

# *Annual Report*

ADMINISTRATOR OF  
VETERANS AFFAIRS

*1965*



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1965

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 3, 1966

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 89th 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, 1965.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "W. J. Driver". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "W" and "J".

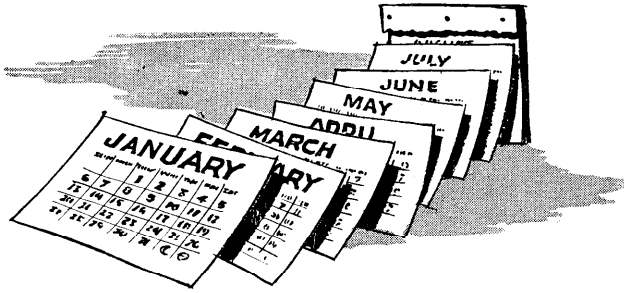
W. J. DRIVER,  
*Administrator.*



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## Chapter One

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

For the Veterans Administration fiscal year 1965 can best be described as a year of change, of adaptation to the current needs of an aging veteran population. These changes were highlighted by the introduction of the nursing care program into VA's vast system of medical care; by the reopening of the National Service Life Insurance program on a limited basis; by taking positive steps to redesignate and relocate hospital and domiciliary beds to best serve the veteran population; and by the increasing use of automation in the administration of veterans programs.

In spite of all these changes, the mission of the agency remained unchanged—to administer veterans' laws effectively, expeditiously and with sympathetic understanding and to exercise constructive leadership in the field of veterans' affairs.

The size of the job did not diminish in fiscal year 1965. An estimated 21,834,000 men and women, in civil life on June 30, 1965, were potentially eligible for VA benefits and services. A year earlier the estimated number of veterans in civil life was 21,866,000.

The number of veterans becoming age 65 in fiscal year 1965 amounted to 95,000, bringing to over 2.3 million the total number in this age category. All but 12,000 World War I veterans have now attained age 65. The next 7 or 8 years will provide a lull in the movement of war veterans into the 65 and over age group. Thus in 1970 the projected older veteran population will be below 2 million. By 1980 however, World War II veterans will swell the total in the 65 and over group to over 3 million.

As of June 30, 1965, it was estimated that over 51 percent of the veterans in the United States lived in eight States, whereas eleven other States contained only 3 percent of the total U.S. veteran population.

During the past year analysis was continued on the movement of veterans in order to better plan the future location of VA service facilities. One result of these studies was the development of projections of the war veteran population of the States in 1970 and 1980. On the basis of assumptions that were made in connection with these analyses, indications (not predictions) were that only two States, Florida and Arizona, will have more war veterans in 1980 than in 1960. A few States (13) would have gains due to migration,

but these would be more than offset by losses from veteran deaths. The other 35 States and the District of Columbia would suffer losses from 1960 to 1980.

The VA medical program, advanced in several areas in fiscal year 1965.

Nursing bed care, authorized by the President in fiscal year 1964 and expanded by the Congress in fiscal year 1965, became a reality. Approximately 1,000 nursing beds were placed in operation at 27 VA hospitals and a program was installed for reimbursing State and private nursing homes for providing such care to eligible veterans. Present plans call for placing another 1,000 nursing care beds in operation in fiscal year 1966 and 2,000 more during fiscal year 1967.

At year end the Veterans Administration was operating 168 hospitals, 211 outpatient clinics, 18 domiciliaries, 2 restoration centers, and 27 nursing bed care facilities.

The 168 VA hospitals contained a total capacity of 120,509 beds. One new hospital was added during the year, a 710-bed general hospital at Washington, D.C., replacing a 335-bed hospital which had been in operation since 1922. At the same time, steps were taken to redesignate and relocate beds to areas of greatest patient needs. To accomplish this, the agency recommended the closing of certain hospitals and domiciliaries. The advisability of this action was reviewed by the Congress and by a factfinding committee appointed by the President. As a result of the recommendations of the committee, the President announced the closing of six hospitals, and two domiciliaries. These closings will take place in fiscal year 1966.

The number of patients treated at the 168 VA hospitals totaled over 730,000. In addition, over 24,000 received care in non-VA hospitals. On June 30, 1965, there were 124,000 patients on the VA hospital rolls (including 18,000 in an absent-bed occupant status) and 126,600 more patients in a post-hospital-care status. These latter patients had received inpatient care during the fiscal year and were, for the most part, still under the professional supervision of the VA medical staff.

The time patients spend in the hospital is related to the nature of their illness and their age. From a sample of patients admitted during a 4-month period it is estimated that one-half of the patients discharged in 1964 had less than 20 days of stay.

A continuation of the decline in veterans on the waiting list for hospital admission was reported in fiscal year 1965. On June 30, there were 13,195 applicants awaiting admission as compared with 16,873 a year ago and 19,447 two years ago. The major portion of the reduction occurred among patients seeking care for psychiatric conditions. Newer methods of psychiatric therapy practiced at VA hospitals permit more active utilization of extra-mural programs using foster homes, day treatment centers, etc., and has resulted in alleviating the demand for psychiatric beds.

Outpatient treatment continued to play a major roll in the VA medical program. During fiscal year 1965 outpatients made 4.8 million visits to VA facilities and 1.2 million visits to fee basis physicians.

Conduct of a medical research program to improve methods of diagnosis and treatment continued to be a major mission of the VA medical program. Research programs were conducted in 158 VA installations during fiscal year 1965. A total of 5,587 investigators participated in 6,602 research projects during the year. Continued emphasis was given to the health problems of the aging veteran.

The magnitude and impact of the programs administered by the agency can best be portrayed by a review of the compensation and pension program. In the past fiscal year, more than \$4 billion in benefits was paid to 3.2 million veterans and to the dependents of 1.3 million deceased veterans. Computed on a monthly basis these payments contribute an average of \$337 million monthly to the national economy.

The total amount of the payments increased by almost \$150 million over the preceding year. This large increase was due in part to increases in monthly pension rates, to liberalization of the standards for computing income for pension purposes, and to the consistent yearly increase in the number of deceased veterans whose dependents receive benefits. Of the total benefits expenditure, the amount paid to the dependents of deceased veterans, widows, minor children, and parents exceeded \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 1965.

In addition to benefit payments to disabled veterans, to compensate them for loss of earnings, laws have been enacted to provide a sum not exceeding \$1,600 toward the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance, and a grant toward the purchase price of a dwelling, specially adapted to the veterans individual needs. The conditions under which this assistance is granted are specifically spelled out in the enacting legislation. To date, 48,750 veterans have been assisted at a total cost of \$78.5 million toward the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances and almost 8,300 veterans for specially adapted housing at a cost of \$79 million.

The readjustment training provided by the Korean GI bill terminated on January 31, 1965. Almost 2.4 million Korean conflict veterans entered training under the bill and 294,000 of them exhausted their entitlement.

The provisions of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act were amended during the year to provide benefits not only to sons and daughters of deceased veterans, but also to children of living veterans who have service-connected disabilities which are considered to be permanent and total in nature, or of veterans who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence. During the year 11,600 beneficiaries entered training for the first time, bringing the total number who have entered training since the inception of the program to over 78,000.

Another training program will terminate July 25, 1965, except for a very limited number of veterans whose disability is blindness. This is the

vocational rehabilitation training for veterans of World War II. At the end of fiscal year 1965, over 619,000 World War II veterans had entered vocational rehabilitation training.

Loans made under the guaranty program to assist veterans to obtain credit on favorable terms for the purchase or construction of homes, or for farming or business ventures declined from a year ago; 176,000 compared to 199,000. The vast majority of these loans were for the purchase of homes. Interesting enough over 68 percent of the home loans made were for the purchase of existing homes. Last year such purchases represented 62 percent of the total GI home loans.

The inventory of VA-owned properties declined for the second straight year to 17,400 at the end of fiscal year 1965. The property sales record improved not only in the number of properties sold; from 30,500 sales in 1964 to 32,700 this year, but in the reduction in the number carried in the inventory for considerable periods of time.

Legislation enacted during the fiscal year affected the agency's insurance program in the following ways:

- (1) Provided for limited reopening of the National Service Life Insurance program to veterans with disabilities.
- (2) Extended coverage under the National Service Life Insurance waiver of premium provision from age 60 to age 65.
- (3) Established a new National Service Life Insurance total disability income provision providing protection to age 65.
- (4) Made a new National Service Life Insurance modified life plan available to veterans.

A further indication of the vitality and vastness of the programs administered by the Veterans' Administration is evident in a review of the construction data. During fiscal year 1965 over \$74 million of construction was put in place; over \$90 million worth of construction work was designed; 13 major contracts were awarded amounting to \$49 million and work was completed on 57 projects with construction costing \$41 million. Included in this latter figure was the new 710-bed hospital at Washington, D.C., which opened during the year.

The Veterans' Administration has always conducted a comprehensive safety and fire protection program, because of the need to protect beneficiaries, visitors, and employees at its various installations. An indication of the success of this program was the selection of a VA hospital as the Grand Award winner in the hospital safety contest sponsored by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council.

The proper and effective use of people in an agency the size of the Veterans Administration is a never-ending job. New and better ways to perform the mission of the agency are continually looked for and experimented with, keeping always in mind that the goal is service to the veteran. The need for this type of approach can best be understood when one realizes that there were over 167,000 employees in a pay status on June 30, 1965.

A big step forward in 1965 was the start of an automated personnel and pay system. The system encompasses high speed computer processing of personnel data, payroll processing, and all related accounting data. By February 1966, conversion will be completed and VA will then have the largest single biweekly automated pay system in the world.

Automation continued to play a large part in all VA operations. Existing systems were expanded and refined, new systems like the one mentioned in the paragraph above were initiated and exploration and analysis of potential areas for possible application continued.

The first stage of an automated management information system (AMIS) is in operation covering hospital and outpatient clinic data and effective July 1, 1965, the system is being extended to cover other veterans' benefits programs.

Effective utilization of manpower continued to be the major task of management personnel in the agency. A formal cost reduction program was established to identify areas for cost reduction and to set savings goals. Data processing branches were merged wherever feasible in order to obtain maximum utilization of available automatic data processing equipment. A total of 27 such branches were merged during the year. Upon completion of the project, the original 103 data processing branches will be reduced to 14.

An outline of the present status of the various VA programs, together with a description of the changes and progress that has occurred in fiscal year 1965 is reported on the pages that follow. Detailed statistics on these programs are reported in the statistical tables section.







## Chapter Two

### VETERAN POPULATION

#### Number of Veterans and Period of Service

There were an estimated 21,834,000 men and women, in civil life on June 30, 1965, who were potentially eligible as veterans to receive VA benefits and services. (An additional 870,000 veterans, who had remained in or re-entered the Armed Forces after their war service, would also be eligible when they return to civil life.) Practically all of these veterans—21,673,000—had served on active duty during the Korean conflict, World War II, World War I, or the Spanish-American War; the other 161,000 had become disabled in the Armed Forces during peacetime and were receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability.

Persons whose entire service in the Armed Forces was during peacetime, if they are not service-disabled are not counted in the “veteran population” because under present laws they are entitled to receive only limited veterans benefits. At the end of the fiscal year there were almost 3.6 million of these peacetime ex-servicemen and women—most of them “cold war veterans” who first entered the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955, the terminal date of the Korean conflict for purposes of establishing entitlement to benefits and services available to war veterans. In the past year, this group increased by 465,000. Their average age as of June 30, 1965, was 27 years; they had served in the Armed Forces, on the average, for about 29 months.

Between June 30, 1960, and June 30, 1965, the number of war veterans declined by 758,000 (3.4 percent) from 22,431,000 to 21,673,000. Aside from the very small Indian Wars veteran group, the greatest proportional decrease—only the Korean conflict veteran population increased, and only by about 1 percent—occurred among Spanish-American War veterans: a loss of 58 percent, from 36,000 to 15,000. There were 552,000 fewer World War I veterans in 1965 than in 1960, 2,121,000 compared to 2,673,000 or a 21 percent decline. From the June 30, 1960, total of 15,202,000, the World War II veteran population decreased 1.5 percent to 14,969,000 on June 30, 1965 (in February 1965 it fell below 15 million for the first time

since the war ended). Only 8 Indian Wars veterans of the estimated 106,000 participants were living on June 30, 1965—36 had died since June 30, 1960.

During the past fiscal year, about 230,000 war veterans died—3,000 Spanish-American War, 117,000 World War I, 104,000 World War II, and 9,000 Korean conflict (no service in World War II). Although about 2,000 service-disabled peacetime veterans died in the past year and about 4,000 others were removed from the VA rolls (many because of improvement in their condition), the net increase in this group was 14,000—as it was in fiscal year 1964—the result of the initial approval or reinstatement of 20,000 VA compensation awards.

*Veteran population, June 30, 1965*

Total veteran population.....	21, 834, 000
<hr/>	
A. War veterans.....	21, 673, 000
<hr/>	
1. Korean conflict.....	5, 718, 000
a. No service in World War II.....	4, 568, 000
b. And service in World War II <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 150, 000
2. World War II.....	14, 969, 000
a. No service in Korean conflict.....	13, 819, 000
b. And service in Korean conflict <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 150, 000
3. World War I.....	2, 121, 000
4. Spanish-American War <sup>2</sup> .....	15, 000
5. Indian Wars.....	8
<hr/>	
B. Peacetime (service-disabled only) <sup>3</sup> .....	161, 000

<sup>1</sup> Counted once in "Total veteran population" and "A. War veterans."

<sup>2</sup> Includes War With Spain, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection.

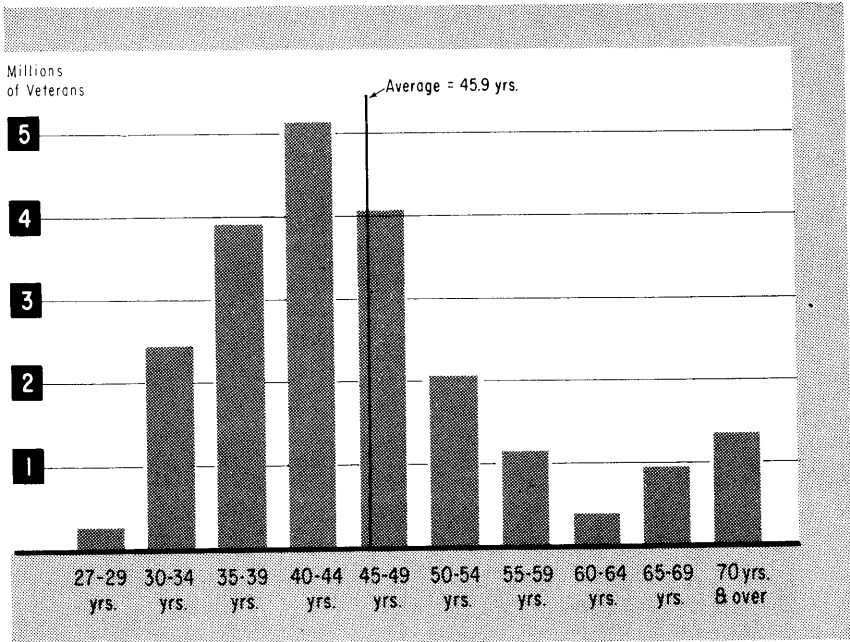
<sup>3</sup> Receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability.

Of the 21,673,000 war veterans, 414,000 were women: World War I, 22,000; World War II, 317,000; and Korean conflict (no service in World War II), 75,000.

### **Age of Veterans**

The average age of the 21,834,000 veterans in civil life on June 30, 1965 was 45.8 years. War veterans as a group were over 8 years older than the service-disabled peacetime veterans—45.9 years and 37.7 years, respectively. (Nevertheless, about 7,000 of the peacetime disabled veterans were at least 65 years old, having served in the Armed Forces between World War I and World War II and perhaps between the Spanish-American War and World War I.) The eight surviving Indian Wars veterans—average age, 92.8 years—were the oldest; the youngest—average age, 33.9 years—were veterans of the Korean conflict who had not also served in World War II.

# AGE OF WAR VETERANS, JUNE 30, 1965



World War II veterans' average age was 45.9 years. Spanish-American War veterans, at an average age of 87.1 years, were more than 16 years older than World War I veterans at 70.9 years.

Women war veterans were slightly younger than men (primarily because there were hardly any women who had served in the Spanish-American War and relatively few in World War I)—45.6 and 45.9 years, on the average, respectively.

Veterans 65 or more years old, of whom there were over 2.3 million at the end of the fiscal year, accounted for 10.6 percent of the war veteran population. More than 91.5 percent (2.1 million) of these older veterans were World War I veterans; 0.7 percent (15,000) were Spanish-American War veterans; and 7.8 percent (180,000) were World War II veterans. In fiscal year 1963, an estimated 160,000 war veterans reached age 65; in 1964 about 138,000 war veterans had attained that age. In fiscal year 1965 the number of veterans moving into their 65th year of life was 95,000. Since only 12,000 World War I veterans were less than 65 years old and relatively few of the World War II veterans were in their late 50's or early 60's, the number of war veterans passing into the 65 years and older group will remain at this low level for the next 7 or 8 years. Then, however, considerable numbers of World War II veterans will begin moving into the older age group each year. Thus, in 1970 the projected older veteran population will be less than 2 million, but in 1975 it is expected to be over

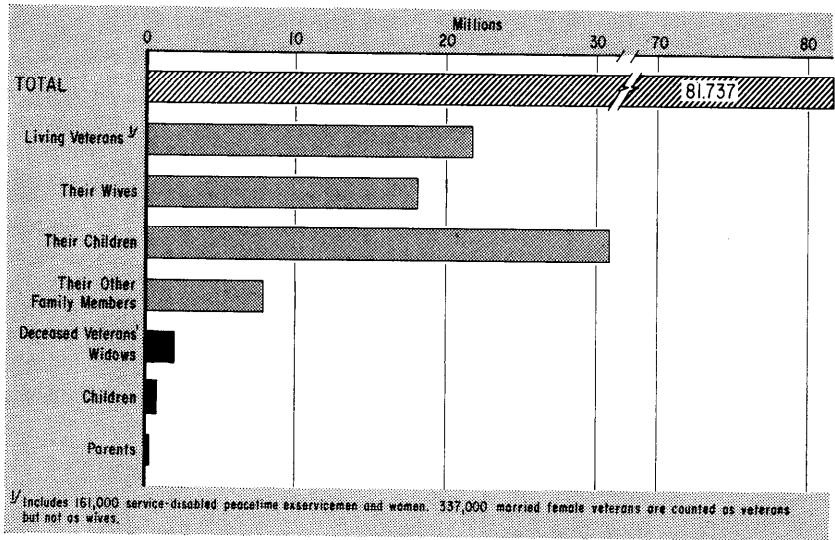
2.2 million, and in 1980, more than 3 million. (Detailed statistics on the age of the veteran population, by war, are given in table 1 of the statistical tables section, p. 194.)

**Veterans and Their Families**

In the estimated 191.9 million civilian population of the United States at the end of the fiscal year there were over 81.7 million veterans, members of their families, and surviving widows, minor children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans. VA benefits and services are therefore potentially available—to veterans and to surviving dependents directly, to veterans’ family members indirectly—to 43 percent of the total population of this Nation.

Of the 81.7 million living veterans and their families and deceased veterans’ survivors, 78.8 million were veterans, their wives, minor children, and other relatives living with them: 18.5 million male veterans who with their wives made a total of 37 million; 2.9 million widowed, divorced, and single male veterans; 80,000 widowed, divorced, and single female veterans (the other 337,000 female veterans were married to veterans, it is assumed, and are counted only once, as either veterans or wives) ; 30.9 million children under 18 years old; and 7.9 million other close relatives (children 18 years old and over, parents, brothers and sisters, etc.) living in veterans’ households.

**VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, JUNE 30, 1965**



The 2.9 million surviving relatives of deceased veterans included 1.9 million unremarried widows, 743,000 children under 18 years old, and 272,000 dependent parents. All of the children and parents, and 885,000 of the

widows were receiving VA compensation or pension based on their relationship to the deceased veterans.

### **Geographic Distribution of the Veteran Population, Current and Projected**

Of the 21,709,000 veterans in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia) on June 30, 1965—an estimated 125,000 were living outside the United States—over 51 percent (11,199,000) lived in eight States—California, 2,299,000; New York, 2,119,000; Pennsylvania, 1,438,000; Illinois, 1,266,000; Ohio, 1,212,000; Texas, 1,088,000; Michigan 920,000; and New Jersey, 857,000. Eleven States (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia had fewer than 100,000 veterans each, and together accounted for only 710,000 or a little more than 3 percent of the total U.S. veteran population. The “average” State population was 425,700 veterans—but only 15 States exceeded that figure, while the other 35 and the District of Columbia were below it.

Veterans living within the jurisdictional area of six VA regional offices (Los Angeles: 1,427,000; Chicago, 1,348,000; New York, 1,077,000; Detroit, 920,000; San Francisco, 890,000; and Newark, 857,000) numbered 6,519,000 or 30 percent of the total veteran population. The average veteran population of the 66 regional office areas (including San Juan and Manila) was 331,000—only about 17,000 veterans were living in countries where no regional office exercised jurisdiction. In addition to the 6 regional offices listed above, 16 others had a larger-than-average veteran population. The other 44 regional offices accounted for a total of 7,627,000 veterans (35 percent of the veteran population). (Detailed statistics on State and regional office veteran population, by war, are given in tables 2 and 3 of the statistical tables section, pp. 195–197.)

During the past fiscal year, in connection with long-range planning of the optimum geographic location of VA service facilities, particularly hospitals and administrative centers, considerable study was made of the interstate migration characteristics of veterans. One result of this analysis was the development of projections of the war veteran population of the States. By June 30, 1965, final estimates for 1970 and 1980 were completed.

The State estimates are in the form of two series of alternative projections plus a special “comparative base” series. Estimates in each series differ only because they involve *alternative assumptions as to the level of interstate migration* of the war veteran population after June 30, 1960, the bench-mark starting date for all series. All other factors involved in the projections, including assumptions concerning future mortality and the total size of the war veteran population, by period of service and age, were identical for each series.

*Series O* reflects the assumption that after June 30, 1960 there would be *no net gain or loss of war veterans in any State due to migration*. (This

is hardly a reasonable premise; the series is intended, however, only as a “comparative base” against which it is possible to measure the effect of the series X and Y interstate migration assumptions.)

*Series X* was based on the assumption that the *April 1955–April 1960* pattern of war veteran age-related non-, in- and out-migration of each State—as reflected by the male war veteran mobility statistics collected in the 18th Decennial (1960) Census of the United States—*will be continued in every 5-year period after June 30, 1960.*

*Series Y* was developed on the assumption that each State’s war veteran age-related in- and out-migration rates *in every 5-year period after June 30, 1960 would be half those of the April 1955–April 1960 period.*

Some of the highlights of the series X and Y State war veteran population projections (which are not predictions, but only indications of how that population would be distributed if future interstate migration experience coincides with the specific migration assumption underlying the particular projection series) are:

- Only Florida and Arizona will have more war veteran residents in 1980 than in 1960.
- In 13 other States (Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wisconsin) there will be gains in war veteran population from 1960 to 1980 due to migration, but these gains will not be large enough to offset losses from veteran deaths.
- The other 35 States and the District of Columbia would have net migration losses from 1960 to 1980.
- Proportionate net migration gains from 1960 to 1980 would be greatest (5 percent or more in series X) in Florida, Arizona, Nevada, California, Arkansas, and Oregon.
- The largest proportionate net migration losses from 1960 to 1980 (8 percent or more in series X) are indicated for Alaska, Hawaii, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, South Dakota, West Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Kentucky, and Maine.

State	War veteran population, in thousands						
	1960 esti- mate	Projections					
		1970			1980		
		Series O	Series X	Series Y	Series O	Series X	Series Y
Total.....	22,431	20,701	20,701	20,701	17,841	17,841	17,841
Outside United States.....	124	113	113	113	99	99	99
United States.....	22,307	20,588	20,588	20,588	17,742	17,742	17,742
Alabama.....	325	303	304	303	263	263	263
Alaska.....	24	23	19	21	20	14	17
Arizona.....	160	148	187	168	128	188	161
Arkansas.....	178	159	162	160	132	141	137
California.....	2,233	2,086	2,272	2,169	1,809	2,100	1,945
Colorado.....	225	209	215	212	180	187	184
Connecticut.....	354	329	339	334	285	294	290
Delaware.....	57	53	55	54	47	48	47
District of Columbia.....	109	100	85	93	86	66	76
Florida.....	641	582	799	690	492	891	699
Georgia.....	390	365	351	357	318	293	304
Hawaii.....	51	49	41	45	44	30	37
Idaho.....	77	70	70	70	60	59	60
Illinois.....	1,328	1,219	1,201	1,212	1,047	1,012	1,032
Indiana.....	574	530	518	525	459	437	449
Iowa.....	328	297	284	291	253	236	245
Kansas.....	265	242	223	232	207	181	193
Kentucky.....	322	295	277	287	253	227	240
Louisiana.....	341	316	320	318	273	278	275
Maine.....	116	105	99	102	90	80	85
Maryland.....	409	384	392	387	334	344	338
Massachusetts.....	716	657	634	645	564	527	545
Michigan.....	969	898	863	883	782	716	752
Minnesota.....	422	385	385	385	330	329	329
Mississippi.....	188	172	167	169	146	140	143
Missouri.....	544	496	482	489	423	405	414
Montana.....	84	77	72	74	65	59	62
Nebraska.....	160	146	132	139	125	104	114
Nevada.....	44	41	45	43	35	42	39
New Hampshire.....	81	74	76	75	64	66	65
New Jersey.....	857	792	824	810	682	719	703
New Mexico.....	109	103	106	104	90	93	91
New York.....	2,210	2,025	1,934	1,983	1,736	1,576	1,654
North Carolina.....	446	416	394	406	363	329	346
North Dakota.....	60	55	48	52	47	37	42
Ohio.....	1,260	1,167	1,151	1,163	1,013	972	996
Oklahoma.....	279	255	242	248	217	201	208
Oregon.....	245	222	228	225	188	200	195
Pennsylvania.....	1,510	1,396	1,353	1,377	1,204	1,129	1,168
Rhode Island.....	117	108	97	102	93	77	84
South Carolina.....	219	205	191	198	178	157	167
South Dakota.....	74	67	60	64	58	48	52
Tennessee.....	388	359	351	355	309	298	303
Texas.....	1,120	1,040	1,016	1,025	898	861	876
Utah.....	102	96	96	96	85	82	84
Vermont.....	45	41	40	41	35	34	35
Virginia.....	445	418	394	404	363	328	342
Washington.....	379	348	343	345	298	293	295
W. Virginia.....	216	198	183	191	170	148	159
Wisconsin.....	466	425	427	426	365	368	367
Wyoming.....	45	42	41	41	36	35	35

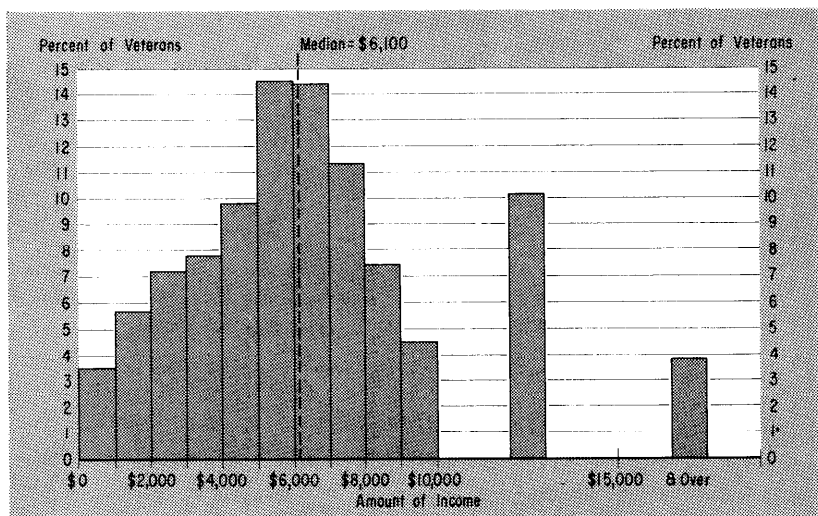
NOTE.—See pages 11-12 for explanation of series O, X, and Y projections.

## Statistical Research: Income and Work Experience of Veterans

In last year's annual report reference was made to the completion of arrangements by the Veterans Administration with the Bureau of the Census and Department of Labor to obtain statistics on various aspects of the socio-economic status of male veterans—labor force participation, employment and unemployment, income, geographic mobility—from Current Population Surveys (CPS) made monthly and annually by the Census Bureau. Among the data which became available during the past year were several series on annual income, personal and family, and work experience in 1963. They were the first statistics of this kind to be obtained for all male war veterans in the noninstitutional population on what will be a regular annual schedule. (Since 1947, personal income and employment data had been available from the CPS only for World War II veterans. The new program not only extended the coverage to veterans of other wars but also included additional items for which information was derived from the CPS sample.)

In 1963, the median personal income of male noninstitutional war veterans in the United States was \$6,100. In other words, half of the 21.1 million veterans in the CPS sample of March 1964 had income below and half had income above this amount in the preceding calendar year.

1963 PERSONAL INCOME OF WAR VETERANS



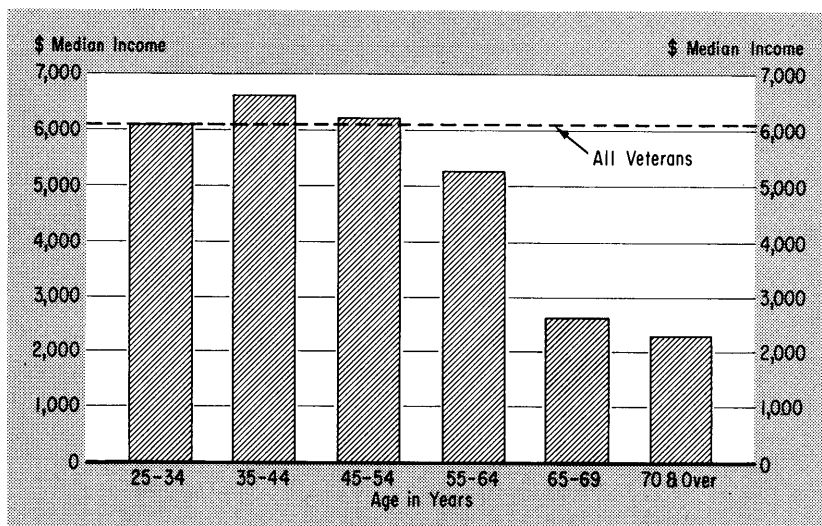
Over 1.9 million noninstitutional male war veterans (9.2 percent of all these veterans) had income in 1963 of less than \$2,000. About 7.2 percent of all veterans had income between \$2,000 and \$3,000; 7.8 percent reported having income in 1963 between \$3,000 and \$4,000; and 9.8 percent had between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in total personal income. Thus, one out of



three veterans (34 percent) had income in 1963 which averaged less than \$100 a week. A somewhat smaller proportion of the male noninstitutional war veterans (28.9 percent) had annual income of between \$5,000 and \$7,000—half had from \$5,000 to \$6,000 and the other half from \$6,000 to \$7,000. In the \$7,000–\$8,000 annual income group were 11.3 percent of the veterans; 7.4 percent had between \$8,000 and \$9,000; and 4.5 percent had from \$9,000 to \$10,000. One out of 10 veterans had income between \$10,000 and \$15,000, while fewer than 1 out of 25 had \$15,000 or more total personal income in 1963.

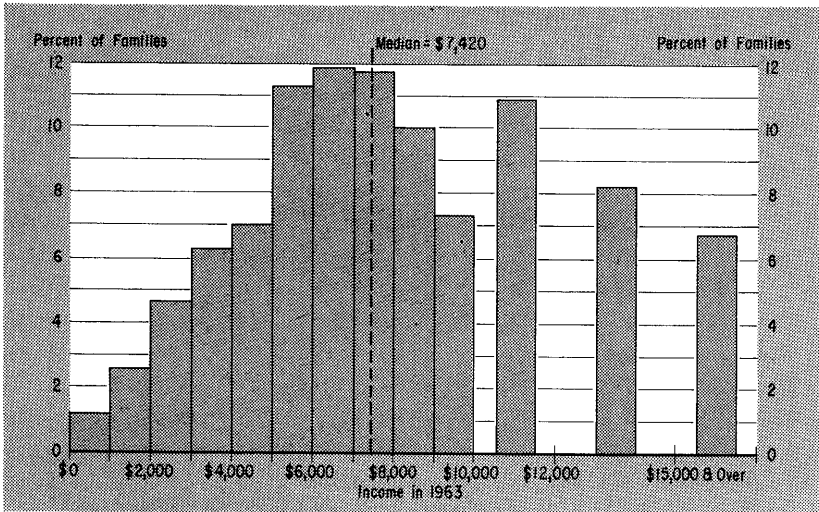
There was considerable variation in income when war veterans were classified by age: the median was highest (\$6,640) among the 9.1 million veterans 35–44 years old—mostly World War II veterans; it was lowest (\$2,300) for the 890,000 veterans 70 or more years old, nearly all World War I veterans. The median personal income in 1963 was \$6,100 for veterans 25–34 years old; \$6,230 for veterans 45–54 years old; \$5,260 for those 55–64 years old; and \$2,620 for veterans 65–69 years old.

**MEDIAN INCOME OF WAR VETERANS, 1963**



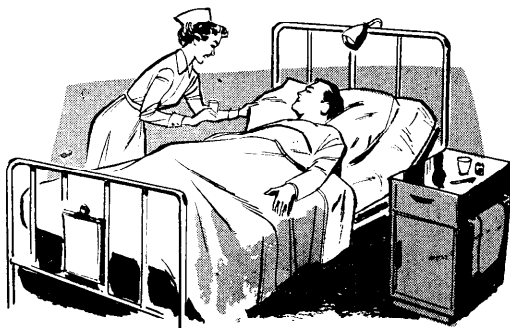
The CPS sample which represented 18.3 million war veteran families (families headed by male noninstitutional war veterans) in March 1964 indicated \$7,420 as their median total income in 1963. Median family income ranged from a high of almost \$8,100 in families headed by veterans 45 to 54 years old to a low of \$3,370 in families in which the war veteran heads were 70 or more years old. Total income dropped sharply in families headed by veterans at or beyond the usual age of retirement: from a median of \$7,320 at ages 60–61 years—to \$5,970 at ages 62–64 years, to \$4,540 at ages 65–69 years, and to \$3,370 at age 70 years or older.

## 1963 INCOME OF WAR VETERAN FAMILIES



Another series of statistics from the CPS related to the 1963 work experience of male war veterans in the noninstitutional population. Among the findings were the following:

- Over 90 percent of the veterans had worked at some time during the year.
- Three out of 4 had worked the year-round (50–52 weeks) and at full-time jobs (35 or more hours a week).
- One out of 4 veterans 65–69 years old and 1 out of 8 of those 70 or more years old had worked at year-round, full-time jobs in 1963. Altogether, nearly 1 out of 3 veterans (29 percent) 70 or more years of age had had gainful employment of some kind during the year.
- One out of 12 male war veterans (1.7 million of the 21.1 million total) had not worked at all in 1963; 1.3 million of these nonworkers (80 percent) were at least 55 years old.



## Chapter Three

# MEDICAL CARE

### Mission

The mission of the VA medical program is to provide hospital, outpatient, nursing bed, and domiciliary care to eligible veterans. To accomplish this mission, the Veterans Administration conducts a research program to improve methods of diagnosis and treatment and engages in an education and training program to improve the professional competence of its staff. The mission is carried out in collaboration with the Nation's medical schools and with the aid and interest of many leading members of the medical and related professions who serve in advisory, consultant, and training capacities.

### Highlights

- Opened a new 710-bed general hospital at Washington, D.C., replacing the obsolete 335-bed (Mount Alto) hospital in that city.
- Established nursing bed units at 27 VA hospitals.
- Initiated a community nursing home program in areas where VA nursing bed facilities were not available.
- Opened three additional day treatment centers for the care of psychiatric patients.
- Took positive steps to redesignate and relocate beds to areas of greatest patient need, in line with shifts of the veteran population.
- Provided 49.6 million days of care in VA hospitals, non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries, State homes, VA nursing beds, and community nursing homes.
- Provided care to outpatients who made 6 million visits to VA clinics or fee-basis physicians.
- Made further advances in medical research with continued emphasis on the field of aging.

## **General**

Fiscal year 1965 was a year of reassessment in the VA medical program. Concepts of modern medicine and the continuing progress being made in diagnostic and therapeutic techniques are rendering some existing hospitals obsolete. In addition, the Veterans Administration is confronted with the problem of how best to meet the needs, current and future, of a shifting veteran population within the 125,000 bed maximum authorized by the President.

Consequently the agency moved forward during the year to close a small number of medical facilities in areas of decreasing demand. Such closure was for the purpose of relocating beds to those areas of greatest veteran need and where there is a strong likelihood of being able to recruit the specialized and skilled personnel that modern medicine requires.

In accord with its goal of advancing toward a more modern and efficient medical system, the Veterans Administration opened a new hospital during the fiscal year. The agency also established nursing bed units at a number of VA hospitals and a community nursing home program for veterans in those areas where VA nursing bed facilities are not available.

At the close of fiscal year 1965, the Veterans Administration was operating 168 hospitals, 211 outpatient clinics, 18 domiciliaries, 2 restoration centers, and 27 nursing bed care facilities. It also made use of non-VA hospitals, State homes, private practitioners, and contract nursing to provide care to veterans who did not have access to appropriate VA facilities.

The vast resources of the VA hospital system—physical plants, equipment, and manpower—are aimed toward providing the veteran patient with a continuous high standard of medical care. The skills of many specialists—physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, psychologists, dietitians, social workers, therapists, librarians, chaplains, etc.—are coordinated and combined to achieve an effective program for diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

While primarily of importance to veterans, the VA medical program is also important to all of the population because of its wide scope and geographical coverage. The VA hospital system comprises more than 7 percent of the Nation's hospital beds. It provides the clinical training for a significant portion of the physicians and others graduating from professional schools. Its resources have made possible major contributions to the general advancement of science. Professional personnel from abroad visit VA hospitals and clinics to study medical advances, and VA medical research findings are solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis.

## **Hospital Facilities**

At the end of fiscal year 1965, there were 168 VA hospitals with a total capacity of 120,509 beds. These hospitals were designated according to the predominant type of patient hospitalized as follows: 126 general, 38 psychiatric, and 4 tuberculosis.

# LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS, DOMICILIARIES, NURSING CARE UNITS AND RESTORATION CENTERS IN OPERATION

JUNE 30, 1965

**LEGEND**

**DOMICILIARIES**

- △ TUBERCULOSIS
- PSYCHIATRIC
- GENERAL
- ▣ HOSPITAL (GENERAL) - DOMICILIARY CENTER
- ▤ HOSPITAL (GENERAL) + NURSING CARE UNIT

**HOSPITALS**

- HOSPITAL (PSYCHIATRIC) + NURSING CARE UNIT
- ▣ HOSPITAL (GENERAL) - DOMICILIARY CENTER + NURSING CARE UNIT
- ▤ HOSPITAL (GENERAL) + RESTORATION CENTER

**ALASKA**

**HAWAII**

**PUERTO RICO**

On July 1, 1964, the tuberculosis hospital at Butler, Pa., and the psychiatric hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., were redesignated as general hospitals in order to keep pace with the changing medical requirements of VA patients.

On May 3, 1965, a new 710-bed VA general hospital was opened at Washington, D.C., replacing the 335-bed Mount Alto Hospital which the Veterans Administration had operated since 1922.

A net reduction of 454 beds in the total bed capacity occurred during the fiscal year, despite the gain of 375 beds to the system provided by the new VA hospital at Washington, D.C. The reduction was due primarily to the conversion of 446 hospital beds (at 10 VA hospitals) to nursing care. At 2 hospitals, modernization projects also reduced the capacity by 124 beds; at 3 hospitals overcrowded wards were alleviated by reducing the capacity by 146 beds. A tornado at Marion, Ind., caused irreparable damage to that station, which resulted in a further reduction of 63 beds. The balance (50) of the bed capacity changes resulted from rearrangement of patient care space, minor alterations and the provision of space for hemodialysis units, recovery rooms, day care rooms and other non-ward-care services.

The total hospital bed capacity in the VA system at the end of the fiscal year contained 118,896 operating beds—i.e., beds that were equipped, staffed, and available for the daily care of veterans. In addition, 11 hospitals reported that they were using 227 beds in excess of their total approved (designed) capacity.

The distribution of operating beds, by type of hospital and bed section (i.e., intended clinical use), is shown in the following table:

Type of bed section	Operating beds, June 30, 1965		
	Total	Type of hospital	
		General <sup>1</sup>	Psychiatric
Total.....	118, 896	62, 896	56, 000
Psychiatric.....	58, 746	6, 424	52, 322
Medical.....	40, 186	37, 482	2, 704
Surgical.....	19, 964	18, 990	974

<sup>1</sup> Includes 911 beds at 4 tuberculosis hospitals.

The difference between total bed capacity (120,509) and the number of operating beds (118,896) represents the number of unused beds. To be classified as unused, beds must be out of service for a continuous period of at least 2 weeks. Of the 1,613 beds classified as unused, 369 were intended for the treatment of psychiatric patients, 912 were for patients with medical conditions, and 332 were for patients requiring surgical care. A distribu-

tion of these beds, according to the reason they are not in use, is contained in the following table:

Reason for nonuse	Number of unused beds	Percent of VA total bed capacity <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	1,613	1.34
In process of activation.....	182	.15
Construction or maintenance.....	552	.46
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel—beds required.....	24	.02
Lack of sustained patient demand in area—type of bed not required.....	619	.51
Other reasons <sup>2</sup> .....	236	.20

<sup>1</sup> The total bed capacity on June 30, 1965, was 120,509.

<sup>2</sup> Includes beds out of active service for such reasons as temporary diversion to nursing bed care, space being used for day treatment centers, etc.

On January 13, 1965, the Veterans Administration announced plans to close 10 hospitals, 3 domiciliaries which were physically separate from a supporting hospital, and 1 hospital-domiciliary center. Admissions to these hospitals were restricted to emergencies for 1 month and greatly reduced for the balance of the year while congressional hearings on the advisability of such action were conducted. An on-site inspection of each hospital was made by a Presidentially appointed factfinding committee. Acting upon the recommendations of this committee, the President announced that the following VA stations would be closed: the VA hospitals at Brecksville, Ohio (TB), Dwight, Ill., Fort Bayard, N. Mex., McKinney, Tex., Rutland Heights, Mass., and Sunmount, N.Y. and the VA domiciliaries at Clinton, Iowa, and Thomasville, Ga. These closings are scheduled to occur in fiscal year 1966.

### Patient Load

During fiscal year 1965, there were 985,705 applications made by veterans for hospital care—approximately the same number as in the previous fiscal year.

Two-thirds of these applicants were determined to be both legally and medically eligible for VA hospitalization. The number of patients admitted to VA hospitals and non-VA hospitals under VA authorization was 627,993.

The number of patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1965 (i.e., patients discharged during the fiscal years plus those on the hospital rolls on June 30, 1965) totaled 754,876. The majority of

these patients, 730,511 were treated in VA hospitals. The distribution of the latter is shown in the following table:

<i>Status of inpatients treated</i>	<i>Patients treated in VA hospitals, fiscal year 1965</i>
Total patients .....	730, 511
Patients on VA hospital rolls, June 30 .....	124, 578
Remaining in hospital .....	106, 195
On trial visit .....	14, 351
On leave .....	3, 358
On elopement .....	674
Patients leaving VA hospital rolls .....	605, 933
Discharged .....	559, 463
Died .....	46, 470

The number of patients treated in VA hospitals during the fiscal year was reported as 8,072 fewer than the number treated in fiscal year 1964. This decrease was due to a change in the method of counting patients treated, rather than to a decline in patient load. In fiscal year 1964 and prior years, there was a one-year limitation on the time that patients could receive post-hospital care (PHC)<sup>1</sup>, following their discharge from a VA hospital. Patients who required further post-hospital care were therefore readmitted to the hospital, without being assigned to a bed, and were immediately discharged again to post-hospital care status, in order to extend their entitlement thus contributing to the patients-treated count. The 1-year limitation on the time that patients could be treated in post-hospital care status was removed in May 1964, eliminating the need for such "paper" admissions and discharges.

Had this 1-year limitation been eliminated a year earlier, the count of patients treated in fiscal year 1964 would have been approximately 10,000 fewer than the 738,583 reported for that year.

Also, the number of patients treated in fiscal year 1965 was affected by the fact that the 11 VA hospitals considered for closing were directed to discontinue patient admissions on January 15, 1965 (except for medical emergencies), and to refer scheduled and future applicants to the nearest appropriate VA medical facility. This directive, although suspended on February 12, 1965, resulted in a reduction of patient load.

In conjunction with its inpatient program, the Veterans Administration operates extramural programs for the convenience of the veteran and to

<sup>1</sup> The PHC program was formerly referred to as the CBOC program (i.e., completion of bed occupancy care).



reduce length of inpatient stay. These programs are identified as PBC (prebed care for patients being admitted to hospital), PHC (post-hospital care for patients discharged from hospital), and TV (trial visit for community living while on hospital rolls). During fiscal year 1965, the VA hospitals admitted 14,767 veterans to hospital from PBC status, discharged 237,039 veterans to PHC status, and placed 27,979 patients on trial visit.

The Veterans Administration provided 40.8 million days of patient care for veterans at VA and other hospitals. This resulted in an average daily census of 111,782 patients. The table below shows the average daily patient load by type of bed occupied.

Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospital	Average daily patient load by type of bed section, fiscal year 1965 <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals.....	111, 782	56, 801	37, 329	17, 652
VA hospitals.....	109, 183	55, 431	36, 424	17, 328
Psychiatric.....	52, 906	49, 586	2, 489	831
General.....	56, 277	5, 845	33, 936	16, 496
Non-VA hospitals.....	2, 599	1, 370	905	324
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 603	898	434	272
Outside United States.....	996	472	471	52
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	758	438	301	19
Republic of Philippines.....	224	28	164	32
Panama Canal Zone.....	5	2	3	.....
Guam.....	2	.....	1	1
Europe.....	7	5	3	.....

<sup>1</sup> Detailed data do not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes average daily patient load of 28 in Alaska and 87 in Hawaii where there are no VA hospital facilities.

The table shows that slightly more than one-half of all VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on any one day are receiving psychiatric care (i.e., occupying psychiatric beds), one-third are receiving medical care and almost one-sixth are receiving surgical care.

The average daily patient load, however, does not entirely reflect the number of patients treated by type, because the turnover rates vary for each type of patient. The table below offers a comparison, by type, of the patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals. The data indicate that the majority of VA patients receive treatment for medical and surgical

Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospital	Patients discharged by type of bed section, fiscal year 1965			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
All hospitals.....	628, 094	64, 608	310, 230	253, 256
VA hospitals.....	605, 933	61, 612	296, 284	248, 037
Psychiatric.....	56, 779	38, 066	11, 715	6, 998
General.....	549, 154	23, 546	284, 569	241, 039
Non-VA hospitals.....	22, 161	2, 996	13, 946	5, 219
United States.....	15, 002	2, 042	8, 440	4, 520
Outside United States.....	7, 159	954	5, 506	699
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	5, 896	872	4, 634	390
Republic of Philippines.....	1, 117	50	781	286
Panama Canal Zone.....	44	2	30	12
Guam.....	23	.....	15	8
Europe.....	79	30	46	3

conditions. Nine-tenths of the patients discharged received medical or surgical care, and only one-tenth received psychiatric care.

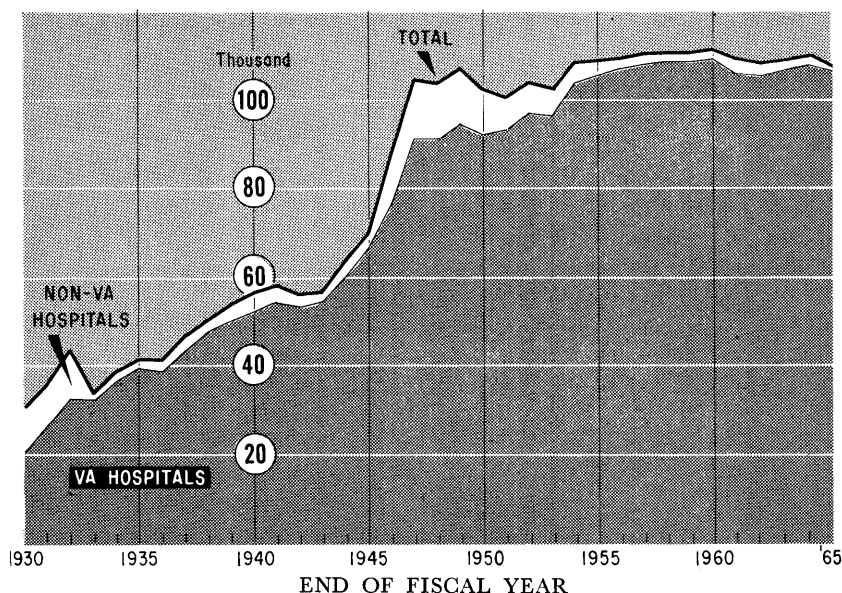
The average daily patient load of VA patients in non-VA hospitals was 2,599 during fiscal year 1965. Slightly more than one-half of these patients occupied beds at hospitals operated by other federal agencies.

Three-fourths of the average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals outside the United States was in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. A new 720-bed hospital at San Juan, P.R., authorized by the President, will almost quadruple the present number (200) of VA hospital beds available to veterans in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This new hospital is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1968.

In addition to patients in hospital-bed-occupant status, there were 18,383 other patients on the rolls of VA hospitals who were in absent-bed-occupant status (i.e., leave of absence, trial visit, or elopment), and 126,624 in PHC status on June 30, 1965. These were patients who had received inpatient care during the fiscal year and were, for the most part, still under the professional supervision of the VA medical staff.

The chart which follows portrays the VA bed-occupant load over the past 35 years and shows the general reduction in use of non-VA facilities since fiscal year 1948. It is the policy of the Veterans Administration to curtail the use of non-VA beds by maximum utilization of existing VA hospital facilities.

## VETERANS IN HOSPITAL



### 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 VA facilities, to other veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who cannot defray the cost of hospitalization.

An annual census of patients provides detailed information on the clinical and legal eligibility status of patients under VA care on a "typical" day. The percentage distribution of patients in hospital on October 28, 1964, may be considered an estimate of the distribution of the 40.8 million patient days of care provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1965 to the seven categories of patients identified in the chart on page 26.

On the day of the census, there were 112,300 VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 300, or 0.3 percent, were nonveterans for whose care the Veterans Administration required reimbursement. Included in this group were military personnel on active duty, Federal employees who were injured or disabled in the course of their employment, and persons requiring emergency hospitalization.

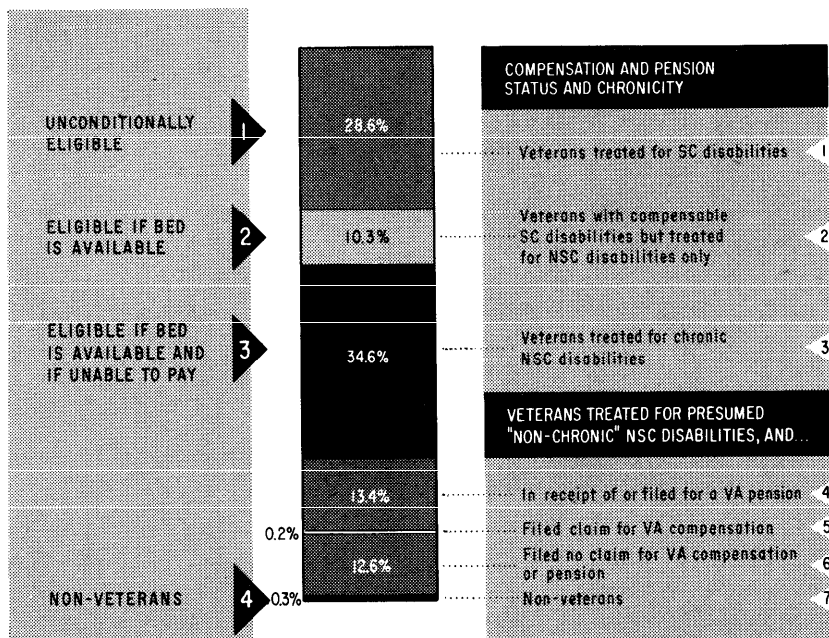
The remaining 99.7 percent of the patients may be classified into three eligibility groups as follows:

- (1) 28.6 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 10.3 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were receiving care for non-service-connected dis-

abilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.

- (3) 60.8 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.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS OCTOBER 28, 1964



The number of patients with service-connected disabilities under VA care decreased by 900 (from 33,000 to 32,100) since the previous annual census of October 31, 1963. More than four-fifths of the patients identified as service-connected were under care for a psychiatric condition.

The number of patients receiving VA compensation for service-connected disabilities, who were under care for non-service-connected disabilities only, increased 200 since October 31, 1963. Nearly one-half of the 11,600 patients in this group were being treated for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 68,300 patients (comprising 60.8 percent of the entire patient load) who did not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 38,900 were receiving care for disabilities 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 (26 percent of the entire patient load), slightly over one-half were patients who either were receiving

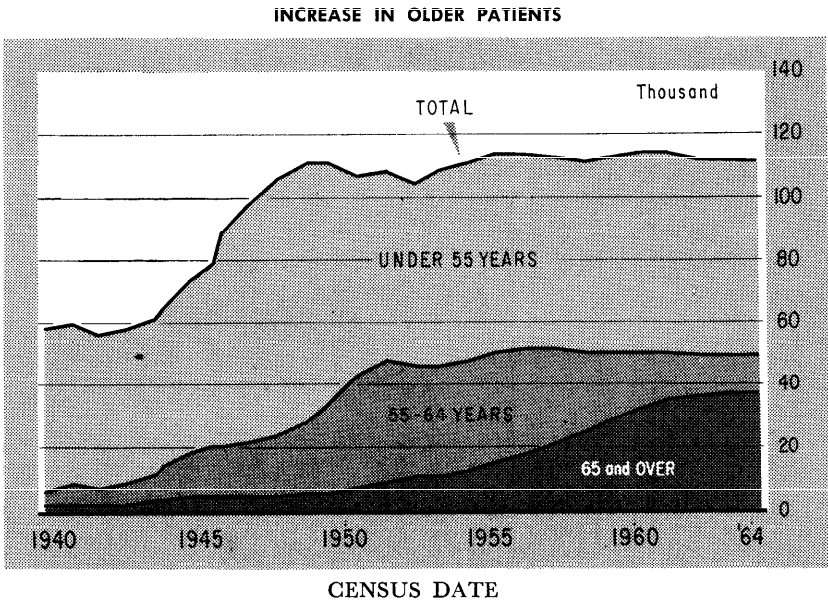
or had applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disabling condition. Approximately one-half of the latter were being treated for one or more of the following chronic diseases—arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular conditions, and neurological disabilities.

Another small segment of the presumed “nonchronic,” non-service-connected group comprised about 200 veterans who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudication.

**Age and Diagnostic Composition**

The average age of patients in VA hospitals has been increasing each year. Since so few new veterans become eligible for treatment each year, the veteran population is for all practical purposes a closed population. In 1953, the average age of veterans in VA hospitals was 47.9 years. In 1964, it was 54 years.

Increasing age has been accompanied by a shift in the diagnostic composition of the VA patient load. In the 10 years (1955–64), the number of patients with malignancies in hospital on a given day increased from 4,000 to 5,300, and the number of patients with neurological conditions increased from 5,500 to 7,300. During this same period, the number of patients in bed on any one day for heart and vascular disease increased from 6,600 to 7,500. The number of patients hospitalized for psychosis or tuberculosis declined.



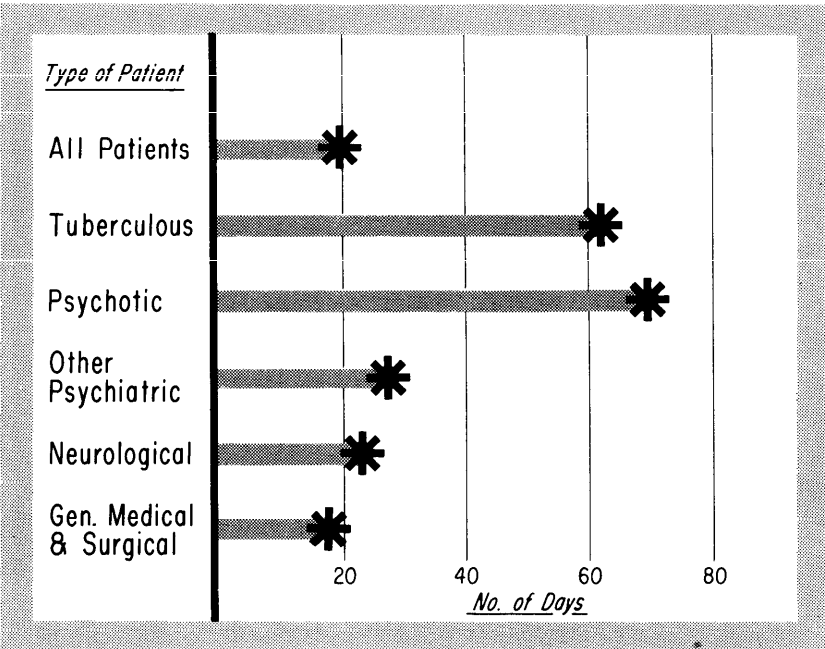
**Length of Stay**

The time patients spend in the hospital is related to the nature of the illness requiring treatment, and is also affected by the age of the patient.

From a 10 percent sample study of patients admitted to VA hospitals during the period January 1–April 30, it is estimated that one-half of the patients discharged in 1964 had less than 20 days of stay. The median length of stay varied according to disease. For patients admitted for treatment of a psychosis, the median was 69.6 days; for patients with tuberculosis, the median was 62.1 days; and for general medical and surgical conditions, the median was 17.8 days.

Within these major diagnostic groups, there was considerable difference in median length of stay, depending on age. Patients treated for general medical and surgical conditions, who were under 35 years of age, had a median length of stay of 12.5 days, compared with 20.0 days for those 65 years or older.

**MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS ESTIMATED  
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1964 <sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Based on a 10% systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1964

A rather different pattern is derived from an analysis of the length of stay of patients in VA hospitals on a given day. The census of patients represents an accumulation of patients admitted through the years who have not yet been discharged. Consequently a greater proportion of longer stay patients are included in the census than among the above group of admissions. This is particularly true of the psychiatric patients. On October 28, 1964, there 38,400 patients hospitalized for psychotic disorders who had been in the hospital for more than 90 days. This was 300 more than in the previous year's census.

The chronic conditions which characterize the VA hospital patient load are indicated by the fact that 56 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on a given day have been there 90 days or more. This figure is 16 percent for patients hospitalized for a medical or surgical condition and 84 percent for patients hospitalized for a psychiatric condition.

### Waiting List

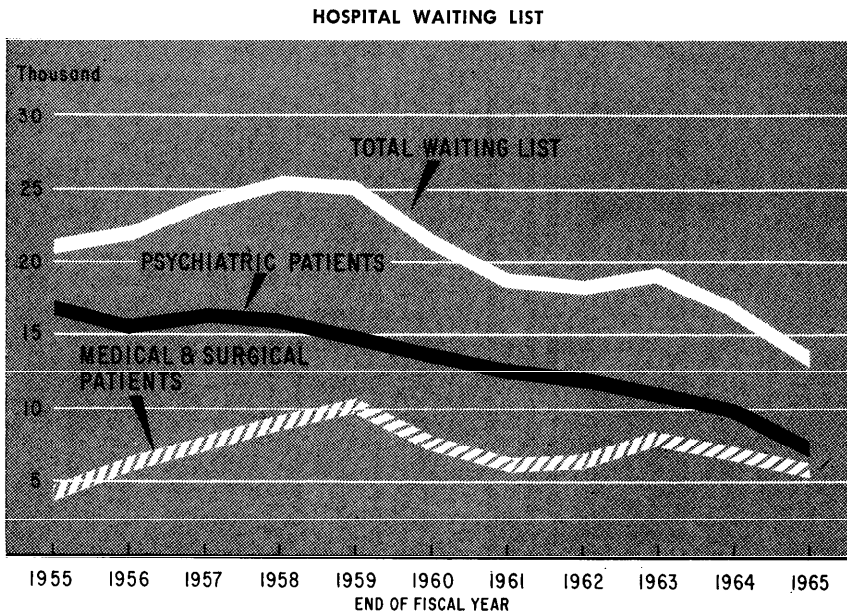
Veterans who apply for and are determined to be medically and legally eligible for VA inpatient care, but are not yet scheduled for hospital admission, are placed on the waiting list.

The number of applicants on the waiting list on June 30, 1965, was 13,195—nearly 3,700 fewer than at the end of the previous fiscal year. The major portion of this reduction occurred among patients seeking care for psychiatric conditions. The number of such applicants at the end of fiscal year 1964 was 10,048; by the close of fiscal year 1965 this number had been reduced to 7,289. Of the applicants awaiting care for psychiatric conditions, more than 4,200 were receiving care in other public or private hospitals at no cost to the Veterans Administration.

The waiting list of applicants for care of medical or surgical conditions was reduced by more than 900, leaving 5,906 awaiting hospital care on June 30, 1965.

None of the applicants on the waiting list required hospital care for service-connected conditions.

The chart below shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1955. Illustrated is the continuous downward trend in the psychiatric waiting list since the end of fiscal year 1957. Newer methods



of psychiatric therapy which have permitted more active utilization of extramural programs using foster homes, half-way houses, day-treatment centers, etc., have had some success in alleviating the demand for psychiatric beds in VA hospitals.

### **Domiciliary and Restorative Care**

In fiscal year 1965 the Veterans Administration continued to operate 18 domiciliaries and 2 restoration centers to provide shelter, sustenance, and continued medical care to veterans on an ambulatory self-care basis. Such veterans are identified as "members" rather than as patients.

The VA domiciliary and restoration center facilities operated an average of 16,544 beds during fiscal year 1965. During the fiscal year, these facilities had an average daily member load of 14,575, including 14,380 in VA domiciliaries and 195 in VA restoration centers.

Both the VA domiciliaries and restoration centers seek to emphasize rehabilitation rather than reliance on institutional living. Consequently, increased opportunities were made available to members to engage in constructive and self-expressive activities, for the purpose of easing the transition between institutional living and return to the community.

Planning for the restoration of members to society requires the team services of qualified experts. Among those engaged in direct care aspects are physicians, nurses, social workers, physical medicine and rehabilitation therapists, and psychologists.

The restoration center at Hines, Ill., admitted 217 veterans and discharged 49 to employment and 60 to other independent community living during the year. The restoration center at East Orange, N.J., admitted 328 veterans and discharged 16 to employment and 57 to other independent community living.

Two other restoration-type programs were operated within the domiciliaries at Los Angeles, Calif., and Wood, Wis. The program at Los Angeles known as PACER, (Program for Active Community Entry through Restoration) admitted 229 veterans and discharged 100 to employment and 34 to other independent community living. The program at Wood admitted 129 veterans and discharged 39 to employment and 35 to other independent community living.

In addition to VA domiciliaries, eligible veterans are provided domiciliary care at 33 State soldiers' homes located in 28 States. The Veterans Administration reimburses the States for such domiciliary care with payments up to one-half of the cost, but not exceeding \$2.50 per day. In fiscal year 1965, a daily average of 9,146 VA beneficiaries were provided with this type of domiciliary care.

### **Nursing Bed Care**

The nursing care program for veterans, authorized by the President in fiscal year 1964, was expanded by the Congress through the passage of Public Law 88-450, August 19, 1964. As a result the Veterans Admin-



istration developed a nursing care program for veterans during the fiscal year which included the installation of 1,009 nursing beds at 27 VA hospitals and a reimbursement program to State and private nursing homes for nursing bed care provided to eligible veterans.

The VA nursing care units are designed for veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefit, but who are too physically disabled for domiciliary living. These veterans have a need for nursing bed care, which for various reasons cannot be provided by the community.

Professional nurses are in charge of each VA unit. These nurses are responsible for providing skilled nursing care services, including the preventative and restorative measures needed in long-term patient care. Of particular importance in this program are the nursing activities concerned with teaching self-care measures to the patients.

Plans were developed during the year to place a second 1,000 beds in operation during fiscal year 1966, and 2,000 additional beds during fiscal year 1967, in compliance with Public Law 88-450 which authorizes the Veterans Administration to operate a total of 4,000 nursing care beds.

The community nursing home program provides for payment at a maximum per diem rate of \$10.50 to private nursing homes, which meet prescribed standards, for skilled nursing care furnished to eligible veterans. Generally, such care cannot be authorized for a period of more than 6 months.

The primary purpose of this program is to provide care in those communities where VA nursing bed units are not available; also to aid the veteran and his family in making the transition from a hospital to the community by providing time for them to marshal their own resources for the veteran's continued care. By the end of the fiscal year, 259 patients had been placed in community nursing home care facilities.

The Veterans Administration is authorized to reimburse the States up to one-half of the per diem cost or \$3.50 per day, whichever is less, for nursing bed care provided to veterans in State homes. On June 30, 1965, there were 458 patients receiving nursing care as VA beneficiaries in State homes.

### **Per Diem Costs**

Consistent with the trend among private and other Government hospitals, the cost of operating VA hospitals continued to rise during fiscal year 1965. The increases in per diem cost during the past fiscal year over fiscal year 1964 were 5.9 percent for all VA hospitals and 7.7 percent for VA domiciliaries.

Many of the services provided for veteran patients in VA hospitals, which are included in the per diem costs, are not provided in private hospitals. Included in the per diem costs of the VA inpatient care program are the following:

- (1) Salaries of all staff, including physicians, nurses, and paramedical personnel;

- (2) Costs associated with rehabilitation, dental care, pharmacy, anesthesia, X-ray, clinical laboratory, and specialized medical services; and
- (3) Costs of providing religious, library, and other sociomedical activities.

The following table shows the comparison between VA per diem costs, by type of station, for fiscal years 1964 and 1965:

Type of VA facility	Fiscal year		Increase	
	1964	1965	Amount	Percent
All hospitals.....	\$22. 43	\$23. 75	\$1. 32	5. 9
Psychiatric.....	15. 25	16. 05	. 80	5. 2
General.....	29. 43	30. 99	1. 56	5. 3
All domiciliaries <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 61	6. 04	. 43	7. 7
Nursing bed units.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	19. 10	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes restoration centers.

<sup>2</sup> No program in operation in fiscal year 1964.

The increases in cost of operation of VA hospitals and domiciliaries are primarily attributable to the following:

- (1) Continuing advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (2) Federal classified (Public Law 88-426) and wage board employee salary increases; and
- (3) Increased costs of utility services, materials and supplies.

The per diem cost of \$19.10 for VA nursing bed units includes the expenditures for initial equipment and supplies. This cost should be reduced as the nursing homes attain full operation.

### Outpatient Care

The Veterans Administration provides outpatient medical and dental services to eligible veterans by VA staff, or by private physicians and dentists on a fee basis. Examination or treatment is provided for the following eligible persons:

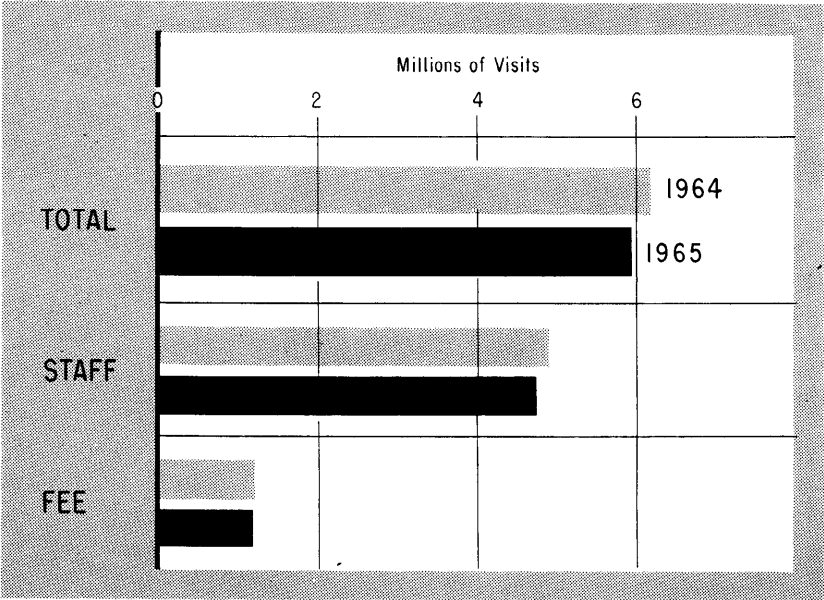
- a. Veterans for their service-connected disabilities;
- b. Veterans to determine the extent of their disabilities in order to establish a compensation or pension rating;
- c. Veterans to determine their need for hospital or domiciliary care;
- d. Veterans for pre- and post-hospital care;
- e. Veterans for VA insurance purposes;

- f. Veterans in receipt of VA vocational rehabilitation who require treatment to avoid interruption of training;
- g. Veterans who are in receipt of VA aid and attendance, for continued outpatient care of certain chronic non-service-connected disabilities (i.e., cardiovascular-renal disease, endocrinopathies, diabetes mellitus, cancer, neuropsychiatric diseases, and tuberculosis), following a year of post-hospital care for these disabilities;
- h. Pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World Wars I and II. Such services are provided on a reimbursable basis;
- i. Beneficiaries of other Federal agencies such as the Peace Corps, Department of Defense, etc.;
- j. VA employees who become ill or are injured while in performance of their duties, or who are engaged in certain types of patient care; or prospective VA employees, to determine their fitness for duty;
- k. Persons who require aid in an emergency, for humanitarian reasons.

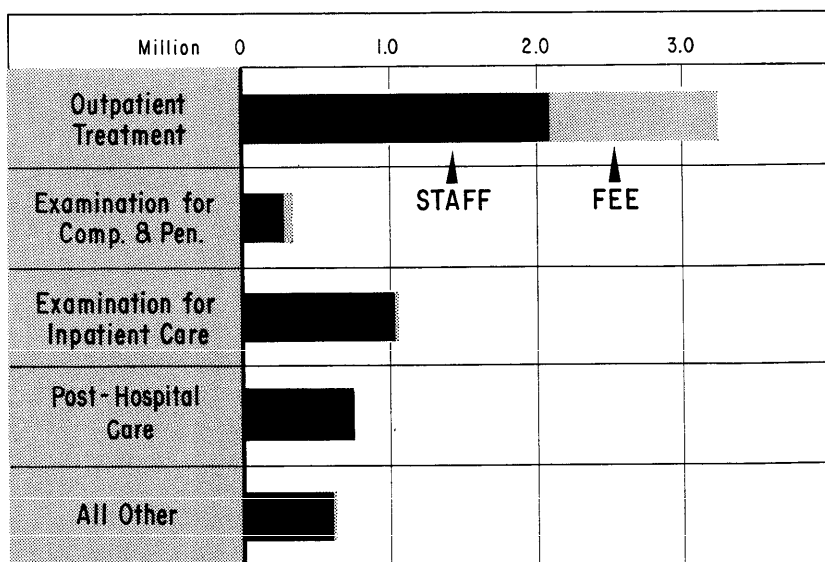
During fiscal year 1965, outpatients made 4.8 million visits to VA facilities and more than 1.2 million visits to fee basis physicians for medical purposes. A "visit" is defined as the presence of an outpatient on 1 day in a VA medical facility or office of a fee-basis physician for medical services.

The charts below and on the following page show the total number of outpatient staff and fee visits for fiscal years 1964 and 1965 and the distribution of the 6 million visits made to both staff and fee personnel during fiscal year 1965 by purpose of visit.

**VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEARS 1964 AND 1965**



# PURPOSE OF VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1965



The outpatient program supplements or obviates the need for hospital care by providing a variety of medical and dental services such as physical medicine, social work, X-ray, laboratory, pharmacy, prosthetic appliances, blind rehabilitation, audiology, speech pathology, dietary guidance, etc.

The Veterans Administration provides needed nursing care services by private nurses to veterans with service-connected disabilities within their own homes. During fiscal year 1965, there were 32,400 home visits made by community nurses.

There is also an extensive nursing referral plan for patients with non-service-connected disabilities who are in need of further care and health supervision at home. Such planning is in line with the nationwide trend to provide continuity of medical services and insure immediate home nursing care for those patients who need it. It is of special benefit to long-term and aging veteran patients as part of the total plan for their care and treatment in the community.

All outpatient services are provided or authorized on a fee basis by 211 VA stations—hospitals, regional offices, or independent outpatient clinics. Special programs at some of these stations include 66 mental hygiene clinics, 28 audiology and speech pathology clinics, and 27 day-treatment centers. During the fiscal year the outpatient clinic at VA regional office, San Francisco, Calif., was consolidated with the VA hospital, San Francisco, Calif. The VA offices, Portland, Maine, and Toledo, Ohio, were consolidated with the VA center, Togus, Maine, and VA hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, respectively.

## Staffing

The VA medical program was staffed by 136,739 full-time-equivalent employees during fiscal year 1965. Included in this number were part-time personnel who augmented the regular staff when full-time employment was not feasible or economical.

The number of full- and part-time employees in major categories in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the end of fiscal years 1964 and 1965 are shown in the following table.

Type of personnel	Number on rolls June 30	
	1964	1965
Physicians:		
Full time <sup>1</sup> .....	5, 034	5, 007
Part time:		
Regular.....	917	914
Residents.....	2, 555	2, 707
Interns.....	152	167
Consultants and attendings.....	9, 919	10, 448
Dentists:		
Full time <sup>2</sup> .....	687	689
Part time:		
Regular.....	1	4
Residents.....	34	36
Interns.....	56	49
Consultants and attendings.....	643	727
Nurses:		
Full time.....	14, 815	14, 790
Part time:		
Regular.....	711	675
Consultants and attendings.....	71	93
Nurse anesthetists:		
Full time.....	297	306
Part time.....	8	4
Full-time other:		
VA supply depots.....	503	476
VA canteen service.....	2, 591	2, 581
All other.....	107, 401	107, 280
Part time other:		
VA canteen service.....	557	633
All other.....	6, 036	5, 922

<sup>1</sup> Includes career residents as follows: 358 on June 30, 1964, and 333 on June 30, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> Includes career residents as follows: 13 on June 30, 1964, and 14 on June 30, 1965.

Consultants and attending professional personnel supplemented the full-time staffs of physicians, dentists, and nurses. Consultants were also utilized, to a lesser degree, in other professional categories such as psychology and social work. These specialists not only contributed to the direct care of patients but also assisted in the VA medical teaching and research programs.

During the fiscal year, such personnel provided approximately 1,060 man-years of service.

The recruitment and retention of well-qualified professional personnel is a continuing problem. The biennial questionnaire submitted to the VA hospitals by the Congressional House Committee on Veterans' Affairs elicited the information that, in January 1965, there were 541 vacant positions for which salary funds were available and staff shortages of an additional 2,988 positions for which salary funds were not available. The 541 vacancies, which could be supported by funds, included positions as follows: 250 physicians (78 psychiatrists, 40 internists, 19 surgeons, 19 radiologists, 15 general practitioners, 14 pathologists, 11 physiatrists, 9 anesthesiologists, 8 neurologists, 7 urologists, and 30 others), 145 professional nurses, 42 social workers, 41 therapists, 22 psychologists, and 41 in other occupations.

The 2,988 vacancies for which funds were not available included the following positions: 395 physicians (mostly in the same specialties listed above), 1,043 nurses, 718 nursing assistants, 138 housekeeping aides, 115 social workers, 91 therapists, 83 psychologists, and 405 other positions.

It was necessary to impose some restriction on hiring of personnel during the fiscal year in order to provide sufficient employment opportunities for employees at hospitals and domiciliaries scheduled to be closed in fiscal year 1966.

### **Volunteers**

The VA Voluntary Service (VAVS) program continued to demonstrate how the Federal Government and the country's great national voluntary organizations can work together effectively in a common cause. For the 19th consecutive year, the total service of citizen volunteers in the care and treatment of veteran patients continued to show a gain.

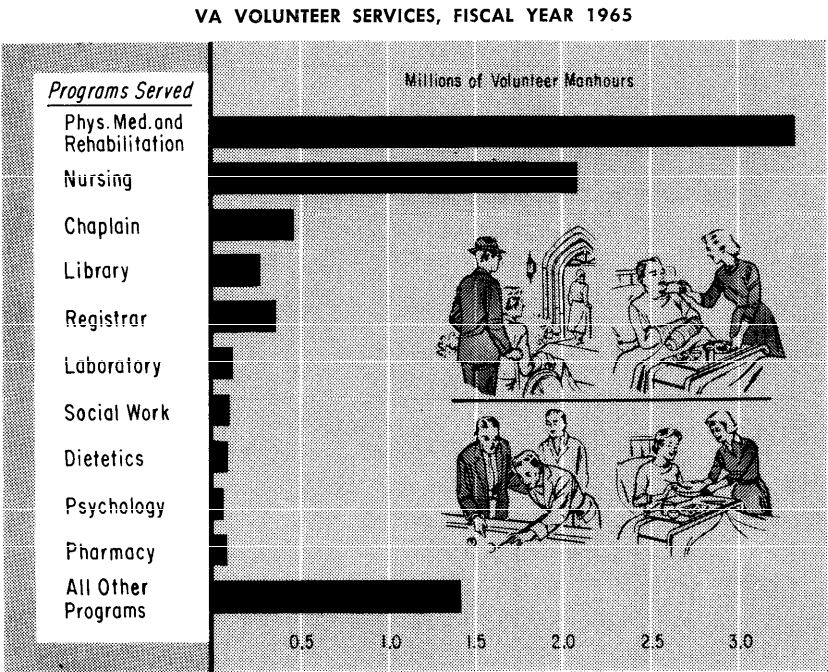
This gain made against such obstacles as keen competition for available volunteers, natural waning of interest in veteran patients and aging of long-time volunteers, nevertheless, fell short of meeting the increased need for volunteer assistance in the medical program. New and changing programs, especially those geared toward helping the patient prepare for his return and adjustment to home and community, have increased the demands for volunteers to serve in the hospital and in the community.

The year was marked by increased staff efforts to promote the interest of younger volunteers to offset the loss of aging volunteers. Other special efforts were geared toward developing additional support and understanding of the program through annual conferences between staff and representatives of voluntary organizations, and toward improving the quality of leadership of the voluntary organizations' participation by VA-sponsored leadership training for their program officials.

The National VAVS Advisory Committee continues to play a dynamic role in program planning and direction. This 42-member group of national organizations held its annual meeting in Chicago, Ill., during the year and for the first time opened part of the meeting to VA staff, State, and local

officials of the voluntary organizations, and volunteers from the surrounding eight States. The committee completed several important projects, including a 2-year study of the needs of patients following their hospital discharge and ways and means to meet those needs with volunteer assistance.

The chart below depicts the utilization of volunteer assistance in man hours in the major programs served.



**Psychiatry, Neurology, and Psychology**

During fiscal year 1965, the Veterans Administration continued to stress improvement of facilities for treatment of psychiatric patients in general medical and surgical hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, mental hygiene clinics, day treatment centers, and psychiatric examination units. Medical and surgical facilities are being improved for the treatment of patients in predominantly psychiatric hospitals. These facilities will provide care to eligible veterans who are medical and surgical cases as well as to psychiatric patients with chronic medical disabilities.

Progressive treatment methods have been expanded, including individual and group psychotherapy, patient self-government, tranquilizing drugs, human relations laboratory, conditioning techniques, foster home placement, and day treatment centers.

The unit system for providing progressive care and treatment has been extended to five additional hospitals. Thirty-two of the 38 VA psychiatric hospitals now employ this system. The system provides for the continuity of patient care by the same personnel throughout the period of hospitalization.

Three additional day treatment centers were opened during the fiscal year. As of June 30, 1965, there were 27 day treatment centers in operation. Two additional centers were being equipped and staffed for receipt of patients at an early date. These centers provide continuity of treatment for patients following their discharge after a long stay in the hospital, to enable them to function in the community. During the year, patients made more than 180,000 visits to day treatment centers. Over 69,000 patients were on the mental hygiene clinic rolls at the close of the fiscal year.

VA psychologists continued to provide leadership in the development of techniques for utilizing general principles and knowledge of the science of psychology. New "behavior therapy" techniques are proving effective in dealing with deeply entrenched adjustment problems which have been resistant to the more traditional approaches.

While methods of community care have been expanded, social work services within the psychiatric hospitals have been extended to a greater number of patients by both group and individual methods. Advance techniques have also been used to increase the involvement of patients' families in the treatment process, thus improving the support and help which they can give to the patient in his rehabilitation.

An increase of 7 percent in social work staffing of psychiatric hospitals and 14 percent in the number of social workers assigned to community care programs was reflected in the number of patients who were in community living. On June 30, 1965, there were 13,649 improved psychiatric patients living in the community on trial visit as compared with 13,262 at the beginning of fiscal year 1965.

The number of patients living in foster homes, halfway houses, and special arrangements other than their own homes, reached 7,200 during 1964, 17 percent more than during the previous year. Of these patients, 23 percent improved sufficiently to be discharged from the hospital rolls and less than 11 percent had to be rehospitalized at the end of the year.

## **Surgery**

The Veterans Administration maintained its high standard of surgical care for the veteran patient, keeping pace with the latest techniques in surgery.

During the fiscal year, there were 212,000 surgical operations (major and minor procedures), and 238,000 anesthetics administered. Transfusions using 211,600 units of blood were provided in conjunction with surgery.

The problems of organ transplantation seem closer to solution and are of prime concern to the surgical service. At the present rate of progress, it appears possible that kidney transplants will be considered as patient treatment rather than as medical research within the next few years.

Three meetings of the National Consultants to the Surgical Service were held during the year. This distinguished advisory group continues to be of inestimable value in advising the VA surgical services on current practices and problems, leading directly to the improvement of VA patient care.



On June 30, 1965, the total surgical staff numbered 726 full-time and 284 part-time physicians in surgery and various subspecialties, and 1,241 residents and interns. This operative staff was reenforced by 183 full- and part-time anesthesiologists and 306 full-time nurse anesthetists, as well as by consultants and attendings.

## Medicine

The Veterans Administration continued to develop plans with reference to intensive care units, and the highly specialized techniques and equipment required to treat patients in chronic renal failure, severe respiratory pulmonary insufficiency, and metabolic and endocrinologic disorders. There are currently 11 VA renal dialysis units in operation.

The advancement of VA research in virology is expected to result in the near future in clinically applicable procedures. The development of the technique of bronchopulmonary lavage has made possible the earlier diagnosis and more satisfactory treatment of alveolar proteinosis which has been a uniformly fatal disease. The increase in the use of radioisotopes followed by lung scanning has improved the diagnosis of pulmonary lesions. The Veterans Administration has developed a clinically oriented study group in chronic bronchitis. Other studies in progress concern correlating the morphology of emphysema with the results of pulmonary function measurements, the techniques necessary to overcome resistance to insulin in the treatment of diabetes, and treatment methods in respiratory acidosis.

Further progress has been made by joint efforts of the medical and psychiatric services in strengthening the programs in internal medicine to meet the strictly medical needs of psychiatric patients in psychiatric hospitals.

The decline in the need for tuberculosis beds continued although at a slower pace than in immediate past years. There were 5,050 patients occupying such beds on June 30, 1965, as compared with 5,378 patients on June 30, 1964.

## Allied Specialties and Services

The number of requests for clinical laboratory services continued to increase during fiscal year 1965, emphasizing the key role that this activity plays in modern medicine. The table below shows this increase since 1954.

Fiscal year	Number of procedures	Number of autopsies	Full-time equivalent personnel (average)
1954.....	17, 177, 000	12, 490	2, 200
1960.....	24, 717, 000	26, 800	2, 700
1962.....	30, 145, 000	28, 145	3, 216
1963.....	36, 121, 000	29, 742	3, 267
1964.....	39, 755, 000	29, 855	3, 161
1965.....	<sup>1</sup> 42, 813, 000	29, 054	3, 189

<sup>1</sup> Includes an estimated 80,000 procedures performed by VA reference laboratories.

The accomplishment of the increasing workload, in view of budgetary restrictions and the national scarcity of trained laboratory personnel, has presented a continuing challenge to the initiative of laboratory management at all levels.

There are four special projects in process which are supported by administrative research grants. A study of laboratory workload including its measurement in relation to resources continued at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill. Investigation of automated instrumentation and methodology continued at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., with 19 procedures having been examined and 9 scientific papers published. In Los Angeles, Calif., all elements of the VA center and the outpatient clinic are preparing to participate in a study to determine whether routine screening with 16 biochemical procedures will have a beneficial effect on patient care, length of stay and laboratory operations. In the northwestern part of the United States, nine clinical laboratories are joining in a cooperative study to ascertain if better service with conservation of resources can be attained by maximum concentration of the more complex laboratory activities. The laboratory service at the VA hospital in Portland, Oreg., is the pivot point in this study.

The arrangement for performance of certain specialized laboratory procedures at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) was terminated on July 1, 1964. Many of the activities previously performed at WRAIR have been absorbed into the Veterans Administration during the past year.

The Veterans Administration has updated its serologic procedures for diagnosis of syphilis, placing more emphasis on fluorescent treponemal antibody testing. Training in this technique was conducted for selected VA personnel during fiscal year 1965.

Large numbers of autopsies (29,054 cases in fiscal year 1965, approximately 63 percent of all patients who died in hospital) continued to be performed. To simplify the recording of autopsy findings, field trials with checklist types of protocols are being conducted. In addition to conservation of professional and clerical time, another anticipated benefit from such protocols is their adaptability to automatic data processing with improved storage and retrieval of data.

Electron microscopy is now recognized as a diagnostic and training tool. In accordance with this philosophy, several electron microscopes will be installed each year in selected VA laboratory services.

Fiscal year 1965 has been one of continuing growth and improvement in the development of newer special radiographic procedures. Technical advances in neurosurgery and cardiovascular surgery have created new demands for refinements in diagnostic procedures, requiring the use of complex and highly sophisticated radiographic equipment. Obsolescent X-ray installations, incompatible with these new techniques, are being replaced by newer units, fully capable of meeting these demands. The use of video tape recorders will allow immediate viewing of fluoroscopic images,

without the intervening slow process of film development. Such recorders are being installed in the new VA hospitals, and as replacement equipment in the other hospitals.

Cobalt teletherapy units used in the treatment of cancer, have been installed and are functioning in nine VA hospitals. Three linear accelerators, which will produce X-rays and an electron beam in the 6-million-volt range, are planned for three new VA hospitals.

The expanding role of drugs in the VA medical treatment programs is reflected in an increase of 664,000 prescriptions issued for a total of 8.2 million and an increase of over 134,000 in the number of drug issues to nursing units and clinics for a total of 7.3 million. Expenditures for drugs increased by less than 2 percent. Professional staffing remained constant at about 600 registered pharmacists.

Eighteen new drugs, which promised further improvement in patient therapy, were made available to clinical investigators for study in special cases in which other agents had been ineffective. The investigators showed especial interest in antineoplastic and antimicrobial agents.

Continued emphasis was placed on the practical application of the science of nutrition in medical treatment and nutrition education of the veteran patient. Attention was directed toward selection, preparation and service of food to meet the individual's physical and emotional needs.

VA chaplains also contributed to the process of adjusting ill veterans to their hospital environment. Through regularly established worship services, small group meetings, bedside visits, individual consultations with patients, personnel and families, as well as, other proven methods of ministry, 286 full-time and 466 part-time chaplains representing all major faiths including 34 Protestant denominations, brought the ministry of religion to patients.

### **Medical Rehabilitation**

The Veterans Administration provides physical medicine and rehabilitation services to eliminate or to lessen disability and to restore the individual to his community as a productive citizen. For those veterans whose disabilities are so severe as to preclude restoration to the community as a productive citizen, an effort is made to adjust the veteran to his disability and the performance of as many self-care and daily living activities as possible. The rehabilitation program has come into sharper focus, due to the increasing severity of disability brought on by diseases incident to the aging veteran population. Thus, physicians, dentists, nurses, social workers, therapists, psychologists, dietitians, and other of the rehabilitation teams are joined in a cooperative effort to bring multifaceted talent to bear on multifaceted disability.

Accuracy of diagnosis and assessment of disability are necessary for planning rehabilitation programs. To this end, many VA hospitals utilized electromyography and motor and sensory nerve conduction velocity determinations for differential diagnosis of neurological and neuromuscular disorders. Many disorders were thus revealed that would have gone undiag-

nosed or misdiagnosed. These determinations were also used for prognosis and followup of neuromuscular and neurological disorders.

The physical medicine and rehabilitation service at VA hospital, Salisbury, N.C., introduced diagnostic ultrasound as a screening test for cerebral pathology in patients. The test has been recommended as a screening test, particularly for neuropsychiatric patients since it is easy to perform and not hazardous.

A movie, "Man Must Work" (15 minutes, color), was produced commercially in cooperation with the physical medicine and rehabilitation service at the VA hospital, Brockton, Mass. This movie is a straightforward presentation of the Community-Hospital-Industry-Rehabilitation Program (CHIRP). The activity is medically directed and controlled with the psychiatrist and physiatrist cooperating in planning and implementing the treatment of the patient.

At a meeting of the physical medicine and rehabilitation research study group in June 1965, one of the more important items on the agenda concerned the selection of seven hospitals to carry out a pilot study in preparation for an extensive Cooperative Study in Hemiplegia. It is hoped that the efficacy of the modalities used in rehabilitation of patients in the study can be assessed and translated into the rehabilitation of other patients with hemiplegia due to strokes.

Assisting in veteran rehabilitation, VA social workers at the hospitals and clinics provided continuing help to patients and families in resolving social, economic, and emotional problems inherent in making application for care, in the admission process, and throughout hospitalization and aftercare. These social workers developed available resources to facilitate the movement of the older chronic patients with little or no family ties back to the community into total or partial independent living.

VA social work is a part of the constantly shifting scene in medical care as technical advancements are made in the treatment of chronic renal disease and heart failure through the use of renal dialysis and open heart surgery. Social work skills contribute to and support optimum social functioning of both the patient and his family throughout the phases of selection, treatment and rehabilitation.

In 1964, approximately 35,800 medical and surgical patients discharged from VA hospitals required and received help with planning for aftercare in the community, while 27,800 of this number were assisted in returning to their own homes. Approximately 8,000 were helped to make living care arrangements in community facilities.

On June 30, 1965, there were 1,213 patients with paraplegia or quadriplegia caused by spinal cord injury under treatment in VA hospitals. Of these, 807 were in hospitals specially staffed and equipped for their care.

The Veterans Administration has achieved one of the most extensive treatment programs in the world for the care of patients with spinal cord injury. A number of VA hospitals where a broad experience has been

amassed in the treatment of these disabilities, continue to serve as training centers for physicians from foreign lands.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration published a selected bibliography on the subject of spinal cord injury. The utilization of this compilation, which covers the period 1940-63, has been broadened considerably by the extensive introduction of references in foreign languages. This publication has also been disseminated internationally to physicians and to medical libraries of clinics, hospitals, and medical schools.

During the fiscal year, 617 eligible veterans were found to be medically feasible for specially adapted housing; of this number, 120 were veterans with an injury to the spinal cord. In this same period, 585 specially adapted housing plans were approved; 139 of these plans were for veterans having spinal cord injury.

### **Prosthetic and Sensory Aids**

The Veterans Administration continued its leadership role in prosthetic and sensory aids programs. The impact of these programs, while primarily intended for disabled veteran beneficiaries, has extended to the other disabled both in this country and abroad.

Again in fiscal year 1965, the \$7.9 million spent by the Veterans Administration for procurement and repair of prosthetic devices had a significant impact upon the financial stability of the relatively small prosthetics industry.

The use of hydraulic knee mechanisms to improve the gait of above-knee amputees received added impetus. Two new hydraulic systems were made available. Since available hydraulic mechanisms are limited primarily to the improvement of the swing phase of an amputee's gait, research efforts have been conducted to develop a hydraulic mechanism which will also meet the needs of the amputee in the stance phase of walking. A hydraulic unit, developed under contract, has shown great promise as a swing-and-stance mechanism. A clinical study of this hydraulic system will be initiated during fiscal year 1966.

Research continued on the development of a hydraulic ankle. The use of hydraulic ankles in conventional, nonhydraulic prostheses, should increase their versatility and benefit large numbers of above-knee amputees.

The area of immediate postoperative fitting of amputees continued to receive emphasis. In recent months the research group at the VA hospital in Seattle, Wash., has amputated and fitted approximately one case a week. The technique of fitting a prosthesis immediately after amputation appears to have a number of significant psychological and physiological advantages, including earlier ambulation. In recent cases at the Seattle project, amputation stumps have healed rapidly, postoperative pain and discomfort have been markedly reduced, and training has proceeded with a minimum of delay.

The VA prosthetics center, New York City, N.Y., has also continued its work on developing the most effective techniques of fitting the amputee immediately after surgery.

The VA prosthetics center made a number of other significant contributions during the year. A pneumatic-pressure casting system was devised to produce casts of below-knee stumps which require no modifications. Center personnel also developed a caliper for measuring below-knee stumps and evaluating the fit of sockets. They continued to study the effects of various fluid-controlled mechanisms on locomotion patterns of above-knee amputees. A single-bar brace developed by the center continues to be worn successfully by a number of veteran beneficiaries. By eliminating the medial bar used in double-bar braces, bulk and weight are reduced.

At the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco, Calif., VA-sponsored research continued in lower-extremity prosthetics. Among other projects, a pneumatic swing-control unit for above-knee prostheses has been developed and 20 prototype models have been delivered to permit independent testing.

Northwestern University, under VA sponsorship, continued its research concerning the special needs of geriatric amputees and people with complex prosthetic problems. A single-axis knee unit was developed and made available during the year for prescription in above-knee prostheses. Six units of a polycentric knee have been distributed for evaluation.

During the past year, a research contractor produced three models of a mechanical wrist rotation unit controlled from the arm amputee's harness.

Under VA contract, New York University has been studying transducers to measure pressure between an amputation stump and the surrounding socket. It is hoped that this project will yield important data about the effects on pressure of various socket-fitting methods and alignment.

Work continued under contract on the VA project to develop an electronic mobility aid for the blind. New microcircuitry has been built into an electronic cane and is ready for first trials.

A number of interrelated devices have been produced for the Veterans Administration in its quest for a reading machine for the blind. A small hand held "Visotactor," a unit converting print on the page to a tactile stimulus under the fingers, is being tested.

## **Dentistry**

VA dentistry shares the responsibility for total care and rehabilitation of the veteran beneficiary with other medical disciplines.

The determining criteria for treatment of a disease is its influence upon the health and welfare of the individual regardless of its anatomical site. Dentistry's objective has been increasingly directed towards the premise that the best modern medical care must include the treatment of diseases and abnormalities of the oral cavity.

Recent pilot studies have shown that approximately one-half of the newly hospitalized VA patients have not been treated by a dentist, private or Federal, for more than 5 years. Oral examination revealed that the average patient required the extraction of more than three infected teeth, in addition

to other treatment needs. As a group, these patients' mouths were in a deplorable condition, with adverse effects on their general health.

During fiscal year 1965, panographic X-ray machines were requisitioned for installation at 10 larger VA hospitals having heavy oral examination loads. These machines will facilitate the provision of oral examinations to VA beneficiaries with a significant reduction in costs.

During fiscal year 1965, approximately 515,000 hospital patients and domiciliary members were examined by dentists as an integral part of their medical evaluation. These examinations were responsible for the initial detection of 449 oral malignancies. Dental treatment was prescribed for 258,000 and treatment was completed as prescribed for 151,000. Out-patient dental treatment was provided for 54,000 beneficiaries, including 23,000 hospitalized patients whose dental treatment was completed in post-hospital status.

### **Canteen Service**

The purpose of the VA canteen program is to provide veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries with merchandise and services necessary for their personal well-being and comfort at reasonable prices. To insure this objective, the variety and price ranges of the merchandise and services to authorized customers are strictly controlled. The VA canteens include retail stores, cafeterias, soda fountains, snack bars, vending machines, and other service activities.

Integrated with other essential medical programs, the canteen program serves as a "morale builder" to hospitalized veterans. For example, among the many services the program provides are: (1) scheduled visits of ward carts to the bedsides of nonambulatory patients and (2) visits to the canteen by psychiatric patients on a supervised basis.

It is the VA practice to maintain fair and uniform selling prices and service charges insofar as practicable. Consequently, many hospital canteens operate at a loss. Nevertheless, the overall service is self-sustaining, defraying all operating expenses. In addition, the canteen must realize an adequate profit to cover the cost of such items as equipment replacements.

A working capital of \$4,965,000, to be handled through a revolving fund, was initially appropriated by Congress. Under the law (38 U.S.C. 75), each year's excess funds not needed for working capital are paid to the U.S. Treasury. The net worth of the Veterans Canteen Service is \$10.4 million. Sales for the past fiscal year totaled \$53.4 million.

### **Education and Training**

Deans committees from 78 medical schools continued to cooperate with 89 VA hospitals in maintaining high standards of patient care and undergraduate and graduate medical education. Two new deans committees were established during the year, at the University of Florida College of

Medicine and the Medical College of South Carolina, for two VA hospitals not yet opened, at Gainesville, Fla., and Charleston, S.C.

The VA-medical school relationship, a key element in VA medical excellence, is receiving intensive study by the Joint Liaison Committee of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

The President's health message of January 7, 1965, stated that it was essential to "expand and improve training programs for professional and for supporting health personnel." Shortly thereafter the Subcommittee on Facilities of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke called the Veterans Administration "a significant force in the education and training of manpower in the medical and paramedical fields." The Subcommittee, further, commended the Veterans Administration for "the industry and initiative shown in assuming a leadership role in these activities which are so vitally related to the provision of superior medical care for the veteran and general populations of the Nation."

There were 681 VA training programs for resident physicians, with training available in 21 medical specialties. During the year, some 5,000 medical residents received training in VA hospitals. As of December 31, 1964, there were 3,199 medical residents on duty, approximately 11 percent of the Nation's medical residents.

The Veterans Administration also conducted 32 dental residency programs in 5 dental specialties and 43 dental internship programs, in affiliation with 41 dental schools and 4 medical schools.

The table on the following page shows the number of residents and interns on duty by specialty as of December 31, 1964.

The 349 career residents, indicated in the above table, are residents employed on a full-time pay basis rather than on the regular residency stipend. These career residents are obligated to provide a stipulated period of service, upon completion of their training, at hospitals designated by the Veterans Administration.

During the year, 176 noncitizen university hospital residents were assigned to VA hospitals on a "without compensation" basis. Also, plans have been developed whereby the Veterans Administration can make a significant contribution to the problem of graduate education of foreign physicians who would return to their countries of origin, as teachers and leaders of medicine. This will involve cooperation with certain universities, and their medical schools, the Agency for International Development, and foreign governments, in the career development of selected foreign residents at the universities and VA hospitals.

The number of undergraduate medical students in this country who receive some portion of their medical education in VA hospitals continues to grow. A total of 8,880 were assigned to 64 hospitals—1,972 from the first 2 years of medical school and 6,908 from the last 2 years. Those in the first group are instructed in physical diagnosis and other basic subjects;



Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1964		
	Total	Career	All other
Medical residents, total.....	3,199	349	2,850
Allergy.....	1	.....	1
Anesthesiology.....	80	26	54
Cardiology.....	11	.....	11
Dermatology.....	67	.....	67
Gastroenterology.....	5	.....	5
General surgery.....	712	.....	712
Internal medicine.....	946	.....	946
Neurology.....	87	24	63
Neurosurgery.....	59	.....	59
Ophthalmology.....	104	.....	104
Orthopedic surgery.....	143	.....	143
Otolaryngology.....	83	.....	83
Pathology.....	183	73	110
Physical medicine.....	43	35	8
Plastic surgery.....	17	.....	17
Psychiatry.....	306	156	150
Pulmonary diseases.....	2	.....	2
Radiology.....	174	35	139
Thoracic surgery.....	27	.....	27
Urology.....	149	.....	149
Dental residents, total.....	50	15	35
Endodontia.....	1	.....	1
Oral pathology.....	2	2	.....
Oral surgery.....	29	5	24
Periodontia.....	7	2	5
Prosthodontia.....	11	6	5
Medical and dental interns, total.....	229	.....	.....
Medical.....	172	.....	.....
Dental.....	57	.....	.....

the students in the second group serve clinical clerkships on the wards under professional supervision. There were also 365 dental school students who received instruction in VA hospitals.

VA nursing education continued to be an asset in helping to meet the country's nursing needs. There were 69 VA hospitals providing basic professional education for nurses. A total of 4,270 students from 124 schools of nursing, 11 percent of the Nation's schools of nursing, received training in the VA hospital environment. Also, 314 non-VA registered nurses in advanced programs at 20 universities had field experience at 21

VA hospitals. All of these nursing students and nurses served on a non-pay basis. Of the total number of students graduating from schools of nursing, 12 percent received a portion of their total training in VA hospitals.

On-the-job training has for many years been an effective part of the total VA educational effort. This training stimulates in VA hospitals a team striving for quality medical care. The trainees in the medical support fields are assigned on a part-time, stipend, or "without compensation" basis. These activities are, in the main, university affiliated, accredited by professional organizations, and under joint VA-university supervision. In addition to assisting in VA patient care, the training program aids in the VA recruitment of qualified personnel and contributes to the national health manpower pool.

On-the-job training was also provided in a number of career fields. This included training in the development of specially selected career personnel for major hospital assignments.

The table below shows the number and distribution, by specialty, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1965.

	<i>Number of trainees</i>
On-the-job training program, total. . . . .	3, 078
Audiology and speech pathology. . . . .	86
Clinical and counseling psychology. . . . .	802
Dental assistant. . . . .	43
Dental hygienist. . . . .	72
Dietetics. . . . .	165
Hospital librarian. . . . .	15
Medical rehabilitation therapies. . . . .	1, 090
Medical technology. . . . .	60
Nurse anesthetist and inhalation therapist. . . . .	25
Orientation and mobility specialist, and home teacher for the blind. . . . .	21
Orthotist-prosthetist. . . . .	13
Pharmacy. . . . .	29
Social work. . . . .	482
X-ray technician. . . . .	14
Assistant hospital director. . . . .	16
Chief, nursing service. . . . .	12
Chief of staff. . . . .	15
Hospital administration resident. . . . .	7
Medical administration and related activities. . . . .	111

The following exemplifies the benefits accruing to the Veterans Administration and the Nation through the conduct of these programs:

- (1) The Veterans Administration provided field instruction for approximately 7.4 percent of all the full-time casework students in the Nation's 64 accredited schools of social work. Of the Nation's total social work students in clinical settings, 19 percent performed their fieldwork within the Veterans Administration. Approximately 11 percent of the second-year students in VA student

education during the year were subsequently employed by the agency. Of all VA chief social workers, 24 percent received fieldwork instruction in the Veterans Administration.

- (2) The Veterans Administration conducted training programs in psychology for students from 68 different universities. Of the full-time doctoral psychologists employed in the agency, 71 percent received training in the VA psychology training program.
- (3) The Veterans Administration provided training for approximately 10 percent of the total trained during the year in all dietetic internships in the United States. Of those who completed VA training in dietetics in 1964, 25 percent were subsequently employed by the agency. Approximately 18 percent of the VA dietetic staff are graduates of the VA training program.
- (4) The Veterans Administration provided clinical training during the year to approximately 64 percent of all graduating occupational therapists, and to 55 percent of all graduating physical therapists.
- (5) The VA training program for pharmacy residents has had 47 graduates to date, all of whom have fulfilled master's degree requirements of affiliated universities for clinical training through their VA experience. Of these, 26 have accepted full-time VA employment. Of the total of 31 pharmacy interns who have completed VA training, 14 have accepted full-time VA employment. VA pharmacy interns and residents constitute about 25 percent of those receiving formal postgraduate hospital pharmacy training in the United States.
- (6) In the relatively new, highly specialized and very short supply field of orientation and mobility for the blind, the Veterans Administration provides clinical training to 50 percent of the total in training in the country.

The Veterans Administration recognizes that every day brings changes in the panorama of knowledge of human biology, human disease, and related science. For many years, the Veterans Administration has been doing everything possible to shorten the time between scientific discovery and widespread application. It is stressed that every VA hospital and clinic should be dynamic as a center of medical learning. Through various types of opportunity in continuing education, the ferment of curiosity and pursuit of excellence is encouraged for all staff.

Intra-VA educational assignments to stations with academic affiliations or with staff and facilities especially suited for instruction were of continued importance. Approximately 3,600 persons were so assigned, for short periods of training in all hospital and clinic disciplines.

Another means of joining VA hospital and clinical elements in the sharing of professional advances, is the intra-VA conference. Fifty-one such conferences were conducted in medical, medical support, and administrative fields,

with an estimated attendance of 3,500. Among these were: The 24th Research Conference in Pulmonary Diseases of the VA-Armed Forces; the 13th Annual VA Spinal Cord Injury Conference; the 15th Annual VA Medical Research Conference; the 10th Annual Conference, VA Cooperative Studies in Psychiatry; and the 17th Annual Institute in Psychiatry and Neurology.

Non-VA authorities in many professional specialties delivered approximately 2,000 lectures to regular staff at VA stations. In addition, peripheral and nonaffiliated VA hospitals profited from visits of several days each by senior medical and dental scholars and teachers. There were 38 such visits.

Because certain educational advantages are not available intramurally, extra VA educational assignments are essential. An estimated 18,000 persons were detailed to extra VA courses, institutes, seminars, workshops, conferences, and meetings conducted by professional organizations, universities, and medical schools. Most of these assignments were of short duration, and incurred no cost to the Government other than salary for the time in attendance.

Sixty-two VA hospitals contracted for management authorities from universities, consulting firms, and industry to conduct local management seminars for groups of upper and middle management personnel in various hospital career fields. Each seminar series was planned to meet management training needs of the hospital staff, to help analyze and solve local problems, to integrate advanced management principles and skills more closely into station operations, and to promote close professional-administrative teamwork.

Approximately one-third of the VA hospital directors, assistant hospital directors, and chiefs of staff attended short management institutes or seminars, including those conducted by the Interagency Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators, the American College of Hospital Administrators, and the American Hospital Association.

VA medical exhibits presented at medical meetings and VA stations maintained their reputation for high quality. There were 150 such exhibits during the year.

### **Medical Research**

The mission of the VA medical research program is directly related to the provision of medical care to the veteran population. Consequently, VA research seeks to extend the clinical knowledge of the VA staff in the diagnosis and treatment of medical conditions in such major problem areas as mental illness, heart disease, cancer, cerebral vascular disease (stroke), aging, gastrointestinal disorders, alcoholism, and other acute and chronic disabilities.

During fiscal year 1965, medical research programs were conducted in 158 VA installations including 146 hospitals or centers and 12 regional offices or independent outpatient clinics. A total of 5,587 investigators

participated in research projects. There were also cooperative studies in progress, in which investigators in more than one hospital collaborated. The VA investigators contributed 2,921 articles which were published in professional and scientific journals and presented 2,455 papers, outlining the results of their studies, during the year. Also, they developed 290 scientific exhibits for display at meetings of professional societies.

All VA research projects, by disease category, as classified by investigators and reported to the Science Information Exchange for fiscal year 1965, are presented in the following table:

Category:	<i>Number of research projects</i>
Total.....	6, 602
Infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis.....	173
Cancer and allied diseases.....	462
Endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders.....	559
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	298
Mental, psychoneurotic, and behavioral disorders.....	1, 334
Nervous system and sense organ diseases.....	452
Cardiovascular diseases.....	737
Respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis.....	564
Gastrointestinal tract diseases.....	479
Genitourinary diseases.....	282
Skin and cellular tissue diseases.....	93
Bone, joint, and muscular diseases.....	169
Oral diseases.....	149
Miscellaneous:	
Anesthesia.....	100
Surgery, not elsewhere classified.....	116
Medicine, not elsewhere classified.....	50
Toxicity and poisoning.....	26
Other.....	128
Radiation usage and effects, not elsewhere classified.....	112
Basic sciences, not elsewhere classified.....	319

The VA system of hospitals and clinics constitutes the Nation's largest natural resource for the accomplishment of biomedical research. The potential value of this resource to mankind is heightened by the following operational patterns:

- (1) A highly organized system of patient care and research records which facilitates cooperative studies.
- (2) Continuity of observation extending throughout the entire lifetime of many individual patients.
- (3) Well established relationships with practically every medical school in the nation and many universities.
- (4) A diversity of skills inherent in the large staff required to take care of the veteran patients and the stimulating atmosphere made possible by their interrelationship.

- (5) Regionally established support centers to provide assistance to investigators in research design and statistical support.
- (6) The unique ability of VA operations to fill the need for particular areas of clinical research which complement and augment the research interests and goals of other Federal agencies.

During the past year, continued emphasis has been given to the health problems of the aging veteran. As a result of the intensified effort, 32 cooperative studies, involving from 3 to 30 hospitals each, are directly related to the aging research field. Four of these involve medical approaches to the problem of aging of the blood vessels and its prevention and treatment, two involve treatment of senile psychosis, two are studies of how the endocrine glands change function with aging, and the remainder are associated with a diversity of problems.

Three major studies now underway are summarized briefly as representative prototypes for undertakings to which the Veterans Administration is uniquely suited.

### **(1) Normative Aging Study**

The lifetime—longitudinal study of aging of male veterans, established in the Boston Outpatient Clinic, has during the past year continued toward its goal of 1,500 subjects. This is a unique study, the most comprehensive of the longitudinal studies undertaken to date, either within or outside the Veterans Administration, with respect to both the number and the nature of the special areas under study. Special reports have been published on methodological issues, namely, representativity and sample maintenance over long periods of time. Other published scientific papers concern heart disease, aging of skin, perception and the changing physique of the American male.

### **(2) Spanish-American War Veterans Study**

With the collaboration of Brandeis University and the University of Chicago, 1,600 Spanish-American War veterans, representing a statistically valid sample of the 18,600 such veterans, who were living at the time that the study was initiated, have been interviewed by trained teams across the country. The primary aim of this study is to learn what factors have influenced survival in this 85-year-old-plus group. The interview has been built around their needs in the way of medical care. However, the questions have been so structured that, when coupled with a review of their VA records (all have been receiving pensions and VA medical care since 1950), a comprehensive picture of their psychological makeup—their socioeconomic situation, their preferences and requirements will be obtained.

### **(3) Domiciliary Diet Fat Study**

In the VA center, Los Angeles, Calif., a large-scale study is underway in which 400 domiciliary members have had their diets altered so that the normal fat has been mostly replaced by unsaturated fats. This

study is double blind, which means neither the patients nor their doctors know which patient is receiving the experimental diet and which the regular. The development of this study required unprecedented collaboration: between the food industries and the investigators to develop foodstuffs such as milk, ice cream, sausage products, etc., that had to be altered in fat content but not in taste or appearance; between the VA nutrition sections and the investigators, to train dietitians and kitchen workers in new techniques (special meat cutters dissect each side of beef as completely fat free as possible); and between records and data handling experts to keep the continuous flow of information on each of the patients in organized and readily available form. This study should settle the problem of the value of unsaturated fat in preventing or ameliorating arteriosclerosis in the human arteries.

The satellite laboratory program, which was launched last year as a means of further bolstering meaningful aging research efforts within the Veterans' Administration, has made considerable progress. Three satellite laboratories have been established and are in full operation. One is at the VA hospital, Bedford, Mass., sponsored by the chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at Boston University School of Medicine. A second is the VA hospital, Baltimore, Md., sponsored by the Chief of the Biological Research Section of the Gerontological Institute at Baltimore City Hospital. A third is located at the VA hospital, Downey, Ill., sponsored by Northwestern University. A fourth is scheduled to begin operations in August 1966 at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., sponsored by the Departments of Microbiology and Biology of the Buffalo Medical School.

In the field of cerebral vascular disease, the Veterans' Administration continued the cooperative research studies that were begun 10 years ago to determine if there are drugs available to protect against strokes. Neurologists at 18 VA hospitals are giving nonfeminizing doses of the female hormone, Premarin, in a double-blind study, to a large number of male stroke patients to determine if this will protect them against a second stroke, and, in addition, prolong their lives. The rationale that led to the development of this approach derived from the fact that atherosclerosis of the coronary vessels, and possibly of the cerebral vessels, is less prevalent in premenopausal women than in man of comparable age. There is evidence that the drug reduces the fat depositions in walls of blood vessels. Since accumulation of such fatty materials narrows the channels through which blood flows, it can cause loss of circulation to portions of the brain and, thus, produce a stroke. Other new medications are being considered for similar treatment studies.

Many other studies related to the intensive effort to understand strokes are being carried out at VA hospitals. The use of oxygen under pressure (hyperbaric oxygen) to minimize extent of brain damage from stroke is under study (VA hospital, Durham, N.C.). Other VA research efforts involve the search for more complete and detailed information about blood

flow through the brain. Studies of the rate of blood flow, the volume of blood flow, factors producing clotting of blood, and studies of the rate of exchange of materials between blood and brain are being investigated.

The cerebral circulation in health and disease is being studied by means of radioisotopes and scanning techniques. These procedures utilize new equipment which can take serial X-rays of dye passing through the brain or detector systems for measuring radioactivity of materials labeled with radioisotopes (VA hospital, Coatesville, Pa.; VA center, Los Angeles, Calif.; VA hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.). Information from some of these studies indicates that, in cerebral vascular disease, the cerebral circulation is slowed and that clearance of isotope is prolonged. Another study of interest is the use of fluorescent materials to visualize the circulation in the eye, which can be viewed directly and which resembles the vascular bed of the brain (VA hospital, Coral Gables, Fla.). Methods for better studying the pattern of the cerebral vessels radiographically are being investigated. In addition, the use of sonar (echoencephalographic) techniques, brain wave tests (electroencephalography), and brain scanning (using radioisotopes) to determine that extent of damage and the rate of tissue repair, also are providing detailed information about brain circulation and its derangements (VA Research hospital, Chicago, Ill.; VA hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.; and VA center, Los Angeles, Calif.).

Another important approach to treatment of strokes is that of vascular surgery. The large arteries in the neck which supply the brain may become diseased and result in a reduction of blood flow to the brain. In this way, disease in a blood vessel far removed from the brain may produce brain damage. By operating on these vessels and surgically removing the obstructing material from the artery, it is at times possible to remove the obstruction, and, thus, prevent further brain damage, as well as prevent recurrence of strokes. There is throughout the VA, widespread research interest in this phase of vascular surgery. Two VA hospitals especially active in investigating the usefulness of this type of treatment, are the VA hospital, Birmingham, Ala., and the VA hospital, Houston, Tex. Neurologists and surgeons are collaborating in these investigations.

Search for new methods of rehabilitation include the application of teaching machines and other techniques to speech therapy for patients with strokes resulting in aphasia (speech disorders) (VA hospital, Boston, Mass.; VA hospital, Long Beach, Calif.; VA center, Los Angeles, Calif.; and VA hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.).

Although the foregoing studies are those most closely directed to the desired goal of direct benefit to the patient, other research efforts may in the long run prove to be of equal importance. Because there is a lack of basic knowledge of brain function, pathology, circulation, and other factors which play key roles in the development of a stroke, it is essential that the severity of the brain damage and its relationship to recovery from the stroke be thoroughly evaluated. The types of brain tissue damage which



are associated with the transient mild stroke are not known in detail and are being studied intensively in certain VA hospitals (Los Angeles and Palo Alto, Calif.), and the relationship between the extent of brain damage and the type of vascular disease is also under study. The correlation of neurological observations in the living patient and types of brain pathology is also under study. Such research will enable the development of more accurate understanding of what type of damage is occurring when a patient presents certain symptoms (VA hospital, Boston, Mass., and VA center, Los Angeles, Calif.).

Research in surgery has continued to thrive and to be involved in an extremely broad spectrum of interests. Ninety VA hospitals have carried on surgical research projects during the past year encompassing 60 different areas of investigative concern.

The three newest fields of interest—hyperbaric, lasers, and organ transplantation—have been actively pursued and are developing very satisfactorily. Five stations are involved at the present time in hyperbaric medicine, and a large chamber has recently been put into operation at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y. This chamber is large enough to accommodate surgical procedures as well as treatment of patients with nonsurgical diseases.

The complicated field of lasers is being studied in Washington, D.C., at the VA hospital in conjunction with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. This is a new and exciting area which promises much and in which considerable activity will be required for proper assessment. Indications however, are that research in this field will be quite costly.

Organ transplantation continues to provide a great potential of interest for the Veterans' Administration particularly because of its potential in the event of a breakthrough to provide benefits to aging patients with diseases of the lung, kidney, and heart. The value of animal livers to filter out waste products in patients with severely damaged livers is under investigation at the VA hospital, Lexington, Ky. Basic research in the problems of transplantation is being conducted at 18 different VA hospitals.

Considerable strides have been made in renal transplantation particularly in work at the VA hospital, Denver, Colo. However the employment of renal homografts is still a fundamentally experimental practice, and the procedure is far from being ready for general use. Moreover, the fate of homografts in terms of function for years or decades is not known and can be learned only after the passage of time.

Control of various cardiac arrhythmias has been brought a large step closer to final solution by the contribution of research at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y. This is a technique of control by the use of paired electrical stimuli delivered to the inside chamber of the heart.

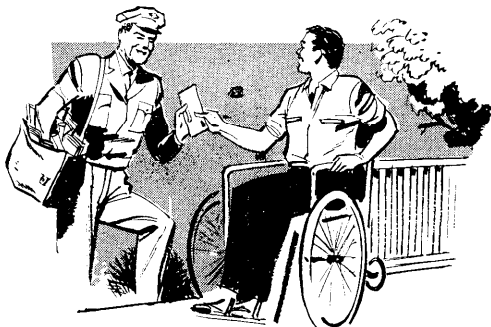
In 1965, seven Research Program Evaluation Committees were established in the areas of basic science, cardiovascular disease, endocrinology, hematology, infectious disease, pulmonary disease, and psychiatry, neurology and psychology. The establishment of these evaluation panels was occasioned

by the need for a tighter mechanism through which the Veterans' Administration could in the future continue to maintain a high-quality, balanced medical research program. The committees composed of knowledgeable VA and non-VA scientists, were assigned the task of critically evaluating the major ongoing VA medical research programs and proposed future programs. On the basis of the recommendations provided by these committees, a newly established VA Central Office Research Council, has been enabled to make well-grounded decisions concerning continuation of certain programs, phasing out of others, and other actions conducive to the efficient utilization of resources provided by the Congress.

A team of three VA personnel has been attached to the National Library of Medicine (NLM) during the past year for training in the operation of the library's computer-based information storage and retrieval system (MEDLARS). The training is in accord with the concept of decentralizing the MEDLARS through use of NLM computer tapes by medical library centers and federal organizations throughout the country.

The 15th Veterans' Administration Annual Medical Research Conference was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in December 1964. A total of 408 physicians and scientists attended the conference.

A pamphlet, "Pulmonary Disease Research in the Veterans' Administration" was published and distributed in October 1964. This pamphlet was the first of a series of such booklets which will contain highlights of research in various disease categories. Another pamphlet, on oral diseases, is being edited for publication in the near future; a third, on psychiatry, also is near completion. These pamphlets are designed to inform the interested layman regarding progress of research in the various VA programs.



## Chapter Four

# COMPENSATION AND PENSION

### Mission

The mission of the compensation and pension program is to serve veterans and their dependents by equitable and uniform administration of all laws governing:

Disability compensation.

Disability pension.

Service pension.

Death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation.

Death pension.

Insurance matured by death.

Burial allowance.

### Highlights

- More than \$4 billion in compensation and pension benefits was paid to veterans and their dependents.
- Almost 2 million veterans received compensation for service-connected disabilities.
- 1.2 million veterans received non-service-connected disability pension.
- Dependents of 1.3 million deceased veterans received death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension payments.

## **General**

Our Nation has long maintained a program of compensation and pension providing financial assistance to disabled veterans and their dependents.

For veterans with service-connected disabilities, the disability compensation program provides financial assistance to compensate for the loss or reduction of earning power resulting from such disabilities. The amount of this benefit is based on the average impairment of earning capability resulting from comparable injuries and disease in civil life.

The disability pension program provides financial aid to war veterans in need who are permanently and totally disabled from disease or injuries without regard to service origin. The service pension program gives financial assistance to veterans who served during wartime periods prior to World War I, and to their widows and children, without regard to need.

Financial aid to widows, children, and dependent parents of veterans whose deaths were related to service is provided by the death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation programs. These benefits serve to make up for the loss of family income.

The death pension program furnishes financial assistance to needy widows and children of veterans of wartime service whose deaths were not related to military service.

The compensation and pension programs exert a considerable impact on the national economy. In fiscal year 1965, more than \$4 billion was paid to almost 3,217,000 living veterans and to dependents of more than 1,294,000 deceased veterans at a rate of \$337 million monthly. These payments are not subject to wide fluctuations and will increase at a predictable rate in the years to come. Since the payments are based on loss of earning capacity or on the financial need of pension beneficiaries, most of the amount paid is immediately returned to the national economy in expenditures for goods and services.




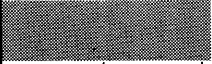

From a veteran population of about 22 million, nearly 160,000 original claims for disability compensation and pension were adjudicated during fiscal year 1965. Decision was also made on 300,000 reopened claims or claims for increased benefits; 1 million claims based on changes in income and dependents; 133,000 claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and death pension; 45,000 insurance claims; and 235,000 burial claims. In addition, other issues and reviews required 2¾ million miscellaneous actions.

## **Compensation and Pension—Veterans**

The number of veterans receiving compensation decreased slightly during fiscal year 1965, from 1,994,000 in June 1964, to 1,992,000 in June 1965. The number receiving pension increased by 2 percent from 1,202,000 to 1,224,000 in fiscal year 1965. Compensation or pension is being paid to 3,056,000 war veterans representing 14.1 percent of the total war veteran population of about 22 million. Approximately one out of every seven

wartime veterans is receiving compensation or pension. The following chart shows the distribution of compensation and pension payments by the period of the veterans' war service. More detailed statistics may be found in the tables beginning on page 234.

**PERCENT OF WAR VETERAN POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION,  
BY PERIOD OF SERVICE, JUNE 1965**

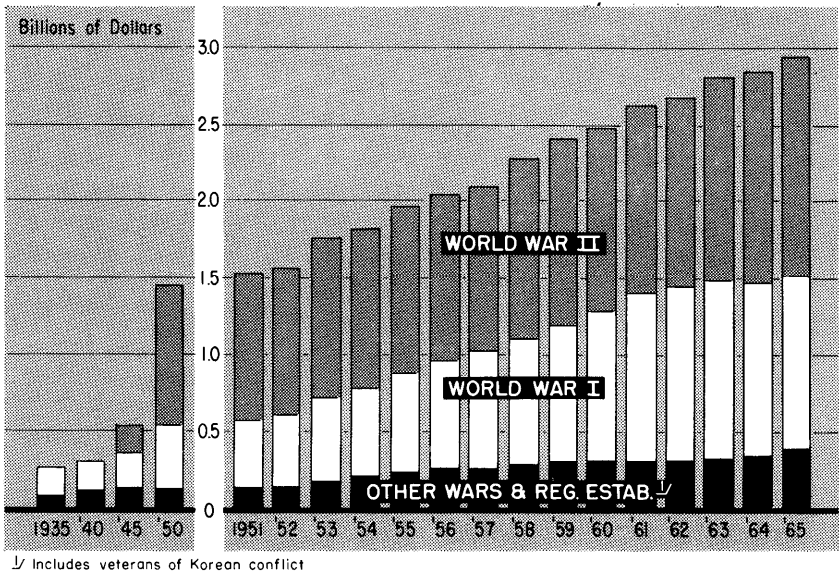
PERIOD OF SERVICE	WAR VETERAN POPULATION	TOTAL ON COMPENSATION AND PENSION ROLLS	PERCENT RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION		
			25 %	50 %	75 %
TOTAL	21,673,000	3,055,999			
KOREAN CONFLICT	4,568,000	240,158			
WORLD WAR II	14,969,000 <sup>1/2</sup>	1,697,536			
WORLD WAR I	2,121,000	1,104,226			
SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR	15,000	14,079			

<sup>1/2</sup>Includes 1,150,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict and who are counted once only in the "Total War Veteran Population."

Over the past 10 years, the number of World War II veterans receiving compensation has decreased gradually from 1,619,498 in June 1955 to 1,486,365 in June 1965. During this same period, the number of World War I veterans receiving compensation has decreased more than 50 percent from 239,416 in June 1955 to 119,692 in June 1965. The number of World War II veterans receiving pension has steadily increased from 54,436 in June 1955 to 211,166 in June 1965. The number of World War I veterans receiving pension increased each year from 474,760 in June 1955, to a peak of 1,015,835 in June 1963. Since 1963 there has been a decline to 983,545 in June 1965.

Total expenditures for disability compensation and pension benefits to veterans during fiscal year 1965, was \$2,931 million. This was an increase of 2.7 percent over the preceding fiscal year as reflected in the following chart. This large increase was due in part to the increases in monthly pension rates and liberalization of the standards for computing income provided by Public Law 88-664. More detailed statistics on expenditures for compensation and pension may be found in table 29 on page 234.

# EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR



**Disability Compensation.**—The largest program, both in number of veterans receiving payments and in total expenditure, is disability compensation.

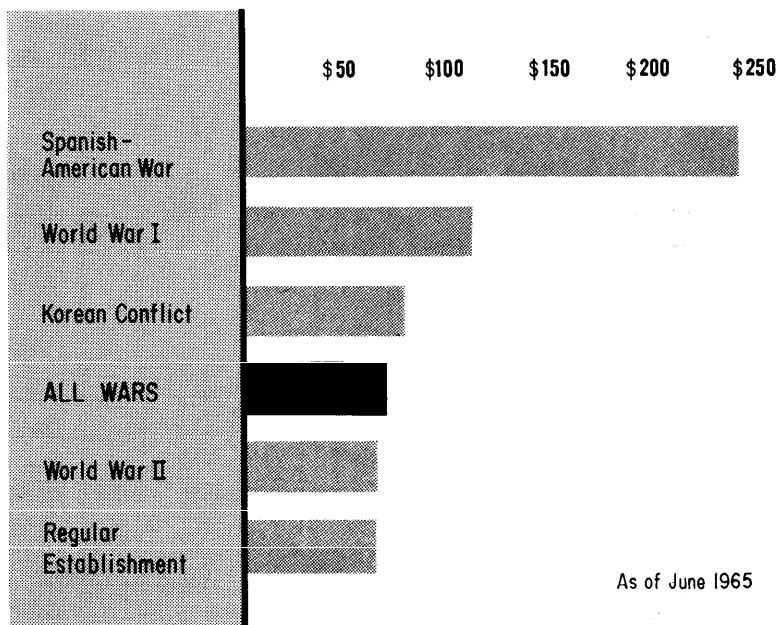
For wartime service-connected disability, the monthly compensation rates range from \$20 for a 10-percent disability to \$250 for total disability. Special statutory rates up to a maximum of \$725 per month are payable for specific disabilities, such as loss of limbs, blindness, being permanently housebound, and being in need of regular aid and attendance. Additional compensation for dependents is payable to those veterans 50 percent or more disabled who have a wife, minor children, or dependent parents.

For peacetime service-connected disability, the monthly compensation rates are 80 percent of the wartime rates.

In fiscal year 1965, more than \$1,707 million in disability compensation was paid to over 1,992,000 veterans.

The following chart shows the average monthly compensation payment for service-connected disability. The higher payment for veterans of the earlier wars may be attributed to two main factors: (1) The tendency of service-connected disabilities to become more disabling with advanced age; and (2) many older war veterans with minor service-connected disabilities have become permanently and totally disabled from causes not related to service and have elected to receive non-service-connected pensions when the pension rate represented a greater benefit than the compensation payable for their service-connected disability. The transfer of these lower compensated veterans to the pension benefit is reflected in the higher average payment of those remaining on the compensation rolls.

# AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT



**Disability Pension.**—This benefit, the second largest of the compensation and pension programs, is paid to wartime veterans who are permanently and totally disabled from disability not related to military service and are in need of financial assistance. There are currently two disability pension programs being administered by the Veterans Administration. The older of the two programs applies to veterans who were in receipt of pension on June 30, 1960, and who have not elected to receive pension under the newer pension program enacted by Public Law 86-211 which became effective July 1, 1960.

The benefit payable under the law which was in effect prior to July 1, 1960, is \$66.15 monthly or \$78.75 monthly if the veteran is 65 years old or has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years. A more seriously disabled veteran in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person may receive \$135.45 monthly.

The income limitations for receipt of this benefit are \$1,400 per year for a veteran without dependents and \$2,700 per year for a veteran with a wife or children. Those receiving payment under the old pension law may elect to receive benefits under the current pension law. An election once made is irrevocable. Less than 509,000 veterans are still receiving pension under the old law.

Under the current pension law, for a veteran without dependents, three rates are payable, namely, \$43, \$75 or \$100 monthly depending upon the amount of his annual income. For a veteran with dependents, the rates vary from \$48 to \$115 monthly depending upon the amount of annual income and the number of dependents. An additional \$100 monthly is paid

if the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance. Under Public Law 88-664, effective January 1, 1965, a special pension allowance of \$35 monthly is added to the basic pension rate if the veteran is housebound because of his disability but does not require aid and attendance.

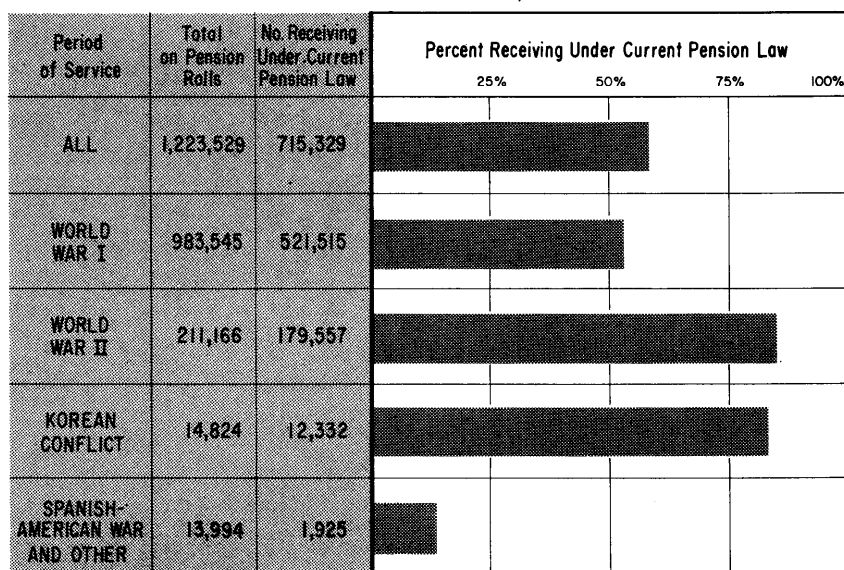
To be entitled to pension under the current law, need based on income and net worth limitations must be shown. The maximum annual income for payment of pension is \$1,800 for a veteran without dependents or \$3,000 for a veteran with dependents. For married veterans the annual income of the spouse which is reasonably available to him is counted as part of the veteran's annual income except that all of the spouse's earned income or \$1,200 (whichever is greater) is excluded.

There are also in effect a limited number of "service pensions" which are payable to veterans who served during wartime periods prior to World War I. As of June 1965, 13,994 veterans were receiving service pension. These were almost all Spanish-American War veterans. In addition to the service pensions, there is also a special pension of \$100 monthly which is payable to veterans who are 40 years old and have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

At the close of fiscal year 1965, 1,224,000 veterans were receiving pension. During fiscal year 1965, expenditures for veterans' pensions totaled almost \$1,224 million. More than 80 percent of the total number of veterans receiving pensions are veterans of World War I. Of these World War I veterans in receipt of pension, over 99.7 percent were 65 years of age or older.

As of June 1965, 58.5 percent of all disability pensions were being paid under the current pension law compared to only 42.4 percent at the end of fiscal year 1964. The following chart presents additional data on the percent of veterans receiving pension under the current law.

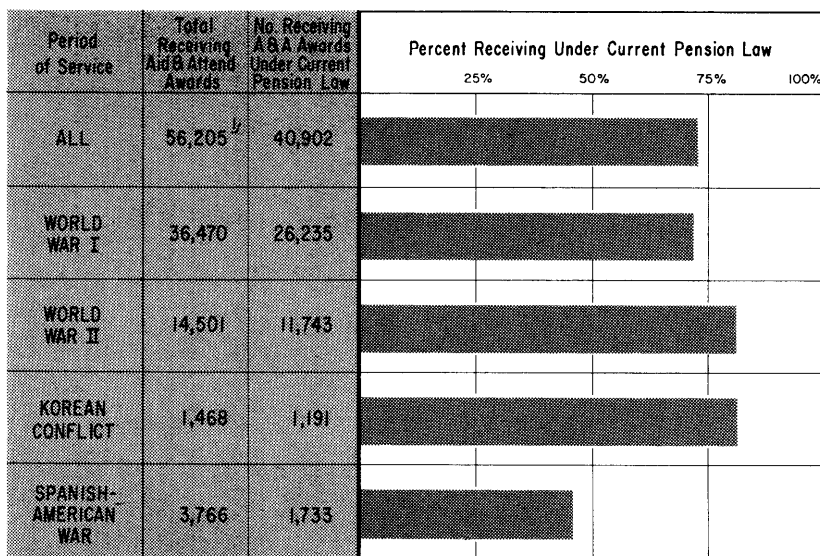
**VETERANS RECEIVING PENSIONS, JUNE 1965**





The total number of veterans who were receiving pension at an increased rate because of their need for aid and attendance was 56,210 in June, 1965. Of this number, 72.8 percent were being paid under the current pension law. The chart below shows the number of such cases by law and period of service.

**VETERANS ON PENSION ROLLS RECEIVING AID AND ATTENDANCE AWARDS, JUNE 1965**

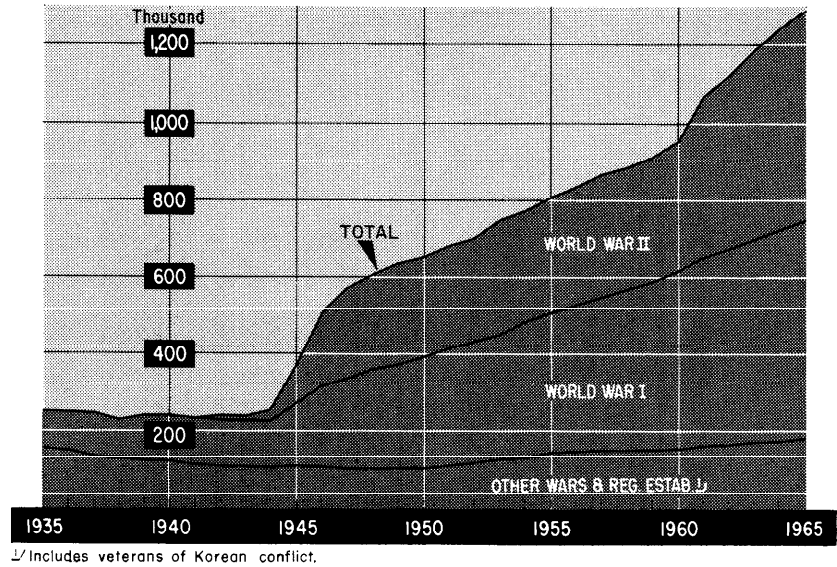


<sup>1/2</sup>Excludes 5 veterans of Indian Wars

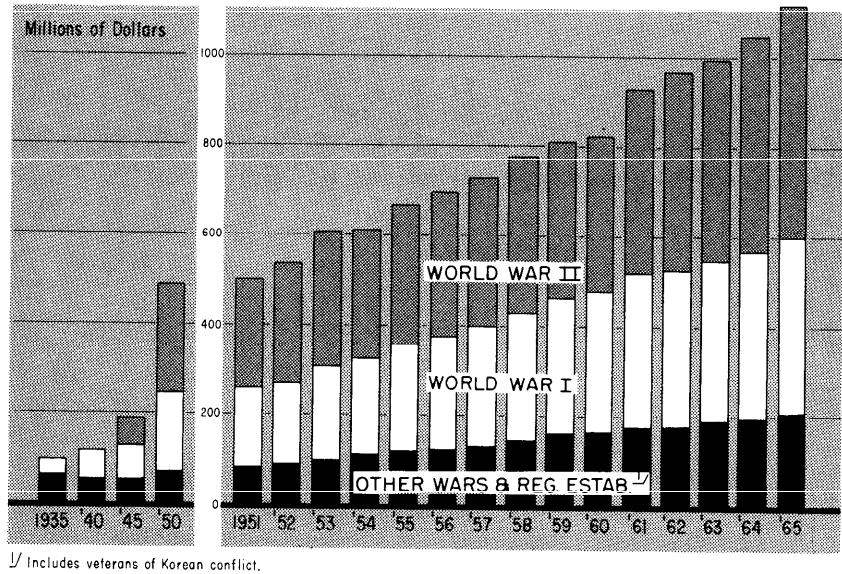
### **Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, and Pension for Dependents**

The dependents of almost 1.3 million deceased veterans were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension as of June 30, 1965. The total expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1965 exceeded \$1.1 billion. The mortality trend of veterans is demonstrated by the consistent yearly increases in the number of deceased veterans whose dependents receive these benefits and in the amount of total expenditures. The increases during fiscal year 1965 were 4.5 percent and 6.1 percent respectively. The large increase in expenditures is attributable in part to the provisions of Public Law 88-664 which increased monthly pension rates and liberalized the standards for computing income and to the provision of Public Law 88-422 which resulted in minor increases in the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows. The foregoing data are depicted more graphically on the two charts which follow.

**DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, OR PENSION, END OF FISCAL YEAR**



**EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR**



**Compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation.**—Dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to dependents of deceased veterans whose deaths were due to service. This benefit is designed to compensate in part for the loss in earnings sustained by the family because of the

the death of the veteran. The benefit paid to a widow is determined in part by the basic service pay of the deceased veteran. The monthly rate is \$120 plus 12 percent of the current monthly basic pay of a serviceman having the same rank and years of service as the deceased veteran. Thus computed, the minimum rate is \$130 a month. Additional amounts may be payable to a widow who has more than one child.

When there is no widow entitled, dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to unmarried minor children as follows: One child, \$77; two children, \$110; three children, \$143; plus \$28 for each additional child, with the total divided equally.

Dependency and indemnity compensation is also payable to the parents of a deceased veteran whose death was due to service. The rates payable are based on the marital status and the amount of the annual income of the parent. The rates range from \$11 to \$83 per month and are designed to supplement the parent's income from other sources rather than to furnish full support. This benefit is not payable to an unremarried sole surviving parent whose annual income exceeds \$1,750 nor to two parents living together whose combined annual income exceeds \$2,400.

In June 1965, dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid to 215,523 dependents of 169,811 deceased veterans, an average of 1.3 payees per case. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 59 percent were widows, 23 percent were children and 18 percent were parents. Death compensation was being paid in 181,432 cases and both dependency and indemnity compensation and death compensation were payable in 14,179 cases. The total expenditures for these service-connected death benefits was almost \$471.4 million. This represented an increase of 2.1 percent over the total of \$461.8 million in fiscal year 1964.

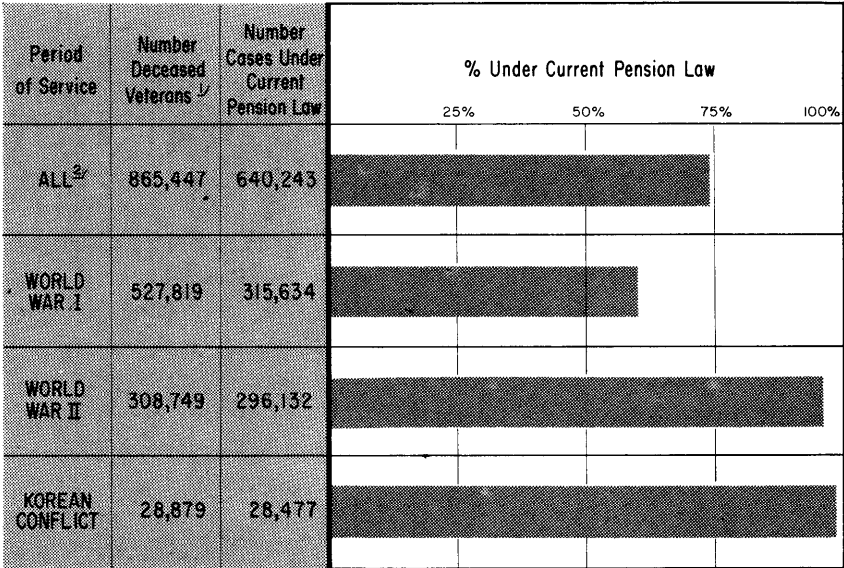
**Death Pension.**—This benefit is provided for needy unremarried widows and unmarried minor children of deceased veterans of a war or the Korean conflict who have died of causes not related to service. Under the current pension law the rates payable are based on the amount of the dependent's annual income. Those in greatest need receive the largest monthly payments. The monthly rates range from \$27 to \$64 for a widow without a child, and from \$43 to \$80 for a widow with one child. The rate is increased by \$15 for each additional child. Payment of this benefit is barred where the annual income of a widow without a child exceeds \$1,800 or where the annual income of a widow with one or more children exceeds \$3,000. When there is no widow entitled, pension is payable to each child whose unearned income does not exceed \$1,800. The monthly rate payable is \$38 for one child plus \$15 for each additional child, the total amount being divided equally. Payment of this benefit may also be barred if the net worth of the dependent's estate is so large that it is reasonable that some part of it be used for the dependent's maintenance.

Pension is still payable under the prior law to dependents who qualified before July 1, 1960. The annual income limitation under this law is lower

than under the current law. The income limit for a widow without a child is \$1,400; for a widow with one or more children, it is \$2,700. Income in excess of \$1,400, whether earned or unearned, will bar a child from the benefit. The monthly rates payable are \$50.40 for a widow without a child, \$63 for a widow with one child, plus \$7.56 for each additional child. When there is no widow entitled, the monthly rate payable is \$27.30 for one child, \$40.95 for two, \$54.60 for three, plus \$7.56 for each additional child, the total amount being divided equally. These rates are lower than those provided by the current law, but the size of the dependent's estate is not a factor in determination of entitlement and the rates outlined above are payable regardless of how little below the income limit the annual income may be. Dependents receiving pension under the prior pension law may elect to receive payment under the current law at any time.

During fiscal year 1965, the total expenditures for pension benefits exceeded \$639.5 million, an increase of 9.3 percent over the total of \$585.3 million for fiscal year 1964. The payments were made to 1,422,033 dependents of 928,885 deceased veterans at an average monthly rate of \$53.3 million. There was an average of 1.5 payees per case. Fifty-two percent of the beneficiaries were widows and 48 percent were children. The number of death pension cases has increased by 6.6 percent over the number at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The following chart shows the number of death pension cases and the percentage being paid under the current law.

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH PENSION, JUNE 1965



<sup>1/</sup> Deceased veterans whose dependents are receiving pension on account of nonservice-connected death of the veteran.

<sup>2/</sup> Total WW I, WW II and Korean Conflict.

### ***Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans***

A sum not exceeding \$1,600 is payable toward the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance for a veteran of World War II or the Korean conflict who is entitled to compensation for the service-connected loss or loss of use of one or both hands, one or both feet, or for permanent severe impairment of vision of both eyes. The law provides for assistance in the purchase only, not in maintenance or subsequent replacement.

A total of 906 new claims for this benefit were filed during fiscal year 1965. In addition, 13 veterans requested reconsideration of their claims. Applications were approved in 663 cases. Expenditures for this benefit totalled \$1,144,004 in fiscal year 1965. Since the law was enacted in 1946, 48,753 veterans have been assisted at a total cost of \$78.5 million.

### ***Overpayment Waivers***

Repayment of erroneous amounts paid to veterans and their dependents may be waived under certain conditions as provided by 38 U.S.C. 3102. Most benefits administered by the Veterans Administration are included in these waiver provisions. Erroneous payments of compensation, pension, insurance, dependency and indemnity compensation, subsistence allowance, education and training allowance, and charges for hospitalization all may be waived. There is a committee on waivers in each regional office, which has original jurisdiction to consider applications for waiver of each overpayment, charge, or erroneous payment not in excess of \$2,500. If the amount exceeds \$2,500, the decision as to waiver is made by the Compensation, Pension and Education Service in central office.

During fiscal year 1965, 66,786 instances of indebtedness, overpayment, or erroneous payment amounting to more than \$19 million were discovered. This is a small fraction of the total number and amount of benefits granted. Recovery was waived in 1,418 of these cases.

### ***Forfeitures***

Under existing law the right to gratuitous veterans benefits (but not to insurance, which is contractual) may be forfeited by administrative action because of submission of false or fraudulent evidence, in the case of a nonresident of the United States or a person who left its jurisdiction prior to the expiration of the period during which criminal prosecution could be instituted. However, it is not invoked in any case of a resident of the United States, in connection with a claim for benefits unless there is a conviction by a court for certain offenses involving loyalty or national security.

During the past fiscal year, forfeiture was invoked in 47 cases.





## Chapter Five

# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

### Mission

The vocational rehabilitation and education program provides education and training benefits to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict; vocational rehabilitation for veterans with service-connected disabilities; and assistance to sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans in training toward the educational status which they normally might have aspired to and obtained, but for the death or disability of a veteran parent.

### Highlights

- 11,600 sons and daughters of deceased and permanently and totally disabled veterans entered training for the first time.
- 2,300 veterans were vocationally rehabilitated, including 650 World War II; 550 Korean conflict; and 1,100 peacetime veterans.
- New applications for vocational rehabilitation training were received from 21,000 disabled veterans of which 13,000 were from veterans whose disabilities were based on peacetime service.

## Readjustment Training and Education

**Veterans in Training.**—The program of readjustment training and education provided by the Korean GI bill (38 U.S.C. ch. 33) came to an end on the statutory termination date, January 31, 1965. Prior to this date, during fiscal year 1965, 2,273 Korean conflict veterans entered training for the first time. Of the 2,391,000 Korean conflict veterans who have entered training, 294,000 of them have exhausted their entitlement.

The monthly average of Korean conflict veterans in training during the 7 months of fiscal year 1965 was 12,300 with the peak enrollment being 18,300 in November 1964. As in past years, the greater number of enrollments was in colleges with the least number being in on-the-job training. The proportion of veterans training in schools below college level was significantly higher for World War II veterans than for veterans of the Korean conflict.

Type of training entered	June 30, 1965	
	Korean conflict veterans (percent)	World War II veterans (percent)
Total.....	100	100
Institutions of higher learning.....	51	29
Schools below college level.....	36	44
On-the-job training.....	9	18
On-the-farm training.....	4	9

**Funds Expended.**—Korean conflict veterans were paid education and training allowances of \$11.8 million during fiscal year 1965. This was a 65 percent decrease from the \$33.9 million paid in fiscal year 1964. Educational institutions may claim a reporting allowance for preparing and submitting required certification on veterans attending the institutions. The amount paid for these reports during the fiscal year was \$122,000.

## Educational Assistance for Sons and Daughters of Deceased or Permanently and Totally Disabled Veterans

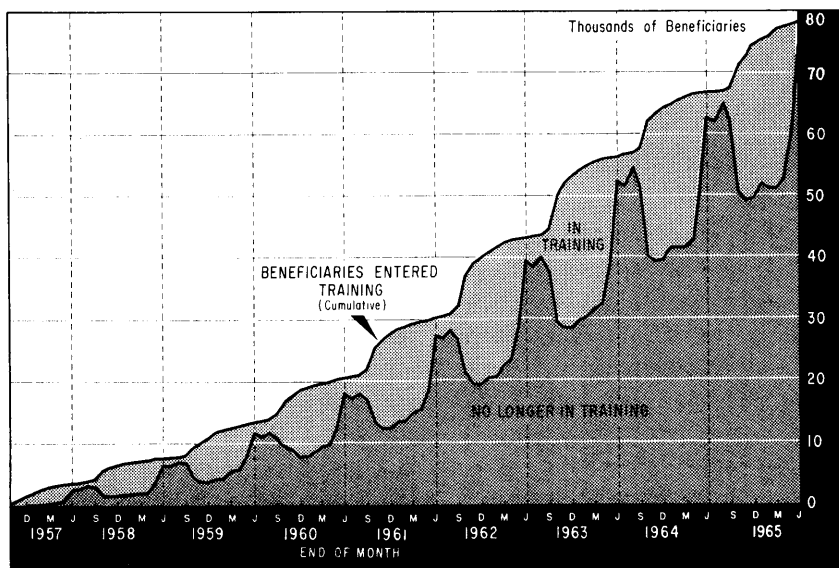
**Amendment of War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act.**—On July 7, 1964, the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act (38 U.S.C. ch. 35) was amended to provide benefits not only to sons and daughters of deceased veterans, but also to children of living veterans who have service-connected disabilities which are considered to be permanent and total in nature, or of veterans who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence.



**Number in Training.**—During fiscal year 1965, 11,600 beneficiaries entered training for the first time. The total who entered training thus far is 78,200. A peak training load of 25,700 was reached in March 1965. The monthly average number of students in training in fiscal year 1965 was 15,700.

Almost half (48 percent) of those who enrolled under this program have been female. Both sexes have shown a strong preference for college-level training. A higher percentage of males (81 percent) than females (75 percent) enrolled at this level.

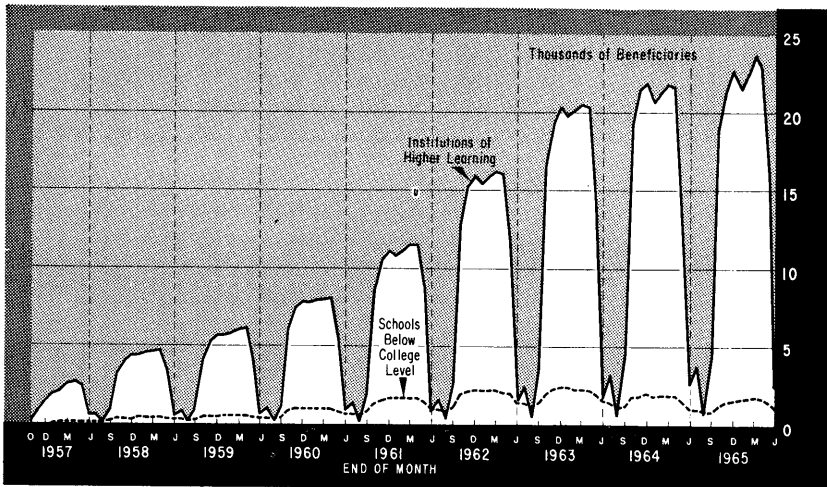
#### EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



By the end of fiscal year 1965, the ninth year of the program, the number of applications received was 126,600 and 78,200 already had entered training. These figures include 74,000 sons and daughters of deceased veterans and 4,200 sons and daughters of disabled veterans.

**Funds Expended.**—Payments of educational assistance in fiscal year 1965 amounted to \$25.6 million, an increase of 3 percent over payments of the preceding year. Other payments included approximately \$225,000 for educational reporting allowances. The reporting allowance was paid to educational institutions to assist them in defraying expenses for preparation and submission of the reports and certificates required by law.

## BENEFICIARIES IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> In United States, its possessions, and associated areas only.

### Vocational Rehabilitation

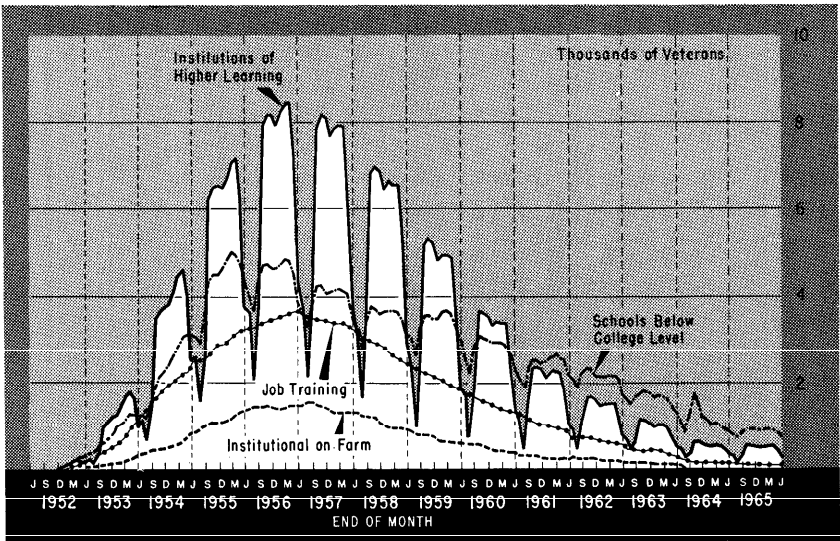
**Veterans in Training.**—The period for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training for veterans of World War II terminates on July 25, 1965, except for a very limited number of veterans whose disability is blindness. Blinded veterans who have not previously been rehabilitated or who have become blind since they were rehabilitated may be provided vocational rehabilitation training until July 1975.

The number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1965 were as follows: World War II, 807; Korean conflict, 1,224; peacetime service, 4,767; total new entries, 6,798. The total number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training by the end of fiscal year 1965 were: World War II, 619,400; Korean conflict, 73,400; peacetime, 11,000; total 703,800.

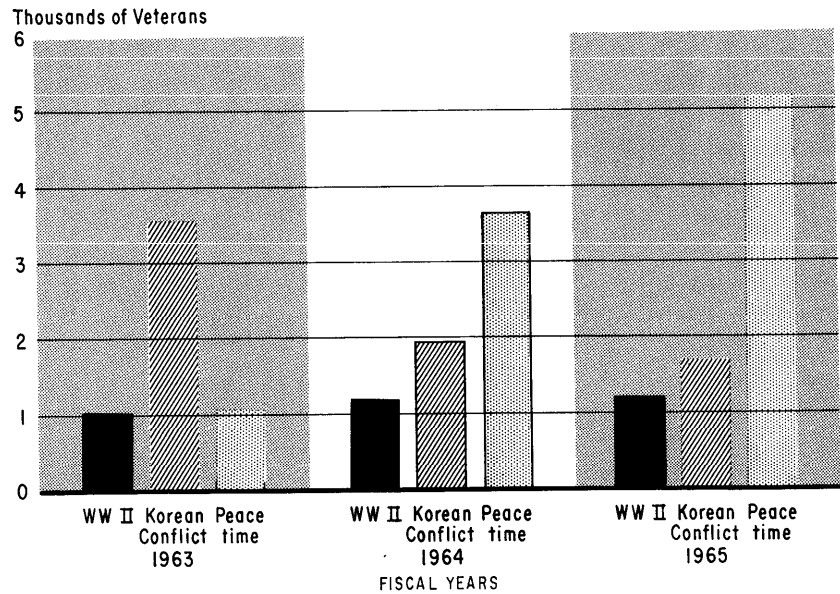
The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1965 was 6,730. The average number for fiscal year 1964 was 5,441.

**Vocational Rehabilitation of Homebound Veterans.**—Through fiscal year 1965 special efforts were continued to bring about the rehabilitation of the very seriously disabled. Particular emphasis was placed upon the rehabilitation of those veterans who are so seriously disabled they are unable to travel to a school or a training facility and for whom programs of vocational rehabilitation have been arranged in their homes. In March the Veterans Administration published VA Pamphlet 21-65-1 entitled: "To Work Again . . . To Live Again". This 127-page booklet provides information on the rehabilitation of the seriously disabled homebound veteran from the initial period of identifying and motivating the veteran through determining what his remaining abilities will permit him to accomplish, locating appropriate instructors and equipping his home, to the final stages of developing

DISABLED KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING



DISABLED VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING, HIGHEST MONTHLY ENROLLMENT IN FISCAL YEAR, BY WAR PERIOD



a market for his goods and services, and establishing his business in the community on the basis of his ability to provide goods and/or services of sound quality and on a competitive basis. The publication was developed from a study of more than 200 cases of veterans who were provided vocational rehabilitation in their homes. It has received wide distribution among those working with the seriously disabled. The President's Committee on Em-

ployment of the Handicapped has placed nearly 5,000 copies in the hands of Governors' Committees on Employment of the Handicapped. The publication is proving to be a valuable resource for those who are working in the field of rehabilitation of seriously disabled persons.

**Direct Benefits Costs.**—During fiscal year 1965, \$14.5 million was expended for direct benefits costs to disabled veterans under 38 U.S.C., chapter 31, as compared with \$11.8 million during fiscal year 1964. These payments include \$8.9 million for subsistence; \$4.8 million for tuition; and \$819,000 for supplies and materials.

### **Vocational and Educational Counseling**

**Counseling for Vocational Rehabilitation.**—During fiscal year 1965, vocational counseling was provided for 22,249 disabled veterans compared with 25,715 during 1964. Each veteran found in need of vocational rehabilitation training was aided in selecting an occupation compatible with his disability and in accord with his interests and aptitudes, and in developing a vocational rehabilitation training plan to achieve employability in the occupation. The number of peacetime disabled veterans provided counseling was 13,650 compared with 8,599 whose disabilities arose out of wartime service.

Special emphasis in services to eligible homebound, hospitalized, and other seriously disabled veterans was continued. Vocational Rehabilitation Board case conferences in regional offices numbered 3,918 as compared with 4,600 in fiscal year 1964. These meetings are team work sessions in which the representatives of various professional disciplines jointly consider especially complex cases. The Board's goal is to develop for each such seriously disabled veteran an integrated plan that incorporates all the services needed for his vocational rehabilitation. When in the opinion of the Vocational Rehabilitation Board the veteran's condition is such that it is not medically feasible to enter him into training the case is diaried and followed up periodically so that further action may be taken as soon as the veteran's condition improves. As of June 30, 1965, the number of veterans in medical infeasibility status was 2,245.

**Counseling for Educational Assistance.**—Vocational and educational counseling is provided each eligible person (son or daughter of a deceased or totally and permanently disabled veteran) who applies for educational assistance under 38 U.S.C., chapter 35. Counselees are assisted in exploring their interests, aptitudes, and abilities and are provided educational and occupational information relative to possible career choice and planning of a program of education. During fiscal year 1965 counseling was provided 11,154 sons and daughters of deceased veterans, as compared with 12,440 in fiscal year 1964. The enactment of Public Law 88-361 on July 7, 1964, extended the educational assistance benefit to dependents of veterans who are totally and permanently disabled. An additional 7,371 were provided counseling under this new law, for a total of 18,525 under 38 U.S.C., chapter 35.

The importance of looking ahead and planning the secondary school course as a foundation for a program of education later is brought to the attention of parents or guardians, when each eligible person reaches age 13. In addition counselors held planning interviews with 938 parents in fiscal year 1965 as compared with 1,210 in fiscal year 1964.

**Counseling for Readjustment Training.**—The readjustment training program under 38 U.S.C., chapter 33, ended on January 31, 1965. Counseling was provided 239 veterans relative to their vocational choice and programs during this closing year as compared with 1,300 in fiscal year 1964.

**Counselor Visits to VA Hospitals.**—Through visits to hospitals by counselors from regional offices, cooperation is maintained relative to hospital patients who are eligible for vocational rehabilitation training. On these visits counselors participated in hospital Medical Rehabilitation Board case conferences for 238 patients in fiscal year 1965 as compared with 196 in fiscal year 1964, and conferred with hospital counselors on vocational rehabilitation plans for 2,013 patients as compared with 2,089 in fiscal year 1964. Patients who entered vocational rehabilitation training on the basis of this cooperative planning while in the hospital numbered 224 as compared with 166 in fiscal year 1964.

**Guidance Centers.**—As of June 30, 1965, 88 guidance centers were providing fee-basis counseling services. The total number of persons who were provided counseling at guidance centers was 19,790 as compared with 18,120 in fiscal year 1964. Testing was done by the institutional personnel at guidance centers and counseling was provided by VA counselors for 1,538 persons in fiscal year 1965 as compared to 1,261 persons in fiscal year 1964.

**Staff Development.**—In order to provide rehabilitation services of high quality, field stations are expected to maintain a program of staff development that will help counselors and vocational rehabilitation specialists keep abreast of new developments in counseling and rehabilitation. Frequent inservice training sessions, the use of expert consultants from universities and, as needed, formal graduate study comprise the main elements of a well rounded staff development program. Emphasis on improvement of competency of staff was continued in fiscal year 1965. During the year outstanding leaders in the field of counseling participated as consultants at 21 workshop sessions, which were attended by 195 counselors and vocational rehabilitation specialists.

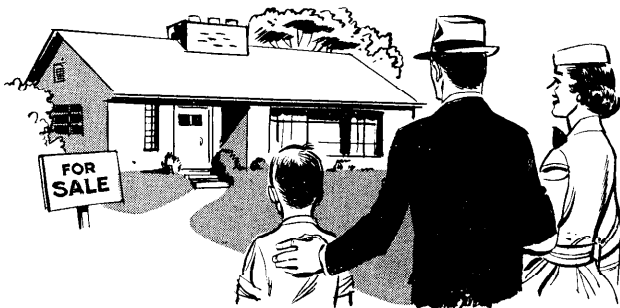
### **Other Education Activities**

**Approval of Courses.**—Contracts for the reimbursement of expenses incurred while performing course approval functions were negotiated with 45 State approving agencies for the period July 1964 through January 1965, and 34 agencies for the remaining months of fiscal year 1965. The approving agencies of seven States, the District of Columbia, and the Republic of the Philippines performed these functions and did not request reimbursement. The Veterans Administration performed these functions in 10 States.

Public Law 88-126, which was enacted September 23, 1963, provided for the continuation of State approval agency functions for purposes of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act after January 31, 1965.

**Propriety of Payments for Courses.**—The law requires that the records and accounts of institutions and establishments in which veterans are enrolled be made available for inspection by the Veterans Administration to assure the propriety of payments of education and training allowance.

During fiscal year 1965, approximately 2,200 visits were made by VA employees to review these records and assist the institution or establishment in understanding and meeting the criteria of the law. Situations which required the State approval agency to withdraw its approval or the Veterans Administration to discontinue the payment of education and training allowances were found in less than 1 percent of the schools and establishments visited.



## Chapter Six

# GUARANTEED OR INSURED AND DIRECT LOANS TO VETERANS

### Mission

The principal aim of the loan guaranty program is to assist veterans to obtain credit on favorable terms for the purchase or construction of homes for their families or for the establishment and operation of farming or business ventures. The assistance provided normally consists of the guaranty or insurance of loans made by private lenders to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. In rural areas, small cities, and towns, where private credit is not generally available for guaranteed or insured loans, the Veterans Administration may make loans directly to veterans for homes and farm residences.

### Highlights

- More than 176,000 home, farm, and business loans were guaranteed or insured during the year. Of these, 5,710 were former direct loans which were sold and guaranteed, and 170,-

253 were home loans made by private lenders.

- A total of 11,600 direct loans were made to veterans.
- About 24,300 claims from lenders under the terms of the guaranty or insurance provision were settled.
- More than 32,700 properties were sold and the inventory of properties which had been acquired was reduced from 20,266 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 17,460 on June 30, 1965.
- Program revenues funded both the loan guaranty and direct loan revolving fund throughout the year without appropriation from the Congress. Revenues included proceeds from the sale of \$100 million in mortgage participation certificates backed by VA direct loans and vendee accounts marketed through the Government mortgage liquidation trust.

## **General**

Incident to the guaranty and making of loans, the program is involved in the following activities:

- (1) Appraising properties for valuation purposes;
- (2) Prescribing and enforcing standards with respect to the durability, safety, sanitation, livability, and attractiveness of both individual properties and developments (or "subdivisions");
- (3) Determining the ability of prospective mortgagors or borrowers to repay loans and approving the extension of credit to them;
- (4) Servicing outstanding loans and liquidating defaulted loans;
- (5) Salvaging the payment of guarantees and the investment in loans owned ("portfolio") via the acquisition, management, operation, and sale of properties that secured defaulted loans; and
- (6) Financing the sale of acquired properties on terms for less than all cash.

## **The GI Loan**

Loans guaranteed or insured for veterans (GI loans) are made for a variety of purposes, such as to buy or build a home; to provide a fallout shelter in a residential property; 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.

Currently the maximum allowable interest rate for home loans is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  percent and the maximum maturity is 30 years.

## **The Direct Loan**

Direct loans are made to purchase, construct, or improve a home; to provide a fallout shelter in a residential property; 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.



Such loans are made only in rural areas, small cities, and towns where private credit for the making of GI loans is and has been generally unavailable. The maximum loan amount is \$15,000 and the maximum term is 30 years. The interest rate is the same as the rate allowable for GI loans.

### **Veterans' Eligibility Period**

The terminal date of each veteran's entitlement for loan benefits is determined by the Veterans Administration according to a formula prescribed by Public Law 87-84, approved July 6, 1961. Under the formula each veteran had 10 years of eligibility from date of discharge or release from his last period of wartime service, any part of which occurred during either World War II or the Korean conflict, plus 1 year of eligibility for each 3 months of active wartime service. The law specified that no World War II veteran's entitlement would expire prior to July 25, 1962, nor extend beyond July 25, 1967. Similarly, no Korean conflict veteran's entitlement would expire prior to January 31, 1965, nor extend beyond January 31, 1975. A veteran discharged or released for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during World War II or the Korean conflict, is eligible for loan benefits until the terminal date specified for the wartime period from which he was discharged or released.

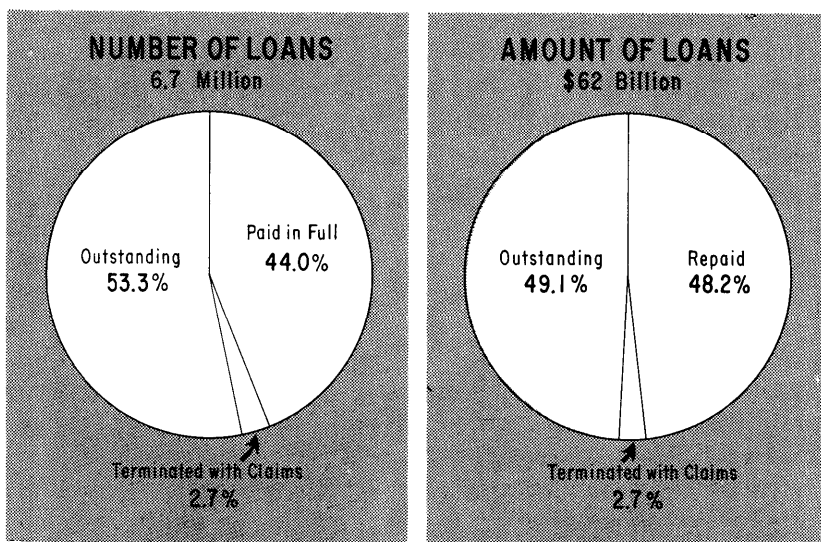
### **Cumulative GI Loan Activity**

Since the beginning of the program in 1944, the Veterans Administration has guaranteed over 6.6 million home, farm, and business loans made by private lenders to World War II and Korean conflict veterans. The program has been, however, mainly a home loan program. More than 6.3 million of the total were home loans amounting to over \$60 billion. In addition, 45,527 former direct loans amounting to \$459.3 million, have been sold with a VA guaranty. Thus, a total of 6,681,315 loans amounting to nearly \$62 billion have been guaranteed or insured.

About 2.9 million loans have been repaid in full. Claims under the guaranty or insurance provision have been paid on 2.7 percent of the total loans guaranteed or insured. Home loans have proven to be somewhat better risks than farm or business loans. Only 2.6 percent of the home loans made have resulted in claims, compared to 3.2 percent of the farm loans, and 6.4 percent of the business loans. Claims experience by regional offices is tabulated in table 74 of the statistical tables section of this report.

Total repayments including reduction of principal accruing through regular installment payments by borrowers as well as from repayments in full are estimated at \$29.7 billion. Considering also loans terminated by payment of a claim, it is estimated that about 3,561,000 loans were outstanding on June 30, 1965, having an unpaid principal balance of \$30.4 billion.

## VA LOANS GUARANTEED OR INSURED



Gross claims on \$1.7 billion in loans terminated by payment under the guaranty totaled \$876 million. However, when holders foreclose guaranteed or insured loans, they almost always transfer title of the security to the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration then offers the property for sale, taking back a mortgage or installment contract if the sale is made on terms. Proceeds from the sale of properties, interest income from loans to purchasers, rental, and other income, have resulted in recovery of the bulk of the amount which has been paid. As a result of these salvage operations, the cumulative net loss in the loan guaranty program amounted to \$71.1 million through June 30, 1965.

### Contingent Liability

The Veterans Administration'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 Veterans Administration'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.

Thus, the Veterans Administration's contingent liability with respect to the \$30.4 billion in guaranteed or insured loans outstanding amounted to approximately \$15.9 billion as of June 30, 1965.

In addition to the outstanding guaranteed and insured loans mentioned above, private investors at fiscal year end held nearly 70,000 VA vendee accounts (mortgage loans made by the Veterans Administration incident to the sale of properties acquired following the termination of guaranteed or insured home loans) with an estimated outstanding balance of almost \$700 million. This represents an additional contingent liability of the Veterans Administration because these loans were sold subject to the guaranty agreement contained in VA Regulation 4600, which became effective on March 22, 1962. Basically, that agreement provides that, under the terms and conditions set forth therein, the Veterans Administration will repurchase any loan in which a serious default occurs.

### **GI Loan Activity in Fiscal Year 1965**

During fiscal year 1965 more than 176,000 home, farm, and business loans amounting to \$2.76 billion were guaranteed or insured. This total included 170,253 home loans originated by private lenders and 5,710 former direct loans which were sold to private investors with a VA guaranty.

Total loans guaranteed declined somewhat from fiscal year 1964 when 199,000 loans were guaranteed or insured, of which 186,403 were home loans originated by private lenders. The supply of private credit available for mortgage investment continued to be abundant throughout the year. Volume was considerably above the 123,000 home loans guaranteed or insured in fiscal year 1961 when private credit for VA guaranteed loans was less available.

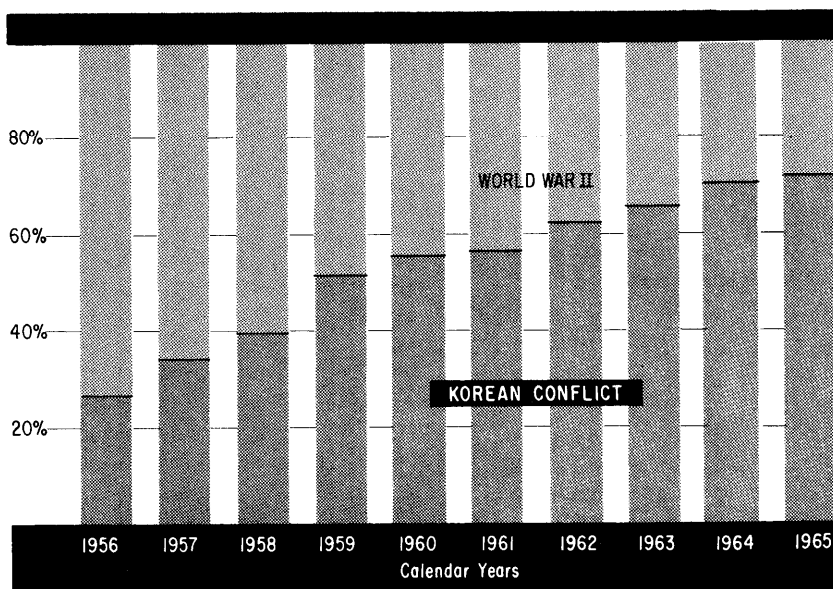
During fiscal year 1965 the proportion of loans guaranteed or insured for the purchase of existing homes continued to rise. The 115,799 loans made for the purchase of existing homes were less than 1 percent under the number of such loans last year, but the number of loans for the purchase of new homes declined to 53,843—22 percent under the previous year's level.

Nearly 72 percent of the guaranteed or insured loans originated by private lenders in fiscal year 1965 were made to veterans using entitlement derived from service during the Korean conflict. The increase in proportion of Korean conflict veterans obtaining loans under the GI loan program during recent years is illustrated in the chart on following page.

About 40 percent of the eligible World War II veterans have made use of the VA loan program to date. Eligibility of World War II veterans began to expire in July 1962, and the demand for loans by this segment of the veteran population can be expected to continue to decline until the final expiration date of World War II entitlement in 1967.

The eligibility of Korean conflict veterans, on the other hand, did not begin to expire until January 31, 1965. So far, less than 24 percent of these veterans have made use of their entitlement. Many are still in the home-buying stage of their lives and, before the final termination date for Korean conflict entitlement is reached in 1975, the participation rate of

VA-GUARANTEED HOME LOANS, BY USE OF ENTITLEMENT



these veterans in the loan program may reasonably be expected to approach that of their World War II counterparts.

During fiscal year 1965, mutual savings banks originated 9.7 percent of GI home loans closed; savings and loan associations 9.2 percent; life insurance companies 3.5 percent; commercial banks 11 percent; and real estate and mortgage companies 66.3 percent. Individual lenders and others originated the remaining 0.3 percent of loans closed.

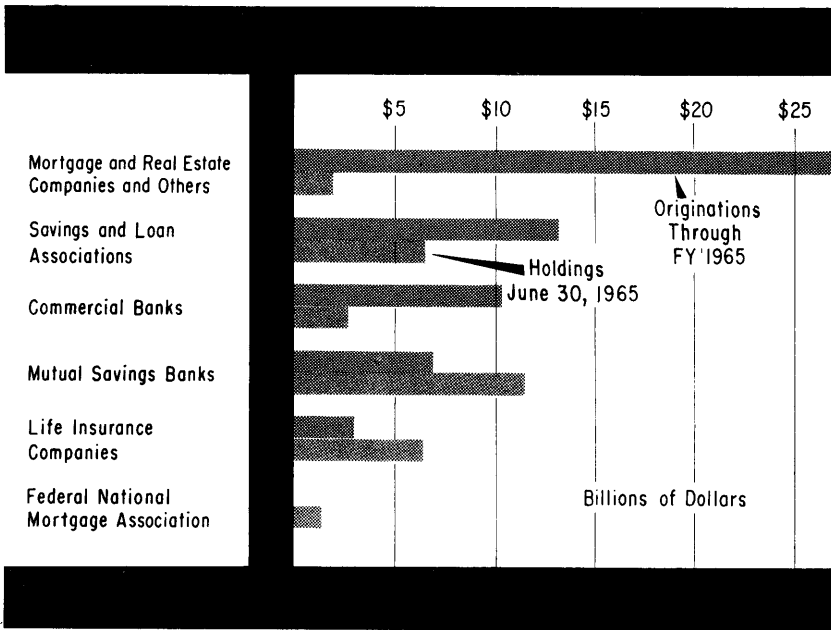
Many of the loans in the portfolio of permanent investors are obtained after origination and some lenders, especially mortgage and real estate companies, dispose of the loans they make soon after their origination. The distribution of loan originations to date and current holdings by type of lender, are illustrated by the chart on following page.

### Characteristics of Veteran Home Buyers

The following table shows some characteristics of the typical veteran home buyer during the past 9 years. The data are based on a sample of primary home loans which were submitted to the Veterans Administration for prior approval.

The median age of the veteran home buyers has remained relatively stable over the years. This is due primarily to the fact that the proportion of veterans obtaining home loans has reversed; from 70 percent World War II and 30 percent Korean conflict in 1956 to 29 percent World War II and 71 percent Korean conflict in 1964. Since the average age of the Korean conflict veterans is about 12 years less than that of World War II veterans, this shift has resulted in the overall median age of veteran home buyers remaining almost constant.

# ORIGINATIONS AND HOLDINGS OF VA-GUARANTEED HOME LOANS



The table also reveals that the average annual housing expense has increased each year since 1956, and, with one exception, this has also been true of the average loan amount. It will be noted, however, that the percent of income used for housing expense, which had increased each year from 1957 through 1963, stabilized in 1964.

Calendar Year	Median age of borrower	Average annual income (after taxes)	Average annual housing expense	Housing expense as a percent of income	Average price of home	Average loan amount
1956.....	n.a.	\$5, 675	\$1, 285	22. 5	\$12, 905	\$11, 960
1957.....	32. 3	5, 810	1, 415	24. 4	13, 790	12, 740
1958.....	31. 6	5, 890	1, 460	24. 8	14, 095	13, 370
1959.....	31. 5	5, 725	1, 465	25. 6	13, 930	13, 480
1960.....	32. 2	6, 050	1, 565	25. 8	14, 465	14, 070
1961.....	32. 2	5, 660	1, 575	27. 9	14, 315	13, 985
1962.....	33. 2	5, 735	1, 640	28. 5	14, 655	14, 315
1963.....	33. 2	5, 905	1, 715	29. 1	15, 385	15, 000
1964.....	33. 9	6, 230	1, 810	29. 1	16, 025	15, 710

## Defaults and Claims

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1965, lenders have reported 1,426,233 defaults on GI home, farm, and business loans. In most cases these defaults have been 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. To date, these efforts to restore defaulted loans to good standing have been successful in about 83 percent of the cases reported.

The cumulative number of defaults reported and disposed of at the end of each fiscal year since 1955 are shown in table 73 in the statistical section of this report. Data for the last 6 years is given below.

Fiscal year	Defaults reported	Loans in default end of year	Defaults disposed of—			
			Total	Cured or withdrawn		Claims vouch- ered for payment
				Number	Percent	
1960.....	89, 776	45, 488	89, 981	79, 431	88. 3	10, 550
1961.....	110, 259	53, 889	101, 858	88, 746	87. 1	13, 112
1962.....	107, 192	55, 534	105, 547	86, 393	81. 9	19, 154
1963.....	107, 935	55, 445	108, 024	84, 798	78. 5	23, 226
1964.....	111, 599	54, 432	112, 612	99, 393	78. 5	24, 219
1965.....	108, 459	53, 810	109, 081	84, 767	77. 7	24, 314

It will be noted that the number of claims vouchered for payment in fiscal year 1965 was substantially unchanged from fiscal year 1964. This is in contrast to the substantial increase which occurred in fiscal years 1961 through 1963.

Although a lesser number of new defaults were reported last year than in fiscal year 1964, the proportion of defaults which were cured or withdrawn declined. In this respect, fiscal year 1965 followed the pattern experienced in fiscal years 1961 through 1963. However, the decline in the proportion of defaults cured or withdrawn was much less than experienced in the earlier period.

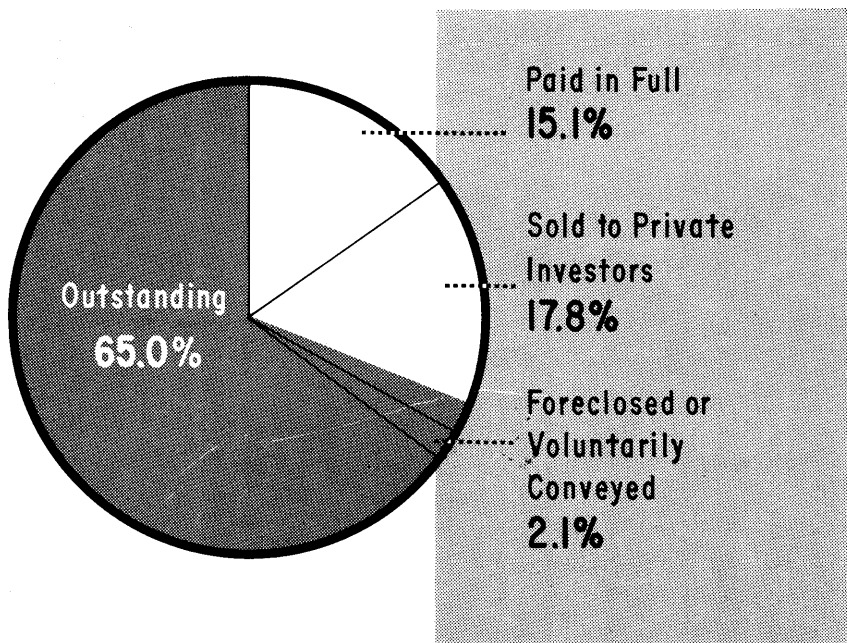
It would appear from the data that the level of claims has about reached its peak. The number of guaranteed or insured loans outstanding is declining gradually. This factor and the continued aging of loans should exert a downward influence on the number of claims as time goes on.

### **Direct Loan Activity**

The number of direct loans made to date is only a small fraction of the number of loans guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration. This is to be expected in a program intended only to supplement the loan guaranty program in providing credit assistance to veterans. Since the direct loan program was initiated in 1950 under the provisions of Public Law 475, 81st Congress, 256,367 loans have been made and fully disbursed in the amount of \$2.31 billion. As of the end of June 1965, 38,697 direct loans had been repaid in full, 45,645 had been sold, and 5,544 had been terminated by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance. This left 166,599

loans with an unpaid principal balance of \$1.2 billion still outstanding. The chart below illustrates this distribution.

**DIRECT LOANS CLOSED AND FULLY DISBURSED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1965**



Funds for making direct loans are provided by periodic U.S. Treasury advances, the proceeds from the sale of direct loans to private investors, proceeds from the sale of mortgage participation certificates, and the proceeds of principal repayments on loans made. From the beginning of the direct loan program in 1950 through June 1965, a total of about \$2.9 billion had become available for making direct loans from the following sources:

U.S. Treasury advances.....	\$1, 730, 077, 996
Proceeds from sales of loans to private investors.....	459, 824, 729
Proceeds from sale of mortgage participation certificates.....	93, 000, 000
Loan repayments.....	604, 792, 020

Total..... 2, 887, 694, 745

The status of funds for direct loans as of June 30, 1965 is shown below:

Expended for loans.....	\$2, 314, 771, 389
Loans committed, but not disbursed.....	13, 860, 649
Reserved for loans in process, but not committed.....	17, 817, 386
Reserved for builders' commitments.....	
Transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund.....	305, 718, 022
Balance available.....	235, 527, 299

Total..... 2, 887, 694, 745

To date, earnings from the direct loan program have been sufficient to pay \$313,218,582 in interest in U.S. Treasury advances, to cover \$11,954,928

of expenses and losses which had been incurred, to transfer \$128,152,978 to the loan guaranty revolving fund and to provide a \$26,513,163 reserve against future losses.

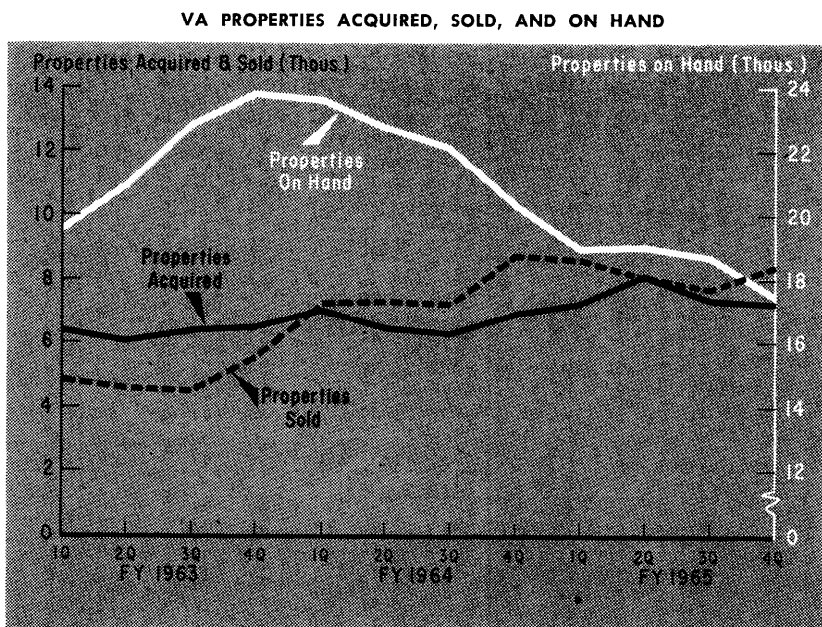
The increased amount of private funds available for mortgage investment during the past few years has had an effect on the direct loan program. Many sections of the country which had been "housing credit shortage areas" for years (and thus eligible for the making of direct loans) now have ample private capital available for the making of guaranteed and insured loans.

Due in part to the increased availability of private credit, and in part to the phasing out of World War II eligibility, the number of direct loans closed and fully disbursed declined sharply from 17,996 in fiscal year 1964 to 11,600 in fiscal year 1965. During the year, 7,374 direct loans were repaid in full, 1,138 loans were terminated by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance, and 5,710 loans amounting to \$60.5 million were sold to private investors.

### Property Acquisition, Management, and Disposition

The inventory of VA-owned properties declined for the second straight year, from 23,783 at the end of fiscal year 1963 to 20,266 at the end of fiscal year 1964 and 17,460 at the end of fiscal year 1965.

A reduction in inventory was accomplished, notwithstanding an increase in property acquisitions from the prior year, by continuing and expanding the property sales effort. The chart below shows the relationship between properties acquired, properties sold, and properties on hand for each quarter of the past three fiscal years.





The fiscal year 1965 property sales record is notable for the volume attained—32,712 sales versus 30,502 sales in fiscal year 1964—and for the reduction in the number of properties which had been carried in inventory for considerable periods of time. During the year, particular emphasis was placed on the sale of properties held in absolute title for 6 months or more. The table below illustrates the progress made in this direction.

Length of time held by VA	June 30, 1965		June 30, 1964		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Total.....	14, 783	100. 0	17, 296	100. 0	— 14. 5
Less than 6 months.....	7, 832	53. 0	7, 324	42. 3	+ 6. 9
6 months but less than 12.....	2, 059	13. 9	3, 044	17. 6	— 32. 4
12 months but less than 18.....	1, 123	7. 6	1, 818	10. 5	— 38. 2
18 months but less than 24.....	904	6. 1	1, 517	8. 8	— 40. 4
24 months and over.....	2, 865	19. 4	3, 593	20. 8	— 20. 3

The number of property acquisitions should not be taken as indicative of the number of guaranteed or insured loan foreclosures. VA acquisition statistics include properties which had been sold by VA on terms and then reacquired, as well as properties acquired through foreclosure of VA guaranteed or insured loans. There are also differences in timing between the foreclosure of a property by a holder of a VA guaranteed loan and its acquisition by the VA. The series of VA claims vouchered for payment (discussed earlier in this chapter) is generally used to represent VA guaranteed or insured loan foreclosures.

### VA Portfolio of Loans

As of June 30, 1965, the Veterans Administration held 224,116 loans with an outstanding balance of \$1,741,267,877.

Of the total, 166,599 were direct loans to veterans, having an outstanding balance of \$1,200,946,280. There were 55,987 vendee accounts with loan balances aggregating \$530,401,136. Vendee accounts arise from the financing supplied by the Veterans Administration to purchasers of VA-acquired properties, when sales are on terms for less than all cash. The remaining 1,530 loans, amounting to \$9,920,459, were former delinquent guaranteed or insured loans which were purchased from holders to avoid foreclosure because the case was determined to be meritorious and there was a good chance that the loan would eventually be repaid.

All these loans are sound assets. As they are paid off, receipts are returned to the revolving funds and become available for making new direct loans to veterans, or in the case of loans arising from sale of properties acquired from guaranteed or insured loans, they become available for pay-

ments of claims, property acquisitions and expenses of the loan guaranty revolving fund. While they are held, they also produce interest income.

Sales of loans to private investors produce a much quicker return of capital, and are essential to the funding of the loan guaranty program without recourse to additional appropriated funds.

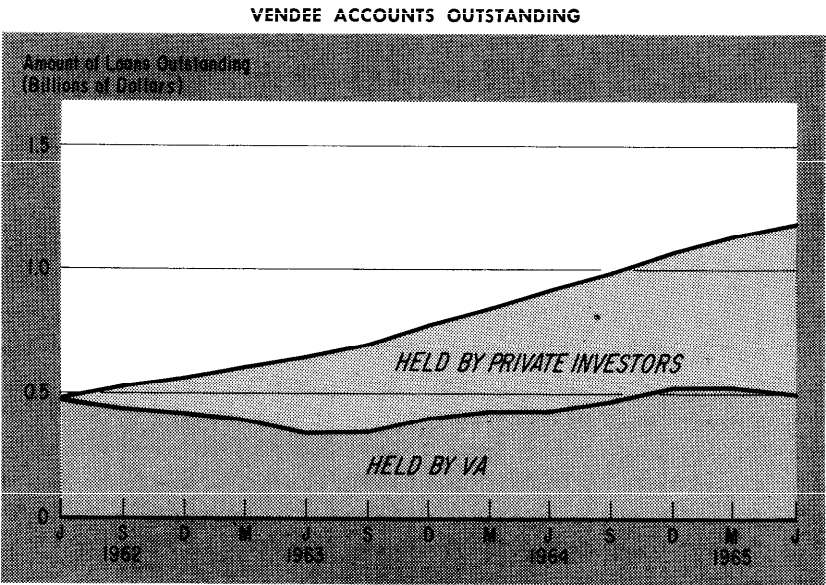
Sales of mortgage participation certificates, discussed below under the topic "Mortgage Pools," are another means of returning capital to the funds.

**Sales of Loans**

Cumulatively, VA has sold \$459.3 million of direct loans. Sales in fiscal year 1965 amounted to \$60.5 million. All direct loans sold by the Veterans Administration are guaranteed under the same conditions which apply to VA guaranteed loans originated by private lenders.

To promote the sale of vendee accounts, the Veterans Administration now issues a repurchase agreement (VA Regulation 4600) which in effect guarantees those securities and makes them attractive to investors.

From the time VA Regulation 4600 went into effect in March 1962, through fiscal year 1965, private investors had bought \$782.8 million of VA vendee accounts. As of June 30, 1965, \$41 million of these accounts had been repurchased under the terms of the guaranty. The chart below illustrates the estimated volume of these accounts in the hands of private investors compared to the amount held by the Veterans Administration.



The chart illustrates the fact that, despite a constant rise in the total amount of vendee accounts outstanding (from less than \$500 million in June 1962 to almost \$1.2 billion in June 1965), the amount of these loans

held by the VA has remained relatively stable, increasing by less than \$30 million during this period.

Purchasers of VA vendee accounts guaranteed under the provisions of VA Regulation 4600 are classified as follows:

	<i>Million</i>
Mutual savings banks.....	\$253.4
Commercial banks.....	220.5
Savings and loan associations.....	205.1
Insurance companies.....	36.1
Mortgage and real estate companies and others.....	67.7
Total.....	782.8

**Mortgage Pools**

The creation of the Government mortgage liquidation trust and the sale of participation certificates was authorized by the Housing Act of 1964, enacted September 2, 1964. As of October 1, 1964, a trust indenture was signed with the president of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) establishing the trust involving the Veterans Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association. The trust is administered by FNMA as trustee.

The first issue of the mortgage participation certificates was sold for delivery November 2, 1964. The Veterans Administration realized approximately \$100 million as its share of the sale. The undertaking provided for the pooling of \$425 million of U.S. Treasury financed mortgages from FNMA special assistance functions and of \$205 million of loans and mortgages held by the Veterans Administration. Principal and interest collections from pooled loans are available to the trustee for retirement of participation certificates as they come due and for interest payable to participation holders. The participation sale consisted of 10 separate issues of \$30 million each with annual maturities of November 1, 1965 through November 1, 1974, inclusive.

As of June 1, 1965, the Veterans Administration entered into a supplemental agreement looking toward a sale of participation certificates to be issued as of July 1, 1965, in a face amount of \$525 million. The Veterans Administration's share of the proceeds of this sale was approximately \$275 million. Under the terms of the supplemental agreement, the Veterans Administration selected \$345 million in direct loans to be added to the pool and FNMA set aside \$315 million of its mortgage loans.

Participation certificates provide a new mechanism for substituting private financing for Treasury financing of mortgages held by the Government and they attract private funds not customarily available for investment in mortgages. Sales of participation certificates also make it possible to realize cash from blocks of mortgages which do not have a ready market, such as direct loans in scattered locations, etc.

## Funding the Loan Guaranty Program

Total expenditures, cumulatively through June 30, 1965, were \$1,993,523,332.

Prior to the establishment of the loan guaranty revolving fund on July 1, 1961, all expenditures were funded from the appropriation, "Readjustment Benefits," and receipts from operations were deposited to the general fund of the Treasury. After establishment of the fund, receipts from operations and proceeds from the sale of loans were available for requirements of the program.

During the first 4 years of the fund's operation, no appropriation has been necessary. Although sales of loans and other receipts have not been quite sufficient to meet all requirements, it has been possible to supplement these sources by transfer of excess capital and earnings from the direct loan revolving fund.

Thus, expenditures to date have been funded as follows:

By appropriation prior to fiscal year 1962-----	\$730, 150, 446
Receipts from operations since establishment of the fund:	
Sale of loans-----	783, 035, 781
Sale of mortgage participation certificates-----	7, 000, 000
Other receipts (principal repayments interest and rental income, etc.)-----	227, 157, 309
Transfer from the direct loan revolving fund-----	433, 871, 000
<hr/>	
Total availability-----	2, 181, 214, 536
Less: Unexpended balance, June 30, 1965-----	187, 691, 204
<hr/>	
Total expenditures-----	1, 993, 523, 332

During fiscal year 1965, expenditures from the loan guaranty revolving fund amounted to \$363.9 million. Revenues of the fund during this period amounted to \$335.8 million. Most of this revenue, \$265.6 million, came from the sale of loans under the provisions of VA Regulation 4600.

A distinction needs to be made between expenditures and losses to the program. The majority of funds expended are for the purchase of assets in the form of real property. Property thus acquired is eventually sold and mortgage loans or installment contracts created. As indicated previously, such securities are sound assets which yield interest income while they are held, and provide cash for operation of the program when they are sold.

The following table summarizes the results of operations through June 30, 1965:

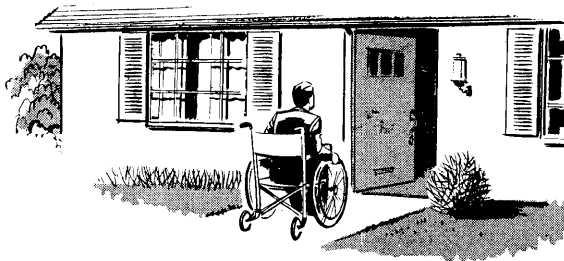
Total funds expended:

For payment of claims and acquisition of property.....	\$1, 686, 851, 407
For acquisition of loans, property expense, selling expense, etc...	306, 671, 925
Total expenditures.....	1, 993, 523, 332
Less receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 226, 008, 440
Net expenditures to be accounted for.....	767, 514, 892
Less: Assets other than cash:	
Properties.....	181, 535, 182
Loans.....	504, 054, 468
Other.....	10, 812, 894
Estimated net loss.....	71, 112, 348

<sup>1</sup> Total receipts from operations include:

Amount deposited to general fund of Treasury prior to inception of the loan guaranty revolving fund.....	\$208, 815, 350
Receipts deposited to revolving fund.....	1, 017, 193, 090
Total receipts.....	1, 226, 008, 440





## Chapter Seven

# GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

### Mission

Under provisions of 38 U.S.C., chapter 21, assistance is authorized in acquiring specially adapted housing to any veteran who is entitled to compensation under 38 U.S.C., chapter 11, based on service after April 20, 1898, for permanent and total service-connected disability:

“(1) Due to the loss, or loss of use of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or

“(2) which includes ‘(A) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (B) loss or loss of use of one lower extremity.’”

### Highlights

- Over 600 veterans were determined eligible during year—almost 10,500 since the program was initiated in 1948.
- More than 8,300 grants have been made—costs to Government were \$5.2 million for 548 veterans this year and \$79 million to date.

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, 1965, a cumulative total of 10,870 veterans had been approved as to basic eligibility, and, of these, 10,494 were approved as to medical feasibility.

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 a 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 10,494 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1965, a cumulative total of 8,448 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 99 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 14 were pending approval, and the remaining 8,335 had been approved for grants, totaling over \$79.6 million, an average of about \$9,600 per grant. Of the 8,335 final applications approved, 6,044 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 1,259 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 690 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 342 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.

There were 548 grants disbursed in fiscal year 1965 compared with 492 in fiscal year 1964. The increase is mainly attributable to Public Law 88-401, effective August 8, 1964, which liberalized the conditions of eligibility for specially adapted housing for blind veterans. Under the former statutory provision, a veteran who was blind in both eyes, having only light perception and who had also suffered loss or loss of use of one lower extremity was eligible for assistance in acquiring a specially adapted home only if his condition was such as to preclude locomotion without a wheelchair. Public Law 88-401 removes the requirement as to the degree of physical restrictions on locomotion.

On June 9, 1965, VA Regulation 4402(D) was amended to permit consideration of grants for acquisition of residential units in cooperative and condominium type projects, in cases in which such unit is preferred by the veteran and is in all respects adapted to his needs and circumstances.





## Chapter Eight

# INSURANCE

### Mission

The Veterans Administration administers seven distinct life insurance programs for the benefit of servicemen, veterans and their beneficiaries. These are:

- (1) United States Government Life Insurance.
- (2) National Service Life Insurance.
- (3) Veterans Special Life Insurance.
- (4) Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance.
- (5) Veterans Service-Disabled Standard Insurance.
- (6) Veterans Service-Disabled Rated Insurance.
- (7) Veterans Non-Service-Disabled Insurance.

The first two programs (USGLI-NSLI) are generally associated with veterans of World Wars I and II, respectively. The next two programs (VSLI-SDVI) are generally identified with veterans of the Korean conflict. The latter three programs relate to insurance that will be issued during the 1-year period commencing May 1, 1965, to certain disabled veterans who had ac-

tive service during the period October 8, 1940, to January 1, 1957.

### Highlights

- \$223 million was paid to policyholders in dividends.
- \$354 million was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.
- Over 98,000 veterans applied for new insurance under the limited reopening of the NSLI program.
- 135,000 policyholders exchanged their total disability income provision riders with coverage to age 60 for new riders providing protection to age 65.
- 3,000 policyholders converted their NSLI term insurance to the new Modified Life Plan during the 2 months such plan was available in fiscal year 1965.
- 4,400 new claims were generated by the extension of coverage under NSLI waiver of premium provision from age 60 to age 65.

## General

The Government life insurance program administered by the Veterans Administration had its inception in 1917 when War Risk Insurance, Yearly Renewable Term, was established to provide life insurance protection for servicemen. The United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI) program, initiated in 1919, permitted policyholders of Yearly Renewable Term to convert their policies to permanent plans of insurance, and in June 1926, term insurance was added to the USGLI program. National Service Life Insurance (NSLI), authorized on October 8, 1940, provided both term and permanent plan insurance for men and women who served in World War II. Both the USGLI and NSLI insurance programs provided for participation in dividends resulting from gains and savings derived from favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings over and above the reserve requirements.

In April 1951 two new insurance programs were authorized, and further issue of insurance under the prior USGLI and NSLI programs was terminated. Veterans Special Life Insurance (VSLI) initially provided only 5-year term, indefinitely renewable. In 1958 legislation was enacted providing for an exchange to a lower-priced term, nonrenewable after age 50, and for conversion to permanent plans. Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance (SDVI), providing both term and permanent plans, became available only to those with service-connected disabilities. Both of these programs are nonparticipating. Effective January 1, 1957, further issue of insurance in the Veterans Special Life Insurance program was terminated. Insurance in the Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance program continues to be available to veterans separated from service after April 25, 1951 who apply within one year of granting of service-connection for a disability.

Public Law 88-664, enacted October 13, 1964, provided for a limited reopening of the NSLI program for a period of one year after May 1, 1965, to certain veterans with military service between October 7, 1940 and January 1, 1957, who have service-connected disabilities or non-service-connected disabilities which are so severe that they cannot obtain insurance from private companies. Over 98,000 veterans applied for new insurance under this limited reopening during the 2 months it was available in fiscal year 1965. Insurance under this provision is issued under three nonparticipating programs:

- *Veterans Service-Disabled Standard Insurance.*—Issued to veterans with a service-connected disability who, notwithstanding their disability, qualify for insurance at standard premium rates.
- *Veterans Service-Disabled Rated Insurance.*—Issued to veterans who do not qualify for insurance at standard premium rates solely because of their service disability. The premium rates for this group are increased, based on the severity of their disability and the effect which their disability will have on their longevity.

- *Veterans Non-Service-Disabled Insurance.*—Issued to veterans who cannot buy commercial life insurance at the highest rates because of a non-service-connected disability.

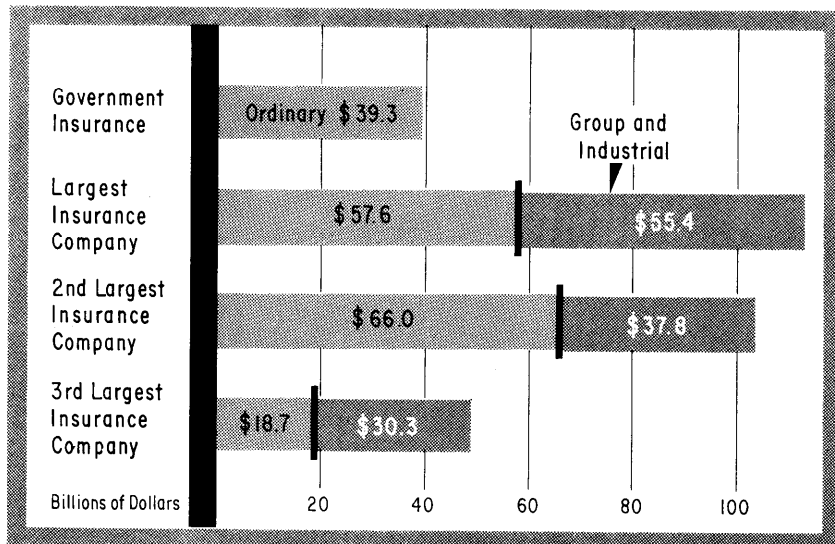
Separate funds have been established in the U.S. Treasury for each of the first four programs. Each fund is credited with its own premium and interest payments as well as other income, and each is similarly debited with its own disbursements. The administrative cost for these programs is borne by the Government.

A separate fund is maintained for the three types of insurance authorized by Public Law 88-664. Within that fund separate subaccounts are maintained for each of the three types of insurance and for the administrative cost. Each is credited with its own premium and interest payments as well as other income and each is debited with its own disbursements. Each of these types of insurance provides for future increases or reductions in premiums as experience warrants. In these three programs policyholders are required to pay administrative costs. A small charge, which may be increased or reduced as experience warrants, is added to each premium for this purpose.

All NSLI policies contain a provision for waiver of payment of premiums if the insured becomes totally disabled. Originally the provision was limited to total disability commencing before the 60th birthday. Public Law 88-364 extended coverage under the waiver of premiums provision from age 60 to age 65 effective January 1, 1965. This extension generated 4,400 new claims.

The insurance program administered by the Veterans Administration is the fourth largest insurance operation in the United States, based on total

COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, DECEMBER 31, 1964



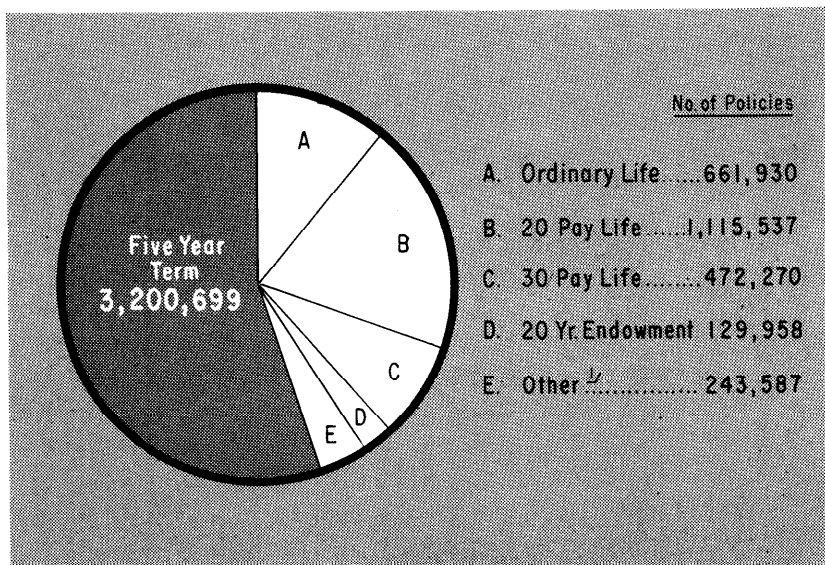
amounts of insurance in force. With group and industrial excluded from commercial company totals, Government insurance ranks third.

### Distribution of Insurance by Plan

A new NSLI modified life plan of insurance became available May 1, 1965. This plan is expected to encourage conversions as it provides a life-time level premium lower than other permanent plans. The face amount is reduced by one-half at age 65 when insurance needs usually decline. The amount reduced at that time can be replaced without medical examination by the same amount of ordinary life insurance for an extra premium. About 3,000 policyholders converted their NSLI term insurance to this new plan during the two months it was available in fiscal year 1965.

Plans of insurance provided by the Government life insurance program, except for the modified life plan, are similar to those provided by commercial companies. Policies in force at the end of fiscal year 1965 numbered 5,823,981 with a total face value of \$39,102,967,988. The maximum amount of all Government insurance for one life is \$10,000. Of these policies 55 percent were on a 5-year level term plan with the remainder distributed among the various permanent plans as shown on the chart below. Policyholders are encouraged to convert to permanent plans of insurance since premiums for term insurance increase and become progressively more burdensome with each renewal.

**POLICIES IN FORCE BY PLAN OF INSURANCE, JUNE 30, 1965**



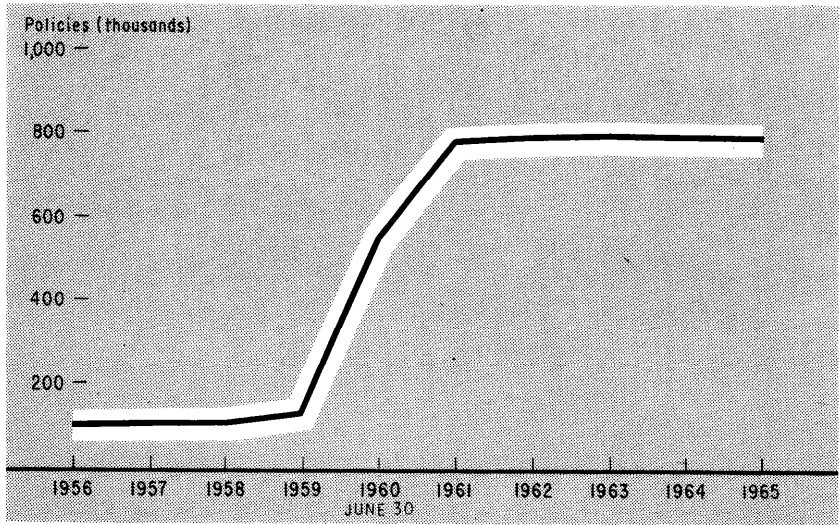
└ Endowment at 60-101, 410; endowment at 65-73, 480; extended insurance, 52, 312; reduced paid-up, 6,943; endowment at 96-4, 161; 30 year endowment, 1, 626; endowment at 62-877; modified life, 2,778

**Total Disability Income Provision**

Total disability income provisions (TDIP) became available on an optional basis to NSLI policyholders in 1946. As of October 31, 1958, about 87,000 such riders were in force with a \$5 monthly benefit for each \$1,000 of insurance. Effective November 1, 1958, an optional total disability income provision with a benefit of \$10 a month for each \$1,000 of NSLI became available. The offer of the larger disability income benefit resulted in an increase of the riders to about 784,000 by June 30, 1965. The income benefits were provided for total disability commencing before the 60th birthday. Effective in January 1965, a new total disability income provision with coverage up to the 65th birthday became available. Exchanges from the age 60 to the age 65 riders are expected to be high as evidenced by 135,000 such exchanges during the first 6 months of availability.

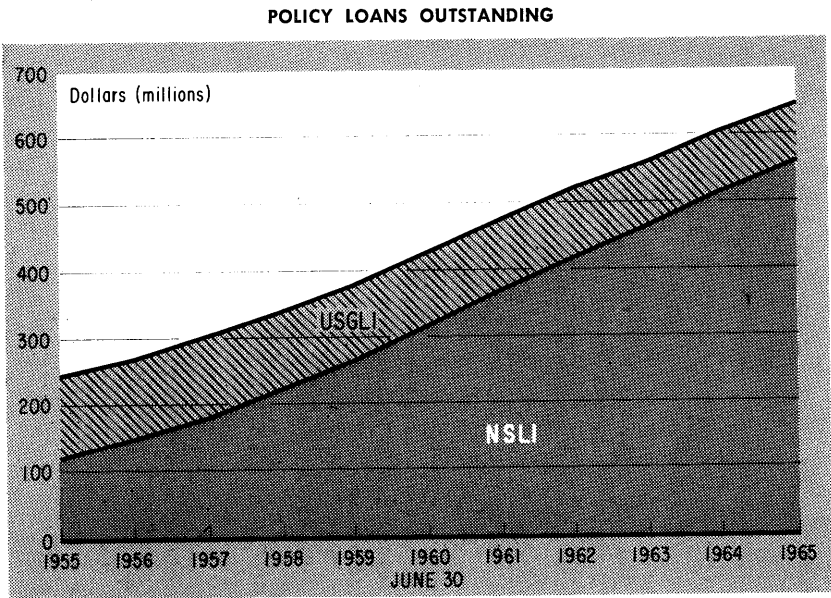
A similar provision for USGLI policyholders, first made available in 1928, provides a benefit of \$5.75 per \$1,000 insurance for total disability commencing before the 65th birthday. Approximately 9,000 policies contain such provisions.

**POLICIES WITH TDIP RIDERS ADDED**



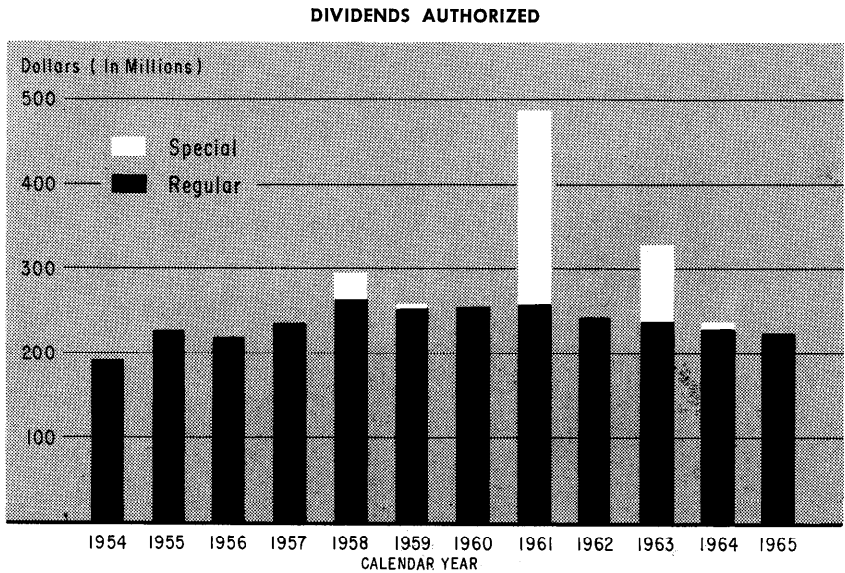
## Policy Loans Outstanding

A policy loan provision is one of several guaranteed values provided by permanent plan insurance policies. The maximum loan value, amounting to 94 percent of the policy reserve, is available to the policyholder at any time after the end of the first policy year. The guaranteed values increase with the age of the policy. Thus, as the policy becomes older, a greater loan value is available to the insured. As shown in the chart below, there has been a steady increase in the value of outstanding loans from \$245 million in 1955 to \$647 million at the end of fiscal year 1965. Annual interest at the rate of 4 percent is charged on outstanding loan balances, and if not paid, is added to the loan balance.



**Dividends**

During the past 10 years, dividends paid to USGLI and NSLI policyholders have averaged about \$277 million annually. These dividends represent gains and savings derived from favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings over and above reserve requirements that are returned to the policyholders. Dividends have been paid on an accelerated basis during the past 3 years. They were paid, for the most part, during January of each year instead of on the policy anniversary dates as heretofore. Since Veterans Special Life Insurance, Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance, and the new insurance issued under Public Law 88-664 are nonparticipating, dividends are not paid to such policyholders. However, in fiscal year 1962, a special dividend was authorized by legislation for the Veterans Special Life Insurance program.

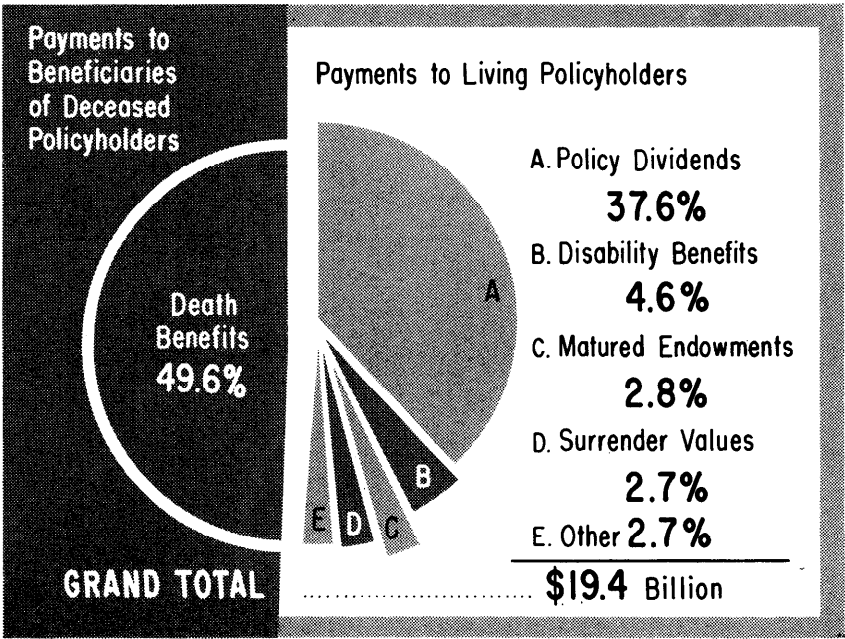


**Payment of Insurance Benefits**

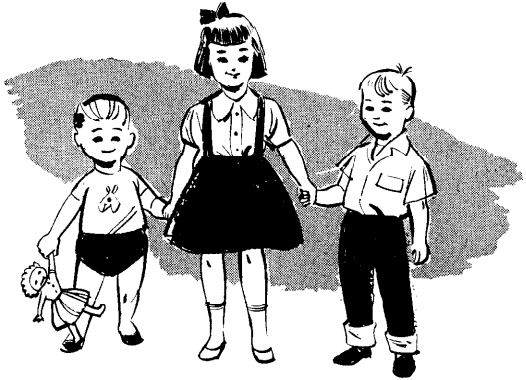
Substantial payments are made to Government life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries. Living policyholders receive payments in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments, cash surrenders, and disability benefits. Beneficiaries of deceased policyholders receive the proceeds of the policy either in a lump-sum payment or in installments. These payments, spread throughout each of the States, have a significant impact on the economy.

During fiscal year 1965, living policyholders received \$223 million in dividend payments, \$36 million in disability benefits, \$31 million in surrender value and \$14 million in matured endowments. A total of about \$354 million was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. From the inception of the insurance programs through fiscal year 1965, the payments to living policyholders and to beneficiaries from the insurance funds have totaled about \$19.4 billion. The distribution of these payments by type is shown in the following chart.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES  
(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1965)**







## Chapter Nine

### GUARDIANSHIP

#### Mission

The guardianship program safeguards VA benefits for minor and mentally ill beneficiaries by selecting qualified fiduciaries, assuring application of the funds to their present needs, and conservation of excess funds for their future use.

#### Highlights

- Economy in operations resulted from a functional reorganization of the Office of the

Chief Attorney without reduction of essential safeguards for VA beneficiaries served.

- Beneficiaries under the guardianship program reached 567,287, an increase of 33,656 over last year.
- Unsatisfactory conditions affecting beneficiaries were found and corrected in 18,603 cases during the course of 78,809 interim contacts.

The guardianship program has, for more than 35 years, carried out a congressional mandate to assure that VA benefits, intended for persons under legal disability because of minority or mental illness, actually were utilized for the needs of these beneficiaries. It has worked through the State courts in guardianship cases and, where the need was great in relationship to the benefit payable, has utilized legal custodians responsible exclusively to the Veterans Administration under the Federal authority to pay the "person legally vested with the care of the beneficiary or his estate" where no guardian had been appointed.

As to either type of fiduciary, the basic approach has been to assure utilization of benefit funds to meet current beneficiary needs, with conservation of any funds surplus to immediate needs. For many years, basic elements of the program followed closely the practice of the best run probate courts. Thus, preappointment fact gathering as to all factors of beneficiary need and qualifications of the proposed fiduciary was followed by audit of annual accountings, investigations and restriction of investments, and post-appointment fact gathering as to actual use of funds and changes in need.

Certain features of the program appeared to require more fiduciary and VA administrative action than was essential to actual fund protection and caused delay in availability of needed benefits. Consequently, new regulatory and procedural changes were approved October 1, 1963. They reduced workloads in the area of fiduciary accounts audited and the number of beneficiaries (wards) supervised.

A new changed program approach resulting from these regulatory and procedural changes made possible reorganization of the Office of the Chief Attorney along new functional concepts. This permits full cross-utilization of attorneys in all professional areas and reduces supervisory overlay by consolidating the decision making and evidence gathering functions into a single field attorney position. Attorneys now make on-the-spot decisions in the field while dealing with the veteran or his fiduciary. Professional manpower usage in estate administration review is confined to legal problems and court actions by utilizing trained nonprofessional employees in matters of a quasi-legal and judgmental nature. Experience for the past year indicates this new system is promoting a more effective use of professional manpower, reducing supervision and improving service to veterans through prompt resolution of their problems at the local level.

Beneficiaries in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines were served through the Office of Chief Attorney in 64 regional offices.

The net increase of 33,656 beneficiaries (wards) served involved an intake of 141,020 new beneficiaries and a loss of 107,364. This continues the upward trend of beneficiaries on guardianship rolls with minors being the predominant class.

Beneficiaries who have fiduciaries	On June 30, 1965	Percent of net change during year
Total.....	567,287	+6.3
Incompetents.....	103,754	+4.0
Minors.....	463,533	+6.8

The number of accounts audited declined slightly during the year due primarily to increased use of legal custodians. Such fiduciaries no longer submit periodic written accountings. Inquiry into these estates is now being accomplished by triennial personal contacts. Since the source of estate information is obtained chiefly from audit of accounts of guardians and personal contacts which occurs less frequently than in the past, total assets reported are a little lower this years than last year. This is reflected in table 90 on page 309. The table shows data only on estates that were audited or otherwise inquired into in any particular year.

Losses and recoveries for beneficiaries were reported as follows:

Total losses.....	\$213,437
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians).....	187,866
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians).....	25,571
Recoveries for beneficiaries by offices of the chief attorney:	
Total recoveries.....	194,564
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians).....	179,806
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians).....	14,758

Recoveries on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including general post fund), overpayments, and other collections amounted to \$3,212,558.

Field examinations (investigations) in claims, guardianship activities, and other areas of statutory responsibility totaled 186,637, an increase of 14,037 from the previous fiscal year. They included 78,809 interim contacts which resulted in finding and correcting 18,603 unsatisfactory conditions affecting beneficiaries' health, general welfare, or financial interests.





## **Chapter Ten**

### **CONTACT**

#### **Mission**

The contact program provides personalized 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.

#### **Highlights**

- Over 5 million individuals were assisted through personal interviews or by telephone.

The contact program is VA's personal link with the veteran public. It is a program of assistance through information furnished during interviews with individual veterans, their dependents, beneficiaries, representatives, and other interested persons 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.

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.

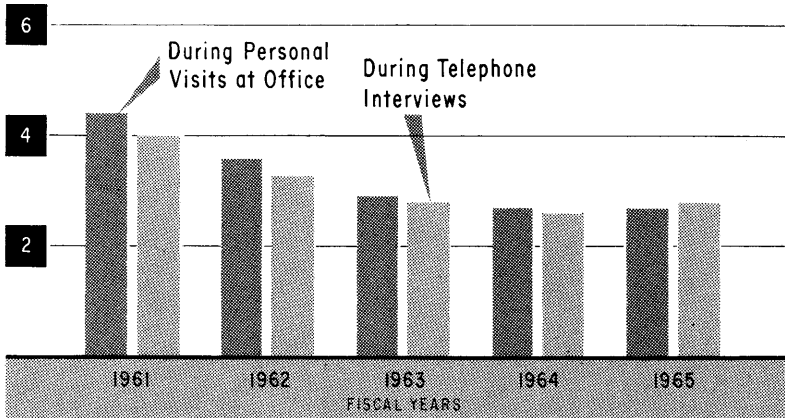
Contact personnel were assigned to a total of 234 installations on June 30, 1965, located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. In addition, regularly scheduled itinerant service was being provided to 83 State institutions and communities where VA offices were formerly located.

During fiscal year 1965, 2.7 million individuals were personally interviewed during visits to full-time contact locations; an additional 2.8 million persons were assisted through telephone interviews during the same period. The following chart shows the trend of the contact program workload during the past 5 years. The leveling off of personal interviews and increase in telephone interviews during fiscal year 1965 from the former gradual downward trend was influenced by inquiries concerning reopening of insurance under Public Law 88-664.

The on-duty contact personnel strength, exclusive of personnel assigned to offices in Rome, Italy, and Balboa, Canal Zone, was 809 on June 30, 1965, as compared to 867 on June 30, 1964.

# PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES

Millions of  
Individuals Assisted









## **Chapter Eleven**

### **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

#### **Mission**

Foreign affairs activities are primarily of a staff nature concerned with the responsibility for activities performed for the Veterans Administration by the Department of State concerning assistance to U.S. veterans and their dependents living in foreign countries; for the coordination of matters relating to the administration of the regional office in the Philippines; for those activities performed by the VA office in the Canal Zone, and the VA office for

Europe, in Rome, Italy; and for the administering of the grants program (38 U.S.C. 631-633) relating to hospitalization and outpatient treatment for Filipino veterans.

#### **Highlights**

- \$70.4 million in VA benefits was paid to beneficiaries abroad, of which \$41.2 million was paid to Philippine beneficiaries and \$20.8 million to beneficiaries in Europe.

Services in connection with VA administered benefits are provided to veterans and their beneficiaries residing in foreign countries by the Department of State consular services, except in the Republic of the Philippines where a VA regional office is located in Manila.

The VA office for Europe, Rome, Italy, is maintained for the purpose of rendering technical advice and assistance to Department of State personnel in the administration of veterans benefit programs in 22 Western European countries.

In the Republic of Mexico, direct services to veterans and their beneficiaries are provided by a Veterans Affairs Office within the American Embassy, Mexico City.

Close liaison is maintained with the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada and with officials of other allied governments for the handling of foreign claims and the provision for medical care to eligible veterans. Services and benefits are provided to veterans of allied governments where a reciprocal agreement has been negotiated.

The VA office, Balboa, Canal Zone, provides VA representation in the administration of a hospitalization and treatment program on a contract basis for veterans residing in the Canal Zone and in addition provides information and assistance on veterans benefit matters to veterans and their survivors residing there.

The VA regional office operation in the Republic of the Philippines represents the major portion of all VA programs administered in foreign countries. The unique situation of operating the regional office in a foreign country is warranted because of the large number of Filipinos who are entitled to benefits based upon service in the U.S. Armed Forces prior to Philippine independence. There is an estimated veteran population of 400,000 in the Philippines, most of whom served in the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines. Through an interagency agreement between the Veterans Administration and the Social Security Administration (SSA) the Veterans Administration handles all claims work for that agency in the Philippines, involving some 12,000 SSA beneficiaries.

During the year, financial assistance was provided for the Philippine Government operation of the 722-bed Veterans Memorial Hospital in that country. Hospitalization is provided to Commonwealth Army veterans for service-connected disabilities and to U.S. veterans with or without service-connected disabilities. Reimbursements of cost of both of these classes of veterans hospitalization are borne by the United States. The rate of reimbursement is on a per diem basis and is renegotiated each fiscal year. The per diem rate for fiscal year 1965 was \$6.67 per patient-day.

During fiscal year 1965, approximately \$70.4 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries in over 100 foreign countries. Of this amount, approximately \$41.2 million in benefits were paid to beneficiaries in the Philippines and \$20.8 million to beneficiaries in Europe.

Throughout the year the Veterans Administration has, in cooperation with other U.S. departments and agencies, actively participated in providing professional and technical assistance to public officials of various foreign governments on training and observation missions to the United States.





## Chapter Twelve

### APPEALS

#### Mission

The mission of the Board of Veterans Appeals 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.

#### Highlights

- Appellate workload is now substantially stabilized under Public Law 87-666, which amended 38 U.S.C. chapter 71, to improve the VA adjudication procedures. Of the 39,792 appeals initiated, approximately 46 percent were settled at the original jurisdic-

tional level, the remaining 54 percent required Board consideration.

- Higher proportion of cases reaching the Board were in the more complex and controversial categories.
- 259 independent medical expert opinions (authorized by 38 U.S.C. 4009) were requested, an increase of 63 percent over fiscal year 1964.
- Travel boards visited 27 regional offices and conducted 459 hearings. Plans are to visit each regional office approximately once each 1½ years.

## **General**

The Board of Veterans Appeals has statutory authority and responsibility (38 U.S.C. 4001-4009) to decide appeals filed from the adjudication of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Decisions of the Board are final except as to insurance contracts (approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review. However, the Board's Rules of Practice provide for reconsideration on allegations of error of fact or law.

Public Law 87-666, effective January 1, 1963, made the most substantial change in VA appeals procedures since the creation of the Board of Veterans Appeals in 1933. Essentially that law provides that when an appeal from the adjudication of a claim is initiated, the office of original jurisdiction must furnish the appellant with a "statement of the case" containing a résumé of the pertinent facts of record, the law and regulations involved, and the reasons for the adjudication action being appealed. The appellant must then complete his appeal by filing an answer to the statement of the case within a specified time limit. If he fails to do so, the case is closed without submission to the Board of Veterans Appeals. The effects of this law have been:

- (1) Reduction in the volume of cases reaching the Board. Formerly, about 80 percent of appeals initiated were certified to the Board. Only 53.6 percent of all appeals disposed of in fiscal year 1965 reached the Board.
- (2) Increase in level of difficulty of cases reaching the Board. Appeals certified are now better developed and better argued. The more routine and perfunctory appeals having no arguable merit are largely screened out by the statement of case procedures.
- (3) The right to appeal made more meaningful. This seems to be the consensus of claimants, service organizations and Members of Congress. Since the right of appeal is so integral to fair adjudication procedures, the VA adjudication process has been improved and strengthened substantially by the new appeal procedures.

## **Field Office Appeals Workload**

The new law does not materially affect the filing rate of appeals. Its impact is on disposition of the appeals initiated. The filing rate has stabilized at about 40,000 annually. In fiscal year 1964, 40,487 notices of disagreement were filed in the offices of original jurisdiction. This year 39,792 were received and the estimate for fiscal year 1966 is 40,000.

The field had 34,687 total dispositions. The following table compares the nature of the dispositions in field offices this fiscal year with last fiscal year.

Nature of disposition	Fiscal year (percent)	
	1965	1964
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Allowed.....	16.6	13.5
Closed (failure to respond to statement of case).....	23.8	34.7
Withdrawn.....	6.0	5.9
Certified to BVA (receipts).....	53.6	45.9

At the close of the fiscal year there were 14,783 appeals in various stages of development pending in the field, not including 631 cases in transit. Approximately 14,000 to 15,000 cases appears to be a normal appellate workload level in field stations under present adjudication procedures.

### Board Workload

The Board of Veterans Appeals received 23,938 appeals. Decisions were entered in 22,798 cases. The following table is an analysis of the Board's decisions, compared to fiscal year 1964.

Type of decision	Fiscal year (percent)	
	1965	1964
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Allowed.....	12.7	13.5
Remanded.....	12.3	12.9
Withdrawn.....	1.4	1.1
Denied.....	73.6	72.5

To achieve this performance in fiscal year 1965, it was necessary to utilize substantial overtime, 7,169 man-hours. As of June 30, 1965, 4,477 cases remained on the docket. This is in addition to the 15,414 cases pending in field offices and in transit.

It took an average of 51.8 days to complete each case docketed. Some of this time was due to a heavy backlog existing at the beginning of the fiscal year. Under normal conditions, it is estimated that an appeal should remain with the Board no longer than 35 days. It is anticipated that elapsed time from docketing to decision will decrease in fiscal year 1966.

### Independent Medical Opinions

The law authorizes the Board to request outside medical opinions in cases presenting "medical complexity or controversy." Such opinions are obtained under arrangements with recognized medical schools throughout

the country. The deans of these schools select the specialist who will prepare the opinion in the individual case. Good cooperation has been received from medical schools and universities. These medical opinions are generally of high quality and of substantial benefit in settling complex and controversial medical questions.

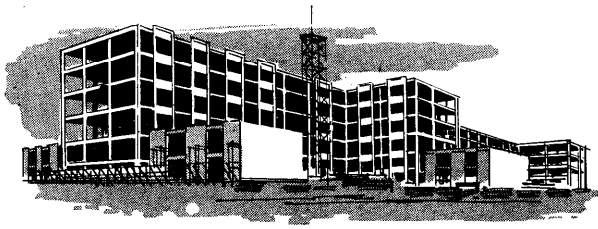
The requests for independent medical opinions increased 63 percent over fiscal year 1964; from 159 to 259.

### **Representation and Hearings**

The Board's Rules of Practice insure, among other things, the right of representation and the right of hearing.

About 79 percent of the cases decided by the Board have service organization, attorney or congressional representation. Hearings for the purpose of receiving argument or testimony may be before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, D.C., or before qualified personnel of the regional office or center acting as a hearing agency for the Board. In addition, traveling sections of the Board visit field offices periodically to conduct hearings. Each regional office having sufficient workload has been visited approximately once every 2 years. Future plans call for scheduling visits once every 1½ years. Last year the Board conducted 968 formal hearings, including 459 by travel boards who visited 27 field offices.





## Chapter Thirteen

# CONSTRUCTION

### Mission

The Construction program in the Veterans Administration is concerned with three major areas of endeavor.

- (1) The design and construction of VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and other facilities, including modernization and alterations;
- (2) The acquisition, utilization, and disposal of VA real property; and
- (3) The safety of VA patients, the public, and VA employees; and the protection of VA property.

### Highlights

- About \$90 million of construction was designed.
- Thirteen major construction contracts were awarded, amounting to \$49 million.
- About \$74 million of construction was put in place. (Highest agency amount on record.)
- Work was completed on 57 projects with construction costing \$41 million, including a 710-bed hospital at Washington, D.C.

## **Long-Range Plan**

An order of magnitude estimate indicates that approximately \$1.3 billion will be required for modernization and replacement of VA hospital and domiciliary facilities. In fiscal year 1965 the fifth increment of \$98.1 million was appropriated, bringing the total available for this purpose to \$403.2 million. Financing of the long-range program which started in 1961 is expected to extend over 15 years.

## **Design and Construction**

To accomplish the mission of the VA construction program, VA architects and engineers—

- (1) Develop preliminary drawings, technical data, and cost estimates for budget submissions.
- (2) Award and administer contracts with, and review work of architect-engineer firms which are employed to prepare working drawings and specifications. (During fiscal year 1965, architect-engineer firms accomplished 90 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (3) Prepare working drawings and specifications. (During fiscal year 1965, VA architects and engineers accomplished 10 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (4) Insure performance by the contractor of the construction contract and specifications at the job site with technical assistance provided by the architect-engineers as required.
- (5) Investigate and prepare recommendations on the use of new materials, design methods, and construction techniques.

VA architects and engineers made preliminary plans, including initial and comparative studies, preliminary drawings, and cost estimates for an estimated \$95.4 million of proposed construction during the fiscal year.

During the year construction was planned, in process, or completed on a substantial number of the nursing care beds authorized in fiscal year 1964.

At the new VA Hospital at Washington, D.C., one wing of the fourth floor will be used as an administrative research area. The first research study will be a pilot Automated Hospital Information System which involves the application of automatic data processing to hospital patient care activities. Potential studies include space arrangement for a nursing unit, special facilities for medically infirm patients, new housekeeping methods, use of closed circuit TV for education and administration, use of video tape for document filing and retrieval, and use of disposable items. The results of these and other studies will improve patient care services and will benefit the design and operation of future VA hospitals.

Thirteen major construction contracts with a value of \$49.1 million were awarded. These include contracts for a \$17.2 million 1,160-bed hospital at Long Beach, Calif., a \$19.4 million 720-bed hospital at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and two major air-conditioning projects totaling \$5.3 million. (See photographs on following pages.)

Work was completed on 57 projects having a construction cost of \$40.9 million; included was the 710-bed hospital at Washington, D.C., at \$18.4 million. (See tables 93 and 94.) (See photographs on following pages.)



*1,040-bed general hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.*



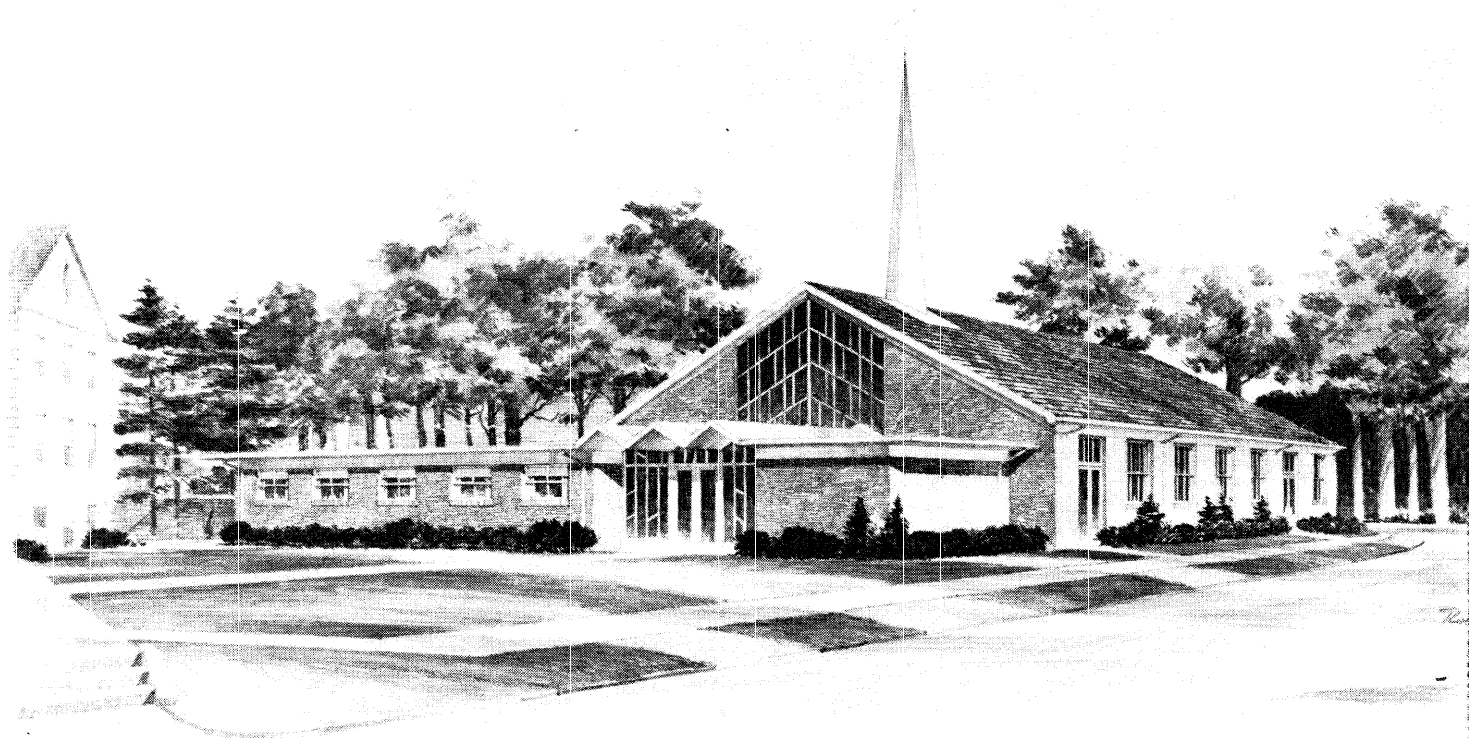
*1,220-bed general hospital, Hines, Ill.*



*720-bed general hospital, San Juan, Puerto Rico*

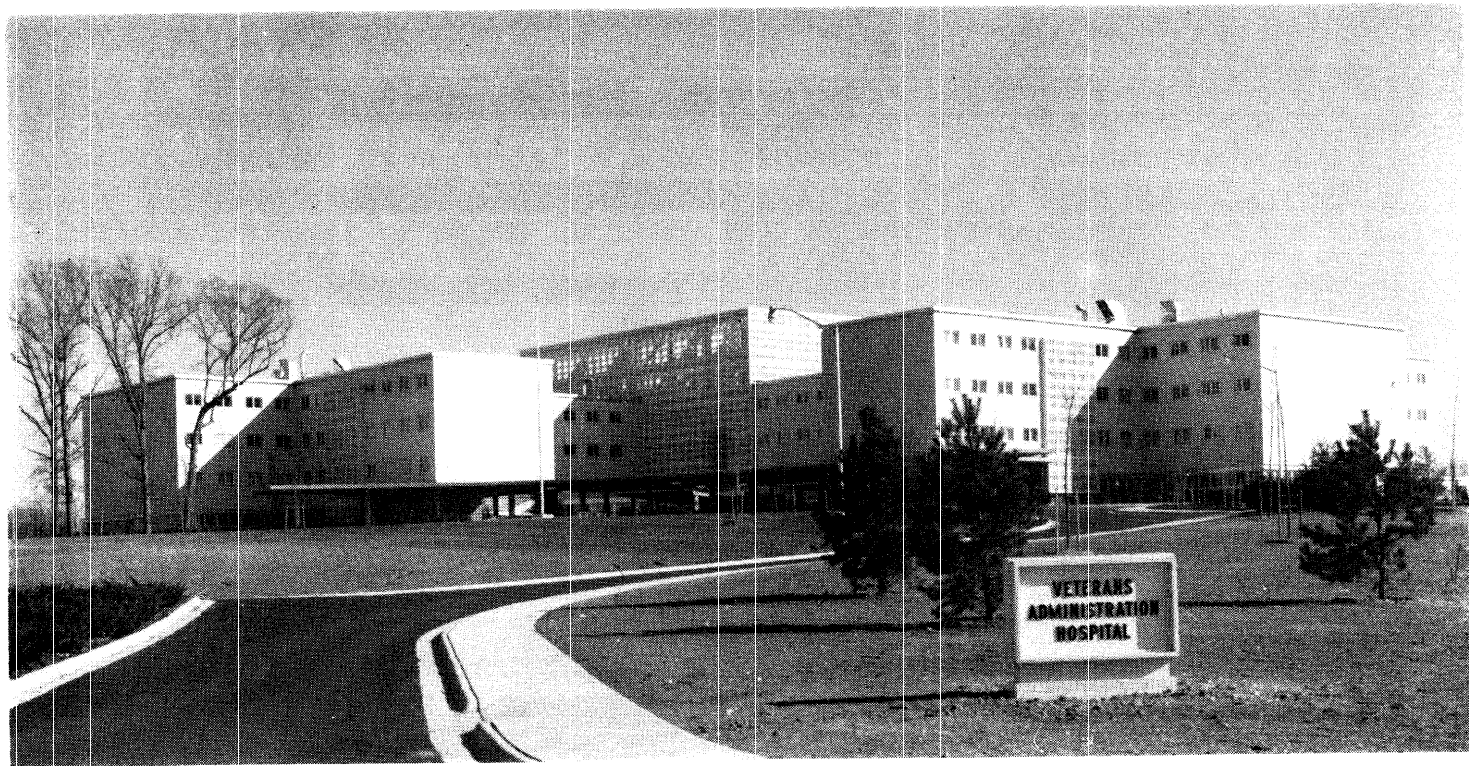


*1,160-bed general hospital, Long Beach, Calif.*



*Chapel, VA hospital, Coatesville, Pa.*





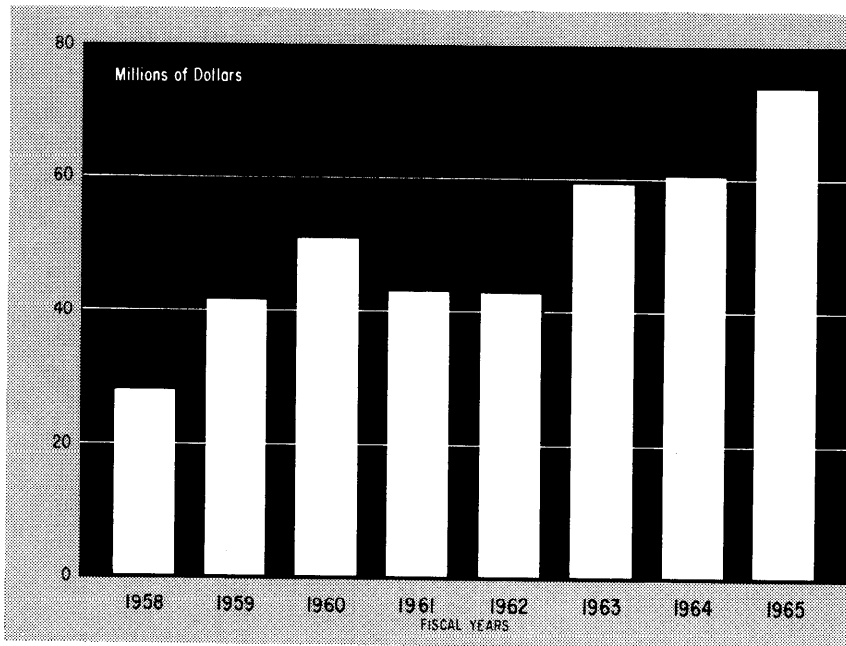
*710-bed general hospital, Washington, D.C.*

During fiscal year 1965, working drawings and specifications were developed for \$90.4 million of construction.

Construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to about \$64.5 million, including \$0.5 million obligations incurred by the Corps of Engineers against VA appropriations.

In fiscal year 1965, \$74.1 million of construction was put in place under VA supervision (including \$3 million work placed under Corps of Engineers jurisdiction). Construction on major projects that contributed to the above figure includes work on a \$28.2-million 1,264-bed hospital at Wood, Wis., an \$18.4 million 710-bed hospital at Washington, D.C., a \$10.3-million 480-bed hospital at Gainesville, Fla., a \$12.7-million 587-bed hospital at Atlanta, Ga., a \$9.7-million 500-bed hospital at Charleston, S.C., an \$8.3-million 480-bed hospital at Temple, Tex., a \$9.1-million 500-bed hospital at Oteen, N.C., an \$18.1-million 1,062-bed hospital at Miami, Fla., a \$16.6-million 1,000-bed hospital at Memphis, Tenn., and a \$17.2-million 1,160-bed hospital at Long Beach, Calif. All are general hospitals.

**DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**



As of June 30, 1965, there remained 178 modernization and other improvement projects with requirements approved by Bureau of the Budget, of which 87 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$66.3 million. (See table 95.) Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 91 authorized projects for which the estimated construction cost is approximately \$60.3 million, and which are in various stages of development. (See table 96.)

Construction was underway on 10 hospital projects as of June 30, 1965. The estimated cost of this work is approximately \$149.6 million, with work in place valued at about \$66.7 million. (Table 93 lists the individual projects.)

Seven of the hospital projects currently in the long-range program are in preconstruction development, with funds appropriated for site acquisition, technical services, or construction. (Table 93 lists the individual projects.)

### **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) Sites were acquired for new hospitals in Tampa, Fla.; Columbia, Mo.; and San Antonio, Tex.
- (2) Negotiations are continuing for acquisition of new hospital sites in Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Lexington, Ky.; and Long Island, N.Y.
- (3) The hospital at Cleveland (Crile General), Ohio, was closed and reported to General Services Administration for disposal. Excess land totaling 1,430 acres at 19 hospitals was also reported to General Services Administration for disposal.

### **Safety and Fire Protection**

The Veterans Administration, in recognition of its responsibilities for the safety of beneficiaries, visitors, and employees, and the protection of VA-owned and controlled property from fire and accidental damage, conducts a comprehensive safety and fire protection program.

Every level of management in the Veterans Administration is responsible for safety and fire protection. At field stations, local management has this responsibility under the direct supervision of the operating departments. The Assistant Administrator for Construction, assisted by a small staff of engineers, is responsible for developing and recommending agencywide policy and evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

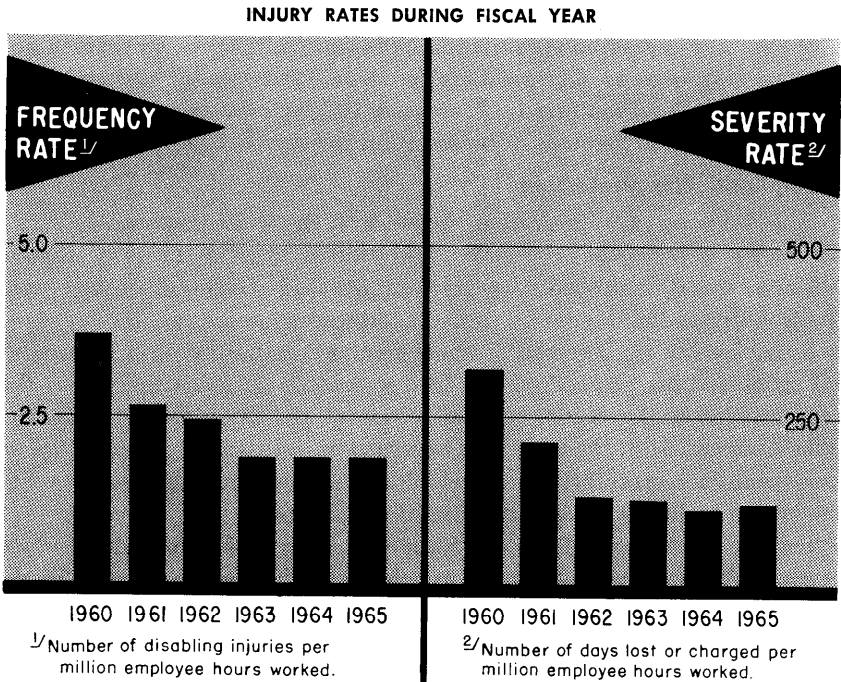
During the latter half of the fiscal year increased effort was directed toward improved employee safety as a result of the stimulus created by the launching of the President's Mission Safety-70 program and by his safety policy statement for the Federal Service.

The VA safety and fire protection program was highlighted by recognition again in fiscal year 1965. The VA Hospital, Columbia, S.C., was Grand Award winner in the hospital safety contest sponsored by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council. Four VA stations won first-place awards in their groups; 16 had perfect records, and 26 were judged best in the State in which they operate. VA stations won two

second-place awards, one third-place award, and seven honorable mentions in the National Fire Protection Association International Fire Prevention Contest.

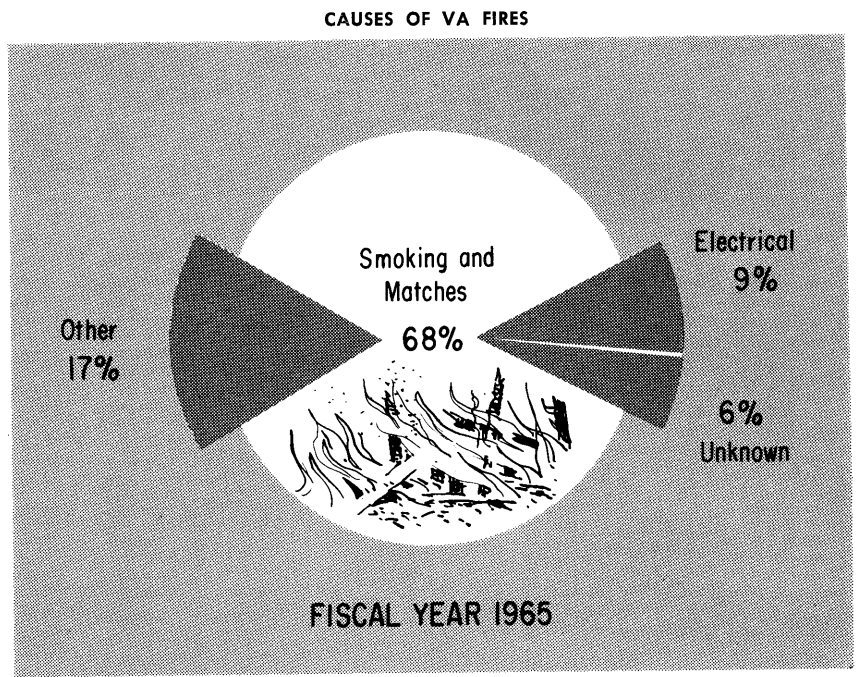
The Administrator's Annual Safety Award, given on a calendar year basis, was won by 53 field stations during 1964. Additionally, five field stations received the Administrator's Decade Safety Award for achieving a specified degree of proficiency in safety for 10 successive years. The hospital at Columbia, S.C., the regional office at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the data processing center at Hines, Ill., were given special Administrator's awards as outstanding stations in their departments in safety and fire prevention.

At the end of fiscal year 1965, 80 stations had operated 1 year or more without a reportable disabling injury. The hospital at Richmond, Va., and the regional office at Pittsburgh, Pa., had logged over 7 million injury-free man-hours. Sixty-eight other stations had attained records of over 1 million man-hours since the last disabling injury. The chart shows that for fiscal year 1965 the frequency rate of employee disabling injuries remained at the low rate experienced for the preceding 2 years. The severity rate was slightly above the all-time low of fiscal year 1964.



The number of fires reported by field stations during fiscal year 1965 was appreciably lower than the preceding year. The cost of fires was reduced substantially to \$49,772. This is a very small loss compared to the total value of VA property, amounting to approximately one-eighth of a cent

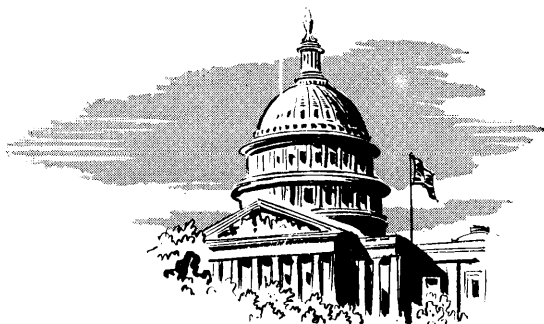
per \$100 of evaluation. As in past years, most of the fires were attributed to smoking and matches. Restrictions and closer control of smoking have been intensified to reduce the number of fires from this cause.



Costs for employee accidental deaths, disabling injuries, and occupational disease as reported by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, are shown in the following table. Costs per VA employee have remained consistently lower than costs per employee Government wide.

Calendar year	Cost per VA employee	Cost per employee all Govern- ment	Total VA costs	VA change from previous years
1960 . . . . .	\$10. 71	\$14. 74	\$1, 853, 988	+\$269, 577
1961 . . . . .	9. 85	14. 35	1, 723, 420	— 130, 568
1962 . . . . .	10. 93	13. 04	1, 929, 478	+ 206, 058
1963 . . . . .	9. 41	14. 76	1, 630, 797	— 298, 681
1964 . . . . .	9. 39	15. 38	1, 618, 859	— 11, 938





## **Chapter Fourteen**

### **NEW LEGISLATION**

#### **General**

This chapter gives digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the agency which were enacted during the second session of the 88th Congress subsequent to September 21, 1964, and the first session of the 89th Congress prior to September 1, 1965.

#### **Highlights**

- National Service Life Insurance program reopened for certain veterans and a new modified life plan provided for policyholders (Public Law 88-664).
- Pension program (Public Law 86-211) liberalized for certain veterans and dependents; and prescription drugs or medicines furnished certain veterans (Public Law 88-664).
- Special preference to certain veterans in obtaining Federal Housing Administration home mortgage insurance and certain other benefits under the housing program (Public Law 89-117).
- Increase of subsistence allowances paid certain disabled veterans and extension of time limits of vocational rehabilitation for seriously disabled veterans (Public Laws 89-137 and 89-138).

*Public Law 88-651, October 13, 1964.*—This act reduces to 40 years the age requirement, and permits holders awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for actions not involving conflict with an enemy to be placed upon the Medal of Honor Roll. Such persons are eligible, upon application, to receive the special pension of \$100 per month.

*Public Law 88-664, October 13, 1964.*—This act (a) liberalizes the new pension program (Public Law 86-211) for veterans of World War I and later wars, and their widows and children; (b) authorizes furnishing prescription drugs or medicines to veterans receiving increased pension under Public Law 86-211 based on need of regular aid and attendance; (c) reopens the National Service Life Insurance program for certain veterans for a period of one year; and (d) provides a new modified life plan for National Service Life Insurance policyholders.

*Public Law 89-16, April 30, 1965.*—The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1965, appropriated to the Veterans Administration a total of \$206,574,000.

*Public Law 89-40, June 14, 1965.*—This act establishes the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund in the Treasury and provides initial capital to operate the insurance programs thereunder.

*Public Law 89-50, June 24, 1965.*—This act, which is not effective until July 1, 1966, extends the time for filing certain claims for mustering-out payments, and repeals 38 U.S.C. Ch. 43.

*Public Law 89-52, June 28, 1965.*—This act provides \$1,400,000 for the Veterans Administration to construct a Corregidor-Bataan memorial at Corregidor.

*Public Law 89-88, July 24, 1965.*—This act provides specific statutory authority for the Presidential memorial certificate program.

*Public Law 89-117, August 10, 1965.*—This act contains the following provisions directly affecting or of interest to the Veterans Administration:

- (1) Mortgage relief for certain homeowners unemployed because of the closing of a Federal installation;
- (2) Requirement of public or community water and sewage facilities where economically feasible as a prerequisite to Veterans Administration loan assistance;
- (3) Special preference to certain veterans in obtaining Federal Housing Administration home mortgage insurance;
- (4) Authority to Secretary of Defense to acquire property where value is lost because of closing of a military installation and owner loses employment.

*Public Law 89-128, August 16, 1965.*—The Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1966, appropriated to the Veterans Administration approximately \$5.68 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

*Public Law 89-132, August 21, 1965.*—This act increases the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. This will result in an increase

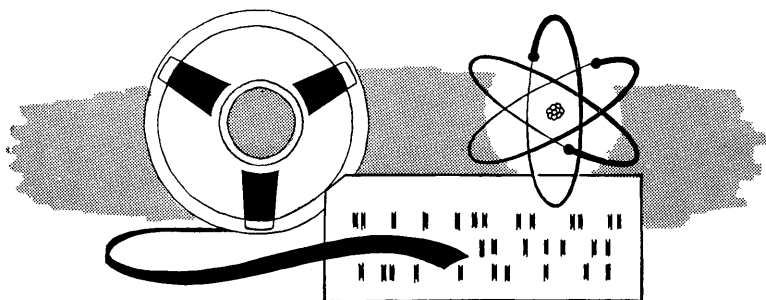


in widow's dependency and indemnity compensation from \$1 to \$14 per month.

*Public Law 89-137, August 26, 1965.*—This act increases the rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training. The criteria now used to determine the allowance authorized would be replaced by a new rate table.

*Public Law 89-138, August 26, 1965.*—This act extends to certain seriously disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as now authorized for blinded veterans and clarifies the language of the law relating to limiting of periods for pursuing such training.





## **Chapter Fifteen**

# **DATA MANAGEMENT**

### **Mission**

The Department of Data Management is responsible for the planning and execution of an integrated agencywide approach to effective use of automatic data processing (ADP) equipment and techniques. It has a similar responsibility for the technical management of all communications facilities (telephone, teletype, radio, etc.) for the agency. It conducts studies of all VA activities, in conjunction with responsible program representatives, to determine feasibility of automation. It designs automated systems, prepares implementing manual and machine instructions, installs, operates, and maintains such systems. It serves as "staff" to all levels of VA management in matters involving ADP or communications and "line" in the management of the technical facilities (other than medical research) employed by the Veterans Administration in these areas.

### **Highlights**

- Payment of regular Government life insurance dividends was accelerated again in 1965 with a processing cost of \$23,000 against the \$1.4 million that would have been re-

quired prior to the computer system.

- Pension increases authorized by Public Law 88-664 were processed automatically by the Compensation and Pension System at a cost of \$150,000 instead of the \$1.9 million that would have been required under previous manual-mechanical methods.
- The final conversion phase was started on VA's Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System (PAID) which will achieve substantial annual savings when completed in 1966.
- Twenty-seven field locations equipped with electric accounting machines were merged with other locations under a total program designed to save over \$1,200,000 per year.
- A pilot project was initiated toward the development of an Automated Hospital Information System (AHIS) which will test the feasibility of application of automatic data processing techniques in VA hospitals.

## General

**Organization.**—As of June 30, 1965, the Department of Data Management encompassed a central office staff and a field organization, comprised of 5 data processing centers employing electronic computers and 21 data processing branches equipped with electric accounting machine (EAM) equipment. The research and development of new systems is the primary function of central office. Field locations operate and maintain automated applications under central office direction and guidance.

At the start of calendar year 1963, the VA field organization included 103 stations with data processing facilities (electric accounting machines), exclusive of those data processing centers equipped with computer systems. These field elements located within VA regional offices, hospitals, and centers later became known as data processing branches. On July 1, 1964, the data processing branches of the Department of Veterans Benefits were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Data Management. During the past fiscal year, the Department of Data Management, in collaboration with the other VA departments, completed the merger of the 27 data processing branches, reducing the number to 76.

On July 1, 1965, the final part of the plan to centralize VA's data processing activities will be completed when the data processing branches of the Department of Medicine and Surgery are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Data Management. The merger actions will continue on an accelerated basis with 62 additional consolidations scheduled for fiscal year 1966.

Upon the completion of these mergers, 5 data processing centers and 14 data processing branches will provide ADP service for the whole VA organization. The savings in equipment rentals and personnel costs resulting from these efforts will be in excess of \$1,200,000 per year.

**Staffing.**—The Department of Data Management employed an average of 1,289 persons in fiscal year 1965. At the end of June, total employment was 1,301. This represents an increase of 374 over June 30, 1964, due primarily to the transfer during fiscal year 1965 of all employees operating electric accounting machine equipment in Department of Veterans Benefits regional offices to the Department of Data Management. The bulk of this employment is engaged in operational work at field locations as shown below:

	On duty June 30—	
	1964	1965
Department total.....	927	1, 301
Central office staff.....	290	331
Field—data processing centers and branches.....	637	970

## ADP Equipment

**Computers.**—At the beginning of fiscal year 1965, 14 computer systems of various sizes were in use performing many complex operations for the agency. Three of the computers are of the scientific type and are used exclusively in the conduct of medical research projects at three VA hospitals—Hines, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark. (medical research support centers); and Omaha, Nebr. (Medical and Scientific Research Service). One of the smaller, obsolete tube-type computers was released during the year. All of the remaining 13 computers have been purchased. Based on average utilization during the fiscal year, the entire range of computer systems will be amortized in 2½ years. Continuing substantial savings will accrue as a result of these purchases in lieu of rental. Details of the savings derived from the purchase of ADP equipment are shown in the following table:

Location	Type system (IBM)	Date of purchase	Purchase price net	Amortization completed date <sup>1</sup>	Annual savings <sup>2</sup>
Total.....			\$7,449,000		\$2,946,500
Philadelphia, Pa., data processing center	1401.....	June 1962.....	244,000	June 1964.....	125,000
	1401.....	November 1962.....	289,000	November 1964.....	149,000
	7080 (80K).....	do.....	2,073,000	August 1965.....	772,000
	Additional 80K for 7080.....	June 1964.....	397,000	August 1967.....	128,000
	1903.....	December 1965.....	22,000	February 1969.....	7,000
Hines, Ill., data processing center	1401.....	June 1962.....	235,000	September 1964.....	107,000
	1401.....	July 1963.....	205,000	September 1965.....	98,000
	7080 (80K).....	June 1962.....	2,109,000	December 1964.....	866,000
	Additional 80K for 7080.....	September 1964.....	391,000	June 1967.....	143,000
	1903.....	July 1965.....	22,000	September 1968.....	7,000
St. Paul, Minn., data processing center	1401.....	November 1962.....	384,000	June 1965.....	149,000
	1401.....	July 1963.....	288,000	December 1965.....	119,000
	1404 printer added.....	April 1964.....	86,000	June 1967.....	27,000
Los Angeles, Calif., data processing center	1401.....	July 1963.....	172,000	April 1967.....	46,000
Washington, D.C., data processing center	1401.....	do.....	235,000	October 1965.....	107,000
	Additional memory (2 features).....	May 1964.....	66,000	August 1967.....	30,000
	2-tape drives.....	October 1964.....	44,000	May 1969.....	10,000
Hines, Ill., VA hospital	1620.....	do.....	59,000	December 1967.....	18,500
Little Rock, Ark., VA hospital	1620.....	do.....	55,000	September 1967.....	19,000
Omaha, Nebr., VA hospital	1620.....	October 1961.....	55,000	November 1965.....	13,500
	1622 card read punch.....	March 1964.....	18,000	July 1967.....	5,500

<sup>1</sup> Amortization completion date determined by dividing the purchase price by the annual savings.

<sup>2</sup> Annual savings derived by estimating the rental charges if the equipment were not purchased and subtracting the annual maintenance costs from the result. Estimates of annual rental costs are based on current utilization of the equipment.

**Electric Accounting Machines (EAM).**—The Veterans Administration had 1,392 various types of electric accounting machines performing many different data processing operations at the start of fiscal year 1965. The annual rental for this equipment was \$2,085,000. By the end of the fiscal year, the total inventory was reduced to 1,200 machines carrying an annual rental of \$1,660,000. This action lowered annual rental costs by \$425,000. The reduction in EAM equipment resulted primarily from the consolida-

tion of data processing branches and from the further conversions of manual-mechanical operating methods to magnetic tape systems. The accelerated schedule of branch consolidations planned for fiscal year 1966 will bring about substantial additional savings during the next fiscal year.

### **ADP (Automatic Data Processing) Operating Systems**

**General.**—The Veterans Administration continued to make effective use of operating ADP systems in fiscal year 1965 and initiated or made significant improvements in previously installed systems. The ready accessibility of data stored on magnetic tape for these systems was frequently used to retrieve information serving many management purposes, answering inquiries from several sources in both Federal and State Government, and providing additional services for veterans and their beneficiaries. Some examples were:

- Identification and automatic processing of eligibles as a result of new legislation.
- Identification of potential beneficiaries and release of information on new or revised benefits.
- Extracts of specific categories of disability for medical research and follow-up.
- Distribution of almost 10 million immunization guides in cooperation with the Public Health Service.

Some of the specific accomplishments and developments for individual operating ADP systems are reported in the following paragraphs.

**Compensation and Pension (C&P) Benefits System.**—This system was designed to maintain, at a single location (Hines, Ill.), over 4.5 million C&P accounts and to disburse an equivalent number of checks each month on a recurring basis through magnetic tape communication with the Treasury Department's computer system.

An increase in the amount of pension rates for well over 1 million veterans and their dependents was authorized by the 88th Congress (Public Law 88-664). Computer programs under the Compensation and Pension ADP System were modified to automatically adjust the rates of payment and audit the accounts. Checks reflecting the increased pension were released to beneficiaries without delay. Before the installation of this computer system, a similar operation, using manual-mechanical methods, would have cost about \$1.9 million. Under the ADP system, the task cost only \$150,000.

The system was also modified to prepare automatically an average of about 10,000 letters each month for release to the parents or custodians of schoolchildren who receive compensation or pension benefits. The letters inform the beneficiaries that the benefits will continue after the children have passed their 18th birthday and until the age of 21 providing their schooling is continued. The computer system improved the selection to include a larger number of potential beneficiaries. It replaced a manual-mechanical system and saved \$112,000 per year.

The redesign and expansion of this system was initiated in 1965 and will include major system improvements. The new system will be adaptable to the cycling of benefit payments or spreading payments throughout the month instead of the end of the month. This would level workloads for the Veterans Administration, Treasury, and the Post Office, and could result in substantial savings to the Government.

The system will have the capability of storing additional data in each of the individual records to provide a base for the further automation of functions susceptible to its application. Future planning also contemplates the use of a common Federal numbering system (social security numbers) to replace the present method of identifying the C&P accounts.

**Government Life Insurance Systems.**—Approximately 5.6 million National Service Life Insurance (NSLI—primarily World War II and Korean conflict) accounts and 253,000 U.S. Government Life Insurance (USGLI—primarily World War I) accounts have been converted to electronic computer data processing. The insurance operations are located in Philadelphia, Pa. and St. Paul, Minn., with the individual master records for the accounts of both activities centralized in the Philadelphia data processing center. Daily transmission of data between the two cities is accomplished by means of a high-speed data transmission system. This system permits fast, economical, and accurate service regardless of the geographical distance between policyholders and their insurance records.

The automated system made possible the acceleration of dividend payments. It cost the Veterans Administration \$23,000 and took 6 days to pay the 1965 Government Life Insurance dividend. Under the old manual methods it would have cost \$1.4 million.

The 88th Congress passed several laws which liberalized insurance benefits. Public Law 88-355 and Public Law 88-364, effective January 1, 1965, provided a new \$10 monthly disability income benefit with protection to age 65 and granted a waiver of NSLI premium payments if the insured becomes totally disabled before his 65th birthday. Public Law 88-664 authorized the reopening of the NSLI program to certain veterans and a new modified life plan of insurance. Using the insurance ADP system capabilities, with certain modifications, information pamphlets and applications were mailed to veterans eligible for the new insurance benefits. The ADP system is also being used to process the returned applications and to maintain the new insurance accounts. The ability to update the former insurance ADP system to accommodate the provisions of the new legislation will reduce the need for additional clerical requirements to a minimum.

The insurance ADP system was expanded to include all insurance awards dealing with insurance death claims, total disability income provision, total and permanent disabilities, and matured endowment policies. The expanded system, scheduled to go into effect in November 1965, is designed to maintain at a single location (Philadelphia, Pa.) approximately 455,000 insurance award accounts. From the magnetic tape master record daily dis-

bursing tapes will be furnished to Treasury Department for the preparation of the insurance awards checks. The system will also automatically perform the necessary accounting operations and provide information for actuarial and statistical needs.

**Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System (PAID).**—A personnel master record on magnetic tape has been established for each of the 167,000 VA employees. Programing for the operation of the system at a central point, the Hines, Ill., data processing center, was virtually complete by the end of the fiscal year. The system encompasses high-speed computer processing of personnel operational and statistical data, payroll processing for production of salary checks and bonds, and all related accounting data.

As of June 30, 1965, 51 of the 240 field stations had been fully converted to the automated personnel and pay system, and over 28,000 VA employees were regularly receiving their checks as output from the system. Completion of conversion is scheduled for February 1966. By then the Veterans Administration will be realizing an estimated annual impact savings of about \$1.8 million through the operation of this system. This will give the agency the largest single biweekly automated pay system in the world.

**Automated Management Information System (AMIS).**—The Veterans Administration has developed and is now operating the first stage of an automated management information system. A “data bank” has been established on the large-scale computer at the VA data processing center in Hines, Ill. The data bank is a series of statistical records on magnetic tape containing all quantitative data (patient care, radiology, pharmacy, dietetics, etc.) on each VA hospital and outpatient clinic for each monthly or quarterly reporting period. Each month all stations report their workloads by a series of standardized teletype messages which are converted to magnetic tape, and the data bank is updated. The input is audited against previous report period submissions, fields balanced and stations notified as to out-of-line data.

Through a series of computer programs, output can be provided in any format required, and any field of data in the data bank can be manipulated in any manner desired. All reports are produced by one pass through the computer, as distinct from the usual procedures which require a separate machine pass for each report or small group of reports. The program also has built into it the capacity for reporting by exception, that is, only those reports may be produced where the performance of an organizational element is outside of specified limits.

Field station reporting requirements have been reduced and more selective management data has been generated with greater flexibility and speed of compilation.

This system has proved especially valuable in providing statistics to the Congress. Reports on inpatient care are furnished the House Veterans’



Affairs Committee by the third workday following the end of the reporting period.

During fiscal year 1965, the process of extending the AMIS system to embrace the operating performance reports and related statistics of the Veterans Benefits program (compensation, pension and education, insurance loan guaranty, and supporting services) was also completed. Conversion from the former system will be accomplished on July 1, 1965.

Savings as a result of installation of this system are over \$1 million per year, but this is spread throughout the Veterans Administration in such a manner as to preclude immediate equivalent reductions in expenditures.

Other operating ADP systems continued to assist in the fulfillment of the VA mission. These include the following:

- The centralized computer inpatient discharge and census reporting systems.
- The nutritional analysis by computer of the content of menus at VA hospitals.
- A national pharmacy inventory system.
- A perpetual inventory accounting system for field station supply activities.
- Management personnel inventory system.

#### **ADP (Automatic Data Processing) Research and Development**

**General.**—The Department of Data Management, with the assistance of responsible program representatives, continued the exploration and analysis of many areas for possible application of ADP. Upon determination of feasibility, an automated system is designed and development of it commenced. The most significant projects worked on in the past year are described in the following paragraphs.

**Automated Hospital Information System (PILOT AHIS).**—This is a study, now in the process of development, to examine the application of ADP techniques to hospital operations. The experimental system will be installed and tested at the new VA hospital, Washington, D.C. The system will be supported by a computer scheduled for delivery in the fall of 1965.

The primary objective of the new system is to improve patient-care services and facilities. ADP technicians will work with hospital personnel in testing the various segments of the system. Each part of the system will be tested under actual operating conditions in parallel with the present manual methods. The study will also examine the human problems stemming from the introduction of new data handling methods.

A concurrent study (VA-AHIS) will continue to investigate the feasibility of a hospital information system on a VA-wide basis. The experience and information gained from the pilot study will provide the basis for the design of the total system.

**Patient Treatment File.**—A major research project was initiated during this fiscal year to determine the feasibility of establishing a centralized

automated patient treatment file. The objective of this automated file is to set up a summary record of each treatment episode for each hospitalized veteran which would provide a repository of data and source of information for studies requisite to improved hospital administration, professional performance, and medical research.

To determine the potential uses of an automated file of this type, the Veterans Administration is in the process of establishing a prototype longitudinal file of VA patients on magnetic tape. The file will consist of approximately 650,000 episodes of hospital care representing a 20 percent sample of veterans admitted to VA facilities during the years 1957 through 1963. Diagnostic, operative, and death data concerning each patient will be recorded, in addition to the admission and discharge data. The prototype file will provide experience with a centralized automated file of medical histories of persons who have received hospital care and a base for studies concerning readmissions, lengths of stay, survival probabilities, diagnostic relationships, and other areas of medical interest.

***Integrated Procurement, Storage, and Distribution System (LOG II).***—

The development of a logistics system embracing the procurement, storage and distribution of VA supplies is proceeding on schedule. Installation of the system will begin in 1967.

The processing of supply and related fiscal transactions will be accomplished by a centrally located large-scale computer system with random access capability for storing data. All daily input to the system will be introduced via communications lines that link field stations, supply depots, and central office directly to the computer. Routine output, such as normally scheduled requests for issues, will be returned by mail. Nonroutine and priority input transactions, such as requests for fund or inventory status or emergency issues, will be processed immediately with output transmitted by wire to the station.

As a byproduct of the daily actions, the computer will produce various reports needed to efficiently control and to manage about \$250 million worth of supplies and equipment purchased annually.

In addition to maintaining supply inventory records and fiscal records, this system will also include a record of all equipment in use at each VA facility.

***Linear Programing for Food Procurement.***—This study was originated to determine whether linear programing (a mathematical technique for ascertaining the optimum allocation of resources to obtain a particular objective) could be profitably applied to the dietetics problem of ration selection. The objective of the project was to produce a ration list for a given period of time which would be used to assure the most favorable selection of nutritionally adequate but palatable and preferred diets for VA hospital patients within an established cost level.

The system was designed to produce the best selection of foods, in terms of diet classification, and in combination with the proper quantity, the

available sources of supply and a schedule for ordering and using the food over a certain period of time.

An analysis of test data indicated the feasibility of such a system and development on a nationwide basis is in progress.

**Facility Planning and Construction.**—A new computer system has been designed to facilitate the planning and construction of VA medical facilities. During the planning phase of a project involving such construction, the system will be utilized to assist in the evaluation of various combinations of medical programs, medical services, and equipment to meet the recognized need for a new or renovated medical facility. Control of the resources expenditures required to convert the medical facility from an idea into a completed structure, ready for use, will be aided by the integrated scheduling, accounting, and reporting mechanism built into this system. Present plans call for the installation of parts of the system beginning in July 1967 and complete installation by September 1968. The potential benefits of this ADP application, following installation of the complete system, could be substantial.

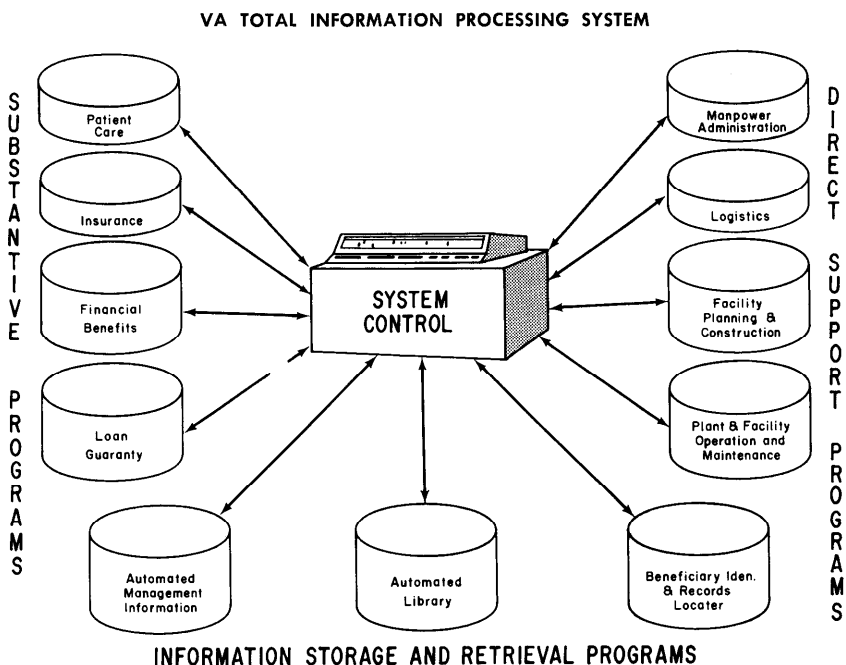
**Property and Loan Accounting, Control, and Evaluation System.**—The agency is actively engaged in applying integrated automatic data processing systems for the maintenance of portfolio loans, property management and their related accounting activities. Several interim computer programs have been developed which have been providing support to the loan guaranty program. The Washington data processing center is preparing loan guaranty statistical reports by computers. The Los Angeles data processing center has developed a computer system for handling brokers' fees. The St. Paul data processing center is developing a prototype computer tape system for the processing of portfolio loan accounts serviced by the St. Paul VA center. This system will include such areas as billing, annual statement to borrowers, generate accounting reports, prepare sales availability lists, analyze tax and insurance balances and provide for the creation of printouts when required. The experience gained from these systems will be invaluable in formulating concepts and procedures that can be applied to the automation of the total loan guaranty program.

**Annual Income Questionnaires.**—This questionnaire is mailed to over 2 million veterans and dependents each year to determine whether their income level has changed and, if so, whether the amount of entitlement to benefit payments must be changed. Improved procedures will be installed for processing this year's questionnaires involving simplified preparation of award decisions for subsequent computer processing thereby eliminating much manual paperwork. In addition, a test will be conducted on about 10 percent of all questionnaires to determine the effectiveness of computer review of essential income and dependency data in lieu of manual processing. These steps should materially aid annual problems caused by peak workloads which must be cleared in a short period of time.

## Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Planning

The Veterans Administration has developed a long-range approach to the application of automatic data processing (ADP) systems to VA activities. This long-range plan provides a schedule for the development and installation of advanced ADP systems leading to the establishment of a Total Information Processing System (TIPS).

The ultimate system envisions a computer oriented total information processing system composed of a number of interacting sub-systems. The master files for each subsystem will be housed in random access storage and will consist of operating files tailored to unique programs and data banks containing management information. Each VA station will have input/output devices for communication with the computers. Details of the computer oriented total information processing system are shown on the accompanying chart.



The system will be designed to take maximum advantage of—

- (1) Source data automation (single recording through capture of data at the source in machine readable form).
- (2) Operating data files of information on veterans and their beneficiaries, VA's physical and human resources, reference libraries, etc. These VA data files will be constructed with a built-in cross reference capability, to permit interaction with each other and with the data files of other agencies.

- (3) Scientific management techniques, such as statistical analyses, mathematical modeling, operations research, linear programming and simulation.
- (4) Techniques to enable the ADP system to make routine decisions, provide audit trails and produce reports, tabulations, and statistics as byproducts of operational data processing.
- (5) Utilization of standard numbering methods such as the Social Security and Federal stock numbers.

## **Communications**

Responsibility for the technical management of all VA communications facilities was placed in the Department of Data Management soon after its formation. In recognition of the growing importance of communications to ADP and in preparation for VA's future Total Information Processing System, the communications function was reorganized and raised from a subordinate level to an organizational level reporting to the Chief Data Management Director.

During the fiscal year, through negotiation with the General Services Administration, the number of VA installations using the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) voice network for long-distance calling was increased from 67 to 183. Thus, a major portion of VA's long-distance calls was diverted from commercial to FTS service.

Action was completed on the establishment of VA operated FTS consolidated switchboard service at 17 VA hospitals to provide access to FTS for the various Federal agency telephones located in the same general areas as the hospitals.

Work was started on an evaluation of a General Services Administration proposal to integrate the VA teletypewriter and integrated data communications requirements into the Advanced Records System (ARS) to determine the potential impact on existing systems applications and costs as well. The ARS is the record portion of General Services Administration's Federal Telecommunications System designed to service certain Federal agencies in a manner similar to the FTS voice communications service now being provided.

The past fiscal year also witnessed a significant upswing in the number of intrahospital communications systems installed. Twenty-four doctors' paging and 31 intercommunications systems were installed in VA hospitals. New emphasis was placed on biomedical communication using closed circuit television, telemetry, patient data retrieval, and physiological monitoring.





## Chapter Sixteen

### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

#### Mission

Supporting services respond to the administrative needs of the substantive programs described earlier in this report. These services include: legal and legislative activities; personnel administration and management; financial management including budget, accounting, and reporting; procurement and supply; office operations and administration; manpower utilization; management appraisals; and audits and investigations.

#### Highlights

- Increased recognition of the abilities of women was evident by their appointment and promotion to higher level ad-

ministrative and professional positions.

- Automation of personnel statistics, payroll and related general ledger and cost accounting systems was commenced, with all stations scheduled for operation under the system by early 1966.
- A formal cost reduction program was placed in operation requiring potential cost reduction areas to be identified, savings goals to be established, and providing for a method of reporting actual savings.
- Efforts to stabilize agency records holdings continued to be successful.

## Law and Legislation

**General.**—The primary functions of the legal and legislative activities are: to render opinions as to interpretation of laws administered by or effecting the Veterans Administration; to cooperate with the Department of Justice on litigation arising from the operation of the Veterans Administration; to supervise and coordinate the preparation of comment upon proposed legislation; and to maintain liaison with the Congress.

**Legal Opinions.**—A total of 1,869 written opinions were rendered during the fiscal year by the General Counsel. Some opinions directly involved the construction of Federal laws and VA regulations relating to compensation, pensions, dependency and indemnity compensation, insurance, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization, guaranty or insurance of loans, and numerous other benefits afforded under veterans' laws. Other opinions dealt with questions regarding personnel, appropriations, supply contracts, construction contracts, easements, Federal payment for the care of veterans in State homes, and other related problems. In addition to questions arising under Federal laws and regulations, many 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.

Under the professional guidance of the General Counsel, regional chief attorneys rendered during the fiscal year 18,823 opinions concerning title to real property and an additional 8,340 other legal opinions involving practically all aspects of the activities of regional offices, centers, and hospitals.

**Civil Litigation.**—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 615 as of June 30, 1964. During the fiscal year, 3,524 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year and 3,478 were finally disposed of, leaving 661 cases pending at the end of the year.

Suits to recover debts due the United States have always been more numerous than other types of litigation. Such cases totaling 3,057 were processed and disposed of during this fiscal year, while 3,051 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continued to be the most numerous in the field of important litigation. To a pending figure of 117 there were added 86 new cases. Of this total of 203 cases, 81 were finally closed, leaving a balance pending of 122 cases on June 30, 1965.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. New suits numbering 75 were added to the 101 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 176 suits. Of this number, 63 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 113 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education programs, 3 new suits were added to the 37 pending at the beginning of the year. With the final closing of 11 cases, the 29 cases pending show that litigation



in this area decreased as compared to fiscal year 1964. Some 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 U.S. attorneys or other attorneys handling the cases on behalf of the Government. 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 the compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

**Criminal Prosecution.**—In carrying out its administrative responsibilities, the Veterans Administration performs investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal provisions of Federal statutes are sometimes noted. It is the agency's duty to submit evidence of criminal violation which it may discover to the U.S. 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 field 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 to the various U.S. 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.

On June 30, 1964, there were 197 cases pending prosecutive consideration. During the fiscal year, 95 cases were received. Of this total of 292 cases, 119 were disposed of, leaving 173 cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

**Legislative Activities.**—Fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1965, all of which were reviewed to determine their relevancy to veterans, their dependents, or to the Veterans Administration generally. In connection with these legislative proposals, 373 reports containing analyses of the proposals concerned, together with pertinent data and comments relative thereto, were prepared at the request of the congressional committees, the President, and the Bureau of the Budget. In addition, the Veterans Administration was represented at 126 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals and prepared 74 drafts of bills.

Congressional liaison activities were maintained through a special staff with offices in the Senate and House Office Buildings 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 4,500 personal and 66,000 telephone contacts were made and 12,000 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also, approximately 400 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

### **Personnel**

**General.**—Highlights in the personnel management program during fiscal year 1965 were as follows:

- A group of top-level central office executives completed a graduate study program, conducted off-campus on VA premises by the George Washington University, under a career development plan directed toward keeping top administrative personnel abreast of advances in modern management.
- There was increased recognition of the potential of women for filling higher level administrative and professional positions, as evidenced by appointments and promotions to such positions.
- Broad advances were made in furthering the education of top-level executive employees, at headquarters and field levels, in automatic data processing (ADP) principles and concepts.
- Continued active support of the national program for the hiring of the handicapped was evidenced in the appointment, during the year, of 1,465 handicapped persons, including a small number of qualified mentally retarded persons.
- Extensive automation of clerical personnel operations was effected at 51 locations, servicing about 28,000 employees, through the PAID system (Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System) scheduled for VA-wide operation by early 1966.
- Personnel program evaluation standards were redeveloped to provide more meaningful measures of end products or goals of the total personnel management program, including the goal of effective and economical use of manpower.
- A further increase—17 percent—occurred in employee organization recognitions under the employee-management cooperation program, with a further sharp rise in the number of exclusive recognitions which provide the right to negotiate agreements.
- Preparations were completed for test use of a single, centrally trained hearing officer, in lieu of a four-man committee system, for employee hearings requested on adverse actions and other disciplinary actions, and grievances.
- The continued emphasis on quality of suggestions resulted in increases in measurable benefits per award; per dollar paid for adopted suggestions; and percent of suggestions adopted, as the Veterans Administration continued to rank high among all Federal agencies

in rate of employee participation in the suggestion program and rate of adoption of employee suggestions.

- Two VA employees won national awards, presented by the President, in the employee achievement and program management categories in a Government-wide competition in five different economy achievement categories.
- Presidential citations for outstanding achievements in furthering cost reductions and management improvements were received by 69 employees and organizational units of the Veterans Administration.

**Employment Trend.**—As of the end of fiscal year 1965, there were 167,059 employees in pay status. Including 1,673 employees in temporary full-time positions under the Youth Opportunity Campaign Program, there were 150,004 full-time employees in pay status as of June 30, 1965—322 fewer than as of June 30, 1964. As of June 30, 1965, there were 17,055 part-time employees in pay status, regular part-time and intermittent—4,790 fewer than on June 30, 1964. This substantial difference in part-time employment statistics resulted mainly from a refinement of procedures for obtaining counts on intermittently employed consultants and attendings who are carried on VA rolls primarily to augment, on an as-needed basis, the regular staff for the medical program.

Excluding personnel employed under the Youth Opportunity Campaign Program, full-time employment as of the end of fiscal year 1965 and the prior fiscal year was distributed organizationally as follows:

	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Change	
			Number	Percent
Department of Medicine and Surgery.	129, 559	131, 365	—1, 806	—1. 4
Department of Veterans Benefits. . . . .	15, 658	16, 225	—567	—3. 5
Department of Data Management. . . .	1, 286	927	+ 359	+37. 8
Staff Offices. . . . .	1, 828	1, 809	+19	+1. 1
Total. . . . .	148, 331	150, 326	—1, 995	—1. 3

As indicated in the foregoing table the bulk of VA full-time employment—87.3 percent as of June 30, 1965—was associated with medical program activities. The employment change in this program, relatively minor in relation to total staffing requirements, was due mainly to a freeze on new hires in the second half of fiscal year 1965 so that employees at field installations scheduled to be merged or closed in fiscal year 1966 could be offered opportunities for employment at other stations.

The decrease in employment for the Department of Veterans Benefits was a further extension of the long-term trend of declining activity in non-medical programs. However, this trend was offset in part by increased employment required for insurance reopening during the fiscal year.

The sharp increase in employment in the Department of Data Management was principally the result of the activation of a planned program for the consolidation of all data processing activities under the jurisdiction of that department.

The negligible increase in employment for staff offices was the result of accounting changes for a particular aspect of construction activities. Certain employees formerly charged against medical program activities were charged to staff offices during fiscal year 1965.

In fiscal year 1965, as in past fiscal years, the major portion of VA's full-time employment—and virtually all part-time employment—was associated with the medical program, the largest organized medical system in the Nation. Reflecting the continued change in workload for VA programs are the percentage changes in full-time employment in the 5-year period since June 30, 1960, for medical program activities as compared to all other activities. Excluding persons temporarily on the rolls for the Youth Opportunity Campaign Program, as of June 30, 1965, full-time employment for medical program activities was 2.3 percent higher than on June 30, 1960, while employment for all other activities was 19.6 percent lower.

**Recruitment and Staffing.**—There was no significant change in the extensive continuing job of meeting both immediate recruitment needs to maintain day-to-day operational effectiveness, and to develop recruitment sources for obtaining needed professional, scientific, and technical personnel, particularly for the medical program and the long-range plans for additional automatic data processing applications.

Filling of essential vacancies in the nationwide network of VA installations involved the accession of approximately 24,500 full-time employees, an average of about 2,040 per month—90 per month higher than in the preceding year. Most of these accessions were directly related to the recruitment and selection of persons for essential vacancies resulting from resignations, deaths, retirements, and other types of separations. The annual separation rate in fiscal year 1965 for all employees in pay status was 22.2 percent—a minor increase of 0.7 of 1 percentage point over fiscal year 1964; the annual separation rate for full-time employees was 17.4 percent—1 percentage point higher than in the prior fiscal year.

There was no appreciable change in the long-standing problem of obtaining professional, scientific, and technical personnel. For such positions an "applicant's" market persists. The need for an annual intake of about 4,000 persons for positions requiring higher educational attainments continued to require major recruitment efforts at both central office and field station levels. These included: oncampus recruitment visits by teams of professional and personnel representatives; the stimulation of interest among high school students in health careers and other employment opportunities in the Federal Government; and the conduct of nationwide examinations for 18 different occupational fields—professional, scientific, and technical—by the VA Central Board of Civil Service Examiners. More than 700

appointments to "hard-to-fill" positions were effected through this Board which rated about 3,000 applicants for competitive service positions.

Looking to the long-range problem of insuring the continued intake of needed college-trained personnel, plans were developed for obtaining a better coordinated program of contacts with college placement and counseling officials, faculty members, and students. About 700 colleges and universities were specifically identified for special recruitment contacts by designated representatives of some 200 field installations. Included in this coordinated college recruitment visit plan is the objective of increased recruitment relationships with schools with predominantly Negro student bodies.

Changes in workload for Department of Veterans Benefits activities and organizational changes for both veterans benefits and data processing activities required staffing adjustments at numerous locations. In line with continuing VA policy, adjustments in staffing and consolidation of functions were accomplished with a very minimum of adverse effect upon the job security and status of the affected employees.

At the outset of fiscal year 1965, 18 data processing branches were transferred from the Department of Veterans Benefits to the jurisdiction of the Department of Data Management. Subsequently, the latter department, as a part of a nationwide program to provide improved and more economical data processing services, merged numerous data processing branches with other data processing branches or with data processing centers. Of the 200 employees affected by the foregoing organizational changes, 117 were transferred with their function. Through a vigorous outplacement program of the Department of Veterans Benefits, positions in the Veterans Administration and in other Federal agencies were found for 69 of the 83 employees who declined to transfer with their function. Of the remaining 14 not placed in Federal Service, only eight, including two not eligible for transfer, were actually separated involuntarily.

To meet the workload needs for the limited reopening of National Service Life Insurance under Public Law 88-664, special staffing procedures were adopted by the Department of Veterans Benefits for manning the insurance function in regional offices. Insurance units were established temporarily at 41 veterans benefits installations for the reopening period, May 1, 1965 through May 1, 1966, and staffing for the insurance operations was accomplished by temporary promotions and reassignments of employees on the rolls to insurance underwriting positions. Replacements for such persons, to the extent needed, were made and will continue to be made on a temporary basis. These procedures will make possible the staffing readjustments that will be required after the reopening period expires without detrimental effect upon the regular workforce and without disruptive effects upon continuing operations.

**Employment of Women.**—As in prior years, the Veterans Administration continued to employ a large number of women, both on a full-time and

part-time basis, since they are the primary labor market source for many of the different kinds of occupations required for VA operations. At the close of fiscal year 1965, there were 65,496 women in the VA workforce, including 532 young women temporarily employed under the Youth Opportunity Campaign Program. This was 1,689 more women than were in pay status at the end of the prior fiscal year.

The following table provides comparative data on the employment of women for fiscal years 1965 and 1964.

Fiscal year	Number of women	Percent of total	Change from June 30, 1964	
			Number	Percent
1964.....	63,807	37.3	.....	.....
1965.....	65,496	39.2	+1,689	+2.6

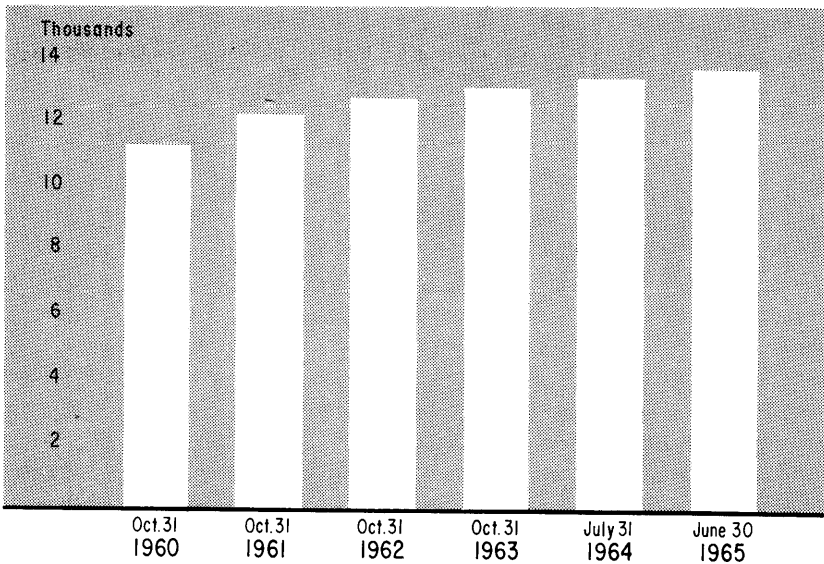
The ratio of women to men in the VA workforce is much higher than in the Government as a whole. The latest published data on the distribution of Federal employees by sex—an estimate based on a 10 percent sample maintained by the Civil Service Commission—indicate that as of June 30, 1964, 24.6 percent of all Federal employees were women. This compares to 39.2 percent in the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1965—almost 15 percentage points higher than the Government-wide ratio.

Over and above this gross numerical increase, there was increased selection of highly qualified women for high level management and professional positions, through both appointment and promotion processes. For example, during the 6-month period ending June 30, 1965, there were a total of 150 appointments and promotions of women to higher level VA positions—grades GS-12 and above, and equivalent grades.

The latest data available indicate that approximately 12.8 percent of all full-time VA employees in higher level positions, grades GS-12 and above, and equivalent grades, were women. This compares to 12.2 percent as of December 31, 1964, when there were 100 fewer women in higher level positions. These data are a further index of the positive efforts to use qualified women in higher level VA positions.

**Employment of the Handicapped.**—The latest data available indicate that 13,444 handicapped persons were employed on a full-time basis in the Veterans Administration—an increase of 449 from the previously reported figure as of October 31, 1963. Thus, handicapped persons constituted approximately 9 percent of the total full-time employment as of June 30, 1965, and the ratio of “handicapped” persons to “nonhandicapped” was roughly about 1 to 11. Comparative data on the employment of handicapped persons in recent years are shown in the following chart.

## EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED



All 15 disabilities for which the Civil Service Commission obtains data are represented in the handicapped persons employed by the Veterans Administration in a wide variety of different occupations and professions.

Continuing its strong support of the national program for the employment of the handicapped, the Veterans Administration hired 1,465 handicapped persons during fiscal year 1965—98 more than in the previous fiscal year. It is estimated that the VA hires of 1,465 handicapped persons in fiscal year 1965 will represent about 16 percent of all physically handicapped persons hired by Federal agencies during fiscal year 1965.

Included in the new appointments of handicapped persons, were a small number of retardates, hired under the new program for the employment of the qualified mentally retarded. Experience with the employment of the mentally retarded person during the past year has been very good. This experience has corroborated again the view of many rehabilitation experts that the ability of handicapped persons to be productive workers, and socially useful, is limited only by the availability of occupational opportunities and proper matching of skill potential and job requirements. The mentally retarded are serving ably in such positions as clerk-typist, warehouseman, mail clerk, laundry worker, elevator operator, and food service worker.

The high standards of performance in the "handicapped" group are reflected in the following data: 1,257 earned grade promotions; 167 received salary increases for high level of performance; and a considerable number received awards for employee suggestions that contributed to management improvements or cost reductions, or honorary awards in recognition for their work.

The 20th observance of National Employ the Handicapped Week was

marked by VA participation in all regions of the country. A VA employee received the Public Personnel Award of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for 26 years of outstanding service in the handicapped program in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In addition, 14 VA directors, managers, and coordinators for the employment of handicapped persons were cited by the U.S. Civil Service Commission for their outstanding work in furthering the employment and placement of handicapped persons.

**Employee-Management Cooperation.**—Fiscal year 1965 marked the third year of VA experience under the Federal employee-management cooperation program stemming from Executive Order 10988. Again as in fiscal year 1964, but at an accelerated pace, there was an increase in employee organization membership in the Veterans Administration and a greater number of organization locals were seeking exclusive recognition. These trends are discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

In fiscal year 1965 there was a 17-percent increase in all types of recognition as compared to a 26-percent increase in fiscal year 1964. Comparative recognition data since the inception of the employee-management cooperation program—July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1965—is summarized in the following table.

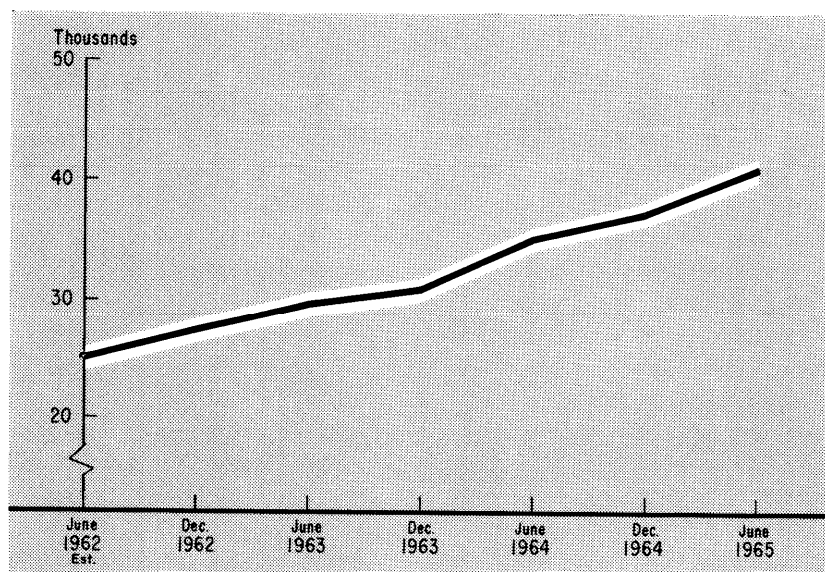
Type recognition	Number June 30, 1965	Number June, 30 1964	Number June 30, 1963	Net change from 1964 to 1965
Informal recognition (organization has right to be heard) . . . . .	54	53	45	+1
Formal recognition (organization has right to be consulted) . . . . .	146	131	103	+15
Exclusive recognition (organization has right to negotiate agreements) . . . . .	58	36	14	+22
Total recognitions . . . . .	258	220	162	+38

The data of the above table suggest that informal recognitions in the Veterans Administration have probably reached a plateau. Formal recognitions, while still increasing, are doing so at a less rapid rate. Exclusive recognitions, however, again increased sharply. Since exclusive recognition carries with it both the right and the obligation of the union to represent all employees in the bargaining unit—union member and nonmember alike—this means that the number of VA employees represented by an exclusive bargaining agent is mounting rapidly. A total of 29,915 VA employees are now included in exclusive representation units. Moreover, there is evidence of intensified union organizing at VA stations to increase the number of recognitions, and particularly exclusive recognitions.

The following illustration reflects the dramatic rise in employee organization membership at VA installations in the past several years.



EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP IN THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
(SINCE EXECUTIVE ORDER 10988)



Since the issuance of VA policies implementing Executive Order 10988, union membership in the Veterans Administration has increased from an estimated 25,000 to 41,000—approximately 64 percent. Organization membership increased at a fairly steady pace until December 31, 1963. Since that time, a sharp upward turn has been evident. Twenty-seven percent or more than one out of every four full-time VA employees is now a member of a union.

As indicated in the foregoing table on recognitions, the most typical union-management relationship at the local level of the Veterans Administration is that associated with formal recognition, i.e., consultation. Reports from field stations in previous years indicated that regularly scheduled meetings between management and union officials on matters of mutual concern were becoming more common. This trend has continued and has, in fact, become even more widespread in the Veterans Administration. Consultations have taken place on a wide variety of local personnel policies and working conditions, such as promotions, grievances, dues checkoff, tours of duty, use of facilities, supervisor-employee relations, wage rates and grades, leave scheduling, classification, and work assignment.

As the employee-management cooperation program in the Veterans Administration has grown, more and more field stations have become involved in negotiations with organizations with exclusive recognition. Since the negotiation process is relatively new to most management and union officials, understandably some problems were initially encountered. Almost without exception however, local management and unions have made a smooth transition from a consultative to a negotiation relationship. A total

of 49 VA stations and union locals currently have negotiated agreements in effect. These agreements cover nearly every conceivable aspect of local personnel policies and working conditions.

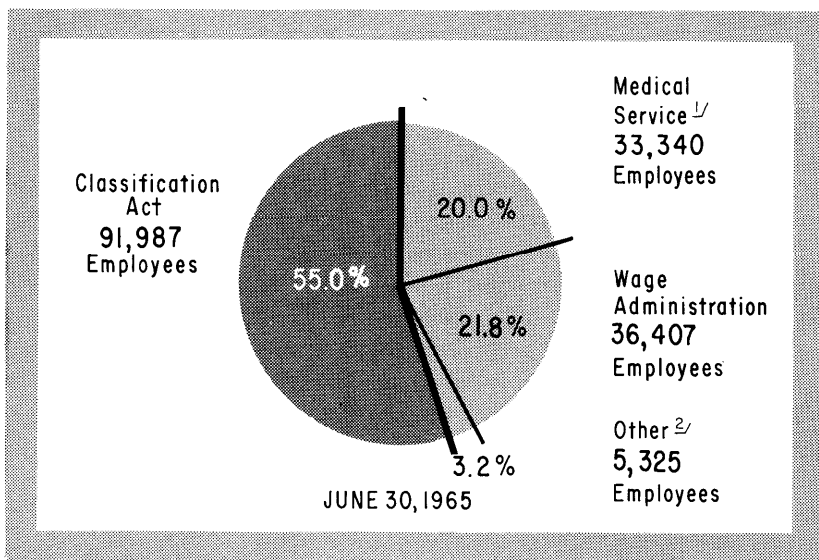
**Agency Hearing System.**—In the continuing effort to implement proposals for personnel program improvements advanced by field station directors and managers, a comprehensive study was made of the long-standing committee system—now three voting members and a nonvoting chairman—for employee hearings on adverse and other disciplinary actions, and on grievances. This study corroborated the view of a number of field station managers and directors about the desirability of modifying hearing procedures in the interest of better utilization of manpower.

As a result of this study, a plan was developed for the test use of a single hearing official to obtain better utilization of manpower and to improve the quality of hearings.

Training of designated hearing officers was completed, and test procedures were published after consultation with employee organizations given formal recognition at the national level. All employees at stations in the test area, New Jersey and New York, were notified that effective July 1, 1965, a designated hearing officer, from another station, would be appointed for factfinding purposes when an employee requests a hearing.

**Pay Systems and Position Classification.**—The following chart summarizes the diverse pay systems under which the many different types of white collar, professional, and blue collar employees required for VA's varied missions are compensated.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY PAY SYSTEM



<sup>1/</sup> Chapter 3, Section 213, and Chapter 73, Title 38, U.S.C.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes employees under Chapter 75, Title 38 U.S.C.; under Youth Opportunity Campaign Program; nationals in foreign countries; and miscellaneous others.

The numerical changes from the prior year, in the distribution of VA employees by pay system were as follows:

<i>Pay system</i>	<i>Change from June 30, 1964</i>
Classification Act . . . . .	— 720
Wage administration . . . . .	— 637
Medical service . . . . .	— 5, 156
Other . . . . .	+ 1, 401

The decrease in the medical service pay system was the result of a change in employment reporting procedures affecting intermittently employed consultants and attendings. The increase for “other” pay system employees was due mainly to temporary employment of 1,673 youths, at \$1.25 per hour, under the Youth Opportunity Campaign Program, and more precise pay categorization under the ADP system for employment reporting.

A position management system was installed as an integral part of the VA program for improved manpower utilization. Position management committees and coordinators were appointed in each key organizational element at staff, department, and field station levels to assist line managers in organization planning; distribution and design of work; evaluation of position needs; and related management considerations having a direct bearing upon the economical and effective use of manpower resources for accomplishing the agency’s mission. Utilizing source data available from the PAID employment reporting system, a cyclical position management reporting system was activated to provide quarterly information on significant trends and changes in the grade distribution pattern of positions for the entire Veterans Administration and individual major organizational elements.

As in other years, the administrative determination of pay rates for “blue collar” employees in wage administration positions constituted a major workload item in the total VA personnel management program. During fiscal year 1965, 242 wage surveys were conducted and almost 400 locality wage schedules were revised on the basis of the wage data of these surveys, and those conducted by other Federal agencies.

Within the broad field of pay administration a number of refinements to existing pay systems were introduced. The agency plan for allotment and assignments from pay was modified to permit withholding of dues for all members of employee organizations with national formal recognition located at stations where local formal recognition had not yet been obtained. The salary preservation policy applicable to wage administration employees upon demotion was revised to extend 2-year salary protection to eligible wage administration employees who would otherwise be reduced in pay in connection with movements between stations in different wage localities. Pay policies for “purchase and hire” employees were changed to provide substantially equivalent fringe benefits for these direct hire employees such as

might be received from a private construction contractor on a Federal project. A new benefit, severance pay, was added for the non-U.S. citizen employees in the Manila, Philippines Regional Office, to provide parity with local practices under Philippine law governing private employers.

**Career Development and Training.**—As in recent years, national management institutes and regional management institutes were conducted for field station management representatives.

During the year a group of top-level VA Central Office executives completed a graduate study program under the auspices of the George Washington University. This program is believed to be one of the most systematic approaches used by a civilian agency to keep administrative personnel abreast of advances in modern management. Courses were conducted off campus on VA premises, including a summer session in calendar year 1964. It was a shared experience in the sense that both participants and the Veterans Administration contributed to the costs and time. Those of the group who were interested and eligible applied their study toward a masters degree, which degree was conferred on 16 members of the group by the university in June 1965. A second cycle in this graduate study program was initiated and made available to the next level of management, and participants completed the first semester of study during the fiscal year.

To broaden the educational base of future hospital administrators in the medical program, a program was initiated to provide agency support for graduate study in hospital administration for VA employees. As a beginning, two carefully selected executive candidates completed 1 year of academic specialization at accredited universities preparatory to serving an additional year of combined residency-assistant hospital director training in a VA hospital.

An automatic data processing institute series was activated for education of officials with broad responsibilities for functions already automated and for functional areas to be automated in the future under a long-range plan for ADP applications. During the year approximately 175 officials received ADP training through once a month 4-day training sessions at the Philadelphia data processing center. For the most part these training sessions were led by VA representatives, supplemented by ADP experts from private industry selected for their expertise in special areas and to provide an "outside" point of view.

The significance of this new VA program for the education of managers in ADP is reflected in a distinguished service award presented by The Training Officers Conference, Washington, D.C., to a VA employee for developing and producing this series of 34-hour ADP institutes.

Each major operating department continued a wide range of development and training activities specifically tailored to both immediate and future needs of their respective program areas. The more major of these activities are summarized in the following paragraphs.

In the Department of Veterans Benefits there was continued emphasis on the use of intraagency and interagency facilities in meeting essential training needs. An especially noteworthy example was the formal legal training program established for 56 claims examining personnel in three regional offices in the New York City metropolitan area. University caliber legal training for such personnel was provided at a very nominal total cost to the Government. In-house training of employees on the rolls was an important element in the staffing of organizational units established for the new insurance workload which would stem from the May 1, 1965 reopening of National Service Life Insurance under Public Law 88-664. The primary need for a large number of insurance underwriters for the new workload was met through the temporary assignment to such positions of employees normally engaged in other veterans benefits activities. An intensive "crash" training program was developed to equip reassigned employees for their new duties, and made possible the smooth inauguration and continuing effective operation of the insurance reopening program at 41 locations.

The Department of Data Management continued to make judicious use of Training Act authority to insure that its key employees have up-to-date knowledge of important new developments in the field of data processing. As in the past, the Department of Data Management also continued to conduct, largely through its own resources, formal and informal on-the-job training for new ADP programmers and systems analysis positions for which in-house training is the only practical way of meeting staffing needs.

As indicated in the prior year's report, action had been initiated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery to prepare key officials at hospitals for the growing application of computer techniques to both medical and administrative functions at their stations. Late in fiscal year 1964 each top station official was urged to seek out an appropriate ADP course or study material through which key station officials could obtain a broad, basic knowledge and understanding of ADP and its management uses. Utilizing interagency and university courses, training offered by equipment manufacturers, and self-study materials, a significant advance in the ADP education of top level officials at medical activities was accomplished on a decentralized basis. It is estimated that this essential ADP education of top level medical program officials, using a decentralized approach, was accomplished at a nominal cost of about \$10,000.

To obtain further improvements in training and development activities at hospitals, a series of workshop seminars on new directions in staff development and training was begun for hospital officials primarily responsible for the management of the training function. These seminars emphasize the heightening of individual motivation; increasing employee productivity through application of behavioral research findings; management by objective; and active participation of line officials for improving the management of training and development activities.

**Employee Recognition and Incentives.**—As anticipated, there was again a decline in the number of suggestions received during fiscal year 1965—2,650 fewer and about 11 percent less than in fiscal year 1964. This decrease, along with other decreases experienced in recent years, is the result of emphasis on quality of suggestions rather than total number of suggestions, and is in line with Government-wide experience of the past several years.

Comparative data for fiscal year 1965 and the immediate prior year are shown in the following table. The emphasis on quality is reflected in the increase in measurable benefits per award, per dollar paid for adopted suggestions, and the percent of adopted suggestions. Based on the latest comparative Government-wide data available—for fiscal year 1965—the Veterans Administration continues to rank high among all Federal agencies in rate of employee participation and rate of adoption of employee suggestions.

Suggestions	Fiscal year		Percent change from 1964
	1965	1964	
Received . . . . .	21, 110	23, 760	—11. 2
Adopted . . . . .	10, 320	11, 111	—7. 1
Percent adopted . . . . .	48. 9	46. 8	+4. 5
Measurable benefits (per award) . . . . .	\$98. 27	\$91. 69	+7. 2
Measurable benefits (per dollar paid) . . . . .	\$8. 47	\$8. 09	+4. 7

During the year, 69 employees and organizational units of the Veterans Administration received Presidential citations for outstanding achievements in furthering cost reductions and management improvements. In addition, two employees of the Veterans Administration, in competition with employees of other Federal departments in five achievements categories, won national awards for their economy achievements, presented by the President at a ceremony in observance of the 10th anniversary of the Incentive Awards Act. In the employee achievement category a laundry supervisor at the VA Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala., was recognized for her simple, yet far-reaching suggestion which results in a recurring annual savings of \$63,000 in laundry costs. In the program achievement category, the Chief Data Management Director was cited for his direction of a far-reaching and outstanding long-range plan for maximum automation of VA operations, now being placed in effect, which will save \$7 million annually and provide better service to veterans.

There was increased use of quality increases for recognition of high level employee performance in the second full fiscal year of use of this relatively

new form of employee recognition authorized by the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962. During the year, 2,535 employees—approximately 2.8 percent of all employees eligible—received these special pay increases. This compares to 1,986 such increases—about 2.2 of all eligible employees—in the prior year, the first full fiscal year of use of quality increases.

**Personnel Program Evaluation.**—The VA personnel program evaluation standards, originally published in fiscal year 1959, constituted a major advance in systematizing personnel management at operating levels, and in furthering the balance and quality of both personnel management activities and personnel operations. To meet changing needs during the year, new personnel program evaluation standards were developed incorporating a different evaluation concept—specifically, the effectiveness of the total personnel program rather than its individual parts. In contrast to the earlier standards, which emphasized the presence or absence of activities and compliance or noncompliance, the new standards are designed to provide more meaningful measures of end products or goals of personnel management, particularly the primary management goals of effective and economical use of manpower resources. Thus, the new standards are expected to be more responsive to the purposes and needs of local management. The new standards were released late in the fiscal year for test validation by headquarters and field station levels.

**ADP in Personnel Operations.**—Significant advances were made during fiscal year 1965 in the application of automatic data processing to clerical personnel operations. These were as follows:

- Development of operational and procedural instructions, including related input and output forms, for the installation of the total personnel operations phase of the PAID system to be installed as a coordinate of the fiscal aspects of the Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System.
- Successful testing, in December 1964, of the total PAID system, and the development of a training course for VA-wide installation of this system on a phased-time schedule.
- Completion of the preconversion training for full personnel operations under the PAID system for key personnel office employees at 74 installations, servicing approximately 45,000 employees.

As of the end of the fiscal year, 51 personnel offices, providing service for about 28,000 employees, were fully operational under the PAID system. This ADP system modernizes and simplifies clerical personnel operations by accomplishing, at a single location, the major portion of the extensive manual clerical personnel operations associated with the accessions, status changes, separations, and other personnel actions for VA's large heterogeneous workforce at numerous individual installations. Beginning early in the second half of the fiscal year, stations going "live" under the full PAID system began to receive computer prepared notifications of personnel ac-

tions, service record cards, and advance notices or forms for many types of standard followup actions. All stations are scheduled for full operation under this system by early 1966.

The VA management personnel inventory system, a centralized reference source providing personal history data, and evaluations of job performance and potential for more than 8,000 employees in top and middle management positions, was converted from a punched card system to a magnetic tape system (ADP) and coordinated with the Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System. Formerly used primarily for identifying candidates for key management positions, the inventory is now developing into a management tool that can be more fully utilized in planning for future agency manpower needs.

**ADP in Employment Reporting.**—A successful one-time, agencywide personnel statistical conversion was completed in July 1964 to establish a master magnetic tape record for all employees under the plan for the automation of employment reporting operations through the PAID system. This master record, with updating under interim personnel operations installed at the beginning of the fiscal year, was designed to serve both as a status tape record for employment reporting purposes and as a partial record for use in the subsequent extensive automation of clerical personnel operations.

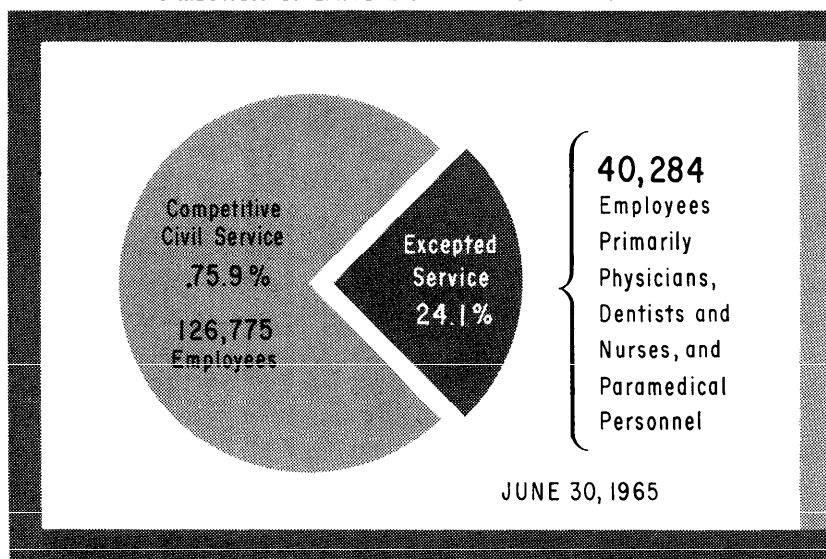
After a comparatively short period of parallel operations, the old electric accounting machine (EAM) system was eliminated in August 1964, after verification that the new ADP employment reporting system was highly reliable.

Conversion from the punched card (EAM) system for employment reporting to an automatic data processing system under PAID resulted in numerous administrative improvements. For one, savings were effected in machine and manpower costs for data processing. Secondly, considerable paperwork in clerical personnel operations was reduced by the elimination of separate code sheet input solely for employment reporting purposes. Thirdly, and very importantly, employment reporting under the PAID system resulted in major benefits. These were in the form of improved timeliness of data for required external and internal reports; better quality because of programed data edits which weed out for correction anomalies in data items and inconsistencies between data items; increased potential to meet emergent reporting needs and to reduce need for manual reports from operating levels; and more extensive coverage of workforce data, previously needed, but too costly to obtain by EAM methods.

**Employment Categories.**—The fiscal year end distribution of employees in the competitive and excepted services is indicated in the following chart. Proportionately there was an increase of 1.2 percentage points for the competitive service and a corresponding decline in the excepted service. Included in the excepted service total of the chart are 1,673 school-age young people—16 through 21 years of age—appointed on a time-limited basis under the Youth Opportunity Campaign Program.



# DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY



Of the total number of VA employees in the excepted service (40,284), about 97 percent (38,983) were in medical program activities, including about 3,000 employed in veterans canteen facilities at medical installations. Separate systems of appointment, employment, and pay are administered for such personnel, excepted from the competitive service by law or regulation. The following table compares the distribution of VA employees in competitive and excepted services with that of the Government as a whole, and is a partial indicator of the special personnel administration impact of the medical program.

Appointment category	Veterans' Administration, June 30, 1965	Government (employees in U.S.), March 31, 1965
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Competitive service.....	75.9	92.0
Excepted service.....	24.1	8.0

The tenure status distribution of employees within the competitive service as of the end of the fiscal year was as follows: Career status, 79.2 percent, an increase of 1.8 percentage points; career conditional, 15.5 percent, a decrease of 4.8 percentage points; limited tenure, 5.3 percent, an increase of 3 percentage points. The increase in employees with career status—almost 850—is a favorable sign reflecting the retention of employees entering on duty with career-conditional appointments. The decline in the proportion of career-conditional employees and the increase in limited

tenure employees are attributable to the use of staffing precedures which would meet current fiscal year 1965 needs, but provide flexibility for necessary staffing adjustments.

In the important tenure group in the excepted service, specifically, employees with permanent, or without time limit, appointments there was very little change. As of June 30, 1965, there were 28,873 employees with permanent appointments as compared to 29,128 one year earlier.

**Veterans Preference Eligibility.**—The long-term trend—since 1956—of a decline in the proportion of employees with veterans preference eligibility continued in fiscal year 1965. The decrease from June 30, 1964, was 2 percentage points, slightly higher than the average of 1.3 percentage points for the previous 5 fiscal years.

Although the proportion of VA employees with veterans preference eligibility continues to decline, the Veterans Administration remains a significant employer of persons entitled to veterans preference. This is indicated in the following table on the distribution of men and women with veterans preference in the Veterans Administration and in the Government as a whole.

	All employees	Male employees	Female employees
	<i>percent</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>percent</i>
Veterans Administration, June 30, 1965 . . . .	52.4	77.1	14.0
Government, Dec. 31, 1964 . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 51.0	<sup>1</sup> 65.0	<sup>1</sup> 8.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The following table indicates the approximate proportion of veterans preference employees by type of veterans preference as of June 30, 1965.

Type	All veterans preference employees	Male veterans preference employees	Female veterans preference employees
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-point (disability) . . . . .	9.8	10.8	2.2
10-point (compensable disability) . . . . .	13.2	14.4	2.6
10-point (wife, widow, or mother) . . . . .	3.6	.....	32.6
5-point . . . . .	73.4	74.8	62.6

### Equal Employment Opportunity

Fiscal year 1965 marked a continuation of the emphasis on the Equal Employment Opportunity Program in keeping with the spirit and intent of Executive Order 10925.

Detailed surveys were made at five southern VA installations to encourage more positive emphasis and leadership, and to improve the climate for equal employment opportunity within the installations and surrounding communities. This survey program was inaugurated in fiscal year 1964 and is in addition to the established inspections and evaluations conducted by the Civil Service Commission, VA Internal Audit Service, field representatives, and supervisory visits by department and staff personnel services. In-depth conferences and liaison with VA management officials, staff officers, local government officials and businessmen, educational, religious, and community leaders created a positive climate.

An expanded program of recruitment among Negroes was commenced with participation of central office officials in consultative, technical, and counseling capacities during career day and similar observances, and as guest speakers at college assemblies and convocations.

The Veterans Administration has participated as a coordinating agency under title VI on the President's Council on Equal Opportunity.

The development of agencywide guidelines for clarification of policy and implementation by field offices is in process. Educational and training programs are being designed on a departmental basis for the (1) orientation and learning of intergroup relations concepts, skills, and techniques and (2) to provide information for the implementation of an affirmative equal opportunity program. Central office and field station officials are now rated on their effectiveness in carrying out the Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

Control figures from the June 30, 1965, Minority Group Study show a continuance in the trend established in the past 3 years of a declining full-time employment and an increasing total Negro employment. The 1965 figures reflect significant increases of Negroes in higher grade groups from GS-5 through GS-16.

	Total employment reported	Negro	Percent
1965.....	149, 090	36, 811	24. 69
1964.....	149, 551	36, 160	24. 18
1963.....	150, 144	35, 981	23. 96

Organizational responsibility for the positive phase of administration of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program was transferred from the Assistant Administrator for Management and Evaluation to the Assistant Administrator for Personnel at the close of the fiscal year. Since the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Personnel is inherently responsible for establishing policies and procedures in recruitment, placement and training, this change gives consistency and strength to the program.

The Assistant Administrator for Management and Evaluation will continue to serve as employment policy officer being responsible for compliance with Executive Order 10925 in the Federal employment program and in Veterans Administration's contracting programs.

Sixty-six formal discrimination complaints were filed by applicants or employees under the EEO program during the fiscal year. Of 71 complaints closed during the year 22 (31 percent) involved hearings. Corrective action relating to administrative or supervisory practices was taken in 18 cases.

A study of discrimination complaints within the Veterans Administration over a 2-year period showed 106 processed in fiscal year 1964 and 71 in fiscal year 1965; total 177. The basis for these complaints, with some overlappings, were (1) failure of promotion (64); (2) separations (53); (3) other reasons, i.e., working conditions, etc. (60). Ninety percent of all complaints were filed by Negroes. Forty-four hearings were held. Seventy-three complaints were withdrawn during processing; 27 were closed on the basis of invalidity or abandonment; and, 33 were closed on facts established by the investigation—with the complainant not desiring a hearing. Corrective action was taken on a finding of racial discrimination in one case. Corrective action was taken concerning administrative and supervisory practices in 40 cases. Most complaints were filed by classified and wage-board applicants and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery (148). Fifteen emanated within the Department of Veterans Benefits and the balance (14) within other VA activities.

### **Financial Management**

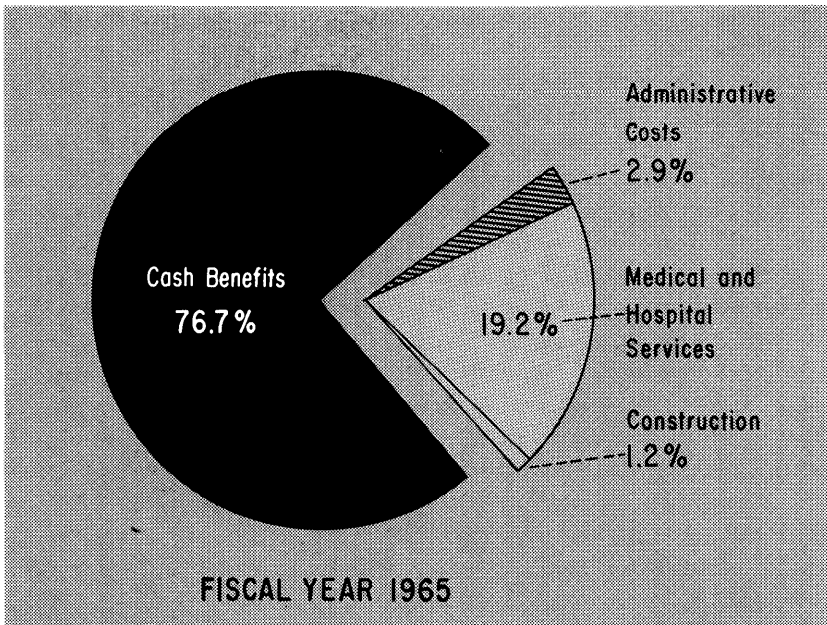
The Veterans Administration's financial management program is comprised of such management areas as budget, accounting, fiscal, auditing, statistical reporting, and research statistics. The program is highly responsive to requirements for the efficient administration of a multibillion-dollar annual budget.

Gross expenditures from all funds controlled by the agency during fiscal year 1965 totaled \$7.139 billion, which was an increase of \$87 million from the prior year. Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations increased \$142 million to a total of \$6.150 billion; expenditures from trust and other funds decreased \$55 million to a total of \$989 million. Increased expenditures from appropriations were due primarily to continued growth in compensation and pension payments to veterans and their survivors and increased expenditures for medical care and treatment.

During fiscal year 1965, VA budget expenditures made up approximately 6 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Detailed information on the agency's financial activities may be found in the statistical tables section of this report beginning with table 101.

Cash payments to veterans and their families made up almost 77 percent of the Veterans Administration's expenditures from appropriation as shown in the following chart.

#### EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



The continuing efforts to improve the Veterans Administration's financial management program resulted in significant achievements during fiscal year 1965. The most important accomplishments were in the following areas.

Plans for implementation of the centralized integrated data processing system for personnel statistics, personnel operations, payroll, related general ledger and cost accounting (PAID), were met during fiscal year 1965.

As stated previously, the system provides for the large-scale computer complex at the Hines, Ill., data processing center to maintain a master record on tape for each VA employee. The tape records contain all necessary data for personnel, payroll, and accounting purposes and are kept up to date by punched card input from the field stations. Related general ledger and cost accounting distribution of personal services costs is accomplished as a byproduct of the main pay processing. The data processing center prepares individual station as well as consolidated agency cost reports. This relieves the field stations of significant account maintenance, general ledger, and other reporting workloads with a corresponding decrease in agency level report consolidation effort.

While it is too early to pinpoint the major benefits from the system, it appears that: (1) better utilization of manpower will be accomplished through the ability to meet demands for payroll, cost accounting, and productivity information almost immediately; (2) time required for reporting will be materially lessened; and (3) more accuracy will be attained in all related data processing areas. A number of fringe benefits will be realized, such as: (1) wage board rate increases and changes in uniform allowances

will be processed automatically without station input; (2) all stations will be furnished projections of the dollar impact of periodic step increases for five calendar quarters as an aid in budget execution; and (3) a data source is provided for special reports and analysis eliminating extensive manual operations previously required at all stations.

The supply fund financial accounting system was simplified by discontinuing all interstation reimbursements within the fund. The refinement eliminates the preparation and processing of several thousand fiscal documents each year. It also reduces the number of general ledger accounts required for the recording of interstation transfers of property. This improvement plus the centralization of all supply fund cash in the prior fiscal year has completely eliminated problems previously encountered in equitably distributing available cash to 170 field stations and 3 supply depots.

The supply fund financial accounting system was further simplified by eliminating the yearend transfer of profit or loss from field stations to central office. This eliminates the need for two general ledger control accounts and the preparation and processing of approximately 170 inter-office documents each year. Effective with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, the net VA-wide profit or loss will be computed in central office from consolidated reports.

A standardized mechanized accounting system was developed for use in fiscal activities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. This system is specifically designed for operations under a data processing branch concept with key punching and verification responsibility remaining at the serviced hospital. Key punching is reduced to a minimum through the use of a tub file with prepunched cards containing all repetitive data applicable to the fiscal accounting transactions. A total of 59 hospitals were converted to the standardized system in fiscal year 1965. Additional hospitals are scheduled for conversion in fiscal year 1966. After conversion of hospitals currently operating with EAM punched card equipment steps will be taken to extend the standardized system to hospitals operating under a manual system.

The total compensation and pension automatic data processing system was modified by automating the general ledger maintenance, the production of final accounting reports, and management information directly from the computer. Under the new accounting system, the computer receives basic input such as collection and disbursement totals and automatically produces journal entries, general ledger postings, cost accounts, and other accounts as well as final reports.

Under a program developed jointly with the Bureau of the Budget, a complete inventory was taken of the building service equipment in all VA medical installations, enabling development of a schedule of systematic replacement based on useful life expectancy tables derived from Bureau of Internal Revenue or other pertinent engineering publications. This program has been undertaken with the economic objectives of extending the

useful life of existing medical facilities and reducing the cost of major modernization projects. It also provides an accurate base for budgeting and distribution of appropriated funds in relation to requirements of individual stations in a huge medical system.

The accounting system for central office operations has been converted from electrical accounting machines to a computer process. The new system provides for complete integration of general ledger, allotment and cost accounts, and the subsidiary ledgers into one set of record.

A project to establish a representative cross section, or "model," of data pertaining to compensation and pension beneficiaries for the purpose of determining costs of proposed legislation and their consequent budgetary requirements was initiated during fiscal year 1964. These records are to be maintained on the computer at the Hines, Ill., data processing center. It is anticipated the "model" file will be operational during fiscal year 1966.

The central office fiscal auditing function was centralized in the Office of the Controller in fiscal year 1965. Formerly, the audit functions of the Controller were limited to agency audit policy formulation, review of departmental audit reports, and the conduct of fiscal audits in those areas in which the departments had no jurisdiction. The purpose of the centralization was to (1) improve the quality of VA fiscal audits with particular emphasis on the management of the dollar, (2) update VA's fiscal auditing techniques in the light of the increasing number of large-scale computer operations, (3) effect a program for following financial transactions across departmental and divisional lines to examine records, files and documentation, and for discussion relating to fiscal management, and (4) improve utilization of VA's auditing manpower resources.

A system for reporting the status of employment, average salaries, and average grades was devised and implemented to help achieve the prescribed objectives and ceilings on employment, positions in grade GS-14 and higher, and other facets of civilian employment as indicated in Presidential allowances and personnel programs.

Significant recommendations pertaining to the organization, format, and content of the VA budget structure were adopted and incorporated in the 1966 budget submission. The improvements made were:

- (1) Expansion of the former two-volume submission to four volumes, thus providing a ready and easy reference to individual major VA functional budget presentations.
- (2) Development of special analysis sections containing reference-type and supplementary data.
- (3) Combining related central office and field activities for presentation purposes.
- (4) Consolidating the funding of the Office of Assistant Administrator for Construction Activity under the "Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities" appropriation. This action eliminated the division of the "Medical Administration and Miscellaneous Oper-

ating Expenses” appropriation between the Department of Medicine and Surgery and a staff office.

- (5) Amending the medical care appropriation structure by adding two new activities—“Nursing home care” and “Miscellaneous benefits and services.” This structural change delineated functions not related to the care and treatment of beneficiaries, e.g., agricultural activities, care of the dead, services furnished other agencies or VA departments. Also, the appropriation “Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities” was amended by adding a new activity entitled “nursing homes.”
- (6) Adding a new appropriation account, “Grants for construction of nursing homes” to the VA appropriation structure to provide a funding vehicle for a new program enacted into law.
- (7) Adding a new revolving fund, “Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund” to the financial structure of the agency to provide a financing medium for a new insurance program enacted into law.

Reports control policy and procedures were completely overhauled and brought up to date. The existing reports control system was becoming inadequate to the demands created by increasing automation. The revisions provide for dynamic reports management geared to modern automated reporting and information systems.

### **Supply**

The objective of the supply program is to provide quality logistical support to all programs in the Veterans Administration and its Federal agency customers, and to assure the greatest return on every dollar spent for the acquisition, maintenance, and distribution of supplies, equipment, and services.

This program renders supply support to the most extensive medical program in the Federal Government. The Veterans Administration operates two-thirds of the hospital beds controlled by the Federal Government within the United States, including the military. In addition, supply service and support is furnished to the other VA programs in regional offices, centers, area offices, and outpatient clinics throughout the United States, the Republic of the Philippines, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Supply support for medical and hospital supplies is also provided to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of the Interior; Department of Justice; and Government of American Samoa. Other activities receiving or having requested support for certain medical and hospital supplies are National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Tennessee Valley Authority; District of Columbia government; Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C.; and Job Corps centers of the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Defense is continuing its study to determine whether it is feasible and economical for the Defense Supply Agency to furnish supply support to civilian agencies for certain commodity groups, such as



household furnishings, clothing and textiles, medical supplies and equipment, nonperishable subsistence, electronics, and fuels. Until a final decision, based on identified costs and savings, indicates otherwise, the Veterans Administration will continue to supply civilian agencies with drugs, biologicals, chemical reagents, and nonperishable subsistence. This responsibility was assigned to the Veterans Administration by the Administrator of General Services Administration under the provisions of Public Law 152, 81st Congress.

A service test, requested by the Bureau of the Budget, of perishable subsistence support of VA hospitals by the Department of Defense, involving six VA hospitals in the Chicago area, was conducted in fiscal year 1965. The test established no provable benefits which would accrue from a nationwide system of support by the Defense Supply Agency of civilian agency hospitals. Local arrangements between individual VA hospitals and Defense Supply Agency subsistence centers are being sponsored where economy can be achieved.

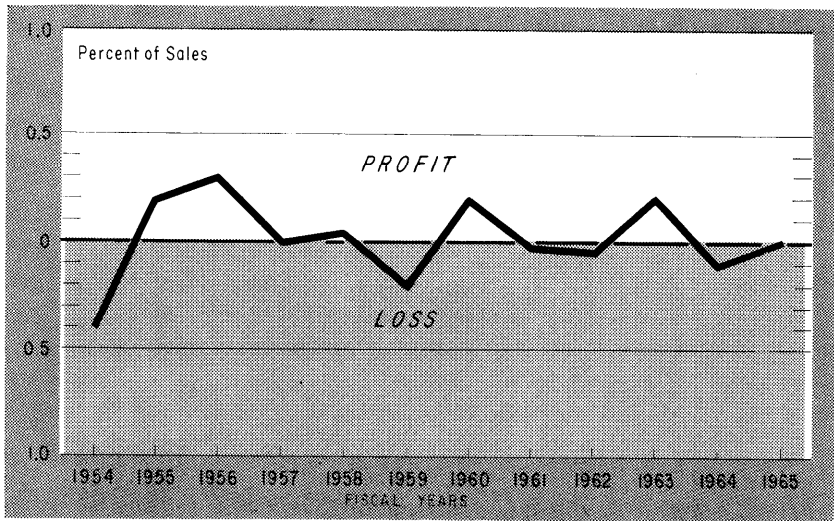
The Veterans Administration became the first civilian agency to publish criteria for determining which nonpersonal services should be acquired by contract from commercial sources and which should be provided by the Veterans Administration using its own employees. Publication of this criteria in Veterans Administration Procurement Regulations implemented the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Bulletin 60-2 and Circular A-44.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1965 toward greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Veterans Administration. The value of property utilized in this manner slightly exceeded \$1,200,000 or 39 percent of all usable excess property at field stations. Acquisitions of excess property from other Government agencies reached an all-time high of \$4,600,000 for this agency, an increase of 100 percent over the previous year.

Management of the VA supply fund continued through the 12th year on an overall breakeven basis. The objective of operating the supply fund without profit or loss was achieved during fiscal year 1965 within five one-thousandths of 1 percent, the gain amounting to \$7,884. Over the past 12 years the supply fund has operated at a net profit of \$212,053, on total sales of \$1,738,759,937. This represents an eight one-thousandths of 1 percent profit on total sales.

Fiscal year 1965 sales from the three VA supply depots to VA stations and other Government agencies amounted to \$43,006,545. This was a decrease of \$939,748 or 2.1 percent under fiscal year 1964. Included in the total of \$43,006,545 are sales to other Government agencies amounting to \$2,233,934 an increase of \$430,335 over fiscal year 1964. Total central procurement and distribution costs, including technical development, administration, inventory management, purchasing and supply depot operation, amounted to 7.6 percent of sales for the year.

# SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



The Veterans Administration continued its cooperative agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation by using 3.8 million pounds of surplus whole milk and 2.5 million pounds of surplus butter in fiscal year 1965.

VA purchases or contracts from small business firms in fiscal year 1965 amounted to 46 percent of the dollar volume of all supplies and equipment obtained, and 31 percent of the total value of construction contract awards, including site and design contracts.

Supply activities for replacement hospitals included equipping a 710-bed facility at Washington, D.C., and a 1,264-bed facility at Wood, Wis. In addition, equipment for 28 modernization and improvements projects was furnished.

Increased emphasis has been given to improved marketing concepts within the VA marketing divisions. Major items of technical medical equipment formerly stocked in VA depots were purchased for direct delivery to field stations reducing handling, shipping, and holding costs and avoiding possible losses through obsolescence.

As a result of the Veterans Administration efforts to avoid uneconomical or unnecessary duplication of supply action, 1,031 items were furnished to General Services Administration for review and consideration of their supporting VA requirements. Some 263 items in the categories of food service equipment, engineering supplies, occupational therapy, and textiles, with an annual sales volume of \$2,600,000, were accepted for supply support. The remainder, which included 658 items of library furniture and shelving, were returned for procurement by the Veterans Administration.

The standard nationwide selling price technique, successfully tested for subsistence items, was expanded to cover all drugs, biologicals, and official reagents, distributed throughout the VA depot system. This resulted in

a standard price for depot items to all stations regardless of geographic location.

Through participation in the Intra-Governmental Procurement Advisory Council on Drugs, the Veterans Administration and the Defense Medical Supply Center have agreed upon standards to be used in evaluating and inspecting manufacturing plants for drugs, pharmaceuticals, and biological products. This will enable both agencies to accept each others inspection reports, thus eliminating duplication. The standards have been published by the Defense Medical Supply Center and will be used by the VA marketing division for drugs and chemicals in their quality control and inspection program.

Cataloging has progressed in accordance with the Federal Cataloging System. Public Law 152, 81st Congress, and Federal Property Management Regulations are the regulatory requirements. Veterans Administration submitted 30,000 items to General Services Administration for assignment of Federal stock numbers. These represent 5,500 expendable and nonexpendable items under central procurement control at VA marketing divisions and 24,500 expendable items at field stations. Federal stock numbers have been assigned and published to VA activities on 98 percent of stock items under central control and on 64 percent of those used by field stations.

The Veterans Administration, in cooperation with the trucking industry, developed a "compartmentalized shipping," arrangement by which frozen foods can be carried in the same trailer with other scheduled requisition items. This capitalizes on a materially lower truckload tariff rate. Such a system of shipment has resulted in phasing out two cold storage distribution points with savings of approximately \$50,000 per year and the system is being extended to other areas. The frozen food program now serves 122 stations with sales of \$2,523,155 in fiscal year 1965.

The organized maintenance program for personal property at field stations is designed to strengthen the agency's property maintenance and replacement activity and achieve better utilization of existing equipment. In fiscal year 1965 comprehensive surveys by maintenance management teams from the three supply depots were completed at 131 stations.

The agencywide program for recovery of silver from exhausted developing solutions, and the sale of exposed film, has resulted in a combined gross income of \$222,381 for fiscal year 1965. Because of the Veterans Administration's success, General Services Administration has requested assistance in implementing this program on a national basis.

During fiscal year 1965, the Veterans Administration furnished the Veterans Memorial Hospital, Republic of the Philippines, supplies and equipment valued at \$163,980. This was an increase of \$20,976 over fiscal year 1964 when Public Law 88-40 was passed to permit payment in whole or in part of VA owned medical supplies, medicine and equipment for hospital care furnished by the Republic for Commonwealth and United States veterans.

Automatic data processing service to field station supply activities was transferred from three data processing centers at Philadelphia, Pa., Hines, Ill., and Los Angeles, Calif., to the data processing center at St. Paul, Minn. Completed in April 1965, this centralizes on a nationwide basis the processing of field station supply data at one location.

Public Law 88-664 providing increased aid to veterans, caused a rise in the number of drug prescriptions for outpatient care. Existing regulations prohibited the shipping of narcotics or prescriptions containing nonexempt narcotics by mail, making it necessary to utilize Railway Express Agency (REA) facilities. Since REA does not serve all the remote areas where veterans live, the problem arose as to how such prescriptions would be supplied without delay and inconvenience. The Veterans Administration obtained permission from the Post Office Department to ship narcotics and prescriptions containing narcotics by registered mail.

### **Manpower Utilization**

Manpower research activities continued throughout the year and at year's end the following research projects were under way:

- The Veterans Administration, assisted by Bureau of the Budget staff, is undertaking a research project to measure productivity in the agency's hospital and outpatient medical care programs. This will identify the "output" of VA hospitals and outpatient clinics and relate it to the cost of the medical services provided. Such management information will be of substantial benefit to the Veterans Administration, both for overall management guidance and for budgetary purposes.
- A special manpower review of the Registrar and Medical Administration function was initiated during the year. Improvements are being designed in methods for determining manpower requirements by position type at the station level. Mathematical techniques are also being employed to develop weighting factors for program outputs. These factors may be used either at the agency or individual station level for budgetary purposes.

During the fiscal year major improvement actions and results were:

- VA Handbook 07-10, "Guidelines for the Preparation and Use of Productivity Information," a basic guide on the use of this relatively new management tool, was published in January 1965.
- A formal, organized cost reduction program was established. Basic agencywide directives were issued relative to identifying potential cost reduction areas, setting savings goals and reporting savings. A position management system as outlined on page 161 of this report was established as an integral part of the agency's manpower control and utilization program.
- The Department of Medicine and Surgery announced that patients released from VA hospitals on a trial visit status could now receive

- treatment, medication and medical supplies for nonservice psychiatric conditions at VA outpatient clinics. This provided the veteran the opportunity to receive treatment at the VA installation nearest his home. In addition to improving service to the veteran, better manpower utilization resulted from this workload distribution change.
- At the end of the fiscal year, 51 stations, with about 28,000 employees, were operating under an integrated ADP system (PAID) for personnel and payroll operations premised on maximum automation of clerical operations, as described on page 165.
  - Personnel program evaluation standards were completely redeveloped and published for field testing and validation. These standards deemphasize activities and methods in favor of a concentration on "end products" related to effective and economical use of manpower resources, as described on page 165.
  - Actuarial operations were converted from a manual mechanized system to a magnetic tape system, facilitating the performance of various phases of these operations. Thirty-eight man-years were saved as a result.
  - Data processing branches of the agency's automatic data processing network are being merged wherever feasible in an effort to obtain maximum utilization from available ADP equipment. As of June 30, 1965, the number of data processing branches had been reduced from 103 to 76, saving 24 man-years, as described on page 138.
  - The first phase of the development of a standardized mechanical system of recordkeeping and reporting to cover the maintenance and repair functions of all hospitals was completed. It will replace the current time-consuming manual and nonstandardized manual-mechanical systems. The new system will generate reports relating to work performance, manpower and material costs, preventive and planned maintenance data, and equipment replacement criteria.
  - NSLI direct pay sections at the VA Centers at Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Paul, Minn., were reorganized, making 56 man-years available to help absorb the increased workload resulting from enactment of Public Law 88-664 and Public Law 88-355.
  - The reorganization of the Office of Chief Attorney in field stations reduced the level of expenditure for a defined workload, increased productivity, and reduced requirements for additional funds to process increased workloads. Man-year savings totaled 224. A new work measurement system was installed, with reports more accurately reflecting employee performance and staffing needs and producing data readily translatable into the budget process.
  - The Department of Medicine and Surgery revised its procedures for the appointment of nurses, defining and clarifying the role of management, nurse professional standards boards, nursing, and personnel services. The new procedures provide greater efficiency and more

effective manpower utilization in both the personnel and nursing functions of this appointment process, which involves approximately 2,400 new nurse appointments each year.

### **Office Operations and Administration**

**Paperwork Management.**—Increased emphasis was given to the control of creation, maintenance and disposition of the agency's paperwork. The following are highlights of actions and accomplishments.

Year-end records holdings were 1,153,000 cubic feet, an increase approximating one-half of 1 percent over the previous year's total. Efforts to stabilize holdings have been successful now for 7 years. During this 7-year period, 730,000 cubic feet of records have been added to agency files, much of it consisting of essential documentation to support veterans' applications for benefits. Veterans' records, which now comprise about 85 percent of total agency holdings, will continue to grow as increasing numbers of aging veterans apply for and receive medical care and monetary benefits. During the same 7-year period, the agency's active records disposition program effected the removal of 716,000 cubic feet of records from agency files through authorized destruction or transfer to low-cost storage in Federal records centers. In fiscal year 1965 alone, the removal of approximately 103,000 cubic feet of administrative and veterans' records that have served all necessary purposes, saved the equivalent of 14,700 5-drawer filing cabinets.

During fiscal year 1965 the Department of Medicine and Surgery increased its holdings in excess of 11,000 cubic feet. Major increases occurred, as anticipated, in the expanding patient treatment records. Administrative records, however, were reduced during the year by more than 7,000 cubic feet. The Department of Veterans Benefits, the agency's largest department in terms of records holdings, reduced its overall holdings almost 3,000 cubic feet. Although there were necessary increases in the principal veterans benefits files series, the department effected sizable decreases in loan guaranty and in education and training records, and reduced its administrative records holdings by more than 12,000 cubic feet.

There were significant records management accomplishments during the year. For example: (1) clinical records folders, the third largest records series in the agency, totaling 182,000 cubic feet, may now be destroyed with congressional authorization after 15 years of inactivity and after removal of specific summary documents; (2) all loan guaranty records have now been appraised and specific retention periods established; (3) inactive compensation and pension claims folders have been separated from the active files with a view toward less costly servicing and storage of both file segments; and (4) a new method of cutting and mounting electrocardiographs, recording interpretations, and comparing them with prior tracings, now under test, promises reduced administrative man-hours, less storage space, and an improved medical record for treatment and research purposes. In addition, holdings of VA records stored in Federal records centers were

reduced by requesting and receiving congressional authorization for destruction of another 12,000 cubic feet of education and training records.

On June 30, 1965, there were 9,426 different VA forms and form letters in use of which almost one-half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 399 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 431 were created to meet new requirements, and 603 were updated and improved. As the result of a special review and standardization project, the Department of Veterans Benefits achieved a 5-percent reduction in the number of its forms and form letters.

At the request of the Bureau of the Budget, a special review was completed on December 31, 1964, of 262 forms and form letters used by veterans, their beneficiaries, and other members of the public. During this review, 13 different forms involving 397,000 individual responses annually were eliminated.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery adopted a new short form for the narrative summaries prepared by physicians on discharge of patients from VA hospitals. Use of the short form resulted in a reduction of more than 50 percent in average length of summaries without sacrificing quality, permitted a corresponding reduction in clerical transcription time, and released thousands of physician man-hours for direct patient care.

Steps were taken to adapt VA directives to the Federal Personnel Manual, Federal Property Management Regulations, Federal Procurement Regulations and other directives for Government-wide application. This action will eliminate unnecessary reprinting of the provisions of Government-wide directives in VA issues and will result in fewer, shorter, and easier to follow directives requiring less time and expense to print, distribute, read, and maintain.

A new Government-wide policy was issued applying to travel of employees using privately owned conveyance for their convenience in the conduct of official business. The policy provided that payment on a mileage basis would be limited to the constructive cost of common carrier transportation (air coach) and related per diem for air-travel time. This change created additional man-hours and paperwork in the preparation of vouchers by travelers reconstructing travel costs and per diem and additional man-hours required by voucher auditors in verifying travel expenses and per diem costs. A VA study determined that for round trips of 1,500 miles or less, a rate of 6 cents would not exceed common carrier costs. As a result, the requirement of reconstructing travel costs in these instances was eliminated. This has saved many man-hours agencywide in preparing, processing, and auditing travel vouchers.

Pursuant to provisions of 38 U.S.C. 3020, VA employees were prohibited from forwarding VA benefits checks to discharged patients—such checks had to be turned back to Post Office for return to Treasury. Arrangements with the Post Office Department now permit the Veterans Administration to forward such checks if there is a bona fide change of address

from the patient. This has expedited delivery of checks to discharged patients and has saved administrative costs (man-hours and paperwork) on the part of the Treasury, Post Office, and Veterans Administration.

**Federal Executive Boards.**—The Veterans Administration continues to help improve Government-wide operations through its support of Federal Executive Board programs. Agency interest was reemphasized through significant actions such as: issuance of a statement of “Policies on Participation of VA Officials in Federal Executive Board Activities”; recommendations for award of the Administrator’s Commendation—third highest honor award—to the seven VA officials who have served as Federal Executive Board Chairmen; and, letters from top line officials encouraging full participation of VA members in Federal Executive Board activities.

**Work Simplification.**—During fiscal year 1965, approximately 3,600 VA employees were given work simplification training. To stimulate employee participation in work improvement, a work simplification booklet, “A Pocket Guide for Improving Productivity” was issued to hospital system employees.

**Audiovisuals.**—The Audiovisuals Service continued to provide visuals planning, production, and support services at about the pace of previous years. While there was no significant increase in quantity of visuals produced, there was evidence of improved quality particularly in the motion picture and exhibits media. The 1964 Veterans Day film titled “One Year Later” (13 minutes, color, sound) in beautiful autumn colors featuring the laying of the Presidential Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns by the VA Administrator as representative of the President received much praise for its technical proficiency and message effectiveness. The film production of the entire dedication ceremony of the new Washington VA Hospital was a tremendous success. This filmed record (33 minutes, color, sound) of a historical event features the dedication address by the Vice President of the United States and presentation of the Hospital Activation Certificate to the Hospital Director by the Vice President and the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs.

Three exhibits designed and produced to support medical and scientific research conventions and conferences received awards and recognition for quality production craftsmanship and story excellence.

The 1963 Veterans Day film “A Special Day” featuring the laying of the Presidential Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns by President Kennedy which took on added significance after the tragic event of November 22, 1963, was shown to over 83,000 VA employees and patients at 229 field stations between June and November 1964. Copies of this film were also provided for television use throughout the United States and to the Armed Forces Overseas Television Network for showing on Veterans Day 1964. The Veterans Administration obtained 20 prints of the President’s filmed message “War on Waste” presented on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Incentive Awards Act. This film was shown to employees of



central office and all field stations to emphasize and support the program of economy in Government.

The audiovisuals activity continued to produce and distribute television film spot announcements and slides to support a program of publicizing the availability of various veterans benefits. The VA film library distributed 16,800 informational, training, and medical films during the year to VA stations, service organizations, and educational institutions. These films were viewed by over 221,200 people.

The VA visuals activity designed and produced 29 new exhibits during the year. Eighty-five exhibits were presented for a total of 419 days at educational institutions, professional, industrial, and technical group meetings, National and State service organization meetings, and VA stations. A highlight of the year in the exhibits area was the design of an exhibit to inform the veterans of the new life insurance law. Twenty of these exhibits are currently being shown over the United States at gatherings participated in or attended by the veteran public.

### **Appraisal**

The Internal Audit Service has continued its comprehensive surveys of the operating effectiveness of VA field stations as a constructive and protective service to management. Recommendations for management improvement, implemented at the field station level, have provided more effective utilization of manpower, funds, equipment, and facilities. Many changes in agency policies and procedures have occurred as a result of field station audits. Audits of VA related activities were also conducted at State soldiers' homes where Federal aid is provided. Additionally, several studies were made in specific functional areas in an effort to bring about greater management effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of program activities.

A study of VA procurement activities was completed during the past year. The report offers many inter-related recommendations to assist in the improvement of procurement and supply activities. Major reorganizational changes now in their initial stages of implementation, include the establishment of a marketing center. A study was conducted to determine the need for microfilming inactive clinical records and the impact such a program would have on the operating budget of the agency. The study recommendations which were concurred in by management eliminated the necessity for a projected initial expenditure of funds in excess of \$6 million. An audit of the loan guaranty program property management activities was made to determine if effective and economical controls were established for repair, maintenance, and management of properties. The audit report has provided a constructive service to management in making the sales program more effective. Appraisal of the central reproduction laboratory resulted in its closing and the implementation of less costly methods of reproducing film. Other completed projects related to studies of fiscal and

voucher auditing, VA research support centers, and distribution and maintenance of publications.

A new system of evaluating organizational structure, functional alignment, workloads, and staffing to be used in conjunction with present audit techniques was tested during the audit of a field station. Test results were favorable. Several examples of inefficient organizational structure, misplacement of functions, and poor productivity were disclosed through use of the system.

The Investigation Service, in addition to conducting all central office investigations, acts as the control point for the review and disposition of all serious complaints received in central office. Minor complaints are referred to the interested department and subsequently reviewed by the Service for adequacy of information developed and remedial action taken. Those of a serious nature become the subject of central office investigation, survey, special study, or appraisal by the Investigation Service. During fiscal year 1965 the Service made 112 central office investigations. Factual reports containing conclusions and recommendations were submitted to top staff officials for appropriate and timely action. Such reports resulted in disciplinary action against employees involved, changes or clarification of policies and procedures, recovery of funds, and debarment of individuals representing veterans or having official business with the Veterans Administration. The Investigation Service also acts as the reviewing and evaluating authority for investigative reports referred by other Government agencies and VA field stations. During fiscal year 1965 the Service reviewed and processed 3,061 Federal Bureau of Investigation reports pertaining to VA matters and 619 VA field station reports.

The Investigation Service operates a scientific laboratory for the examination of questioned documents and other material subject to laboratory analysis. During fiscal year 1965 the laboratory rendered 567 opinions. Two hundred and twenty-four resulted from a continuation of the special study to determine if beneficiaries over 80 years of age and being paid by the Manila regional office were still alive and actually receiving insurance benefits checks. There were 157 opinions in connection with a special study to determine if certain Spanish-American War veterans were actually living and receiving their own pension checks.

Seventy new cases of veterans reported as missing were circularized. Thirty-three veterans were located or reported as deceased.

Emergency planning and preparedness activities were conducted as a part of ongoing VA programs pursuant to Executive Order 11094 and The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness. Considerable progress was made in emergency medical care planning including emergency bed utilization; and continuity or restoration of nonmedical benefits, including compensation, pension, insurance and rehabilitation payments, and emergency conduct of insurance and loan guaranty functions. The Veterans Administration also participated in major natural disaster relief efforts.

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**Table 1.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life**

[In thousands, June 30, 1965]

Age in 1965	All veterans	War veterans						Peace-time veterans <sup>3</sup>
		Total <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	
				Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II			
All ages -----	21, 834	21, 673	14, 969	5, 718	4, 568	2, 121	15	161
Under 20 years	( <sup>4</sup> )							( <sup>4</sup> )
20 to 24 years	13							13
25 to 29 years	314	275		275	275			39
30 to 34 years	2, 458	2, 426	1	2, 426	2, 425			32
35 to 39 years	3, 967	3, 944	2, 189	2, 071	1, 755			23
40 to 44 years	5, 137	5, 126	5, 036	485	90			11
45 to 49 years	4, 036	4, 022	4, 006	265	16			14
50 to 54 years	2, 059	2, 050	2, 043	114	7			9
55 to 59 years	1, 152	1, 145	1, 145	52	( <sup>4</sup> )			7
60 to 64 years	387	381	369	21	( <sup>4</sup> )	12		6
65 to 69 years	958	954	153	7		801		4
70 to 74 years	996	995	20	2		975		1
75 to 79 years	317	316	5	( <sup>4</sup> )		311	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
80 to 84 years	23	22	2			18	2	1
85 years and over	17	17	( <sup>4</sup> )			4	13	( <sup>4</sup> )
Average age in years <sup>5</sup> -----	45. 8	45. 9	45. 9	35. 9	33. 9	70. 9	87. 1	37. 7

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted once. Includes 8 Indian Wars veterans—average age, 92.8 years.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,150,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only those peacetime ex-servicemen and women receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>5</sup> Computed from data in 1-year age groups.

**Table 2.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State**

[In thousands, June 30, 1965]

State	All Veterans	War veterans					Spanish-American War	Peace-time veterans <sup>3</sup>
		Total <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I		
				Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II			
Total.....	21,834	21,673	14,969	5,718	4,568	2,121	15	161
State total.....	21,709	21,551	14,912	5,666	4,525	2,100	14	158
Alabama.....	316	313	214	89	70	29	(4)	3
Alaska.....	21	21	15	7	5	1	(4)	(4)
Arizona.....	176	174	120	49	37	17	(4)	2
Arkansas.....	173	171	119	37	28	24	(4)	2
California.....	2,299	2,282	1,583	679	499	198	2	17
Colorado.....	226	223	154	63	48	21	(4)	3
Connecticut.....	351	349	246	92	73	30	(4)	2
Delaware.....	56	56	40	15	12	4	(4)	(4)
District of Columbia.....	97	96	62	30	22	12	(4)	1
Florida.....	705	699	473	183	133	92	1	6
Georgia.....	381	377	264	104	82	31	(4)	4
Hawaii.....	47	46	31	16	12	3	(4)	1
Idaho.....	74	73	51	18	14	8	(4)	1
Illinois.....	1,266	1,261	871	317	265	124	1	5
Indiana.....	550	547	368	146	123	55	1	3
Iowa.....	303	302	196	78	67	39	(4)	1
Kansas.....	246	245	167	62	49	29	(4)	1
Kentucky.....	302	300	206	76	62	32	(4)	2
Louisiana.....	331	328	232	83	66	30	(4)	3
Maine.....	109	108	73	27	22	13	(4)	1
Maryland.....	410	407	288	114	88	31	(4)	3
Massachusetts.....	686	679	468	174	139	71	1	7
Michigan.....	920	914	629	238	202	82	1	6
Minnesota.....	402	399	261	108	90	48	(4)	3
Mississippi.....	180	178	125	42	32	21	(4)	2
Missouri.....	516	513	344	133	107	61	1	3
Montana.....	80	79	54	20	16	9	(4)	1
Nebraska.....	150	149	97	41	34	18	(4)	1
Nevada.....	49	49	35	15	10	4	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire.....	80	79	54	21	17	8	(4)	1
New Jersey.....	857	851	602	211	174	74	1	6
New Mexico.....	106	105	73	31	24	8	(4)	1
New York.....	2,119	2,105	1,473	513	432	199	1	14
North Carolina.....	429	425	297	113	93	35	(4)	4
North Dakota.....	53	53	34	15	13	6	(4)	(4)
Ohio.....	1,212	1,205	843	308	258	103	1	7
Oklahoma.....	268	266	181	69	52	33	(4)	2
Oregon.....	239	237	165	56	43	29	(4)	2
Pennsylvania.....	1,438	1,429	1,015	346	283	130	1	9
Rhode Island.....	111	110	77	28	22	11	(4)	1
South Carolina.....	210	208	145	57	45	18	(4)	2
South Dakota.....	68	68	43	19	16	9	(4)	(4)
Tennessee.....	377	374	259	97	79	36	(4)	3
Texas.....	1,088	1,079	763	283	219	96	1	9
Utah.....	102	101	68	31	25	8	(4)	1
Vermont.....	42	42	28	12	9	5	(4)	(4)
Virginia.....	438	434	307	124	92	35	(4)	4
Washington.....	366	363	247	99	74	41	1	3
West Virginia.....	196	194	134	48	39	21	(4)	2
Wisconsin.....	445	442	289	118	100	53	(4)	3
Wyoming.....	43	43	29	11	9	5	(4)	(4)
Outside U.S., total <sup>5</sup> .....	125	122	57	52	43	21	1	3

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once. Includes 8 Indian Wars veterans.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,150,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only those peacetime ex-servicemen and women receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, as well as foreign countries.

**Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office**

[In thousands, June 30, 1965]

Regional office	All Veterans	War veterans						Peace-time veterans <sup>3</sup>
		Total <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	
				Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in WW II			
Total.....	21, 834	21, 073	14, 969	5, 718	4, 568	2, 121	15	161
Alabama: Montgomery.....	316	313	214	89	70	29	(4)	3
Alaska: Juneau.....	21	21	15	7	5	1	(4)	(4)
Arizona: Phoenix.....	176	174	120	49	37	17	(4)	2
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	176	174	122	38	28	24	(4)	2
California:								
Los Angeles.....	1, 427	1, 417	983	430	315	118	1	10
San Francisco.....	890	883	613	255	188	81	1	7
Colorado: Denver.....	226	223	154	63	48	21	(4)	3
Connecticut: Hartford.....	351	349	246	92	73	30	(4)	2
Delaware: Wilmington.....	56	56	40	15	12	4	(4)	(4)
District of Columbia:								
Washington.....	276	273	194	83	57	22	(4)	3
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	705	699	473	183	133	92	1	6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	381	377	264	104	82	31	(4)	4
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	47	46	31	16	12	3	(4)	1
Idaho: Boise.....	74	73	51	18	14	8	(4)	1
Illinois: Chicago.....	1, 348	1, 343	928	339	284	130	1	5
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	468	465	311	124	104	49	1	3
Iowa: Des Moines.....	303	302	196	78	67	39	(4)	1
Kansas: Wichita.....	180	179	121	45	36	22	(4)	1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	302	300	206	76	62	32	(4)	2
Louisiana:								
New Orleans.....	239	237	167	62	50	20	(4)	2
Shreveport.....	92	91	65	21	16	10	(4)	1
Maine: Togus.....	109	108	73	27	22	13	(4)	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	305	303	210	85	68	25	(4)	2
Massachusetts: Boston.....	624	617	425	159	127	64	1	7
Michigan: Detroit.....	920	914	629	238	202	82	1	6
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	376	372	244	102	85	44	(4)	3
Mississippi: Jackson.....	180	178	125	42	32	21	(4)	2
Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	273	272	185	70	54	33	(4)	1
St. Louis.....	309	307	205	80	66	35	1	2
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	80	79	54	20	16	9	(4)	1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	150	149	97	41	34	18	(4)	1
Nevada: Reno.....	31	31	22	9	6	3	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	80	79	54	21	17	8	(4)	1
New Jersey: Newark.....	857	851	602	211	174	74	1	6
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	106	105	73	31	24	8	(4)	1
New York:								
Albany.....	197	196	137	45	38	21	(4)	1
Brooklyn.....	310	307	207	80	71	29	(4)	3
Buffalo.....	316	314	217	80	67	30	(4)	2
New York.....	1, 077	1, 070	761	251	209	99	(4)	7
Syracuse.....	219	218	151	57	47	20	(4)	1
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	429	425	297	113	93	35	(4)	4
North Dakota: Fargo.....	79	79	51	21	18	10	(4)	(4)
Ohio:								
Cincinnati.....	539	535	373	139	116	46	(4)	4
Cleveland.....	673	670	470	169	142	57	(4)	3
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	268	266	181	69	52	33	(4)	2
Oregon: Portland.....	239	237	165	56	43	29	(4)	2
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	557	554	392	135	109	52	1	3
Pittsburgh.....	577	573	410	136	113	50	(4)	4
Wilkes-Barre.....	327	325	229	81	66	30	(4)	2
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	89	87	38	47	41	8	(4)	2
Rhode Island: Providence.....	173	172	120	43	34	18	(4)	1
South Carolina: Columbia.....	210	208	145	57	45	18	(4)	2
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	68	68	43	19	16	9	(4)	(4)
Tennessee: Nashville.....	377	374	259	97	79	36	(4)	3
Texas:								
Houston.....	287	285	201	76	61	23	(4)	2
Lubbock.....	173	172	122	47	37	13	(4)	1
San Antonio.....	186	184	130	50	37	17	(4)	2
Waco.....	439	435	307	109	84	43	(4)	4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office—Continued**

[In thousands, June 30, 1965]

Regional office	All Veterans	War veterans						Peace-time veterans <sup>3</sup>
		Total <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	
				Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in WW II			
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	102	101	68	31	25	8	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
Vermont: White River Junction.....	42	42	28	12	9	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Virginia: Roanoke.....	364	361	253	100	77	31	( <sup>4</sup> )	3
Washington: Seattle.....	366	363	247	99	74	41	1	3
West Virginia: Huntington.....	173	171	118	42	34	19	( <sup>4</sup> )	2
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	445	442	289	118	100	53	( <sup>4</sup> )	3
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	43	43	29	11	9	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Philippines: Manila.....	19	18	13	2	1	3	1	1
All other <sup>5</sup> .....	17	17	6	3	1	10	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

See note at end of table 3, "Veterans in Civil Life, By State."

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once. Includes Indian Wars veterans.<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,150,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.<sup>3</sup> Includes only those peacetime ex-servicemen and women receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability.<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.<sup>5</sup> Outside regional office areas.

NOTE.—These estimates are based on "benchmark" veteran population statistics for the States as of June 1960, developed from 1960 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, updated to June 1965 on the basis of (1) 1960 Census of Population data on veteran interstate migration from 1955 to 1960; (2) Bureau of the Census data on 1960-64 (preliminary for 1963-64) civilian population migration which were used in preparing estimates of the population of States for July 1, 1964 ("Current Population Reports, Population Estimates," Series 25, No. 289, Bureau of the Census, Aug. 31, 1964); and (3) published and unpublished Bureau of the Census estimates of annual U.S. population mobility, by sex and age, 1960-65. These State veteran population estimates are consistent with similar estimates for June 30, 1960, and June 30 and Dec. 31, 1964. They are independent of, and therefore not strictly comparable with, estimates for other dates since June 30, 1960. (The 1960 veteran population "benchmark" estimates have been published in Research Monograph 7, "County Veteran Population, June 30, 1960," Research Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration.)

**Table 4.—Average daily patient, member and nursing bed care load in VA and beds in VA hospitals**

[Fiscal years

Fiscal year	Average daily patient, member and nursing bed care load <sup>1</sup>							
	Total hospital patients, members, and nursing bed care patients	Patients			Members			
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals <sup>3</sup>	Total	VA domiciliaries <sup>4,5</sup>	VA hospitals	State homes
1965.....	135,827	111,782	109,183	2,599	23,721	14,575	(6)	9,146
1964.....	137,557	112,881	110,159	2,722	24,676	15,330	(6)	9,346
1963.....	137,867	112,593	109,771	2,822	25,274	15,690	423	9,161
1962.....	139,226	113,764	110,884	2,880	25,472	15,787	613	9,062
1961.....	140,518	114,321	111,351	2,970	26,197	16,237	575	9,385
1960.....	140,630	114,356	111,408	2,948	26,274	16,339	517	9,418
1959.....	140,621	114,103	111,050	3,053	26,518	16,387	453	9,678
1958.....	140,572	114,581	111,599	2,982	25,991	16,277	396	9,318
1957.....	140,171	114,325	111,265	3,060	25,846	16,579	329	8,938
1956.....	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,786	16,814	233	8,739
1955.....	136,507	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,799	173	8,802
1954.....	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,851	94	8,346
1953.....	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,876	43	8,116
1952.....	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,876	16	7,900
1951.....	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,775	15	7,774
1950.....	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,831	39	7,437
1949.....	128,985	106,985	94,539	12,446	22,000	15,288	-----	6,712
1948.....	126,434	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,552	14,402	-----	6,150
1947.....	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	-----	5,524
1946.....	93,756	78,566	71,493	7,073	15,190	10,547	-----	4,643
1945.....	81,421	68,260	64,317	3,943	13,161	9,002	-----	4,159
1944.....	75,184	61,332	58,338	2,994	13,852	9,447	-----	4,405
1943.....	71,475	56,147	53,470	2,677	15,328	10,430	-----	4,898
1942.....	78,028	57,927	54,636	3,291	20,101	14,371	-----	5,730
1941.....	81,085	58,423	54,582	3,841	22,662	16,696	-----	5,966
1940.....	79,177	56,251	52,409	3,842	22,926	16,708	-----	6,218
1939.....	74,450	52,763	49,147	3,616	21,687	15,709	-----	5,978
1938.....	68,109	48,973	45,639	3,334	19,136	13,514	-----	5,622
1937.....	60,175	44,879	41,939	2,940	15,296	10,364	-----	4,932
1936.....	60,265	43,524	40,972	2,552	16,741	12,008	-----	4,733
1935.....	55,899	41,333	39,030	2,303	14,566	10,406	-----	4,160

<sup>1</sup> Based on total patient, member, and nursing-bed days of care during year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The non-VA hospital data for fiscal years 1935-42 are the computed average for a 12-month period, based on patients remaining at the end of each month during the year.



*non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries and State homes, and average operating and VA domiciliaries*

1935-65]

Average daily patient, member and nursing bed care load <sup>1</sup> —Continued				Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>		
Nursing bed care				VA hospitals		VA domiciliaries <sup>7</sup>
Total	VA hospitals	State homes	Community nursing homes	Patient beds	Nursing beds	
324	150	156	18	119, 118	208	16, 544
				119, 902		16, 519
				120, 304		16, 770
				120, 945		16, 866
				120, 380		17, 188
				120, 257		17, 486
				120, 489		17, 454
				121, 201		17, 670
				121, 144		17, 949
				120, 649		17, 759
				117, 643		17, 700
				114, 244		17, 635
				108, 967		17, 783
				109, 790		17, 718
				107, 568		17, 568
				106, 012		17, 466
				103, 854		16, 539
				102, 383		16, 009
				96, 451		15, 402
				80, 927		14, 868
				73, 777		13, 366
				65, 972		13, 344
				61, 103		16, 050
				60, 952		17, 951
				60, 245		18, 688
				56, 429		18, 476
				53, 077		16, 204
				49, 451		16, 272
				45, 905		13, 555
				44, 521		15, 929
				43, 017		17, 853

<sup>4</sup> Includes member employees in VA hospitals for period prior to fiscal year 1950.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for the VA restoration centers at Hines, Ill. (fiscal years 1962-65), and East Orange, N.J. (fiscal years 1964-65).

<sup>6</sup> Program has been discontinued.

<sup>7</sup> Data for the fiscal years 1935-46 are the actual operating beds on June 30.

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

[During fiscal year 1965]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals .....	119,118	58,835	40,238	20,044	109,183	55,431	36,424	17,328
Psychiatric hospitals .....	58,148	52,428	2,726	994	52,906	49,586	2,489	831
General hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	62,970	6,408	37,513	19,050	56,277	5,845	33,936	16,496
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS								
Alabama:								
Tuscaloosa .....	964	955	5	4	930	920	5	4
Tuskegee .....	1,789	1,329	301	159	1,668	1,276	264	128
Arkansas: North Little Rock .....	2,062	1,862	140	60	1,987	1,800	132	55
California:								
Los Angeles (Brentwood Division) .....	1,981	1,981	-----	-----	1,901	1,901	-----	-----
Palo Alto (Menlo Park Division) <sup>5</sup> .....	1,107	1,107	-----	-----	1,043	1,043	-----	-----
Sepulveda .....	956	711	151	94	916	696	137	82
Colorado: Fort Lyon .....	681	681	-----	-----	653	653	-----	-----
Georgia: Augusta (Lenwood Division) .....	1,323	1,250	73	-----	1,233	1,169	64	-----
Illinois:								
Danville .....	1,680	1,610	32	38	1,615	1,555	32	28
Downey .....	2,487	2,082	363	42	2,341	1,964	345	33
Indiana: Marion .....	1,645	1,631	8	6	1,524	1,503	15	7
Iowa: Knoxville .....	1,515	1,515	-----	-----	1,409	1,409	-----	-----
Kansas: Topeka .....	1,011	783	187	41	961	767	158	36
Kentucky: Lexington .....	1,161	1,061	48	52	1,045	955	45	45
Maine: Togus .....	852	508	225	119	775	481	197	96
Maryland: Perry Point .....	1,442	1,242	103	97	1,324	1,148	93	83
Massachusetts:								
Bedford .....	1,469	1,459	5	6	1,400	1,389	5	6
Brockton .....	988	948	40	-----	957	925	32	-----
Northampton .....	1,105	1,102	2	1	1,081	1,077	2	2
Michigan: Battle Creek .....	2,000	2,000	-----	-----	1,899	1,899	-----	-----
Minnesota: St. Cloud .....	1,379	1,379	-----	-----	1,210	1,210	-----	-----
Mississippi: Gulfport .....	904	894	7	2	869	860	7	2
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks .....	815	657	142	16	783	630	138	15
New Jersey: Lyons .....	2,009	1,944	37	28	1,970	1,913	38	20
New York:								
Canandaigua .....	1,700	1,700	-----	-----	1,600	1,600	-----	-----
Montrose .....	1,900	1,728	140	32	1,818	1,658	132	29
Northport .....	2,272	2,272	-----	-----	2,181	2,181	-----	-----
North Carolina: Salisbury .....	1,004	1,002	1	1	969	968	1	-----
Ohio:								
Brecksville .....	994	930	64	-----	909	849	60	-----
Chillicothe .....	2,080	2,080	-----	-----	1,933	1,933	-----	-----
Oregon: Roseburg .....	642	585	36	20	560	513	33	14
Pennsylvania:								
Coatesville .....	1,602	1,497	195	-----	1,553	1,376	178	-----
Lebanon .....	1,093	831	187	75	1,035	809	169	57
Pittsburgh .....	951	871	80	-----	902	830	72	-----
South Dakota: Fort Meade .....	631	571	36	24	494	452	26	16
Tennessee: Murfreesboro .....	1,275	1,275	-----	-----	1,192	1,192	-----	-----
Texas: Waco .....	2,040	2,040	-----	-----	1,965	1,965	-----	-----
Virginia: Salem .....	1,900	1,750	84	66	1,827	1,689	76	63
Washington: American Lake .....	904	904	-----	-----	829	829	-----	-----
Wisconsin: Tomah .....	1,176	1,132	34	10	1,065	1,021	34	10
Wyoming: Sheridan .....	659	659	-----	-----	579	579	-----	-----
GENERAL HOSPITALS								
Alabama:								
Birmingham .....	479	59	237	183	440	56	217	166
Montgomery .....	285	-----	185	100	241	-----	169	72
Arizona:								
Phoenix .....	192	28	88	76	184	24	92	68
Tucson .....	361	43	212	106	312	38	194	80
Whipple .....	304	-----	248	56	255	-----	209	46
Arkansas:								
Fayetteville .....	254	-----	164	90	222	-----	146	76
Little Rock .....	471	-----	279	192	433	-----	253	179

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1965]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psy- chiat- ric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psy- chiat- ric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
California:								
Fresno.....	250	23	115	112	232	22	107	103
Livermore.....	459		351	108	423		318	105
Long Beach.....	1,581	62	1,222	297	1,449	50	1,133	265
Los Angeles (Wadsworth Division).....	1,430		987	444	1,319		921	398
Martinez.....	498	55	248	196	467	48	233	187
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division) <sup>5</sup> .....	1,000	483	409	109	935	471	372	92
San Fernando.....	519		472	47	467		426	42
San Francisco.....	412		191	221	386		188	198
Colorado:								
Denver.....	525	86	263	176	424	82	215	128
Grand Junction.....	136		84	52	97		67	30
Connecticut:								
Newington.....	250		144	106	206		121	85
West Haven.....	823	183	474	166	711	172	409	130
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	36	144	120	258	31	125	103
District of Columbia: Washington <sup>6</sup> .....	368	32	204	132	317	23	170	123
Florida:								
Bay Pines.....	652	73	413	166	630	71	403	157
Coral Gables.....	450	50	252	148	466	64	247	155
Lake City.....	465		295	160	421		279	142
Georgia:								
Atlanta.....	300		139	161	271		129	142
Augusta (Forest Hills Division).....	421		286	135	377		262	114
Dublin.....	500		385	115	481		374	107
Idaho: Boise.....	203		125	78	163		96	67
Illinois:								
Chicago West Side.....	505	84	229	192	469	76	218	174
Chicago Research.....	515	29	267	220	429	22	221	186
Dwight.....	215		135	80	161		100	61
Hines.....	2,078	161	1,311	606	1,905	150	1,224	531
Marion.....	182		136	46	166		122	43
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne.....	200	24	104	72	178	18	98	62
Indianapolis <sup>7</sup> .....	695	78	422	195	611	70	367	175
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	353		196	157	307		191	117
Iowa City.....	484	75	241	168	398	45	200	154
Kansas:								
Wadsworth.....	783	275	368	140	708	249	333	126
Wichita.....	252		127	125	228		120	108
Kentucky:								
Fort Thomas.....	254		254		226		226	
Louisville.....	496	69	205	222	457	59	198	199
Louisiana:								
Alexandria.....	485		339	146	421		295	126
New Orleans.....	481	36	244	201	465	38	228	200
Shreveport.....	425		302	123	384		300	84
Maryland:								
Baltimore <sup>8</sup> .....	291		258	33	265		240	24
Fort Howard.....	377		234	143	327		209	119
Massachusetts:								
Boston.....	884	175	441	268	770	165	303	222
Rutland Heights.....	473		411	62	338		291	47
West Roxbury.....	299		222	77	249		193	55
Michigan:								
Ann Arbor.....	486	78	231	177	393	66	177	150
Dearborn.....	849	48	556	245	767	39	501	227
Iron Mountain.....	269		178	91	230		155	76
Saginaw.....	217		129	88	177		105	72
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,014	102	524	388	950	92	499	359
Mississippi:								
Biloxi.....	209	22	103	84	189	10	106	73
Jackson.....	498	30	280	188	457	29	262	165
Missouri:								
Kansas.....	501	63	256	182	459	58	237	163
Poplar Bluff.....	191		106	85	165		98	66
St. Louis.....	513	85	191	237	466	81	168	217

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1965]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psy- chiat- ric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psy- chiat- ric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
Montana:								
Fort Harrison .....	161		85	75	149		81	69
Miles City .....	96		50	46	79		38	40
Nebraska:								
Grand Island .....	201		136	65	168		125	43
Lincoln .....	197	30	86	82	144	23	70	52
Omaha .....	464	88	241	135	406	82	203	121
Nevada: Reno .....	202		121	81	182		114	68
New Hampshire: Manchester .....	150		89	61	131		78	52
New Jersey: East Orange .....	950	110	584	256	899	106	557	236
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque .....	500	8	371	121	471	8	356	107
Fort Bayard .....	215		155	60	146		112	34
New York:								
Albany .....	1,002	309	495	198	885	281	420	184
Batavia .....	248		206	42	222		191	32
Bath .....	273	41	154	78	226	38	130	58
Bronx .....	1,251	142	747	363	1,156	136	693	326
Brooklyn .....	1,000	120	565	315	919	113	535	270
Buffalo .....	951	164	507	280	860	161	468	232
Castle Point <sup>3</sup> .....	258		234	24	223		204	19
New York .....	1,218	195	564	459	1,088	179	527	382
Sunmount .....	433	59	323	51	318	57	234	27
Syracuse .....	488	96	210	182	443	85	188	170
North Carolina:								
Durham .....	489	81	208	200	453	77	197	179
Fayetteville .....	390	39	233	118	339	36	208	94
Oteen .....	850		668	182	780		604	176
North Dakota: Fargo .....	228		156	72	199		139	60
Ohio:								
Brecksville <sup>4</sup> .....	177		177		89		89	
Cincinnati .....	463	78	221	164	416	61	205	149
Cleveland .....	799	43	451	305	735	34	442	265
Dayton .....	779	66	512	201	705	61	474	171
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee .....	390		230	160	337		204	133
Oklahoma City .....	488	74	234	180	385	66	180	140
Oregon: Portland .....	555		342	213	516		316	200
Pennsylvania:								
Altoona .....	200	5	130	65	181		130	51
Aspinwall .....	398		398		379		379	
Butler <sup>5</sup> .....	448	14	398	36	409	12	371	26
Erie .....	204	8	130	66	171	4	117	49
Philadelphia .....	488	52	244	192	455	47	231	176
Pittsburgh .....	681	27	312	343	632	24	300	309
Wilkes-Barre .....	500	149	230	121	460	143	209	108
Puerto Rico: San Juan .....	200	10	97	93	184	8	96	80
Rhode Island: Providence .....	393	58	194	141	359	53	183	123
South Carolina: Columbia .....	587	42	353	192	543	38	336	169
South Dakota:								
Hot Springs .....	245		193	52	194		153	41
Sioux Falls .....	270	30	116	124	236	20	108	108
Tennessee:								
Memphis .....	1,206	110	784	312	1,083	115	711	257
Mountain Home .....	575	33	373	169	545	29	362	154
Nashville .....	498	30	280	188	469	29	264	176
Texas:								
Amarillo .....	156		80	76	138		76	62
Big Spring .....	250	28	135	87	213	30	105	78
Bonham .....	56		30	26	50		28	21
Dallas .....	778	80	351	347	734	79	329	325
Houston .....	1,242	388	600	254	1,170	379	561	230
Kerrville .....	422		327	95	379		299	80
Marlin .....	201		141	60	194		136	57
McKinney .....	271		174	97	223		140	82
Temple .....	800	201	410	189	722	192	374	156
Utah: Salt Lake City .....	540	210	217	113	454	170	184	101
Vermont: White River Junction .....	188	12	82	94	167	12	66	88

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1965]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psy- chiat- ric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psy- chiat- ric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
Virginia:								
Kecoughtan.....	599	118	377	104	559	111	355	92
Richmond.....	945	92	626	227	831	76	560	195
Washington:								
Seattle.....	320	80	121	119	291	71	112	108
Spokane.....	200	-----	112	88	170	-----	98	72
Vancouver.....	501	26	330	145	445	21	298	126
Walla Walla.....	275	-----	225	50	237	-----	194	43
West Virginia:								
Beckley.....	196	-----	146	50	175	-----	131	44
Clarksburg.....	200	23	98	79	180	21	85	74
Huntington.....	180	9	101	70	160	-----	98	62
Martinsburg.....	833	32	637	164	692	16	554	122
Wisconsin:								
Madison.....	465	-----	306	159	390	-----	257	133
Wood.....	1,108	151	603	354	922	132	543	247
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	133	-----	84	49	112	-----	69	43

<sup>1</sup> Beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly rather than on a diagnostic basis. Tuberculous and neurological patients are included in data for medical bed sections.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month of 13 consecutive months (June 1964–June 1965). In some instances, the operating beds by type of bed do not add to total because of rounding of figures in computations.

<sup>3</sup> Based on total patient days during fiscal year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospitals denoted by footnotes 7 and 8.

<sup>5</sup> On July 1, 1964, the VA hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., was redesignated from a psychiatric hospital to a general hospital. Data for the Menlo Park Division of hospital are shown under psychiatric hospitals since patient care is wholly psychiatric.

<sup>6</sup> On May 1, 1965, the VA hospital at Washington, D.C. (Mount Alto), was closed; on the same day, the new hospital in that city was opened.

<sup>7</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

<sup>8</sup> VA tuberculosis hospital.

<sup>9</sup> On July 1, 1964, the VA hospital at Butler, Pa., was redesignated from a tuberculosis hospital to a general hospital.

**Table 6.**—*Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by hospital group*

[Fiscal years 1935-65]

Fiscal year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>			Discharges <sup>1 2</sup>			Remaining June 30		
	Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals		Total <sup>3</sup>	Hospitals	
		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA
1965.....	627,993	602,102	25,891	628,094	605,933	22,161	108,399	106,195	2,204
1964.....	634,308	609,077	25,231	634,869	612,786	22,083	109,783	107,414	2,369
1963.....	610,887	585,297	25,590	608,936	586,452	22,484	108,478	105,989	2,489
1932.....	589,975	561,808	28,167	588,133	563,417	24,716	107,883	105,350	2,533
1931.....	565,654	537,022	28,632	565,058	540,068	24,990	108,083	105,460	2,623
1930.....	539,243	511,290	27,953	536,733	511,917	24,816	111,251	108,730	2,521
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.....	554,863	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	91,200	12,286
1947.....	516,139	370,971	145,168	488,935	349,632	139,303	104,443	91,224	13,219
1946.....	349,092	261,961	87,131	331,428	249,565	81,863	87,257	76,405	10,852
1945.....	243,994	205,858	38,136	233,584	196,522	37,062	70,246	66,051	4,195
1944.....	197,853	173,178	24,680	186,630	162,702	23,928	63,890	60,389	3,501
1943.....	167,428	148,035	19,393	159,696	139,852	19,814	56,850	54,184	2,666
1942.....	182,158	157,277	24,881	181,361	156,027	25,334	56,103	53,206	2,897
1941.....	191,745	160,842	30,903	185,810	154,758	31,052	58,241	54,622	3,619
1940.....	182,136	152,490	29,646	176,762	147,180	29,582	56,450	52,671	3,779
1939.....	168,237	142,611	25,626	162,385	137,172	25,213	53,745	50,034	3,711
1938.....	154,361	132,297	22,064	148,438	126,860	21,578	50,640	47,255	3,385
1937.....	144,861	126,366	18,495	136,937	118,733	18,204	46,235	43,234	3,001
1936.....	125,224	109,814	15,410	121,422	106,455	14,967	41,251	38,539	2,712
1935.....	114,160	102,791	11,369	103,743	93,037	10,706	41,728	39,401	2,327

<sup>1</sup> Interhospital transfer data are: excluded for the fiscal years 1947-65; included for the fiscal years 1935-46.

<sup>2</sup> Includes regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.

<sup>3</sup> 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.**—*Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in hospitals and in absent bed occupant status, VA and non-VA hospitals*

[Fiscal year 1965]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
ADMISSIONS <sup>1</sup>				
All hospitals.....	627,993	63,506	324,161	240,326
Total VA hospitals.....	602,102	57,718	300,163	235,221
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	52,137	33,480	12,234	6,423
General hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	549,965	24,238	296,929	228,798
Total non-VA hospitals.....	25,891	5,788	14,998	5,105
Federal Government hospitals.....	12,042	693	6,946	4,403
U.S. Army.....	3,506	110	1,965	1,431
U.S. Air Force.....	739	57	511	171
U.S. Navy.....	5,771	8	3,328	2,435
U.S. Public Health Service.....	812	386	321	105
Other.....	1,214	132	821	261
State and local government hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	3,810	3,116	644	50
Nonpublic hospitals.....	10,039	1,979	7,408	652

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in hospital and in absent bed occupant status, VA and non-VA hospitals—Continued**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
<b>DISCHARGES <sup>1</sup></b>				
All hospitals.....	628,094	64,608	310,230	253,256
Total VA hospitals.....	605,933	61,612	296,284	248,037
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	56,779	38,066	11,715	6,998
General hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	549,154	23,546	284,569	241,039
Total non-VA hospitals.....	22,161	2,996	13,946	5,219
Federal Government hospitals.....	11,752	566	6,606	4,580
U.S. Army.....	3,458	95	1,913	1,450
U.S. Air Force.....	670	40	452	178
U.S. Navy.....	5,676	4	3,127	2,545
U.S. Public Health Service.....	693	280	304	109
Other.....	1,255	147	810	298
State and local government hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	1,560	994	526	40
Nonpublic hospitals.....	8,849	1,436	6,814	599
<b>REMAINING IN HOSPITAL JUNE 30, 1965</b>				
All hospitals.....	108,399	55,938	35,794	16,667
Total VA hospitals.....	106,195	54,807	35,010	16,378
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	52,299	49,045	2,471	783
General hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	53,896	5,762	32,539	15,595
Total non-VA hospitals.....	2,204	1,131	784	289
Federal Government hospitals.....	1,240	490	492	258
U.S. Army.....	181	7	114	60
U.S. Air Force.....	39	3	29	7
U.S. Navy.....	337	-----	175	162
U.S. Public Health Service.....	185	163	20	2
Other.....	498	317	154	27
State and local government hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	152	145	7	-----
Nonpublic hospitals.....	812	496	285	31
<b>ABSENT BED OCCUPANTS <sup>5</sup> JUNE 30, 1965</b>				
Total VA hospitals.....	18,383	15,405	1,482	1,496
On trial visit.....	14,351	13,649	628	74
On leave of absence.....	3,358	1,091	846	1,421
On elopement.....	674	665	8	1
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	13,477	13,268	146	63
On trial visit.....	11,783	11,709	71	3
On leave of absence.....	1,074	946	68	60
On elopement.....	620	613	7	-----
General hospitals <sup>3</sup> .....	4,906	2,137	1,336	1,433
On trial visit.....	2,568	1,940	557	71
On leave of absence.....	2,284	145	778	1,361
On elopement.....	54	52	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for the psychiatric divisions of the VA general hospitals at Augusta, Ga., Los Angeles, Calif., and Palo Alto, Calif.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.

<sup>5</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 8.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of hospital

[Fiscal year 1965]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals			Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital		Total	Federal <sup>2</sup>	State and local government <sup>3</sup>	Nonpublic
			Psychiatric	General <sup>1</sup>				
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1964.....	112,881	110,159	54,335	55,824	2,722	1,412	374	936
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1964.....	109,783	107,414	<sup>4</sup> 52,898	<sup>4</sup> 54,516	2,369	1,387	176	806
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1965.....	852,082	820,987	123,208	697,779	31,095	14,459	3,958	12,678
Admissions.....	627,993	602,102	52,137	549,965	25,891	12,042	3,810	10,039
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	20,957	20,599	7,633	12,966	358	73	101	184
From extramural status <sup>6</sup> .....	111,560	107,261	48,634	58,627	4,299	1,819	46	2,434
Changes in status.....	91,572	91,025	14,804	76,221	547	525	1	21
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1965.....	853,466	822,206	123,807	698,399	31,260	14,606	3,982	12,672
Deaths.....	47,202	45,884	4,031	41,853	1,318	974	46	298
Regular discharges.....	530,927	510,797	34,952	475,845	20,130	10,583	1,430	8,117
Irregular discharges.....	19,832	19,119	3,059	16,060	713	195	84	434
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>5</sup> .....	21,512	17,845	3,330	14,515	3,667	323	2,239	1,105
To extramural status <sup>7</sup> .....	142,421	137,536	63,631	73,905	4,885	2,006	182	2,697
Changes in status.....	91,572	91,025	14,804	76,221	547	525	1	21
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1965.....	108,399	106,195	52,299	53,896	2,204	1,240	152	812
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1965.....	111,782	109,183	52,906	56,277	2,599	1,337	367	894
Discharges while on extramural status.....		29,547	14,497	15,050	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Died while in extramural status.....		586	240	346	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1965—total.....		147,463	17,132	130,331	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Absent bed occupants:								
Trial visit.....		14,351	11,783	2,568	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Leave of absence.....		3,358	1,074	2,284	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Elopement.....		674	620	54	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Post-hospital-care status (PHC).....		126,624	3,584	123,040	( <sup>8</sup> )			
Research followup status.....		2,456	71	2,385	( <sup>8</sup> )			

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.<sup>4</sup> On July 1, 1964, the VA hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., was redesignated from a psychiatric hospital to a general hospital; data have been adjusted accordingly.<sup>5</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.<sup>6</sup> Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to hospital as bed occupants.<sup>7</sup> Includes patients who went on leave or trial visit, or who eloped.<sup>8</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals not available.



**Table 9.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of bed section**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Item	Type of bed section <sup>1</sup>							
	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Medical	Surgical
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1964.....	110,159	56,023	36,707	17,429	2,722	1,471	949	302
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1964.....	107,414	55,532	35,300	16,582	2,369	1,223	860	286
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1965.....	820,987	132,358	370,478	318,151	31,095	9,306	16,227	5,562
Admissions.....	602,102	57,718	309,163	235,221	25,891	5,788	14,998	5,105
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	20,599	7,852	6,262	6,485	358	200	120	38
From extramural status <sup>3</sup> .....	107,261	54,211	21,728	31,322	4,299	3,307	932	60
Changes in status.....	91,025	12,577	33,325	45,123	547	11	177	359
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1965.....	822,206	133,083	370,768	318,355	31,260	9,398	16,303	5,559
Deaths.....	45,884	2,228	31,314	12,342	1,318	79	985	254
Regular discharges.....	510,797	36,789	250,853	223,155	20,130	2,527	12,689	4,914
Irregular discharges.....	19,119	5,069	10,222	3,828	713	390	272	51
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	17,845	5,075	7,297	5,473	3,667	2,624	928	115
To extramural status <sup>4</sup> .....	137,536	72,142	25,465	39,929	4,885	3,766	1,056	63
Changes in status.....	91,025	11,780	45,617	33,628	547	12	373	162
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1965.....	106,195	54,807	35,010	16,378	2,204	1,131	784	289
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1965.....	109,183	55,431	36,424	17,328	2,599	1,370	905	324
Discharges while on extramural status.....	29,547	17,251	3,705	8,591	(5)			
Died while in extramural status.....	585	275	190	121	(5)			
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1965—total.....	147,463	18,121	49,094	80,248	(5)			
Absent bed occupants:								
Trial visit.....	14,351	13,649	628	74	(5)			
Leave of absence.....	3,353	1,091	346	1,421	(5)			
Elopement.....	674	665	8	1	(5)			
Post hospital care status (PHC).....	126,624	2,666	46,197	77,761	(5)			
Research followup status.....	2,456	50	1,415	991	(5)			

<sup>1</sup> Beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly, rather than on a diagnostic basis. Tuberculosis and neurological patients are included in data for medical bed sections.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to hospital as bed occupants.

<sup>4</sup> Includes patients who went on leave or trial visit, or who eloped.

<sup>5</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

**Table 10.**—Average daily member load in VA domiciliaries and State homes and average operating beds in VA domiciliaries <sup>1</sup>

[Fiscal year 1965]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load <sup>2</sup>	Average operating beds <sup>3</sup>
Total—VA and State.....	23, 721	-----
Total—VA <sup>1</sup> .....	14, 575	16, 544
Arizona: Whipple.....	157	159
California: Los Angeles.....	2, 329	2, 550
Florida: Bay Pines.....	372	400
Georgia:		
Dublin.....	445	483
Thomasville.....	681	800
Illinois: Hines (Restoration Center).....	98	120
Iowa: Clinton.....	545	565
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	889	1, 000
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	689	818
New Jersey: East Orange (Restoration Center).....	97	199
New York: Bath.....	722	830
Ohio: Dayton.....	1, 480	1, 600
Oregon: White City.....	923	1, 025
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	468	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	1, 463	1, 737
Texas:		
Bonham.....	321	324
Temple.....	381	392
Virginia: Keoughstan.....	959	1, 203
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	467	500
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1, 089	1, 290
State homes—Total.....	9, 146	-----
California: Napa County.....	1, 618	-----
Colorado: Homelake.....	82	-----
Connecticut: Rocky Hill.....	692	-----
Georgia: Milledgeville.....	284	-----
Idaho: Boise.....	107	-----
Illinois: Quincy.....	535	-----
Indiana: Lafayette.....	216	-----
Iowa: Marshalltown.....	343	-----
Kansas: Fort Dodge.....	92	-----
Massachusetts:		
Chelsea.....	644	-----
Holyoke.....	180	-----
Michigan: Grand Rapids.....	751	-----
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	398	-----
Missouri: St. James.....	83	-----
Montana: Columbia Falls.....	49	-----
Nebraska: Grand Island.....	224	-----
New Hampshire: Tilton.....	36	-----
New Jersey:		
Menlo Park.....	76	-----
Vineland.....	159	-----
New York: Oxford.....	20	-----
North Dakota: Lisbon.....	100	-----
Ohio: Erie County.....	607	-----
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore.....	201	-----
Norman.....	213	-----
Sulphur.....	176	-----
Pennsylvania: Erie.....	175	-----
Rhode Island: Bristol.....	187	-----
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	146	-----
Vermont: Bennington.....	53	-----
Washington:		
Orting.....	159	-----
Retsil.....	219	-----
Wisconsin: King.....	308	-----
Wyoming: Buffalo.....	17	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for the Restoration Centers at Hines, Ill., and East Orange, N.J.

<sup>2</sup> Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1964–June 1965).

**Table 11.—Member turnover in VA domiciliaries, restoration centers, and State homes**

[During fiscal year 1965]

Item	VA facilities			State homes
	Total	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers	
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1964.....	15,330	15,229	101	9,346
Members remaining June 30, 1964.....	14,819	14,726	93	9,166
Total gains during fiscal year 1965.....	30,232	29,522	710	22,411
Admissions from hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care.....	4,525	3,988	537	19
Other admissions.....	9,163	9,155	8	8,029
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	233	233		
From extramural status.....	16,311	16,146	165	14,363
Total losses during fiscal year 1965.....	32,028	31,508	520	22,923
Deaths.....	225	221	4	(1)
Discharges to hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care.....	130	125	5	463
Other regular discharges.....	5,537	5,317	220	7,996
Irregular discharges.....	2,106	2,043	63	
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	171	171		
To extramural status.....	23,859	23,631	228	14,464
Members remaining June 30, 1965.....	12,022	12,740	283	8,654
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1965.....	14,575	14,380	195	9,146
Discharges while on extramural status.....	8,605	8,570	35	(2)
Deaths while in extramural status.....	34	34		
Members in extramural status June 30, 1965.....	1,663	1,629	34	(2)
Furlough.....	1,230	1,211	19	
Disciplinary exclusion.....	32	20	12	
Absent without leave.....	28	28		
Absent (in hospital status).....	373	370	3	

<sup>1</sup> Included with "other regular discharges."<sup>2</sup> Data not reported.**Table 12.—Average operating beds and average daily nursing load in VA hospitals**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Location	Fiscal year 1965		June 30, 1965	
	Average daily nursing load	Average operating beds	Patients remaining	Operating beds
Total—All.....	324	208	1,370	1,009
Total—VA hospital nursing care.....	<sup>1</sup> 150	<sup>1</sup> 208	686	1,009
California:				
Livermore.....	4	6	11	36
Los Angeles.....	14	15	48	50
Sepulveda.....	1	2	14	30
Delaware: Wilmington.....		3		39
Georgia: Dublin.....	17	17	55	56
Illinois: Chicago (West Side).....	1	2	15	20
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	5	11	32	46
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	6	6	42	45
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	12	13	45	45
Maine: Togus.....		3	6	40
Massachusetts: Brockton.....	1	2	24	30

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12.—Average operating beds and average daily nursing load in VA hospitals—Continued**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Location	Fiscal year 1965		June 30, 1965	
	Average daily nursing load	Average operating beds	Patients remaining	Operating beds
Missouri: Poplar Bluff.....	2	8	25	49
Nevada: Reno.....	20	22	22	22
New Hampshire: Manchester.....		2		30
New York: Buffalo.....	7	8	35	36
North Carolina: Fayetteville.....	1	2	21	30
North Dakota: Fargo.....	23	24	27	24
Ohio: Dayton.....	1	2	19	30
Pennsylvania:				
Aspinwall.....	6	8	27	36
Butler.....		2		30
Lebanon.....	12	12	31	34
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	7	9	57	58
Texas:				
Bonham.....	1	9	20	38
Houston.....	1	3	24	40
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	7	9	37	41
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1	3	44	44
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....		2	5	30
Total—State homes nursing care.....	<sup>2</sup> 156		458	
California: Napa County.....	14		64	
Indiana: Lafayette.....	23		66	
Massachusetts: Chelsea.....	10		62	
New Hampshire: Tilton.....	2		9	
New Jersey: Menlo Park.....	3		17	
New York: Oxford.....	1		3	
Oklahoma: Sulphur.....	18		44	
Rhode Island: Bristol.....	63		134	
Washington: Retzl.....	21		59	
Total—Community nursing homes by VA jurisdictional office.....	<sup>2</sup> 18		226	
Arkansas: Little Rock.....			5	
California: San Francisco.....			7	
Colorado: Denver.....			6	
Connecticut: Newington.....	1		5	
Delaware: Wilmington.....			1	
District of Columbia: Washington.....			4	
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	1		49	
Illinois: Chicago (West Side).....			2	
Iowa: Des Moines.....			1	
Kansas: Wichita.....			1	
Louisiana: Shreveport.....	2		10	
Maine: Togus.....	1		4	
Massachusetts: Boston.....	1		18	
Missouri: Kansas City.....			3	
New Jersey: Newark.....			3	
New York:				
Albany.....	1		5	
Buffalo.....			2	
New York.....	1		20	
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	2		17	
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....			1	
Wilkes-Barre.....			1	
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....			7	
Rhode Island: Providence.....	1		9	
South Carolina: Columbia.....			1	
Tennessee: Nashville.....	1		8	
Texas:				
Dallas.....	2		16	
Houston.....	1		14	
Lubbock.....			2	
West Virginia: Huntington.....			4	

<sup>1</sup> Program initiated July 1, 1964, at the VA stations, Fargo, N. Dak., and Reno, Nev., and at other VA stations subsequent to Jan. 1, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> Program initiated subsequent to Jan. 1, 1965.

**Table 13.—VA patient turnover in VA nursing beds, State nursing homes, and community nursing homes**

[During fiscal year 1965]

Item	Total	VA nursing beds <sup>1</sup>	State nursing homes <sup>2</sup>	Community nursing homes <sup>2</sup>
Total gains during fiscal year 1965.....	1,968	950	753	265
Direct admissions.....	104		104	
Admissions from VA hospitals.....	914	655		259
Admissions from VA domiciliaries.....	119	119		
Admissions from State soldiers' homes.....	463		463	
Readmissions after rehospitalization.....	5			5
From leave of absence.....	278	91	186	1
Transfers.....	85	85		
Total losses during fiscal year 1965.....	598	264	295	39
Deaths.....	47	13	25	9
Maximum benefit discharges.....	128	71	46	11
Irregular discharges.....	6	5		1
Returns to State soldiers' homes.....	19		19	
Returns to VA hospitals.....	17			17
Returns to VA domiciliaries.....	5	5		
To leave of absence.....	373	169	203	1
Transfers.....	3	1	2	
Patients remaining, June 30, 1965.....	1,370	686	458	226
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1965.....	324	150	156	18

<sup>1</sup> Program initiated July 1, 1964 at the VA stations, Fargo, N. Dak., and Reno, Nev., and at other VA stations subsequent to Jan. 1, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> Program initiated subsequent to Jan. 1, 1965.

**Table 14.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and age group <sup>1</sup>**

[Calendar year 1964]

Diagnostic category and ICDA list number <sup>2</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Principal diagnosis by age group					
		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions .....	629,345	50,673	151,015	147,120	69,567	171,529	39,141
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	16,637	1,954	4,900	4,385	1,774	3,062	562
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002).....	10,033	858	2,982	2,959	1,214	1,720	300
Tuberculosis, other forms (003-019).....	907	132	287	212	98	156	22
Venereal diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis) (020-024, 026-030).....	1,135	104	202	173	105	461	90
Amebiasis (046).....	73	11	24	23	7	6	2
Infectious hepatitis (092).....	552	169	230	86	24	38	5
Malaria (110-117).....	13	5	3	4	1	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases (040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138).....	3,924	675	1,172	928	326	680	143
II. Neoplasms.....	57,064	2,251	6,428	10,068	7,587	25,077	5,653
Neoplasms, malignant (140-205).....	49,493	1,325	4,493	8,285	6,812	23,238	5,340
Neoplasms, benign (210-239).....	6,605	880	1,748	1,570	664	1,502	241
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239).....	966	46	187	213	111	337	72
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	23,851	1,562	5,927	6,357	2,978	5,952	1,075
Asthma (241).....	3,261	264	920	1,046	399	550	82
Other allergic diseases (240, 242-245).....	942	117	309	241	97	149	29
Diabetes mellitus (260).....	12,120	681	2,749	2,998	1,528	3,498	666
Diseases of other endocrine glands (250-254, 270-277).....	3,147	285	899	829	354	699	81
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases (280-289).....	4,381	215	1,050	1,243	600	1,056	217
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299).....	4,519	262	801	827	520	1,644	465
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	89,413	12,895	35,605	24,170	6,425	8,114	2,204
Psychotic disorders (318-322, 688.1).....	29,143	6,512	12,644	6,786	1,459	1,501	241
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic (300-317 (except 309) w/322).....	7,421	570	2,749	2,181	703	926	292
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis (025, 309 with 322).....	219	1	12	19	17	136	35
Psychoneurotic disorders (323, 324, 781.9).....	28,180	3,185	12,022	8,895	2,145	1,726	207
Alcoholism (311.0 w/o 322, 326.3).....	9,847	686	3,801	3,595	1,047	651	67
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence (325-329 (except 326.3)).....	7,288	1,550	3,411	1,758	356	180	33

Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism (308-317 (except 311.0) w/o 322).....

VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....

Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334).....

Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (340-345).....

Epilepsy (353).....

Other diseases of the central nervous system (350-357 (except 353)).....

Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (360-369).....

Diseases of eye (370-389).....

Diseases of ear and mastoid process (390-398).....

VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....

Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea (400, 402.0).....

Rheumatic heart disease (401, 402.1, 410-416).....

Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease (420-422).....

Other diseases of heart (430-434).....

Hypertensive heart disease (442, 443).....

Other hypertensive disease (446, 447).....

General arteriosclerosis (450).....

Other diseases of arteries (451-456).....

Varicose veins of lower extremities (460).....

Hemorrhoids (461).....

Other diseases of the circulatory system (462-468).....

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....

Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza (470-483).....

Pneumonia (490-493).....

Bronchitis (500-502).....

Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (510).....

Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (511-517).....

Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity (518-527).....

IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....

Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity (530-538).....

Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum (540-542).....

Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (543, 571, 572).....

Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum (539, 544, 545).....

Diseases of appendix (550-553).....

Hernia of abdominal cavity (560, 561).....

Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum (570, 573-578).....

Cirrhosis of liver (581).....

Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas (580, 582-587).....

7, 315	391	966	936	698	2, 995	1, 329
46, 334	3, 203	9, 396	9, 427	5, 117	15, 509	3, 682
12, 573	116	789	1, 840	1, 729	6, 411	1, 688
2, 333	341	1, 050	667	141	116	18
3, 552	562	1, 523	642	206	276	43
6, 275	673	1, 560	1, 468	764	1, 540	270
4, 266	359	1, 288	1, 265	492	753	109
13, 240	579	1, 678	2, 185	1, 429	5, 891	1, 478
4, 095	573	1, 508	1, 060	356	522	76
88, 891	2, 694	14, 301	19, 788	11, 726	32, 468	7, 914
98	28	51	16	1	2	116
4, 539	335	1, 438	1, 412	458	780	4, 777
38, 823	264	3, 598	7, 038	5, 321	17, 825	4, 445
5, 352	193	917	1, 141	746	1, 910	462
7, 386	108	1, 031	1, 859	1, 084	2, 842	166
5, 799	297	1, 545	1, 857	778	1, 156	997
6, 409	13	262	885	965	3, 287	287
3, 577	168	601	761	476	1, 284	215
4, 216	216	1, 074	1, 251	575	885	119
7, 031	734	2, 532	2, 060	624	962	330
5, 661	338	1, 252	1, 508	698	1, 535	362
46, 706	2, 461	7, 657	10, 019	6, 589	16, 328	3, 652
2, 725	401	737	633	271	537	146
11, 927	511	2, 178	2, 495	1, 421	3, 968	1, 354
14, 821	281	1, 672	3, 138	2, 581	6, 065	1, 084
631	336	217	60	10	7	1
3, 651	438	1, 130	988	391	619	85
12, 951	494	1, 723	2, 705	1, 915	5, 132	982
83, 982	6, 171	21, 165	21, 509	9, 524	21, 281	4, 332
3, 460	261	869	960	412	822	136
21, 326	1, 727	5, 983	5, 811	2, 363	4, 603	839
9, 858	1, 133	2, 774	2, 253	968	2, 181	549
2, 789	160	631	718	326	791	163
1, 610	293	455	349	140	304	69
19, 366	1, 018	3, 653	4, 458	2, 415	6, 531	1, 291
9, 944	795	2, 506	2, 268	1, 024	2, 697	654
7, 229	243	2, 076	2, 698	1, 093	991	128
8, 400	514	2, 218	1, 994	783	2, 361	503

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.—*Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and age group*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Calendar year 1964]

Diagnostic category and ICDA list number <sup>2</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Principal diagnosis by age group					
		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	35, 051	2, 231	5, 674	5, 568	3, 350	14, 571	3, 657
Nephritis (590-594).....	1, 778	324	686	424	105	213	26
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609).....	15, 598	1, 223	3, 345	3, 235	1, 518	4, 957	1, 320
Diseases of prostate (610-612).....	12, 779	186	530	793	1, 201	8, 015	2, 054
Other diseases of male genital organs (613-617).....	3, 967	401	799	913	446	1, 190	218
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (620-637).....	929	97	314	203	80	196	39
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (640-689 (except 68.1)).....	37	10	12	6	2	6	1
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	18, 075	1, 890	5, 199	4, 541	1, 853	3, 741	851
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698).....	6, 115	686	1, 878	1, 641	614	1, 056	240
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716).....	11, 960	1, 204	3, 321	2, 900	1, 239	2, 685	611
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	34, 222	3, 392	10, 015	9, 920	3, 980	5, 795	1, 120
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727).....	15, 927	854	3, 327	4, 630	2, 426	3, 929	761
Displacement of intervertebral disc (735).....	5, 240	708	2, 303	1, 659	353	192	25
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (730-734, 736-738).....	7, 396	1, 184	2, 695	1, 978	560	782	197
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (740-749 (except 742)).....	5, 659	646	1, 690	1, 653	641	892	137
XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).....	2, 340	313	912	638	183	259	35
XVI-a. Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions (742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)).....	18, 854	2, 075	5, 727	4, 724	1, 784	3, 737	807
XVI-b. Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	25, 368	1, 884	5, 522	5, 849	2, 907	7, 736	1, 470
Observation and/or examination, TB (793.2).....	155	7	38	47	23	37	3
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric (793.0).....	216	58	92	51	5	8	2
Observation and/or examination, GM&S (793.1, 793.3, 793.8, 793.9).....	2, 380	345	706	633	240	394	62
Special admissions (Y01-Y18).....	22, 617	1, 474	4, 686	5, 118	2, 639	7, 297	1, 403
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	38, 001	5, 425	11, 774	9, 324	3, 568	6, 249	1, 661



Fracture of skull (800-803) .....	1, 925	398	766	476	121	138	26
Fracture of spine, and trunk (805-808) .....	3, 248	423	822	790	364	650	199
Fracture of limbs (810-826) .....	10, 977	1, 261	2, 949	2, 468	1, 169	2, 362	768
Dislocation without fracture (830-839) .....	1, 398	313	491	295	92	180	27
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (840-848) .....	3, 376	554	1, 266	959	257	278	62
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures) (850-856) .....	2, 298	427	761	566	183	296	65
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (860-869) .....	599	108	221	158	36	68	8
Lacerations and open wounds (870-898) .....	3, 911	817	1, 450	966	245	354	79
Burns (940-949) .....	1, 502	177	498	386	164	218	59
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury (950-959) .....	447	91	162	115	38	38	3
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence (910-936, 960-996) .....	4, 190	516	1, 227	1, 077	400	769	201
Adverse effects of surgery and medical care (997-999) .....	4, 130	340	1, 161	1, 068	499	898	164

<sup>1</sup> Total discharges include interhospital transfers and exclude cases with less than 1 day of stay. Deaths are included.

<sup>2</sup> The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital

Records," USPHS Pub. No. 719. The numbers following the diagnosis 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 occurred, is not included in this table.

**Table 15.—Percent of VA patients admitted<sup>1</sup> to VA hospitals, who remained in hospital at least the specified number of days of hospitalization, by type of patient and age group**

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions Jan.-Apr. 1964 <sup>2</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who were remaining in hospital at the beginning of the day of hospitalization indicated												
			1 <sup>4</sup>	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180
All patients.....	216,500	19.7	100.0	92.4	77.7	59.6	45.3	33.5	24.4	18.5	14.7	8.9	6.4	4.9	4.0
Under 35.....	16,920	15.9	100.0	91.7	70.3	51.6	39.2	29.9	23.3	18.8	16.5	10.9	8.5	6.7	5.4
35 to 44.....	52,330	18.2	100.0	92.1	75.7	56.3	42.7	31.9	23.8	18.6	15.2	9.7	7.1	5.4	4.6
45 to 54.....	51,460	20.2	100.0	93.1	78.5	60.3	46.3	34.6	25.0	18.9	15.0	9.1	6.6	4.6	3.7
55 to 64.....	23,420	20.5	100.0	93.0	79.4	61.9	46.9	35.4	25.3	18.7	14.7	8.1	5.7	4.2	3.4
65 to 74.....	59,160	20.7	100.0	92.1	79.5	62.5	47.3	33.8	24.2	17.6	13.4	7.7	5.3	4.1	3.2
75 and over.....	13,210	21.2	100.0	91.9	81.2	64.1	48.1	35.9	25.5	19.7	15.6	9.2	7.2	6.8	5.5
Tuberculous.....	5,340	62.1	100.0	80.9	73.2	69.1	65.5	61.2	57.3	54.9	50.6	42.1	35.6	29.4	23.8
Under 35.....	460	36.7	100.0	71.7	69.6	63.0	60.9	54.3	47.8	47.8	41.3	34.8	28.3	23.9	19.6
35 to 44.....	1,670	56.1	100.0	80.2	71.9	67.7	64.1	58.7	56.9	53.3	47.9	40.1	35.3	28.1	23.4
45 to 54.....	1,590	61.2	100.0	81.8	72.3	69.2	64.8	61.0	55.3	54.1	50.3	41.5	32.1	25.2	20.8
55 to 64.....	530	105.0	100.0	86.8	77.4	71.7	66.0	66.0	64.2	62.3	58.5	52.8	47.2	39.6	32.1
65 to 74.....	940	75.0	100.0	80.9	75.5	72.3	70.2	64.9	61.7	58.5	55.3	44.7	39.4	35.1	25.5
75 and over.....	150	67.5	100.0	86.7	80.0	73.3	73.5	73.3	60.0	53.3	53.3	40.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
Psychotic.....	11,760	69.6	100.0	98.4	90.2	83.6	77.7	71.5	64.3	58.3	53.6	42.4	37.2	31.6	28.1
Under 35.....	2,250	78.0	100.0	99.6	92.9	86.2	80.9	76.4	68.0	61.3	56.9	45.3	40.0	34.7	28.4
35 to 44.....	4,980	66.0	100.0	98.4	90.0	83.7	78.7	71.5	65.1	58.4	52.8	38.8	32.9	26.5	23.9
45 to 54.....	2,920	46.3	100.0	97.3	86.3	77.7	70.5	63.4	54.1	47.6	43.8	36.6	32.5	27.1	23.3
55 to 64.....	710	85.5	100.0	98.6	94.4	90.1	83.1	76.1	69.0	64.8	62.0	47.9	42.3	36.6	35.2
65 to 74.....	770	( <sup>5</sup> )	100.0	98.7	93.5	88.3	80.5	79.2	76.6	76.6	71.4	67.5	61.0	59.7	57.1
75 and over.....	130	( <sup>5</sup> )	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6
Other psychiatric.....	16,920	27.8	100.0	98.0	86.0	70.6	58.6	46.6	37.6	30.9	25.5	16.7	11.8	8.8	6.6

Under 35.....	2,050	23.9	100.0	94.6	80.5	64.4	52.7	41.5	32.2	25.4	22.9	13.2	7.3	3.4	2.0
35 to 44.....	6,550	27.3	100.0	98.0	86.3	71.0	58.3	45.8	35.0	27.0	20.8	12.7	8.5	6.1	4.7
45 to 54.....	4,980	27.0	100.0	98.4	86.7	69.5	58.6	47.0	38.8	33.5	28.1	19.3	13.5	9.6	6.6
55 to 64.....	1,130	25.4	100.0	99.1	82.3	69.0	54.9	43.4	38.1	33.6	26.5	18.6	14.2	11.5	8.0
65 to 74.....	1,660	38.9	100.0	100.0	83.6	74.7	67.5	54.8	49.4	39.2	34.9	23.5	18.7	17.5	13.9
75 and over.....	550	32.5	100.0	100.0	93.4	89.1	65.5	52.7	41.8	41.8	38.2	29.1	27.3	21.8	21.8
Neurological.....	11,150	23.2	100.0	94.9	79.7	64.8	51.7	40.6	30.9	24.7	20.9	13.8	10.9	8.4	6.8
Under 35.....	1,010	14.8	100.0	94.1	64.4	49.5	44.6	36.6	28.7	25.7	23.8	16.8	12.9	9.9	7.9
35 to 44.....	2,750	20.2	100.0	93.5	78.9	61.8	45.8	34.9	26.9	21.1	17.5	10.5	8.0	7.3	6.2
45 to 54.....	2,390	23.9	100.0	95.0	81.2	63.6	52.7	41.4	30.5	24.3	19.7	13.0	10.5	6.7	5.4
55 to 64.....	1,180	25.8	100.0	96.6	80.5	66.9	55.9	33.2	34.7	22.0	19.5	13.6	9.3	6.8	5.9
65 to 74.....	2,940	26.8	100.0	95.2	82.3	71.1	56.1	45.9	34.4	28.2	23.1	16.7	13.6	10.9	7.8
75 and over.....	880	24.5	100.0	96.6	83.4	70.5	54.5	39.8	30.7	27.3	26.1	13.6	11.4	9.1	9.1
General medical and surgical..	171,330	17.8	100.0	91.6	76.1	56.3	40.7	28.3	18.9	13.0	9.5	4.5	2.6	1.7	1.2
Under 35.....	11,150	12.5	100.0	90.1	64.5	42.0	26.9	16.8	11.2	7.2	5.5	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.5
35 to 44.....	36,380	14.7	100.0	90.5	71.8	48.9	33.8	22.5	14.4	9.8	7.4	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.9
45 to 54.....	39,580	18.3	100.0	92.4	77.0	57.3	41.8	29.4	19.6	13.2	9.5	4.3	2.5	1.4	1.1
55 to 64.....	19,870	19.4	100.0	92.5	78.7	59.9	44.1	32.2	21.4	14.9	10.9	4.6	2.6	1.6	1.1
65 to 74.....	52,850	19.9	100.0	91.8	79.0	61.1	45.3	31.2	21.4	14.7	10.6	5.2	3.0	2.0	1.4
75 and over.....	11,500	20.2	100.0	91.1	79.8	61.9	45.9	33.6	23.0	16.7	12.3	6.7	4.7	4.4	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Does not include hospital gains by interhospital transfer of VA patients.

<sup>2</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 10 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1964.

<sup>3</sup> One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total

number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

<sup>4</sup> Including patients staying less than 1 full day.

<sup>5</sup> In excess of 180 days.

**Table 16.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings<sup>1</sup>**

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients <sup>2</sup>	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities <sup>3</sup>	Treated for presumed "non-chronic" <sup>4</sup> NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension <sup>5</sup>	Filed claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension <sup>5</sup>	
Total, all patients.....	112,345	32,130	11,605	38,935	15,065	175	14,130	305
Tuberculosis.....	5,125	635	650	3,790				50
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4,810	595	615	3,560				40
Other tuberculosis.....	315	40	35	230				10
Psychoses.....	52,725	24,000	2,975	25,700				50
Functional.....	40,115	22,170	1,645	16,250				50
Organic.....	12,610	1,830	1,330	9,450				
Other psychiatric.....	7,840	2,835	1,025	1,670	480	20	1,795	15
Neurological.....	7,320	940	825	2,935	1,430	15	1,135	40
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	3,025	120	305	1,230	825		540	5
Other neurological.....	4,295	820	520	1,705	605	15	595	35
General medical and surgical.....	39,335	3,720	6,130	4,840	13,155	140	11,200	150
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	605	65	80	125	100		235	
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,415	140	760	860	2,180	10	1,465	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	445	45	80	35	135		150	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,175	275	315	375	660	15	545	
Heart diseases.....	4,460	355	680	605	1,890	10	920	
Vascular diseases.....	3,180	315	525	540	1,005		795	
Respiratory diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	4,225	460	650	615	1,445	20	1,010	25
Digestive diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	6,345	525	1,085	230	1,915	30	2,535	25
Genitourinary diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	2,580	175	430	125	1,230	10	605	5
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,385	195	185	155	425		420	5
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>6</sup> .....	3,250	680	440	400	770	20	920	20
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>7</sup> .....	2,780	200	515	465	630	15	895	60
All other.....	2,490	290	385	310	780	10	705	10

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

<sup>3</sup> This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

<sup>4</sup> This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

<sup>5</sup> For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity see table 18.

<sup>6</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately in table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 17.—*Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings*<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients <sup>2</sup>	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities <sup>3</sup>	Treated for presumed "non-chronic" NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension <sup>5</sup>	Filed claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	Filed no claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	
Total, all patients.....	110,200	31,485	11,385	38,210	14,750	170	13,895	305
Tuberculosis.....	4,950	605	630	3,665				50
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4,640	565	600	3,435				40
Other tuberculosis.....	310	40	30	230				10
Psychoses.....	51,665	23,550	2,915	25,150				50
Functional.....	39,250	21,740	1,610	15,850				50
Organic.....	12,415	1,810	1,305	9,300				
Other psychiatric.....	7,745	2,795	1,010	1,660	480	20	1,765	15
Neurological.....	7,295	940	820	2,930	1,415	15	1,135	40
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	3,005	120	300	1,225	815		540	5
Other neurological.....	4,290	820	520	1,705	600	15	595	35
General medical and surgical.....	38,545	3,595	6,010	4,805	12,855	135	10,995	150
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	585	55	75	125	100		230	
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,340	135	750	850	2,135	10	1,460	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	440	45	80	35	135		145	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,120	270	310	370	620	15	535	
Heart diseases.....	4,350	340	665	600	1,835	10	900	
Vascular diseases.....	3,135	310	515	535	995		780	
Respiratory diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	4,155	440	635	610	1,420	20	1,005	25
Digestive diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	6,225	520	1,075	225	1,865	30	2,485	25
Genitourinary diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	2,515	160	420	125	1,205	10	590	5
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,340	175	180	155	405		420	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>6</sup> .....	3,205	670	430	400	780	20	905	20
Accidents, poisonings, and violence <sup>7</sup> .....	2,720	200	495	465	625	15	860	60
All other.....	2,415	275	380	310	755	5	680	10

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

<sup>3</sup> This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

<sup>4</sup> This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

<sup>5</sup> For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity see table 18.

<sup>6</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately in table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 18.**—*VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals,<sup>1</sup> by hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient*

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	All patients	Type of patient				
		Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals.....	112,345	5,125	52,725	7,840	7,320	39,335
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	32,130	635	24,000	2,835	940	3,720
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only—						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	11,605	650	2,975	1,025	825	6,130
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	350	40	85	40	30	155
And on VA pension rolls.....	39,185	1,765	17,360	1,070	3,220	15,770
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2,190	350	505	220	260	855
And having no claim filed.....	26,580	1,635	7,750	2,635	2,005	12,555
Nonveterans.....	305	50	50	15	40	150
VA hospitals.....	110,200	4,950	51,665	7,745	7,295	38,545
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	31,485	605	23,550	2,795	940	3,595
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only—						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	11,385	630	2,915	1,010	820	6,010
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	340	40	80	40	30	150
And on VA pension rolls.....	38,385	1,685	16,985	1,060	3,205	15,450
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2,175	350	495	220	260	850
And having no claim filed.....	26,125	1,590	7,590	2,605	2,000	12,340
Nonveterans.....	305	50	50	15	40	150

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.



**Table 19.**—*Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals,<sup>1</sup> by selected diagnostic groupings*

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Diagnostic composition of patients	Number of patients	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 .....	110,200	43.9	56.1	40.8	34.2	25.5	18.8	9.3
Tuberculosis .....	4,950	40.0	60.0	17.6	10.3	4.8	2.2	1.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	4,640	39.6	60.4	18.0	10.5	4.8	2.2	1.0
Other tuberculosis .....	310	46.7	53.3	11.3	8.1	4.8	3.2	3.2
Psychoses .....	51,665	11.6	88.4	74.4	64.7	50.5	38.1	19.2
Functional .....	39,250	11.2	88.8	76.0	67.8	55.5	43.2	21.2
Organic .....	12,415	12.9	87.1	69.2	55.0	34.6	22.2	12.5
Other psychiatric .....	7,745	56.7	43.3	20.1	13.3	7.3	5.0	2.9
Neurological .....	7,295	46.7	53.3	31.7	22.9	10.4	4.0	0.3
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .....	3,005	53.1	46.9	22.8	15.1	5.2	1.7	0.3
Other neurological .....	4,290	42.2	57.8	38.0	28.3	14.1	5.6	0.3
General medical and surgical .....	38,545	84.3	15.7	4.6	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.2
Infective and parasitic diseases .....	585	71.0	29.0	20.5	16.2	13.7	10.3	6.0
Malignant neoplasms .....	5,340	81.7	18.3	2.8	1.6	.7	0.3	0.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .....	440	85.2	14.8	5.7	5.7	3.4	2.3	2.3
Allergic and endocrine systems .....	2,120	79.3	20.7	7.1	4.5	1.9	0.2	0.0
Heart diseases .....	4,350	83.9	16.1	6.2	4.1	1.3	0.2	0.0
Vascular diseases .....	3,135	79.5	20.5	6.4	3.2	1.8	0.8	0.0
Respiratory diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	4,155	80.1	19.9	7.6	4.5	1.2	0.6	0.1
Digestive diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	6,225	95.3	4.7	1.0	.6	.2	0.2	0.2
Genitourinary diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,515	93.5	6.5	1.8	.8	.2	0.2	0.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue .....	1,340	84.7	15.3	3.7	.7	0	0	0.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>2</sup> .....	3,205	82.6	17.4	5.5	3.1	1.4	0.3	0.3
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>3</sup> .....	2,720	77.9	22.1	3.7	1.8	.9	0	0.0
All other .....	2,415	84.4	15.6	5.0	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 20.**—*Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by age group, and diagnostic groupings*<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution							
			Under 55		55-64		65-74		75 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All patients.....	110,200	100.0	61,105	55.4	12,130	11.0	29,475	26.7	7,490	6.9
Tuberculosis.....	4,950	100.0	3,200	64.6	635	12.8	995	20.1	120	2.5
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4,640	100.0	3,020	65.1	605	13.0	905	19.5	110	2.4
Other tuberculosis.....	310	100.0	180	58.1	30	9.7	90	29.0	10	3.2
Psychoses.....	51,665	100.0	31,070	60.1	4,770	9.2	12,535	24.3	3,290	6.4
Functional.....	39,250	100.0	27,725	70.6	3,185	8.1	7,000	17.8	1,340	3.5
Organic.....	12,415	100.0	3,345	26.9	1,585	12.8	5,535	44.6	1,950	15.7
Other psychiatric.....	7,745	100.0	6,475	83.6	610	7.9	550	7.1	110	1.4
Neurological.....	7,295	100.0	3,640	49.9	890	12.2	2,255	30.9	510	7.0
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	3,005	100.0	685	22.8	485	16.1	1,500	49.9	335	11.2
Other neurological.....	4,290	100.0	2,955	68.9	405	9.4	755	17.6	175	4.1
General medical and surgical.....	38,545	100.0	16,720	43.4	5,225	13.6	13,140	34.1	3,460	8.9
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	585	100.0	375	64.1	35	6.0	160	27.4	15	2.5
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,340	100.0	1,635	30.6	840	15.7	2,340	43.8	525	9.9
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	440	100.0	210	47.7	30	6.8	180	40.9	20	4.6
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,120	100.0	1,060	50.0	300	14.2	600	28.3	160	7.5
Heart diseases.....	4,350	100.0	1,300	29.9	625	14.4	1,800	41.4	625	14.3
Vascular diseases.....	3,135	100.0	1,265	40.4	475	15.2	1,135	36.2	260	8.2
Respiratory diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	4,155	100.0	1,365	32.9	600	14.4	1,750	42.1	440	10.6
Digestive diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	6,225	100.0	3,450	55.4	805	12.9	1,625	26.1	345	5.6
Genitourinary diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,515	100.0	640	25.4	305	12.1	1,215	48.3	355	14.2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,340	100.0	810	60.4	165	12.3	295	22.0	70	5.3
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>2</sup> .....	3,205	100.0	1,930	60.2	395	12.3	710	22.2	170	5.3
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>3</sup> .....	2,720	100.0	1,595	58.6	285	10.5	625	23.0	215	7.9
All other.....	2,415	100.0	1,085	44.9	365	15.1	705	29.2	260	10.8

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 21 in class XVI-a.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 21.**—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group*<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Diagnostic category, <sup>2</sup> and ICDA list number	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	110,200	12,175	57,130	34,440	6,455	8,910	27,605	24,590	12,130	29,475	7,490
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	5,445	540	3,555	1,190	160	295	1,605	1,625	670	1,125	125
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002).....	4,640	450	3,095	965	130	245	1,340	1,435	605	905	110
Tuberculosis, other forms (003-019).....	220	5	150	55	10	5	70	55	30	60	-----
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis) (020-024, 026-039).....	145	5	30	100	10	-----	10	20	15	90	10
Amebiasis (046).....	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Infective hepatitis (092).....	40	10	25	5	-----	-----	30	5	-----	5	-----
Malaria (110-117).....	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other infective and parasitic diseases (040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138).....	390	70	245	65	10	45	145	110	20	65	5
II. Neoplasms.....	5,780	295	2,470	2,855	160	170	655	1,020	870	2,520	545
Neoplasms, malignant (140-205).....	5,340	240	2,285	2,675	140	135	580	920	840	2,340	525
Neoplasms, benign (210-229).....	270	45	100	110	15	35	40	50	25	115	5
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239).....	170	10	85	70	5	-----	35	50	5	65	15
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2,120	160	1,190	715	55	80	470	510	300	600	160
Asthma (241).....	225	15	140	60	10	15	55	60	40	50	5
Other allergic diseases (240, 242-245).....	75	10	30	25	10	10	15	20	5	20	5
Diabetes mellitus (260).....	1,200	75	660	445	20	20	230	285	180	380	105
Diseases of other endocrine glands (250-254, 270-277).....	280	25	175	80	-----	15	85	65	35	55	25
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases (280-289).....	340	35	185	105	15	20	85	80	40	95	20
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299).....	405	35	180	170	20	20	70	80	50	125	60
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	59,410	8,030	31,330	15,490	4,560	6,170	17,770	13,605	5,380	13,085	3,400
Psychotic disorders (318-322, 688.1).....	39,250	6,120	21,550	8,015	3,565	4,965	13,690	9,070	3,185	7,000	1,340
Chronic and acute brain syndrome non-syphilitic (300-317 except 309).....	8,645	460	2,830	4,695	630	330	980	1,125	910	3,600	1,700
Chronic and acute brain syndrome due to syphilis (025, 309).....	2,140	-----	385	1,730	45	-----	60	195	180	1,505	200
Psychoneurotic disorders (323, 324, 781.9).....	5,165	905	3,710	360	190	540	1,965	1,880	395	330	55

See footnote at end of table.

Table 21.—*Va patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category, <sup>2</sup> and ICDA list number	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Alcoholism (311.0 w/o 322, 236.3).....	2, 535	225	1, 820	460	30	80	490	860	585	465	55
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence (325-329 (except 326.3)).....	1, 675	320	1, 025	230	100	255	585	475	125	185	50
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	7, 440	555	3, 620	2, 860	405	485	1, 495	1, 425	965	2, 485	585
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334).....	2, 810	65	960	1, 670	115	30	155	355	460	1, 485	325
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (340-345).....	795	90	595	80	30	65	380	215	55	75	5
Epilepsy (353).....	260	60	185	10	5	30	125	85	10	10	—
Other diseases of the central nervous system (350-357 (except 353)).....	2, 320	215	1, 205	685	215	290	565	500	255	560	150
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (360-369).....	430	30	320	70	10	15	120	165	55	65	10
Diseases of eye (370-389).....	645	45	250	330	20	20	85	65	105	275	95
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (390-398).....	180	50	105	15	10	35	65	40	25	15	—
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	7, 490	355	3, 430	3, 455	250	170	945	1, 455	1, 100	2, 935	885
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea (400, 402.0).....	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic heart disease (401, 402.1, 410-416).....	250	20	175	45	10	10	110	65	20	40	5
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease (420-422).....	3, 050	100	1, 110	1, 690	150	40	230	450	440	1, 370	520
Other diseases of heart (430-434).....	485	35	250	190	10	5	70	105	95	160	50
Hypertensive heart disease (442, 443).....	565	10	270	275	10	—	55	160	70	230	50
Other hypertensive disease (446, 447).....	505	45	320	130	10	25	155	135	60	115	15
General arteriosclerosis (450).....	1, 025	10	370	595	50	—	30	150	160	530	155
Other diseases of arteries (451-456).....	515	45	270	190	10	25	65	115	90	185	35
Varicose veins of lower extremities (460).....	315	20	190	105	—	10	60	75	60	100	10
Hemorrhoids (461).....	280	30	225	25	—	20	95	90	50	20	5
Other diseases of the circulatory system (462-468).....	495	35	250	210	—	30	75	110	55	185	40
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	4, 030	225	1, 690	2, 020	95	110	460	740	580	1, 700	440
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza (470-483).....	70	5	30	30	5	10	10	15	5	25	5
Pneumonia (490-493).....	770	50	335	360	25	30	155	120	80	275	110
Bronchitis (500-502).....	1, 105	60	445	560	40	25	100	205	175	490	110
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (510).....	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (511-517).....	170	25	135	10	—	5	95	45	10	15	—
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity (518-527).....	1, 910	80	745	1, 060	25	40	95	355	310	895	215
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	6, 025	615	3, 455	1, 770	185	390	1, 480	1, 465	775	1, 585	330
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity (530-538).....	95	20	50	25	—	10	25	25	5	30	—
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum (540-542).....	1, 710	155	1, 075	435	45	105	475	435	210	390	95

Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (543, 571, 572).....	570	65	290	175	40	55	135	110	90	145	35
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum (539, 544, 545).....	155	20	70	55	10	10	25	45	10	80	5
Diseases of appendix (550-553).....	95	15	50	25	5	15	35	10	15	15	5
Hernia of abdominal cavity (560, 561).....	1,070	80	530	435	25	60	175	195	160	400	80
Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum (570, 573-578).....	770	90	335	290	25	75	140	155	100	245	55
Cirrhosis of liver (581).....	925	120	630	115	10	40	270	375	110	125	5
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas (580, 582-587).....	635	50	345	215	25	20	200	115	75	175	50
<b>X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>330</b>
Nephritis (590-594).....	125	30	55	25	15	30	10	35	20	25	5
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609).....	910	50	475	370	15	25	180	185	135	290	95
Diseases of prostate (610-612).....	1,185	10	205	915	55	5	10	35	125	795	215
Other diseases of male genital organs (613-617).....	130	15	50	50	15	20	25	30	5	40	10
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (620-637).....	60	10	25	25			15	10	15	15	5
<b>XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>70</b>
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698).....	325	35	135	95	10	20	65	95	50	75	20
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716).....	1,015	145	570	270	30	70	300	260	115	220	50
<b>XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>170</b>
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727).....	1,655	130	970	530	25	95	265	450	245	480	120
Displacement of intervertebral disc (735).....	435	85	310	20	20	60	145	160	50	15	5
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (730-734, 736-738).....	725	105	390	175	55	75	240	175	60	145	30
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (740-749 (except 742)).....	290	40	175	65	10	40	70	75	30	60	15
<b>XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).....</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-----</b>
<b>XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions (742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)).....</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>65</b>
Observation and/or examination, TB (793.2, 797.2).....	15	-----	5	10	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	10	-----
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric (793.0, 797.0).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Observation and/or examination, GM & S (793.1, 793.9, 797, 797.3, 797.9).....	60	-----	30	25	5	-----	15	15	5	20	5
Special admissions (Y 01-Y 18).....	680	70	375	220	15	30	150	140	115	185	60
<b>XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>220</b>
Fracture of skull (800-803).....	145	35	80	10	20	45	30	45	15	10	-----
Fracture of spine, and trunk (805-808).....	275	55	135	60	25	55	65	70	15	45	25
Fracture of limbs (810-826).....	1,360	110	705	460	85	85	265	340	145	385	140
Dislocation without fracture (830-839).....	70	10	45	10	5	10	25	20	5	5	5
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (840-848).....	145	30	100	15	-----	25	55	25	25	5	10

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 21.**—*Va patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Diagnostic category, <sup>2</sup> and ICD A list number	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures) (850-856).....	185	25	100	30	30	45	55	50	5	30	-----
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (860-869).....	25	5	10	10	-----	5	5	5	-----	5	5
Lacerations and open wounds (870-898).....	275	60	145	45	25	55	110	45	10	50	5
Burns (940-949).....	135	20	90	20	5	15	45	35	15	15	10
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury (950-959).....	75	20	45	-----	10	20	30	20	5	-----	-----
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence (910-936, 960-996).....	140	15	90	30	5	5	35	35	30	30	5
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures (997-999).....	260	35	140	85	-----	15	60	70	30	70	15

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20-percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records," USPHS Pub. 719. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XI, "deliveries and compli-

cations of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium," and Category XV, "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occurred, are not included in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955.

<sup>4</sup> Includes all cases reported as brain syndrome except those due to alcoholism without a psychotic reaction.

**Table 22.—Number of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals and the percent who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence, by type of patient <sup>1</sup>**

[Oct. 28, 1964]

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.....	112,345	88,880	79.1	39,335	83.5	5,125	76.2	52,725	73.8	7,840	80.2	7,320	83.5
United States.....	111,110	87,720	78.9	38,830	83.4	4,955	75.4	52,210	73.7	7,815	80.2	7,300	83.6
Alabama.....	2,400	2,070	86.3	700	82.9	125	60.0	1,210	90.5	210	88.1	155	87.1
Alaska.....	130	25	19.2	35	57.1	15	0	50	0	20	25.0	10	0
Arizona.....	895	600	67.0	460	90.2	95	84.2	245	20.4	55	36.4	40	87.5
Arkansas.....	1,795	1,460	81.3	630	76.2	110	40.9	885	93.2	85	76.5	85	52.9
California.....	9,580	8,960	93.5	3,820	93.8	475	96.3	3,940	91.5	560	94.6	785	99.4
Colorado.....	800	660	82.5	285	84.2	5	100.0	300	78.3	100	80.0	110	90.9
Connecticut.....	1,685	895	53.1	550	93.5	90	88.9	810	10.5	90	72.2	145	96.6
Delaware.....	230	130	56.5	100	85.0	0	0	110	27.3	15	66.7	5	100.0
District of Columbia.....	1,005	565	56.2	275	73.4	65	7.7	600	54.2	30	33.3	35	42.9
Florida.....	2,640	1,500	56.8	1,255	88.8	110	31.8	865	13.9	260	38.5	150	86.7
Georgia.....	2,300	1,470	63.9	815	79.1	125	56.0	1,635	50.7	170	61.8	155	80.6
Hawaii.....	110	95	86.4	45	100.0	5	0	45	88.9	10	100.0	5	0
Idaho.....	320	155	48.4	195	69.2	10	0	80	6.3	10	0	25	60.0
Illinois.....	6,890	5,995	87.0	2,395	87.1	310	90.3	3,345	96.4	450	85.6	390	91.0
Indiana.....	2,395	1,830	76.4	700	70.7	85	64.7	1,295	80.3	205	82.9	110	63.6
Iowa.....	1,675	1,375	82.1	555	75.7	25	60.0	585	87.0	130	84.6	80	75.0
Kansas.....	1,465	1,020	69.6	545	79.8	25	40.0	650	65.4	155	58.1	90	66.7
Kentucky.....	1,900	1,255	66.1	605	53.7	85	29.4	910	69.8	180	80.6	120	79.2
Louisiana.....	2,075	1,125	54.2	885	92.7	155	83.9	865	7.5	75	33.3	95	89.5
Maine.....	635	565	89.0	180	91.7	20	0	300	93.3	95	94.7	40	75.0
Maryland.....	1,465	1,055	72.0	580	59.0	150	86.7	575	82.6	65	84.6	95	73.7
Massachusetts.....	3,825	3,530	92.3	910	85.2	180	88.9	2,150	94.9	325	93.8	260	96.2
Michigan.....	3,675	3,315	90.2	1,115	94.6	135	96.3	2,070	88.4	240	89.6	115	73.9
Minnesota.....	2,190	1,835	83.8	845	74.6	30	100.0	1,070	89.7	140	92.9	105	81.0
Mississippi.....	1,250	780	62.4	510	75.5	95	52.6	490	52.0	90	55.6	65	61.5
Missouri.....	2,865	1,415	49.4	885	63.4	100	55.0	1,515	35.3	220	59.1	145	62.1
Montana.....	430	200	46.5	210	83.1	5	0	165	3.0	30	0	20	50.0

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 22.**—*Number of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals and the percent who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence, by type of patient*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Oct. 28, 1964]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient									
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculosis		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											
Nebraska.....	905	500	55.2	390	89.7	5	100.0	410	17.1	45	66.7	55	81.8
Nevada.....	255	130	51.0	175	65.7	15	33.3	35	0	10	0	20	50.0
New Hampshire.....	375	120	32.0	150	63.3	5	0	185	5.4	15	0	20	75.0
New Jersey.....	3,235	2,525	78.1	895	67.0	155	58.1	1,830	85.5	180	77.8	175	74.3
New Mexico.....	800	550	68.8	475	89.5	30	100.0	200	17.5	45	55.6	50	70.0
New York.....	11,790	11,150	94.6	3,745	98.5	500	96.0	6,050	91.7	655	97.7	840	94.6
North Carolina.....	2,705	2,030	75.0	890	82.6	170	85.3	1,215	66.3	200	92.5	230	69.6
North Dakota.....	245	95	38.8	85	70.6	0	0	125	12.0	10	0	25	80.0
Ohio.....	4,855	3,960	81.6	1,455	81.4	155	80.6	2,585	80.7	315	92.1	345	79.7
Oklahoma.....	1,465	715	48.8	625	84.8	30	66.7	635	7.9	105	71.4	70	57.1
Oregon.....	1,210	865	71.5	585	65.0	45	100.0	400	75.0	65	92.3	115	69.6
Pennsylvania.....	6,605	5,560	84.2	1,890	89.7	290	63.8	3,595	81.8	355	85.9	475	91.6
Rhode Island.....	545	265	48.6	220	86.4	25	100.0	230	4.3	35	57.1	35	57.1
South Carolina.....	1,200	480	40.0	515	68.9	80	25.0	400	3.8	85	29.4	120	54.2
South Dakota.....	505	430	85.1	215	88.4	0	0	205	85.4	50	100.0	35	42.9
Tennessee.....	2,320	2,000	86.2	885	98.3	125	64.0	905	72.9	255	96.1	150	96.7
Texas.....	6,340	5,690	89.7	2,355	93.6	390	87.2	2,550	86.3	710	89.4	335	92.5
Utah.....	370	320	86.5	155	93.5	5	0	105	76.2	60	91.7	45	88.9
Vermont.....	200	105	52.5	90	100.0	0	0	65	0	20	25.0	25	40.0
Virginia.....	2,760	2,240	81.2	860	76.2	115	73.9	1,330	83.8	175	82.9	280	85.7
Washington.....	1,595	1,435	90.0	650	93.8	25	60.0	730	90.4	100	85.0	90	72.2
West Virginia.....	1,390	450	32.4	400	78.8	85	58.8	675	5.2	120	4.2	110	40.9
Wisconsin.....	2,560	2,055	80.3	935	86.1	75	86.7	1,130	72.5	180	86.1	190	92.1
Wyoming.....	255	170	66.7	105	42.9	0	0	110	90.9	10	50.0	30	66.7
Outside United States.....	1,235	1,160	93.9	505	98.0	170	100.0	515	89.3	25	100.0	20	50.0
Republic of Philippines.....	245	230	93.9	115	100.0	95	100.0	35	57.1	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	930	930	100.0	380	100.0	75	100.0	440	100.0	25	100.0	10	100.0
Others.....	60	0	0	10	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	10	0

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 28, 1964.



**Table 23.—Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Applications	Hospitali- zation	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year.....	3, 705	387
Total received during year.....	1, 053, 212	27, 756
From veteran or his representative <sup>1</sup> .....	985, 705	22, 970
By transfer.....	67, 507	4, 786
Total dispositions.....	1, 053, 280	27, 904
By transfer.....	79, 096	3, 865
Eligible and in need of care.....	646, 815	20, 753
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	327, 369	3, 286
Pending end of year.....	3, 637	239

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications reinstated after cancellation.**Table 24.—Visits for outpatient medical care**

[During fiscal year 1965]

Purpose of visit	Total	Staff	Fee
Total.....	5, 987, 225	4, 770, 802	1, 216, 423
Compensation or pension.....	321, 293	276, 559	44, 734
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	1, 047, 550	1, 045, 517	2, 033
Outpatient treatment.....	3, 248, 661	2, 081, 031	1, 167, 630
Insurance.....	11, 890	11, 597	293
Fee evaluation.....	23, 163	23, 163	-----
Prebed care.....	17, 427	17, 427	-----
Post hospital care <sup>1</sup> .....	758, 773	758, 773	-----
Trial visit.....	113, 442	113, 442	-----
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	445, 026	443, 293	1, 733

<sup>1</sup> The post-hospital-care program was formerly referred to as the completion of bed-occupancy-care program.<sup>2</sup> Includes medical care for veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training; beneficiaries of certain foreign countries and other Federal agencies; employees engaged in certain types of medical care; and first aid to employees, when treated by a physician.**Table 25.—Applications for outpatient dental treatment**

[Fiscal years 1962-65]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total received during year.....	82, 541	81, 430	77, 211	75, 717
Total dispositions during year.....	83, 982	79, 800	78, 037	75, 486
Treatment authorized.....	29, 757	30, 617	31, 792	32, 787
Treatment not authorized <sup>1</sup> .....	54, 225	49, 183	46, 245	42, 699
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year <sup>2</sup> .....	7, 207	8, 837	8, 011	8, 242

<sup>1</sup> Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, applications canceled or withdrawn.<sup>2</sup> Includes applications in the following categories: eligibility not determined, eligibility determined but examination not authorized, examination authorized but not completed, examination completed but treatment not authorized.

**Table 26.—Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed by VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-65**

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
1965.....	48,985	<sup>1</sup> 45,394	3,591	\$15.35	53,976	<sup>2</sup> 47,248	6,728	\$145.65
1964.....	43,099	<sup>1</sup> 39,088	4,011	15.35	51,774	<sup>2</sup> 44,690	7,084	143.05
1963.....	40,729	<sup>1</sup> 36,780	3,949	15.19	48,903	<sup>2</sup> 41,858	7,045	144.48
1962.....	36,159	32,143	4,016	15.06	28,443	21,081	7,362	137.58
1961.....	32,484	28,697	3,787	14.88	25,571	18,696	6,875	132.23
1960.....	31,555	26,990	4,565	14.92	25,720	17,778	7,942	130.34
1959.....	32,483	26,693	5,790	15.03	27,628	17,081	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	130,604	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.....	791,187	289,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	53,198	602,617	74.16

<sup>1</sup> Includes pre-bed-care cases.

<sup>2</sup> Includes patients whose dental treatment was completed in posthospital (CBOC) status.

**Table 27.—Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs, major program totals <sup>1</sup>**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Program	Cost
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> \$1,212,960,801
Central Office and staff assistants to Chief Medical Director.....	10,787,798
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction.....	1,850,083
Medical research.....	36,028,157
Prosthetic research.....	1,224,764
Education and training.....	1,552,734
Inpatient care.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,004,316,251
HOSPITALS	
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> 963,219,410
VA hospitals.....	<sup>2</sup> 946,399,293
Non-VA hospitals.....	16,820,117
NURSING HOME CARE	
Total.....	1,271,164
VA nursing care.....	1,045,966
Non-VA nursing home care:	
Total.....	225,198
State homes.....	157,052
Community homes.....	68,146
DOMICILIARY CARE	
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> 39,325,677
VA domiciliaries.....	32,105,462
State homes.....	7,220,215
Outpatient care.....	138,256,994
Miscellaneous benefits and services.....	<sup>2</sup> 15,670,871
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	3,275,149

<sup>1</sup> Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1965 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore, not reconcilable to fiscal year 1965 appropriations or obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$4,553,949 for VA hospitals and \$189,619 for VA domiciliaries and \$3,351,606 miscellaneous benefits and services.

**Table 28.**—*Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs, inpatient care in VA stations*

[Fiscal year 1965]

Program	Type of hospital			VA nursing care	Domiciliaries
	Total	Psychiatric	General		
Total cost of operation <sup>1</sup> .....	\$946,399,293	\$309,886,049	\$636,513,244	\$1,045,966	\$32,105,462
Care of patients, total .....	636,597,341	211,449,790	425,147,551	877,924	18,264,717
Professional and ancillary medical services <sup>2</sup> .....	217,506,595	56,471,014	161,035,581	210,117	6,689,989
Nursing service .....	279,363,265	103,797,264	175,566,001	474,351	1,034,937
Chaplain service .....	4,352,287	1,612,983	2,739,304	11,814	435,911
Dietetic service .....	121,572,574	45,815,130	76,257,444	173,534	8,997,214
Dental care .....	13,541,262	4,253,399	9,287,863	8,108	1,106,666
Special treatment service <sup>3</sup> .....	261,358		261,358		
General administration .....	128,270,519	37,615,866	90,654,653		4,887,444
Housekeeping division <sup>4</sup> .....	48,543,732	16,076,823	32,466,909	110,261	1,174,935
Operation of plant and facility .....	57,169,297	19,413,985	37,755,312		3,635,484
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility .....	50,447,126	18,497,714	31,949,412		3,497,242
Asset acquisition .....	25,371,278	6,831,871	18,539,407	57,781	645,640

<sup>1</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amount of \$4,553,949 for VA hospitals and \$189,619 for VA domiciliaries, but excludes other operating expenses previously included in inpatient costs now costed to miscellaneous benefits and services program.

<sup>2</sup> Professional medical services, laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, and medical illustration and library.

<sup>3</sup> Audiology and speech pathology

<sup>4</sup> Includes operation of laundries.

**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 1955–1965 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1955 and 1965 for each war and for the Regular Establishment*

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified <sup>1</sup>	War of 1812		Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Amount	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965-----	\$71, 095, 603, 341. 48				\$86, 513, 425. 54	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 198, 654. 09	\$28, 748, 117. 32	\$33, 050, 499. 09	
1965-----	3, 216, 920	\$2, 931, 253, 720. 61	1, 294, 446	\$1, 110, 890, 205. 48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1964-----	3, 197, 273	2, 853, 077, 394. 50	1, 239, 235	1, 047, 125, 493. 58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 \$110. 00
1963-----	3, 180, 723	2, 819, 777, 931. 11	1, 182, 987	994, 970, 809. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	805. 98
1962-----	3, 150, 210	2, 687, 995, 344. 32	1, 122, 048	964, 602, 884. 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2, 017. 47
1961-----	3, 106, 985	2, 642, 132, 617. 49	1, 066, 936	926, 262, 988. 89	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1, 130. 71
1960-----	3, 008, 935	2, 491, 209, 906. 61	950, 802	823, 551, 476. 64	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1, 507. 38
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 and prior years--	\$36, 937, 509, 431. 03				86, 513, 425. 54	14, 019, 736. 48	32, 198, 654. 09	28, 748, 117. 32	\$33, 032, 481. 75	

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, 1965-----	\$60,394,338.45		\$56,689,664.40		\$8,212,578,689.30				\$3,285,285,640.76		\$1,398,500,387.93	
1935-----	8	\$20,076.35	340	\$263,034.30	0	0	1,869	\$1,512,115.66	14,079	\$20,767,442.56	62,063	\$49,506,128.79
1934-----	18	37,054.99	386	313,025.66	0	0	2,163	1,764,040.52	17,030	24,111,909.81	65,811	52,823,630.81
1933-----	25	37,751.18	461	351,790.07	0	0	2,487	2,041,585.63	20,598	28,793,570.98	69,300	55,683,207.92
1932-----	30	43,176.32	509	414,431.01	0	0	2,850	2,392,610.96	24,426	34,032,284.43	71,980	58,192,550.20
1931-----	29	59,149.83	620	475,053.19	0	<sup>2</sup> \$65.00	3,441	2,729,276.76	28,939	39,576,487.05	75,349	60,340,144.61
1930-----	44	80,477.81	684	529,480.72	0	835.27	3,882	3,122,308.89	33,373	45,490,410.20	78,378	62,429,559.02
1929-----	63	97,177.26	780	583,809.62	<sup>3</sup> 1	2,709.00	4,471	3,382,729.96	38,977	52,430,194.07	77,885	63,880,891.67
1928-----	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
1927-----	130	186,727.27	1,139	635,231.95	-----	-----	5,361	2,831,555.63	50,513	66,686,860.16	85,861	54,902,285.28
1926-----	154	228,216.94	1,198	703,768.61	1	<sup>2</sup> 5,290.55	5,669	3,238,914.85	56,305	74,015,706.14	85,567	55,406,289.65
1925 and prior years	\$59,479,530.08		\$51,849,067.33		\$8,187,115,154.46				\$2,839,851,294.04		\$830,706,784.49	

See footnotes at end of table.

**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 1955–1965 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1955 and 1965 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected <sup>4</sup>		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$22, 010, 874, 906. 54		\$20, 404, 795, 048. 19		\$325, 541, 210. 55		\$1, 280, 538, 647. 80	
1965.....	1, 697, 536	\$1, 420, 607, 373. 29	1, 486, 365	\$1, 201, 241, 383. 83	5	\$18, 718. 67	211, 166	\$219, 347, 270. 79
1964.....	1, 669, 155	1, 366, 817, 153. 01	1, 495, 870	1, 199, 029, 777. 10	5	14, 676. 44	173, 280	167, 772, 699. 47
1963.....	1, 645, 135	1, 320, 595, 120. 06	1, 501, 107	1, 180, 216, 062. 50	5	17, 392. 35	144, 023	140, 361, 665. 21
1962.....	1, 628, 490	1, 228, 838, 136. 06	1, 506, 465	1, 109, 232, 374. 17	5	14, 619. 60	121, 990	119, 591, 142. 29
1961.....	1, 626, 295	1, 213, 350, 374. 56	1, 520, 875	1, 112, 860, 144. 09	5	7, 537. 73	105, 415	100, 482, 692. 74
1960.....	1, 633, 451	1, 199, 268, 978. 40	1, 543, 920	1, 119, 741, 503. 73	5	14, 619. 60	89, 526	79, 512, 855. 07
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, 285	62, 936, 870. 19
1957.....	1, 656, 622	1, 085, 192, 291. 74	1, 591, 217	1, 028, 414, 007. 13	5	6, 982. 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 and prior years.....	\$9, 706, 502, 266. 14		\$9, 172, 135, 867. 42		\$325, 393, 357. 72		\$208, 973, 041. 00	

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$6, 421, 539, 833. 97		\$5, 316, 915, 290. 83		\$1, 104, 624, 543. 14	
1965.....	545, 065	\$511, 252, 425. 61	236, 316	\$271, 057, 928. 10	308, 749	\$240, 194, 497. 51
1964.....	514, 723	477, 795, 425. 80	241, 699	272, 037, 936. 53	273, 124	205, 757, 489. 27
1963.....	481, 969	450, 440, 936. 13	249, 281	273, 587, 854. 31	232, 688	176, 853, 081. 82
1962.....	448, 331	436, 334, 972. 86	256, 545	286, 919, 236. 01	191, 786	149, 415, 736. 85
1961.....	414, 245	411, 440, 852. 28	266, 015	300, 863, 187. 02	148, 230	110, 577, 665. 26
1960.....	330, 930	346, 981, 037. 04	274, 974	310, 755, 276. 68	55, 956	36, 225, 760. 36
1959.....	324, 348	349, 062, 798. 82	275, 146	316, 729, 522. 75	49, 202	32, 333, 276. 07
1958.....	319, 065	346, 556, 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 and prior years.....	\$2, 442, 839, 836. 47		\$2, 364, 284, 367. 57		\$78, 555, 468. 90	

See footnotes at end of table.

**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 1955–1965 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1955 and 1965 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		Emergency officer's retirement <sup>5</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965 .....	\$1,348,839,236.72		\$690,605,402.22		\$18,571,457,555.71		\$8,050,879,953.27		\$162,601,701.74	
1965 .....	160,913	\$124,001,916.54	47,697	\$79,926,994.42	1,104,226	\$1,135,757,858.92	119,692	\$165,220,649.24	989	\$2,507,559.46
1964 .....	147,311	112,993,588.57	44,198	71,710,502.42	1,130,198	1,128,119,309.37	129,347	174,956,956.83	1,054	2,645,481.49
1963 .....	133,627	100,321,840.32	40,777	61,623,887.90	1,154,628	1,158,800,526.74	137,668	184,253,074.70	1,125	2,740,521.75
1962 .....	122,208	86,094,479.45	37,358	56,100,504.81	1,154,412	1,145,912,541.77	146,678	181,375,561.78	1,201	2,960,809.13
1961 .....	113,124	79,335,866.68	34,471	51,628,630.87	1,122,892	1,120,164,938.54	157,519	192,303,576.81	1,289	3,150,561.35
1960 .....	103,480	73,098,402.64	32,049	46,772,519.25	1,025,730	988,067,521.21	173,086	204,703,710.76	1,389	3,330,745.27
1959 .....	95,036	67,331,598.97	28,802	42,037,931.42	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	25,933,351.49	817,382	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	19,439,398.75	765,103	700,022,793.57	227,993	222,022,511.49	1,670	3,859,163.71
1955 and prior years .....	\$555,108,385.34		\$199,010,801.10		\$8,714,160,774.30		\$6,075,631,796.23		\$130,683,374.59	



Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Continued		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected <sup>a</sup>		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965 .....	\$10,357,975,900.70		\$6,039,444,717.14		\$2,081,142,327.47		\$3,958,302,389.67	
1965 .....	983,545	\$968,029,650.22	568,381	\$389,455,940.34	40,562	\$64,089,424.78	527,819	\$325,366,515.56
1964 .....	999,797	950,506,871.05	548,661	370,440,286.07	41,202	63,286,011.07	507,459	307,154,275.00
1963 .....	1,015,835	971,796,930.28	529,684	359,039,475.05	42,074	60,951,523.21	487,610	298,087,951.84
1962 .....	1,006,533	961,576,170.86	507,939	349,491,992.72	42,975	61,751,384.87	464,964	287,740,607.85
1961 .....	964,084	924,710,800.38	490,890	342,655,366.18	44,235	63,196,605.96	446,655	279,458,760.22
1960 .....	851,255	780,033,065.18	464,839	313,750,405.69	45,841	63,606,164.51	418,998	250,144,241.38
1959 .....	753,947	686,054,999.88	440,951	303,100,283.96	46,099	64,869,670.74	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	52,653	53,372,025.83	327,796	199,198,579.30
1955 and prior years.....	\$2,507,845,603.48		\$2,801,379,894.21		\$1,461,585,558.62		\$1,339,794,335.59	

See footnotes at end of table.

**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 1955–1965 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1955 and 1965 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, 1965.....	\$2, 126, 565, 358. 50		\$2,050, 535, 925. 42		\$76, 029, 432. 88	
1965.....	240, 158	\$230, 096, 052. 95	225, 334	\$214, 080, 122. 80	14, 824	\$16, 018, 930. 15
1964.....	233, 561	220, 998, 378. 75	221, 061	208, 560, 310. 36	12, 470	12, 438, 068. 39
1963.....	226, 710	211, 228, 121. 83	216, 309	200, 763, 753. 77	10, 401	10, 465, 368. 06
1962.....	220, 674	193, 074, 726. 29	211, 737	184, 020, 788. 58	8, 937	9, 053, 937. 71
1961.....	215, 706	189, 645, 865. 83	208, 084	182, 257, 866. 09	7, 622	7, 387, 999. 74
1960.....	212, 857	185, 203, 281. 08	206, 388	179, 446, 918. 45	6, 469	5, 756, 362. 63
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, 509, 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 and prior years.....	\$248, 036, 857. 40		\$245, 886, 236. 65		\$2, 150, 620. 75	

Fiscal year	Korean conflict--Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$678, 297, 177. 52		\$596, 943, 270. 86		\$81, 353, 906. 66	
1965.....	69, 031	\$78, 973, 566. 36	40, 152	\$55, 128, 726. 74	28, 879	\$23, 844, 839. 62
1964.....	63, 293	72, 278, 692. 30	39, 592	53, 512, 699. 98	23, 701	18, 765, 992. 32
1963.....	58, 308	65, 789, 120. 57	39, 620	50, 970, 562. 44	18, 688	14, 818, 558. 13
1962.....	53, 079	61, 673, 804. 23	38, 926	50, 227, 935. 54	14, 143	11, 445, 868. 69
1961.....	47, 918	56, 992, 534. 29	38, 355	49, 710, 352. 36	9, 563	7, 282, 181. 93
1960.....	40, 037	49, 964, 658. 65	37, 662	48, 437, 095. 91	2, 375	1, 527, 562. 74
1959.....	38, 580	49, 194, 164. 32	36, 769	47, 974, 487. 70	1, 821	1, 219, 076. 62
1958.....	37, 447	47, 876, 488. 81	36, 081	46, 851, 064. 64	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 and prior years.....	\$106, 956, 370. 49		\$106, 603, 019. 10		\$353, 351. 39	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

<sup>2</sup> Credit.

<sup>3</sup> Confederate.

<sup>4</sup> Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. 107).

<sup>5</sup> Includes provisional, probationary or temporary officers.

<sup>6</sup> Includes cases paid under special acts.

**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, 1961-65]

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
1965.....	\$908.99	\$925.04	\$869.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$784.66	\$1,479.00	\$768.32
1964.....	874.50	880.12	860.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	803.70	1,506.00	770.95
1963.....	866.39	875.11	842.94	-----	\$780.00	-----	\$780.00	801.73	1,467.36	765.63
1962.....	844.42	841.42	852.84	-----	462.00	-----	462.00	801.02	1,445.20	763.05
1961.....	844.37	837.52	864.32	-----	462.00	-----	462.00	786.47	1,394.48	758.03

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1965.....	\$795.53	-----	\$795.53	\$912.01	\$1,430.85	\$794.30	\$990.73	\$782.90	\$1,691.88
1964.....	794.59	-----	794.59	903.22	1,323.66	794.42	981.34	777.80	1,659.73
1963.....	789.61	-----	789.61	913.92	1,318.96	793.52	937.24	761.60	1,512.81
1962.....	787.71	-----	787.71	925.37	1,312.42	794.02	891.00	705.88	1,496.59
1961.....	782.66	-----	782.66	936.14	1,304.47	794.68	883.77	702.83	1,477.55

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service connected	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement <sup>1</sup>	Total	Service connected	Non-service-connected
1965.....	\$937.22	\$1,057.87	\$1,342.27	\$1,021.83	\$2,474.79	\$702.84	\$1,574.17	\$635.88
1964.....	879.76	978.74	1,317.50	933.33	2,485.24	675.85	1,548.68	604.99
1963.....	887.72	984.00	1,303.33	939.19	2,371.36	677.84	1,441.60	611.94
1962.....	891.86	982.07	1,201.33	948.45	2,381.60	686.82	1,426.88	618.42
1961.....	897.11	985.62	1,180.30	951.93	2,391.22	694.65	1,414.18	623.39

See footnote at end of table.

**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**

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
1965.....	\$866.65	\$842.18	\$798.78	\$1,147.59	\$3,031.20	\$942.87	\$1,136.07	\$794.99
1964.....	845.09	809.38	791.21	966.12	3,031.20	960.92	1,190.50	757.83
1963.....	828.03	795.03	779.02	961.74	2,923.20	940.68	1,106.62	762.91
1962.....	789.38	741.81	724.33	957.63	2,923.20	962.14	1,107.19	768.10
1961.....	785.74	733.47	718.93	943.08	2,923.20	990.95	1,112.84	772.20

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	
1965.....	\$1,008.24	\$965.55	\$951.07	\$1,185.60	\$1,156.75	\$1,366.63	\$864.03	
1964.....	984.85	940.60	938.25	982.23	1,148.16	1,350.60	809.99	
1963.....	969.01	928.12	925.93	973.64	1,127.97	1,279.53	806.66	
1962.....	918.99	863.55	858.85	974.92	1,149.47	1,275.86	801.85	
1961.....	917.90	858.91	855.18	960.76	1,183.46	1,277.44	806.54	

† Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

**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, 1965]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	4, 511, 366	\$4, 100, 772, 132	3, 216, 920	\$2, 975, 770, 752	1, 294, 446	\$1, 125, 001, 380
Service connected.....	2, 357, 656	2, 157, 503, 772	1, 992, 234	1, 688, 454, 900	365, 422	469, 048, 872
Compensation.....	2, 173, 666	1, 847, 003, 340	1, 992, 234	1, 688, 454, 900	181, 432	158, 548, 440
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	169, 811	279, 473, 844	-----	-----	169, 811	279, 473, 844
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	14, 179	31, 026, 588	-----	-----	14, 179	31, 026, 588
Nonservice connected.....	2, 152, 414	1, 940, 734, 968	1, 223, 529	1, 284, 821, 292	928, 885	655, 913, 676
Public Law 86-211.....	1, 355, 572	1, 263, 879, 576	715, 329	794, 186, 688	640, 243	469, 692, 888
Prior law.....	796, 842	676, 855, 392	508, 200	490, 634, 604	288, 642	186, 220, 788
Special acts.....	302	70, 668	163	31, 836	139	38, 832
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	989	2, 447, 568	989	2, 447, 568	-----	-----
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	15, 156	5	15, 156	-----	-----
World War II.....	2, 242, 601	1, 943, 554, 140	1, 697, 536	1, 429, 629, 228	545, 065	513, 924, 912
Service connected.....	1, 722, 681	1, 455, 753, 588	1, 486, 365	1, 187, 282, 160	236, 316	268, 471, 428
Compensation.....	1, 635, 527	1, 315, 258, 884	1, 486, 365	1, 187, 282, 160	149, 162	127, 976, 724
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	77, 498	119, 723, 448	-----	-----	77, 498	119, 723, 448
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	9, 656	20, 771, 256	-----	-----	9, 656	20, 771, 256
Nonservice connected.....	519, 915	487, 785, 396	211, 166	242, 331, 912	308, 749	245, 453, 484
Public Law 86-211.....	475, 689	450, 224, 520	179, 557	212, 902, 980	296, 132	237, 321, 540
Prior law.....	44, 226	37, 560, 876	31, 609	29, 428, 932	12, 617	8, 131, 944
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	15, 156	5	15, 156	-----	-----
World War I.....	1, 672, 607	1, 567, 604, 820	1, 104, 226	1, 168, 122, 180	568, 381	399, 482, 640
Service connected.....	160, 254	224, 510, 916	119, 692	160, 659, 360	40, 562	63, 851, 556
Compensation.....	123, 632	164, 302, 380	119, 692	160, 659, 360	3, 940	3, 643, 020
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	36, 461	59, 806, 896	-----	-----	36, 461	59, 806, 896
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	161	401, 640	-----	-----	161	401, 640
Nonservice connected.....	1, 511, 364	1, 340, 646, 336	983, 545	1, 005, 015, 252	527, 819	335, 631, 084
Public Law 86-211.....	837, 149	769, 139, 760	521, 515	561, 573, 336	315, 634	207, 566, 424
Prior law.....	674, 215	571, 506, 576	462, 030	443, 441, 916	212, 185	128, 064, 660
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	989	2, 447, 568	989	2, 447, 568	-----	-----
Regular Establishment.....	208, 610	206, 675, 688	160, 913	125, 978, 184	47, 697	80, 697, 504
Service connected.....	208, 420	206, 637, 648	160, 754	125, 947, 140	47, 666	80, 690, 508
Compensation.....	168, 642	133, 118, 076	160, 754	125, 947, 140	7, 888	7, 170, 936
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	38, 772	71, 302, 368	-----	-----	38, 772	71, 302, 368
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	1, 006	2, 217, 204	-----	-----	1, 006	2, 217, 204
Special acts.....	190	38, 040	159	31, 044	31	6, 996

See footnotes at end of table.

**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**

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Korean conflict.....	309,189	\$311,735,664	240,158	\$231,884,340	69,031	\$79,851,324
Service connected.....	265,486	269,182,044	225,834	214,309,032	40,152	54,873,012
Compensation.....	245,769	234,059,628	225,334	214,309,032	20,435	19,750,596
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	16,361	27,485,928	-----	-----	16,361	27,485,928
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	3,356	7,636,488	-----	-----	3,356	7,636,488
Nonservice connected.....	43,703	42,553,620	14,824	17,575,308	28,879	24,978,312
Public Law 86-211.....	40,809	40,127,160	12,332	15,322,236	28,477	24,804,924
Prior law.....	2,894	2,426,460	2,492	2,253,072	402	173,388
Spanish-American War.....	76,142	69,441,912	14,079	20,144,988	62,063	49,296,924
Service connected.....	768	1,352,400	89	257,208	679	1,095,192
Compensation.....	96	264,372	89	257,208	7	7,164
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	672	1,088,028	-----	-----	672	1,088,028
Nonservice connected.....	75,342	68,082,324	13,986	19,886,988	61,356	48,195,336
Public Law 86-211.....	1,923	4,383,216	1,923	4,383,216	-----	-----
Prior law.....	73,419	63,699,108	12,063	15,503,772	61,356	48,195,336
Special acts.....	32	7,188	4	792	28	6,396
Civil War.....	1,869	1,486,848	-----	-----	1,869	1,486,848
Service connected.....	45	63,576	-----	-----	45	63,576
Compensation.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	45	63,576	-----	-----	45	63,576
Nonservice connected.....	1,745	1,398,612	-----	-----	1,745	1,398,612
Special acts.....	79	24,660	-----	-----	79	24,660
Indian Wars.....	348	273,060	8	11,832	340	261,228
Service connected.....	2	3,600	0	0	2	3,600
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	2	3,600	0	0	2	3,600
Nonservice connected.....	345	268,680	8	11,832	337	256,848
Public Law 86-211.....	2	4,920	2	4,920	-----	-----
Prior law.....	343	263,760	6	6,912	337	256,848
Special acts.....	1	780	0	0	1	780

<sup>1</sup> Retirement paid by the VA to retired emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I.

<sup>2</sup> Retirement paid by the VA to retired reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

**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, 1956-65]

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												
1965.....	1,992,234	100.0	\$140,704,575	\$70.63	1,881,834	94.5	\$106,897,119	\$56.80	110,400	5.5	\$33,807,456	\$306.23
1964.....	1,993,550	100.0	139,687,421	70.07	1,884,424	94.5	106,025,402	56.26	109,126	5.5	33,662,019	308.47
1963.....	1,988,648	100.0	137,598,585	69.19	1,881,697	94.6	104,675,490	55.63	106,951	5.4	32,923,095	307.83
1962.....	1,987,028	100.0	127,985,522	64.41	1,880,217	94.6	98,483,878	52.38	106,811	5.4	29,501,644	276.20
1961.....	1,999,531	100.0	128,095,755	64.06	1,891,717	94.6	98,549,984	52.10	107,814	5.4	29,545,771	274.04
1960.....	2,026,821	100.0	129,433,242	63.86	1,916,392	94.6	99,623,043	51.98	110,429	5.4	29,810,199	269.95
1959.....	2,052,981	100.0	131,098,117	63.86	1,937,045	94.4	100,391,262	51.83	115,936	5.6	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	5.6	25,850,337	220.33
1956.....	2,083,010	100.0	119,248,727	57.25	1,961,515	94.2	92,505,387	47.16	121,495	5.8	26,743,340	220.12
TUBERCULOSIS												
1965.....	75,307	3.8	\$7,268,039	\$96.51	67,730	3.4	\$5,398,900	\$79.71	7,577	0.4	\$1,869,139	\$246.69
1964.....	77,850	3.9	7,750,701	99.56	69,696	3.5	5,658,228	81.18	8,154	.4	2,092,473	256.62
1963.....	80,273	4.0	8,195,713	102.10	71,485	3.5	5,918,492	82.79	8,788	.5	2,277,221	259.13
1962.....	82,051	4.1	8,276,636	100.87	72,169	3.6	5,933,354	82.21	9,882	.5	2,343,282	237.13
1961.....	84,373	4.2	8,850,585	104.90	72,644	3.6	6,097,490	83.94	11,729	.6	2,753,095	234.73
1960.....	85,799	4.2	9,308,962	108.50	72,395	3.6	6,161,434	85.11	13,404	.6	3,147,528	234.82
1959.....	88,960	4.3	10,086,230	113.38	73,037	3.6	6,274,973	85.91	15,923	.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	.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	5,463,725	81.51	25,255	1.2	5,049,527	199.94



PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1965.....	435,036	21.8	\$45,061,737	\$103.58	\$64,990	18.3	\$23,607,136	\$64.68	70,046	3.5	\$21,454,601	\$306.29
1964.....	380,110	19.1	34,472,393	90.69	337,328	16.9	20,317,671	60.23	42,782	2.2	14,154,722	330.86
1963.....	391,285	19.7	35,657,069	91.13	345,244	17.4	20,762,281	60.14	46,041	2.3	14,894,788	323.51
1962.....	410,404	20.7	35,372,922	86.19	357,344	18.0	20,496,370	57.36	53,060	2.7	14,876,552	280.37
1961.....	427,363	21.4	37,363,004	87.43	368,996	18.5	21,298,363	57.72	58,367	2.9	16,064,641	275.23
1960.....	440,777	21.8	37,315,482	84.66	383,309	18.9	21,761,052	56.77	57,468	2.9	15,554,430	270.66
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1965.....	1,481,891	74.4	\$88,374,799	\$59.64	1,449,114	72.8	\$77,891,083	\$53.75	32,777	1.6	\$10,483,716	\$319.85
1964.....	1,535,590	77.0	97,454,327	63.47	1,477,400	74.1	80,049,503	54.18	58,190	2.9	17,414,824	299.28
1963.....	1,517,090	76.3	93,745,803	61.79	1,464,968	73.7	77,994,717	53.24	52,122	2.6	15,751,086	302.20
1962.....	1,494,573	75.2	84,335,964	56.43	1,450,704	73.0	72,054,154	49.67	43,869	2.2	12,281,810	279.97
1961.....	1,487,795	74.4	81,832,166	55.04	1,450,077	72.5	71,154,131	49.07	37,718	1.9	10,728,035	284.43
1960.....	1,500,245	74.0	82,808,798	55.20	1,460,688	72.1	71,700,557	49.09	39,557	1.9	11,108,241	280.82
1959.....	1,523,512	74.2	83,429,728	54.76	1,432,561	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

**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, 1956-65]

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												
1965-----	1,486,365	100.0	\$98,940,180	\$66.57	1,423,382	95.8	\$79,003,420	\$55.50	62,983	4.2	\$19,936,760	\$316.54
1964-----	1,495,870	100.0	98,629,207	65.93	1,433,588	95.8	78,630,822	54.85	62,282	4.2	19,998,385	321.09
1963-----	1,501,107	100.0	97,449,918	64.92	1,440,360	95.9	77,986,468	54.14	60,747	4.1	19,463,450	320.40
1962-----	1,506,465	100.0	90,931,620	60.36	1,446,429	96.0	73,645,695	50.92	60,036	4.0	17,285,925	287.93
1961-----	1,520,875	100.0	91,116,862	59.91	1,461,124	96.1	73,982,802	50.63	59,751	3.9	17,134,060	286.76
1960-----	1,543,920	100.0	91,918,204	59.54	1,482,640	96.0	74,658,712	50.36	61,280	4.0	17,259,492	281.65
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1965-----	37,968	2.6	\$3,703,654	\$97.55	34,903	2.4	\$2,986,335	\$85.56	3,065	0.2	\$717,319	\$234.04
1964-----	38,786	2.6	3,953,047	101.92	35,380	2.4	3,079,549	87.04	3,406	.2	873,498	256.46
1963-----	39,893	2.6	4,165,360	104.41	36,145	2.4	3,195,421	88.41	3,748	.2	969,939	258.79
1962-----	40,218	2.7	4,161,474	103.47	35,936	2.4	3,139,023	87.35	4,282	.3	1,022,451	238.78
1961-----	40,975	2.7	4,391,046	107.16	35,967	2.4	3,206,804	89.16	5,008	.3	1,184,242	236.47
1960-----	41,135	2.7	4,571,470	111.13	35,225	2.3	3,204,183	90.96	5,910	.4	1,367,287	231.35
1959-----	41,751	2.7	4,846,206	116.07	35,275	2.3	3,301,094	93.58	6,476	.4	1,545,112	238.59
1958-----	42,413	2.7	5,201,314	122.63	34,689	2.2	3,356,066	96.75	7,724	.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	.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	.8	2,491,195	201.96

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1965-----	332,653	22.4	\$31,127,686	\$93.57	290,887	19.6	\$17,853,694	\$61.38	41,766	2.8	\$13,273,992	\$317.82
1964-----	302,839	20.2	24,814,619	81.94	276,582	18.4	15,854,466	57.32	26,257	1.8	8,960,153	341.25
1963-----	310,233	20.7	25,456,745	82.06	282,281	18.8	16,110,550	57.07	27,952	1.9	9,346,195	334.37
1962-----	322,361	21.4	24,980,598	77.49	290,738	19.3	15,792,181	54.32	31,623	2.1	9,188,417	290.56
1961-----	334,392	22.0	26,277,359	78.58	299,947	19.7	16,404,504	54.69	34,445	2.3	9,872,855	286.63
1960-----	346,772	22.4	26,564,237	76.03	312,738	20.2	16,768,549	53.62	34,034	2.2	9,595,688	281.94
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	279.54
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	15,539,551	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1965-----	1,115,744	75.0	\$64,108,840	\$57.46	1,097,592	73.8	\$58,163,391	\$52.99	18,152	1.2	\$5,945,449	\$327.54
1964-----	1,154,245	77.2	69,861,541	60.53	1,121,626	75.0	59,696,807	53.22	32,619	2.2	10,164,734	311.62
1963-----	1,150,981	76.7	67,827,813	58.93	1,121,934	74.7	58,680,497	52.34	29,047	2.0	9,147,316	314.91
1962-----	1,143,886	75.9	61,789,548	54.02	1,119,755	74.3	54,714,491	48.86	24,131	1.6	7,075,057	293.19
1961-----	1,145,508	75.3	60,448,457	52.77	1,125,210	74.0	54,371,494	48.32	20,298	1.3	6,076,963	299.39
1960-----	1,156,013	74.9	60,982,497	52.75	1,134,677	73.5	54,685,980	48.20	21,336	1.4	6,296,517	295.11
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	1,134,624	73.7	51,295,070	43.30	20,738	1.3	5,147,516	248.22

**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, 1956-65]

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												
1965.....	119,692	100.0	\$13,338,280	\$111.86	103,196	86.2	\$8,726,582	\$84.56	16,496	13.8	\$4,661,698	\$282.60
1964.....	129,347	100.0	14,201,200	109.79	111,793	86.4	9,250,848	82.75	17,554	13.6	4,950,352	282.01
1963.....	137,668	100.0	14,952,277	108.61	118,808	86.3	9,644,623	81.18	18,860	13.7	5,307,654	281.42
1962.....	146,676	100.0	14,683,789	100.11	126,265	86.1	9,479,204	75.07	20,411	13.9	5,204,585	254.99
1961.....	157,517	100.0	15,493,051	98.36	135,576	86.1	9,928,101	73.23	1,941	13.9	5,564,950	253.63
1960.....	173,084	100.0	16,655,495	96.23	150,025	86.7	10,832,087	72.20	23,059	13.3	5,823,408	252.54
1959.....	188,797	100.0	17,647,459	93.47	164,261	87.0	11,482,047	68.90	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	200,662	88.0	12,482,970	62.21	27,329	12.0	5,680,070	207.84
TUBERCULOSIS												
1965.....	19,048	15.9	\$1,837,662	\$96.48	16,491	13.8	\$1,145,972	\$69.49	2,557	2.1	\$691,690	\$276.51
1964.....	20,862	16.1	1,997,293	95.74	18,129	14.0	1,258,476	69.42	2,733	2.1	738,817	270.33
1963.....	22,336	16.2	2,142,029	95.90	19,381	14.1	1,341,776	69.23	2,955	2.1	800,253	270.81
1962.....	24,001	16.4	2,198,767	91.61	20,837	14.2	1,420,853	68.19	3,164	2.2	777,914	245.86
1961.....	25,694	16.3	2,348,405	91.40	22,312	14.2	1,518,956	68.08	3,382	2.1	829,449	245.25
1960.....	27,432	15.8	2,437,370	88.85	24,199	14.0	1,644,112	67.94	3,233	1.8	793,258	245.36
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

# PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1965.....	24,378	20.4	\$3,668,304	\$150.48	17,571	14.7	\$1,766,847	\$100.55	6,807	5.7	\$1,901,457	\$279.34
1964.....	24,538	19.0	3,516,518	143.31	18,513	14.3	1,829,315	98.81	6,025	4.7	1,687,203	280.03
1963.....	26,383	19.2	3,788,225	143.59	19,750	14.4	1,935,317	97.99	6,633	4.8	1,852,908	279.35
1962.....	28,632	19.5	3,810,325	133.08	21,146	14.4	1,925,478	91.06	7,486	5.1	1,884,847	251.78
1961.....	30,893	19.6	4,103,337	132.82	22,614	14.3	2,035,175	90.00	8,279	5.3	2,068,162	249.81
1960.....	34,261	19.8	4,419,804	129.00	25,453	14.7	2,243,027	88.12	8,808	5.1	2,176,777	247.14
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	76.60	10,735	4.7	2,173,495	202.47

# GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1965.....	76,266	63.7	\$7,882,314	\$103.35	69,134	57.7	\$5,813,763	\$84.09	7,132	6.0	\$2,068,551	\$290.04
1964.....	83,947	64.9	8,687,389	103.49	75,151	58.1	6,163,057	82.01	8,796	6.8	2,524,332	286.99
1963.....	88,949	64.6	9,022,023	101.43	79,677	57.8	6,367,530	79.92	9,272	6.8	2,654,493	286.29
1962.....	94,043	64.1	8,674,697	92.24	84,282	57.5	6,132,873	72.77	9,761	6.6	2,541,824	260.41
1961.....	100,930	64.1	9,041,309	89.58	90,650	57.6	6,373,970	70.31	10,280	6.5	2,667,339	259.47
1960.....	111,391	64.4	9,798,321	87.96	100,373	58.0	6,944,948	69.19	11,018	6.4	2,853,373	258.97
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	55.33	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

**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, 1956-65]

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												
1965.....	160,754	100.0	\$10,495,595	\$65.29	144,844	90.1	\$6,403,350	\$44.21	15,910	9.9	\$4,092,245	\$257.21
1964.....	147,135	100.0	9,545,315	64.87	132,427	90.0	5,782,634	43.67	14,708	10.0	3,762,681	255.83
1963.....	133,444	100.0	8,477,787	63.53	120,292	90.1	5,124,148	42.60	13,152	9.9	3,353,639	254.99
1962.....	122,006	100.0	7,185,090	58.89	109,558	89.8	4,359,516	39.79	12,448	10.2	2,825,574	226.99
1961.....	112,889	100.0	6,621,942	58.66	101,011	89.5	3,965,155	39.25	11,878	10.5	2,656,787	223.67
1960.....	103,233	100.0	6,105,595	59.14	91,890	89.0	3,623,675	39.43	11,343	11.0	2,481,920	218.81
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1965.....	6,081	3.8	\$655,375	\$107.77	4,635	2.9	\$344,909	\$74.41	1,446	0.9	\$310,466	\$214.71
1964.....	5,818	3.9	642,075	110.36	4,377	2.9	330,378	75.48	1,441	1.0	311,697	216.31
1963.....	5,510	4.1	606,687	110.11	4,151	3.1	312,429	75.27	1,359	1.0	294,258	216.53
1962.....	5,247	4.3	559,731	106.68	3,776	3.1	269,533	71.38	1,471	1.2	290,198	197.28
1961.....	5,016	4.5	548,749	109.40	3,390	3.0	233,840	68.98	1,626	1.5	314,909	193.67
1960.....	4,804	4.7	537,073	111.80	3,133	3.1	212,696	67.89	1,671	1.6	324,382	194.12
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

## PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1965-----	34,903	21.7	\$4,033,308	\$115.56	24,405	15.2	\$1,419,373	\$58.16	10,498	6.5	\$2,613,935	\$248.99
1964-----	20,644	14.0	2,064,149	99.99	16,142	11.0	795,165	49.26	4,502	3.0	1,268,984	281.87
1963-----	21,163	15.9	2,144,773	101.35	16,271	12.2	815,751	50.14	4,892	3.7	1,329,022	271.67
1962-----	22,954	18.8	2,219,949	96.71	16,944	13.9	834,921	49.28	6,010	4.9	1,385,028	230.45
1961-----	23,613	20.9	2,338,790	99.05	16,899	15.0	838,740	49.63	6,714	5.9	1,500,050	223.42
1960-----	21,465	20.8	2,112,746	98.43	15,207	14.7	746,483	49.09	6,258	6.1	1,366,263	218.32
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	1,169,187	82.78	9,959	15.3	455,810	45.77	4,164	6.3	713,357	171.32

## GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1965-----	119,770	74.5	\$5,806,912	\$48.48	115,804	72.0	\$4,639,068	\$40.06	3,966	2.5	\$1,167,844	\$294.46
1964-----	120,673	82.1	6,839,091	56.67	111,908	76.1	4,657,091	41.62	8,765	6.0	2,182,000	248.94
1963-----	106,771	80.0	5,726,327	53.63	99,870	74.8	3,995,968	40.01	6,901	5.2	1,730,359	250.74
1962-----	93,805	76.9	4,405,410	46.96	88,838	72.8	3,255,062	36.64	4,967	4.1	1,150,348	231.60
1961-----	84,260	74.6	3,734,403	44.32	80,722	71.5	2,892,575	35.83	3,538	3.1	841,828	237.94
1960-----	76,964	74.5	3,455,771	44.90	73,550	71.2	2,664,496	36.23	3,414	3.3	791,275	231.77
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

**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, 1956-65]

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												
1965.....	225,334	100.0	\$17,859,086	\$79.26	210,370	93.4	\$12,756,086	\$60.64	14,964	6.6	\$5,103,000	\$341.02
1964.....	221,091	100.0	17,286,603	78.19	206,565	93.4	12,352,014	59.80	14,526	6.6	4,934,589	339.71
1963.....	216,309	100.0	16,690,611	77.16	202,181	93.5	11,910,578	58.91	14,128	6.5	4,780,033	338.34
1962.....	211,737	100.0	15,154,199	71.57	197,908	93.5	10,990,834	55.54	13,829	6.5	4,163,365	301.06
1961.....	208,084	100.0	14,829,118	71.27	193,934	93.2	10,662,962	54.98	14,150	6.8	4,166,156	294.43
1960.....	206,388	100.0	14,712,967	71.29	191,752	92.9	10,495,692	54.74	14,636	7.1	4,217,275	288.14
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	282.88
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1965.....	12,269	5.4	\$1,071,075	\$87.73	11,701	5.2	\$921,684	\$78.77	508	0.2	\$149,391	\$294.08
1964.....	12,383	5.6	1,158,013	93.52	11,810	5.3	989,825	83.81	573	.3	168,188	293.52
1963.....	12,533	5.8	1,281,364	102.24	11,808	5.5	1,068,866	90.52	725	.3	212,498	293.10
1962.....	12,583	5.9	1,356,168	107.78	11,620	5.5	1,103,945	95.00	963	.4	252,223	261.91
1961.....	12,685	6.1	1,561,507	123.10	10,975	5.3	1,137,890	103.68	1,710	.8	423,617	247.73
1960.....	12,424	6.1	1,731,834	141.81	9,838	4.8	1,100,443	111.86	2,586	1.3	661,391	255.76
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



PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1965	43,088	19.1	\$6,228,590	\$144.56	32,125	14.3	\$2,566,783	\$79.99	10,963	4.8	\$3,661,807	\$334.02
1964	32,076	14.5	4,073,575	127.00	26,090	11.8	1,838,536	70.47	5,986	2.7	2,235,039	373.38
1963	33,492	15.5	4,263,544	127.30	26,941	12.5	1,900,474	70.54	6,551	3.0	2,363,070	360.72
1962	36,437	17.2	4,357,198	119.58	28,514	13.5	1,943,453	68.15	7,923	3.7	2,413,745	304.65
1961	38,443	18.5	4,538,170	120.65	29,534	14.2	2,019,592	68.38	8,909	4.3	2,618,578	293.93
1960	38,251	18.5	4,411,814	115.34	29,909	14.5	2,002,656	66.96	8,342	4.0	2,409,158	288.80
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	298.56
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1965	170,037	75.5	\$10,559,421	\$62.10	166,544	73.9	\$9,267,619	\$55.65	3,493	1.6	\$1,291,802	\$369.83
1964	176,632	79.9	12,055,015	68.25	168,665	76.3	9,523,653	56.46	7,967	3.6	2,531,362	317.73
1963	170,284	78.7	11,145,703	65.45	163,432	75.5	8,941,238	54.71	6,852	3.2	2,204,465	321.73
1962	162,717	76.9	9,440,833	58.02	157,774	74.5	7,943,436	50.35	4,943	2.4	1,497,397	302.93
1961	156,956	75.4	8,629,441	54.98	153,425	73.7	7,505,480	48.92	3,531	1.7	1,123,961	318.31
1960	155,713	75.4	8,539,319	54.84	152,005	73.6	7,392,593	48.63	3,708	1.8	1,146,726	309.26
1959	154,226	75.4	8,394,200	54.43	150,384	73.5	7,233,682	48.10	3,842	1.9	1,160,538	297.92
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	250.37
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	244.92
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	

**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, 1956-65]

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												
1965.....	89	100.0	\$21,434	\$240.83	42	47.2	\$7,681	\$182.88	47	52.8	\$13,753	\$292.62
1964.....	107	100.0	25,096	234.54	51	47.7	9,084	178.12	56	52.3	16,012	285.93
1963.....	120	100.0	27,992	233.27	56	46.6	9,673	172.73	64	53.4	18,319	286.23
1962.....	144	100.0	30,824	214.06	57	39.6	8,629	151.89	87	60.4	22,195	255.11
1961.....	166	100.0	34,782	209.53	72	43.4	10,949	152.07	94	56.6	23,833	253.54
1960.....	196	100.0	40,981	209.09	85	43.3	12,877	151.49	111	56.7	28,104	253.19
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1965.....	1	1.1	\$273	\$273.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.1	\$273	\$273.00
1964.....	1	0.9	273	273.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	0.9	273	273.00
1963.....	1	.8	273	273.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	.8	273	273.00
1962.....	2	1.4	496	248.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1.4	496	248.00
1961.....	3	1.8	878	292.67	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1.8	878	292.67
1960.....	4	2.0	1,210	302.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2.0	1,210	302.50
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	.8	274	137.00	6	2.2	1,599	266.50
1957.....	6	2.1	1,111	185.17	1	.3	122	122.00	5	1.8	989	197.80
1956.....	8	2.4	1,515	189.38	1	.3	122	122.00	7	2.1	1,393	199.00

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1965.....	14	15.7	\$3,849	\$274.93	2	2.2	\$439	\$219.50	12	13.5	\$3,410	\$284.17
1964.....	13	12.1	3,532	271.69	1	0.9	189	189.00	12	11.2	3,343	278.58
1963.....	14	11.7	3,782	270.14	1	.8	189	189.00	13	10.9	3,592	276.38
1962.....	20	13.9	4,852	242.60	2	1.4	337	188.50	18	12.5	4,515	250.83
1961.....	22	13.2	5,348	243.09	2	1.2	337	188.50	20	12.0	5,011	250.55
1960.....	28	14.3	6,881	245.75	2	1.0	337	188.50	26	13.3	6,544	251.69
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1965.....	74	83.2	\$17,312	\$233.95	40	45.0	\$7,242	\$181.05	34	38.2	\$10,070	\$296.18
1964.....	93	87.0	21,291	228.94	50	46.8	8,895	177.90	43	40.2	12,396	288.28
1963.....	105	87.5	23,937	227.97	55	45.8	9,484	172.44	50	41.7	14,453	289.06
1962.....	122	84.7	25,476	208.82	55	38.2	8,292	150.76	67	46.5	17,184	256.48
1961.....	141	85.0	28,556	202.52	70	42.2	10,612	151.60	71	42.8	17,944	252.73
1960.....	164	83.7	32,890	200.55	83	42.3	12,540	151.08	81	41.4	20,350	251.23
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

**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 20, 1965]

Degree of inpairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per- cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Per- cent of total tuber- culosis	Per- cent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,992,234	100.0	\$140,704,575	\$70.63	75,307	100.0	3.8	\$7,268,039	\$96.51
No disability....	10,663	.5	661,581	62.04	8,669	11.5	81.3	570,003	65.75
10 percent.....	804,373	40.4	16,248,974	20.20	1,090	1.4	.2	42,809	39.27
20 percent.....	314,373	15.8	12,253,823	38.98	14,144	18.8	4.5	923,691	65.31
30 percent.....	310,821	15.6	18,402,657	59.21	30,445	40.4	9.8	1,988,269	65.31
40 percent.....	162,016	8.1	12,764,161	78.78	2,253	3.0	1.4	180,280	80.62
50 percent.....	102,283	5.1	13,133,564	128.40	5,215	7.0	5.1	600,444	115.14
60 percent.....	91,863	4.6	15,196,914	165.43	1,806	2.4	2.0	287,045	158.94
70 percent.....	48,892	2.5	9,592,664	196.20	1,604	2.1	3.3	285,952	178.27
80 percent.....	27,809	1.4	6,302,062	226.62	2,323	3.1	8.4	477,458	205.54
90 percent.....	8,741	.4	2,340,719	267.79	181	.2	2.1	42,949	237.29
100 percent.....	110,400	5.6	33,807,456	306.23	7,577	10.1	6.9	1,869,139	246.69

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Number	Per- cent of total psychi- atric and neuro- logical dis- eases	Per- cent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total	435,036	100.0	21.8	\$45,061,737	\$103.58	108,665	\$17,192,030	326,371	\$27,869,707
No disability	153,140	35.2	19.0	3,044,188	19.88	20,423	399,394	132,717	2,644,794
10 percent	26,395	6.1	8.4	1,034,919	39.21	1,427	54,166	24,968	980,753
20 percent	78,804	18.1	25.4	4,525,582	57.43	14,537	818,071	64,267	3,707,511
30 percent	25,301	5.8	15.6	1,965,522	77.69	2,145	165,643	23,156	1,799,879
40 percent	35,554	8.2	34.8	4,381,600	123.24	11,525	1,358,576	24,029	3,023,024
50 percent	16,300	3.7	17.7	2,616,862	160.54	1,613	238,968	14,687	2,377,894
60 percent	20,419	4.7	41.8	3,931,334	192.53	10,911	1,970,309	9,508	1,961,025
70 percent	7,048	1.6	25.3	1,574,718	223.43	732	157,205	6,316	1,417,513
80 percent	2,029	.5	23.2	1,532,411	262.40	123	31,002	1,906	501,409
90 percent	70,046	16.1	63.4	21,454,601	306.29	45,229	11,998,696	24,817	9,455,905

**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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1, 481, 891	100. 0	74. 4	\$88, 374, 799	\$59. 64
No disability.....	1, 994	. 1	18. 7	91, 578	45. 93
10 percent.....	650, 143	43. 9	80. 8	13, 161, 977	20. 24
20 percent.....	273, 834	18. 5	87. 1	10, 295, 213	37. 60
30 percent.....	201, 572	13. 6	64. 8	11, 888, 806	58. 98
40 percent.....	134, 462	9. 1	83. 0	10, 618, 359	78. 97
50 percent.....	61, 514	4. 2	60. 1	8, 151, 520	132. 51
60 percent.....	73, 757	5. 0	80. 3	12, 293, 007	166. 67
70 percent.....	26, 869	1. 8	54. 9	5, 375, 378	200. 06
80 percent.....	18, 438	1. 2	66. 3	4, 249, 886	230. 50
90 percent.....	6, 531	. 4	74. 7	1, 765, 359	270. 30
100 percent.....	32, 777	2. 2	29. 7	10, 483, 716	319. 85

**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, 1965]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per cent of total tuberculosis	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,486,365	100.0	\$98,940,180	\$66.57	37,968	100.0	2.5	\$3,703,654	\$97.55
No disability....	7,996	.5	518,452	64.84	7,132	18.8	89.2	477,844	67.00
10 percent.....	635,784	42.8	12,999,501	20.45	915	2.4	.1	36,189	39.55
20 percent.....	227,567	15.3	8,610,438	37.84	369	1.0	.2	20,060	54.36
30 percent.....	233,614	15.7	13,887,217	59.45	18,458	48.6	8.0	1,206,161	65.35
40 percent.....	120,918	8.1	9,521,468	78.74	1,013	2.7	.8	78,961	77.95
50 percent.....	71,870	4.8	9,478,048	131.88	2,222	5.8	3.1	261,784	117.81
60 percent.....	65,055	4.4	10,802,150	166.05	1,229	3.2	1.9	197,110	160.38
70 percent.....	33,963	2.3	6,806,690	200.41	1,317	3.5	3.9	237,059	180.00
80 percent.....	20,200	1.4	4,632,513	229.33	2,096	5.5	10.4	434,791	207.44
90 percent.....	6,415	.4	1,746,943	272.32	152	.4	2.4	36,376	239.32
100 percent.....	62,983	4.3	19,936,760	316.54	3,065	8.1	4.9	717,319	234.04

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Number	Per cent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Per cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	332,653	100.0	22.4	\$31,127,686	\$93.57	70,449	\$10,876,424	262,204	\$20,251,262
No disability.....									
10 percent.....	131,459	39.5	20.7	2,637,784	20.07	15,042	301,153	116,417	2,336,631
20 percent.....	19,702	5.9	8.6	751,643	38.15	1,021	38,904	18,681	712,739
30 percent.....	63,654	19.1	28.2	3,694,314	58.04	10,298	596,076	53,356	3,098,238
40 percent.....	19,467	5.9	16.1	1,508,022	77.47	1,437	110,975	18,030	1,397,047
50 percent.....	24,991	7.5	34.8	3,152,732	126.15	7,435	909,945	17,556	2,242,787
60 percent.....	11,600	3.5	17.8	1,887,553	162.72	1,047	158,378	10,553	1,729,175
70 percent.....	13,663	4.1	40.2	2,715,906	198.78	6,888	1,289,726	6,775	1,426,180
80 percent.....	4,888	1.5	24.2	1,118,825	228.89	495	107,178	4,393	1,011,647
90 percent.....	1,463	.4	22.8	386,915	264.47	82	20,565	1,381	366,350
100 percent.....	41,766	12.6	66.3	13,273,992	317.82	26,704	7,343,524	15,062	5,930,468

**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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1, 115, 744	100. 0	75. 1	\$64, 108, 840	\$57. 46
No disability.....	864	. 1	10. 8	40, 608	47. 00
10 percent.....	503, 410	45. 1	79. 2	10, 325, 528	20. 51
20 percent.....	207, 496	18. 6	91. 2	7, 838, 735	37. 78
30 percent.....	151, 502	13. 6	64. 5	8, 986, 742	59. 32
40 percent.....	100, 438	9. 0	83. 1	7, 934, 485	79. 00
50 percent.....	44, 657	4. 0	62. 1	6, 063, 532	135. 78
60 percent.....	52, 226	4. 7	80. 3	8, 717, 487	166. 92
70 percent.....	18, 983	1. 7	55. 9	3, 853, 725	203. 01
80 percent.....	13, 216	1. 2	65. 4	3, 078, 897	232. 97
90 percent.....	4, 800	. 4	74. 8	1, 323, 652	275. 76
100 percent.....	18, 152	1. 6	28. 8	5, 945, 449	327. 54

**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, 1965]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per- cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per- cent of total tuber- culosis	Per- cent of degree of im- pairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	119,692	100.0	\$13,388,280	\$111.86	19,048	100.0	15.9	\$1,837,662	\$96.48
No disability.....	935	.8	49,739	53.20	282	1.5	30.2	18,894	67.00
10 percent.....	16,086	13.9	422,757	25.34	23	.1	.1	1,064	46.26
20 percent.....	28,856	24.1	1,605,995	55.66	13,667	71.8	47.3	898,168	65.72
30 percent.....	15,736	13.1	1,016,335	64.59	1,371	7.2	8.7	94,067	68.61
40 percent.....	12,243	10.2	1,042,594	85.16	638	3.3	5.2	55,041	86.27
50 percent.....	11,143	9.3	1,354,360	121.54	258	1.4	2.3	30,953	119.97
60 percent.....	9,634	8.1	1,635,278	169.74	153	.8	1.6	28,673	187.41
70 percent.....	4,519	3.8	845,024	186.99	60	.3	1.3	10,693	178.22
80 percent.....	2,839	2.4	603,835	212.69	24	.1	.8	5,078	211.58
90 percent.....	605	.5	150,665	249.03	15	.1	2.5	3,341	222.73
100 percent.....	16,496	13.8	4,661,698	282.60	2,557	13.4	15.5	691,690	270.51

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total				Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Per- cent of total psychi- atric and neuro- logical dis- eases	Per- cent of degree of im- pairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	24,378	100.0	20.4	\$3,668,304	\$150.48	6,040	\$1,351,732	18,338	\$2,316,572
No disability.....	1,137	4.7	6.8	29,507	25.95	106	2,297	1,031	27,210
10 percent.....	3,252	13.3	11.3	161,711	49.73	67	3,292	3,185	158,419
20 percent.....	2,848	11.7	18.1	182,424	64.05	117	7,088	2,731	175,336
30 percent.....	2,204	9.0	18.0	190,290	86.34	242	20,917	1,962	169,373
40 percent.....	3,900	16.0	35.0	472,180	121.07	571	68,168	3,329	404,012
50 percent.....	1,741	7.2	18.1	258,743	148.62	199	28,524	1,542	230,219
60 percent.....	1,533	6.3	33.9	281,108	183.37	414	69,695	1,119	211,413
70 percent.....	876	3.6	30.9	171,526	195.81	48	9,238	828	162,288
80 percent.....	80	.3	13.2	19,358	241.98	2	501	78	18,857
90 percent.....	6,807	27.9	41.3	1,901,457	279.34	4,274	1,142,012	2,533	750,454
100 percent.....									



**Table 40.**—*World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	76,266	100.0	63.7	\$7,882,314	\$103.35
No disability.....	653	.9	69.8	30,845	47.24
10 percent.....	15,526	20.4	93.1	392,186	25.26
20 percent.....	11,937	15.7	41.4	546,116	45.75
30 percent.....	11,517	15.1	73.2	739,844	64.24
40 percent.....	9,401	12.3	76.8	797,263	84.81
50 percent.....	6,985	9.2	62.7	851,227	121.86
60 percent.....	7,740	10.1	80.3	1,347,862	174.14
70 percent.....	2,926	3.8	64.8	553,223	189.07
80 percent.....	1,939	2.5	68.3	427,231	220.34
90 percent.....	510	.7	84.3	127,966	250.91
100 percent.....	7,132	9.3	43.2	2,068,551	290.04

**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, 1965]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per- cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Per- cent of total tuber- culosis	Per- cent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total .....	89	100.0	\$21,434	\$240.83	1	100.0	1.1	\$273	\$273.00
No disability .....									
10 percent .....	1	1.1	20	20.00					
20 percent .....									
30 percent .....									
40 percent .....	1	1.1	124	124.00					
50 percent .....	3	3.4	380	126.67					
60 percent .....	15	16.9	2,323	154.87					
70 percent .....	8	9.0	1,754	219.25					
80 percent .....	12	13.5	2,501	208.42					
90 percent .....	2	2.2	579	289.50					
100 percent .....	47	52.8	13,753	292.62	1	100.0	2.1	273	273.00

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Num- ber	Per- cent of total psychi- atric and neuro- logical dis- eases	Per- cent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value
Total .....	14	100.0	15.7	\$3,849	\$274.93	5	\$1,386	9	\$2,463
No disability .....									
10 percent .....									
20 percent .....									
30 percent .....									
40 percent .....									
50 percent .....									
60 percent .....	1	7.1	6.7	189	189.00			1	189
70 percent .....									
80 percent .....	1	7.1	8.3	250	250.00			1	250
90 percent .....									
100 percent .....	12	85.8	25.5	3,410	284.17	5	1,386	7	2,024

**Table 41.**—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	74	100.0	83.2	\$17,312	\$233.95
No disability.....					
10 percent.....	1	1.3	100.0	20	20.00
20 percent.....					
30 percent.....					
40 percent.....	1	1.3	100.0	124	124.00
50 percent.....	3	4.1	100.0	380	126.67
60 percent.....	14	18.9	93.3	2,134	152.43
70 percent.....	8	10.8	100.0	1,754	219.25
80 percent.....	11	14.9	91.7	2,251	204.64
90 percent.....	2	2.7	100.0	579	289.50
100 percent.....	34	46.0	72.4	10,070	296.18

**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, 1965]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per- cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Per- cent of total tuber- culosis	Per- cent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	160,754	100.0	\$10,495,595	\$65.29	6,081	100.0	3.8	\$655,375	\$107.77
No disability....	1,066	.7	53,448	50.14	822	13.5	77.1	44,274	53.86
10 percent.....	66,590	41.4	1,089,484	16.36	79	1.3	.1	3,156	39.95
20 percent.....	23,326	14.5	710,984	30.48	76	1.3	.3	3,987	52.46
30 percent.....	23,656	14.7	1,163,375	49.18	1,824	30.0	7.7	98,571	54.04
40 percent.....	10,068	6.3	682,582	67.80	48	.8	.5	3,150	65.63
50 percent.....	7,578	4.7	759,581	100.24	1,405	23.1	18.5	137,535	97.89
60 percent.....	6,688	4.1	938,545	140.33	165	2.7	2.5	20,357	123.38
70 percent.....	3,818	2.4	599,142	156.93	94	1.5	2.5	13,588	144.55
80 percent.....	1,593	1.0	304,793	191.33	115	1.9	7.2	18,933	164.63
90 percent.....	461	.3	101,416	219.99	7	.1	1.5	1,358	194.00
100 percent.....	15,910	9.9	4,092,245	257.21	1,446	23.8	9.1	310,466	214.71

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Num- ber	Per- cent of total psychi- atric and neuro- logical dis- eases	Per- cent of degree of im- pair- ment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num- ber	Monthly value	Num- ber Monthly value
Total.....	34,903	100.0	21.7	\$4,033,308	\$115.56	15,958	\$2,166,940	18,945 \$1,866,368
No disability....								
10 percent.....	9,288	26.6	14.0	149,973	16.15	2,606	42,094	6,682 107,879
20 percent.....	1,268	3.6	5.4	38,480	30.35	115	3,406	1,153 35,014
30 percent.....	5,629	16.1	23.8	260,876	46.34	2,062	95,191	3,567 165,685
40 percent.....	1,260	3.6	12.5	80,624	63.99	157	9,817	1,103 70,807
50 percent.....	3,149	9.0	41.6	305,992	97.17	1,888	179,131	1,261 136,861
60 percent.....	1,002	2.9	15.0	135,137	134.87	115	13,377	887 121,760
70 percent.....	2,257	6.5	59.1	340,158	150.71	1,677	241,715	580 98,443
80 percent.....	428	1.2	26.9	80,790	188.76	52	9,609	376 71,181
90 percent.....	124	.4	26.9	27,343	220.51	7	1,396	117 25,947
100 percent.....	10,498	30.1	66.0	2,613,935	248.99	7,279	1,571,144	3,219 1,042,791

**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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	119,770	100.0	74.5	\$5,806,912	\$48.48
No disability.....	244	.2	22.9	9,174	37.60
10 percent.....	57,223	47.8	85.9	936,355	16.36
20 percent.....	21,982	18.4	94.3	668,517	30.41
30 percent.....	16,203	13.5	68.5	803,928	49.62
40 percent.....	8,760	7.3	87.0	598,808	68.36
50 percent.....	3,024	2.5	39.9	316,054	104.52
60 percent.....	5,521	4.6	82.5	783,051	141.83
70 percent.....	1,467	1.2	38.4	245,396	167.28
80 percent.....	1,050	.9	65.9	205,070	195.30
90 percent.....	330	.3	71.6	72,715	223.35
100 percent.....	3,966	3.3	24.9	1,167,844	294.46

**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, 1965]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	Number	Per-cent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Per-cent of total tuberculosis	Per-cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	225,334	100.0	\$17,859,086	\$79.26	12,209	100.0	5.4	\$1,071,075	\$87.73
No disability.....	666	.3	39,942	59.97	433	3.5	65.0	28,991	66.95
10 percent.....	85,312	37.9	1,737,212	20.36	73	.6	.1	2,400	32.88
20 percent.....	34,624	15.4	1,326,406	38.31	32	.3	.1	1,476	46.13
30 percent.....	37,815	16.8	2,335,730	61.77	8,792	72.0	23.3	589,470	67.05
40 percent.....	18,786	8.3	1,517,393	80.77	554	4.5	3.0	43,128	77.85
50 percent.....	11,689	5.2	1,541,195	131.85	1,330	10.9	11.4	170,172	127.95
60 percent.....	10,471	4.7	1,818,618	173.68	259	2.1	2.5	40,905	157.93
70 percent.....	6,584	2.9	1,340,054	203.53	133	1.1	2.0	24,612	185.05
80 percent.....	3,165	1.4	758,420	239.63	88	.7	2.8	18,656	212.00
90 percent.....	1,258	.5	341,116	271.16	7	.1	.5	1,874	267.71
100 percent.....	14,964	6.6	5,103,000	341.02	508	4.2	3.4	149,391	214.08

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Number	Per-cent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Per-cent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number
Total.....	43,088	100.0	19.1	\$6,228,590	\$144.56	16,213	\$2,795,548	26,875
No disability.....	11,256	26.1	13.2	226,924	20.16	2,669	53,850	8,587
10 percent.....	2,173	5.0	6.3	83,085	38.24	224	8,504	1,949
20 percent.....	6,673	15.5	17.6	387,968	58.14	2,060	119,716	4,613
30 percent.....	2,370	5.5	12.6	186,586	78.73	309	23,934	2,061
40 percent.....	3,514	8.2	30.1	450,696	128.26	1,631	201,332	1,883
50 percent.....	1,956	4.5	18.7	335,240	171.39	252	38,680	1,704
60 percent.....	2,966	6.9	45.0	594,162	200.32	1,932	369,173	1,034
70 percent.....	855	2.0	27.0	203,327	237.81	137	31,180	718
80 percent.....	362	.8	28.8	98,795	272.91	32	8,540	330
90 percent.....	10,963	25.5	73.3	3,661,807	334.02	6,967	1,940,630	3,996
100 percent.....								1,721,177

**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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	170,037	100.0	75.5	\$10,559,421	\$62.10
No disability.....	233	.1	35.0	10,951	47.00
10 percent.....	73,983	43.5	86.7	1,507,888	20.38
20 percent.....	32,419	19.1	93.6	1,241,845	38.31
30 percent.....	22,350	13.2	59.1	1,558,292	60.77
40 percent.....	15,862	9.3	84.4	1,287,679	81.18
50 percent.....	6,845	4.0	58.5	920,327	134.45
60 percent.....	8,256	4.9	78.8	1,442,473	174.72
70 percent.....	3,485	2.0	53.0	721,280	206.97
80 percent.....	2,222	1.3	70.2	536,437	241.42
90 percent.....	889	.5	70.7	240,447	270.47
100 percent.....	3,493	2.1	23.3	1,291,802	369.83

**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, 1965]

Class of dependent	Total			World War II		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	1, 992, 234	\$140, 704, 575	\$70. 63	1, 486, 365	\$98, 940, 180	\$66. 57
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 602, 246	60, 331, 196	37. 65	1, 225, 879	45, 537, 076	37. 15
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	389, 988	80, 373, 379	206. 09	260, 486	53, 403, 104	205. 01
Without dependents.....	87, 820	16, 733, 661	190. 54	50, 601	9, 553, 671	188. 80
With dependents.....	302, 168	63, 639, 718	210. 61	209, 885	43, 849, 433	208. 92
Wife only.....	91, 029	18, 635, 575	204. 72	49, 770	10, 161, 384	204. 17
Wife, child or children.....	177, 010	37, 240, 089	210. 38	135, 987	28, 272, 800	207. 91
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	5, 396	1, 254, 605	232. 51	3, 953	867, 599	219. 48
Wife, parent or parents.....	1, 732	436, 674	252. 12	1, 332	337, 088	253. 07
Child or children only.....	15, 678	3, 239, 194	206. 61	11, 095	2, 275, 379	205. 08
Child or children and parent or parents.....	863	218, 835	253. 57	580	143, 744	247. 83
Parent or parents only.....	10, 460	2, 614, 746	249. 98	7, 168	1, 791, 439	249. 92
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	811, 611	-----	-----	599, 754	-----	-----
Wives.....	275, 167	-----	-----	191, 042	-----	-----
Children.....	514, 960	-----	-----	393, 772	-----	-----
Parents.....	21, 484	-----	-----	14, 940	-----	-----

Class of dependent	World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	119, 692	\$13, 388, 280	\$111. 86	225, 334	\$17, 859, 086	\$79. 26
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	74, 456	4, 137, 420	55. 57	177, 203	6, 956, 683	39. 26
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	45, 236	9, 250, 860	204. 50	48, 131	10, 902, 403	226. 52
Without dependents.....	14, 088	2, 769, 031	196. 55	10, 138	2, 104, 020	207. 54
With dependents.....	31, 148	6, 481, 829	208. 10	37, 993	8, 798, 383	231. 58
Wife only.....	29, 168	6, 043, 402	207. 19	5, 437	1, 195, 363	219. 86
Wife, child or children.....	1, 592	353, 752	222. 21	26, 456	6, 082, 092	229. 89
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	4	1, 313	328. 25	1, 061	301, 230	283. 91
Wife, parent or parents.....	53	12, 123	228. 74	200	52, 040	260. 20
Child or children only.....	231	47, 862	207. 19	2, 763	608, 349	220. 18
Child or children and parent or parents.....	-----	-----	-----	216	58, 351	270. 14
Parent or parents only.....	100	23, 377	233. 77	1, 860	500, 958	269. 33
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	33, 710	-----	-----	120, 103	-----	-----
Wives.....	30, 817	-----	-----	33, 154	-----	-----
Children.....	2, 734	-----	-----	82, 892	-----	-----
Parents.....	159	-----	-----	4, 057	-----	-----



**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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Class of dependent	Spanish-American War			Regular Establishment		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	89	\$21,434	\$240.83	100,754	\$10,495,595	\$65.29
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	2	144	72.00	124,706	3,699,873	29.67
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	87	21,290	244.71	36,048	6,795,722	188.52
Without dependents.....	43	9,896	230.14	12,950	2,297,043	177.38
With dependents.....	44	11,394	258.95	23,098	4,498,679	194.76
Wife only.....	42	10,943	260.55	6,612	1,224,483	185.19
Wife, child or children.....	2	451	225.50	12,973	2,530,994	195.10
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....				378	84,463	223.45
Wife, parent or parents.....				147	35,423	240.97
Child or children only.....				1,589	307,604	193.58
Child or children and parent or parents.....				67	16,740	249.85
Parent or parents only.....				1,332	298,972	224.45
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	47			57,997		
Wives.....	44			20,110		
Children.....	3			35,559		
Parents.....				2,328		

**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 1965]

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 .....	1, 223, 529	100. 0	\$107, 068, 441	\$87. 51	211, 166	100. 0	\$20, 194, 326	\$95. 63	983, 545	100. 0	\$83, 751, 271	\$85. 15
Service pensions .....	13, 994	1. 1	1, 658, 235	118. 50								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	1, 209, 535	98. 9	105, 410, 206	87. 15	211, 166	100. 0	20, 194, 326	95. 63	983, 545	100. 0	83, 751, 271	85. 15
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura) .....	20, 349	1. 7	1, 849, 109	90. 87	10, 548	5. 0	973, 734	92. 31	8, 921	. 9	790, 874	88. 65
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	166, 331	13. 6	17, 019, 680	102. 32	69, 986	33. 1	7, 006, 893	100. 12	86, 074	8. 8	9, 037, 907	105. 00
Psychoses .....	47, 511	3. 9	4, 224, 858	88. 92	29, 301	13. 9	2, 571, 942	87. 78	11, 290	1. 2	1, 055, 665	93. 50
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	118, 820	9. 7	12, 794, 822	107. 68	40, 685	19. 2	4, 434, 951	109. 01	74, 784	7. 6	7, 982, 242	106. 74
General medical and surgical conditions.....	1, 022, 855	83. 6	86, 541, 417	84. 61	130, 632	61. 9	12, 213, 699	93. 50	888, 550	90. 3	73, 922, 490	83. 19

Type of pension and disability	Korean Conflict				Spanish-American War				Indian Wars			
	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.....	14,824	100.0	\$1,464,609	\$98.80	13,986	100.0	\$1,657,249	\$118.49	8	100.0	\$986	\$123.25
Service pensions.....					13,986	100.0	1,657,249	118.49	8	100.0	986	123.25
Nonservice-connected disabilities.....	14,824	100.0	1,464,609	98.80								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	880	5.9	84,501	96.02								
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	10,271	69.3	974,880	94.92								
Psychoses.....	6,920	46.7	597,251	86.31								
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	3,351	22.6	377,629	112.69								
General medical and surgical conditions.....	3,673	24.8	405,228	110.33								

**Table 46.**—*Veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict who were receiving pension for non-service-connected disabilities, showing entitlement, class of dependent, income increments, and monthly rate of pension*

[As of June 20, 1965]

	Income limit	Rate	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
Grand Total.....			1, 209, 535	983, 545	211, 166	14, 824
PROTECTED PENSION						
Total.....			496, 131	462, 030	31, 609	2, 492
Nonaid and attendance.....		\$66. 15	17, 852	878	15, 103	1, 871
Aid and attendance.....		78. 75	465, 009	450, 917	13, 748	344
		135. 45	13, 270	10, 235	2, 758	277
PUBLIC LAW 86-211						
Total.....			713, 404	521, 515	179, 557	12, 332
Total—Nonaid and attendance.....			666, 382	490, 685	164, 811	10, 886
Veteran, no dependents.....	\$600	100	116, 178	66, 225	46, 565	3, 388
	1, 200	75	57, 711	35, 834	20, 420	1, 457
	1, 800	43	32, 656	26, 371	5, 900	385
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1, 000	105	164, 161	137, 519	25, 840	802
	2, 000	80	187, 687	153, 829	32, 190	1, 668
	3, 000	48	64, 966	59, 454	5, 282	230
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1, 000	110	16, 454	6, 802	8, 927	725
	2, 000	80	243	122	113	8
	3, 000	48	41	25	15	1
Veteran with 3 or more dependents.....	1, 000	115	26, 168	4, 477	19, 481	2, 210
	2, 000	80	106	25	70	11
	3, 000	48	11	2	8	1
Total—Aid and attendance.....			39, 167	26, 233	11, 743	1, 191
Veteran, no dependents.....	600	200	7, 165	5, 271	1, 748	146
	1, 200	175	4, 810	3, 130	1, 514	166
	1, 800	143	1, 396	941	417	38
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1, 000	205	10, 476	8, 728	1, 608	140
	2, 000	180	10, 675	6, 335	3, 950	390
	3, 000	148	1, 907	1, 239	609	59
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1, 000	210	1, 100	373	654	73
	2, 000	180	17	1	14	2
	3, 000	148	0	0	0	0
Veteran with 3 or more dependents.....	1, 000	215	1, 607	214	1, 217	176
	2, 000	80	13	1	11	1
	3, 000	48	1	0	1	0
Total—housebound.....			6, 379	3, 896	2, 326	157
Veteran, no dependents.....	600	135	1, 112	592	484	36
	1, 200	110	635	373	246	16
	1, 800	78	204	109	91	4
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1, 000	140	1, 684	1, 339	337	8
	2, 000	115	1, 845	1, 156	651	38
	3, 000	83	345	235	102	8
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1, 000	145	241	55	169	17
	2, 000	115	2	0	2	0
	3, 000	83	0	0	0	0
Veteran with 3 or more dependents.....	1, 000	150	311	37	244	30
	2, 000	115	0	0	0	0
	3, 000	83	0	0	0	0
Hospitalized Veterans.....		30	1, 476	701	677	98

**Table 47.**—*Veterans who were receiving special monthly pension for aid and attendance for non-service-connected disabilities, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 56,205	\$9,823,504	\$174.78
World War I.....	36,470	6,360,811	174.41
World War II.....	14,501	2,582,167	178.07
Korean conflict.....	1,468	262,546	178.85
Spanish-American War.....	3,766	617,980	164.09

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 5 veterans of Indian Wars.

**Table 48.**—*Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	163	\$2,653	\$16.28
Regular Establishment.....	159	2,587	16.27
Spanish-American War.....	4	66	16.50

**Table 49.—Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits**

[As of June 30, 1965]

Age group	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Establish- ment	Spanish- American War	Indian Wars
		Service connected <sup>1</sup>	Non-service connected	Service connected <sup>2</sup>	Non-service connected	Service connected	Non-service connected			
Average age.....	54.9	47.2	53.4	70.9	71.7	37.3	34.7	37.8	87.0	93.0
Total veterans.....	3,216,920	1,486,370	211,166	120,681	963,545	225,334	14,824	160,913	14,079	8
Under 20.....	159							159		
20 to 24.....	13,395							13,395		
25 to 29.....	41,851					2,355	628	38,868		
30 to 34.....	120,724	86	22			81,998	7,015	31,603		
35 to 39.....	211,025	76,363	11,118			94,526	6,409	22,609		
40 to 44.....	563,591	499,895	32,200			20,312	501	10,683		
45 to 49.....	516,669	454,399	35,941			12,283	126	13,920		
50 to 54.....	304,942	255,513	33,791			6,632	78	8,928		
55 to 59.....	196,176	147,841	37,700			3,832	36	6,767		
60 to 64.....	74,897	34,463	28,157	596	3,371	1,796	17	6,497		
65 to 69.....	363,844	13,904	30,231	44,504	269,899	1,098	9	4,199		
70 to 74.....	581,058	2,916	1,711	57,937	516,604	502	5	1,383		
75 to 79.....	200,157	804	248	15,734	182,190			1,106	75	
80 to 84.....	14,556	158	45	1,504	9,710			661	2,478	
85 to 89.....	11,029	28	2	338	1,544			114	9,002	1
90 to 94.....	2,594			61	187			14	2,327	5
95 and over.....	253			7	40			7	197	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Cong.<sup>2</sup> Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

**Table 50.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination**

[During fiscal year 1965]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Establish- ment	Spanish- American War	Indian Wars
		Service connected	Non-service connected	Service connected	Non-service connected	Service connected	Non-service connected			
Total.....	166,550	21,919	28,571	7,358	92,719	4,232	2,893	5,807	3,037	14
Death of veteran.....	106,194	13,249	14,874	6,757	64,725	1,271	548	1,805	2,951	14
Disability less than 10 percent.....	5,198	2,806		16		992		1,384	0	0
Disability less than permanent and total.....	2,742		1,992		287		463			
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	7,877	2,606	1,536	455	1,188	817	333	889	53	0
Excessive corpus of estate.....	809	5	95	0	699	0	5	3	2	0
Failure to cooperate.....	2,265	486	517	2	468	242	122	428	0	0
Income provision.....	30,052		6,836		22,311		902		3	0
Person entitled is incarcerated.....	207	0	120	0	71	0	16	0	0	0
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay..	585	96	24	10	6	142	2	304	1	0
Failure to return questionnaire.....	1,192		441		686		65		0	0
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	9,429	2,671	2,136	118	2,278	768	437	994	27	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 51.—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, 1965]

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 .....	365,422	\$39,087,406	\$106.97	236,316	\$22,372,619	\$94.67	40,562	\$5,320,963	\$131.18	40,152	\$4,572,751	\$113.89
Compensation .....	181,432	13,212,370	72.82	149,162	10,664,727	71.50	3,940	303,585	77.05	20,435	1,645,883	80.54
Dependency and indemnity compensation .....	169,811	23,289,487	137.15	77,498	9,976,954	128.74	36,461	4,983,908	136.69	16,361	2,290,494	140.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation .....	14,179	2,585,549	182.35	9,656	1,730,938	179.26	161	33,470	207.89	3,356	636,374	189.62
Widow alone .....	117,264	17,501,862	149.25	52,457	7,703,828	146.86	35,650	4,845,672	135.92	7,569	1,317,577	174.08
Widow and children .....	8,126	1,428,924	175.85	3,913	650,924	166.35	507	103,550	204.24	1,233	223,212	181.03
Widow, children and mother .....	1,191	262,828	220.68	488	95,337	195.36	3	752	250.67	272	65,715	241.60
Widow, children, and father .....	251	50,954	203.00	127	21,885	172.32	-----	-----	-----	52	12,858	247.27
Widow, children, mother and father .....	463	102,460	221.30	168	31,869	189.70	-----	-----	-----	109	27,281	250.28
Widow and mother .....	10,049	1,988,856	197.92	6,835	1,248,459	182.66	170	35,329	207.82	1,046	243,160	232.47
Widow and father .....	1,983	328,542	165.68	1,481	217,608	146.93	13	2,747	211.31	162	36,892	227.73
Widow, mother and father .....	2,848	554,866	194.83	1,739	292,832	168.39	2	443	221.50	317	73,634	232.28
Children alone .....	20,586	2,018,574	98.06	7,508	716,836	95.48	521	52,571	100.90	5,418	511,203	94.35
Children and mother .....	3,663	595,614	162.60	1,149	175,494	152.74	5	900	180.00	1,356	223,739	165.00
Children and father .....	606	94,140	155.35	194	26,608	137.15	2	340	170.00	232	37,893	163.33
Children, mother and father .....	1,598	276,292	172.90	377	60,593	160.72	-----	-----	-----	655	113,265	172.92
Mother alone .....	125,429	8,762,299	69.86	102,779	7,133,897	69.41	3,339	251,792	75.41	12,285	918,897	74.80
Father alone .....	23,796	1,529,482	64.27	20,338	1,287,253	63.29	292	21,987	75.30	2,032	149,913	73.78
Mother and father .....	47,569	3,591,710	75.51	36,763	2,709,196	73.69	58	4,880	84.14	7,414	617,512	83.29
Total dependents .....	477,551	-----	-----	302,651	-----	-----	41,531	-----	-----	60,198	-----	-----
Widows .....	142,175	-----	-----	67,208	-----	-----	36,345	-----	-----	10,760	-----	-----
Children .....	63,452	-----	-----	23,958	-----	-----	1,242	-----	-----	15,011	-----	-----
Mothers .....	192,810	-----	-----	150,298	-----	-----	3,577	-----	-----	23,454	-----	-----
Fathers .....	79,114	-----	-----	61,187	-----	-----	367	-----	-----	10,973	-----	-----



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.....	679	\$91,266	\$134.41	47,666	\$6,724,209	\$141.07	45	\$5,298	\$117.73	2	\$300	\$150.00
Compensation.....	7	597	85.29	7,888	597,578	75.76						
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	672	90,669	134.92	38,772	5,941,864	153.25	45	5,298	117.73	2	300	150.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				1,006	184,767	183.67						
Widow alone.....	655	88,104	134.51	20,910	3,543,603	169.47	21	2,778	132.29	2	300	150.00
Widow and children.....	6	1,302	217.00	2,467	449,936	182.38						
Widow, children and mother.....				428	101,024	236.04						
Widow, children, and father.....				72	16,211	225.15						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				186	43,310	232.85						
Widow and mother.....				1,998	461,911	231.19						
Widow and father.....				327	71,295	218.03						
Widow, mother and father.....				790	187,957	237.92						
Children alone.....	17	1,785	105.00	7,098	733,659	103.36	24	2,520	105.00			
Children and mother.....				1,153	195,481	169.54						
Children and father.....				178	29,299	164.60						
Children, mother and father.....				566	102,434	180.98						
Mother alone.....	1	75	75.00	7,025	457,638	65.14						
Father alone.....				1,134	70,329	62.02						
Mother and father.....				3,334	260,122	78.02						
Total dependents.....	685			72,439			45			2		
Widows.....	661			27,178			21			2		
Children.....	23			23,194			24					
Mothers.....	1			15,480								
Fathers.....				6,587								

**Table 52.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]

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
1965.....	365,422	\$106.97	477,551	142,175	63,452	271,924	236,316	\$94.67	302,651	67,208	23,958	211,485
1964.....	367,341	108.78	487,662	138,059	69,229	280,374	241,599	99.21	315,610	66,005	29,911	219,694
1963.....	372,543	100.69	498,881	133,399	70,539	294,933	249,281	92.22	330,399	64,257	33,841	232,301
1962.....	376,640	100.66	510,243	129,601	78,408	302,234	256,545	92.27	346,419	63,057	44,451	238,911
1961.....	383,987	99.82	529,935	125,711	94,850	309,374	266,015	92.74	368,334	61,668	61,325	245,341
1960.....	391,439	100.21	561,150	124,202	119,145	317,803	274,974	93.76	399,673	61,432	86,211	252,030
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

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
1965.....	40,562	\$131.18	41,531	36,345	1,242	3,944	40,152	\$113.89	60,198	10,760	15,011	34,427
1964.....	41,202	129.06	42,343	36,137	1,378	4,828	39,592	112.55	61,819	10,247	16,860	34,712
1963.....	42,074	120.13	43,339	35,909	1,421	6,009	39,620	106.63	63,118	9,845	17,074	36,199
1962.....	42,975	118.91	44,338	35,678	1,393	7,267	38,926	106.32	63,257	9,518	17,263	36,476
1961.....	44,235	117.85	46,035	35,367	1,901	8,767	38,355	106.45	63,604	9,267	17,822	36,515
1960.....	45,841	116.68	48,215	35,307	2,019	10,889	37,682	107.76	64,821	9,505	18,545	36,771
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

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
1965.....	679	\$134.41	685	661	23	1	47,666	\$141.07	72,439	27,178	23,194	22,067
1964.....	727	133.57	735	710	24	1	44,163	138.41	67,097	24,930	21,028	21,139
1963.....	765	124.61	773	750	22	1	40,737	126.17	61,186	22,603	18,160	20,423
1962.....	819	124.69	830	804	25	1	37,295	124.89	55,318	22,499	15,240	19,579
1961.....	880	125.09	894	865	27	2	34,408	123.31	50,973	18,487	13,737	18,749
1960.....	879	125.48	899	865	32	2	31,985	122.47	47,444	17,031	12,302	18,111
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	116.91	1,016	977	29	10	22,665	108.16	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

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
1965.....	45	\$117.73	45	21	24	2	\$150.00	2	2	-----
1964.....	56	118.84	56	28	28	2	149.06	2	2	-----
1963.....	64	109.56	64	33	31	2	137.50	2	2	-----
1962.....	79	108.35	80	44	36	1	143.00	1	1	-----
1961.....	93	111.32	94	56	38	1	143.00	1	1	-----
1960.....	97	111.57	97	61	36	1	143.00	1	1	-----
1959.....	105	112.26	105	68	37	1	143.00	1	1	-----
1958.....	129	109.06	129	87	42	3	131.67	3	3	-----
1957.....	146	102.64	147	100	47	3	131.67	3	3	-----
1956.....	168	80.73	169	114	55	5	87.00	5	5	-----

**Table 53.**—*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, 1965]

Class of beneficiary	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 cases.....	928,885	\$54,659,473	\$58.84	308,749	\$20,454,457	\$66.25	527,819	\$27,969,257	\$52.99
Widow alone.....	609,288	32,827,013	53.88	54,482	3,021,030	55.45	492,402	25,746,385	52.29
Widow and children.....	133,295	11,952,866	89.67	101,486	9,257,519	91.22	20,234	1,574,978	77.84
Children alone.....	186,302	9,879,594	53.03	152,781	8,175,908	53.51	15,183	647,894	42.67
Total dependents.....	1,422,033			716,857			561,136		
Widows.....	742,583			155,968			512,636		
Children.....	679,450			560,889			48,500		

Class of beneficiary	Korean conflict			Spanish-American War			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.....	28,879	\$2,081,526	\$72.08	61,356	\$4,016,278	\$65.46	1,745	\$116,551	\$66.79	337	\$21,404	\$63.51
Widow alone.....	1,061	60,308	56.84	59,735	3,895,905	65.22	1,293	83,595	64.65	315	19,790	62.83
Widow and children.....	10,945	1,073,200	98.05	615	40,087	74.94	14	1,039	72.07	1	73	73.00
Children alone.....	16,873	948,018	56.19	1,006	74,286	73.84	438	31,947	72.94	21	1,541	73.38
Total dependents.....	79,724			62,211			1,766			339		
Widows.....	12,006			60,350			1,307			316		
Children.....	67,718			1,861			459			23		

**Table 54.—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, 1956-65]

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
1965	928,885	\$58.84	1,422,033	742,583	679,450	308,749	\$66.25	716,857	155,968	560,889
1964	871,733	56.04	1,326,652	708,059	618,593	273,124	63.15	650,372	140,084	510,288
1963	810,256	56.26	1,207,639	673,254	534,385	232,688	63.58	559,297	123,178	436,119
1962	745,180	56.43	1,084,991	636,193	448,798	191,786	64.01	466,057	107,308	358,749
1961	682,682	56.41	963,500	602,460	360,049	148,230	64.35	365,829	90,002	275,827
1960	559,071	53.18	700,540	513,718	186,822	55,956	55.10	135,636	32,232	103,404
1959	527,660	53.19	651,621	484,444	167,177	49,202	54.12	114,149	27,329	86,820
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

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
1965	527,819	\$52.99	561,136	512,636	48,500	28,879	\$72.08	79,724	12,006	67,718
1964	507,459	50.42	543,714	491,638	52,076	23,701	67.50	64,162	10,367	53,795
1963	487,610	50.99	526,375	471,476	54,899	18,688	67.22	49,656	8,804	40,852
1962	464,964	51.54	506,591	448,737	57,854	14,153	66.82	36,917	7,349	29,568
1961	446,655	51.95	492,420	430,050	62,370	9,563	67.21	24,787	5,714	19,073
1960	418,998	50.51	476,425	399,933	76,492	2,375	54.14	5,372	1,338	4,034
1959	394,852	50.50	449,994	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

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
1965	61,356	\$65.46	62,211	60,350	1,861	1,745	\$66.79	1,766	1,307	459
1964	65,054	65.47	65,981	64,063	1,918	2,013	66.60	2,039	1,545	494
1963	68,503	65.50	69,511	67,548	1,963	2,313	66.45	2,343	1,813	530
1962	71,130	65.51	72,254	70,193	2,061	2,644	66.24	2,666	2,121	545
1961	74,434	65.55	75,645	73,469	2,176	3,186	66.03	3,212	2,631	581
1960	77,462	65.58	78,797	76,502	2,295	3,601	65.78	3,629	3,052	577
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

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
1965	337	\$63.51	339	316	23	0	0	0	0	0
1964	382	63.80	384	362	22	0	0	0	0	0
1963	453	63.73	456	434	22	1	\$65.00	1	1	-----
1962	502	63.66	505	484	21	1	65.00	1	1	-----
1961	613	63.40	615	593	22	1	65.00	1	1	-----
1960	677	63.12	679	659	20	2	65.00	2	2	-----
1959	769	63.22	771	753	18	3	65.00	3	3	-----
1958	848	52.72	850	835	15	4	53.00	4	4	-----
1957	1,121	52.46	1,124	1,108	16	5	53.00	5	5	-----
1956	1,177	52.53	1,181	1,164	17	5	53.00	5	5	-----





**Table 56.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards and dependents**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Total						Regular Establishment						Spanish-American War					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Chil-dren	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Chil-dren	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Chil-dren	Parents
1965-----	139	\$23.28	142	65	75	2	31	\$18.81	31	29	0	2	28	\$19.04	28	19	9	0
1964-----	161	23.78	165	75	88	2	35	18.03	35	33	0	2	30	18.83	30	20	10	0
1963-----	188	24.23	194	92	100	2	40	18.43	40	38	0	2	32	19.22	32	22	10	0
1962-----	228	23.89	231	117	112	2	63	18.56	63	60	1	2	31	19.77	31	22	9	0
1961-----	267	22.27	268	134	132	2	63	21.97	63	60	1	2	35	19.69	35	26	9	0
1960-----	292	22.89	295	145	148	2	64	23.70	64	61	1	2	37	20.03	37	28	9	0
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

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
1965-----	79	\$26.01	82	16	66	1	\$65.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964-----	94	26.62	98	20	78	2	65.00	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963-----	110	26.70	116	27	89	6	44.50	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
1962-----	127	26.66	130	30	100	6	44.50	6	5	1	1	\$12.00	1	0	1
1961-----	162	22.88	163	43	120	6	25.83	6	5	1	1	12.00	1	0	1
1960-----	184	23.15	187	51	136	6	25.83	6	5	1	1	12.00	1	0	1
1959-----	215	23.33	219	61	158	10	27.50	10	6	4	2	21.00	2	1	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

**Table 57.—Deceased veterans of World War I, World War II and Korean conflict whose dependents were receiving pension of account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing entitlement, class and number of beneficiaries, income increments and monthly rate of pension**

[As of June 30, 1965]

	Income limit	Rate	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
Grand total.....			865,447	527,819	308,749	28,879
Total—Protected pension.....			225,204	212,185	12,617	402
Total—Widow alone.....	1,400	50.40	212,342	206,770	5,464	99
Total—Widow and children.....	2,700		12,115	5,176	6,660	279
Widow and 1 child.....		63.00	8,374	4,562	3,691	121
Widow and 2 children.....		70.56	2,566	457	2,017	92
Widow and 3 children.....		78.12	792	115	634	43
Widow and 4 children.....		85.68	271	28	225	18
Widow and 5 children.....		93.24	80	11	68	1
Widow and 6 children.....		100.80	18	1	16	1
Widow and 7 children.....		108.36	7	1	6	0
Widow and 8 children.....		115.92	4	1	3	0
Widow and 9 or more children.....		123.48	3	0	0	3
Total—children alone.....	1,400		747	230	493	24
1 child.....		27.30	479	200	264	15
2 children.....		40.95	172	24	142	6
3 children.....		54.60	71	3	66	2
4 children.....		62.16	17	3	13	1
5 children.....		69.72	3	0	3	0
6 children.....		77.28	3	0	3	0
7 children.....		84.84	2	0	2	0
8 children.....		92.40	0	0	0	0
9 children.....		99.96	0	0	0	0
Total—Public Law 86-211.....			640,243	315,634	296,132	28,477
Total widow alone.....			335,436	285,535	48,954	947
	600	64	185,946	153,781	31,479	686
	1,200	48	107,767	95,446	12,150	171
	1,800	27	41,723	36,308	5,325	90
Total widow and children.....			121,325	15,120	95,423	10,782
Widow and 1 child.....	1,000	80	24,433	8,396	14,898	1,139
	2,000	64	13,208	2,068	10,469	671
	3,000	43	6,095	577	5,201	317
Widow and 2 children.....	1,000	95	16,994	1,815	13,406	1,773
	2,000	79	10,959	391	9,501	1,067
	3,000	58	4,824	141	4,320	363
Widow and 3 children.....	1,000	110	13,220	779	10,674	1,767
	2,000	94	5,450	121	4,724	605
	3,000	73	2,144	36	1,871	237
Widow and 4 children.....	1,000	125	8,181	355	6,697	1,129
	2,000	109	2,426	42	2,099	285
	3,000	88	1,069	11	930	128
Widow and 5 children.....	1,000	140	4,692	179	3,935	578
	2,000	124	992	18	869	105
	3,000	103	408	4	361	43
Widow and 6 children.....	1,000	155	2,570	97	2,190	283
	2,000	139	442	3	401	38
	3,000	118	201	2	172	27
Widow and 7 children.....	1,000	170	1,318	47	1,149	122
	2,000	154	184	4	164	16
	3,000	133	78	1	69	8
Widow and 8 children.....	1,000	185	688	14	623	51
	2,000	169	89	2	83	4
	3,000	148	28	1	23	4
Widow and 9 children.....	1,000	200	322	10	303	9
	2,000	184	25	0	23	2
	3,000	163	22	0	21	1
Widow and 10 or more children.....			263	6	247	10
Total—children alone.....	1,800		183,482	14,979	151,755	16,748
1 child.....		38	79,428	11,618	62,497	5,313
2 children.....		53	55,306	2,168	47,457	5,681
3 children.....		68	27,925	641	23,892	3,392
4 children.....		83	12,298	270	10,538	1,490
5 children.....		98	4,895	92	4,252	551
6 children.....		113	1,831	38	1,620	173
7 children.....		128	802	18	712	72
8 children.....		143	324	2	299	23
9 or more children.....		158	673	132	488	53

**Table 58.—Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination**

[During fiscal year 1965]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Establish- ment	Spanish- American War	Civil War	Indian Wars
		Service connected	Non- service connected	Service connected	Non- service connected	Service connected	Non- service connected				
Total.....	129,603	22,678	47,345	2,255	39,479	3,817	2,908	5,506	5,249	311	55
Dependency not established, or discon- tinued.....	40,028	7,420	23,794	145	4,701	1,650	328	1,909	81		
Payee incarcerated.....	45		34		8		3				
Death of payee.....	36,323	11,774	1,269	1,930	13,570	1,226	44	1,189	4,967	300	54
Income provisions.....	29,952	60	12,872		15,654	29	1,039	298			
Excess corpus of estate.....	870	26	171	2	650	5	15	1			
Widow remarried.....	11,371	944	5,218	168	2,212	281	1,148	1,324	75		1
Failure to return questionnaire.....	672	38	175	1	413	9	14	22			
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	10,342	2,416	3,812	9	2,271	617	317	763	126	11	

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 59.**—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay*

[As of June 20, 1965]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Grand total.....	989	\$203,964	\$206.23
Total, Army.....	955	197,105	206.39
Colonel.....	2	776	388.00
Lieutenant colonel.....	12	4,225	352.08
Major.....	30	8,853	295.10
Captain.....	168	40,308	239.93
1st lieutenant.....	403	82,404	204.48
2d lieutenant.....	340	60,539	178.06
Total, Navy.....	25	5,117	204.68
Commander.....	1	339	339.00
Lieutenant.....	8	1,802	225.25
Lieutenant (jg).....	9	1,665	185.00
Ensign.....	7	1,311	187.29
Total, Marine Corps.....	9	1,742	193.56
Captain.....	3	657	219.00
1st lieutenant.....	4	754	188.50
2d lieutenant.....	2	331	165.50

**Table 60.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II veterans, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 16 and Public Law 86-721)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional onfarm
Nov. 30, 1964.....	619,013	1,208	223	851	88	46
Nov. 30, 1963.....	617,820	1,120	210	785	80	45
Nov. 30, 1962.....	616,822	977	180	651	104	42
Nov. 30, 1961.....	615,872	664	119	445	64	36
Nov. 30, 1960.....	615,150	71	20	44	6	1
Nov. 30, 1959.....	614,744	1,396	246	896	189	65
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.....	19,682	8,765	4,584	1,751	2,278	152

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

**Table 61.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled Korean conflict veterans, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 894)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1964.....	72,847	1,663	538	955	124	46
Nov. 30, 1963.....	71,695	1,961	653	1,060	183	65
Nov. 30, 1962.....	70,120	3,569	1,106	1,815	498	150
Nov. 30, 1961.....	68,260	4,955	1,659	2,315	750	231
Nov. 30, 1960.....	65,497	6,293	2,382	2,517	1,074	320
Nov. 30, 1959.....	62,297	8,804	3,673	3,002	1,577	552
Nov. 30, 1958.....	57,873	11,942	5,331	3,558	2,218	835
Nov. 30, 1957.....	52,003	14,752	6,904	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

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

**Table 62.**—*Status of readjustment training program for Korean conflict veterans, chapter 33, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 550)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1964.....	2,389,073	18,253	13,528	4,518	86	121
Nov. 30, 1963.....	2,385,068	38,480	28,561	9,504	194	221
Nov. 30, 1962.....	2,382,262	75,814	55,458	19,328	490	538
Nov. 30, 1961.....	2,369,689	142,580	101,119	35,243	1,505	1,713
Nov. 30, 1960.....	2,349,369	251,695	171,700	70,074	4,122	5,790
Nov. 30, 1959.....	2,310,218	410,335	271,317	116,158	9,166	13,694
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

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.

**Table 63.**—*Status of readjustment training program for World War II veterans, section 12a, Public Law 85-857 (Public Law 346)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1964.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	4				
Nov. 30, 1963.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	8				
Nov. 30, 1962.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	8				
Nov. 30, 1961.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	6				
Nov. 30, 1960.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	15	11	4	0	0
Nov. 30, 1959.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	34	26	7	0	1
Nov. 30, 1958.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	156	88	63	0	5
Nov. 30, 1957.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	625	406	195	6	18
Nov. 30, 1956.....	<sup>2</sup> 7, 800, 000	1, 869	1, 169	524	73	103
Nov. 30, 1955.....	7, 814, 562	87, 768	41, 987	44, 206	454	1, 121
Nov. 30, 1954.....	7, 813, 219	180, 518	78, 491	79, 560	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, 592	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

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.

<sup>2</sup> Rounded.

**Table 64.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled peacetime veterans, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 87-815)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1964.....	8, 575	4, 768	1, 989	2, 467	264	48
Nov. 30, 1963.....	3, 723	2, 824	1, 068	1, 601	134	21

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, January 1963.

**Table 65.**—*Status of educational assistance program for sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans, chapter 35, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 634, Public Law 86-785, and Public Law 88-361)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Entered training <sup>1</sup>			In training			
	Total	Sons and daughters of—					
		Deceased veterans	Totally disabled veterans	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
Nov. 30, 1964.....	72,639	71,411	1,228	23,257	21,579	1,662	16
Nov. 30, 1963.....	63,312	63,312	.....	23,884	21,704	2,159	21
Nov. 30, 1962.....	51,990	51,990	.....	23,116	20,021	3,057	38
Nov. 30, 1961.....	39,038	39,038	.....	19,330	16,085	3,210	35
Nov. 30, 1960.....	26,855	26,855	.....	14,336	11,724	2,574	38
Nov. 30, 1959.....	17,797	17,797	.....	9,121	7,574	1,526	21
Nov. 30, 1958.....	10,092	10,092	.....	6,119	5,565	546	8
Nov. 30, 1957.....	5,927	5,927	.....	4,459	4,093	363	3
Nov. 30, 1956.....	848	848	.....	827	801	26	.....

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program.

**Table 66.**—*Counseling*

[Fiscal year 1965]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided, total.....	41,013	21,223	19,790
Disabled veterans.....	22,249	16,203	6,046
Nondisabled veterans.....	239	77	162
Sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans.....	18,525	4,943	13,582
Vocational adjustment counseling sessions.....	2,421	.....	.....

**Table 67.**—*Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1964, and occupational distribution of all employed males in labor force, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 894)*

Major occupational group	Number of Korean conflict veterans entered training	Percentage distribution	
		Korean conflict veterans	Male labor force (December 1964)
Total.....	72,800	100	100
Professional.....	19,000	26	} 12
Semiprofessional.....	5,900	8	
Managerial and official.....	4,100	6	14
Clerical and kindred.....	8,200	11	7
Sales and kindred.....	1,000	2	6
Service.....	4,000	5	7
Agricultural.....	3,700	5	7
Trade and industrial.....	26,900	37	47

**Table 68.**—*Employment objective of disabled veterans enrolled under the vocational rehabilitation program by war period as of Nov. 30, 1964 (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Major occupational group	War period		
	World War II	Korean conflict	Peacetime
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional.....	16.6	31.3	36.2
Semiprofessional.....	7.6	7.8	9.6
Managerial and official.....	2.6	3.5	5.0
Clerical and kindred.....	18.6	12.4	13.4
Sales and kindred.....	1.0	.5	.6
Service.....	6.4	5.5	3.7
Agricultural.....	4.1	3.9	1.6
Trade and industrial.....	43.1	35.1	29.9



**Table 69.**—*Types of readjustment training pursued by Korean conflict veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1964, ch. 33, title 38, U.S.S. (Public Law 550)*

Training programs	Percentage of distribution	
	Entered training	Training Nov. 30, 1964
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Agricultural and related.....	5.0	1.7
Accounting and auditing.....	3.4	3.0
Business administration and managerial.....	11.6	13.5
Clerical and sales.....	4.2	2.8
Crafts, trades and industrial.....	24.5	11.5
Education (preparation for teaching).....	6.0	11.3
Engineering.....	7.9	10.4
English and journalism.....	.5	.7
Fine and applied arts.....	4.2	2.2
Flight training.....	2.5	3.7
Health fields.....	2.2	1.1
Law.....	1.8	1.5
Prelaw.....	.2	.2
Mathematics and statistics.....	.4	1.3
Physical and biological sciences.....	1.9	2.3
Premedical, predental and preveterinarian.....	.3	.2
Secondary and elementary programs of study.....	4.9	1.9
Social studies and welfare work.....	1.9	4.8
Theology.....	.7	1.0
Miscellaneous (field of study not specified).....	12.2	21.6
Other types of training.....	3.7	3.3

**Table 70.**—*Types of training pursued by sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1964 (ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Training program	Entered training			Training Nov. 30, 1964		
	Total	Distributed by sex		Total	Distributed by sex	
		Sons	Daughters		Sons	Daughters
Total.....	72,639	37,896	34,743	23,257	13,113	10,144
Agricultural and related.....	655	608	47	209	194	15
Accounting and auditing.....	1,244	869	375	305	224	81
Business administration and managerial.....	5,080	3,732	1,348	1,387	1,106	281
Clerical and sales.....	5,629	805	4,824	754	200	554
Crafts, trades, and industrial.....	5,061	4,133	928	589	525	64
Education (preparation for teaching).....	7,817	2,586	5,231	2,447	793	1,654
Engineering.....	3,037	2,982	55	1,027	1,015	12
English and journalism.....	970	363	607	382	146	236
Fine and applied arts.....	2,383	1,329	1,054	726	410	316
Health fields.....	4,048	1,071	2,977	1,174	372	802
Home economics.....	627	17	610	192	6	186
Law.....	491	454	37	146	140	6
Prelaw.....	243	223	20	108	100	8
Mathematics and statistics.....	487	348	139	207	144	63
Physical and biological sciences.....	1,512	1,114	398	577	422	155
Premedical, predental and preveterinarian.....	554	458	96	272	232	40
Social studies and welfare work.....	2,290	1,256	1,034	895	512	383
Theology.....	344	259	85	59	47	12
Miscellaneous (field of study not specified).....	25,315	13,718	11,597	11,120	6,218	4,902
Other types of training.....	4,852	1,571	3,281	681	307	374

**Table 71.—Number and amount of guaranteed or insured loans, by purpose of loan***[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]*

Fiscal year	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Original principal amount			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1955-----	6,681,315	6,370,909	71,654	238,752	\$32,579,607,056	\$32,267,485,524	\$120,754,287	\$191,367,245	\$61,772,423,311	\$60,812,447,202	\$285,038,540	\$674,937,569
1954-----	6,504,998	6,194,946	71,626	238,426	31,333,077,174	31,021,453,013	120,590,648	191,033,513	59,007,615,451	58,049,883,655	284,703,605	673,028,191
1953-----	6,305,842	5,996,182	71,619	238,041	29,937,444,555	29,626,196,975	120,548,398	190,699,182	56,058,544,148	55,102,859,508	284,595,239	671,089,406
1952-----	6,102,777	5,793,783	71,582	237,412	28,528,387,841	28,217,884,984	120,382,464	190,120,393	53,179,955,689	52,228,208,817	284,251,946	667,494,926
1951-----	5,936,599	5,628,656	71,530	236,413	27,387,033,350	27,077,505,473	120,203,633	189,324,244	50,893,992,397	49,947,641,633	283,908,475	662,442,289
1950-----	5,811,058	5,504,365	71,460	235,233	26,527,763,972	26,219,265,928	120,050,221	188,447,823	49,192,195,178	48,251,514,651	283,510,191	657,170,336
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

**Table 72.—Number of loans guaranteed or insured by use of entitlement**

[Fiscal years 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Total number	Number based on World War II entitlement	Number based on Korean conflict entitlement	Fiscal year	Total number	Number based on World War II entitlement	Number based on Korean conflict entitlement
1965 -----	170,803	47,617	123,186	1960 -----	178,809	79,910	98,899
1964 -----	186,671	55,938	130,733	1959 -----	206,967	100,564	106,403
1963 -----	189,927	66,254	123,673	1958 -----	173,307	104,372	68,935
1962 -----	166,178	63,264	102,914	1957 -----	441,350	292,142	149,208
1961 -----	125,541	54,155	71,386	1956 -----	606,957	447,692	159,265

NOTE.—Beginning in January 1963, the data have been adjusted to include loans guaranteed or insured as a result of sales of direct loans. Prior to 1963, the number of direct loan sales was relatively insignificant. These data represent, for all practical purposes, the number of guaranteed or insured loans made by private lenders in the years shown.

**Table 73.**—*Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan*  
 [Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Defaults reported				Loans in default end of year	Defaults disposed of							
	Total	Home	Farm	Business		Cured or withdrawn				Claims paid			
						Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1965.....	1,426,233	1,365,044	17,066	44,123	53,810	1,189,817	1,146,743	14,669	28,405	182,606	164,948	2,310	15,348
1964.....	1,317,764	1,256,707	17,023	44,034	54,432	1,105,040	1,062,151	14,609	28,280	158,292	140,650	2,309	15,333
1963.....	1,206,165	1,145,259	16,974	43,932	55,445	1,016,647	973,929	14,552	28,166	134,073	116,461	2,306	15,306
1962.....	1,068,230	1,037,604	16,903	43,723	55,534	931,849	889,429	14,463	27,957	110,847	93,282	2,302	15,263
1961.....	961,033	930,791	16,773	43,469	53,889	845,456	803,394	14,332	27,730	91,693	74,175	2,298	15,220
1960.....	880,779	821,039	16,626	43,114	49,488	756,710	715,408	14,147	27,155	78,581	61,160	2,293	15,128
1959.....	791,003	731,927	16,444	42,632	45,693	677,279	636,983	13,887	26,409	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	57,150	40,195	2,253	14,702
1957.....	617,810	560,647	15,783	41,375	39,523	528,944	490,890	13,153	24,901	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	42,675	26,718	2,179	13,778

**Table 74.—Number of guaranteed, insured, and direct home loans, by regional office, cumulative as of June 30, 1965**

Location	Guaranteed or insured home loans closed	Claims paid on guaranteed or insured home loans	Column (B) as a percent of column (A)	Direct loans made	Direct loans foreclosed or voluntarily conveyed	Column (E) as a percent of column (D)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Total.....	6,370,909	164,948	2.6	256,367	5,544	2.2
Alabama: Montgomery.....	86,444	3,921	4.5	6,918	103	1.5
Alaska: Juneau.....	290	2	.7	969	41	4.2
Arizona: Phoenix.....	41,875	2,232	5.3	1,707	20	1.2
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	30,625	727	2.4	6,797	47	.7
California:						
Los Angeles.....	545,125	15,217	2.8	1,988	70	3.5
San Francisco.....	344,162	7,332	2.1	2,804	62	2.2
Colorado: Denver.....	94,641	2,306	2.4	3,375	83	2.5
Connecticut: Hartford.....	93,312	735	.8			
Delaware.....	24,477	761	3.1	288	6	2.1
District of Columbia: Veterans Benefit Office.....	116,241	562	.5			
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	167,283	11,628	7.0	5,700	156	2.7
Georgia: Atlanta.....	119,446	3,401	2.8	9,471	206	2.2
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	9,749	6	.1			
Idaho: Boise.....	16,759	143	.9	4,908	101	2.1
Illinois: Chicago.....	243,106	6,645	2.7	9,782	384	3.9
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	119,780	1,830	1.5	8,937	233	2.6
Iowa: Des Moines.....	75,173	579	.8	5,938	36	.6
Kansas: Wichita.....	56,755	4,648	8.2	2,864	40	1.4
Kentucky: Louisville.....	49,956	1,108	2.2	11,049	179	1.6
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	85,700	3,161	3.7	6,594	177	2.8
Maine: Togus.....	29,447	1,019	3.5	3,576	106	3.0
Maryland: Baltimore.....	102,851	3,552	3.5	2,841	81	3.5
Massachusetts: Boston.....	311,936	5,914	1.9			
Michigan: Detroit.....	239,937	13,431	5.6	7,330	352	4.8
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	122,241	1,656	1.4	8,608	178	2.1
Mississippi: Jackson.....	40,074	1,159	2.9	7,355	148	2.0
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	85,167	2,700	3.2	6,970	131	1.9
St. Louis.....	64,355	752	1.2	5,216	105	2.0
Montana: Port Harrison.....	13,179	83	.6	4,341	85	2.0
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	30,101	178	.6	4,195	14	.3
Nevada: Reno.....	5,404	23	.4	1,059	6	.6
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	39,226	1,006	2.6			
New Jersey: Newark.....	300,986	6,002	2.0			
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	40,155	1,166	2.9	2,086	31	1.5
New York:						
Buffalo.....	127,022	690	.5	964	24	2.5
New York.....	506,670	4,562	.9	993	25	2.5
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	84,648	1,583	1.9	13,797	329	2.4
North Dakota: Fargo.....	11,380	64	.6	4,249	58	1.4
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	120,280	2,358	2.0	6,914	200	2.9
Cleveland.....	192,792	3,750	1.9	5,865	221	3.8
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	108,237	2,491	2.3	5,616	66	1.2
Oregon: Portland.....	35,133	435	1.2	3,167	43	1.4
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	209,505	8,368	4.0			
Pittsburgh.....	143,104	1,945	1.4	4,008	185	4.6
Wilkes-Barre.....	83,367	1,491	1.8	2,830	33	1.2
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	7,086	8	.1	3,335	5	.1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	42,700	520	1.2			
South Carolina: Columbia.....	44,090	1,731	3.9	5,909	159	2.7
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	10,760	84	.8	4,190	41	1.0
Tennessee: Nashville.....	107,491	1,979	1.8	7,346	129	1.8
Texas:						
Houston.....	110,253	6,548	5.9	1,603	32	2.0
Lubbock.....	69,967	5,512	7.9	2,166	45	2.1
San Antonio.....	74,012	4,119	5.6	1,125	21	1.9
Waco.....	130,012	3,397	2.6	5,300	43	.8
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	32,074	412	1.3	4,291	86	2.0
Vermont: White River Junction.....	17,050	412	2.4	667	4	.6
Virginia: Roanoke.....	105,498	1,181	1.1	10,776	150	1.4
Washington: Seattle.....	124,150	3,325	2.7	3,798	121	3.2
West Virginia: Huntington.....	22,712	378	1.7	8,334	251	3.0
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	93,826	1,900	2.0	4,838	79	1.6
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	11,132	108	1.0	1,320	13	1.0

**Table 75.—Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed**

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Number	Original principal amount	Fiscal year	Number	Original principal amount
1965.....	256,367	\$2,313,408,957	1960.....	165,367	\$1,341,277,014
1964.....	245,065	2,184,868,303	1959.....	137,369	1,059,624,861
1963.....	227,069	1,988,996,777	1958.....	118,373	880,306,759
1962.....	208,581	1,792,077,975	1957.....	92,567	671,544,515
1961.....	188,882	1,585,146,189	1956.....	77,187	554,341,231

**Table 76.—Number and outstanding balances of loans owned by the Veterans Administration as a result of loan guaranty or direct loan operations**

[Amounts in millions of dollars as of the end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Total		Direct loans <sup>1</sup>		Vendee accounts <sup>2</sup>		Acquired loans <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1965 <sup>4</sup> .....	223,998	\$1,741.3	166,481	\$1,200.9	55,987	\$530.4	1,530	\$9.9
1964.....	219,320	1,693.9	169,519	1,230.7	48,406	455.3	1,395	7.9
1963.....	213,983	1,629.8	172,099	1,261.0	40,739	364.5	1,145	4.3
1962.....	231,539	1,818.3	175,909	1,333.8	54,446	480.4	1,184	4.1
1961.....	211,144	1,617.1	163,209	1,221.9	46,731	391.3	1,204	3.9
1960.....	184,760	1,370.3	144,435	1,050.0	39,121	316.6	1,204	3.7
1959.....	151,469	1,056.1	119,650	821.3	30,608	231.1	1,211	3.7
1958.....	127,890	850.7	104,097	692.2	22,547	154.7	1,246	3.8
1957.....	97,984	627.7	80,434	520.1	16,312	103.9	1,238	3.7
1956.....	80,596	510.9	66,839	432.5	12,572	74.9	1,185	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Loans made to veterans directly by the VA in rural areas, small cities, or towns, where private credit for home loans on GI terms has not been generally available.

<sup>2</sup> Loans on properties sold by the VA on terms, for less than all cash.

<sup>3</sup> Loans which had been guaranteed or insured by the VA, which were purchased from holders because veteran borrowers had become delinquent, and although holders of the loans were ready to foreclose, the case was determined to be meritorious and there was a good prospect that the loan would eventually be repaid.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 74,105 direct loans in the amount of \$523.9 million and 2,033 vendee accounts in the amount of \$18.9 million pledged to mortgage pools as of June 30, 1965.

**Table 77.—Property inventories, acquisitions, and dispositions**

[Each fiscal year, 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Properties on hand beginning year	Acquired during year	Sold during year	Redeemed during year	On hand end of year
1965.....	20,266	30,021	32,712	115	17,460
1964.....	23,783	27,087	30,502	102	20,266
1963.....	18,045	25,243	19,387	118	23,783
1962.....	10,967	21,165	13,974	113	18,045
1961.....	6,397	14,598	9,960	68	10,967
1960.....	5,749	10,967	10,229	90	6,397
1959.....	4,606	10,811	9,606	62	5,749
1958.....	3,859	7,711	6,944	20	4,606
1957.....	3,047	5,611	4,737	62	3,859
1956.....	2,471	4,207	3,554	77	3,047

**Table 78.—Exhibit of insurance in force**

[For fiscal year 1965]

	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	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
In force at beginning of year.....	264,010	\$1,157,698,768	4,913,197	\$32,108,292,251	56,999	\$495,440,752	645,298	\$5,674,079,311
Insurance issued during year.....					4,037	34,298,500		
Insurance reinstated during year.....	69	425,817	7,892	56,665,000	1,684	14,989,000	2,045	16,725,500
Insurance terminated during year by:								
Death.....	7,438	35,616,731	24,154	155,547,954	708	6,186,432	829	7,173,881
Maturity as endowment.....	457	2,137,268	2,288	10,141,349				
Permanent total disability.....	1,626	8,386,540						
Lapse, expiry and net changes.....	422	1,904,805	22,081	156,856,728	1,259	11,505,152	4,731	43,921,046
Cash surrender.....	1,505	5,165,250	9,356	40,342,023	158	1,192,781	479	3,426,803
Total terminated.....	11,448	53,210,594	57,879	362,888,054	2,125	18,884,365	6,039	54,521,730
In force at end of year.....	252,631	1,104,913,991	4,863,210	31,802,069,197	60,595	525,843,887	641,304	5,636,283,081
Selected year-end items:								
In force on 5-year term plan.....	4,365	28,090,525	2,680,824	20,606,298,000	33,038	306,124,000	479,518	4,374,325,000
In force on all other plans.....	248,266	1,076,823,466	2,182,386	11,195,771,197	27,557	219,719,887	161,786	1,261,958,081
In force with disability income rider.....	8,896	64,739,500	683,051	5,155,070,500			98,988	901,674,000
In force under disability waiver (sec. 712).....			90,446	609,588,471	11,225	103,446,500	2,125	18,115,000
Average in force amount per policy.....		4,374		6,539		8,678		8,789
Classification of in force by plan of insurance:								
5-year term.....	4,365	28,090,525	2,680,824	20,606,298,000	33,038	306,124,000	479,518	4,374,325,000
Modified life.....			2,746	20,931,000	8	74,000	21	171,500
Ordinary life.....	89,813	458,032,521	505,994	3,168,665,500	9,674	80,151,000	55,331	464,389,500
20-payment life.....	125,671	458,715,681	948,713	4,277,459,000	7,542	58,227,500	32,482	226,797,500
30-payment life.....	19,067	99,975,887	407,992	2,242,914,500	6,010	50,008,500	38,756	312,759,000
20-year endowment.....	1,800	7,819,438	118,979	452,865,500	1,166	6,356,000	7,734	45,934,500
30-year endowment.....	1,626	7,974,133						
Endowment at 60.....			89,027	492,996,000	1,132	8,847,000	11,089	84,111,500
Endowment at 62.....	877	5,468,312						
Endowment at 65.....			61,165	373,753,500	963	7,951,500	11,249	90,846,000
Endowment at 96.....	4,161	26,184,566						
Extended insurance.....	1,955	4,059,334	44,173	158,989,400	1,041	8,076,269	5,101	36,919,169
Paid-up insurance.....	3,296	8,593,594	3,597	7,196,797	21	28,118	23	29,412





**Table 80.—Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended**

[Through June 30, 1965]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	107,518	\$273,960,371
Applications approved.....	90,931	231,991,427
Terminations.....	90,701	230,857,187
Terminated during fiscal year 1965:		
By automatic expiry.....	199	1,279,606
By death.....	0	0
By maturity of policy.....	0	0
By voluntary withdrawal.....	52	339,716
Remaining under protection of act.....	230	1,134,240

**Table 81.—U.S. Government Life Insurance Fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1965**

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury securities.....	\$958,454,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the USGLI Fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	87,561,974
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	106,962
Cash.....	1,460,982
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	1,751,239
<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.....	10,285
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	<u>1,049,345,442</u>
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	744,872,741
<i>These are actuarially determined to assure payment of all future benefits.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....	228,056,542
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	
Reserves for total disability income.....	13,859,110
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	6,283,954
Reserve for dividends.....	7,700,000
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	87,123
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	13,320,704
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	3,057,477
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	32,107,791
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	<u>1,049,345,442</u>

**Table 82.—U.S. Government Life Insurance Fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1965**

INCOME	
Premiums..... <i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	\$14,902,285
Interest..... <i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury securities, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	37,433,739
Amounts left under optional income settlements..... <i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	16,204,677
Dividends left on credit or deposit..... <i>These dividends were left on credit or deposit to accumulate at interest.</i>	2,069,131
Contributions from the U.S. Government..... <i>These are amounts paid 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>	(108,726)
Total income.....	70,501,106
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits..... <i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	35,797,670
Payments under optional income settlements..... <i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	29,320,866
Disability benefits.....	10,171,769
Matured endowments.....	2,176,870
Cash surrenders.....	3,843,817
Dividends to policyholders..... <i>Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	14,065,917
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn..... <i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	1,556,433
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations..... <i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	454,641
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables..... <i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	4,804
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	97,392,787

**Table 83.—National Service Life Insurance Trust Fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1965**

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury securities..... <i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the NSLI Fund.</i>	\$5,908,757,000
Policy loans..... <i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	550,141,862
Liens and receivables.....	1,109,887
Cash..... <i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	3,761,489
Accrued interest..... <i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	10,782,780
Due from U.S. Government..... <i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	192,662
Total assets.....	6,474,745,680
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves..... <i>These are actuarially determined to assure payment of all future benefits.</i>	3,840,400,792
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements..... <i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	1,846,225,242
Reserves for premium waiver disability.....	219,370,072
Reserves for total disability income.....	48,731,809
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	24,355,385
Reserve for dividends.....	114,960,000
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	3,233,825
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	227,760,481
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	79,182,521
Unassigned funds (surplus)..... <i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	70,535,553
Total liabilities.....	6,474,745,680

**Table 84.—National Service Life Insurance Trust Fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1965**

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$517, 815, 783
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	203, 709, 519
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury securities on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	44, 455, 451
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	39, 937, 141
<i>These dividends were left on credit or deposit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	6, 895, 835
<i>These are amounts paid 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 income .....	<u>812, 813, 729</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	158, 632, 090
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	189, 607, 748
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	15, 791, 125
Matured endowments.....	8, 981, 165
Cash surrenders.....	25, 820, 734
Dividends to policyholders.....	207, 790, 101
<i>Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn.....	33, 704, 708
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	7, 553, 020
<i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	812, 088
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	<u>648, 692, 779</u>

**Table 85.—Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1965**

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates.....	\$149, 134, 000
<i>These are U.S. certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	4, 889, 494
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Leins and receivables.....	17, 570
Cash.....	466, 210
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	95, 834
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Total assets.....	<u>154, 603, 108</u>
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	102, 574, 717
<i>These are actuarially determined to assure payment of all future benefits.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....	5, 357, 773
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	
Reserves for premium waiver disability.....	24, 664, 388
Reserves for total disability income.....	3, 595, 109
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	1, 086, 313
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	22, 285
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	7, 889, 890
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	9, 412, 633
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	<u>154, 603, 108</u>

**Table 86.—Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1965**

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$32, 198, 680
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	4, 874, 644
<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, 414, 294
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total income.....	<u>38, 487, 618</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	7, 179, 642
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	1, 323, 312
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	399, 855
Cash surrenders.....	871, 869
Transfers to Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund.....	1, 650, 000
Transfers to general operating expenses.....	323
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	1, 838
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders, beneficiaries and transfers.....	<u>11, 426, 839</u>

**Table 87.—Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1965**

ASSETS	
Policy loans.....	\$4, 233, 041
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	29, 073
Cash.....	547, 158
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	82, 968
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on policy loans to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Total assets.....	<u>4, 892, 240</u>
LIABILITIES <sup>1</sup>	
Cash values.....	28, 279, 964
<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 payments under optional income settlements.....	5, 230, 644
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	954, 095
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	2, 286
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	459, 767
Total liabilities.....	<u>34, 926, 756</u>

<sup>1</sup> The liabilities shown in the above tabulation represent payments that would have to be made if this fund were dissolved as of June 30, 1965.

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 88.**—*Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1965*

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$6,248,265
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	157,218
<i>This is interest earned on policy loans, on liens, and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	1,151,532
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Transfers from "Veterans' Insurance and Indemnities".....	2,000,000
Total income.....	<u>9,557,015</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	7,033,698
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	797,641
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	1,398,793
Matured endowments.....	287,105
Cash surrenders.....	4,589
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	<u>9,521,826</u>

Table 89.—*Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors			Other incompetents		
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Payments to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary	
			Guardians	Legal custodian	Institutional awards				Guardians	Legal custodian		Guardians	Legal custodian
					State	VA							
1965-----	567,287	83,466	59,673	2,053	6,852	( <sup>1</sup> )	14,888	463,533	83,740	379,793	20,288	12,686	7,602
1964-----	533,631	80,982	59,357	1,578	6,355	486	13,206	433,855	89,256	344,599	18,794	12,166	6,628
1963-----	530,121	104,157	59,220	1,418	6,528	25,164	11,827	408,355	93,536	314,819	17,609	11,777	5,832
1962-----	510,973	104,469	58,921	1,351	6,812	26,436	10,949	390,341	95,671	294,670	16,163	11,150	5,013
1961-----	460,184	105,201	59,108	1,327	6,673	27,631	10,462	339,818	92,477	247,341	15,165	10,787	4,378
1960-----	387,480	105,424	58,984	1,045	7,372	28,276	9,747	267,592	83,955	183,637	14,464	10,418	4,046
1959-----	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
1958-----	371,296	102,366	58,008	639	7,155	28,261	8,303	255,430	83,424	172,006	13,500	10,060	3,440
1957-----	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
1956-----	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

<sup>1</sup> VA Institutional awards dropped from Guardianship rolls during fiscal year 1964.

**Table 90.—Summary of fiduciary accounts**

[Fiscal years 1956-65]

Fiscal year	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates			Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on legal investments
				Total estates	Investments	Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)		
1965.....	\$233,136,392	\$6,066,317	\$2,380,693	\$616,931,354	\$568,983,870	\$47,947,484	\$213,437	\$35,966
1964.....	213,679,429	6,352,150	2,737,939	654,884,482	598,874,062	56,010,420	205,785	61,087
1963.....	275,513,992	6,060,628	2,595,188	764,318,188	703,299,440	61,018,748	232,620	65,714
1962.....	279,250,821	5,681,440	2,382,617	757,120,430	678,368,637	78,751,793	217,696	57,928
1961.....	250,275,538	5,797,013	2,274,493	750,169,157	704,068,374	46,100,783	221,788	57,266
1960.....	243,559,146	5,845,759	2,161,420	725,722,101	679,809,692	45,912,409	165,579	37,206
1959.....	238,679,275	5,451,241	1,983,133	686,011,046	640,924,436	45,086,610	225,264	29,159
1958.....	219,225,408	5,055,863	1,879,011	637,186,719	592,540,594	44,646,125	199,220	32,106
1957.....	204,020,366	4,763,316	1,823,679	585,117,299	541,327,824	43,789,475	200,203	31,110
1956.....	199,355,703	4,484,112	1,595,306	543,599,044	499,362,533	44,236,511	265,024	25,504

**Table 91.—Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Claims Involved	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn and dismissed
Total.....	22,798	2,883	16,784	2,802	329
Disability.....	18,775	2,317	13,771	2,408	279
Death.....	2,335	290	1,760	267	18
Insurance and indemnity.....	328	51	229	41	7
Education and training.....	432	59	342	23	8
Waivers and forfeitures.....	532	134	364	25	9
Medical treatment and reimbursement.....	375	28	301	38	8
Miscellaneous.....	21	4	17	0	0

**Table 92.—Status of appeals in field offices and Board of Veterans Appeals  
(4-Stage process)**

[Fiscal year 1965]

	Number	Percent
Stage I. Notices of disagreement (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	6,097	
Received, this fiscal year.....	39,792	
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	40,222	100.0
Allowed.....	5,679	14.1
Withdrawn.....	2,053	5.1
Statements of case issued.....	32,490	80.8
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	5,667	
Stage II. Statements of case (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	5,542	
Issued, this fiscal year.....	32,490	
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	32,901	100.0
Substantive appeals filed.....	20,869	63.4
Failure to respond.....	12,032	36.6
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	5,131	
Stage III. Substantive appeals (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	3,948	
Received, this fiscal year.....	24,592	
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	24,555	100.0
Allowed.....	1,749	7.1
Withdrawn.....	639	2.6
Certified to BVA.....	22,167	90.3
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	3,985	
Stage IV. Board of Veterans Appeals:		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	3,337	
Received, this fiscal year.....	23,938	
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	22,798	100.0
Allowed.....	2,883	12.6
Remanded.....	2,802	12.3
Denied or dismissed.....	16,784	73.7
Withdrawn.....	329	1.4
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	4,477	

Percentages shown in each stage relate to dispositions in that stage only.



**Table 93.—Replacement and relocation hospitals**

Location	Number of beds, and hospital type	Estimated construc- tion cost <sup>1</sup>	Value of work in place	Per- cent com- plete <sup>2</sup>	Date construction completed (C) <sup>3</sup> or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	13,663		( <sup>4</sup> )		
Completed <sup>3</sup> in fiscal year 1965, total.....	710	<sup>5</sup> 18,400,866	( <sup>4</sup> )	100	January 1965 (C).
District of Columbia: Washington.....	700 Gen.	18,400,866	( <sup>4</sup> )	100	
Under construction <sup>6</sup> 6/30/65, total.....	7,753 Gen.	149,646,109	\$66,693,414	45	
California: Long Beach (phase II).....	1,160 Gen.	17,217,100	1,675,947	10	December 1964 (A).
Florida: Gainesville.....	480 Gen.	10,266,500	3,890,788	38	December 1963 (A).
Florida: Miami.....	1,062 Gen.	18,105,000	3,863,012	21	June 1964 (A).
Georgia: Atlanta.....	587 Gen.	12,717,556	11,445,637	90	June 1963 (A).
North Carolina: Oteen.....	500 Gen.	9,053,000	2,766,550	31	June 1964 (A).
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	720 Gen.	19,449,000			June 1965 (A).
South Carolina: Charleston.....	500 Gen.	9,704,360	7,329,483	76	April 1963 (A).
Tennessee: Memphis.....	1,000 Gen.	16,641,193	5,053,405	30	June 1964 (A).
Texas: Temple.....	480 Gen.	8,256,900	3,415,364	41	June 1964 (A).
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,264 Gen.	28,235,500	27,253,228	97	June 1962 (A).
Authorized <sup>7</sup> not under construc- tion 6/30/65, total <sup>8</sup> .....	5,200 Gen.				
California: Los Angeles.....	1,040 Gen.				
Florida: Bay Pines.....	500 Gen.				
Florida: Tampa.....	720 Gen.				
Illinois: Chicago (SS).....	760 Gen.				
Illinois: Hines (phase I).....	1,220 Gen.				
Missouri: Columbia.....	480 Gen.				
New York: Northport (phase I).....	480 Gen.				

<sup>1</sup> Based on construction issued or awarded, including contingencies.

<sup>2</sup> Based on general construction only.

<sup>3</sup> Major general construction contract completed. Minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

<sup>4</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes cost for construction of fallout shelter financed with non-VA (Department of Defense) funds.

<sup>6</sup> Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.

<sup>7</sup> Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.

<sup>8</sup> Total does not include projects at Hines, Ill., phase II, Long Island, N.Y., San Antonio, Tex., San Diego, Calif., approved by the President for future construction, subject to appropriation of funds.

**Table 94.—Modernization, other improvements projects completed**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Location	Description	Construction cost <sup>1</sup>	Date construction completed
Total.....	56 projects.....	\$22, 519, 301	
Modernization projects, total.....	7 projects.....	11, 156, 812	
Projects over \$300,000 total.....	7 projects.....	11, 156, 812	
California: Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	Phase II: Alterations to 7 buildings.....	3, 626, 149	January 1965. July 1964.
Florida: Lake City.....	Phase IV: Alterations to buildings Nos. 62 and 64, roads, walks, parking.....	1, 329, 461	
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Phase II: Alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; modernize electric systems.....	3, 190, 253	May 1965. February 1965.
Maine: Togus.....	New boiler plant.....	444, 951	
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Rehabilitation of buildings.....	1, 530, 250	August 1964.
Perry Point.....	Alterations and additions to sewerage systems.....	373, 012	
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	Phase II: Alterations to building No. 141.....	662, 736	December 1964.
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	0 miscellaneous projects.....		
Other improvements projects, total.....	49 projects.....	11, 362, 489	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	6 projects.....	8, 620, 868	
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	Air conditioning system.....	1, 197, 236	October 1964.
Illinois: Chicago (Res).....	Air conditioning system, 13 buildings.....	1, 891, 460	
Chicago (WS).....	Air conditioning system.....	1, 844, 165	November 1964. January 1965.
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	Air conditioning system.....	2, 232, 151	
Texas: Dallas.....	Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	771, 638	December 1964. July 1964.
West Virginia: Clarksburg.....	Air condition hospital.....	684, 218	
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	43 miscellaneous projects.....	2, 741, 621	

<sup>1</sup> Construction cost based upon data as of physical completion of project and is subject to adjustment, usually of a minor nature, when project is financially completed.

**Table 95.—Modernization, other improvements projects under construction<sup>1</sup>**

[As of June 30, 1965]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded <sup>1</sup>	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	87 projects.....		\$66,318,481	\$35,805,974
Modernization projects, total.....	11 projects.....		25,405,685	13,730,707
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	8 projects.....		24,695,100	13,675,377
California:				
San Francisco.....	Phase II: Addition to building No. 2 for hospital outpatient clinic.....	August 1962.....	4,453,800	4,192,634
San Francisco.....	Phase III: Alterations to buildings Nos. 7 and 12, additional parking.....	May 1965.....	1,634,000	
Illinois:				
Danville.....	Phase IV: Three 240-bed psychiatric patient buildings and utilities.....	June 1964.....	7,360,000	3,698,725
Downey.....	Phase II: Modernize existing buildings.....	June 1964.....	3,902,000	1,102,189
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	Phase I: 99-bed medical, surgical, and neurological addition, outpatient clinic consolidation; phase II: addition to building No. 3.....	July 1963.....	3,902,500	3,405,521
Maryland:				
Perry Point.....	Phase II: Additions and alterations to building No. 23-H.....	July 1964.....	990,300	273,030
Perry Point.....	Outside electrical distribution system.....	June 1964.....	410,100	134,848
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Phase IV: 240-bed psychiatric patient building and corridor.....	May 1964.....	2,042,400	868,430
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	3 miscellaneous projects.....		710,585	55,330
Other improvements, projects, total.....	76 projects.....		40,912,796	22,075,267
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	16 projects.....		34,312,854	19,738,641
Alabama: Birmingham.....	Research addition.....	June 1965.....	1,203,000	
Connecticut: West Haven.....	Air-conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	2,840,300	2,646,696
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	Alterations for research, 7th floor, building No. 1.....	June 1965.....	355,000	
Massachusetts: Boston.....	Exterior brickwork repairs.....	June 1963.....	4,597,883	4,263,928
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	New research building.....	June 1965.....	1,396,500	
New York:				
Bronx.....	Air-conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	3,890,400	2,395,312
Bronx.....	Medical research facilities.....	October 1964.....	309,971	241,100
New York.....	Air-conditioning building No. 1.....	January 1965.....	3,947,000	589,595
Syracuse.....	Outpatient clinic consolidation.....	January 1965.....	2,144,000	180,000
North Carolina:				
Durham.....	Addition to building No. 1 for research.....	April 1965.....	1,222,000	28,790
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	Air-condition building No. 1.....	May 1965.....	1,593,000	
Pennsylvania:				
Pittsburgh (GM).....	Air-conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	2,559,700	2,534,361
Pittsburgh (NP).....	Air-conditioning system.....	February 1964.....	2,352,000	2,113,417
Texas: Houston.....	New cemetery.....	June 1964.....	1,285,200	950,833
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	Hospital consolidation.....	August 1961.....	3,857,900	3,770,884
Washington: Seattle.....	Additional research space.....	April 1965.....	759,000	23,725
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	60 miscellaneous projects.....		6,599,942	2,336,626

<sup>1</sup> Projects to be accomplished by contract are considered under construction when contract has been awarded; purchase and hire projects, the date the station is authorized to proceed with construction.

**Table 96.—Modernization, other improvements projects authorized, not under construction<sup>1</sup>**

[As of June 30, 1965]

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost
Total.....	91 projects.....	\$60,295,815
Modernization projects, total.....	13 projects.....	32,923,545
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	13 projects.....	32,923,545
California:		
Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	New dining hall and kitchen.....	1,107,900
Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	Phase IV: Two 240-bed psychiatric patient buildings.....	5,208,800
San Francisco.....	Phase IV: Modernize buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 18; and demolition.....	3,893,000
Illinois:		
Danville.....	Phase V: Center core building, corridors, alterations to building No. 60.....	2,009,200
Marion.....	Phase I: Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 2; alterations to various buildings.....	2,586,500
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Phase III: New chapel building; alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 19.....	360,000
Maryland:		
Perry Point.....	Phase III: Boiler plant, special activities building, corridors, modernize building No. 17-H.....	2,958,530
Perry Point.....	Phase IV: Alterations to buildings Nos. 9-II, 19-II and 80; air condition various buildings.....	3,029,100
Massachusetts: Bedford.....	Phase VIII: Modernize buildings Nos. 62 and 70. remodel sewage treatment plant; addition to laundry.....	1,681,800
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	Phase IV: Modernize buildings Nos. 2 and 13; modernize outside utilities.....	2,247,800
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	Water treatment plant.....	325,000
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Phase V: Therapeutic exercise clinic building, elevators, sprinklers.....	1,640,915
Wisconsin: Wood.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 43 and 70 for domiciliary.....	5,875,000
Projects \$300,000 or under total.....	0 miscellaneous projects.....	
Other improvements projects, total.....	78 projects.....	27,372,270
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	14 projects.....	20,760,300
California: San Fernando.....	Convert nurses' quarters to research.....	476,400
Indiana: Fort Wayne.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	651,500
Massachusetts: Boston.....	Medical research facilities.....	1,214,500
Missouri: Poplar Bluff.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	662,600
New Jersey: East Orange.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	2,842,400
New York: Brooklyn.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1 and 6.....	3,546,500
North Carolina:		
Durham.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1,109,900
Salisbury.....	Air condition various buildings.....	2,439,700
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	Research building.....	1,095,400
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	Addition to animal laboratory.....	384,600
Pennsylvania:		
Coatesville.....	Air condition 15 buildings.....	2,325,400
Lebanon.....	Air condition 8 buildings.....	2,257,900
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Corregidor-Bataan Memorial <sup>2</sup> .....	1,400,000
South Carolina: Charleston.....	Laundry.....	353,500
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	64 miscellaneous projects.....	6,611,970

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by Bureau of the Budget. Approval of the project does not necessarily imply appropriation of funds, although, some of the approved projects are partially or fully funded.

<sup>2</sup> Financed from "Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial" appropriation.

**Table 97.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function**

[June 30, 1965]

	Total	Department	Field
Total.....	1 167,059	3,643	163,416
Staff offices.....	1,976	1,803	173
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	15,906	622	15,284
Department of Data Management.....	1,301	331	970
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	2 147,876	887	146,989

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 50,936 employees working on a "without compensation" basis and approximately 5,000 intermittent consultants and attendings not working during month of June.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 33,340 employees under title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73.

**Table 98.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation**

[June 30, 1965]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total.....	167,059	Foreign, Manila, Philippines.....	319
Departmental: Central Office, Washington, D.C.....	3,643	Regional offices (separate).....	13,248
Field.....	163,416	Hospitals (separate).....	119,051
Miscellaneous activities.....	1 510	Outpatient clinics (separate).....	1,314
Data processing centers.....	697	Regional offices with insurance activities.....	2,756
Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C.....	448	Regional office and hospital centers.....	6,862
		Domiciliary and hospital centers.....	17,241
		Domiciliaries.....	490
		Supply depots.....	480

<sup>1</sup> Includes information, Canal Zone, European, area medical, and veterans canteen service offices, and prosthetics center.

**Table 99.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system**

[June 30, 1965]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total.....	167,059	Nationals (Manila and Rome).....	276
Classification Act.....	91,987	Purchase and hire.....	362
Title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73.....	33,340	Canteen.....	2,990
Wage administration.....	36,407	Other.....	1 1,697

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,673 temporary employees under Youth Opportunity Campaign Program.

**Table 100.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category**

[June 30, 1965]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total.....	167,059	Excepted service—continued	
Competitive civil service.....	126,775	Title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73....	33,340
Excepted service.....	40,284	Canteen.....	2,990
		Other.....	1 3,954

<sup>1</sup> Includes employees under Youth Opportunity Campaign Program; nationals (Manila and Rome); purchase and hire employees; and chaplains, attorneys, etc.

Table 101.—Appropriations and

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$168, 102, 607, 015. 23	\$136, 119, 241, 679. 32	\$31, 983, 365, 335. 91
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	135, 723, 353, 570. 79	132, 404, 494, 405. 30	3, 318, 859, 165. 49
Administrative and other benefits, total.....	21, 909, 711, 764. 34	21, 792, 543, 921. 78	117, 167, 842. 56
General operating expenses, 1965.....	164, 660, 980. 33	162, 870, 000. 00	1, 790, 980. 33
General operating expenses, 1964.....	160, 154, 144. 96	159, 730, 636. 00	423, 508. 96
General operating expenses, 1963.....	161, 545, 215. 54	161, 244, 593. 00	300, 622. 54
General operating expenses, prior years.....	433, 392. 65	432, 002. 12	1, 390. 53
General operating expenses, 1954-62.....	1, 513, 085, 239. 45	1, 511, 505, 954. 45	1, 579, 285. 00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1965.....	14, 914, 942. 16	14, 896, 000. 00	18, 942. 16
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1964.....	14, 812, 895. 36	14, 800, 000. 00	12, 895. 36
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1963.....	14, 002, 617. 04	13, 981, 950. 00	20, 667. 04
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	193, 550. 19	193, 439. 19	111. 00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (1954-62).....	219, 022, 014. 70	218, 878, 480. 00	143, 534. 70
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	5, 000, 172. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	172. 00
Medical care, 1965.....	1, 158, 663, 166. 42	1, 154, 409, 000. 00	4, 254, 166. 42
Medical care, 1964.....	1, 097, 545, 689. 21	1, 091, 627, 420. 00	5, 918, 269. 21
Medical care, 1963.....	1, 054, 019, 772. 70	1, 048, 141, 801. 00	5, 877, 971. 70
Medical care, prior years.....	2, 096, 690. 14	697, 450. 94	1, 399, 239. 20
Medical care, 1962.....	994, 535, 529. 22	989, 354, 117. 00	5, 181, 412. 22
Medical and prosthetic research.....	102, 267, 413. 86	102, 025, 000. 00	242, 413. 86
Outpatient care, 1954-61.....	682, 883, 670. 94	680, 918, 322. 00	1, 965, 348. 94
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, prior years.....	13, 159. 98	13, 159. 98	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61.....	16, 706, 184. 74	15, 615, 393. 00	1, 090, 791. 74
Inpatient care, 1955-61.....	5, 120, 985, 666. 69	5, 080, 090, 061. 06	40, 895, 605. 63
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
Administrative, 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 the 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. 72	-----
Administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25.....	1, 188, 500. 00	1, 188, 500. 00	-----
Administrative expenses, 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, 1965.....	386, 000. 00	386, 000. 00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1964.....	310, 000. 00	310, 000. 00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans 1963.....	350, 000. 00	350, 000. 00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-62.....	25, 740, 435. 55	25, 740, 435. 55	-----
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	1, 839, 241. 59	-----
Salaries and expenses employee retirement, 1931.....	110, 000. 00	110, 000. 00	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

*other receipts versus expenditures*

June 30, 1965]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years app- ropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1965	Cumulative through June 30, 1965				
\$7, 139, 297, 699. 66	\$158, 425, 408, 885. 73	\$857, 549. 82	\$1, 027, 898, 511. 57	\$7, 666, 432, 775. 30	\$982, 009, 292. 81
16, 150, 021, 044. 28	2 133, 987, 635, 278. 37	712, 583. 13	971, 049, 392. 65	*52, 654, 333. 03	816, 610, 649. 67
1, 358, 411, 654. 99	21, 485, 930, 326. 49	712, 583. 13	349, 468, 051. 88		73, 600, 802. 84
155, 526, 990. 49	155, 526, 990. 49		2, 780, 587. 47		6, 353, 402. 37
7, 071, 384. 63	157, 890, 300. 81		2, 191, 943. 31		71, 900. 84
142, 269. 09	160, 411, 170. 41	4, 628. 12	1, 129, 417. 01		
23, 110. 66	815, 081. 39		*381, 688. 74		
	1, 496, 188, 306. 17	379, 672. 05	16, 517, 261. 23		
13, 374, 975. 81	13, 374, 975. 81		572, 005. 01		967, 961. 34
761, 323. 09	14, 299, 613. 12		502, 936. 45		10, 345. 79
865. 83	13, 770, 865. 46	4, 262. 81	227, 488. 77		
*813. 32	123, 314. 48		50, 746. 78		19, 488. 93
	213, 843, 624. 89	128, 488. 06	5, 049, 901. 75		
1, 070. 82	4, 999, 582. 59				589. 41
1, 097, 340, 329. 78	1, 097, 340, 329. 78		2, 713, 000. 82		58, 609, 835. 82
46, 402, 661. 57	1, 094, 140, 060. 16		1, 849, 297. 90		1, 556, 331. 15
282, 821. 10	1, 051, 187, 875. 21	90, 079. 03	2, 741, 818. 46		
*14, 391. 71	*296, 811. 33		2, 387, 094. 46		6, 407. 01
	993, 249, 448. 21		1, 286, 081. 01		
37, 138, 557. 89	96, 293, 582. 43	89, 993. 51	8, 654, 899. 62		5, 973, 831. 43
	674, 138, 777. 81				
196. 17	1, 139. 56		12, 020. 42		
	16, 361, 996. 02	2. 58	344, 186. 14		
	5, 109, 593, 609. 53	15, 456. 97	11, 376, 600. 19		
	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		
	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		
296, 300. 80	296, 300. 80		59, 157. 45		30, 541. 75
63, 904. 80	272, 972. 04		36, 860. 96		167. 00
97. 49	304, 949. 45		45, 050. 55		
	15, 347, 027. 45		10, 393, 408. 10		
	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		

**Table 101.—Appropriations and other**  
[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	\$151,212,728.16	\$151,212,728.16	
Total 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	1,269,181.23	
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	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.....	4,965,000.00	4,965,000.00	
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	1,779,262,326.66	1,779,034,853.00	\$227,473.66
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	616,940,336.50	616,885,085.15	55,251.35
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,057,813,425.67	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 service, 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
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment of Veterans Administration, 1933-39).....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00	
Public Works Administration Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-43).....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	
Compensation and pensions, total.....	73,091,975,108.43	73,091,975,108.43	
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	56,259,102,000.00	56,259,102,000.00	
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	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.....	24,205,139,403.69	24,205,139,403.69	
Refund of repayments of subsistence allowances.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	2,954,440,112.14	1,730,077,996.00	<sup>4</sup> 1,224,362,116.14
Loan guaranty revolving fund.....	1,453,331,047.99		<sup>5</sup> 1,453,331,047.99
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....	<sup>6</sup> 274,699,389.44	269,987,035.79	4,712,353.65
Military and naval insurance, total.....	<sup>6</sup> 2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year.....	563,006,707.84	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 appropriation, total.....	<sup>6</sup> 4,862,367,024.01	4,855,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriation, no year.....	4,612,367,024.01	4,605,597,948.74	6,769,075.27

See footnotes at end of table.



receipts versus expenditures—Continued  
June 30, 1965]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1965	Cumulative through June 30, 1965				
	\$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				
\$76, 996, 460. 13	1, 530, 041, 804. 46		50, 458, 938. 81		\$198, 761, 583. 39
76, 996, 460. 13	418, 178, 753. 11				198, 761, 583. 39
	1, 007, 754, 478. 78		50, 058, 946. 89		
	21, 185, 664. 00				
	18, 458, 516. 02		391, 483. 98		
	37, 991, 530. 61		8, 469. 39		
	9, 399, 961. 45		38. 55		
	17, 072, 900. 49				
11, 474. 00	11, 474. 00		3, 326. 00		85, 200. 00
	3, 018, 704. 79		22, 945. 21		
	13, 198, 826. 79		69, 373. 21		
4, 107, 721, 051. 52	72, 966, 519, 900. 99		123, 453, 659. 82		2, 001, 547. 62
4, 107, 721, 051. 52	56, 257, 100. 452. 38				2, 001, 547. 62
	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				
	72, 350, 316. 41		783, 742. 16		
	30, 343, 858. 57				
	41, 998, 489. 46		676, 510. 54		
	7, 968. 38		107, 231. 62		
* 1, 908. 69	106, 305. 87		1, 600, 000. 00		293, 694. 13
49, 392, 151. 26	24, 203, 763, 599. 73				1, 375, 803. 96
	19, 871. 35		10, 128. 65		
171, 394, 327. 33	2, 656, 860, 712. 50			* 3 \$45, 344, 044. 95	342, 923, 444. 59
363, 925, 896. 49	1, 263, 751, 668. 96			* 3 7, 306, 325. 03	196, 885, 704. 06
22, 027, 370. 74	274, 040, 211. 94				659, 177. 50
	2, 312, 241, 269. 69		86, 003, 572. 60		
	563, 006, 707. 84				
	1, 749, 234, 561. 85		86, 003, 572. 60		
	4, 716, 145, 954. 24		146, 221, 069. 77		
	4, 612, 367, 024. 01				

Table 101.—*Appropriations and other*

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
National service life insurance appropriation, 1943-44.....	\$250,000,000.00	\$250,000,000.00	-----
Servicemen's indemnities.....	172,623,144.43	172,623,144.43	-----
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund.....	<sup>e</sup> 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Payment to service disabled veterans insurance fund.....	<sup>e</sup> 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters.....	1,222,555.60	-----	\$1,222,555.60
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	3,503,000.00	3,503,000.00	-----
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00	-----
Loans to veterans for transportation.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928.....	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32
Vocational rehabilitation, no year.....	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I).....	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
Payment 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 transfer appropriations, total.....	32,379,253,444.44	3,714,747,274.02	28,664,506,170.42
Supply fund.....	1,852,646,967.19	1,54,985,586.08	1,797,661,381.11
United States Government life insurance fund.....	<sup>e</sup> 3,866,810,586.00	-----	3,866,810,586.00
National service life insurance fund.....	<sup>e</sup> 21,115,667,885.00	-----	21,115,667,885.00
Veterans reopened insurance fund.....	4,341,180.00	-----	4,341,180.00
Veteran's special term insurance fund.....	<sup>e</sup> 282,483,963.00	-----	282,483,963.00
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	<sup>e</sup> 62,527,794.00	4,250,000.00	58,277,794.00
Canteen Service revolving fund.....	21,465,118.94	-----	21,465,118.94
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60	-----	160,791.60
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,828,697,454.80	3,645,157,956.40	183,539,498.40
General post fund.....	29,192,785.59	-----	29,192,785.59
General post fund, auxiliary account.....	748,030.42	-----	748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund.....	21,742.33	-----	21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	44,472,104.81	-----	44,472,104.81
Personal funds of patients.....	686,371,485.40	-----	686,371,485.40
Unapplied balances of assigned armed forces leave bond.....	131,543.41	-----	131,543.41
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 August 31, 1934.....	249,620,791.07	-----	249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	1,158,146.76	-----	1,158,146.76
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration) 1955-57.....	297,731.37	115,110.00	182,621.37
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1964.....	14,434.00	14,434.00	-----
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	12,724.00	12,724.00	-----
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-62.....	46,603.49	46,603.49	-----
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1965.....	1,031,000.00	1,031,000.00	-----
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1964.....	1,192,000.00	1,192,000.00	-----

See footnote at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1965]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1965	Cumulative through June 30, 1965				
	\$103, 778, 930. 23		\$146, 221, 069. 77		
	172, 623, 144. 43				
	250, 000. 00				
	250, 000. 00				
\$118, 621. 28	1, 164, 786. 41		55, 114. 77	* 3 \$330. 86	\$2, 985. 28
23, 945. 23	1, 985, 925. 89		1, 500, 000. 00	* 3 3, 632. 19	20, 706. 80
	55, 661, 050. 75		75, 347. 25		
	76, 103. 36		23, 896. 64		
	644, 787, 113. 17		63, 918, 552. 25		
	636, 792, 466. 84		63, 413, 170. 28		
	7, 998, 451. 29		6, 577. 01		
	1, 195. 04		498, 804. 96		
	282, 082, 863. 52		16, 532, 126. 48		
	35, 078, 013. 20		68, 070, 306. 74		
	261, 844. 98		778. 16		
	133, 157. 13				
	128, 687. 85		778. 16		
	139, 921. 36		106. 21		
	1, 143, 679. 44		18, 571. 58		
989, 276, 655. 38	24, 437, 773, 007. 36	\$144, 966. 69	56, 849, 118. 92	7, 719, 087, 108. 33	165, 398, 643. 14
162, 858, 651. 33	1, 797, 306, 044. 70		15, 568, 055. 98	3 26, 992, 591. 33	12, 780, 275. 18
97, 392, 787. 00	2, 809, 547, 376. 00			1, 049, 345, 442. 00	7, 917, 768. 00
648, 692, 779. 00	14, 561, 888, 863. 00			6, 474, 745, 680. 00	79, 033, 342. 00
2, 987, 212. 00	2, 987, 212. 00			6, 323, 047. 00	3 4, 969, 079. 00
11, 426, 839. 00	127, 134, 613. 00		4, 250, 000. 00	154, 603, 108. 00	3 3, 503, 758. 00
9, 521, 826. 00	58, 677, 784. 00			4, 892, 240. 00	3 1, 042, 230. 00
			11, 019, 782. 09		10, 445, 336. 94
	160, 609. 23		182. 37		
94, 828. 34	3, 820, 055, 044. 52		6, 000, 000. 00		2, 642, 410. 28
1, 410, 320. 67	25, 343, 010. 56		386. 57	2, 185, 000. 00	1, 664, 388. 46
	748, 030. 42				
	21, 742. 33				
81, 685. 49	43, 709, 368. 44		571. 50		762, 164. 87
53, 714, 657. 11	626, 893, 763. 00		2, 871. 88		59, 474, 850. 52
	131, 543. 41				
	78, 060. 98		83. 52		
	300, 856, 796. 88		19, 669, 278. 12		
	249, 620, 791. 07				
	1, 158, 146. 76				
	297, 716. 76		14. 61		
	12, 179. 68		2, 254. 32		
	12, 723. 71		. 29		
	44, 538. 63		2, 064. 86		
891, 903. 50	891, 903. 50		22, 722. 44		116, 374. 06
71, 842. 95	1, 099, 934. 17		92, 017. 07		46. 76

Table 101.—Appropriations and other

(Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	\$1,207,004.55	\$1,207,000.00	\$4.55
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), prior years.....	8.02	8.02	-----
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-62.....	3,654,004.00	3,654,000.00	4.00
Salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1965.....	4,164.53	4,164.53	-----
Civil defense medical stockpile activities, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	203,000.00	203,000.00	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-62.....	1,340,515.08	1,218,901.26	121,613.82
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961-62.....	33,500.00	33,500.00	-----
Public works acceleration, Area Development Administration, Department of Commerce (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	350,000.00	350,000.00	-----
Civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), prior years.....	163,617.81	163,617.81	-----
Civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	1,070,702.00	1,070,702.00	-----
Maintenance and operation, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-56.....	51,425.49	*1.13	51,426.62
Research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	9,840.63	9,840.63	-----
Research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	12,126.93	12,126.93	-----
Buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	13,642.92	-----	13,642.92
Working fund, no year 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50	-----	1,407,233.50
Unclaimed monies of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.....	576.30	-----	576.30

<sup>1</sup> Includes the transfer of \$8,909,541.39 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$7,028,552.70 to the national service life insurance fund; \$(119,011.31) to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$2 million to the service disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the transfer of \$4,914,880,411.52 from appropriations to the following trust and revolving 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; \$56,814,319.04 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$401,079.41 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; \$10 million from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Represents "Other Working Capital."

<sup>4</sup> Receipts reduced by \$305,718,022 transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund—Public Law 86-665 approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65 approved June 30, 1961.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1965]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1965	Cumulative through June 30, 1965				
\$43,504.50	\$1,186,036.57		\$20,967.98		
			8.02		
	3,517,644.30	\$8.02	136,351.68		
2,922.59	2,922.59				\$1,241.94
	202,662.59		337.41		
	14,962.10		37.90		
	1,323,581.45		16,933.63		
	33,353.05		146.95		
	343,848.30		6,151.70		
84,895.00	84,895.00		3,212.78		75,509.13
	921,455.59	144,958.67	4,287.74		
	51,425.49				
	9,840.63				
	12,126.93				
	13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		29,821.30		
			576.30		

<sup>a</sup> Receipts increased by \$305,718,022 transferred from direct loans to veterans and reserves—Public Law 86-665 approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65 approved June 30, 1961.

<sup>b</sup> Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

<sup>c</sup> Represents authorized working capital at July 1, 1953 of \$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 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1958 of \$1,320,488.93 less authorized change during fiscal year 1959 of \$18,848.68 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1962 of \$316,525.12.

<sup>d</sup> Expenditures reported on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis results in a negative balance.

\* Indicates credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from the amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and the regional disbursing offices at the end of the period.

**Table 102.**—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose.*

Fiscal year	Total expenditures			Administration and other benefits <sup>1</sup>	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grand total	General and special fund appropriations	Supply fund, trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1965.....	<sup>2</sup> \$158,425,408,885.73	\$133,987,635,278.37	\$24,437,773,607.36	\$21,485,930,326.49	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1965.....	<sup>3</sup> 7,139,297,699.66	6,150,021,044.28	989,276,655.38	1,358,411,654.99			
1964.....	7,051,816,611.63	6,008,128,646.22	1,043,687,965.41	1,291,950,776.31			
1963.....	7,003,948,556.49	5,866,232,774.20	1,137,715,782.29	1,246,430,390.94			
1962.....	6,708,694,009.38	5,636,629,720.45	1,072,064,288.93	1,196,349,243.32			
1961.....	6,801,760,448.80	5,567,530,520.77	1,234,229,928.03	1,155,819,210.85			
1960.....	6,375,862,928.83	5,389,378,253.14	986,484,675.69	1,086,674,142.37			
1959.....	6,281,549,213.78	5,343,711,280.28	937,837,933.50	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.....	5,707,960,691.55	4,884,505,799.15	823,454,892.40	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	898,233,653.07			
1951.....	5,998,433,367.66	5,356,638,997.35	641,794,370.31	864,599,535.41			
1950.....	9,752,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85			
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36			
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94			
1947.....	7,805,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80			
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	*1,656.84		
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23			
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00		
1943.....	656,256,161.79	605,693,295.33	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	*215.78		
1942.....	647,729,952.88	556,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	*2,071.40		
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50		*5.60
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	*2,535.57		*164.67
1939.....	600,221,534.14	555,175,467.02	45,046,067.12	87,913,433.68	*13,013.69		
1938.....	629,829,721.73	581,922,831.44	47,906,890.29	85,850,662.85	*98.47		
1937.....	893,994,175.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47		
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18		51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934.....	594,022,058.08	496,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933.....	868,688,479.42	780,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,956,627.40	84,361.84	1,008.97	11,647.16
1932.....	869,099,937.38	789,250,682.68	79,849,254.70	95,866,758.66	6,528,115.96	143,483.33	1,036,107.00
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,264,170.98
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....	13,914,075,744.29	13,296,946,425.44	617,129,318.85	379,236,358.88	383,262,126.21	151,583,116.01	239,048,712.86

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <sup>5</sup>	National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39)	Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensation and pensions appropriations	Participants in yellow fever experiments	Compensation and pensions <sup>6</sup>
Total to June 30, 1965	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,530,041,804.46	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$72,966,519,900.99	\$300,185.42	\$71,095,603,341.48
1965			76,996,460.13			4,107,721,051.52		4,042,143,926.09
1964			68,576,499.30			3,959,187,575.35		3,900,202,888.08
1963			66,170,410.32			3,868,465,720.81	346.67	3,814,748,740.36
1962			53,008,051.19			3,707,536,447.53	2,200.00	3,652,598,228.58
1961			51,427,938.83			3,621,607,974.66	4,000.00	3,568,395,606.38
1960			56,854,194.44			3,367,449,928.96	4,800.00	3,314,761,383.25
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			36,342,386.54			2,871,105,455.86	4,600.00	2,828,516,005.83
1956			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,989,286.51
1955			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.86	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.36	1,500.00	2,450,517,692.41
1953			88,183,082.13			2,419,245,173.52	1,875.00	2,376,306,632.86
1952		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
1951			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
1950		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949			124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1946			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1945			15,800,635.06			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1944			4,850,857.78			494,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1943			2,694,330.81		26,158.49	442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,298,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941		*502.34	3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1940			5,678,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939		*30.00	6,602,668.51	5.00	4,354,999.35	416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938		*45.66	9,311,252.65	35,607.12		402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937		*1,071.00	8,872,848.73	90,876.63		396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936		*907.32	1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71		399,009,852.78	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1935		*84.34	1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,530.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933	757,965.18		13,517,369.43			550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932	785,946.91		12,875,744.03			545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931	589,999.80		9,040,319.81			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup>	36,266,120.60		43,288,194.46			9,807,539,702.70		9,807,539,702.70

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 102.**—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued*

[illegible]



Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued		Veterans' miscellaneous benefits <sup>12</sup>					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans <sup>12</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)
	Burial flags (sec. 901, title 38 U.S.C.)	Tort claim settlements (sec. 617, title 38 U.S.C.)	Total	Statutory burial awards <sup>9</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>12</sup>		Home for paraplegics <sup>12</sup>		
					Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1965	\$561, 725. 32	\$272, 715. 83	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$72, 350, 316. 41	\$106, 305. 87
1965	561, 725. 32	272, 715. 83							*1, 908. 69
1964									30, 547. 27
1963									*4, 660. 66
1962									*14, 076. 08
1961									9, 061. 37
1960									67. 42
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, 069, 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									
1941									
1940									
1939									
1938									
1937									
1936									
1935									
1934									
1933									
1932									
1931									
1930 and prior years									

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 102.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued**

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits <sup>7</sup>						
	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 <sup>11</sup>		4-percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1965...	<sup>10</sup> \$24, 203, 763, 599. 73	\$10, 067, 091, 733. 77	\$3, 947, 862, 117. 47	\$497, 652, 960. 83	\$4, 521, 413, 386. 41	\$463, 997, 937. 65	\$730, 437, 815. 91
1965.....	<sup>10</sup> 49, 392, 151. 26	8, 351. 89	66. 93	3, 191. 72	11, 858, 470. 13		
1964.....	<sup>10</sup> 68, 827, 750. 92	2, 832. 68	30, 989. 83	*22, 737. 37	33, 935, 761. 12	320. 00	
1963.....	<sup>10</sup> 95, 565, 684. 16	8, 606. 46	33, 031. 11	532. 09	62, 462, 357. 62	360. 00	
1962.....	<sup>10</sup> 150, 504, 739. 18	*15, 709. 14	32, 534. 77	2, 173. 69	121, 172, 197. 27	560. 00	
1961.....	<sup>10</sup> 405, 938, 564. 47	*17, 870. 68	170, 725. 54	16, 131. 67	220, 802, 022. 74	*249. 58	159, 885, 058. 86
1960.....	<sup>10</sup> 514, 175, 433. 49	22, 569. 22	151, 920. 85	33, 472. 82	371, 196, 187. 09	*6, 731. 02	121, 835, 398. 33
1959.....	<sup>10</sup> 706, 109, 987. 64	49, 681. 52	304, 585. 66	26, 323. 00	565, 984, 930. 33	*2, 600. 73	120, 935, 661. 78
1958.....	<sup>10</sup> 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.....	<sup>10</sup> 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.....	<sup>10</sup> 820, 182, 708. 57	19, 084, 068. 81	17, 422, 808. 86	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, 203. 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, 225, 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.....							
1944.....							
1943.....							
1942.....							
1941.....							
1940.....							
1939.....							
1938.....							
1937.....							
1936.....							
1935.....							
1934.....							
1933.....							
1932.....							
1931.....							
1930 and prior years.....							

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits <sup>7</sup> —Continued							Direct loans to veterans	Loan guaranty revolving fund
	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans <sup>12</sup>	Children's educational assistance	Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>12</sup>		Homes for paraplegics <sup>12</sup>		
			Unemployment	Self-employment	Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$6,150,087.08	\$140,393,596.33	\$3,187,524,687.73	\$589,080,454.49	\$60,184,800.98	\$9,504,684.67	\$45,866,100.55	\$2,656,860,712.50	\$1,263,751,668.96
1965.....	1,144,004.17	25,570,005.41	20.00		4,777,547.83	819,040.27	5,208,088.73	171,394,327.33	363,925,896.49
1964.....	1,287,528.58	24,805,193.00	140.00		3,608,404.66	641,228.70	4,723,825.42	237,279,600.43	355,313,428.82
1963.....	1,017,823.23	25,704,209.52	349.00		2,870,354.31	467,814.98	3,458,959.61	246,331,764.61	309,519,859.48
1962.....	668,837.95	21,366,117.36	232.00		3,028,149.88	490,504.32	3,894,915.45	252,827,007.87	234,992,484.17
1961.....	706,224.62	16,293,085.62	212.35		3,550,991.62	572,035.50	4,388,641.97	286,271,317.73	
1960.....	624,313.02	11,456,969.81	272.49	*25.00	4,945,478.46	761,252.94	3,352,024.08	312,776,671.63	
1959.....	701,355.51	7,663,347.96	1,370.46	*38.00	6,026,710.13	936,014.40	3,428,552.92	203,971,329.77	
1958.....		5,183,215.15	1,631.19	62.00	6,519,793.83	1,044,851.33	3,738,067.30	228,868,385.53	
1957.....		2,351,452.50	4,806.18	50.00	7,780,047.56	1,200,901.18	4,157,362.57	130,218,925.66	
1956.....			*678.33	*957.67	8,593,842.15	1,263,979.65	4,504,573.26	103,118,036.37	
1955.....			*196,116.93	*4,355.85	8,483,480.55	1,307,061.40	5,011,089.24	125,125,897.90	
1954.....			*243,597.24	*1,398.73				117,708,814.12	
1953.....			*499,546.59	*16,577.73				92,759,838.08	
1952.....			64,271.09	11,256.93				87,276,513.01	
1951.....			7,794,156.88	584,290.20				60,932,282.46	
1950.....			124,577,368.44	13,613,118.27					
1949.....			443,531,993.71	66,060,356.50					
1948.....			557,601,928.15	124,884,755.05					
1947.....			1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04					
1946.....			887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48					
1945.....									
1944.....									
1943.....									
1942.....									
1941.....									
1940.....									
1939.....									
1938.....									
1937.....									
1936.....									
1935.....									
1934.....									
1933.....									
1932.....									
1931.....									
1930 and prior years.....									

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 102.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued**

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance				Servicemen's indemnities
	Benefits	Transferred to U.S. Govern-ment life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>13</sup>	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to national service life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>13</sup>	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$2,191,080,630.21	\$141,631,724.08	\$2,161,605,330.27	\$647,942,045.73	\$16,255,244.85	\$4,762,757,687.44	\$8,062,925,506.63	\$6,498,963,356.37	\$353,325,293.72
1965.....	2,317,344.21	*119,011.31	83,326,870.00	14,065,917.00	832,790.08	7,028,552.70	440,902,678.00	207,790,101.00	9,967,695.06
1964.....	2,514,821.98	*142,522.68	83,215,166.00	14,344,926.00	890,879.05	5,969,469.99	467,263,209.00	216,894,514.00	14,913,868.36
1963.....	2,638,480.71	*240,088.45	93,995,934.00	14,646,255.00	912,680.18	5,993,245.62	472,642,923.00	303,011,006.00	22,035,789.75
1962.....	2,886,703.99	166,114.10	94,251,680.30	16,827,750.00	915,285.92	6,885,153.31	455,745,457.87	231,498,835.00	29,167,759.72
1961.....	3,008,052.37	179,697.04	91,192,353.85	52,817,964.92	911,164.08	8,448,898.53	447,290,475.83	426,467,538.31	32,552,273.80
1960.....	3,408,799.92	323,992.33	99,072,881.83	18,631,060.00	817,734.97	10,236,004.86	422,780,530.16	238,852,099.00	35,893,765.30
1959.....	3,295,802.01	232,898.38	81,926,715.45	18,893,084.48	772,124.73	12,192,994.03	393,193,103.48	250,363,376.38	36,170,997.30
1958.....	3,611,103.93	879,025.02	77,544,947.50	53,505,477.11	854,843.96	14,601,104.08	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	204,719,377.14	27,097,901.60
1954.....	4,228,719.03	817,744.34	63,184,724.65	89,001,840.20	997,530.83	72,659,187.91	475,311,601.36	211,977,216.64	23,542,060.34
1953.....	4,437,373.73	985,178.57	69,748,082.07	70,750,336.13	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	339,452,958.23	.....	.....
1948.....	5,312,771.63	3,002,942.82	285,520,289.84	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	136,846,767.35	.....	.....
1944.....	7,775,455.51	2,517,340.98	36,462,166.05	8,256,768.15	.....	102,429,163.08	33,897,951.37	.....	.....
1943.....	9,143,427.32	5,346,062.18	31,800,133.04	8,014,537.24	.....	31,145,696.84	6,549,351.07	.....	.....
1942.....	11,074,329.10	4,416,602.17	36,324,633.18	8,156,558.84	.....	395,960.98	960,608.14	.....	.....
1941.....	13,754,308.02	1,636,251.59	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	2,750,188.23	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	2,537,788.80	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	21,464,455.82	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	18,543,359.43	7,408,474.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....	1,210,898,427.83	45,182,010.49	85,462,050.41	32,261,404.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fiscal year	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Veterans special term insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance			Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Adjusted compensation			Supply fund
		Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Transferred from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund <sup>14</sup>	Adjusted service and dependent pay <sup>8</sup>	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$2,987,212.00	\$250,000.00	\$127,134,613.00	\$250,000.00	\$10,000,000.00	\$58,677,784.00	\$1,985,925.89	\$3,820,055,044.52	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$1,797,306,044.70
1965.....	2,987,212.00		11,426,839.00		2,000,000.00	9,521,826.00	23,945.23	94,828.34			162,858,651.33
1964.....			19,590,061.00		2,700,000.00	8,136,011.00	22,831.50	103,310.00			176,816,043.97
1963.....			11,189,733.00		2,300,000.00	7,799,824.00	22,513.56	84,367.14			179,872,023.07
1962.....			44,208,822.12		1,300,000.00	6,766,915.00	17,266.78	116,511.23			171,241,209.69
1961.....			7,707,665.79		1,200,000.00	6,596,305.65	63,084.80	223,887.34			155,530,315.83
1960.....			6,768,160.06		500,000.00	5,535,002.93	108,398.14	298,860.36			149,364,963.37
1959.....			8,078,371.64			3,620,986.70	1,456,963.14	832,449.77			139,984,242.32
1958.....			5,822,769.49			3,513,466.76	14,448.73	192,646.86			136,922,407.46
1957.....			5,670,782.98			2,726,789.43	*658.13	262,903.82			134,096,780.40
1956.....			3,506,569.83			2,126,799.10	*21,812.75	218,228.95			128,166,042.25
1955.....			2,053,876.09			1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25			128,540,182.35
1954.....			805,454.47			529,842.56	*63,314.13	691,568.40			133,913,182.66
1953.....			384,267.33			149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97	*786.84		
1952.....		250,000.00	21,240.20	250,000.00		20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17	*422.19		
1951.....							*179,861.24	355,761.84	*1,071.34		
1950.....							*1,239,855.60	576,290.45	*93.22		
1949.....							377,213.24	614,120.94	*978.45		
1948.....							1,256,233.03	908,901.09	4,156.69		
1947.....							327,021.23	1,074,609.59	7,600.73		
1946.....							71,635.45	3,819,805.48	11,072.40		
1945.....							27,877.90	11,223,396.84	63,909.11		
1944.....								1,647,700.54	89,464.03		
1943.....								996,953.80	167,728.48		
1942.....								43,227,404.24	253,196.34		
1941.....								2,656,735.71	399,566.38		
1940.....								9,234,571.86	681,304.19		
1939.....								7,413,848.79	1,185,414.37		
1938.....								13,837,588.33	1,352,099.16		
1937.....								282,656,226.02	1,546,168.24		
1936.....								3,228,421,888.82	1,089,821.20		
1935.....								25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31		
1934.....								23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	4,214.55	
1933.....								24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	71,888.81	
1932.....								23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29		
1931.....								19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16		
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....								91,344,173.12	38,360,608.88		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 102.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans' Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishments, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued**

Fiscal year	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward fund	Personal funds of patients <sup>15</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) <sup>16</sup>	Allotments and allowances <sup>17</sup>	Marine and seamen's insurance	Civil service retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Canal Zone retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Miscellaneous <sup>18</sup>
Total to June 30, 1965.....	\$25,343,010.56	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$670,603,131.44	\$644,865,174.15	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$14,488,537.24
1965.....	1,410,320.67			53,796,342.60						1,225,164.72
1964.....	1,600,343.44			54,290,727.81						1,526,772.81
1963.....	1,571,759.92			50,774,333.11						2,218,607.22
1962.....	1,609,314.27			48,581,951.59						1,303,381.31
1961.....	1,593,594.59			43,754,597.03	*59.65					1,145,570.78
1960.....	1,793,596.89			42,422,802.53						1,060,837.87
1959.....	2,479,453.15			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					250,053.94
1955.....	887,732.36			25,587,614.44	*67.67					279,526.43
1954.....	907,068.49			23,659,751.31	*156.09					70,094.79
1953.....	774,694.10			22,826,171.38	*77.50	11,461.82				55,629.19
1952.....	777,090.48			31,153,834.86						131,925.44
1951.....	658,423.57			39,277,653.84	*53.00					175,822.38
1950.....	1,324,206.93			19,979,249.97		*15.00				281,279.26
1949.....	627,825.36			19,088,218.08		*192.37				255,633.89
1948.....	328,722.97	1,802.65		14,944,270.72	1,498.95	*96.00				542,610.48
1947.....	96,381.97	189,974.19		10,888,093.93						599,771.55
1946.....	30,458.73	285,322.09		8,432,535.80	*231.65					1,629.68
1945.....	96,462.50	270,931.49		5,939,766.93	*363.94	*2,346.96				18,066.40
1944.....	29,155.28			4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78				7,849.79
1943.....	34,156.86			3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23				140,072.21
1942.....	35,906.51			2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06				25,885.59
1941.....	37,903.71			2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18				16,310.07
1940.....	34,727.42			2,354,606.63	*2,916.26	*504.91				165,714.03
1939.....	134,132.38			2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50				21,111.43
1938.....	192,438.01			2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11				40,111.61
1937.....	459,424.97			2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,226.34				13,112.89
1936.....	170,525.63			1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58				12,712.22
1935.....	324,142.95		306.55		*9,192.36	*695.44		8,519,553.38	86,355.31	15,507.22
1934.....	134,432.51		1,599.94		*7,247.29	2,998.70	94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,690.45
1933.....	52,637.62		2,584.60		*16,825.80	7,793.77		34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,644.71
1932.....	213,639.03		17,251.24		*17,109.11	8,732.62		27,470,075.06	192,967.55	4,818.00
1931.....					*21,747.50	5,070.03	1,600.00	23,992,317.41		101,716.55
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....					644,973,243.04	582,921,185.92	35,076,318.69	107,144,453.63		197,495.99

<sup>1</sup> Includes general operating expenses, 1954-65; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-65; medical care, 1962-65; medical and prosthetic research; outpatient care, 1954-61; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61; inpatient care, 1955-61; maintenance and operations of hospitals, 1954; contract hospitalization, 1954; maintenance and operations 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, 1948-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-65. Medical, hospital and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers of \$4,914,889,411.52 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation of the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life 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; \$56,814,319.04 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$401,079.41 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; and \$10 million from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the transfer of \$8,965,541.39 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$7,028,552.70 to the national service life insurance fund; a credit of \$119,011.31 for the U. S. Government life insurance fund; and \$2 million to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>4</sup> Expenditures by single years from 1919 through 1930 and for 1918 and prior years may be obtained from table 95 of the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$436,623,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90 million; 1950, \$100 million; 1951, \$42,573,691.17; 1952, \$40 million; and 1953, \$21,300,000. Also includes expenditures for grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals, and for major alterations, improvements, and repairs.

<sup>6</sup> A detailed distribution showing these expenditures by war and compensation or pension status may be found in table 29 of this report. Also, similar detail for 1960 and prior years may be found in table 95 of the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1960.

<sup>7</sup> Readjustment benefits are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>8</sup> Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "Adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>9</sup> Statutory burial awards are shown under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>10</sup> In fiscal year 1956, accounting procedures were revised for the "Compensation and pensions" and "Readjustment benefits" appropriations with respect to the handling of refunds (overpayments) receivable. In arriving at net expenditures for these appropriations, overpayments are deducted from gross expenditures at the time of collection. The supporting accounts showing expenses by purpose or type of benefit, however, are

reduced at the time of discovery of the overpayment. Thus, the supporting detail will not add to the appropriation expenditures totals. The unclassified amount of \$16,919,067.47 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1965, reflects an increase of \$9,277,929.78 in refunds receivable, \$8,852,709.62 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account, \$981,715.61 in refunds of gratuitous payments from personal funds of patients and \$229,856.32 in undistributed payments. In fiscal year 1965, these adjustments reflect a decrease of \$1,105,207.87 in refunds receivable. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1965, the \$3,397,264.14 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$5,221,905.14 in refunds receivable, a decrease of \$3,998.96 in accounts payable, and \$1,820,642.24 in writeoffs and waiver of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1965, these adjustments included an increase of \$58,557.05 in refunds receivable, a decrease of \$7,807.23 in accounts payable, and a credit of \$63,000.10 to the account for writeoffs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments.

<sup>11</sup> Counseling fees of \$69,195 were paid from "Compensation and pensions appropriation" and \$4,933,263 from "Readjustment benefits appropriation." Beginning with fiscal year 1948, counseling fees are included under "Administration and other benefits."

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U. S. Government life insurance and national service life insurance trust funds from a net to a gross basis, resulting in an understatement in the historical data for prior years in varying amounts. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. The 1948 U. S. Government life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 national service life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74. In fiscal year 1950 a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the insurance trust funds from a gross to an accrued basis. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the gross figures and what the figures would have been on an accrued basis are reflected in adjustments to the fiscal year 1959 figures. These adjustments were: U. S. Government life insurance trust fund, plus \$12,675,572; national service life insurance trust fund, plus \$32,661,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,183,306; and service-disabled veterans insurance fund, minus \$523,288.

<sup>14</sup> Represents payments made on "Adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to the U. S. Government life insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. Actual expenditures for fiscal year 1942 were \$1,659,220.95 and the balance represents an adjustment due to a change in the method of reporting to conform with Executive Order 8512.

<sup>15</sup> Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Includes (\$2,741,577.54 from appropriated funds and \$11,746,959.70 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 (transfer from WFA), 1941-43; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial; operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-57; payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-64; National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-65; civil defense medical stockpile activities, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962; salaries and expenses, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960; emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-62; civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961-62; public works acceleration, Area Development Administration, Department of Commerce (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963; civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration); maintenance and operations, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration),

1955-56; research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration); research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration); salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration); buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration); working fund, no year, 1947-49; unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown; prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans; refunds of repayment 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 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 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State**

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Total expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1965, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1965							
		Total living and deceased veterans						Living veterans	
		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number <sup>2</sup>	Amount	Number <sup>3</sup>	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$6,457,305,536	4,511,366	\$4,042,143,926	2,358,650	\$2,178,683,188	2,152,716	\$1,863,460,738	3,216,920	\$2,931,253,721
Foreign countries.....	70,909,201	78,387	59,156,482	52,027	32,291,361	26,360	26,865,121	32,003	29,172,393
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	43,202,957	25,775	31,404,606	12,581	17,585,162	13,194	13,819,444	18,744	23,996,261
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	42,068,486	24,874	30,431,779	11,991	16,896,060	12,883	13,535,719	18,264	23,526,950
All others.....	1,134,471	901	972,827	590	689,102	311	283,725	480	469,311
Total United States.....	6,343,193,378	4,407,204	3,951,582,858	2,294,042	2,128,806,665	2,113,162	1,822,776,173	3,166,173	2,878,085,067
Alabama.....	123,984,761	83,897	79,522,090	43,319	42,691,141	40,578	36,830,949	57,969	56,014,891
Alaska.....	3,308,740	2,501	1,914,002	1,831	1,354,856	670	559,146	2,051	1,514,898
Arizona.....	58,178,653	37,487	37,928,059	21,032	23,543,189	16,455	14,384,870	27,916	28,803,513
Arkansas.....	96,174,043	58,963	60,505,791	26,669	30,239,280	32,294	30,266,511	42,338	45,722,644
California.....	542,849,860	373,187	337,463,704	207,332	198,386,179	165,855	139,077,525	269,148	241,417,482



Colorado.....	71,199,540	45,464	44,037,322	26,556	27,533,550	18,908	16,503,772	34,118	33,407,966
Connecticut.....	73,912,522	56,584	45,804,144	34,209	27,761,545	22,375	18,042,599	42,809	34,287,681
Delaware.....	13,670,351	8,899	7,614,554	4,911	4,274,626	3,988	3,339,928	6,396	5,469,314
District of Columbia.....	59,768,910	21,985	21,367,350	12,666	13,348,627	9,319	8,018,723	15,223	13,717,288
Florida.....	224,746,145	162,654	158,062,274	78,117	84,250,558	84,537	73,811,716	118,857	118,164,919
Georgia.....	141,460,065	90,357	86,190,838	45,793	46,265,215	44,564	39,925,623	60,453	58,883,658
Hawaii.....	10,660,322	7,751	7,250,358	4,988	4,782,343	2,763	2,468,015	5,623	5,124,530
Idaho.....	25,365,657	16,073	15,028,243	7,866	7,629,677	8,207	7,398,666	12,210	11,692,250
Illinois.....	298,116,546	196,888	166,084,193	91,537	78,818,215	105,351	87,265,978	137,016	118,247,561
Indiana.....	133,933,913	100,613	87,766,863	46,864	42,386,969	53,649	45,379,894	70,245	63,079,179
Iowa.....	94,922,615	62,760	57,638,025	27,005	26,266,581	35,755	31,371,444	45,314	43,450,515
Kansas.....	83,324,264	52,563	48,561,814	23,852	23,433,228	28,711	25,128,586	37,065	35,394,459
Kentucky.....	112,614,923	84,774	79,057,516	42,589	41,212,669	42,185	37,844,847	58,435	55,724,412
Louisiana.....	111,349,671	79,968	76,000,385	38,459	37,723,130	41,509	38,277,255	55,028	53,632,201
Maine.....	40,500,628	27,244	25,536,614	13,153	13,125,300	14,091	12,411,314	19,216	18,571,205
Maryland.....	93,267,789	65,592	57,948,122	35,928	33,481,593	29,664	24,436,520	45,257	39,825,778
Massachusetts.....	219,536,180	173,028	144,468,925	112,606	94,424,072	60,422	50,044,853	132,526	109,504,573
Michigan.....	221,803,824	166,915	143,971,352	89,183	78,321,892	77,732	65,649,460	124,559	109,766,602
Minnesota.....	139,057,816	92,712	82,269,965	47,154	42,297,245	45,558	39,972,720	69,990	63,441,154
Mississippi.....	83,887,500	57,066	56,380,705	28,204	29,033,401	28,862	27,347,304	39,516	40,010,290
Missouri.....	153,304,585	113,886	103,533,164	50,059	47,549,162	63,827	55,984,002	79,885	75,323,841
Montana.....	25,344,942	16,575	15,118,900	8,408	7,863,394	8,167	7,255,506	12,281	11,501,480
Nebraska.....	49,408,540	31,615	28,431,534	14,866	14,181,661	16,149	14,249,873	22,701	21,414,132
Nevada.....	11,464,351	8,400	6,965,255	5,044	4,148,775	3,356	2,816,480	6,537	5,404,205
New Hampshire.....	21,715,495	17,425	15,591,257	9,057	8,508,641	8,368	7,082,616	12,575	11,387,937
New Jersey.....	178,771,798	151,934	119,573,153	88,645	68,290,569	63,289	51,282,584	112,450	87,733,041
New Mexico.....	38,273,732	23,314	23,954,174	14,184	15,572,561	9,130	8,381,613	17,337	18,086,087
New York.....	541,010,807	401,736	332,035,525	227,646	188,598,464	174,090	143,437,061	296,676	246,029,235
North Carolina.....	153,124,481	99,519	95,382,052	48,179	48,682,682	51,340	46,699,370	66,755	65,979,087
North Dakota.....	20,320,294	11,996	10,754,564	6,493	5,767,535	5,503	4,987,029	9,054	8,249,928
Ohio.....	299,536,511	225,210	193,096,543	120,899	104,738,643	104,311	88,357,900	165,350	143,985,358
Oklahoma.....	97,840,365	72,972	70,035,098	35,031	35,509,401	37,941	34,525,697	52,067	51,835,550
Oregon.....	70,821,977	49,174	44,837,607	21,260	20,752,899	27,914	24,084,708	36,245	34,267,114
Pennsylvania.....	391,961,373	289,504	247,577,071	151,418	132,539,295	138,086	115,037,776	205,140	177,254,034
Rhode Island.....	32,600,540	26,518	22,454,219	15,042	12,793,659	11,476	9,660,560	19,712	16,602,338
South Carolina.....	74,010,286	50,245	48,492,743	22,344	23,099,769	27,901	25,392,974	31,614	31,584,957
South Dakota.....	34,029,618	16,540	15,183,862	6,836	6,467,667	9,704	8,716,195	12,099	11,523,799
Tennessee.....	146,993,005	90,715	86,763,652	42,907	43,438,743	47,808	43,324,909	61,064	60,502,362
Texas.....	345,476,840	238,185	225,013,580	126,306	125,357,445	111,879	99,656,135	169,472	162,594,221
Utah.....	32,457,224	18,046	16,084,591	10,236	9,445,816	7,810	6,638,775	13,495	12,135,318
Vermont.....	14,941,976	9,952	9,594,475	4,838	5,107,623	5,114	4,486,852	7,001	6,986,429
Virginia.....	136,816,432	88,237	82,589,331	44,705	44,943,303	43,532	37,646,028	59,095	55,113,709
Washington.....	108,226,281	72,594	66,985,890	35,910	35,188,343	36,684	31,797,547	53,807	50,547,837
West Virginia.....	89,476,171	56,866	54,557,150	25,556	26,062,141	31,310	28,495,009	39,546	39,466,983
Wisconsin.....	142,790,120	93,355	82,023,593	42,714	38,315,369	50,641	43,708,224	69,268	62,607,854
Wyoming.....	14,980,396	7,466	6,580,647	3,636	3,298,124	3,830	3,282,523	5,069	5,099,178

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued**  
 [Fiscal year 1965]

State	Total living and deceased veterans—Continued									
	Living veterans—Continued				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	1, 993, 228	\$1, 707, 323, 218	1, 223, 692	\$1, 223, 930, 503	1, 294, 446	\$1, 110, 890, 205	365, 422	\$471, 359, 970	929, 024	\$639, 530, 235
Foreign countries.....	17, 076	11, 411, 181	14, 927	17, 761, 212	46, 384	29, 984, 089	34, 951	20, 880, 180	11, 433	9, 103, 909
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	10, 379	14, 212, 449	8, 365	9, 783, 812	7, 031	7, 408, 345	2, 202	3, 372, 713	4, 829	4, 035, 632
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	9, 982	13, 835, 824	8, 282	9, 691, 126	6, 610	6, 904, 829	2, 009	3, 060, 236	4, 601	3, 844, 563
All others.....	397	376, 625	83	92, 686	421	503, 516	193	312, 477	228	191, 039
Total United States.....	1, 965, 773	1, 681, 699, 588	1, 200, 400	1, 196, 385, 479	1, 241, 031	1, 073, 497, 771	328, 269	447, 107, 077	912, 762	626, 390, 664
Alabama.....	35, 299	32, 100, 565	22, 670	23, 914, 326	25, 928	23, 507, 199	8, 020	10, 590, 576	17, 908	12, 916, 623
Alaska.....	1, 727	1, 200, 697	324	314, 201	450	399, 104	104	154, 159	346	244, 945
Arizona.....	17, 856	18, 851, 849	10, 060	9, 951, 664	9, 571	9, 124, 546	3, 176	4, 691, 340	6, 395	4, 433, 206
Arkansas.....	21, 336	23, 517, 986	21, 002	22, 204, 658	16, 625	14, 783, 147	5, 333	6, 721, 294	11, 292	8, 061, 853
California.....	177, 193	151, 498, 748	91, 955	89, 918, 734	104, 039	96, 046, 222	30, 139	46, 887, 431	73, 900	49, 158, 791
Colorado.....	22, 820	22, 112, 648	11, 298	11, 295, 318	11, 346	10, 629, 356	3, 736	5, 420, 902	7, 610	5, 208, 454
Connecticut.....	30, 882	23, 138, 807	11, 927	11, 148, 874	13, 775	11, 516, 463	3, 327	4, 622, 738	10, 448	6, 893, 725
Delaware.....	4, 330	3, 432, 092	2, 066	2, 037, 222	2, 503	2, 145, 240	581	4, 842, 534	1, 922	1, 302, 706
District of Columbia.....	10, 454	8, 875, 712	4, 769	4, 841, 576	6, 762	7, 650, 062	2, 212	4, 472, 915	4, 550	3, 177, 147
Florida.....	65, 554	65, 297, 673	53, 303	52, 867, 246	43, 797	39, 897, 355	12, 563	18, 952, 885	31, 234	20, 944, 470
Georgia.....	36, 920	34, 077, 869	23, 533	24, 805, 789	29, 904	27, 307, 180	8, 873	12, 187, 346	21, 031	15, 119, 834
Hawaii.....	4, 057	3, 492, 294	1, 566	1, 632, 236	2, 128	2, 125, 828	931	1, 290, 049	1, 197	835, 779
Idaho.....	6, 805	6, 279, 411	5, 405	5, 412, 839	3, 863	3, 335, 993	1, 061	1, 350, 166	2, 802	1, 985, 827
Illinois.....	79, 032	62, 555, 652	57, 984	55, 691, 909	59, 872	47, 836, 632	12, 505	16, 262, 563	47, 367	31, 574, 069
Indiana.....	40, 065	33, 616, 441	30, 180	29, 462, 738	30, 268	24, 687, 684	6, 799	8, 770, 528	23, 469	15, 917, 156
Iowa.....	22, 671	20, 943, 778	22, 643	22, 506, 737	17, 446	14, 187, 510	4, 334	5, 322, 803	13, 112	8, 864, 707
Kansas.....	19, 424	17, 736, 869	17, 641	17, 657, 590	15, 498	13, 167, 355	4, 428	5, 696, 359	11, 070	7, 470, 996
Kentucky.....	34, 260	30, 867, 963	24, 175	24, 856, 449	26, 339	23, 333, 104	8, 329	10, 344, 706	18, 010	12, 988, 398
Louisiana.....	31, 900	28, 913, 330	23, 128	24, 718, 871	24, 940	22, 368, 184	6, 559	8, 809, 800	18, 381	13, 558, 384
Maine.....	10, 863	10, 091, 244	8, 353	8, 479, 961	8, 028	6, 965, 409	2, 290	3, 034, 056	5, 738	3, 931, 353
Maryland.....	30, 987	25, 794, 087	14, 270	14, 031, 691	20, 335	18, 122, 344	4, 941	7, 687, 506	15, 394	10, 434, 838
Massachusetts.....	101, 789	79, 415, 067	30, 737	30, 089, 506	40, 502	34, 964, 352	10, 817	15, 009, 005	29, 685	19, 955, 347
Michigan.....	80, 359	67, 202, 355	44, 200	42, 564, 247	42, 356	34, 204, 750	8, 824	11, 119, 537	33, 532	23, 085, 213
Minnesota.....	41, 293	34, 940, 557	28, 697	28, 500, 597	22, 722	18, 828, 811	5, 861	7, 356, 688	16, 861	11, 472, 123
Mississippi.....	22, 456	21, 501, 501	17, 060	18, 508, 789	17, 550	16, 370, 415	5, 748	7, 531, 900	11, 802	8, 838, 515

Missouri.....	41,397	36,499,142	38,488	38,824,699	34,001	28,209,323	8,662	11,050,020	25,339	17,159,303
Montana.....	7,354	6,524,601	4,927	4,976,879	4,294	3,617,420	1,054	1,338,793	3,240	2,278,627
Nebraska.....	12,565	11,203,537	10,136	10,210,615	8,314	7,017,382	2,301	2,978,124	6,013	4,039,258
Nevada.....	4,597	3,518,842	1,940	1,885,363	1,863	1,561,050	447	629,933	1,416	931,117
New Hampshire.....	7,747	6,674,601	4,828	4,713,336	4,850	4,203,320	1,310	1,834,040	3,540	2,369,280
New Jersey.....	80,360	57,068,052	32,090	30,664,989	39,484	31,840,112	8,285	11,222,517	31,199	20,617,595
New Mexico.....	11,905	12,472,485	5,432	5,613,602	5,977	5,868,087	2,279	3,100,076	3,698	2,768,011
New York.....	204,517	157,350,930	92,139	88,678,305	105,060	86,006,290	23,129	31,247,534	81,931	54,758,756
North Carolina.....	38,866	36,298,415	27,889	29,680,672	32,764	29,402,965	9,313	12,384,267	23,451	17,018,698
North Dakota.....	5,614	4,751,167	3,440	3,498,761	2,942	2,504,636	879	1,016,368	2,063	1,488,268
Ohio.....	107,625	87,514,957	57,725	56,470,411	59,860	49,111,175	13,274	17,223,686	46,586	31,887,489
Oklahoma.....	28,402	27,084,082	23,665	24,751,498	20,905	18,199,518	6,629	8,425,319	14,276	9,774,199
Oregon.....	18,267	16,795,611	17,978	17,471,503	12,929	10,570,493	2,993	3,957,288	9,936	6,613,205
Pennsylvania.....	131,055	106,122,750	74,085	71,131,284	84,364	70,323,037	20,363	26,416,545	64,001	43,906,492
Rhode Island.....	13,389	10,401,290	6,323	6,201,048	6,806	5,851,881	1,653	2,392,369	5,153	3,459,512
South Carolina.....	17,289	16,151,543	14,325	15,436,444	18,631	16,907,756	5,055	6,948,226	13,576	9,959,530
South Dakota.....	5,748	5,144,338	6,351	6,379,461	4,441	3,660,063	1,088	1,323,329	3,353	2,336,734
Tennessee.....	34,054	32,170,071	27,010	28,332,291	29,651	26,261,290	8,553	11,268,672	20,798	14,992,618
Texas.....	104,733	95,733,903	64,739	66,860,318	68,713	62,419,359	21,573	29,623,542	47,140	32,795,817
Utah.....	8,964	7,779,157	4,531	4,356,161	4,551	3,949,273	1,272	1,666,659	3,279	2,282,614
Vermont.....	4,003	3,973,845	2,998	3,012,584	2,951	2,608,046	835	1,133,778	2,116	1,474,268
Virginia.....	35,858	31,619,001	23,237	23,494,708	29,142	27,475,622	8,847	13,324,302	20,295	14,151,320
Washington.....	30,842	27,874,051	22,965	22,673,786	18,787	16,438,053	5,068	7,314,292	13,719	9,123,751
West Virginia.....	20,314	19,741,844	19,232	19,725,139	17,320	15,090,167	5,242	6,320,529	12,078	8,769,870
Wisconsin.....	36,758	31,018,840	32,510	31,589,014	24,087	19,415,739	5,956	7,296,529	18,131	12,119,210
Wyoming.....	3,218	2,757,338	2,451	2,341,840	1,797	1,481,469	418	540,786	1,379	940,683

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	World War II									
	Living veterans								Deceased veterans	
	Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Reserve officers		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1, 697, 536	\$1, 420, 607, 373	1, 486, 365	\$1, 201, 241, 384	211, 166	\$219, 347, 271	5	\$18, 718	545, 065	\$511, 252, 425
Foreign countries.....	15, 553	9, 247, 190	14, 227	7, 698, 650	1, 326	1, 548, 540			33, 648	17, 602, 366
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	5, 305	7, 129, 896	4, 004	5, 610, 704	1, 301	1, 519, 192			1, 780	2, 076, 313
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	5, 061	6, 908, 535	3, 785	5, 419, 025	1, 276	1, 489, 510			1, 621	1, 883, 728
All others.....	244	221, 361	219	191, 679	25	29, 682			159	192, 585
Total United States.....	1, 676, 678	1, 404, 230, 287	1, 468, 134	1, 187, 932, 030	208, 539	216, 279, 539	5	18, 718	509, 637	491, 573, 746
Alabama.....	30, 990	27, 810, 065	26, 224	22, 599, 336	4, 766	5, 210, 729			11, 253	10, 925, 264
Alaska.....	1, 324	951, 932	1, 262	882, 307	62	69, 625			268	229, 017
Arizona.....	14, 196	13, 989, 398	12, 371	12, 140, 188	1, 825	1, 849, 210			4, 258	4, 190, 086
Arkansas.....	19, 840	20, 632, 598	15, 535	15, 995, 295	4, 305	4, 637, 303			6, 660	6, 545, 245
California.....	138, 720	112, 524, 733	123, 425	97, 321, 105	15, 294	15, 199, 591	1	4, 037	41, 629	41, 046, 036
Colorado.....	17, 299	15, 716, 596	15, 425	13, 737, 795	1, 874	1, 978, 801			4, 703	4, 558, 665
Connecticut.....	25, 445	18, 543, 065	23, 616	16, 752, 290	1, 829	1, 790, 775			5, 666	5, 412, 687
Delaware.....	3, 693	2, 936, 520	3, 286	2, 510, 004	407	426, 513			1, 046	994, 338
District of Columbia.....	7, 955	6, 361, 971	6, 755	5, 163, 490	1, 200	1, 198, 481			2, 391	3, 119, 021
Florida.....	52, 915	50, 847, 534	45, 891	43, 518, 271	7, 024	7, 329, 263			16, 617	16, 516, 009
Georgia.....	33, 229	29, 998, 275	27, 128	23, 465, 534	6, 101	6, 532, 741			12, 943	12, 586, 774
Hawaii.....	2, 616	2, 293, 936	2, 392	2, 037, 961	224	255, 975			925	953, 253
Idaho.....	5, 905	5, 337, 986	5, 114	4, 491, 158	791	846, 828			1, 704	1, 619, 371
Illinois.....	70, 403	55, 190, 653	61, 078	45, 908, 932	9, 325	9, 281, 721			23, 895	21, 953, 706
Indiana.....	33, 530	27, 606, 996	29, 790	23, 743, 830	3, 740	3, 863, 163			11, 481	10, 679, 869
Iowa.....	19, 934	17, 781, 992	17, 055	14, 773, 536	2, 379	3, 008, 455			6, 735	6, 393, 418
Kansas.....	17, 191	15, 106, 427	14, 677	12, 524, 649	2, 514	2, 581, 773			6, 399	6, 067, 257
Kentucky.....	30, 194	26, 451, 439	25, 641	21, 792, 809	4, 553	4, 658, 630			10, 985	10, 790, 010
Louisiana.....	29, 030	26, 379, 744	23, 510	20, 228, 455	5, 520	6, 151, 289			10, 670	10, 531, 164
Maine.....	9, 225	8, 492, 513	7, 942	7, 081, 504	1, 283	1, 411, 009			3, 153	3, 134, 405
Maryland.....	25, 256	20, 631, 210	22, 633	17, 905, 510	2, 322	2, 732, 033			8, 007	7, 867, 241
Massachusetts.....	80, 890	62, 904, 556	75, 555	57, 391, 758	5, 335	5, 512, 798	1	3, 662	15, 648	15, 662, 175
Michigan.....	69, 097	57, 122, 327	62, 799	53, 642, 713	6, 298	6, 479, 614			17, 667	16, 309, 256
Minnesota.....	34, 207	27, 483, 999	30, 330	23, 456, 694	3, 377	4, 027, 005			9, 041	8, 634, 404
Mississippi.....	19, 951	18, 439, 427	16, 215	14, 292, 722	3, 736	4, 146, 705			7, 571	7, 631, 822

Missouri.....	36,044	30,819,700	30,500	25,000,372	5,544	5,819,328	-----	-----	12,564	11,912,924
Montana.....	6,089	5,305,634	5,339	4,510,668	750	794,966	-----	-----	1,945	1,805,916
Nebraska.....	10,535	9,186,130	9,152	7,772,589	1,383	1,413,541	-----	-----	3,318	3,172,849
Nevada.....	3,673	2,787,341	3,350	2,455,385	323	331,956	-----	-----	867	737,377
New Hampshire.....	6,434	5,354,954	5,661	4,583,966	773	770,988	-----	-----	1,912	1,873,146
New Jersey.....	68,490	48,838,816	63,698	43,963,978	4,792	4,874,838	-----	-----	15,978	14,817,565
New Mexico.....	9,710	9,849,519	8,463	8,535,122	1,247	1,314,397	-----	-----	2,896	2,960,069
New York.....	178,512	136,494,724	161,014	119,095,863	17,498	17,398,359	-----	502	44,029	41,632,554
North Carolina.....	34,722	32,149,863	28,726	25,520,942	5,996	6,628,921	-----	-----	14,581	14,255,382
North Dakota.....	4,771	3,910,108	4,271	3,387,012	500	523,096	-----	-----	1,330	1,246,149
Ohio.....	93,048	74,219,962	83,390	64,309,432	9,658	9,910,530	-----	-----	25,003	23,235,236
Oklahoma.....	25,180	23,542,829	20,781	18,724,597	4,399	4,818,232	-----	-----	8,604	8,232,247
Oregon.....	16,043	14,143,434	13,265	11,397,601	2,778	2,745,833	-----	-----	5,113	4,647,972
Pennsylvania.....	114,481	91,777,887	101,867	79,078,326	12,614	12,699,361	-----	-----	35,107	33,843,417
Rhode Island.....	11,679	9,032,815	10,629	7,932,499	1,050	1,100,315	-----	-----	2,597	2,597,227
South Carolina.....	15,500	14,449,010	12,324	10,910,464	3,175	3,536,539	-----	1	7,532	7,482,822
South Dakota.....	4,871	4,288,911	4,027	3,416,904	844	872,007	-----	-----	1,632	1,569,464
Tennessee.....	30,729	27,989,902	25,738	22,663,114	4,991	5,326,788	-----	-----	12,484	12,137,257
Texas.....	93,091	83,462,161	79,175	68,590,315	13,914	14,863,335	-----	2	30,566	29,746,759
Utah.....	7,192	6,028,574	6,583	5,420,178	609	608,396	-----	-----	2,068	1,955,915
Vermont.....	3,433	3,226,097	2,905	2,689,012	528	537,085	-----	-----	1,125	1,151,916
Virginia.....	30,579	26,234,613	25,967	21,507,674	4,612	4,726,939	-----	-----	11,922	12,086,323
Washington.....	25,443	22,439,983	21,808	18,694,266	3,335	3,745,717	-----	-----	7,392	7,072,732
West Virginia.....	20,436	19,632,988	15,383	14,259,450	5,053	5,373,538	-----	-----	7,802	7,609,023
Wisconsin.....	30,188	25,265,127	26,095	21,248,955	4,093	4,016,172	-----	-----	9,348	8,792,254
Wyoming.....	2,770	2,263,813	2,374	1,905,500	396	358,313	-----	-----	707	648,758

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	World War II—Continued				World War I					
	Deceased veterans—Continued				Living veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	236,316	\$271,057,928	308,749	\$240,194,497	1,104,226	\$1,135,757,859	119,692	\$165,220,649	983,545	\$968,029,650
Foreign countries.....	31,980	16,013,535	1,668	1,588,831	13,819	16,637,180	692	1,253,033	13,122	15,370,054
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	627	947,954	1,153	1,128,359	6,649	7,894,628	131	310,580	6,517	7,581,619
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	556	839,096	1,065	1,044,632	6,594	7,833,460	126	304,472	6,467	7,526,559
All others.....	71	108,858	88	83,727	55	61,168	5	6,108	50	55,060
Total United States.....	203,709	254,096,439	305,928	237,477,307	1,083,758	1,111,226,051	118,869	163,657,036	963,906	945,077,977
Alabama.....	4,786	5,727,503	6,467	5,197,761	19,468	21,084,110	2,066	2,965,816	17,388	18,083,841
Alaska.....	50	67,074	218	161,943	286	262,927	29	26,320	257	236,607
Arizona.....	1,590	2,119,518	2,668	2,070,568	9,855	10,911,286	1,815	3,046,224	8,021	7,813,908
Arkansas.....	3,304	3,815,897	3,356	2,729,348	18,230	20,159,152	1,931	3,058,767	16,283	17,058,170
California.....	16,090	22,851,812	25,539	18,194,224	86,699	89,064,192	13,059	18,070,263	73,493	70,611,716
Colorado.....	1,906	2,449,714	2,797	2,108,951	11,069	12,113,890	1,952	3,155,235	9,097	8,901,919
Connecticut.....	2,189	2,799,453	3,477	2,613,234	11,640	11,431,516	1,827	2,389,586	9,797	9,005,233
Delaware.....	344	460,171	702	534,167	1,720	1,689,724	115	145,539	1,602	1,536,925
District of Columbia.....	1,033	2,082,818	1,358	1,036,203	4,032	4,273,940	802	1,010,855	3,213	3,213,188
Florida.....	6,804	9,252,281	9,813	7,263,728	50,855	52,168,175	5,853	8,294,606	44,924	43,675,035
Georgia.....	5,051	6,340,559	7,892	6,246,215	19,080	20,847,613	2,260	3,265,705	16,789	17,505,276
Hawaii.....	472	608,397	453	344,856	1,347	1,394,616	52	69,246	1,294	1,323,405
Idaho.....	685	793,843	1,019	825,528	4,949	5,092,728	424	650,420	4,524	4,440,343
Illinois.....	8,383	10,170,327	15,512	11,783,379	52,019	50,318,687	4,591	5,339,838	47,397	44,897,613
Indiana.....	4,294	5,095,126	7,187	5,584,743	28,740	28,199,984	3,046	3,541,947	25,679	24,621,681
Iowa.....	2,981	3,413,694	3,754	2,979,724	21,138	21,542,576	1,724	2,466,784	19,412	19,071,328
Kansas.....	2,932	3,438,553	3,467	2,628,704	16,065	16,352,124	1,313	1,749,724	14,745	14,585,113
Kentucky.....	5,246	5,997,351	5,739	4,792,659	21,820	23,057,508	2,852	3,689,075	18,952	19,330,810
Louisiana.....	3,871	4,817,029	6,799	5,714,135	18,618	20,339,794	1,451	2,298,590	17,162	18,028,061
Maine.....	1,465	1,789,251	1,688	1,345,154	7,553	7,827,998	644	965,424	6,902	6,845,027
Maryland.....	2,736	3,919,178	5,271	3,948,063	13,062	13,307,289	1,782	2,400,919	11,282	10,858,017
Massachusetts.....	6,956	8,922,585	8,592	6,739,590	30,332	31,308,905	5,689	7,623,040	24,602	23,575,893
Michigan.....	5,991	7,021,403	11,676	9,287,853	40,493	39,241,889	3,516	4,279,471	36,964	34,931,757
Minnesota.....	3,796	4,396,532	5,245	4,237,872	28,134	29,706,072	3,732	5,735,380	24,388	23,938,735
Mississippi.....	3,426	4,053,582	4,145	3,578,240	15,454	17,362,535	2,416	3,349,025	13,029	13,989,669

Missouri.....	5,486	6,458,080	7,078	5,454,844	35,512	36,532,239	3,219	4,357,069	32,264	32,108,557
Montana.....	668	775,661	1,277	1,030,255	4,799	5,013,602	709	949,159	4,086	4,055,172
Nebraska.....	1,520	1,791,965	1,798	1,380,884	9,418	9,715,559	842	1,159,148	8,575	8,554,126
Nevada.....	234	297,245	633	440,132	1,848	1,865,010	270	359,365	1,577	1,503,244
New Hampshire.....	802	1,019,985	1,110	853,161	4,444	4,533,597	489	715,142	3,949	3,801,303
New Jersey.....	5,716	7,200,140	10,262	7,617,425	29,178	28,159,680	2,546	3,141,924	26,604	24,941,138
New Mexico.....	1,356	1,642,223	1,540	1,317,846	4,838	5,436,011	788	1,298,984	4,047	4,129,544
New York.....	16,382	20,868,505	27,647	20,764,049	80,491	79,196,948	8,067	10,421,496	72,359	68,623,182
North Carolina.....	5,784	7,056,324	8,797	7,199,058	23,169	25,287,225	1,858	2,922,998	21,289	22,309,554
North Dakota.....	593	630,835	737	615,314	3,321	3,495,642	440	588,672	2,880	2,904,791
Ohio.....	8,643	10,453,584	16,360	12,781,652	52,616	52,486,145	6,016	7,726,694	46,564	44,672,125
Oklahoma.....	4,217	4,887,948	4,387	3,344,299	20,863	22,266,084	1,988	2,844,326	18,866	19,398,338
Oregon.....	1,843	2,232,504	3,270	2,415,468	16,472	16,544,762	1,620	2,282,969	14,840	14,229,056
Pennsylvania.....	14,078	17,119,943	21,029	16,723,474	66,321	65,154,586	6,463	8,623,765	59,801	56,392,303
Rhode Island.....	1,065	1,408,035	1,532	1,189,192	5,697	5,747,125	544	785,727	5,149	4,951,582
South Carolina.....	2,834	3,575,742	4,698	3,907,080	11,872	12,912,628	1,026	1,361,141	10,822	11,491,159
South Dakota.....	686	766,180	946	803,284	5,921	6,060,912	533	692,448	5,388	5,368,464
Tennessee.....	5,455	6,380,574	7,029	5,756,383	23,746	25,594,941	2,373	3,401,104	21,358	22,154,071
Texas.....	13,167	16,366,396	17,399	13,380,363	55,329	59,093,309	5,696	8,519,793	49,585	50,455,467
Utah.....	791	931,440	1,277	1,024,475	4,388	4,407,000	543	757,027	3,845	3,649,973
Vermont.....	510	633,211	615	518,705	2,757	2,945,967	347	551,081	2,407	2,388,575
Virginia.....	4,863	6,617,484	7,059	5,468,839	19,814	20,585,976	1,742	2,455,933	18,041	18,055,746
Washington.....	2,935	3,796,553	4,457	3,275,879	20,721	21,001,432	1,961	2,799,733	18,745	18,161,440
West Virginia.....	3,481	3,992,055	4,321	3,616,968	14,692	15,305,138	938	1,466,391	13,743	13,814,013
Wisconsin.....	3,976	4,499,335	5,372	4,292,919	30,638	30,565,260	2,690	3,570,150	27,932	26,974,898
Wyoming.....	243	290,241	464	358,517	2,235	2,230,043	240	316,978	1,994	1,910,886

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued**  
[Fiscal year 1965]

State	World War I—Continued								Korean conflict	
	Living veterans—Continued				Deceased veterans				Living veterans	
	Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	989	\$2, 507, 560	568, 381	\$389, 455, 940	40, 562	\$64, 089, 425	527, 819	\$325, 366, 515	240, 158	\$230, 099, 053
Foreign countries.....	5	14, 093	8, 352	6, 883, 946	715	1, 123, 896	7, 637	5, 760, 050	747	954, 737
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1	2, 429	3, 203	2, 605, 191	194	318, 262	3, 009	2, 286, 929	4, 950	7, 019, 496
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1	2, 429	3, 099	2, 524, 763	186	305, 102	2, 913	2, 219, 661	4, 832	6, 897, 396
All others.....			104	80, 428	8	13, 160	96	67, 268	118	122, 100
Total United States.....	983	2, 491, 038	556, 826	379, 966, 803	39, 653	62, 647, 267	517, 173	317, 319, 536	234, 461	222, 124, 820
Alabama.....	14	34, 453	10, 741	7, 729, 644	797	1, 240, 019	9, 944	6, 489, 625	4, 538	4, 641, 501
Alaska.....			89	56, 920	2	3, 162	87	53, 758		169, 855
Arizona.....	19	51, 154	3, 616	2, 746, 015	590	942, 595	3, 026	1, 803, 420	2, 094	2, 274, 625
Arkansas.....	16	42, 215	7, 594	5, 552, 381	697	1, 053, 871	6, 897	4, 498, 510	2, 344	2, 911, 007
California.....	147	382, 213	41, 174	28, 932, 638	4, 210	6, 848, 008	36, 964	22, 084, 630	24, 236	23, 216, 680
Colorado.....	20	56, 736	4, 510	3, 413, 220	684	1, 093, 381	3, 826	2, 319, 839	3, 061	3, 191, 809
Connecticut.....	16	36, 697	6, 600	4, 397, 082	518	826, 633	6, 082	3, 570, 449	3, 155	2, 529, 191
Delaware.....	3	7, 260	1, 073	714, 657	67	112, 331	1, 006	602, 326	587	523, 621
District of Columbia.....	17	49, 897	2, 721	2, 100, 864	365	639, 395	2, 356	1, 461, 469	1, 686	1, 586, 197
Florida.....	78	198, 534	19, 009	13, 004, 515	1, 478	2, 358, 277	17, 531	10, 646, 238	7, 895	8, 555, 711
Georgia.....	31	76, 632	12, 200	8, 924, 200	1, 031	1, 619, 967	11, 169	7, 304, 233	4, 478	4, 758, 494
Hawaii.....	1	1, 965	635	423, 739	22	38, 671	613	385, 068	1, 006	1, 017, 621
Idaho.....	1	1, 965	1, 519	1, 025, 179	97	154, 667	1, 422	870, 512	745	733, 786
Illinois.....	31	81, 236	29, 358	18, 996, 545	1, 513	2, 384, 092	27, 845	16, 612, 453	8, 865	8, 062, 732
Indiana.....	15	36, 356	14, 600	9, 704, 771	938	1, 469, 366	13, 662	8, 235, 405	4, 511	4, 306, 148
Iowa.....	2	4, 464	8, 768	5, 764, 984	511	772, 220	8, 257	4, 992, 764	2, 620	2, 561, 992
Kansas.....	7	17, 287	6, 663	4, 414, 283	399	627, 184	6, 264	3, 787, 099	2, 178	2, 351, 320
Kentucky.....	16	37, 623	11, 237	8, 118, 606	990	1, 547, 682	10, 247	6, 570, 924	3, 708	3, 692, 916



Louisiana	5	13,143	11,093	8,051,360	858	1,311,469	10,235	6,739,891	4,385	4,462,777
Maine	7	17,547	3,744	2,536,000	244	388,518	3,500	2,147,482	1,377	1,373,034
Maryland	18	48,353	9,194	6,262,476	625	1,031,213	8,569	5,231,263	3,980	3,600,247
Massachusetts	41	109,972	20,429	14,088,665	1,716	2,795,723	18,713	11,292,942	13,408	10,124,536
Michigan	13	30,661	19,861	12,900,637	934	1,537,815	18,877	11,362,822	8,972	8,667,483
Minnesota	14	31,957	11,155	7,553,000	934	1,450,856	10,221	6,102,144	4,696	4,015,345
Mississippi	9	23,841	7,759	6,060,911	944	1,481,354	6,815	4,579,557	2,435	2,635,042
Missouri	29	66,613	16,776	11,390,304	1,135	1,758,404	15,641	9,631,900	4,874	4,879,939
Montana	4	9,271	1,668	1,102,949	120	184,671	1,548	918,278	779	684,531
Nebraska	1	2,285	3,760	2,487,136	249	389,370	3,511	2,097,796	1,633	1,530,232
Nevada	1	2,401	635	421,074	52	80,786	583	340,288	555	445,483
New Hampshire	6	17,152	2,231	1,499,892	166	271,188	2,065	1,228,794	914	881,751
New Jersey	28	76,618	19,320	12,428,940	915	1,460,011	18,405	10,968,929	8,890	6,893,841
New Mexico	3	7,483	2,067	1,617,992	313	503,507	1,754	1,114,485	1,630	1,785,527
New York	65	152,270	50,784	33,404,372	2,761	4,424,368	48,023	28,980,094	22,397	19,317,257
North Carolina	22	54,673	13,578	9,574,967	812	1,281,361	12,766	8,293,696	5,093	5,226,246
North Dakota	1	2,179	1,214	821,136	75	113,130	1,139	708,096	589	536,106
Ohio	36	87,326	27,328	18,111,774	1,733	2,741,767	25,565	15,370,097	11,841	10,798,543
Oklahoma	9	23,420	9,158	6,327,095	642	968,692	8,516	5,358,493	3,414	3,699,975
Oregon	12	32,717	5,675	3,733,083	405	626,119	5,270	3,106,964	1,832	1,884,798
Pennsylvania	57	138,518	40,375	26,824,657	2,246	3,580,573	38,129	23,244,084	14,371	12,646,131
Rhode Island	4	9,816	3,423	2,257,312	178	295,343	3,245	1,961,969	1,347	1,085,723
South Carolina	24	60,328	8,310	6,039,307	588	933,443	7,722	5,105,894	2,385	2,637,256
South Dakota			2,191	1,448,008	137	201,303	2,054	1,246,705	831	797,326
Tennessee	15	39,766	12,664	9,123,364	1,044	1,600,029	11,620	7,523,335	3,749	4,100,108
Texas	48	118,049	27,417	19,066,881	2,049	3,150,555	25,368	15,916,326	11,848	12,239,765
Utah			1,801	1,214,452	150	235,102	1,651	979,350	1,108	1,062,389
Vermont	3	6,311	1,408	984,985	141	221,746	1,267	763,239	464	501,256
Virginia	31	74,297	11,894	8,286,490	732	1,274,303	11,112	7,012,157	4,921	5,085,344
Washington	15	40,259	7,791	5,080,102	594	785,564	7,287	4,294,538	4,008	3,988,124
West Virginia	11	24,734	7,175	4,912,513	378	568,888	6,797	4,343,625	2,655	2,974,597
Wisconsin	16	50,212	12,043	7,808,377	772	1,179,029	11,271	6,629,348	4,745	4,113,675
Wyoming	1	2,179	798	526,349	62	89,546	736	436,803	390	365,227

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued**

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Korean conflict—Continued									
	Living veterans—Continued				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	225,334	\$214,080,123	14,824	\$16,018,930	69,031	\$78,973,567	40,152	\$55,128,727	28,879	\$23,844,840
Foreign countries.....	714	913,569	33	40,768	675	989,002	511	859,226	164	129,776
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	4,475	6,450,392	475	569,104	1,365	1,821,212	989	1,436,489	376	384,723
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	4,361	6,331,360	471	566,036	1,306	1,741,694	952	1,379,410	354	362,284
All others.....	114	119,032	4	3,068	59	79,518	37	57,079	22	22,439
Total United States.....	220,145	206,715,762	14,316	15,409,058	66,991	76,163,353	38,652	52,833,012	28,339	23,330,341
Alabama.....	4,132	4,195,690	406	445,511	1,894	2,167,896	1,158	1,544,204	736	623,692
Alaska.....	236	165,477	2	4,378	44	42,049	15	22,355	29	19,694
Arizona.....	2,016	2,194,244	78	80,381	723	840,971	415	590,884	308	250,087
Arkansas.....	2,089	2,634,313	255	276,694	989	1,115,448	676	856,475	313	258,973
California.....	23,165	22,109,821	1,071	1,106,759	6,648	8,221,398	3,813	6,051,127	2,835	2,170,271
Colorado.....	2,899	3,010,840	162	180,969	776	915,144	447	552,056	329	264,088
Connecticut.....	3,000	2,373,696	155	156,095	531	601,396	265	384,535	266	216,861
Delaware.....	556	484,832	31	38,789	143	153,013	62	89,574	81	63,439
District of Columbia.....	1,555	1,451,111	131	135,086	414	644,611	263	516,522	151	128,089
Florida.....	7,576	8,186,375	319	369,336	2,587	3,353,137	1,671	2,642,028	916	711,109
Georgia.....	4,002	4,221,696	476	537,398	1,993	2,301,101	1,227	1,675,081	766	626,020
Hawaii.....	966	978,800	40	38,821	332	385,366	247	313,650	85	71,716
Idaho.....	715	693,904	30	39,882	272	284,306	129	165,289	143	119,017
Illinois.....	8,128	7,329,348	737	733,384	2,698	2,858,186	1,383	1,798,470	1,315	1,059,716
Indiana.....	4,215	3,996,938	296	309,210	1,495	1,557,803	773	956,626	722	601,177
Iowa.....	2,453	2,392,122	167	169,870	783	836,760	452	554,554	331	282,206
Kansas.....	2,021	2,192,318	157	159,002	873	941,224	502	653,546	371	287,678
Kentucky.....	3,398	3,350,029	310	342,887	1,610	1,759,273	1,082	1,309,678	528	449,595

Louisiana.....	4, 047	4, 074, 957	338	387, 820	1, 529	1, 737, 905	911	1, 209, 288	618	528, 617
Maine.....	1, 301	1, 283, 603	76	89, 431	432	470, 054	264	332, 615	168	137, 439
Maryland.....	3, 783	3, 394, 113	187	206, 134	1, 077	1, 316, 928	605	915, 666	472	401, 262
Massachusetts.....	12, 988	9, 682, 845	420	441, 691	1, 579	1, 847, 106	954	1, 325, 257	625	521, 849
Michigan.....	8, 416	8, 075, 594	556	591, 889	2, 126	2, 187, 192	950	1, 172, 792	1, 176	1, 014, 400
Minnesota.....	4, 439	3, 742, 216	257	278, 129	1, 119	1, 185, 223	609	743, 819	510	441, 404
Mississippi.....	2, 226	2, 386, 721	209	248, 321	1, 040	1, 197, 498	683	896, 466	357	301, 032
Missouri.....	4, 573	4, 536, 647	301	343, 292	1, 808	1, 948, 700	1, 043	1, 325, 876	765	622, 824
Montana.....	750	645, 215	29	39, 316	274	274, 480	109	139, 081	165	135, 399
Nebraska.....	1, 563	1, 440, 595	70	89, 637	460	484, 438	233	300, 110	227	184, 328
Nevada.....	541	432, 780	14	12, 703	136	142, 479	51	79, 795	85	62, 684
New Hampshire.....	877	837, 840	37	43, 911	247	279, 875	139	195, 112	108	84, 763
New Jersey.....	8, 555	6, 545, 691	335	348, 150	1, 461	1, 629, 412	768	1, 057, 811	693	571, 601
New Mexico.....	1, 539	1, 683, 438	91	102, 089	476	562, 500	269	384, 455	207	178, 045
New York.....	20, 899	17, 785, 244	1, 498	1, 532, 013	3, 836	4, 188, 302	1, 977	2, 666, 494	1, 859	1, 521, 808
North Carolina.....	4, 685	4, 772, 826	408	453, 420	2, 045	2, 325, 474	1, 228	1, 642, 208	817	683, 266
North Dakota.....	4, 554	497, 172	35	38, 934	224	240, 331	122	142, 859	102	97, 472
Ohio.....	11, 141	10, 062, 375	700	736, 168	2, 857	2, 997, 663	1, 473	1, 841, 760	1, 384	1, 155, 903
Oklahoma.....	3, 181	3, 421, 677	233	278, 298	1, 278	1, 434, 534	843	1, 088, 465	435	346, 069
Oregon.....	1, 733	1, 775, 552	99	109, 246	621	679, 131	301	428, 326	320	250, 805
Pennsylvania.....	13, 480	11, 700, 714	891	945, 417	3, 636	3, 937, 176	2, 073	2, 599, 759	1, 563	1, 337, 417
Rhode Island.....	1, 289	1, 032, 585	58	53, 138	282	331, 208	170	241, 209	112	89, 999
South Carolina.....	2, 137	2, 349, 500	248	287, 756	1, 244	1, 427, 709	752	1, 002, 309	492	425, 400
South Dakota.....	750	712, 773	81	84, 553	279	293, 166	125	160, 963	154	132, 203
Tennessee.....	3, 413	3, 727, 103	336	373, 005	1, 740	1, 925, 885	1, 119	1, 408, 312	621	517, 573
Texas.....	11, 098	11, 403, 514	750	836, 251	4, 286	5, 107, 316	2, 626	3, 728, 073	1, 660	1, 379, 243
Utah.....	1, 076	1, 028, 132	32	34, 257	291	309, 534	131	176, 550	160	132, 984
Vermont.....	439	465, 823	25	35, 433	154	171, 224	85	109, 815	69	61, 409
Virginia.....	4, 568	4, 703, 903	353	381, 441	2, 040	2, 547, 488	1, 344	1, 999, 639	696	547, 849
Washington.....	3, 786	3, 750, 301	222	237, 823	1, 120	1, 374, 609	649	994, 548	471	380, 061
West Virginia.....	2, 361	2, 640, 434	294	334, 163	1, 161	1, 261, 669	789	918, 463	372	343, 206
Wisconsin.....	4, 481	3, 834, 675	264	279, 000	1, 210	1, 244, 611	626	762, 668	584	481, 943
Wyoming.....	354	328, 450	36	36, 777	118	122, 451	51	65, 795	67	56, 656

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Regular Establishment									
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service connected		Special acts		Total		Service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	160,913	\$124,001,917	160,754	\$123,972,975	159	\$28,942	47,697	\$79,926,994	47,666	\$79,919,904
Foreign countries.....	1,438	1,531,436	1,438	1,531,436			1,737	2,871,174	1,737	2,871,174
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1,767	1,833,205	1,767	1,833,205			392	668,967	392	668,967
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1,708	1,773,399	1,708	1,773,399			315	535,587	315	535,587
All others.....	59	59,806	59	59,806			77	133,380	77	133,380
Total United States.....	157,708	120,637,276	157,549	120,608,334	159	28,942	45,568	76,386,853	45,537	76,379,763
Alabama.....	2,860	2,297,259	2,860	2,297,259			1,269	2,063,572	1,269	2,063,572
Alaska.....	200	126,593	200	126,593			37	61,568	37	61,568
Arizona.....	1,634	1,412,952	1,633	1,412,822	1	130	576	1,031,727	576	1,031,727
Arkansas.....	1,769	1,788,174	1,765	1,787,396	4	778	649	982,685	649	982,685
California.....	17,390	13,575,608	17,385	13,574,776	5	832	5,954	11,011,098	5,951	11,010,495
Colorado.....	2,523	2,142,243	2,521	2,141,789	2	454	694	1,217,587	694	1,217,587
Connecticut.....	2,424	1,587,224	2,423	1,587,138	1	86	354	609,295	353	608,426
Delaware.....	371	284,587	370	284,457	1	130	108	180,458	108	180,458
District of Columbia.....	1,325	1,189,896	1,321	1,189,170	4	726	545	1,219,847	544	1,219,040
Florida.....	6,154	5,077,849	6,149	5,077,222	5	627	2,560	4,624,989	2,560	4,624,989
Georgia.....	3,503	3,043,636	3,497	3,042,480	6	1,156	1,550	2,524,853	1,550	2,524,853
Hawaii.....	646	404,322	646	404,322			190	328,029	189	328,001
Idaho.....	551	441,964	551	441,964			147	232,591	147	232,591
Illinois.....	5,206	3,882,790	5,200	3,881,871	6	919	1,195	1,860,133	1,195	1,860,022
Indiana.....	3,008	2,289,018	2,995	2,286,273	13	2,745	761	1,190,118	757	1,189,450
Iowa.....	1,439	1,300,267	1,436	1,299,867	3	400	373	558,087	373	558,087
Kansas.....	1,405	1,249,489	1,404	1,249,230	1	259	585	960,792	585	960,792
Kentucky.....	2,378	1,982,267	2,347	1,977,248	31	5,019	989	1,446,616	983	1,445,644
Louisiana.....	2,887	2,298,185	2,887	2,298,185			918	1,470,513	918	1,470,513
Maine.....	970	740,192	968	739,846	2	346	308	510,142	308	510,142
Maryland.....	2,790	2,033,118	2,789	2,032,902	1	216	960	1,796,552	959	1,796,413
Massachusetts.....	7,514	4,597,305	7,513	4,597,175	1	130	1,175	1,937,554	1,174	1,937,415
Michigan.....	5,615	4,167,896	5,612	4,167,312	3	584	874	1,344,770	873	1,344,631
Minnesota.....	2,777	1,966,705	2,776	1,966,575	1	130	508	744,495	508	744,495
Mississippi.....	1,591	1,449,322	1,590	1,449,192	1	130	691	1,094,509	691	1,094,509

Missouri.....	3,077	2,538,457	3,075	2,538,198	2	259	984	1,485,648	984	1,485,648
Montana.....	553	410,472	552	410,288	1	184	151	230,747	151	230,747
Nebraska.....	1,008	828,386	1,007	828,256	1	130	296	490,757	296	490,757
Nevada.....	435	268,911	435	268,911			109	171,206	109	171,206
New Hampshire.....	714	520,501	714	520,501			198	340,826	198	340,826
New Jersey.....	5,532	3,336,837	5,532	3,336,837			874	1,488,590	874	1,488,507
New Mexico.....	1,113	947,717	1,112	947,458	1	259	339	566,889	339	566,889
New York.....	14,472	9,885,425	14,467	9,884,366	5	1,059	1,964	3,209,540	1,961	3,209,002
North Carolina.....	3,583	3,028,809	3,575	3,026,976	8	1,833	1,484	2,393,035	1,482	2,392,316
North Dakota.....	348	276,132	348	276,132			89	129,544	89	129,544
Ohio.....	7,051	5,319,622	7,038	5,317,277	13	2,345	1,342	2,098,819	1,340	2,098,448
Oklahoma.....	2,446	2,070,434	2,443	2,070,062	3	372	917	1,462,631	917	1,462,631
Oregon.....	1,635	1,301,364	1,635	1,301,364			434	653,791	433	653,652
Pennsylvania.....	9,187	6,571,675	9,185	6,571,437	2	238	1,931	3,062,444	1,931	3,062,361
Rhode Island.....	922	637,343	922	637,343			238	444,733	238	444,733
South Carolina.....	1,779	1,468,341	1,777	1,468,103	2	238	873	1,425,207	873	1,425,207
South Dakota.....	438	319,974	437	318,893	1	1,081	139	193,382	139	193,382
Tennessee.....	2,527	2,335,508	2,513	2,333,122	14	2,386	1,200	1,820,944	1,198	1,820,666
Texas.....	8,713	7,081,416	8,710	7,080,940	3	476	3,713	6,349,048	3,712	6,348,700
Utah.....	762	573,820	762	573,820			199	321,722	199	321,722
Vermont.....	309	259,462	308	259,332	1	130	96	162,412	96	162,412
Virginia.....	3,556	2,878,513	3,550	2,877,194	6	1,319	1,848	3,414,275	1,847	3,414,219
Washington.....	3,270	2,581,988	3,270	2,581,915			965	1,713,154	965	1,713,154
West Virginia.....	1,624	1,349,682	1,620	1,349,023	4	659	592	837,889	592	837,889
Wisconsin.....	3,475	2,313,395	3,475	2,313,291			566	830,703	566	830,703
Wyoming.....	249	204,231	249	204,231			57	86,337	57	86,337

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued**  
[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Regular establishment— Con.		Spanish-American War							
	Deceased veterans—Con.		Living veterans						Deceased veterans	
	Special acts		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	31	\$7, 090	14, 079	\$23, 767, 443	89	\$281, 809	13, 990	\$20, 485, 634	62, 063	\$49, 506, 129
Foreign countries.....			446	801, 850			446	801, 850	1, 961	1, 628, 631
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....			73	119, 036	1	5, 139	72	113, 897	291	236, 662
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....			69	114, 160	1	5, 139	68	109, 021	269	219, 057
All others.....			4	4, 876			4	4, 876	22	17, 605
Total United States.....	31	7, 090	13, 560	19, 846, 557	88	276, 670	13, 472	19, 569, 887	59, 811	47, 640, 836
Alabama.....			113	181, 956	3	7, 711	110	174, 245	704	566, 500
Alaska.....			3	3, 591			3	3, 591	12	9, 550
Arizona.....			136	212, 825	2	7, 217	134	205, 608	375	296, 024
Arkansas.....			155	231, 713			155	231, 713	669	535, 401
California.....	3	903	2, 101	3, 033, 627	11	36, 433	2, 090	2, 997, 194	8, 474	6, 708, 218
Colorado.....			166	243, 428	3	10, 253	163	233, 175	646	509, 715
Connecticut.....	1	869	145	196, 685			145	196, 685	611	486, 072
Delaware.....			25	34, 862			25	34, 862	131	101, 124
District of Columbia.....	1	807	225	305, 284	4	11, 189	221	294, 095	671	547, 782
Florida.....			1, 038	1, 513, 156	7	22, 665	1, 031	1, 490, 491	2, 938	2, 332, 293
Georgia.....			163	235, 640	2	6, 422	161	229, 218	1, 132	902, 969
Hawaii.....	1	28	8	14, 035			8	14, 035	44	34, 245
Idaho.....			60	85, 786			60	85, 786	214	169, 294
Illinois.....		111	522	791, 593	4	14, 427	518	777, 166	2, 636	2, 094, 109
Indiana.....	4	668	456	677, 033	4	11, 097	452	665, 936	1, 849	1, 488, 940
Iowa.....			182	261, 094	1	7, 005	181	254, 089	751	605, 302
Kansas.....			226	334, 878	2	3, 661	224	331, 217	917	732, 141
Kentucky.....	6	972	335	540, 282	6	21, 179	329	519, 103	1, 434	1, 150, 538

Louisiana			108	151,701			108	151,701	697	550,233
Maine			91	137,468	1	3,320	90	134,148	367	294,712
Maryland	1	139	169	253,914	1	8,628	168	245,286	1,067	856,524
Massachusetts	1	139	382	569,271	3	10,277	379	558,994	1,729	1,396,813
Michigan	1	139	382	567,007	3	6,604	379	560,403	1,765	1,412,928
Minnesota			175	267,785	2	7,735	173	260,050	877	693,467
Mississippi			85	123,964			85	123,964	439	347,337
Missouri			377	550,279	1	243	376	550,036	1,777	1,396,452
Montana			61	87,241			61	87,241	248	196,903
Nebraska			107	153,845		664	107	153,181	462	368,254
Nevada			26	37,460			26	37,460	114	87,445
New Hampshire			69	97,134			69	97,134	252	201,754
New Jersey		83	360	503,867	1	3,004	359	500,863	1,822	1,453,642
New Mexico			46	67,313			46	67,313	184	148,011
New York	3	538	804	1,134,881	5	11,189	799	1,123,692	4,370	3,507,551
North Carolina	2	719	188	286,944			188	286,944	1,008	798,402
North Dakota			25	31,940			25	31,940	83	65,147
Ohio	2	371	794	1,160,510	4	11,853	790	1,148,657	3,238	2,592,379
Oklahoma			164	256,258			164	256,258	902	706,905
Oregon	1	139	263	392,756	2	5,388	261	387,368	1,065	840,458
Pennsylvania		83	780	1,103,955	3	9,990	777	1,093,965	3,231	2,590,990
Rhode Island			67	99,332	1	3,320	66	96,012	258	214,231
South Carolina			78	117,752			78	117,752	623	495,243
South Dakota			38	56,676	1	3,320	37	53,356	186	143,784
Tennessee	2	278	313	481,903	2	5,862	311	476,041	1,459	1,169,667
Texas	1	348	491	717,570	4	12,782	487	704,788	2,623	2,061,477
Utah			45	63,535			45	63,535	183	140,954
Vermont			38	53,647	1	2,286	37	51,361	162	132,310
Virginia	1	56	224	327,333			224	327,333	1,350	1,071,209
Washington			365	536,310	2	7,577	363	528,733	1,492	1,175,115
West Virginia			139	204,578	1	1,812	138	202,766	555	441,519
Wisconsin			222	319,096	1	1,557	221	317,539	902	724,549
Wyoming			25	35,864			25	35,864	113	94,254

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Spanish-American War—Continued				Civil War					
	Deceased veterans—Continued				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	679	\$1,092,770	61,384	\$48,413,359	1,869	\$1,512,116	45	\$67,776	1,824	\$1,444,340
Foreign countries.....	8	12,349	1,953	1,616,282	9	7,312			9	7,312
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....		1,041	291	235,621						
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....		1,041	269	218,016						
All others.....			22	17,605						
Total United States.....	671	1,079,380	59,140	46,561,456	1,860	1,504,804	45	67,776	1,815	1,437,028
Alabama.....	10	15,278	694	551,222	65	52,856			65	52,856
Alaska.....			12	9,550						
Arizona.....	4	8,827	371	291,197	10	8,284			10	8,284
Arkansas.....	6	10,188	663	525,213	61	49,786	1	2,178	60	47,608
California.....	72	121,895	8,402	6,586,323	105	86,002	3	4,094	102	81,908
Colorado.....	5	8,164	641	501,551	15	12,095			15	12,095
Connecticut.....	2	3,691	609	482,381	10	7,730			10	7,730
Delaware.....			131	101,124	2	1,650			2	1,650
District of Columbia.....	5	12,047	666	535,735	13	11,445	2	3,093	11	8,352
Florida.....	49	73,852	2,889	2,258,441	71	56,956	1	1,458	70	55,498
Georgia.....	14	26,886	1,118	876,083	84	65,816			84	65,816
Hawaii.....	1	1,330	43	32,915						
Idaho.....	3	3,776	211	165,518	5	3,345			5	3,345
Illinois.....	29	45,188	2,607	2,048,921	74	62,272	2	4,464	72	57,808
Indiana.....	34	54,902	1,815	1,434,038	77	62,222	3	5,058	74	57,164
Iowa.....	14	20,435	737	584,867	32	26,002	3	3,813	29	22,189
Kansas.....	8	12,726	909	719,415	49	40,744	2	3,558	47	37,186
Kentucky.....	27	41,836	1,407	1,108,702	77	63,072	1	2,515	76	60,557



Louisiana.....	1	1,501	696	548,732	32	26,275			32	26,275
Maine.....	8	12,072	359	282,640	24	20,096			23	18,688
Maryland.....	15	23,858	1,052	832,666	20	16,075	1	1,458	19	14,897
Massachusetts.....	17	28,025	1,712	1,368,788	38	28,913	1	1,178	38	28,913
Michigan.....	22	36,873	1,743	1,376,055	52	41,475	4	6,023	48	35,452
Minnesota.....	13	19,528	864	673,939	16	13,290	1	1,458	15	11,832
Mississippi.....	4	5,989	435	341,348	49	37,875			49	37,875
Missouri.....	12	19,331	1,765	1,377,121	82	67,722	2	2,681	80	65,041
Montana.....	6	8,633	242	188,270	3	2,294			3	2,294
Nebraska.....	3	5,922	459	362,332	10	8,790			10	8,790
Nevada.....	1	901	113	86,544	1	735			1	735
New Hampshire.....	5	6,929	247	194,825	6	4,306			6	4,306
New Jersey.....	11	14,590	1,811	1,439,052	24	18,295	1	1,458	23	16,837
New Mexico.....	2	3,002	182	145,009	5	4,439			5	4,439
New York.....	47	76,612	4,323	3,430,939	62	50,361			62	49,459
North Carolina.....	7	12,058	1,001	786,344	64	53,041			64	53,041
North Dakota.....			83	65,147	1	1,155			1	1,155
Ohio.....	49	80,400	3,189	2,511,979	86	70,146	6	7,727	80	62,419
Oklahoma.....	10	17,583	892	689,322	41	31,535			41	31,535
Oregon.....	11	16,687	1,054	823,771	14	10,483			14	10,483
Pennsylvania.....	30	47,740	3,201	2,543,250	71	54,850	5	6,169	66	48,681
Rhode Island.....	2	3,049	256	211,182	8	7,170			8	7,170
South Carolina.....	8	11,525	615	483,718	47	35,820			47	35,820
South Dakota.....	1	1,501	185	142,283	7	6,514			7	6,514
Tennessee.....	34	54,394	1,425	1,115,273	100	81,347	3	4,397	97	76,950
Texas.....	18	28,360	2,605	2,033,117	90	74,414	1	1,458	89	72,956
Utah.....	1	1,845	182	139,109	3	2,204			3	2,204
Vermont.....	3	6,594	159	125,716	6	5,199			6	5,199
Virginia.....	11	18,657	1,339	1,052,552	83	66,022			83	66,022
Washington.....	14	22,715	1,478	1,152,400	15	12,703	1	1,458	14	11,245
West Virginia.....	2	3,002	553	438,517	34	26,820			34	26,820
Wisconsin.....	15	23,616	887	700,933	15	13,044	1	1,178	14	11,866
Wyoming.....	5	8,867	108	85,387	1	1,119			1	1,119

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued**  
[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Indian War							
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans					
	Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	8	\$20, 076	340	\$263, 034	2	\$3, 440	338	\$259, 594
Foreign countries.....			2	1, 658			2	1, 658
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....								
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....								
All others.....	8	20, 076	338	261, 376	2	3, 440	336	257, 936
Total United States.....								
Alabama.....			2	1, 467			2	1, 467
Alaska.....								
Arizona.....	1	2, 427	13	11, 439	1	1, 789	12	9, 650
Arkansas.....			3	2, 201			3	2, 201
California.....	2	2, 642	55	40, 832			55	40, 832
Colorado.....			2	1, 930			2	1, 930
Connecticut.....			3	2, 201			3	2, 201
Delaware.....								
District of Columbia.....			7	6, 492			7	6, 492
Florida.....		2, 494	15	9, 456			15	9, 456
Georgia.....			2	1, 467			2	1, 467
Hawaii.....			2	1, 196			2	1, 196
Idaho.....			2	1, 907			2	1, 907
Illinois.....	1	1, 106	16	11, 681			16	11, 681
Indiana.....			5	3, 961			5	3, 961
Iowa.....	1	2, 594	4	2, 957			4	2, 957
Kansas.....		221	12	10, 914			12	10, 914
Kentucky.....			7	4, 989			7	4, 989

Louisiana.....			1	734		1	734
Maine.....							
Maryland.....			10	6,548		10	6,548
Massachusetts.....			4	3,126		4	3,126
Michigan.....			11	8,492		11	8,492
Minnesota.....	1	1,548	6	4,932		6	4,932
Mississippi.....			1	463		1	463
Missouri.....	1	3,227	10	7,573		10	7,573
Montana.....			5	4,131		5	4,131
Nebraska.....			8	5,158		8	5,158
Nevada.....			1	734		1	734
New Hampshire.....			4	3,521		4	3,521
New Jersey.....			5	3,668		5	3,668
New Mexico.....			10	8,187		10	8,187
New York.....			15	13,610	1	14	11,959
North Carolina.....			4	2,664		4	2,664
North Dakota.....			1	1,174		1	1,174
Ohio.....		586	6	5,158		6	5,158
Oklahoma.....			5	4,571		5	4,571
Oregon.....			7	5,575		7	5,575
Pennsylvania.....			13	9,503		13	9,503
Rhode Island.....							
South Carolina.....							
South Dakota.....			2	1,648		2	1,648
Tennessee.....			7	5,745		7	5,745
Texas.....			4	2,826		4	2,826
Utah.....			18	13,464		18	13,464
Vermont.....			6	4,492		6	4,492
Virginia.....	1	1,930	5	3,815		5	3,815
Washington.....			12	9,638		12	9,638
West Virginia.....			1	734		1	734
Wisconsin.....		1,301	3	2,201		3	2,201
Wyoming.....			3	2,201		3	2,201

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 31)				Readjustment benefits						
	Average number of trainees	Subsistence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training allowance (Public Laws 346 and 550)		Educational assistance and special training allowance			
						Average number of trainees	Amount	Orphans		Children of permanently and totally disabled veterans	
								Average number of trainees	Amount	Average number of trainees	Amount
Grand total .....	6, 730	\$8, 936, 870	\$4, 777, 548	\$819, 040	\$37, 377, 106	7, 575	\$11, 807, 100	14, 302	\$22, 707, 724	1, 420	\$2, 862, 282
Foreign countries .....	25	39, 109	1, 760	3, 115	796, 023	110	249, 359	266	484, 117	33	62, 547
U. S. possessions and associated areas .....	154	400, 079	36, 431	7, 324	337, 381	82	164, 972	61	116, 438	20	55, 971
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico .....	154	399, 109	36, 431	7, 324	330, 762	81	163, 187	58	111, 604	20	55, 971
All others .....		970			6, 619	1	1, 785	3	4, 834		
Total United States .....	6, 551	8, 497, 682	4, 739, 357	808, 601	36, 243, 702	7, 383	11, 392, 769	13, 975	22, 107, 169	1, 367	2, 743, 764
Alabama .....	280	362, 608	145, 324	22, 475	789, 715	194	236, 671	306	471, 349	47	81, 695
Alaska .....					17, 438	14	11, 242	4	4, 948		1, 248
Arizona .....	120	155, 403	80, 520	19, 118	554, 882	102	190, 442	216	330, 152	17	34, 288
Arkansas .....	201	260, 301	81, 023	14, 251	538, 059	126	185, 687	187	280, 926	55	71, 446
California .....	544	708, 496	365, 023	86, 670	4, 595, 403	1, 104	2, 036, 089	1, 520	2, 323, 336	117	235, 978
Colorado .....	190	246, 056	135, 048	25, 650	635, 248	111	189, 250	257	398, 438	23	47, 560
Connecticut .....	29	37, 556	27, 887	4, 758	334, 411	87	114, 569	118	196, 809	11	23, 033
Delaware .....	8	10, 272	8, 206	903	70, 661	13	17, 586	32	49, 408	2	3, 667
District of Columbia .....	117	151, 564	89, 539	16, 348	507, 143	212	305, 950	115	185, 301	7	15, 892
Florida .....	275	356, 607	168, 937	26, 274	2, 006, 010	689	1, 115, 592	434	757, 725	60	132, 693
Georgia .....	186	240, 875	100, 751	20, 823	1, 035, 714	268	395, 920	344	561, 271	37	78, 523
Hawaii .....	34	44, 031	16, 078	2, 985	89, 128	25	35, 392	31	47, 401	4	6, 335
Idaho .....	28	36, 261	16, 191	3, 346	143, 097	15	28, 452	67	105, 459	5	9, 186
Illinois .....	178	230, 515	158, 648	24, 275	1, 056, 509	229	305, 281	448	694, 977	30	56, 251
Indiana .....	92	118, 641	81, 998	12, 546	678, 432	83	112, 522	337	522, 784	23	43, 126
Iowa .....	63	81, 587	41, 616	6, 738	494, 267	45	90, 090	242	352, 444	24	51, 733
Kansas .....	57	73, 817	36, 946	5, 061	477, 419	66	106, 742	247	321, 650	30	49, 027
Kentucky .....	110	142, 453	85, 190	13, 754	516, 968	66	89, 157	253	377, 509	26	50, 302
Louisiana .....	155	200, 730	49, 557	9, 982	762, 410	155	259, 468	273	431, 391	34	71, 551
Maine .....	22	28, 491	21, 156	3, 610	170, 825	16	21, 070	81	135, 098	7	14, 657

Maryland.....	65	84, 177	49, 743	9, 080	555, 991	156	225, 161	187	301, 317	13	29, 513
Massachusetts.....	116	150, 223	111, 548	19, 033	1, 146, 519	206	266, 724	471	785, 571	45	94, 224
Michigan.....	197	255, 121	156, 840	20, 811	994, 908	114	178, 887	453	756, 882	28	59, 159
Minnesota.....	107	138, 568	70, 681	11, 444	660, 492	87	174, 173	291	423, 808	29	62, 511
Mississippi.....	119	154, 109	38, 047	7, 665	536, 463	70	118, 837	227	358, 702	28	58, 924
Missouri.....	92	119, 645	74, 285	14, 713	960, 294	146	230, 640	345	667, 963	24	61, 691
Montana.....	17	22, 016	9, 830	2, 032	123, 946	15	28, 452	56	88, 145	4	7, 349
Nebraska.....	48	62, 161	31, 707	5, 134	360, 382	58	116, 116	147	214, 088	14	30, 178
Nevada.....	4	5, 180	2, 684	637	43, 954	11	20, 538	14	21, 399	1	2, 017
New Hampshire.....	23	29, 984	22, 117	3, 774	165, 206	13	17, 119	80	133, 430	7	14, 657
New Jersey.....	132	170, 944	152, 694	13, 324	538, 003	158	209, 728	177	294, 806	14	33, 469
New Mexico.....	64	82, 882	45, 490	8, 640	286, 272	70	119, 347	97	150, 383	8	16, 542
New York.....	408	530, 372	505, 852	48, 566	1, 924, 076	497	477, 719	722	1, 281, 979	64	164, 378
North Carolina.....	105	135, 978	56, 875	11, 755	943, 158	101	151, 452	428	698, 327	44	93, 379
North Dakota.....	18	23, 311	11, 891	1, 925	107, 463	21	42, 042	39	56, 799	4	8, 622
Ohio.....	205	265, 481	158, 762	25, 634	1, 307, 438	205	272, 356	608	907, 391	66	127, 691
Oklahoma.....	149	192, 959	96, 579	13, 230	755, 148	139	224, 805	342	445, 362	52	84, 981
Oregon.....	66	85, 472	38, 163	7, 887	425, 760	69	130, 881	171	269, 158	14	25, 721
Pennsylvania.....	425	552, 388	435, 965	47, 967	1, 721, 595	336	446, 927	746	1, 151, 822	67	122, 846
Rhode Island.....	9	11, 455	8, 655	1, 473	158, 022	18	23, 704	73	121, 755	6	12, 563
South Carolina.....	71	91, 947	38, 459	7, 943	519, 605	97	145, 454	202	329, 584	21	44, 567
South Dakota.....	18	23, 311	11, 891	1, 925	120, 516	13	26, 026	56	81, 557	6	12, 933
Tennessee.....	122	157, 994	66, 081	13, 657	792, 681	147	220, 113	308	502, 534	33	70, 034
Texas.....	676	880, 440	403, 133	112, 374	2, 781, 870	551	919, 326	1, 016	1, 624, 233	121	238, 311
Utah.....	23	29, 588	16, 348	3, 105	380, 586	75	127, 872	147	227, 900	12	24, 814
Vermont.....	9	11, 854	8, 654	1, 477	113, 088	7	9, 218	56	93, 401	5	10, 469
Virginia.....	153	198, 140	117, 088	21, 374	611, 609	97	142, 133	266	428, 611	18	40, 865
Washington.....	237	307, 322	137, 038	28, 324	785, 835	166	313, 872	273	429, 708	23	42, 255
West Virginia.....	85	110, 078	65, 828	10, 623	310, 505	38	51, 335	153	228, 214	16	30, 956
Wisconsin.....	91	117, 848	81, 106	12, 410	554, 862	72	97, 610	273	423, 501	18	33, 751
Wyoming.....	8	10, 470	5, 685	1, 081	83, 716	10	17, 050	39	60, 463	3	6, 203

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1965]

State	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vets	Housing for paraplegics	Direct loans to veterans	Insurance and indemnities	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <sup>4</sup>	Administration and other benefits <sup>4</sup>
Grand total.....	\$1,144,004	\$5,208,089	\$129,361,532	\$783,139,272	\$78,410,359	\$1,365,987,790
Foreign countries.....				7,676,282		3,236,430
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	8,000	37,987	38,268	1,598,877		9,334,004
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	8,000	37,987	38,268	1,444,822		9,334,004
All others.....				154,055		
Total United States.....	1,136,004	5,170,102	129,323,204	773,864,113	78,410,359	1,353,417,356
Alabama.....	17,600	91,133	1,637,359	13,171,880	87,856	28,136,721
Alaska.....	1,600		176,128	519,828		679,744
Arizona.....	11,077	126,819	1,129,414	5,570,520	14,996	12,587,845
Arkansas.....	28,800	51,389	5,515,180	7,919,353	276,429	20,983,467
California.....	67,777	541,916	1,390,593	67,824,316	4,274,755	125,531,207
Colorado.....	16,000	97,239	2,079,690	7,765,231	215,390	15,946,666
Connecticut.....	16,000	80,000		11,599,308	1,437,506	14,570,952
Delaware.....	3,200		394,290	1,811,251	38,642	3,718,372
District of Columbia.....	31,735	78,787		4,063,102	9,406,079	64,057,263
Florida.....	92,783	387,573	3,838,034	24,176,273	7,432,469	28,198,911
Georgia.....	16,000	127,681	3,806,380	15,070,037	6,638,170	28,212,796
Hawaii.....				1,701,387		1,556,355
Idaho.....			3,783,000	3,061,732		3,293,787
Illinois.....	70,195	230,280	3,187,847	44,145,843	5,581,890	77,346,351
Indiana.....	15,945	80,000	5,024,933	18,131,964	123,294	21,899,297
Iowa.....	12,800	58,646	2,367,408	11,824,932	770,161	21,626,435
Kansas.....	4,800	60,000	2,661,018	8,389,624	184,391	22,869,374
Kentucky.....	17,600	54,136	2,543,806	14,546,769	44,010	15,592,721
Louisiana.....	12,800	20,000	2,503,529	10,620,050	2,255,355	18,914,873
Maine.....	3,200	535	2,210,508	4,518,761	172,902	7,834,026
Maryland.....	11,200	59,091	12,668,360	12,668,360	940,310	20,618,246
Massachusetts.....	52,700	90,000	323,469	22,707,965	113,536	50,675,731
Michigan.....	54,400	179,731	2,982,215	33,594,713	161,385	39,432,348
Minnesota.....	26,933	190,250	9,232,186	15,592,622		30,864,675
Mississippi.....	12,795	50,000	2,008,851	7,718,722	1,701	16,978,442
Missouri.....	30,195	110,000	6,308,708	14,046,069	1,166,164	26,941,348
Montana.....		10,000	2,323,253	3,260,807	315,601	4,158,557
Nebraska.....	11,095	50,000	3,558,673	4,952,421	21,012	11,924,121
Nevada.....	4,800		440,320	1,229,794	1,240	2,770,487
New Hampshire.....	12,710	20,000		3,095,781		2,774,666

New Jersey	30,390	189,699		29,710,536	105,984	28,287,071
New Mexico	20,710	37,166	284,739	4,125,475	128,754	9,299,430
New York	102,400	476,408	1,057,404	73,344,690	3,184,682	127,800,832
North Carolina	14,400	109,975	5,855,760	19,754,168	2,882,639	27,977,721
North Dakota		10,000	2,649,448	2,840,131	20,162	3,901,398
Ohio	46,145	190,000	6,105,098	39,592,164	401,383	58,347,863
Oklahoma	9,595	69,306	2,608,486	10,782,678	73,117	13,204,169
Oregon	11,200	30,000	2,158,537	8,012,014	43,542	15,171,795
Pennsylvania	63,835	388,431	2,668,595	55,845,614	3,169,492	79,490,420
Rhode Island	3,200			3,677,019		6,186,492
South Carolina	3,200	69,814	3,816,807	8,627,774	4,089,540	8,252,449
South Dakota			3,423,488	3,527,781	875,134	10,861,709
Tennessee	12,797	119,941	2,904,000	15,515,141	5,230,162	35,416,899
Texas	50,112	233,307	3,186,627	40,330,785	3,787,287	68,697,325
Utah	1,600	57,723	3,281,237	3,741,478	1,058,200	7,802,768
Vermont	1,600	10,000	289,571	1,760,646		3,150,611
Virginia	25,585	132,900	4,680,377	17,121,848	63,762	31,254,418
Washington	22,400	70,000	3,003,630	12,228,227	46,479	24,611,136
West Virginia	23,295	50,550	6,234,558	10,722,606	123,101	17,267,872
Wisconsin	33,600	79,676	3,082,370	15,815,232	11,441,696	29,547,727
Wyoming	3,200		605,440	1,488,691	9,999	6,191,467

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$690,366,362 not distributable by State; \$363,925,396 for the loan guaranty revolving fund; \$162,858,651 for the revolving supply fund; \$56,027,784 for burial and other expenses of the compensation and pensions appropriation; \$53,796,343 for personal funds of patients; \$42,032,795 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$8,905,541 for transfers from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to insurance trust funds; and \$2,819,352 for miscellaneous items. The total of \$6,457,335,536 which has been distributed by State includes, however, \$8,374,198 in accrued expenditures for construction and administration and other benefits not reflected in the amount of vouchers approved for payment as given in the preceding table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes retired reserve officers of World War II and retired emergency officers of World War I.

<sup>3</sup> Includes special act cases.

<sup>4</sup> Accrued expenditures.

**Table 104.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>**

	ASSETS	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Increase (Decrease)
<b>Current assets:</b>				
Cash and disbursing authority <sup>2</sup> .....		\$939,643,167.64	\$819,849,116.25	
Accounts receivable.....		25,894,385.10	22,971,470.29	
Interest receivable.....		15,902,134.13	15,043,024.04	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....		48,149.21	73,250.50	
Inventories.....		40,063,850.66	43,438,513.31	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....		186,289,454.15	225,592,572.42	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....		202,946.77	325,379.13	
Total current assets.....		1,208,044,087.66	1,127,293,325.94	\$80,750,761.72
<b>Other assets:</b>				
Loans receivable.....		1,781,842,866.44	1,880,696,331.26	
Vendee accounts receivable.....		523,937,760.50	455,257,801.01	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures, and notes.....		7,021,135,000.00	6,889,140,000.00	
Miscellaneous assets—reinsurance program.....		974,751.38	989,778.04	
Total other assets.....		9,327,890,378.32	9,226,083,910.31	101,806,468.01
<b>Fixed assets:</b>				
Land, buildings and plants.....		1,421,638,025.39	1,391,436,781.21	
Construction and betterments in process.....		187,547,974.97	141,081,731.67	
Leasehold improvements.....		63,817.97	98,790.91	
Equipment.....		322,276,842.21	304,770,911.82	
Total fixed assets.....		1,931,526,660.54	1,837,388,215.61	94,138,444.93
<b>Deferred charges:</b>				
Construction advance.....		1,558,824.21	1,656,052.57	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....		92,727.46	119,469.01	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....		219,831.42	219,993.05	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....		3,586,411.59	11,903.49	
Value of ADP equipment purchase options.....		50,980.22	25,723.50	
Total deferred charges.....		5,508,774.90	2,033,141.62	3,475,633.28
Total assets.....		12,472,969,901.42	12,192,798,593.48	280,171,307.94
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>				
<b>Current liabilities:</b>				
Accounts payable.....		27,157,444.63	28,317,263.90	
Accrued salaries and wages.....		42,875,674.10	29,338,628.44	
Accrued annual leave—canteen service.....		1,069,696.38	1,013,892.07	
Accrued services—other than personal.....		15,191,769.14	14,273,910.72	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....		182,083.98	182,285.32	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....		965,603.38	964,075.17	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FICA taxes... ..		32,272,355.89	31,101,638.03	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....		396,377.50	388,234.94	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for civil service retirement fund, health and life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....		260,092.42	246,540.81	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—canteen service.....		1,248.16	1,571.47	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....		20,289,826.24	15,259,430.88	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....		370,251.76	407,270.74	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....		1,062,709.17	966,603.10	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....		202,946.77	325,379.13	
Premiums paid in advance.....		90,589,655.00	97,339,822.00	
Matured contracts payable.....		31,972,715.05	28,156,925.80	
Undeposited general fund receipts.....		587,169.84	554,678.71	
Total current liabilities.....		265,447,619.41	248,838,151.23	16,609,468.18
<b>Reserves:</b>				
Insurance program operating reserves.....		7,235,180,026.00	7,080,512,096.00	154,667,930.00
Total liabilities.....		7,500,627,645.41	7,329,350,247.23	171,277,398.18

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 104.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>—**  
Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—continued	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Increase (Decrease)
Accountabilities:			
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government agencies—net.....	\$206,655.77	\$511,691.03	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	59,843,656.88	61,574,717.78	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....	240,018,475.74	233,273,344.97	
Borrowers' deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....	32,484,382.56	30,153,712.92	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....	3,207,718.80	3,229,614.60	
Unapplied insurance collections.....	10,388,487.18	3,550,399.07	
Bid deposit and other suspense items.....	1,095,799.98	1,834,993.87	
Total accountabilities.....	347,245,176.91	334,128,474.24	\$13,116,702.67
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserves for contingencies).....	73,259,663.24	75,065,907.09	
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs—reserves for losses.....	604,889,401.22	619,018,704.31	
Total reserves.....	678,149,064.46	694,084,611.40	(15,935,546.94)
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—direct loan program.....	1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00	
Capital residual.....	2,216,870,018.64	2,105,157,264.61	111,712,754.03
Total liabilities and capital.....	12,472,969,901.42	12,192,798,593.48	280,171,307.94

<sup>1</sup> Contingent liabilities with respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans not shown.

<sup>2</sup> Cash and disbursing authority for annual appropriations reduced by the unobligated balance returned to the Treasury in accordance with Section 2070, Title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.

**Table 105.—Direct loan program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Decrease
Cash.....	\$342,929,696.83	\$412,780,731.93	
Accrued interest receivable.....	1,679,462.23	1,765,393.13	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	3,262.70	3,491.40	
Equity in Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	2,062,743.19	0	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	29,885,462.01	21,624,923.12	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms.....	1,200,946,279.95	1,230,673,100.78	
Sale of participation certificates—GMLT.....	(93,000,000.00)	0	
Principal collections deposited or reserved for trustee—GMLT.....	10,659,573.75	0	
Veterans liabilities.....	991,125.38	752,057.99	
Acquired security on collateral on real property <sup>1</sup> .....	4,802,421.58	6,171,337.21	
Receivables—miscellaneous.....	28,457.66	32,953.10	
Receivables in process—DPC.....	8,664.79	(468.44)	
Total assets.....	1,500,907,150.07	1,673,803,520.22	172,896,370.15
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Holders of participation certificates—GMLT....	5,598,297.81	0	
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	22,893,579.48	21,995,688.38	
Suspended credits.....	649,325.58	807,351.48	
Undistributed collections.....	605,408.17	510,295.92	
Total trust and deposit liability.....	29,746,611.04	23,313,335.78	
Accrued interest due U.S. Treasury.....	20,287,402.10	15,259,430.88	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable to U.S. Treasury.....	<sup>3</sup> 1,424,359,974.00	<sup>2</sup> 1,624,359,974.00	
Total liabilities.....	1,474,393,987.14	1,662,932,740.66	
Reserve for expenses and losses <sup>4</sup> .....	26,513,162.93	10,870,779.56	
Total liabilities and capital.....	1,500,907,150.07	1,673,803,520.22	172,896,370.15

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$975,610.98 as of June 30, 1965, and \$1,151,510.66 as of June 30, 1964, which represents real property in process of acquiring title.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects the transfer of \$105,718,022 in capital funds to Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved, Feb. 13, 1962.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the transfer of \$200 million in capital funds to Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund pursuant to Public Law 88-507, approved Aug. 30, 1964.

<sup>4</sup> Reflects the transfer in earnings to the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund of \$101,152,978 pursuant to Public Law 87-411, approved Aug. 17, 1961, and \$27 million pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 106.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses**

[Fiscal year 1965]

Balance at beginning of year <sup>1</sup> .....			\$10,870,779.56
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$56,545,864.08		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	1,428,444.89		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	2,348.02		
Income from Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust operations.....	169,595.92		
Rental income.....	36,449.01		
Gross gain on sale of mortgages.....	1,230.42		
Premium on sale of vendee account sales and repurchases.....	4,450.74		
Miscellaneous income.....	1,383,356.13	\$59,571,739.21	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	700,394.19		
Gross loss on sale of property.....	145,067.53		
Sales expense.....	596,367.59		
Loan closing fees.....	2,005.60		
Interest expense.....	41,352,386.06		
Commission on sale of participations—Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	279,000.00		
Other general expenses.....	864,134.87	43,929,355.84	
Net credit for fiscal year.....			15,642,383.37
Less: Earnings transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund.....			0
Balance at end of year.....			26,513,162.93

<sup>1</sup> Reflects an amount reduced by the transfer of \$105,718,022 in capital funds to Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund, pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962 and \$27 million pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 107.—Loan guaranty program—comparative balance sheet**

	ASSETS	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Increase
Cash.....		\$196,885,704.06	\$24,248,678.80	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....		48,149.21	73,250.50	
Receivables:				
Receivables—miscellaneous—net.....		267,922.97	174,374.01	
Accrued interest on vendee accounts and advances.....		1,610,119.98	1,223,687.93	
Accrued interest on acquired mortgage loans and advances.....		(158,740.41)	86,837.30	
Accrued rents on property acquired.....		88,141.67	139,842.01	
Equity in Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....		80,730.70	0	
Veterans liability accounts—net.....		8,925,136.10	35,157,388.88	
Vendee loans and advances.....		500,515,673.63	433,632,877.89	
Sale of participation certificates—GMLT.....		(7,000,000.00)	0	
Principal collections deposited or reserved for Trustee—GMLT.....		573,955.01	0	
Acquired mortgage loans.....		9,920,459.39	7,897,837.56	
Mortgage loans in process of liquidation.....		44,379.54	194,603.87	
Property owned:				
Property owned in absolute title.....		152,399,595.18	181,922,365.54	
Property in process of acquisition.....		29,087,437.39	37,498,869.67	
Total assets.....		893,288,664.42	722,250,613.96	\$171,038,050.46
LIABILITY AND GOVERNMENT EQUITY				
Liabilities:				
Holders of participation certificates—GMLT.....		118,060.85	0	
Accounts payable—tax and insurance deposits.....		8,319,570.12	7,350,673.06	
Undistributed collections.....		134,961.59	146,183.28	
Suspended credits.....		621,907.38	887,906.68	
Loans payable—U.S. Treasury—transferred from Direct Loan Program.....		305,718,022.00	105,718,022.00	
Total liabilities.....		314,912,521.94	114,102,785.02	
Government equity:				
Assets assumed at inception of the fund.....		521,335,096.02	521,335,096.02	
Transfer of retained earnings from direct loan revolving fund.....		128,152,978.00	128,152,978.00	
Less: Cumulative net deficit as of June 30, 1965.....		-71,111,931.54	-41,340,245.08	
Total liabilities and Government equity.....		893,288,664.42	722,250,613.96	171,038,050.46

**Table 108.—Loan guaranty program—statement of revenue, expenses and retained earnings**

[Fiscal year 1965]			
Deficit, start of year .....			-\$41,340,245.08
Credits:			
Interest on loans .....	\$448,877.00		
Interest on veterans liability accounts .....	174,441.47		
Interest on vendee accounts .....	27,101,181.23		
Income from Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust operations .....	12,765.27		
Rental and miscellaneous income .....	3,675,793.30		
Gross gain on sale of property .....	6,370,815.75		
Premium on vendee account sales and repurchases .....	3,937,230.03	\$41,721,104.05	
Charges:			
Property expense .....	27,939,265.26		
Sales expense .....	19,287,679.70		
General expense .....	407,497.40		
Provision for reserves .....	23,100,056.57		
Writeoffs of acquired security and collateral .....	383,864.47		
Net premium chargeoff on vendee account sales and repurchases .....	353,427.11		
Commission on sale of participations—Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust .....	21,000.00	71,492,790.51	
Net charge for fiscal year .....			-29,771,686.46
Deficit, end of year .....			<u><u>-\$71,111,931.54</u></u>

**Table 109.—General post fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Increase
Cash .....	\$1,665,088.46	\$1,348,083.14	
Interest receivable .....	12,256.90	12,317.18	
Accounts receivable .....	22,368.41	32,034.49	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury .....	2,185,000.00	2,135,000.00	
Investments—other .....	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies .....	4,536,301.64	4,417,142.27	
Work in process .....	45,151.59	37,080.00	
Total assets .....	<u>8,466,167.00</u>	<u>7,981,657.08</u>	<u>\$484,509.92</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable .....	66,737.11	105,303.66	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes .....	5,396,658.98	5,695,303.56	
Trust capital .....	3,002,770.91	2,181,049.86	
Total liabilities and capital .....	<u>8,466,167.00</u>	<u>7,981,657.08</u>	<u>484,509.92</u>

**Table 110.—General post fund—statement of trust capital**

[Fiscal Year 1965]			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year .....			\$2,181,049.86
Credits:			
Interest on investments .....	\$79,547.14		
Trust revenue .....	744,538.91		
Trust investments .....	0		
		\$824,086.05	
Charges			
Trust revenue—allocated .....	2,365.00		
Changes in trust capital .....	0		
		2,365.00	
Net credit for the fiscal year .....			821,721.05
Balance end of fiscal year .....			<u><u>3,002,770.91</u></u>

**Table 111.—Adjusted service certificate fund—comparative balance sheet**

	ASSETS	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Increase (Decrease)
Disbursing authority .....		\$2,642,410.28	\$2,726,002.73	
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Trust liabilities-adjusted service certificates held for other heirs or pending settlement .....		3,207,718.80	3,229,614.60	
Trust capital .....		(565,308.52)	(503,611.87)	
Total liabilities and capital .....		2,642,410.28	2,726,002.73	(\$83,592.45)

**Table 112. Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital**

	[Fiscal Year 1965]	
Balance at beginning of the fiscal year .....		(\$503,611.87)
Credits: Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as un- collectible .....		11,235.89
Charges: Unhypothecated certificates redeemed .....		72,932.54
Net debit for the fiscal year .....		61,696.65
Balance at end of the fiscal year .....		(565,308.52)

**Table 113.—VA supply fund—comparative balance sheet**

	ASSETS	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	Increase (Decrease)
Cash .....		\$12,780,275.18	\$9,623,633.48	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment .....		79,101.17	108,985.54	
Advance to employees .....		10,821.94	13,490.67	
Accounts receivable .....		3,311,603.21	2,870,741.59	
Inventories .....		31,847,308.18	35,326,106.26	
Work in process—service and reclamation division .....		25,374.21	19,160.30	
Work in process—printing and reproduction .....		7,951.77	6,631.22	
Supply depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation .....		327,053.71	422,966.06	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation .....		195,655.79	196,832.64	
Total assets .....		48,585,145.16	48,588,547.76	(\$3,402.60)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Accrued salaries and wages .....		141,125.06	126,356.38	
Accrued transportation and service costs .....		378,029.59	438,898.50	
Accounts payable .....		8,261,057.51	8,243,430.15	
Deferred credits .....		32,066.49	14,879.90	
Total liabilities .....		8,812,278.65	8,823,564.93	(11,286.28)
Capital at beginning of period .....		39,985,586.08	39,985,586.08	
Plus: Operating profit .....		7,883.68	172,774.67	
Less:				
Operating profit returned to U.S. Treasury .....			172,774.67	
Operating loss .....		220,603.25	220,603.25	
Capital at end of period .....		39,772,866.51	39,764,982.83	7,883.68
Total liabilities and capital .....		48,585,145.16	48,588,547.76	(3,402.60)

**Table 114.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense**

[Fiscal year 1965]

INCOME		
Sale of supplies and equipment.....		\$156,950,379.81
Less: Cost of goods sold.....		155,401,997.23
Income on sales.....		1,548,382.58
Other income:		
Reimbursable earnings.....	\$648,361.24	
Discount on purchases.....	835,327.82	
Increased valuation.....	270,544.44	
Income—station transfers.....	3,075,930.18	
Donated income.....	355,174.72	
Credit allowances.....	807,391.26	
Price and quantity variations.....	199,869.41	
Miscellaneous income.....	38,329.90	6,230,928.97
Total income.....		7,779,311.55
EXPENSE		
Net transportation costs.....		1,159,315.25
Completed S & R Projects.....		673,752.48
Depot storage, handling, etc.....		349,426.52
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....		3,748,748.88
Writeoffs and adjustments.....		163,097.11
Other operating expenses.....		1,662,545.06
Disposal of operating equipment.....		14,542.57
Total expense.....		7,771,427.87
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