194,199	1,682	1,440,272			5,578	6,056,616	4,759	5,528,074	819	527,642
Oregon.....	13,141	10,009,271	836	726,995			2,690	2,867,639	2,222	2,579,490	468	288,149
Pennsylvania.....	109,220	77,215,093	5,319	4,620,709			19,780	21,621,053	16,722	19,537,542	3,058	2,083,511
Rhode Island.....	11,185	7,182,373	489	431,566			1,504	1,734,883	1,257	1,566,916	247	167,767
South Carolina.....	12,729	9,927,578	1,170	985,996			4,073	4,640,029	3,397	4,170,209	676	469,820
South Dakota.....	4,292	3,191,686	261	222,572			1,043	1,092,143	869	970,400	174	121,743
Tennessee.....	27,234	21,676,506	1,670	1,538,650			7,421	8,174,298	6,254	7,368,081	1,167	806,217
Texas.....	85,830	67,346,240	4,922	4,423,201	2	5,766	18,161	20,043,580	14,950	18,031,523	3,211	2,012,057
Utah.....	6,851	5,041,448	230	212,384			1,287	1,380,212	1,026	1,205,522	261	174,690
Vermont.....	3,058	2,541,949	223	196,035			701	786,673	594	711,531	107	75,142
Virginia.....	25,079	18,520,567	1,528	1,330,562			6,644	7,717,077	5,510	6,969,933	1,134	747,144
Washington.....	22,343	16,856,220	1,412	1,198,573			4,067	4,410,469	3,315	3,942,237	752	468,232
West Virginia.....	17,394	13,605,231	1,439	1,249,730			4,814	5,243,784	4,040	4,704,941	774	588,843
Wisconsin.....	26,206	18,417,808	1,600	1,346,043			5,422	5,688,479	4,609	5,140,548	813	547,931
Wyoming.....	2,663	1,863,209	109	100,957			432	456,682	341	399,975	91	56,707

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—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 20, 1959, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1959—Continued											
	World War I											
	Living veterans								Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	944,226	\$906,816,789	188,799	\$217,230,954	753,947	\$686,055,000	1,480	\$3,530,835	440,951	\$303,100,284	46,099	\$64,863,671
Foreign countries.....	11,976	12,009,205	1,055	1,581,765	10,917	10,419,806	4	7,634	6,097	4,434,854	977	1,321,341
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	8,505	8,333,411	231	410,803	8,273	7,920,269	1	2,339	2,965	2,086,609	265	394,922
Hawaii.....	1,412	1,365,711	54	64,571	1,358	1,301,140	—	—	513	323,718	19	30,362
Puerto Rico.....	7,039	6,914,732	162	330,215	6,876	6,582,178	1	2,339	2,297	1,628,725	209	310,570
All other.....	54	52,968	15	16,017	39	36,951	—	—	155	134,166	37	53,990
Total United States.....	923,745	886,474,173	187,513	215,238,386	734,757	667,714,925	1,475	3,520,862	431,889	296,578,821	44,857	63,147,408
Alabama.....	18,705	17,920,284	3,548	4,078,244	15,133	13,787,048	24	54,992	8,382	5,852,691	1,002	1,371,183
Alaska ²	338	290,280	65	51,793	273	238,487	—	—	70	46,028	3	6,457
Arizona.....	7,439	8,268,945	2,130	3,348,310	5,289	4,868,939	20	51,696	2,182	1,662,584	439	641,170
Arkansas.....	17,020	16,507,234	3,191	3,918,283	13,806	12,535,195	23	53,756	5,656	3,989,782	778	1,040,172
California.....	74,216	73,747,601	18,866	22,811,989	55,132	50,416,141	218	519,471	30,815	21,962,371	4,271	6,266,275
Colorado.....	9,157	9,562,906	2,312	3,840,695	6,345	5,637,539	30	84,372	3,505	2,714,466	714	1,029,211
Connecticut.....	9,629	9,256,995	2,774	3,179,122	6,837	6,037,677	18	40,196	5,009	3,459,675	564	815,351
Delaware.....	1,311	1,251,774	193	233,310	1,116	1,012,575	2	5,889	755	493,433	60	86,008
District of Columbia.....	5,139	5,192,030	1,321	1,761,467	3,326	3,317,102	42	113,461	2,517	1,974,374	454	736,301
Florida.....	36,854	36,055,762	6,536	8,466,416	30,249	27,427,606	69	161,740	12,188	8,250,889	1,305	1,864,773
Georgia.....	17,018	16,392,734	3,915	4,532,451	13,056	11,752,741	47	107,542	9,596	6,790,878	1,217	1,701,003
Idaho.....	4,539	4,363,593	368	823,282	3,919	3,536,482	2	3,829	1,132	752,048	106	139,956
Illinois.....	42,383	38,548,936	8,208	7,695,317	34,103	30,688,619	72	165,000	24,193	16,102,237	1,983	2,747,983
Indiana.....	22,806	21,151,167	5,000	5,009,052	17,789	16,103,986	17	38,129	11,070	7,506,898	1,109	1,522,789
Iowa.....	16,955	16,378,802	2,740	3,276,955	14,211	13,089,965	4	11,882	6,849	4,595,408	634	827,715
Kansas.....	12,802	11,904,332	2,128	2,319,740	10,662	9,554,412	12	30,180	5,192	3,498,701	543	715,824
Kentucky.....	21,710	20,637,064	5,028	5,433,597	16,661	15,157,449	21	46,018	8,931	6,323,055	1,109	1,563,871
Louisiana.....	17,659	16,972,977	2,449	3,041,124	15,197	13,897,329	13	34,524	8,799	6,110,765	1,052	1,418,486
Maine.....	6,175	5,992,603	986	1,236,971	5,077	4,236,051	12	27,581	2,959	2,036,660	289	416,820
Maryland.....	10,546	10,439,179	2,535	3,116,197	7,987	7,263,101	24	59,881	7,405	5,032,531	680	998,353

Massachusetts.....	29,416	29,518,241	8,687	10,124,727	20,665	19,236,258	64	157,256	17,308	12,147,254	1,888	2,767,323
Michigan.....	31,958	29,408,000	5,726	5,832,933	26,306	23,515,034	26	60,033	14,673	9,769,766	1,172	1,625,974
Minnesota.....	23,574	23,627,114	5,814	7,452,348	17,735	16,121,277	25	53,489	8,615	6,010,228	999	1,391,594
Mississippi.....	15,552	15,125,020	4,191	4,697,801	11,351	10,401,723	10	25,496	5,942	4,380,457	968	1,334,454
Missouri.....	28,827	27,182,432	5,650	6,087,739	23,136	21,003,111	41	91,582	13,169	8,934,279	1,381	1,862,161
Montana.....	4,532	4,486,097	1,071	1,257,371	3,457	3,219,923	4	8,803	1,314	900,876	136	187,887
Nebraska.....	8,257	7,879,608	1,289	1,476,478	6,964	6,394,793	4	8,337	2,889	1,972,247	287	394,692
Nevada.....	1,177	1,133,444	258	300,246	917	828,060	2	5,138	361	237,628	35	48,814
New Hampshire.....	3,707	3,583,130	708	855,561	2,989	2,702,606	10	24,963	1,742	1,206,734	192	266,743
New Jersey.....	24,199	22,512,721	4,045	4,314,326	20,107	18,080,383	47	118,012	14,904	9,840,800	1,061	1,520,915
New Mexico.....	4,419	4,585,154	1,156	1,604,961	3,258	2,968,729	5	11,464	1,553	1,172,465	271	398,144
New York.....	71,026	67,010,476	13,169	14,399,423	57,732	52,344,069	125	296,984	42,737	28,846,286	3,408	4,931,591
North Carolina.....	20,026	19,213,317	2,924	3,659,352	17,072	15,480,772	30	73,193	10,319	7,061,545	947	1,327,816
North Dakota.....	3,073	2,957,930	679	730,363	2,394	2,197,537	-----	-----	1,034	712,248	106	139,363
Ohio.....	44,446	41,966,513	10,221	10,888,737	34,165	30,938,085	60	139,691	21,289	14,384,896	2,020	2,837,510
Oklahoma.....	19,886	19,039,939	3,235	3,812,984	16,635	15,213,424	16	33,531	6,591	4,461,940	732	934,775
Oregon.....	11,805	11,371,889	2,422	2,801,707	9,359	8,512,003	24	58,179	4,190	2,859,434	474	653,068
Pennsylvania.....	56,399	53,584,222	10,790	11,940,808	45,523	41,442,496	86	200,918	32,495	22,274,067	2,719	3,905,554
Rhode Island.....	4,729	4,519,385	931	1,068,465	3,793	3,439,335	5	11,645	2,716	1,827,163	202	293,430
South Carolina.....	10,985	10,275,631	1,851	1,949,307	9,104	8,255,791	30	70,533	6,742	4,719,632	712	995,850
South Dakota.....	4,931	4,635,129	846	886,590	4,085	3,748,539	-----	-----	1,714	1,174,356	164	218,642
Tennessee.....	21,387	20,677,147	4,062	4,744,768	17,301	15,875,448	24	56,931	9,482	6,695,308	1,210	1,668,180
Texas.....	47,503	46,648,839	8,933	11,075,409	38,507	35,421,972	63	151,458	20,052	13,738,622	2,264	3,063,970
Utah.....	3,132	3,004,794	803	944,269	2,349	2,060,525	-----	-----	1,374	949,720	158	218,999
Vermont.....	2,452	2,503,304	550	754,010	1,900	1,743,532	2	5,762	1,081	797,542	165	234,283
Virginia.....	15,826	14,820,556	2,811	3,122,862	12,979	11,613,467	36	84,227	9,216	6,314,912	868	1,247,551
Washington.....	17,764	16,959,350	2,829	3,351,411	14,913	13,557,800	22	50,139	5,762	3,586,569	581	834,033
West Virginia.....	13,167	12,333,784	1,739	1,975,617	11,417	10,334,197	11	23,970	5,449	3,698,706	472	640,333
Wisconsin.....	25,078	23,188,027	4,348	4,532,756	20,698	18,568,281	32	86,990	9,346	6,318,375	890	1,214,124
Wyoming.....	1,961	1,867,782	382	420,772	1,578	1,445,011	1	1,999	645	429,226	63	79,914

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—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 20, 1959, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1959—Continued															
	World War I—Con.				Korean conflict											
	Deceased veterans—Continued				Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Grand total.....	394,852	\$238,236,613	209,998	\$183,316,843	204,612	\$178,564,305	5,386	\$4,752,538	38,580	\$49,194,164	36,759	\$47,974,487	1,821	\$1,219,677		
Foreign countries.....	5,120	3,113,513	609	691,360	602	684,409	7	6,951	456	694,574	446	686,180	10	8,394		
U. S. Territories and possessions.....	2,700	1,691,687	4,672	5,329,107	4,563	5,236,472	109	92,635	1,256	1,726,105	1,232	1,704,336	24	21,769		
Hawaii.....	494	293,356	797	779,097	788	768,648	9	10,449	276	342,677	273	339,363	3	3,314		
Puerto Rico.....	2,088	1,318,155	3,820	4,479,264	3,721	4,397,942	99	81,322	947	1,338,295	927	1,320,189	20	18,106		
All other.....	118	80,176	55	70,746	54	69,882	1	864	33	44,784	32	44,784	1	349		
Total United States.....	387,032	233,431,413	204,717	177,296,376	199,447	172,643,424	5,270	4,652,952	36,868	46,773,485	35,081	45,583,971	1,787	1,189,514		
Alabama.....	7,380	4,481,508	3,849	3,624,251	3,718	3,509,041	131	115,210	1,144	1,437,414	1,082	1,390,973	62	46,441		
Alaska.....	67	39,571	164	134,242	163	132,945	1	1,297	15	22,604	15	22,604	—	—		
Arizona.....	1,743	1,021,414	1,604	1,619,223	1,583	1,601,804	21	17,419	373	497,202	354	485,703	19	11,499		
Arkansas.....	4,878	2,949,610	1,911	2,071,103	1,838	2,005,424	73	65,679	647	776,130	623	759,335	24	16,795		
California.....	26,544	15,696,096	19,743	18,746,682	19,263	18,310,938	480	435,744	3,425	4,856,554	3,234	4,741,700	191	114,854		
Colorado.....	2,791	1,685,255	2,370	2,179,883	2,335	2,148,046	35	31,837	404	536,835	387	526,760	17	10,075		
Connecticut.....	4,445	2,644,324	2,822	2,097,502	2,758	2,041,852	64	55,650	250	323,190	236	315,229	14	7,961		
Delaware.....	695	407,425	497	410,432	479	394,723	18	15,709	61	81,975	53	78,417	8	3,558		
District of Columbia.....	2,063	1,238,073	1,471	1,244,810	1,433	1,213,857	38	30,953	220	392,204	210	385,848	10	6,356		
Florida.....	10,883	5,386,116	6,059	5,828,134	5,935	5,713,258	124	114,876	1,347	1,893,637	1,277	1,847,384	70	46,253		
Georgia.....	8,379	5,089,875	3,495	3,282,838	3,379	3,183,042	116	99,796	1,206	1,587,652	1,163	1,558,542	43	29,110		
Idaho.....	1,026	612,092	717	609,716	696	586,893	21	22,823	109	126,050	97	117,859	12	8,191		
Illinois.....	22,210	13,354,254	8,239	7,279,457	7,956	7,035,942	283	243,515	1,390	1,705,698	1,339	1,667,043	51	38,655		
Indiana.....	9,961	5,984,109	3,976	3,675,668	3,849	3,564,048	127	111,626	798	926,495	760	899,688	38	26,807		
Iowa.....	6,215	3,767,753	2,531	2,268,663	2,478	2,220,128	53	48,535	420	492,096	399	477,241	21	14,855		
Kansas.....	4,649	2,782,877	1,933	1,830,835	1,868	1,770,580	65	60,255	501	624,021	471	603,968	30	20,053		
Kentucky.....	7,822	4,759,184	3,666	3,599,809	3,547	3,492,447	119	107,362	1,054	1,231,460	1,019	1,207,297	35	24,163		

Louisiana	7, 747	4, 692, 279	3, 820	3, 375, 938	3, 709	3, 284, 855	111	91, 083	928	1, 136, 443	882	1, 107, 773	46	28, 670
Maine	2, 650	1, 619, 846	1, 240	997, 737	1, 198	963, 731	42	34, 006	259	308, 975	242	299, 632	17	9, 343
Maryland	6, 725	4, 034, 178	2, 910	2, 498, 963	2, 850	2, 450, 493	60	48, 470	571	816, 021	543	794, 970	28	21, 051
Massachusetts	15, 420	9, 379, 931	12, 321	8, 368, 671	12, 163	8, 215, 577	158	153, 094	842	1, 080, 658	799	1, 052, 525	43	28, 133
Michigan	13, 501	8, 143, 792	8, 311	7, 380, 777	8, 069	7, 181, 172	242	199, 605	894	1, 072, 411	847	1, 038, 696	47	33, 715
Minnesota	7, 616	4, 618, 634	4, 429	3, 371, 344	4, 329	3, 277, 640	100	93, 704	568	671, 194	541	654, 162	27	17, 032
Mississippi	4, 974	3, 046, 003	1, 995	1, 972, 316	1, 934	1, 919, 588	61	52, 728	705	868, 657	676	850, 034	29	18, 623
Missouri	11, 788	7, 072, 118	4, 467	3, 963, 846	4, 366	3, 879, 176	101	84, 670	1, 045	1, 270, 941	994	1, 232, 131	51	37, 810
Montana	1, 178	712, 989	723	576, 247	704	558, 789	19	17, 458	111	127, 777	101	122, 342	10	5, 435
Nebraska	2, 602	1, 577, 555	1, 621	1, 269, 636	1, 587	1, 236, 312	34	33, 324	244	311, 847	229	302, 721	15	9, 126
Nevada	326	188, 814	195	181, 114	192	179, 385	3	1, 729	39	50, 079	38	49, 298	1	781
New Hampshire	1, 550	939, 991	734	553, 052	722	542, 610	12	10, 442	145	184, 777	141	181, 840	4	2, 937
New Jersey	13, 843	8, 319, 885	7, 749	5, 512, 938	7, 621	5, 413, 437	128	99, 501	701	918, 225	659	888, 899	42	29, 326
New Mexico	1, 282	774, 321	1, 139	1, 060, 557	1, 117	1, 040, 937	22	19, 620	276	333, 967	255	320, 431	21	13, 536
New York	39, 329	23, 914, 695	20, 955	16, 040, 932	20, 359	15, 554, 648	596	486, 284	1, 956	2, 482, 501	1, 854	2, 414, 053	102	68, 448
North Carolina	9, 372	5, 733, 729	4, 374	4, 042, 936	4, 229	3, 909, 875	145	133, 061	1, 226	1, 502, 206	1, 162	1, 460, 621	64	41, 585
North Dakota	928	572, 885	598	489, 315	584	476, 646	14	12, 669	128	137, 561	120	132, 880	8	4, 681
Ohio	19, 269	11, 547, 386	10, 885	9, 199, 583	10, 651	8, 988, 357	234	211, 226	1, 431	1, 665, 246	1, 360	1, 622, 461	71	42, 785
Oklahoma	5, 859	3, 527, 165	3, 015	2, 960, 443	2, 926	2, 875, 282	89	85, 161	825	1, 038, 947	788	1, 014, 477	37	24, 470
Oregon	3, 716	2, 206, 366	1, 438	1, 273, 071	1, 396	1, 238, 201	42	34, 870	287	366, 423	278	360, 911	9	5, 512
Pennsylvania	29, 776	18, 368, 513	13, 665	10, 895, 121	13, 300	10, 574, 116	365	321, 005	2, 018	2, 423, 885	1, 929	2, 362, 680	89	61, 205
Rhode Island	2, 514	1, 533, 733	1, 212	889, 292	1, 181	866, 305	31	22, 987	167	213, 932	160	209, 271	7	4, 661
South Carolina	6, 030	3, 723, 782	1, 998	2, 122, 490	1, 910	2, 039, 432	88	83, 058	760	941, 881	726	918, 995	34	22, 886
South Dakota	1, 550	955, 714	756	645, 395	720	612, 254	36	33, 141	137	157, 211	129	151, 873	8	5, 338
Tennessee	8, 272	5, 027, 128	3, 383	3, 468, 319	3, 299	3, 381, 153	84	87, 166	1, 156	1, 406, 145	1, 114	1, 374, 970	42	31, 175
Texas	17, 788	10, 674, 652	9, 880	9, 665, 261	9, 617	9, 407, 734	263	257, 527	2, 539	3, 317, 840	2, 410	3, 232, 898	129	84, 942
Utah	1, 216	730, 721	1, 067	909, 711	1, 046	892, 685	21	17, 026	132	167, 424	127	164, 228	5	3, 196
Vermont	916	563, 259	420	386, 728	402	370, 135	18	16, 593	78	95, 106	75	94, 101	3	1, 005
Virginia	8, 348	5, 067, 361	3, 633	3, 470, 094	3, 524	3, 369, 892	109	100, 202	1, 249	1, 686, 290	1, 211	1, 659, 183	38	27, 107
Washington	5, 181	2, 752, 536	3, 436	2, 956, 785	3, 367	2, 899, 668	69	57, 117	598	844, 550	563	822, 634	35	21, 916
West Virginia	4, 977	3, 058, 353	2, 600	2, 633, 793	2, 518	2, 559, 094	82	74, 699	828	914, 843	791	886, 313	37	28, 530
Wisconsin	8, 456	5, 104, 251	4, 337	3, 372, 958	4, 220	3, 275, 416	117	97, 542	608	684, 570	573	659, 640	35	24, 930
Wyoming	582	349, 312	364	287, 765	359	283, 861	5	3, 904	53	63, 735	45	59, 737	8	3, 998

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—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 20, 1959, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1959—Continued									
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War				Civil War	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans (Confederate)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	95,036	\$67,331,599	28,802	\$42,097,931	38,977	\$52,430,194	77,885	\$63,880,892	1	\$2,709
Foreign countries.....	1,888	1,111,899	1,234	1,871,363	1,023	1,454,878	2,322	1,895,563		
U.S. Territories and Possessions.....	1,165	856,848	345	540,940	195	257,825	380	302,613		
Hawaii.....	285	156,370	105	166,850	27	33,940	59	48,301		
Puerto Rico.....	851	675,173	206	314,397	154	204,637	290	230,156		
All other.....	29	25,305	34	59,693	14	19,248	31	24,156		
Total United States.....	92,783	65,362,852	27,223	39,685,628	37,759	50,717,491	75,183	61,682,716	1	2,709
Alabama.....	1,612	1,238,170	782	1,065,603	344	467,957	904	722,008		
Alaska ²	95	54,705	13	24,183	19	27,582	17	12,935		
Arizona.....	941	798,626	278	423,240	309	416,481	450	352,483		
Arkansas.....	1,052	930,387	432	527,274	446	645,305	794	633,633		
California.....	10,230	7,929,693	3,466	5,888,342	5,509	7,424,543	10,081	8,229,760		
Colorado.....	1,413	1,183,670	358	532,847	431	577,624	784	627,037		
Connecticut.....	1,379	811,701	214	345,837	422	558,423	871	694,435		
Delaware.....	242	178,756	34	57,930	75	97,292	170	135,513		
District of Columbia.....	1,126	1,048,300	432	883,583	576	772,906	1,051	857,882		
Florida.....	3,276	2,599,131	1,259	1,981,637	2,242	3,058,184	3,095	2,446,634		
Georgia.....	2,065	1,535,392	915	1,278,337	447	607,951	1,389	1,117,890		
Idaho.....	316	244,690	86	116,003	166	216,302	256	200,750		
Illinois.....	3,012	1,966,788	814	1,099,292	1,650	2,217,275	3,562	2,912,609		
Indiana.....	1,915	1,392,718	506	672,793	1,277	1,724,163	2,461	1,990,758		
Iowa.....	957	757,572	266	343,531	535	702,939	1,004	808,944		
Kansas.....	853	687,276	363	523,898	563	761,857	1,190	950,672		
Kentucky.....	1,808	1,323,911	681	860,424	947	1,282,481	1,741	1,421,718		
Louisiana.....	1,643	1,148,588	555	761,547	321	432,956	925	735,443		
Maine.....	608	411,841	199	312,667	249	342,314	489	400,080		
Maryland.....	1,459	1,022,899	566	968,242	492	652,265	1,172	598,465		
Massachusetts.....	4,464	2,551,225	774	1,167,790	1,117	1,497,111	1,510	1,636,093		

Michigan.....	3,300	2,056,540	521	689,744	1,191	1,579,700	2,393	1,920,659	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	1,559	970,084	285	367,273	542	728,738	1,148	928,683	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	964	784,627	431	548,113	220	299,800	531	428,803	-----	-----
Missouri.....	1,852	1,402,574	581	761,599	1,151	1,551,314	2,349	1,864,331	-----	-----
Montana.....	373	239,082	83	97,438	194	254,611	328	265,474	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	677	494,087	200	261,269	330	446,826	601	475,080	-----	-----
Nevada.....	133	87,923	46	67,922	63	65,487	119	92,186	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	356	233,343	105	167,926	184	248,172	333	273,916	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	3,207	1,688,890	557	844,107	1,063	1,413,425	2,489	2,031,996	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	529	431,303	199	273,334	119	157,689	220	178,347	-----	-----
New York.....	8,524	5,175,606	1,492	2,193,827	2,655	3,536,000	6,363	5,187,453	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	2,186	1,642,310	838	1,136,363	495	660,536	1,317	1,048,534	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	227	131,629	57	86,636	71	97,357	112	89,157	-----	-----
Ohio.....	4,357	2,854,242	809	1,052,377	2,344	3,125,284	4,321	3,641,528	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	1,442	1,142,647	522	673,823	468	643,481	1,064	851,339	-----	-----
Oregon.....	968	670,448	262	341,321	716	937,604	1,249	992,718	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	5,800	3,764,948	1,186	1,630,881	2,260	3,006,228	4,794	3,867,788	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	459	285,825	157	262,001	175	238,635	407	330,652	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	1,031	824,669	537	739,257	229	306,480	805	646,805	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	313	199,493	81	91,807	143	192,145	217	171,147	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	1,730	1,350,407	750	994,123	769	1,059,862	1,802	1,469,657	-----	-----
Texas.....	4,899	4,013,900	2,085	3,001,122	1,261	1,696,387	3,178	2,526,042	-----	-----
Utah.....	464	327,860	116	160,189	113	143,167	218	176,133	-----	-----
Vermont.....	186	137,224	60	87,537	99	128,546	205	169,616	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1,812	1,376,450	975	1,568,726	642	851,883	1,722	1,396,287	-----	-----
Washington.....	1,893	1,281,763	533	798,645	1,029	1,401,027	1,895	1,500,712	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	1,041	734,062	374	461,225	341	464,538	711	562,706	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	1,839	1,096,301	354	447,993	677	894,872	1,224	984,841	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	196	148,576	34	44,030	78	103,386	152	124,384	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—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 20, 1959, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1959—Continued								National Service Life Insurance (death benefits)	Servicemen's Indemnity	Military and naval Insurance (disability and death benefits)
	Civil War		Indian Wars				Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Deceased veterans				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			
Grand total.....	4, 471	\$3, 382, 730	63	\$97, 177	780	\$588, 810	5	\$2, 771	\$318, 226, 231	\$36, 170, 997	\$3, 295, 802
Foreign countries.....	19	17, 376			4	2, 513			11, 902, 947	277, 554	22, 181
U.S. Territories and Possessions.....	1	831			2	2, 344			1, 240, 157	829, 127	5, 174
Hawaii.....	1	831			1	1, 210			681, 223	188, 233	956
Puerto Rico.....					1	1, 134			460, 614	605, 080	3, 757
All other.....									98, 320	35, 814	461
Total United States.....	4, 451	3, 364, 523	63	97, 177	774	583, 953	5	2, 771	305, 083, 127	35, 064, 316	3, 268, 447
Alabama.....	132	65, 297			2	1, 485	1	622	5, 570, 142	801, 661	47, 163
Alaska ²									174, 326	21, 857	461
Arizona.....	12	10, 117	6	8, 361	28	21, 784			2, 011, 181	280, 343	61, 796
Arkansas.....	131	88, 953	1	572	5	3, 117			3, 588, 031	414, 457	45, 284
California.....	263	217, 583	6	9, 383	123	92, 897			24, 653, 266	2, 943, 976	322, 165
Colorado.....	39	31, 880	1	1, 145	8	5, 867			3, 141, 625	368, 142	78, 770
Connecticut.....	32	26, 933			5	4, 314			4, 230, 743	376, 879	29, 234
Delaware.....	5	5, 240							606, 240	66, 463	12, 260
District of Columbia.....	30	21, 700	1	3, 036	19	14, 701			1, 511, 780	175, 828	59, 423
Florida.....	147	94, 780	3	4, 557	15	11, 596			7, 475, 361	943, 385	87, 734
Georgia.....	183	89, 372			5	3, 990	2	964	6, 001, 838	940, 432	42, 911
Idaho.....	8	8, 000		67	7	5, 530			1, 381, 603	146, 253	37, 276
Illinois.....	182	158, 623	3	4, 562	31	23, 474	1	126	17, 546, 744	1, 675, 522	172, 634
Indiana.....	211	179, 751	2	3, 799	16	12, 313			7, 491, 667	891, 003	95, 282
Iowa.....	76	68, 755	4	4, 938	13	10, 287			5, 243, 978	534, 815	38, 693
Kansas.....	130	113, 902	4	5, 842	25	18, 841			4, 214, 198	490, 585	39, 616
Kentucky.....	183	152, 538	1	1, 902	19	13, 118	1	622	6, 155, 447	773, 711	67, 926
Louisiana.....	85	48, 005			1	1, 185			4, 144, 723	595, 524	37, 276
Maine.....	54	47, 159			2	1, 253			2, 012, 552	225, 193	20, 269
Maryland.....	44	38, 189	2	2, 660	18	13, 218			4, 492, 867	564, 348	56, 128

Massachusetts	105	88,646	1	2,654	13	11,784		10,238,220	1,058,116	120,297
Michigan	122	108,991			23	16,597		11,341,597	1,359,649	71,717
Minnesota	47	41,382	1	1,145	21	16,378		6,368,073	578,396	85,394
Mississippi	107	57,646			1	511		3,499,950	500,971	49,997
Missouri	210	176,733	3	6,268	19	14,552		7,436,277	936,146	128,767
Montana	8	6,295	2	2,851	16	11,840		1,382,931	144,506	26,399
Nebraska	32	27,555	3	3,418	13	9,682		2,708,129	318,006	30,651
Nevada	1	831						322,818	50,717	8,503
New Hampshire	21	17,760			6	4,115		1,204,114	159,864	16,973
New Jersey	58	50,185	1	1,145	20	15,038		10,290,300	915,095	63,213
New Mexico	7	5,596	1	1,712	22	16,191	279	1,843,930	218,506	39,154
New York	182	156,472		1,139	37	29,228		27,493,356	2,673,122	222,170
North Carolina	77	46,118			4	3,286		6,938,124	1,046,778	56,128
North Dakota	7	6,015	1	1,145	4	3,074		1,273,313	147,235	18,391
Ohio	249	212,881	2	2,660	16	13,118		15,019,516	1,569,976	106,619
Oklahoma	88	69,908			14	10,206		4,854,863	599,629	67,465
Oregon	42	36,575		572	15	11,166		3,210,128	336,414	75,474
Pennsylvania	165	137,063	1	2,654	42	31,610		23,513,947	2,195,112	176,424
Rhode Island	18	15,056			2	1,484		1,606,160	193,860	12,260
South Carolina	88	45,015			4	3,092		3,555,448	624,548	51,909
South Dakota	22	19,744	5	6,835	17	12,338		1,337,585	181,376	19,346
Tennessee	231	169,984		572	6	3,841		6,520,549	851,888	106,619
Texas	240	141,017	1	1,712	57	41,236	158	16,028,571	1,918,401	140,105
Utah	2	2,040			12	9,109		1,532,171	159,991	17,468
Vermont	19	16,516						811,907	94,401	16,512
Virginia	167	88,513	2	3,042	9	7,201		6,542,341	926,130	47,163
Washington	48	41,766	3	4,371	27	18,860		4,893,324	605,182	58,962
West Virginia	75	56,794			2	1,484		4,387,878	623,996	31,607
Wisconsin	55	45,615	2	2,458	4	3,641		6,606,729	773,329	41,033
Wyoming	11	9,034			6	4,321		682,566	72,599	9,426

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—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 ³	Subsist- ence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)				Education and train- ing allowance (Pub- lic Law 550)		
						Number of trainees ³	Subsist- ence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Number of trainees ³	Amount	
Grand total.....	11,439	\$15,343,870	\$6,026,710	\$936,014	\$694,963,259	106	\$49,682	\$304,586	\$26,320	424,889	\$565,984,930	
Foreign countries.....	10	15,657	1,491	689	2,949,237	15	12,560	3,132	664	1,499	2,157,833	
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	394	532,325	127,208	17,365	20,963,000		337	286	47	10,330	20,916,735	
Hawaii.....	45	52,432	25,477	1,585	1,562,975		292	221	47	1,224	1,546,631	
Puerto Rico.....	349	479,893	101,731	15,780	19,400,025		.45	.65		9,054	19,370,104	
All others.....										52		
Total United States.....	11,035	14,795,888	5,898,011	917,960	671,051,022	91	36,785	301,168	25,609	413,060	542,910,362	
Alabama.....	374	489,067	176,135	26,902	18,135,810	2	2,308	2,079	155	11,864	16,510,063	
Alaska ²	2	2,821	164	113	175,729		70			241	174,009	
Arizona.....	160	148,332	59,446	12,673	4,932,429	1	2,852	1,857	146	2,799	4,323,848	
Arkansas.....	226	277,062	70,663	14,630	6,650,946	2	3,281			4,334	6,078,427	
California.....	761	1,014,338	345,251	81,190	89,776,770	10	6,708	12,342	699	39,928	57,740,884	
Colorado.....	250	382,974	144,733	24,026	8,321,600	1	*213		495	4,593	7,097,401	
Connecticut.....	105	136,272	49,185	7,776	6,436,334	2	1,265	1,666	98	5,571	5,631,577	
Delaware.....	7	10,473	1,841	239	1,527,793					575	521,959	
District of Columbia.....	97	177,952	77,776	14,232	10,085,791	8	*11,769	*986	1,053	5,122	9,149,415	
Florida.....	308	719,789	164,682	22,913	18,374,556	4	*2,254	1,547	1,716	13,113	17,228,113	
Georgia.....	190	255,633	63,075	12,597	21,092,326	2	2,053	3,035	1,361	15,418	18,277,873	
Idaho.....	50	65,183	32,674	6,110	2,312,088			208		46	1,574	2,212,891
Illinois.....	280	550,574	189,285	25,398	28,288,659	2	2,339	1,308	401	19,145	24,028,339	
Indiana.....	234	282,752	111,238	20,750	12,740,325	2	1,836	2,319	219	9,270	11,833,048	
Iowa.....	190	246,504	77,089	13,687	10,870,260			*216	36	7,483	10,479,158	
Kansas.....	111	132,284	36,596	5,813	10,289,396	1	2,702	135	19	4,054	5,782,983	
Kentucky.....	176	242,454	65,153	6,496	9,658,455			150	281	6,221	8,686,193	
Louisiana.....	186	240,220	50,802	11,684	15,073,516			1,221	2,966	9,896	13,917,307	
Maine.....	32	33,595	16,118	2,584	2,344,983				73	22	1,995,241	
Maryland.....	103	87,520	27,631	5,522	7,521,272	6	*128	1,863	92	5,574	4,441,150	
Massachusetts.....	587	809,556	468,303	50,520	21,266,711			*1,286	1,721	13,183	15,464,571	

Michigan.....	411	516,404	185,763	38,867	30,950,918	1	880	6,393	179	14,835	19,883,162
Minnesota.....	285	324,157	105,010	16,539	13,968,825	5	2,810	11,182	213	10,772	12,850,842
Mississippi.....	164	207,070	55,501	12,741	7,253,636	-----	566	*13,595	-----	4,299	6,878,560
Missouri.....	306	433,542	149,459	27,551	16,885,509	3	1,282	1,997	655	10,952	15,035,125
Montana.....	35	62,972	9,180	2,948	2,282,479	-----	-----	72	16	1,409	2,200,256
Nebraska.....	191	232,145	74,588	9,789	6,196,642	1	811	-----	-----	4,511	6,099,045
Nevada.....	16	19,681	1,574	1,493	485,723	-----	*57	-----	-----	361	477,904
New Hampshire.....	50	48,905	19,982	3,967	2,142,195	1	-----	-----	-----	1,189	1,584,657
New Jersey.....	234	281,202	175,620	17,529	16,199,390	1	297	1,090	119	10,218	10,287,233
New Mexico.....	65	17,325	18,727	4,671	3,304,658	-----	1,145	169	66	2,113	3,133,829
New York.....	791	1,081,014	857,442	81,329	40,609,927	5	*2,547	179,865	3,622	31,390	36,254,889
North Carolina.....	311	379,057	145,659	21,419	14,861,293	2	1,245	-----	-----	10,655	14,171,215
North Dakota.....	43	81,382	19,742	4,212	3,879,887	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,944	3,843,824
Ohio.....	396	522,436	235,063	32,584	21,471,680	5	2,538	1,182	282	16,874	18,355,363
Oklahoma.....	212	272,248	106,414	14,892	11,971,082	1	254	-----	-----	6,592	10,160,927
Oregon.....	100	204,697	46,652	11,429	6,117,872	-----	59	342	3,651	3,530	5,474,726
Pennsylvania.....	694	919,156	493,029	44,129	43,002,769	13	808	9,839	1,891	26,658	31,704,082
Rhode Island.....	71	82,778	38,433	6,366	3,246,481	-----	*104	-----	-----	2,064	2,909,135
South Carolina.....	133	160,108	34,764	11,717	10,868,202	-----	70	80,179	16	6,617	9,523,369
South Dakota.....	45	65,091	17,575	5,052	4,079,994	1	12	-----	-----	8,227	3,918,159
Tennessee.....	280	508,547	126,795	18,930	13,006,328	-----	2,211	809	17	2,834	11,916,094
Texas.....	623	479,612	237,050	53,416	36,981,866	3	2,450	*16,387	322	24,621	27,749,261
Utah.....	53	71,413	21,631	8,109	5,994,331	1	1,222	340	95	3,769	5,788,685
Vermont.....	33	30,010	18,292	3,142	1,109,276	-----	*40	-----	-----	690	874,204
Virginia.....	221	455,589	159,722	26,106	16,507,629	3	3,621	1,968	5,358	5,357	12,571,738
Washington.....	217	273,835	80,851	25,364	12,023,219	2	3,573	808	369	5,892	9,579,396
West Virginia.....	233	278,074	101,526	21,086	5,883,959	-----	1,779	540	47	4,367	5,756,351
Wisconsin.....	359	446,507	122,992	24,293	12,860,751	-----	10	239	36	8,163	11,372,696
Wyoming.....	34	35,976	11,135	2,435	1,028,772	-----	*878	1,015	-----	759	981,185

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

State	Readjustment benefits—Continued						Administra- tion and other benefits ⁴	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ⁴	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for para- plegics
	Educational assistance and special training allowance war or- phans (P. L. 634)		Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)		Readjustment allow- ance (Public Law 346)					
	Number of trainees ³	Amount	4 percent gratuity	Other	Unem- ployment	Self-em- ployment				
Grand total.....	4, 485	\$7, 663, 348	*\$2, 601	\$120, 935, 662	\$1, 370	*\$38	\$1, 032, 445, 283	\$47, 634, 930	\$701, 356	\$3, 428, 553
Foreign countries.....	354	775, 048					3, 639, 743			
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	21	33, 352		12, 243			10, 566, 503	92, 883	4, 241	21, 455
Hawaii.....	6	9, 400		6, 384			2, 114, 042		2, 641	
Puerto Rico.....	15	23, 952		5, 859			8, 452, 461	92, 883	1, 600	21, 455
All others.....										
Total United States.....	4, 110	6, 854, 948	*2, 601	120, 923, 419	1, 370	*38	1, 018, 239, 037	47, 542, 047	697, 115	3, 407, 098
Alabama.....	102	160, 284		1, 460, 921			21, 623, 884	738, 246	14, 400	20, 000
Alaska ²	1	1, 650					698, 314		1, 600	
Arizona.....	39	73, 694		530, 032			9, 500, 691	55, 704	16, 000	75, 556
Arkansas.....	68	105, 067		463, 330			15, 764, 547	111, 298	9, 600	17, 959
California.....	326	645, 580		31, 370, 557			89, 022, 024	14, 796, 091	65, 295	330, 000
Colorado.....	65	105, 683		1, 115, 152			16, 058, 100	24, 205	9, 595	10, 000
Connecticut.....	33	54, 180		747, 548			11, 330, 835	301, 950	6, 400	40, 000
Delaware.....	4	5, 935		999, 899			2, 752, 658	10, 732	3, 200	
District of Columbia.....	36	103, 035	10	843, 303	1, 680		29, 086, 598	4, 054, 700	17, 579	45, 967
Florida.....	127	215, 313		930, 121			18, 547, 380	623, 014	36, 751	287, 098
Georgia.....	109	169, 556		2, 638, 468			21, 436, 079	52, 447	20, 800	23, 844
Idaho.....	21	32, 524		66, 254			2, 781, 238	76, 603	1, 600	
Illinois.....	189	285, 162	150	3, 960, 978		*18	57, 386, 163	8, 316, 575	17, 599	218, 015
Indiana.....	105	171, 246		731, 657			16, 850, 217	*118, 251	8, 000	50, 000
Iowa.....	83	130, 783	160	260, 203			16, 546, 240	133, 071	7, 770	39, 998
Kansas.....	64	79, 812		4, 423, 745			18, 748, 138	785, 359	9, 600	20, 104
Kentucky.....	73	127, 317	*55	844, 530			12, 809, 012	2, 639	8, 000	34, 937
Louisiana.....	78	120, 157		1, 031, 521			14, 363, 620	44, 310	9, 600	40, 000
Maine.....	22	36, 079		313, 499			6, 106, 938	223, 522	6, 400	20, 115
Maryland.....	58	55, 261	175	3, 022, 859			15, 505, 063	1, 661, 582	8, 000	70, 000
Massachusetts.....	164	238, 532	3, 507	5, 539, 643			40, 149, 922	2, 148, 229	36, 795	89, 756

Michigan	111	208,507		10,851,909	*112	28,497,730	1,879,787	30,384	210,000
Minnesota	88	149,831		953,947		23,336,470	175,033	8,000	59,875
Mississippi	57	93,391		294,714		13,333,608	122,261	8,000	
Missouri	114	210,492	*156	1,636,114		20,701,086	104,356	17,600	100,957
Montana	24	39,867		42,268		3,353,810	20,997		
Nebraska	31	54,206		42,580		8,979,547	41,176	12,800	29,975
Nevada	17	7,876				1,912,817			10,000
New Hampshire	28	41,427		516,111		2,274,895		6,400	4,275
New Jersey	44	74,149	160	5,836,404	*62	23,798,171	60,114	12,795	53,224
New Mexico	43	58,156		111,293		6,898,402	46,019	3,200	19,803
New York	224	404,649	326	3,769,123		99,441,990	1,613,778	66,735	349,271
North Carolina	155	254,084		434,749		23,497,968		16,000	77,153
North Dakota	5	16,354		19,709		3,620,090	4,613	1,600	
Ohio	159	266,313	*76	2,846,078		39,341,249	2,838,689	35,030	154,025
Oklahoma	116	189,461		1,620,478		10,199,820	34,570	8,000	49,068
Oregon	64	104,240		534,854		11,177,675		1,600	51
Pennsylvania	190	347,613	222	10,938,334	*20	67,737,685	675,999	45,591	247,182
Rhode Island	10	24,710		312,740		4,824,019		6,400	9,192
South Carolina	70	111,050		1,153,518		6,812,634	270,852	11,200	8,940
South Dakota	18	34,297		127,513		8,637,691	185,014	3,200	
Tennessee	113	176,045		911,272	*120	28,216,754	1,090,811	14,400	65,779
Texas	304	426,315	*7,063	8,826,968		51,162,501	1,739,560	27,200	110,435
Utah	35	48,710		155,279		7,141,328	10,159	1,600	30,000
Vermont	19	32,714		202,398		2,565,186	132,111		500
Virginia	113	260,732		3,664,212		24,165,778	120,723	4,800	147,144
Washington	80	120,671		2,318,428	*26	18,940,575	338,663	17,576	58,314
West Virginia	50	78,838		46,356	48	13,206,044	12,380	11,200	49,354
Wisconsin	56	87,054	*30	1,400,746		22,738,668	958,193	11,160	129,232
Wyoming	5	6,346		41,104		4,657,185	964,173		

¹ Excludes \$826,112,545 consisting of \$404,050,435 for insurance expenditures; \$203,971,301 for direct loans to veterans; \$832,450 for the adjusted service certificate fund; \$140,017,485 for the supply fund; \$2,479,433 for the general post fund; \$37,586,767 for personal funds of patients; \$33,245,364 for statutory burial awards; \$1,430,327 for unclassified expenditures from the compensation and pension appropriation; \$1,456,963 for soldier's and sailor's civil relief; and \$1,042,020 for miscellaneous items. Total expenditures of \$5,384,699,583, which have been distributed by State, also exclude \$54,096 in net expenditures from the readjustment benefits appropriation which are not included

in the costs distributed, and \$23,719,214 in net expenditures from appropriations for administration and other benefits and construction and related costs which are not reflected in the distributions of accrued expenditures.

² Alaska became a State on Jan. 3, 1959.

³ A verage for fiscal year.

⁴ Accrued expenditures.

*Credit.

Table 97.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹

ASSETS	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority ²	\$506,827,346.42	\$558,143,217.54	
Accounts receivable.....	22,781,922.82	21,639,259.01	
Interest receivable.....	8,555,007.18	7,647,322.98	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	34,59,691.54	57,638.66	
Inventories.....	34,356,905.12	38,308,098.45	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....	62,991,422.44	44,638,871.19	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....	837,623.38	724,077.05	
Total current assets.....	<u>636,409,918.90</u>	<u>671,158,484.88</u>	(\$34,748,565.98)
Other assets:			
Loans receivable.....	1,207,710,009.95	1,036,936,366.50	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	227,762,403.38	154,712,287.48	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures, and notes.....	6,936,011,500.00	6,859,439,574.59	
Livestock.....	17,752.94	18,492.90	
Miscellaneous assets—re-insurance program.....	1,551,201.25	1,716,049.75	
Total other assets.....	<u>8,373,052,867.52</u>	<u>8,052,822,771.22</u>	320,230,096.30
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings, and plants.....	1,170,082,291.89	1,138,873,710.58	
Construction and betterments in process.....	77,769,548.75	60,144,929.52	
Leasehold improvements.....	102,371.24	102,371.24	
Equipment.....	231,623,509.74	224,459,212.06	
Total fixed assets.....	<u>1,479,577,721.62</u>	<u>1,423,580,223.40</u>	55,997,498.22
Deferred charges:			
Construction advance.....	2,003,399.38	2,003,399.38	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....	575,053.52	15,007,811.04	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....	151,400.92	142,284.91	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....	57,151.82	9,551.38	
Total deferred charges.....	<u>2,787,005.64</u>	<u>17,163,046.71</u>	(14,376,041.07)
Total assets.....	<u>10,491,827,513.68</u>	<u>10,164,724,526.21</u>	327,102,987.47
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	28,301,960.22	28,930,171.13	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	23,321,829.99	50,744,962.69	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service.....	638,220.78	564,783.46	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	11,532,052.40	11,848,436.20	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....	225,364.71	229,353.74	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. Savings bonds.....	504,984.63	419,873.73	
Federal, State and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FTCA taxes.....	25,629,252.38	22,152,889.10	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹—Continued

	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	Increase (Decrease)
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....	\$290,945.18	\$281,675.30	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service Retirement fund, life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....	254,855.81	244,708.62	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service.....	1,713.72	2,557.62	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....	10,586,241.84	9,038,458.91	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....	761,224.00	793,498.49	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....	2,325,294.81	1,962,793.77	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund....	837,623.38	724,077.05	
Premiums paid in advance.....	85,854,058.00	87,857,598.00	
Total current liabilities.....	191,065,630.85	225,804,837.81	(\$34,739,206.96)
Reserves:			
Insurance program operating reserves.....	6,442,836,101.00	6,371,262,442.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940..	143,941.46	-----	
Total reserves.....	6,442,980,042.46	6,371,262,442.00	71,717,600.46
Total liabilities.....	6,634,045,673.31	6,597,067,279.81	36,978,393.50
Accountabilities:			
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government Agencies—net.....	39,515.55	32,816.46	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	67,466,695.84	65,233,232.01	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....	153,356,419.21	129,320,077.70	
Borrowers' deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....	19,321,992.95	12,942,130.06	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....	3,635,791.21	4,356,195.99	
Bid deposit and other suspense items.....	976,069.57	727,823.42	
Total accountabilities.....	244,796,484.33	212,612,275.64	32,184,208.69
Capital Reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserve for contingencies).....	644,672,667.15	624,270,196.61	
Direct loan payment—reserve for losses.....	51,167,217.86	38,408,298.11	
Total reserves.....	695,839,885.01	662,678,494.72	33,161,390.29
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—re-direct loan program.....	930,077,996.00	780,077,996.00	150,000,000.00
Capital residual.....	1,987,067,475.03	1,912,288,480.04	74,778,994.99
Total liabilities and capital.....	10,491,827,513.68	10,164,724,526.21	327,102,987.47

¹ Contingent liability with respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans not shown.

² Cash and disbursing authority for annual appropriations reduced by the unobligated balance returned to the U.S. Treasury in accordance with sec. 2070, title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.

Table 98.—*Direct loan comparative balance sheet*

ASSETS	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	Increase
Cash.....	\$178,908,495.40	\$142,171,598.44	
Accrued interest receivable.....	676,096.04	652,423.41	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	232.43	706.10	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	3,356,806.49	1,899,015.25	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms.....	821,331,159.31	692,245,679.02	
Veterans liability.....	133,798.56	92,725.68	
Acquired security on collateral—Real property ¹	1,173,576.97	795,169.33	
Miscellaneous receivables.....	844.68	1,199.08	
Total assets.....	1,005,581,009.88	837,858,516.31	\$167,722,493.57
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust and Deposit Liabilities:			
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	11,783,736.40	9,492,655.55	
Suspended credits.....	1,934,120.69	796,332.92	
Undistributed collections.....	31,697.09	44,774.82	
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....	13,749,554.18	10,333,763.29	
Accrued interest U.S. Treasury.....	10,586,241.84	9,038,458.91	
Bonds debentures and notes payable U.S. Treasury.....	930,077,996.00	780,077,996.00	
Total liabilities.....	954,413,792.02	799,450,218.20	
Reserve for expenses and losses.....	51,167,217.86	38,408,298.11	
Total liabilities and capital.....	1,005,581,009.88	837,858,516.31	167,722,493.57

¹ Includes \$278,008.46 as of June 30, 1959, and \$176,621.14 as of June 30, 1958, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.

Table 99.—*Direct loan program—Statement of reserve for expenses and losses*

[Fiscal year 1959]		
Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$38,408,298.11
Credits:		
Interest on loans.....	\$32,603,190.18	
Interest on vendee accounts.....	137,521.44	
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	421.55	
Rental income.....	5,789.77	
Gross gain on sales of mortgages.....	314.33	
Gains on sale of real property.....	15,029.07	
Miscellaneous income.....	662,411.65	\$33,424,677.99
Charges:		
Property expense.....	70,542.51	
Sales expense.....	78,478.86	
Loan closing fees.....	166,033.20	
Interest expense.....	20,143,284.87	
Other general expense.....	207,390.34	
General and special funds deposited.....	28.46	20,665,758.24
Net credit for fiscal year.....		12,758,919.75
Balance at end of fiscal year.....		51,167,217.86

Table 100.—*General post fund comparative balance sheet*

ASSETS	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	Decrease
Cash.....	\$1,479,489.96	\$1,693,210.21	
Interest receivable.....	4,033.26	10,346.08	
Accounts receivable.....	73,253.00	134,104.03	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury.....	1,064,500.00	1,733,500.00	
Investments—other.....	0	4,074.59	
Trust property, equipment and supplies.....	3,195,134.12	3,009,052.95	
Work in process.....	857,010.92	564,855.54	
Total assets.....	6,673,421.26	7,149,143.40	\$475,722.14
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable.....	152,949.96	195,020.90	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	5,412,440.27	5,060,319.30	
Trust capital.....	1,108,031.03	1,893,803.20	
Total liabilities and capital.....	6,673,421.26	7,149,143.40	475,722.14

Table 101.—General post fund—Statement of trust capital

		[Fiscal year 1959]	
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	-----		\$1, 893, 803. 20
Credits:			
Interest on investments	-----	\$30, 201. 93	
Trust revenue	-----	405, 590. 32	
Trust investments	-----	13, 500. 00	
		-----	\$449, 292. 25
Charges:			
Trust revenue—allocated	-----	1, 194, 339. 42	
Changes in trust capital	-----	40, 725. 00	
		-----	1, 235, 064. 42
Net debit for the fiscal year	-----		785, 772. 17
Balance end of fiscal year	-----		1, 108, 031. 03

Table 102.—Adjusted service certificate fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	Increase (Decrease)
Disbursing authority	\$3, 491, 812. 47	\$4, 315, 959. 40	(\$824, 146. 93)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for other heirs or pending settlement	3, 635, 791. 21	4, 356, 195. 99	
Trust capital	(143, 978. 74)	(40, 236. 59)	
Total liabilities and capital	3, 491, 812. 47	4, 315, 959. 40	(824, 146. 93)

Table 103.—Adjusted service certificate fund—Statement of fund capital

		[Fiscal year 1959]	
Balance at beginning of the fiscal year	-----		(\$40, 236. 59)
Credits: Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as uncollectible	-----	\$8, 302. 84	
Charges: Unhypothecated certificates redeemed	-----	112, 044. 99	
Net debit for the fiscal year	-----		103, 742. 15
Balance at end of the fiscal year	-----		(143, 978. 74)

Table 104.—VA supply fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	Increase (Decrease)
Cash	\$11, 719, 917. 30	\$23, 173, 979. 46	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment	574, 954. 89	521, 941. 04	
Advance to employees	440. 00	400. 00	
Accounts receivable	7, 786, 487. 54	6, 631, 298. 99	
Inventories	27, 963, 472. 69	32, 312, 233. 23	
Work in process—service and reclamation division	18, 165. 78	10, 157. 51	
Work in process—printing and reproduction	5, 558. 63	7, 488. 61	
Service and reclamation division operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	41, 044. 92	46, 059. 45	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	173, 620. 35	184, 809. 19	
Prepaid expense—printing and reproduction	43, 781. 84		
Total assets	48, 327, 443. 94	62, 888, 367. 48	(\$14, 560, 923. 54)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages	58, 402. 90	62, 432. 72	
Accrued transportation and service costs	462, 481. 74	378, 607. 98	
Accounts payable	8, 374, 071. 76	22, 726, 174. 45	
Total liabilities	8, 894, 956. 40	23, 167, 215. 15	(14, 272, 258. 75)
Capital at beginning of period	39, 687, 909. 64	38, 367, 420. 71	
Current year adjustment—capitalization of assets, printing and reproduction		1, 320, 488. 93	
Prior year adjustment—adjustment of capitalization of assets, printing and reproduction	*18, 848. 68		
Adjusted capital	39, 669, 060. 96	39, 687, 909. 64	
Plus: Operating profit	-----	33, 242. 69	
Less: Operating deficit	236, 573. 42		
Capital at end of period	39, 432, 487. 54	39, 721, 152. 33	(288, 664. 79)
Total liabilities and capital	48, 327, 443. 94	62, 888, 367. 48	(14, 560, 923. 54)

*Negative item.

Table 105.—*VA supply fund—statement of income and expense*

[Fiscal year 1959]

INCOME		
Sale of supplies and equipment.....		\$134,754,548.22
Less: Cost of goods sold.....		133,809,582.91
		944,965.31
Income on sales.....		
Other income:		
Cash discounts on purchases.....	\$761,524.34	
Supplies returned to stock.....	30,159.06	
Property donated by other Government agencies.....	18,760.06	
Increased valuation—frozen foods shipped and excess property.....	46,598.96	
Net printing and reproduction income.....	2,169.59	
Inventory writeoffs and adjustments.....	5,326.20	
		864,538.21
Total income.....		1,809,503.52
EXPENSE		
Net service and reclamation division expense.....		42,155.96
Net books and periodical division expense.....		5,816.96
Net transportation costs.....		1,292,519.74
Storage and handling—frozen foods.....		27,015.66
Testing, inspection and other miscellaneous expense.....		191,966.92
Property donated to institutions and other agencies.....		486,601.70
		2,046,076.94
Total expense.....		
Net expense.....		236,573.42

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