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## Appendix B

### Notes on How Federal Expenditure Data Were Derived, and Appendix Tables

The figures in the long series, 1794–1952, are not wholly consistent. From 1789 through 1842 the government finances were on a calendar-year basis, but beginning with 1844 the fiscal year ending June 30 was adopted. Thus the expenditures for 1843 include only the six months from January 1 through June 30.

Previous to 1916 the expenditures are expressed in warrants issued. Accountable warrants place funds to the credit of disbursing officers, who then draw checks in payment of government obligations. Thus the warrants are not expenditures, but only sums destined to be spent, and deposited for that purpose in the accounts of disbursing officers with the Treasury. Not all such authorizations result in the payment of money during the year in which they are given. Because of variations in the carry-over of balances, the total of warrants issued does not indicate, between years, the exact difference in expenditures.<sup>1</sup> This method of reporting is no longer used.

Beginning with 1916 federal expenditures are reported on the daily Treasury statement basis, which is the amount of the checks paid each day by the Treasurer of the United States. The total is compiled from transcripts of payments made by the Federal Reserve Banks and other government depositaries and therefore is a

<sup>1</sup> See almost any Treasury Department *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government* or *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances*, for an explanation of this and other bases of reporting expenditures.

summation of actual expenditures.<sup>2</sup> Clearly, the daily Treasury statement basis is better than that of warrants issued. The preferred form, moreover, has been improved since its inception. For example, beginning July 1, 1946 the checks-paid basis of reporting was modified, and a checks-issued basis of reporting was instituted for those checks issued by the Treasury's disbursing system (which excludes a few agencies, notably the military). Beginning July 1, 1948 the reporting was further improved by having this information teletyped on the day the checks were issued.<sup>3</sup>

The 159 years break down as to sources into three segments: 1794-1916, 1917-1947, and 1948-1952.

### *Sources, 1794-1916*

From 1794 through 1916 the total expenditures in current dollars for Table B-1, Panel A, were derived from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950. In that document, as well as in the *Annual Report* for other years, the expenditures of the federal government are given by years since 1789. For the major components much use was made of the *Annual Report* for 1940, in which the expenditures are classified more fully; the divisions are "civil and miscellaneous," "War Department," "Navy Department," "Indians," "pensions," "postal deficiencies," and "interest on the public debt." In this first segment, with adjustments explained below, "Indians" and "postal deficiencies" were included with "civil and miscellaneous" to form "civil";<sup>4</sup> War and Navy Department expenditures were added to form "military"; "pensions" was altered to the broader title "veterans"; and only "interest" was not combined with some other division or changed in designation. A fifth category, "foreign," starting in 1915, was introduced from a different source described

<sup>2</sup> Checks not included in the last days of a fiscal month or year, because of lack of time to receive or compile them, are sometimes included in a revised statement, and those relating to the previous period are excluded. Such a report is said to be on the "basis of daily Treasury statements revised."

<sup>3</sup> Effective February 17, 1954 the daily Treasury statement ceased to be the basis of reporting budget results and a monthly statement (different from the new daily statement) now serves that purpose.

<sup>4</sup> Procedurally, though, "civil" throughout this study is the residual obtained by subtracting the other groups from total expenditures.

in the next section in connection with the 1917-1947 segment.

From 1794 through 1844 the data obtained from the source given above were used without adjustment. But beginning with 1845 and extending through 1916 civil items and the few veterans' items included were removed from the expenditures of the War and Navy Departments.<sup>5</sup> Correspondingly, the expenditures of the other departments were also examined for the removal of any

<sup>5</sup>The separation was effected on the basis of a classification of the expenditures of the War Department into military and civil functions. The classification followed was as far as possible that in the *Combined Statement of the Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951*. Since no classification of military and nonmilitary activities was found for the Navy Department, that for the War Department was used.

A fundamental difficulty in following any rule for the separation of military and civil expenditures was the frequency with which the items or their grouping changed. Some of these differences were inevitable in a long historical series. Many of the items for which the government spent money were different in 1900 from those in 1951, in 1875 from 1900, and in 1845 from 1875. And the problem was complicated further by changes in ideas of reporting. For these reasons the classification in the *Combined Statement* for 1951 proved to be a less and less useful guide as the years receded. Then earlier classifications, where available, were followed, or judgment was used. An example of the latter is found in the treatment of the expenditure for "providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers." The amount shortly after the Civil War was nearly \$1 million annually. Since it was thought that those "comforted" were soldiers either discharged or about to be, this item was called nonmilitary and added to veterans. Among the principal items called nonmilitary and therefore deducted from the War Department total were expenditures for rivers and harbors; roads, bridges, and surveys (except within forts and military reservations); explorations; the Panama Canal other than for fortifications; the preservation of historical fortifications; national monuments; national cemeteries; Civil War records; increasing the water supply of Washington, D.C.; the dome of the Capitol; the construction of barges and towboats on the Mississippi River; the refunding of customs revenue collected from Puerto Rico; the raising of the "Maine"; and the relief of sufferers from famine and disaster. Expenditures for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and Record and Pension Office were borderline items classified as "military."

Claims, reliefs, and special payments to present and former members of the armed forces and to civilians were allocated somewhat arbitrarily. Claims and payments not classified as "reliefs" or "sundry pensions" were, wherever possible, classified by function the same as any other expenditure. "Reliefs," and "payments for relief" and for "sundry pensions" were designated as "military" if paid by the War or Navy Department, as expenditures for veterans if in "pensions" in the Interior Department, and as "civil" if appearing anywhere else. And the same let-alone procedure was followed for other items that for lack of information could not be allocated to functions.

Fewer nonmilitary items were found among the expenditures of the Navy Department. Some of those deducted were for the naval home in Philadelphia, the care of lepers on Guam, the restoration of the frigate "Constitution," the Navy pension fund,

(Continued on page 66)

military or veterans items.<sup>6</sup> Thereby a more accurate summary of expenditures was obtained, not only for military purposes, but also for veterans and for civil functions.

### *Sources, 1917-1947*

Beginning in 1917 for "military," "veterans," and "interest," and in 1915 for the new item, "foreign," the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* was no longer used as a source for these items, and a table of expenditures given in the *Congressional Record*<sup>7</sup> was substituted. The reason for adopting the new source was to take advantage of its functional classification as already

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the naval records of the Civil and Revolutionary Wars, and the grading of University Square in Washington, D.C.

It is not contended that a complete separation between military and nonmilitary items was effected. Indeed, no two persons would agree on the proper disposition of every item. It is even doubtful whether any one person could, over the period of seventy years included, treat these data on expenditures with complete consistency. The relevant documents, however, were consulted in such detail as seemed reasonable.

The *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* was examined each year from 1845 through 1916. The other reports and the years in which consulted, where definite, follow:

Office of the Register of the Treasury, *An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, 1844-1890*.

Treasury Department, *Combined Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements, Balances, etc., of the United States, 1891-1916*.

Office of the Register of the Treasury, *Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government (by Warrants) from July 1, 1855 to June 30, 1885; and Statement of Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1836, by Issues and Redemptions, and from January 1, 1836, to June 30, 1885 by Warrants*, H.R. Doc. 116, Ser. 2388 in Congressional set, 49th Cong., 1st sess., 1886. This volume was used, as needed, to reconcile *An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures* with the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*.

*Analytical and Topical Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers and Officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, 1866-1900*. H.R. Doc. 439, Sers. 4532, 4533, 4534 in Congressional set, 57th Cong., 2d sess., 1903. Vols. 1-3. These documents were used to determine whether doubtful items were to be included with rivers and harbors or with forts and fortifications.

Treasury Department. *Letter from the Secretary Transmitting Estimates of Appropriations*. Sometimes the estimates contained material that helped to determine whether uncertain items should be classified as military or nonmilitary.

<sup>6</sup> Among the items of this character were the settlements of the claims of Maine and Massachusetts for interest on war expenses, the payment for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, the expenses incurred by the provisional government of Oregon in defending the people of that territory against the Cayuse Indians, and the purchase of a medal for General Grant.

<sup>7</sup> 80th Cong., 2d sess., Mar. 11, 1948, Vol. 94, Part 2, p. 2576. One of the components in this tabulation is "international affairs and finance," but "foreign" seems to be a simpler and equally descriptive designation.

worked out, and thereby to present a more accurate account of the principal purposes for which the federal government spends money.

But before the figures in the *Congressional Record* were used, they were revised in two respects: First, the expenditures were reallocated somewhat among the groups to correspond with the 1950-1954 *Budget of the United States Government*. Second, the expenditures were placed as nearly as possible on a cash basis.

In line with these changes, refunds, certain transfers of capital between wholly owned government corporations and the Treasury, and the purchase and redemption of federal securities by wholly owned government corporations were excluded from the particular categories of expenditure in which they fell and also from the total.

Expenditures for foreign purposes, veterans, and interest are distinguishable from one another and from military and civil expenditures. Although military as well as economic assistance is given to certain foreign countries, the military component causes no difficulty. Such aid, because it is received by another govern-

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The expenditures for "military," under the functional classification in the *Congressional Record*, are identical in amount during 1900-1909 with the sum of the expenditures of the War and Navy Departments as given in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*. Beginning in 1910 a variation appeared which raised the question whether to discontinue in that year the separation of nonmilitary from military expenditures and to start the use of the functional classification by which that differentiation is also accomplished. But a breakdown of the functional figure for several succeeding years, including 1916, disclosed a difference in the treatment of the expenditures for the Panama Canal. Their entire amount, in the functional classification, was included with military costs. Doubtless an argument could be developed to the effect that all expenses of operating the Panama Canal should be charged to national defense. But the Canal also serves the interests of trade. It would appear, therefore, that part of the costs should be allocated to that use. This was done in the separation of military from nonmilitary expenditures made for this study, and described in footnote 5 above.

From 1916 on, the total of federal expenditures is on the daily Treasury statement basis. Accompanying the change in reporting were alterations in the components that do not, at least in the beginning years of the period, permit a comparison of the functional and the series developed here, with respect to the treatment of the costs of the Panama Canal. The functional classification in recent years, however, excludes all but a minor part of the expenditures for the Panama Canal. True, this is not a certain indication of what was done in the earlier part of the period. But the change to functional had to be made at some point, and 1917, the beginning of the First World War, in which the separation of military from nonmilitary expenditures raised many problems, appeared to be an appropriate year.

ment, is differentiated from United States military expenditures.

The line between "military" and the residual "civil" <sup>8</sup> is less clear. The War and Navy Departments spend for both military and civil purposes. Indeed, the process by which the costs of these functions were separated for the period 1845-1916 has just been described. The functional classification undertakes to assign only military and support functions to the category of military expenditures. The items included are the direction and coordination of defense; air force, army, and naval defense; and activities supporting defense. This results in the exclusion of the Corps of Engineers, the Maritime Commission, and civilian functions generally. Civilian employees serving military or support functions are, however, included, and, consequently, their salaries are in the military expenditures reported.

The development and control of atomic energy raised a problem. The production of fissionable materials and the development and stockpiling of atomic weapons clearly serve military purposes. On the other hand, atomic energy is a form of power that in the future may be of great importance to the economy. In the functional classification of all post-Second World War budgets through 1954, the development and control of atomic energy is placed under "natural resources." This usage is followed here. But if the reader believes that atomic energy should be included under "military," he can subtract the atomic energy expenditures in the tabulation below from "civil" in Table B-1, Panel A, and add them to "military."

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditures</i> (mill. \$)
1947	\$ 174
1948	475
1949	622
1950	550
1951	897
1952	1,670

Note: In the 1955 budget atomic energy is classified with military spending under "national security."

Source: *Budget*, 1954, p. 1137.

<sup>8</sup>As stated earlier, "civil" is obtained throughout by subtracting the sum of "mili-

The second of the two revisions of the table in the *Congressional Record* consisted in putting expenditures for veterans and interest from 1921 through 1947 on a cash basis, with a consequent alteration of total expenditures.

Expenditures for veterans were adjusted from 1921 through 1947 by the excess of the services and benefits received from the insurance trust funds and the net redemption of bonus bonds, over the sum of transfers from general and special funds and the interest on federal securities held by these funds.<sup>9</sup> From interest payments, 1921 through 1938,<sup>10</sup> certain budget expenditures were eliminated—first, the interest on federal securities held in trust funds or by government agencies, and, second, the interest accruing on savings bonds, Treasury notes, and other securities. Cash outlays of interest actually made for amounts that had previously accrued were then added to the remainder to obtain the cash payment for interest. Through 1938 the total of federal securities owned by government agencies<sup>11</sup> was multiplied by the average rate of interest on the public debt, and the product was then deducted from the functional or budget item for interest. Beginning with 1939 the functional figure was no longer used, and from that date through 1944 the cash outlay each year for interest was computed from monthly data in the *Treasury Bulletin*. Thereafter, the annual cash payment was obtained directly from the *Budget*.

The final step was to adjust the total expenditures for 1921

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tary," "veterans," "interest," and (from 1915 on) "foreign" from total expenditures. For 1916-1952 this involves a discrepancy, because the data for the four classes are on a different reporting basis from the total. The total has been adjusted to the daily Treasury statement, but the classes have not. "Civil" contains the resulting differences.

<sup>9</sup> The data on veterans' benefits were obtained from the *Budget* and the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, particularly that for 1941, pp. 470-473.

The amount of federal securities in the various veterans' trust funds and the rate of interest were obtained from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*. The payments were calculated except where given and consistent with the information on the investment portfolios.

<sup>10</sup> Before 1921 the amount was insignificant.

<sup>11</sup> The figures desired were obtained either from the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government* or from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*. The *Annual Report* for 1941, p. 35, was particularly useful. Only federal farm loan bonds were excluded from the total sought. The interest on these bonds, paid by the land banks, was approximately offset by the interest received from the farmers who had obtained loans.



through 1928 to correspond with the changes made in the components. Since the interest on securities held by trust funds or other federal agencies had been deducted from "interest," it followed that the aggregate of expenditures should be reduced accordingly. It was also necessary to add or subtract the excess, positive or negative, of veterans' services and benefits financed by trust funds over transfers to such accounts from the aggregate, and to give the same treatment to the excess of benefits from the Civil Service Retirement Fund.

For the period in which they were made, these alterations did not convert the aggregate of expenditures to a cash figure, but they moved it nearer that basis, to give a truer picture of what the government actually spent.

From 1929 on it was no longer necessary to make adjustments in the total. Beginning with that year and continuing down to the present the sum of the cash payments to the public was used as the total of federal expenditures.<sup>12</sup> Under this concept the payments included are from trust funds as well as from the Treasury. Intra-governmental transfers, whether between the Treasury and the funds or within the funds themselves, and all noncash items, such as the accrued interest on war savings bonds, are eliminated.

At this point it seems worthwhile to explain how the transactions of government corporations and agencies are treated in the computation of cash payments to the public. Government enterprises are of two kinds, wholly owned and quasi-governmental. The net expenditures of wholly owned government corporations, together with those of the Post Office Department, that is, the gross disbursements of these agencies less receipts, are included as cash payments to the public—after adjustment for certain noncash and intragovernmental transactions. The net figure, which is usually obtained from the Treasurer of the United States, does not, however, include the effect of the relatively minor transactions of funds held in private banks. (Exceptions are certain transactions of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks carried on with funds in private

<sup>12</sup> The totals for 1929 through 1940 were obtained from the *1950 Budget*, p. 1376; for 1941 through 1947, from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, 1950, pp. 674-675; and for 1948 through 1952, from the *Budget for 1950-1954*.

banks, and certain debenture transactions of the Federal Housing Administration likewise carried on with private banks. The net expenditures of both agencies arising from the dealings mentioned are included as cash payments to the public.)

The treatment of a few wholly owned government lending enterprises, such as the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration, is different. The loans and other cash expenditures of these institutions are included in cash payments to the public, and the repayments of loans and other collections are included in cash receipts from the public.

Quasi-governmental enterprises, though of a public character, are no longer owned by the government or are owned only in part. The institutions now included are the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Banks for Cooperatives. The only transactions of these agencies that enter into the computation of cash payments to the public are those that clear through the Treasury.

To arrive at a cash figure the adjustment items are added to the change (i.e. decrease) in the balance of the deposit funds that partially owned government corporations have with the Treasurer of the United States. This change in the balance represents withdrawals less deposits, that is, the net expenditures of the enterprise from its deposit-fund account with the Treasurer. To determine the net payments to the public, adjustments are made as follows:

1. Elimination of withdrawals, if any, that are payments to some other federal government fund or agency; that is, net expenditures of the deposit fund are reduced by the amount of such intragovernmental transactions.
2. Addition of deposits, if any, that are receipts from some other federal government fund or agency. For example, if the deposit fund shows net expenditures of \$X million, this amount having been calculated by including a deposit of, say, \$A million from the Treasury for interest on United States securities, the net payments to the public would actually have been SX plus \$A million—this having been reduced (on the books) to \$X million by the intragovernmental transaction only.
3. Subtraction of net investments (or addition of net redemptions) in United States securities. This item is subtracted because it represents liquid assets other than cash that have been purchased with (it is assumed) income the agency has received from its operations with the public. In other words, if

these purchases were not made, it is assumed that the balance in the deposit-fund account would have risen (i.e. the net expenditures therefrom would have been reduced) by the same amount.

4. Addition of sales of agency obligations in the market (or subtraction of redemptions of such obligations). This addition is made on the reasonable assumption that agency obligations are issued to obtain funds that will be paid (or lent) to the public, and thus they represent payments to the public. (Conversely, redemptions are made possible by income that it is assumed the agency has received from its regular transactions with the public.)

In practice, the change in the deposit-fund balances of partially owned corporations is usually negligible over a fiscal year. Deposits are generally made (and are then withdrawn) to purchase United States securities or to redeem agency obligations. Withdrawals are made by the agency rather promptly after the proceeds from the sale of securities have been deposited in the deposit-fund account. For example, in 1953 the net deposit-fund expenditures of the Federal Home Loan Banks were too small to round to \$1 million. Hence, in calculating the cash payments of that agency to the public in millions of dollars, the net deposit-fund expenditures can be ignored. The computation then is as follows:

Net expenditures (+) (for operations) from funds obtained by redeeming U.S. securities, or net receipts (-) (from operations) which are invested in U.S. securities	-\$61
Plus: Interest received from Treasury on U.S. securities and spent for operations <sup>a</sup>	+ 8
Plus: Net expenditures (+) (for operations) from funds obtained by selling obligations in the market, or net receipts (-) (from operations) used to redeem in the market outstanding obligations	- 12
Equals: Cash payments to the public (net)	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> -\$65

<sup>a</sup> These same amounts are deducted from the Treasury's budget expenditures for interest. The net effect of the addition here and the deduction from the Treasury is that this particular transaction is included as a cash payment by the enterprise but excluded as an interest expenditure, since the latter is an intragovernmental transaction.

The net cash payments to the public of -\$65 million <sup>13</sup> represent the excess of receipts from the public over payments, it being

assumed that the investment in United States securities and the repayment of their own obligations were made possible by an excess of receipts over disbursements in the cash accounts of the Federal Home Loan Banks with the public.

*Sources, 1948-1952*

From 1948 through 1952 the cash expenditures for military purposes, veterans, interest, and foreign affairs were obtained directly from the annual *Budget*. Civil expenditures, as formerly, were the residual when the sum of the above-mentioned items was subtracted from the total.

The figures are most accurate during the brief interval from 1948 through 1952. They are less accurate for the period from 1947 back to 1939, still less so for that extending from 1938 to 1929, and they continue to decline in accuracy through the successive intervals 1928-1921, 1920-1917, 1916-1845, and, finally, 1844-1794. But despite any defects remaining after the adjustments that have been described, it is hoped that the figures in Table B-1, Panel A, give a better account of the expenditures of the federal government for most of the life of the nation and, during the latter part, of the cash outgo, than the historical tabulations of the Treasury, which were not designed to serve the purposes underlying this study, and which in earlier years have not been adjusted by later accounting and reporting changes.

<sup>13</sup> See "Receipts from and Payments to the Public," mimeographed, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, January 1954, p. 5.

TABLE B-1  
FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, ANNUALLY, 1794-1952  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
<i>A. Federal Expenditures in Current Prices</i>						
1794	2.70	0.08	3.49		0.72	6.99
1795	2.89	0.07	3.19		1.39	7.54
1796	1.54	0.10	3.20		0.89	5.73
1797	1.42	0.09	3.30		1.32	6.13
1798	3.39	0.10	3.05		1.14	7.68
1799	5.33	0.10	3.19		1.05	9.67
1800	6.01	0.06	3.37		1.35	10.79
1801	3.78	0.07	4.41		1.13	9.39
1802	2.09	0.09	4.13		1.55	7.86
1803	2.04	0.06	3.85		1.90	7.85
1804	2.07	0.08	4.27		2.30	8.72
1805	2.31	0.08	4.15		3.97	10.51
1806	2.87	0.08	3.72		3.13	9.80
1807	3.01	0.07	3.37		1.90	8.35
1808	4.78	0.08	3.43		1.64	9.93
1809	5.77	0.09	2.87		1.55	10.28
1810	3.95	0.08	2.85		1.28	8.16
1811	4.00	0.08	2.47		1.51	8.06
1812	15.78	0.09	2.45		1.96	20.28
1813	25.10	0.09	3.60		1.89	31.68
1814	27.66	0.09	4.59		2.38	34.72
1815	23.45	0.07	5.75		3.44	32.71
1816	19.92	0.19	7.21		3.27	30.59
1817	11.32	0.30	6.39		3.83	21.84
1818	8.58	0.89	6.02		4.34	19.83
1819	10.35	2.42	5.16		3.53	21.46
1820	7.02	3.21	5.13		2.90	18.26
1821	7.78	0.24	5.09		2.70	15.81
1822	5.34	1.95	5.17		2.54	15.00
1823	5.60	1.78	4.92		2.41	14.71
1824	6.25	1.50	5.00		7.58	20.33
1825	6.71	1.31	4.37		3.47	15.86
1826	8.16	1.56	3.97		3.35	17.04
1827	8.20	0.98	3.49		3.47	16.14
1828	8.06	0.85	3.10		4.38	16.39
1829	8.03	0.95	2.54		3.68	15.20

See page 78 for notes.

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1830	8.01	1.36	1.91		3.86	15.14
1831	8.70	1.17	1.38		4.00	15.25
1832	9.40	1.18	0.77		5.94	17.29
1833	10.61	4.59	0.30		7.52	23.02
1834	9.65	3.36	0.20		5.42	18.63
1835	9.62	1.95	0.06		5.94	17.57
1836	17.98	2.88	...		10.01	30.87
1837	20.33	2.67	...		14.24	37.24
1838	19.03	2.16	0.01		12.67	33.87
1839	15.10	3.14	0.40		8.26	26.90
1840	13.21	2.60	0.17		8.34	24.32
1841	14.81	2.39	0.28		9.09	26.57
1842	15.01	1.38	0.77		8.05	25.21
1843	6.69	0.84	0.52		3.81	11.86
1844	11.68	2.03	1.83		6.80	22.34
1845	11.52	2.55	1.04		7.83	22.94
1846	17.03	1.95	0.84		7.95	27.77
1847	45.83	2.38	1.12		7.95	57.28
1848	34.96	1.34	2.39		6.69	45.38
1849	23.87	1.46	3.57		16.15	45.05
1850	17.12	1.95	3.78		16.69	39.54
1851	19.48	2.38	3.70		22.15	47.71
1852	16.37	2.68	4.00		21.14	44.19
1853	18.80	2.24	3.67		23.47	48.18
1854	19.53	1.38	3.07		34.06	58.04
1855	25.1	1.6	2.3		30.7	59.7
1856	28.3	1.6	2.0		37.7	69.6
1857	29.2	1.6	1.7		35.3	67.8
1858	35.9	1.4	1.6		35.3	74.2
1859	34.9	1.5	2.6		30.1	69.1
1860	27.2	1.3	3.2		31.4	63.1
1861	34.4	1.2	4.0		26.9	66.5
1862	437.5	1.0	13.2		23.1	474.8
1863	663.6	1.3	24.7		25.1	714.7
1864	779.1	5.4	53.7		27.1	865.3
1865	1,155.9	18.3	77.4		46.0	1,297.6
1866	330.7	16.0	133.1		41.0	520.8
1867	122.8	21.5	143.8		69.4	357.5
1868	142.2	23.8	140.4		70.9	377.3
1869	92.2	29.2	130.7		70.8	322.9

(Continued on page 76)

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1870	74.4	29.2	129.2		76.9	309.7
1871	52.1	34.9	125.6		79.6	292.2
1872	54.2	28.6	117.4		77.3	277.5
1873	66.9	30.0	104.8		88.6	290.3
1874	71.1	29.7	107.1		94.7	302.6
1875	57.0	31.3	103.1		83.2	274.6
1876	53.3	29.1	100.2		82.5	265.1
1877	47.4	29.6	97.1		67.2	241.3
1878	46.1	28.4	102.5		60.0	237.0
1879	47.8	36.8	105.3		77.0	266.9
1880	44.0	58.1	95.8		69.7	267.6
1881	46.8	52.3	82.5		79.1	260.7
1882	46.2	63.7	71.1		77.0	258.0
1883	50.5	69.5	59.2		86.2	265.4
1884	47.6	59.7	54.6		82.2	244.1
1885	48.5	61.3	51.4		99.0	260.2
1886	44.0	68.4	50.6		79.5	242.5
1887	45.0	79.9	47.7		95.3	267.9
1888	47.5	85.6	44.7		90.1	267.9
1889	52.9	93.4	41.0		112.0	299.3
1890	52.8	112.7	36.1		116.4	318.0
1891	59.7	131.4	37.5		137.2	365.8
1892	61.2	140.6	23.4		119.8	345.0
1893	62.4	165.8	27.3		128.0	383.5
1894	63.7	148.0	27.8		128.0	367.5
1895	58.6	147.7	31.0		118.9	356.2
1896	57.3	145.9	35.4		113.6	352.2
1897	66.7	147.8	37.8		113.5	365.8
1898	127.4	153.9	37.6		124.5	443.4
1899	274.5	146.5	39.9		144.2	605.1
1900	167.9	148.4	40.2		164.4	520.9
1901	180.6	147.2	32.3		164.5	524.6
1902	160.8	146.2	29.1		149.1	485.2
1903	172.6	147.5	28.6		168.3	517.0
1904	189.6	151.5	24.6		218.0	583.7
1905	210.8	150.8	24.6		181.1	567.3
1906	195.8	149.9	24.3		200.2	570.2
1907	188.0	147.9	24.5		218.7	579.1
1908	216.2	162.2	21.4		259.4	659.2
1909	233.4	170.6	21.8		267.9	693.7

TABLE R-1 (Continued)  
(in millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1910	242	169	21		262	694
1911	239	166	21		265	691
1912	241	161	23		265	690
1913	246	183	23		273	725
1914	259	181	23		272	735
1915	266	171	23	5	296	761
1916	283	167	23	6	255	754
1917	602	171	25	891	265	1,954
1918	7,110	235	198	4,748	371	12,662
1919	13,548	324	616	3,500	460	18,448
1920	3,997	332	1,024	435	569	6,357
1921	2,581	649	998	83	752	5,063
1922	929	692	988	10	677	3,296
1923	680	752	1,051	14	652	3,149
1924	647	683	935	15	625	2,905
1925	591	656	871	15	666	2,799
1926	586	686	816	17	700	2,805
1927	578	709	771	17	699	2,774
1928	656	729	707	12	764	2,868
1929	696	720	649	14	821	2,900
1930	734	735	626	14	991	3,100
1931	733	462	599	16	2,290	4,100
1932	703	1,044	579	19	2,455	4,800
1933	648	899	666	16	2,471	4,700
1934	540	566	709	12	4,673	6,500
1935	711	600	766	19	4,204	6,300
1936	914	1,435	690	18	4,543	7,600
1937	937	1,809	773	18	4,863	8,400
1938	1,030	665	802	19	4,684	7,200
1939	1,077	616	813	19	6,875	9,400
1940	1,497	630	873	50	6,550	9,600
1941	6,370	609	892	141	5,987	13,999
1942	26,847	570	979	633	5,472	34,501
1943	70,267	574	1,420	166	6,482	78,909
1944	83,766	641	2,068	244	7,237	93,956
1945	84,569	1,093	2,821	677	6,024	95,184
1946	45,131	3,255	3,717	1,462	8,170	61,738
1947	12,475	6,667	3,811	6,235	7,272	36,460
1948	12,150	6,809	3,871	5,768	7,926	36,524
1949	12,082	6,979	3,891	6,640	10,983	40,575
1950	12,407	9,260	4,326	4,708	12,459	43,160
1951	20,622	5,991	4,141	4,433	10,620	45,807
1952	39,795	5,756	4,136	5,679	12,602	67,968



NOTES TO TABLE B-1, PANEL A

<sup>a</sup> Calendar year through 1842; fiscal year ended June 30 from 1844 on. The "year" 1843 consists of the six months January through June 1843.

<sup>b</sup> Included in the other columns, 1794-1914.

... means that the figure is zero when rounded.

Source: See discussion in Appendix B, above.

TABLE B 1 (Continued)  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
<i>B. Federal Expenditures in 1926 Prices</i>						
1794	3.65	0.11	4.72		0.97	9.45
1795	3.22	0.08	3.56		1.55	8.41
1796	1.54	0.10	3.20		0.89	5.73
1797	1.58	0.10	3.68		1.47	6.83
1798	4.06	0.12	3.65		1.36	9.19
1799	6.18	0.12	3.70		1.21	11.21
1800	6.80	0.07	3.81		1.53	12.21
1801	3.88	0.07	4.53		1.17	9.65
1802	2.61	0.11	5.16		1.93	9.81
1803	2.52	0.07	4.76		2.36	9.71
1804	2.40	0.09	4.95		2.66	10.10
1805	2.39	0.08	4.30		4.11	10.88
1806	3.13	0.09	4.05		3.41	10.68
1807	3.38	0.08	3.79		2.13	9.38
1808	6.07	0.10	4.35		2.08	12.60
1809	6.48	0.10	3.22		1.75	11.55
1810	4.40	0.09	3.18		1.43	9.10
1811	4.63	0.09	2.86		1.76	9.34
1812	17.59	0.10	2.73		2.19	22.61
1813	23.51	0.08	3.24		1.71	28.54
1814	22.18	0.07	3.68		1.91	27.84
1815	20.15	0.06	4.94		2.95	28.10
1816	19.26	0.18	6.97		3.17	29.58
1817	10.95	0.29	6.18		3.70	21.12
1818	8.52	0.88	5.98		4.31	19.69
1819	12.09	2.83	6.03		4.12	25.07
1820	9.67	4.42	7.07		3.99	25.15
1821	11.13	0.34	7.28		3.87	22.62
1822	7.36	2.69	7.12		3.49	20.66
1823	7.94	2.52	6.98		3.43	20.87
1824	9.31	2.24	7.45		11.30	30.30
1825	9.52	1.86	6.20		4.92	22.50
1826	12.01	2.30	5.86		4.93	25.13
1827	12.22	1.46	5.20		5.17	24.05
1828	12.14	1.28	4.67		6.59	24.68
1829	12.20	1.44	3.86		5.60	23.10

See page 83 for notes.

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1830	12.86	2.18	3.07		6.19	24.30
1831	13.51	1.82	2.14		6.21	23.68
1832	14.44	1.81	1.18		9.13	26.56
1833	16.30	7.05	0.46		11.55	35.36
1834	15.67	5.45	0.32		8.80	30.24
1836	23.02	3.69	...		12.82	39.53
1837	25.80	3.39	...		18.07	47.26
1835	14.04	2.85	0.09		8.67	25.65
1838	25.27	2.87	0.01		16.83	44.98
1839	19.69	4.09	0.52		10.77	35.07
1840	20.29	3.99	0.26		12.82	37.36
1841	23.51	3.79	0.41		14.43	42.17
1842	26.71	2.46	1.37		14.32	44.86
1843	13.12	1.65	1.92		7.46	23.25
1844	22.21	3.86	3.48		12.92	42.47
1845	21.22	4.70	1.92		14.41	42.25
1846	29.11	3.33	1.44		13.59	47.47
1847	77.94	4.05	1.90		13.52	97.41
1848	59.25	2.27	4.05		11.35	76.92
1849	43.01	2.63	6.43		29.10	81.17
1850	30.19	3.44	6.67		29.44	69.74
1851	33.64	4.11	6.39		38.26	82.40
1852	28.72	4.70	7.02		37.09	77.53
1853	29.42	3.51	5.74		36.73	75.40
1854	27.47	1.94	4.32		47.90	81.63
1855	33.6	2.1	3.1		41.2	80.0
1856	38.6	2.2	2.7		51.3	94.8
1857	39.0	2.1	2.3		47.2	90.6
1858	52.0	2.0	2.3		51.1	107.4
1859	53.4	2.3	4.0		46.1	105.8
1860	42.8	2.0	5.0		49.6	99.4
1861	55.5	1.9	6.5		43.4	107.3
1862	690.1	1.6	20.8		36.4	748.9
1863	795.7	1.6	29.6		30.1	857.0
1864	757.1	5.2	52.2		26.4	840.9
1865	821.0	13.0	55.0		32.6	921.6
1866	274.7	13.3	110.5		34.1	432.6
1867	105.4	18.5	123.4		59.6	306.9
1868	129.9	21.7	128.2		64.8	344.6
1869	87.6	27.7	124.1		67.2	306.6

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1870	75.8	29.8	131.7		78.4	315.7
1871	57.6	38.6	138.8		87.9	322.9
1872	59.8	31.6	129.6		85.3	306.3
1873	71.6	32.1	112.2		94.9	310.8
1874	80.5	33.6	121.3		107.3	342.7
1875	68.5	37.6	123.9		100.0	330.0
1876	68.2	37.2	128.1		105.5	339.0
1877	63.0	39.4	129.1		89.4	320.9
1878	68.9	42.5	153.2		89.7	354.3
1879	79.7	61.3	175.5		128.3	444.8
1880	65.9	87.0	143.4		104.3	400.6
1881	68.9	77.0	121.5		116.5	383.9
1882	62.9	86.8	96.9		104.9	351.5
1883	69.7	95.9	81.7		118.8	366.1
1884	72.2	90.6	82.9		124.7	370.4
1885	80.4	101.7	85.2		164.2	431.5
1886	77.5	120.4	89.1		139.9	426.9
1887	79.4	140.9	84.1		168.1	472.5
1888	81.3	146.6	76.5		154.3	458.7
1889	92.2	162.7	71.4		195.1	521.4
1890	95.7	204.2	65.4		210.8	576.1
1891	104.6	230.1	65.7		240.2	640.6
1892	115.3	264.8	44.1		225.5	649.7
1893	114.7	304.8	50.2		235.3	705.0
1894	128.2	297.8	55.9		257.5	739.4
1895	121.1	305.2	64.0		245.7	736.0
1896	119.4	304.0	73.8		236.6	733.8
1897	144.7	320.6	82.0		246.2	793.5
1898	263.8	318.6	77.8		257.8	918.0
1899	559.1	298.4	81.3		293.6	1,232.4
1900	302.0	266.9	72.3		295.7	936.9
1901	328.4	267.6	58.7		299.1	953.8
1902	283.6	257.8	51.3		263.0	855.7
1903	279.3	238.7	46.3		272.3	836.6
1904	320.8	256.3	41.6		368.9	987.6
1905	351.5	251.3	41.0		301.7	945.5
1906	323.6	247.8	40.2		330.9	942.5
1907	295.6	232.5	38.5		343.9	910.5
1908	338.9	254.2	33.5		406.6	1,033.2
1909	360.2	263.3	33.6		413.4	1,070.5

(Continued on page 82)

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(millions of dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1910	342	239	30		369	980
1911	360	250	32		399	1,041
1912	361	241	34		397	1,033
1913	352	262	33		392	1,039
1914	376	263	33		395	1,067
1915	389	250	34		433	1,113
1916	375	221	31	7	338	973
1917	595	169	25	8	262	1,931
1918	5,693	188	159	880	297	10,138
1919	10,088	241	459	3,801	342	13,736
1920	2,612	217	669	284	373	4,155
1921	2,078	523	804	67	604	4,076
1922	991	739	1,054	11	723	3,518
1923	672	743	1,039	14	644	3,112
1924	660	696	953	15	637	2,961
1925	588	653	867	15	662	2,785
1926	572	669	796	17	683	2,737
1927	596	731	795	18	720	2,860
1928	683	759	736	12	794	2,984
1929	723	748	675	15	854	3,015
1930	794	795	677	15	1,070	3,351
1931	928	585	758	20	2,899	5,190
1932	1,031	1,531	849	28	3,599	7,038
1933	1,030	1,429	1,059	25	3,929	7,472
1934	750	786	985	17	6,490	9,028
1935	912	769	982	24	5,390	8,077
1936	1,141	1,792	861	22	5,672	9,488
1937	1,109	2,141	915	21	5,755	9,941
1938	1,250	807	973	23	5,685	8,738
1939	1,395	798	1,053	25	8,905	12,176
1940	1,914	806	1,116	61	8,376	12,276
1941	7,884	754	1,104	175	7,408	17,325
1942	28,379	603	1,035	669	5,784	36,470
1943	69,229	566	1,399	164	6,385	77,743
1944	81,012	620	2,000	236	6,999	90,867
1945	80,619	1,042	2,689	645	5,743	90,738
1946	41,829	3,017	3,445	1,355	7,572	57,218
1947	8,949	4,783	2,734	4,473	5,216	26,155
1948	7,575	4,245	2,413	3,596	4,942	22,771
1949	7,458	4,308	2,402	4,099	6,779	25,046
1950	8,099	6,044	2,824	3,073	8,132	28,172
1951	11,724	3,406	2,354	2,520	6,037	26,041
1952	22,458	3,248	2,334	3,205	7,112	38,357

**NOTES TO TABLE B-1, PANEL B**

<sup>a</sup> Calendar year through 1842; fiscal year ended June 30 from 1844 on. The "year" 1843 consists of the six months January through June 1843.

<sup>b</sup> Included in the other columns, 1791-1914.

... means that the figure is zero when rounded.

Source:

Columns 1-4, 6

Figures in Panel A divided by the price index described in footnote 2 of Section 2.

Column 5

Column 6 less columns 1-4.

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
<i>C. Federal Expenditures, per Capita, in 1926 Prices</i>						
1794	0.82	0.02	1.06		0.21	2.11
1795	0.70	0.02	0.77		0.33	1.82
1796	0.32	0.02	0.67		0.20	1.21
1797	0.32	0.02	0.75		0.31	1.40
1798	0.81	0.02	0.73		0.27	1.83
1799	1.20	0.02	0.72		0.23	2.17
1800	1.28	0.01	0.72		0.29	2.30
1801	0.71	0.01	0.83		0.21	1.76
1802	0.46	0.02	0.91		0.34	1.73
1803	0.43	0.01	0.81		0.40	1.65
1804	0.40	0.02	0.82		0.43	1.67
1805	0.38	0.01	0.69		0.66	1.74
1806	0.48	0.01	0.63		0.53	1.65
1807	0.51	0.01	0.57		0.32	1.41
1808	0.89	0.01	0.64		0.30	1.84
1809	0.92	0.01	0.46		0.25	1.64
1810	0.61	0.01	0.44		0.20	1.26
1811	0.62	0.01	0.38		0.24	1.25
1812	2.28	0.01	0.35		0.30	2.94
1813	2.96	0.01	0.41		0.21	3.59
1814	2.71	0.01	0.45		0.23	3.40
1815	2.39	0.01	0.59		0.35	3.34
1816	2.22	0.02	0.81		0.37	3.42
1817	1.23	0.03	0.69		0.42	2.37
1818	0.93	0.10	0.65		0.47	2.15
1819	1.29	0.30	0.64		0.44	2.67
1820	1.01	0.46	0.73		0.42	2.62
1821	1.12	0.03	0.73		0.40	2.28
1822	0.72	0.26	0.69		0.34	2.01
1823	0.75	0.24	0.66		0.32	1.97
1824	0.85	0.20	0.68		1.04	2.77
1825	0.85	0.17	0.55		0.43	2.00
1826	1.04	0.20	0.51		0.42	2.17
1827	1.03	0.12	0.44		0.43	2.02
1828	0.99	0.10	0.38		0.55	2.02
1829	0.97	0.11	0.31		0.45	1.84

See page 88 for notes.

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

Year <sup>a</sup>	(dollars)				Civil (5)	Total (6)
	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)		
1830	1.00	0.17	0.24		0.47	1.88
1831	1.01	0.14	0.16		0.47	1.78
1832	1.05	0.13	0.09		0.66	1.93
1833	1.15	0.50	0.03		0.82	2.50
1834	1.07	0.37	0.02		0.61	2.07
1835	0.94	0.19	0.01		0.57	1.71
1836	1.49	0.24	...		0.83	2.56
1837	1.63	0.21	...		1.14	2.98
1838	1.55	0.18	...		1.04	2.77
1839	1.18	0.25	0.03		0.61	2.10
1840	1.19	0.23	0.02		0.74	2.18
1841	1.33	0.21	0.03		0.81	2.38
1842	1.46	0.13	0.07		0.79	2.45
1843	0.69	0.09	0.05		0.40	1.23
1844	1.13	0.20	0.18		0.66	2.17
1845	1.05	0.23	0.09		0.72	2.09
1846	1.40	0.16	0.07		0.65	2.28
1847	3.64	0.19	0.09		0.63	4.55
1848	2.69	0.10	0.18		0.52	3.49
1849	1.90	0.12	0.28		1.29	3.59
1850	1.30	0.15	0.29		1.26	3.00
1851	1.40	0.17	0.27		1.58	3.42
1852	1.15	0.19	0.28		1.49	3.11
1853	1.14	0.14	0.22		1.43	2.93
1854	1.03	0.07	0.16		1.81	3.07
1855	1.23	0.08	0.11		1.50	2.92
1856	1.37	0.08	0.10		1.81	3.36
1857	1.34	0.07	0.08		1.63	3.12
1858	1.74	0.07	0.08		1.71	3.60
1859	1.74	0.07	0.13		1.51	3.45
1860	1.36	0.06	0.16		1.57	3.15
1861	1.72	0.06	0.20		1.34	3.32
1862	20.79	0.05	0.63		1.10	22.57
1863	23.38	0.05	0.87		0.89	25.19
1864	21.72	0.15	1.50		0.75	24.12
1865	23.00	0.36	1.54		0.91	25.81
1866	7.52	0.36	3.03		0.93	11.84
1867	2.82	0.49	3.30		1.60	8.21
1868	3.40	0.57	3.36		1.69	9.02
1869	2.24	0.71	3.18		1.72	7.85

(Continued on page 86)



TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1870	1.90	0.75	3.30		1.96	7.91
1871	1.41	0.94	3.39		2.15	7.89
1872	1.43	0.75	3.09		2.03	7.30
1873	1.67	0.75	2.61		2.20	7.23
1874	1.83	0.76	2.75		2.44	7.78
1875	1.52	0.83	2.75		2.22	7.32
1876	1.48	0.81	2.78		2.28	7.35
1877	1.34	0.83	2.74		1.90	6.81
1878	1.43	0.88	3.18		1.86	7.35
1879	1.62	1.25	3.57		2.60	9.04
1880	1.31	1.73	2.85		2.08	7.97
1881	1.34	1.49	2.36		2.26	7.45
1882	1.19	1.64	1.83		1.99	6.65
1883	1.29	1.77	1.51		2.20	6.77
1884	1.30	1.64	1.50		2.25	6.69
1885	1.42	1.79	1.50		2.91	7.62
1886	1.34	2.08	1.54		2.41	7.37
1887	1.34	2.38	1.42		2.84	7.98
1888	1.34	2.42	1.27		2.55	7.58
1889	1.49	2.63	1.16		3.16	8.44
1890	1.52	3.24	1.04		3.34	9.14
1891	1.62	3.58	1.02		3.73	9.95
1892	1.76	4.03	0.67		3.43	9.89
1893	1.71	4.55	0.75		3.52	10.53
1894	1.88	4.36	0.82		3.77	10.83
1895	1.74	4.39	0.92		3.53	10.58
1896	1.68	4.29	1.04		3.34	10.35
1897	2.00	4.44	1.14		3.41	10.99
1898	3.59	4.34	1.06		3.50	12.49
1899	7.47	3.99	1.09		3.93	16.48
1900	3.97	3.51	0.95		3.88	12.31
1901	4.23	3.45	0.76		3.85	12.29
1902	3.58	3.26	0.65		3.32	10.81
1903	3.46	2.96	0.57		3.39	10.38
1904	3.90	3.12	0.51		4.49	12.02
1905	4.19	3.00	0.49		3.60	11.28
1906	3.79	2.90	0.47		3.87	11.03
1907	3.40	2.67	0.44		3.96	10.47
1908	3.82	2.87	0.38		4.58	11.65
1909	3.98	2.91	0.37		4.57	11.83

TABLE B-1 (Continued)  
(dollars)

Year <sup>a</sup>	Military (1)	Veterans (2)	Interest (3)	Foreign <sup>b</sup> (4)	Civil (5)	Total (6)
1910	3.70	2.58	0.32		4.01	10.61
1911	3.83	2.66	0.34		4.26	11.09
1912	3.78	2.53	0.36		4.17	10.84
1913	3.62	2.70	0.34		4.02	10.68
1914	3.79	2.65	0.34		3.98	10.76
1915	3.87	2.49	0.33	0.07	4.30	11.06
1916	3.68	2.17	0.30	0.08	3.32	9.55
1917	5.75	1.63	0.24	8.51	2.54	18.67
1918	54.45	1.80	1.52	36.36	2.84	96.97
1919	96.02	2.30	4.37	24.81	3.24	130.74
1920	24.54	2.04	6.29	2.67	3.49	39.03
1921	19.15	4.81	7.40	0.62	5.58	37.56
1922	9.01	6.71	9.58	0.10	6.56	31.96
1923	6.00	6.64	9.28	0.12	5.76	27.80
1924	5.78	6.10	8.35	0.13	5.59	25.95
1925	5.08	5.64	7.48	0.13	5.71	24.04
1926	4.87	5.70	6.78	0.14	5.82	23.31
1927	5.01	6.14	6.68	0.15	6.04	24.02
1928	5.66	6.30	6.11	0.10	6.60	24.77
1929	5.94	6.15	5.54	0.12	7.01	24.76
1930	6.45	6.46	5.50	0.12	8.70	27.23
1931	7.48	4.71	6.11	0.16	23.38	41.84
1932	8.26	12.26	6.80	0.22	28.84	56.38
1933	8.20	11.38	8.43	0.20	31.29	59.50
1934	5.93	6.22	7.79	0.13	51.37	71.44
1935	7.16	6.05	7.72	0.19	42.35	63.47
1936	8.91	13.99	6.73	0.18	44.29	74.10
1937	8.61	16.62	7.10	0.17	44.67	77.17
1938	9.63	6.22	7.50	0.18	43.77	67.30
1939	10.66	6.10	8.05	0.19	68.03	93.03
1940	14.49	6.10	8.45	0.48	63.40	92.92
1941	59.11	5.65	8.28	1.31	55.55	129.90
1942	210.48	4.47	7.68	4.96	42.90	270.49
1943	506.36	4.14	10.23	1.20	46.70	568.63
1944	585.39	4.48	14.45	1.71	50.57	656.60
1945	576.12	7.45	19.22	4.61	41.03	648.43
1946	295.83	21.33	24.36	9.58	53.56	404.66
1947	62.09	33.18	18.97	31.03	36.20	181.47
1948	51.66	28.95	16.46	24.53	33.70	155.30
1949	50.00	28.88	16.10	27.48	45.47	167.93
1950	53.39	39.85	18.62	20.26	53.60	185.72
1951	75.95	22.07	15.25	16.33	39.11	168.71
1952	143.03	20.69	14.87	20.41	45.29	244.29

NOTES TO TABLE B-1, PANEL C

<sup>a</sup> Calendar year through 1842; fiscal year ended June 30 from 1844 on. The "year" 1843 consists of the six months January through June 1843.

<sup>b</sup> Included in the other columns, 1794-1914.

... means that the figure rounds to zero.

Source:

Columns 1-4, 6

Figures in Panel A divided by the price index for Panel B times the estimated mid-year population. Population is that of continental United States plus, in 1917-1919 and 1940-1952, armed forces overseas. It was obtained as follows: 1793-1939, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945*, Bureau of the Census, 1949, p. 26. 1940-1949, *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates*, Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 48, Mar. 22, 1951, Table 2 (provisional). 1950-1952, *ibid.*, No. 61, Aug. 21, 1952 (provisional).

Column 5

Column 6 less columns 1-4.

TABLE B-2  
 ARMED FORCES AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION 20-39 YEARS OLD,  
 ANNUALLY, 1794-1950

Year	%	% of White Males			
		Year	%	Year	%
1794	1.54	1820	1.25	1845	0.77
1795	1.49	1821	1.06	1846	1.00
1796	1.05	1822	0.84	1847	1.76
1797	1.02	1823	0.85	1848	2.03
1798	1.15	1824	0.84	1849	0.74
1799	9.71				
		1825	0.83	1850	0.65
1800	1.81	1826	0.83	1851	0.63
1801	1.28	1827	0.81	1852	0.61
1802	0.98	1828	0.77	1853	0.59
1803	0.87	1829	0.77	1854	0.57
1804	0.93				
		1830	0.77	1855	0.63
1805	1.08	1831	0.68	1856	0.66
1806	0.67	1832	0.73	1857	0.68
1807	0.81	1833	0.72	1858	0.70
1808	1.60	1834	0.72	1859	0.67
1809	2.04				
		1835	0.72	1860	0.64
1810	2.00	1836	0.68	1861	4.93
1811	1.97	1837	0.85		
1812	1.54	1838	0.83	1861 <sup>a</sup>	5.97
1813	7.46	1839	0.85	1862 <sup>a</sup>	20.50
1814	10.11			1863 <sup>a</sup>	24.29
		1840	0.89	1864 <sup>a</sup>	24.75
1815	3.52	1841	0.89	1865 <sup>a</sup>	16.78
1816	1.85	1842	0.97		
1817	1.59	1843	0.87		
1818	1.42	1844	0.81		
1819	1.24				

See page 91 for notes.

TABLE B-2 (Continued)

*% of Total Males*

<i>Year</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>%</i>
1865	12.19	1895	0.37	1925	1.37
1866	1.36	1896	0.36	1926	1.33
1867	1.30	1897	0.36	1927	1.33
1868	1.14	1898	2.03	1928	1.32
1869	0.88	1899	0.82	1929	1.33
1870	0.84	1900	1.01	1930	1.32
1871	0.68	1901	0.87	1931	1.29
1872	0.68	1902	0.84	1932	1.24
1873	0.66	1903	0.78	1933	1.23
1874	0.67	1904	0.79	1934	1.23
1875	0.55	1905	0.76	1935	1.25
1876	0.54	1906	0.77	1936	1.43
1877	0.47	1907	0.73	1937	1.52
1878	0.47	1908	0.84	1938	1.56
1879	0.49	1909	0.91	1939	1.61
1880	0.48	1910	0.88	1940	2.19
1881	0.46	1911	0.90	1941	3.53
1882	0.45	1912	0.95	1942	13.11
1883	0.43	1913	0.95	1943	42.89
1884	0.44	1914	1.01	1944	53.77
1885	0.43	1915	1.05	1945	56.46
1886	0.41	1916	1.07	1946	13.82
1887	0.40	1917	3.85	1947	7.16
1888	0.40	1918	17.09	1948	6.49
1889	0.39	1919	6.84	1949	7.20
1890	0.37	1920	1.99	1950	6.46
1891	0.36	1921	2.21		
1892	0.36	1922	1.53		
1893	0.36	1923	1.38		
1894	0.37	1924	1.44		

## NOTES TO TABLE B-2

<sup>a</sup> Not including the Confederate States.

Note: Revenue Marine, Revenue Cutter Service, and Coast Guard are included May 13, 1846–Feb. 2, 1848; Apr. 12, 1861–Apr. 9, 1865; Apr. 25–Aug. 12, 1898; Apr. 15, 1917–Aug. 15, 1919; and Nov. 1, 1941–Dec. 31, 1945.

The date aimed at for the percentages is June 30, or near the middle of the year. But for some components, particularly in the early years, the time of year is uncertain, or annual averages were used.

### Source:

#### ARMED FORCES

##### Army

1794–1811, 1816–1845, 1849–1860, 1868–1897: F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army from Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903*. 1903. Vol. II, pp. 562–571. 626. Regular Army only. Authorized strength, 1794–1811; actual, 1816 on. Copied direct, 1794–1811, 1856–1858, 1868–1897; interpolated, 1816, 1859; two-year moving average, 1817–1845, 1849–1855, 1860.

1812: *American State Papers, Class V, Military Affairs*. U.S. Congress. 1832. Vol. I. p. 320. Agrees with Emory Upton. *The Military Policy of the United States*, Government Printing Office, 1912. p. 95. Actual June strength of regular Army.

1813–1815: Regulars. 1813, H. Doc. 78, 13th Cong., 2d sess., 1814, p. 3; 1814, *American State Papers, Class V, Military Affairs*. Vol. I. p. 535, after subtracting sea fencibles and rangers; 1815, Heitman. *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 626 (authorized strength).

Volunteers and militia: For lack of other figures, the annual averages obtained for Table B-3 were used.

1846–1847: Regulars interpolated from: May 1846. Heitman, *op. cit.*, Vol. II. p. 282; December 1846, *Annual Report of the War Department*, S. Doc. 1, 29th Cong., 2d sess., 1846, p. 63—agrees with Heitman. *op. cit.*, Vol. II. p. 626; November 1847, *Annual Report of the War Department*, S. Doc. 1, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 1847, p. 75—disagrees slightly with Heitman, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 626.

Volunteers and militia interpolated from: September 1846. *Annual Report of the War Department*, 1846, p. 64; December 1846. *ibid.*, p. 63; November 1847, *Annual Report of the War Department*, 1847, p. 75.

1848: *Annual Report of the War Department*, 1848, H.R. Doc. 1, 30th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 160, 184-f, 184-g.

1861–1867, 1893–1920: From figures supplied by the Adjutant General. Copied direct, 1861, 1898–1920; interpolated, 1862–1867. 1861 agrees with Heitman, *op. cit.*, Vol. II. p. 626. 1866 disagrees with *Annual Report of the War Department*, H.R. Doc. 1, 39th Cong., 2d sess., 1866. Appendix p. 1. 1898–1920 include civilian components on active duty, field clerks, nurses; exclude contract surgeons and cadets.

##### Navy

1794–1897, 1899–1915: From "Total Navy Strength (Excludes Marine Corps and Coast Guard)," mimeographed. Bureau of Naval Personnel. Excludes militia, and is thought to include apprentices. Prior to 1900 includes retired officers but excludes an unknown number of temporary officers. Exact dates prior to 1900 are not known; starting with 1900, date is June 30.

1898: Computed from *Annual Report of the Navy Department*, H.R. Doc. 3, 55th Cong., 3d sess., 1898, pp. 30, 59, and *Annual Report of the Navy Department*, H.R. Doc. 618, 65th Cong., 2d sess., 1917, p. 82. Includes apprentices, militia in federal service, and temporary officers.

1916–1920: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1949. Navy strength from 1916 on includes all active duty personnel.

(Continued on page 92)

### Marine Corps

1794-1800: Extrapolated using 1800 ratio of Marine Corps to Navy.

1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1846-1850, 1861-1866, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1899-1900: *The Army Almanac*, p. 184. There is reason to believe that *The Army Almanac's* official figures of 449 for 1810 and 571 for 1820 are too low. Metcalf gives 746 for 1807, 937 for 1809, and about 1,000 for 1812 through April 1814 (C. H. Metcalf, *A History of the United States Marine Corps*, Putnam, 1939, pp. 47-48, 53).

1803-1817: *Ibid.*, pp. 37, 81.

1844-1845, 1859-1860, 1874-1875, 1884-1885, 1894-1895, 1904-1905: Supplied by the Marine Corps. Agrees with *The Army Almanac* for 1860, the only year common to both sources.

All other years, 1801-1893: Interpolated on the assumption that the ratio of Marine Corps to Navy strength moved in a straight line. This assumption may not be valid for 1803-1810.

1896-1897, 1899-1902: From worksheets underlying *The Trend of Government Activity in the United States since 1900*, by Solomon Fabricant, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1952, Appendix Table B-5.

1898: *Annual Report of the Navy Department*, 1917, p. 82.

1903-1920: *Statistical Abstract* for 1923-1925, 1931-1932, and 1948-1949.

### Coast Guard

1846-1848, 1861-1865, 1898-1899: *The Army Almanac*, p. 185. In the First and Second World Wars the Coast Guard was part of the Navy.

### Total Servicemen

1921-1950: *Statistical Abstract* for 1950 and 1951.

### MALE POPULATION 20-39 YEARS OLD

1790: White males over 16 from *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945*, 1949, p. 28, were multiplied by the 1800 ratio of white males 16-44 to white males over 16, calculated from State Department, *Compendium . . . from the Returns of the Sixth Census*. Thomas Allen, 1841, p. 370, and the product in turn by the 1870 ratio of white males 20-39 to white males 16-44, estimated from *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870*, Vol. II, *Vital Statistics*, p. 553, and *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*, Vol. I, *Population*, p. 548.

1800, 1810, 1820: White males 16-44 from *Compendium . . . from the Returns of the Sixth Census*, pp. 370-372, were multiplied by the 1870 ratio of white males 20-39 to white males 16-44, above.

1830, 1840: *Compendium . . . from the Returns of the Sixth Census*, pp. 100-101, 374-375.

1850: *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*, p. xlii.

1860: White males 20-39 in whole United States, *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Population*, pp. 592-597.

White males 20-39 outside the Confederate States were obtained by subtracting from white males 20-39 in whole United States, from *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870*, Vol. I, *Population*, p. 4, the 1860 white male population 20-39 years old of the subsequent Confederate States of America, excluding West Virginia, from *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870*, Vol. I, *Population*, pp. 71-72, and Vol. II, *Vital Statistics*, p. 620, and *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Population*, pp. 500-514. Total males 20-39 in whole United States, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, Vol. II, *Population*, p. 576.

1870: White males 20-39 in whole United States, *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940*, Vol. II, *Population*, Part I, p. 28, multiplied by a factor calculated from

*Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, Population, Part I*, p. xii, to allow for underenumeration.

White males 20-39 outside the Confederate States, similarly to 1860. Confederate States of America, excluding West Virginia, were obtained here from *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Vol. II, Vital Statistics*, pp. 612-613, and multiplied by a factor calculated from *Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, Population, Part I*, p. xii, and *Ninth Census, 1870, Vol. I, Population*, p. 4, to allow for underenumeration.

Total males 20-39 in whole United States, same as white males 20-39 in whole United States.

1880, 1890, 1900, 1910. 1920, 1930, 1940: *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Vol. II, Population, Part I*, p. 27. Continental United States.

1950: *1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 1*, p. 6. Continental United States. Provisional estimate.

All other years, 1791-1949, by straight-line interpolation between census dates.



TABLE B-3

AVERAGE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND COSTS PER SERVICEMAN  
IN 1926 PRICES, ANNUALLY, 1794-1950

YEAR <sup>a</sup>	AVERAGE STRENGTH (thousands)			COST PER SERVICEMAN IN 1926 PRICES		
	Army <sup>b</sup> (1)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (2)	Army and Navy (3)	Army <sup>b</sup> (4)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (5)	Army and Navy (6)
1794	5.41	2.04	7.45	\$ 660	\$ 39	\$ 490
1795	5.41	2.04	7.45	510	225	432
1796	4.22	2.04	6.26	299	132	216
1797	3.36	2.04	5.40	345	206	293
1798	8.60	2.04	10.64	279	809	382
1799	45.48	2.41	47.89	63	1,373	129
1800	22.16	5.92	28.08	131	659	242
1801	4.44	3.14	7.58	387	691	512
1802	3.53	2.71	6.24	416	424	418
1803	3.29	2.21	5.50	307	683	458
1804	3.29	2.79	6.08	310	495	395
1805	3.29	3.95	7.24	222	420	330
1806	3.29	1.33	4.62	404	1,353	677
1807	3.29	2.53	5.82	441	763	581
1808	7.99	1.85	9.84	461	1,292	617
1809	9.92	5.45	15.37	379	501	422
1810	9.92	5.60	15.52	257	329	284
1811	9.92	5.89	15.81	237	387	293
1812	26.17	6.05	32.22	504	729	546
1813	57.68	6.19	63.87	307	939	368
1814	84.45	9.09	93.54	193	645	237
1815	31.70	7.75	39.45	401	960	511
1816	10.61	6.98	17.59	1,459	542	1,095
1817	9.12	6.41	15.53	849	499	705
1818	7.95	6.42	14.37	702	456	593
1819	8.18	4.68	12.86	930	962	940
1820	8.82	4.56	13.38	410	1,327	723
1821	7.34	4.51	11.85	869	1,053	939
1822	5.48	4.34	9.82	781	705	749
1823	5.58	4.68	10.26	789	759	774
1824	5.86	4.74	10.60	850	911	878
1825	5.75	5.12	10.87	903	846	876
1826	5.76	5.55	11.31	1,009	1,121	1,065
1827	5.77	5.61	11.38	1,017	1,132	1,074
1828	5.63	5.63	11.26	1,110	1,048	1,078
1829	5.85	5.73	11.58	1,226	878	1,054

See page 98 for notes.

TABLE B-3 (Continued)

YEAR <sup>a</sup>	AVERAGE STRENGTH (thousands)			COST PER SERVICEMAN IN 1926 PRICES		
	Army <sup>b</sup> (1)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (2)	Army and Navy (3)	Army <sup>b</sup> (4)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (5)	Army and Navy (6)
1830	6.06	5.82	11.88	\$1,264	\$ 893	\$1,082
1831	5.91	5.07	10.98	1,272	1,181	1,230
1832	5.99	6.25	12.24	1,397	973	1,180
1833	6.26	6.36	12.62	1,644	942	1,292
1834	6.62	6.39	13.01	1,397	1,006	1,201
1835	6.99	6.50	13.49	1,203	868	1,041
1836	6.72	6.52	13.24	2,318	1,141	1,739
1837	7.06	9.85	16.91	2,459	857	1,526
1838	8.24	8.90	17.14	2,079	915	1,474
1839	9.18	8.91	18.09	1,267	905	1,088
1840	10.14	9.29	19.43	1,076	1,011	1,044
1841	10.87	9.46	20.33	1,286	1,006	1,156
1842	10.90	12.16	23.06	1,079	1,229	1,158
1843	10.20	11.85	22.05	1,137	1,234	1,190
1844	8.94	11.97	20.91	1,102	1,033	1,062
1845	8.57	12.20	20.77	1,139	940	1,022
1846	7.70	11.82	19.52	2,360	926	1,491
1847	27.28	12.66	39.94	2,359	1,075	1,951
1848	44.51	13.30	57.81	971	1,205	1,025
1849	18.72	12.70	31.42	1,427	1,283	1,369
1850	10.58	11.16	21.74	1,563	1,223	1,389
1851	10.76	9.92	20.68	1,883	1,348	1,627
1852	10.54	9.99	20.53	1,386	1,410	1,399
1853	11.20	10.08	21.28	1,319	1,453	1,383
1854	10.42	10.18	20.60	1,384	1,282	1,333
1855	10.7	10.3	21.0	1,645	1,563	1,600
1856	15.8	10.2	26.0	1,348	1,696	1,485
1857	15.7	10.7	26.4	1,484	1,458	1,477
1858	16.6	11.4	28.0	1,988	1,667	1,857
1859	16.8	11.6	28.4	1,905	1,845	1,880
1860	16.4	11.7	28.1	1,524	1,521	1,523
1861	34.1	21.5	55.6	1,041	930	998
1862	501.9	35.5	537.4	1,240	1,910	1,284
1863	883.1	41.2	924.3	814	1,859	861
1864	859.9	53.7	913.6	782	1,577	829
1865	898.2	63.4	961.6	816	1,394	854
1866	210.0	40.9	250.9	1,136	880	1,095
1867	56.2	18.4	74.6	1,400	1,451	1,413
1868	53.9	16.0	69.9	1,963	1,500	1,858
1869	43.8	15.1	58.9	1,568	1,252	1,487

(Continued on page 96)

TABLE B-3 (Continued)

YEAR <sup>a</sup>	AVERAGE STRENGTH (thousands)			COST PER SERVICEMAN IN 1926 PRICES		
	Army <sup>b</sup> (1)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (2)	Army and Navy (3)	Army <sup>b</sup> (4)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (5)	Army and Navy (6)
1870	36.9	14.1	51.0	\$1,412	\$1,603	\$1,486
1871	33.0	13.1	46.1	1,032	1,672	1,249
1872	29.1	13.6	42.7	1,230	1,772	1,400
1873	29.4	14.0	43.4	1,575	1,814	1,650
1874	30.1	14.4	44.5	1,522	2,417	1,809
1875	28.1	13.8	41.9	1,527	1,855	1,635
1876	26.0	12.3	38.3	1,692	1,967	1,781
1877	25.6	10.9	36.5	1,684	1,826	1,726
1878	25.4	9.7	35.1	1,673	2,732	1,963
1879	26.2	10.6	36.8	2,073	2,387	2,166
1880	26.5	11.4	37.9	1,694	1,842	1,739
1881	26.1	11.7	37.8	1,759	1,949	1,823
1882	25.7	12.1	37.8	1,665	1,678	1,664
1883	25.6	11.9	37.5	1,902	1,765	1,859
1884	26.0	12.2	38.2	1,804	2,074	1,890
1885	26.7	12.3	39.0	1,989	2,211	2,062
1886	26.6	11.9	38.5	1,974	2,084	2,013
1887	26.4	12.0	38.4	2,011	2,192	2,068
1888	26.7	12.2	38.9	1,955	2,385	2,090
1889	27.2	12.1	39.3	2,011	3,099	2,346
1890	27.3	11.7	39.0	2,044	3,410	2,454
1891	26.6	11.3	37.9	2,211	4,044	2,760
1892	26.5	11.4	37.9	2,283	4,807	3,042
1893	27.2	11.5	38.7	2,191	4,783	2,964
1894	27.7	12.7	40.4	2,325	5,024	3,173
1895	27.6	14.3	41.9	2,232	4,147	2,890
1896	27.1	14.5	41.6	2,321	3,897	2,870
1897	27.3	14.4	41.7	2,557	5,194	3,470
1898	53.5	18.4	71.9	2,647	6,641	3,669
1899	175.4	24.8	200.2	2,444	5,254	2,793
1900	97.4	22.3	119.7	2,070	4,502	2,525
1901	100.4	25.6	126.0	2,182	4,277	2,606
1902	87.9	28.2	116.1	1,873	4,220	2,443
1903	74.6	32.9	107.5	1,952	4,064	2,598
1904	69.5	37.9	107.4	2,118	4,580	2,987
1905	68.5	40.3	108.8	2,274	4,856	3,231
1906	67.8	42.1	109.9	2,087	4,325	2,944
1907	66.1	43.9	110.0	2,169	3,472	2,687
1908	70.1	47.9	118.0	2,204	3,848	2,872
1909	80.5	54.3	134.8	2,272	3,269	2,672

TABLE B-3 (Continued)

YEAR <sup>a</sup>	AVERAGE STRENGTH (thousands)			COST PER SERVICEMAN IN 1926 PRICES		
	Army <sup>b</sup> (1)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (2)	Army and Navy (3)	Army <sup>b</sup> (4)	Navy <sup>c</sup> (5)	Army and Navy (6)
1910	82.7	57.7	140.4	\$2,031	\$3,016	\$ 2,436
1911	82.1	59.6	141.7	2,180	3,037	2,541
1912	87.5	61.1	148.6	1,817	3,306	2,429
1913	91.9	61.8	153.7	1,763	3,091	2,290
1914	95.0	64.8	159.8	1,821	3,133	2,353
1915	102.0	67.3	169.3	1,775	3,091	2,298
1916	107.0	69.2	176.2	1,589	2,977	2,128
1917	265.0	95.9	360.9			1,649
1918	1,371.3	336.5	1,707.8			3,334
1919	2,535.1	506.2	3,041.3			3,317
1920	250.5	172.4	422.9			6,176
1921	228.9	147.4	376.3			5,522
1922	161.0	138.6	299.6			3,308
1923	137.4	117.6	255.0			2,635
1924	133	116	249			2,651
1925	137	117	254	1,883	2,821	2,315
1926	140	114	254			2,252
1927	138	113	251			2,375
1928	138	115	253			2,700
1929	140	116	256			2,824
1930	142	116	258	2,613	3,647	3,078
1931	142	114	256			3,625
1932	139	111	250			4,124
1933	138	109	247			4,170
1934	138	108	246			3,049
1935	143	110	253			3,605
1936	158	116	274			4,164
1937	174	126	300			3,697
1938	184	133	317			3,943
1939	190	138	328	3,137	5,790	4,253
1940	225	159	384			4,984
1941	753	262	1,015			7,767
1942	1,991	530	2,521			11,257
1943	5,222	1,563	6,785			10,203
1944	7,505	2,953	10,458			7,746
1945	8,129	3,848	11,977			6,731
1946	4,814	2,803	7,617			5,492
1947	1,414	688	2,102			4,257
1948	927	528	1,455			5,206
1949	1,065	531	1,596			4,673
1950	1,045	492	1,537	5,196	5,425	5,269

## NOTES TO TABLE B-3

<sup>a</sup> Calendar year through 1842; fiscal year ended June 30 from 1844 on. The "year" 1843 consists of the six months January through June 1843.

<sup>b</sup> From 1794-1811, authorized strength only. Includes Air Force.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Marine Corps. Includes Coast Guard and predecessors for same period as does Table B-2.

Note: Expenditure for the six-month "year" 1843 was doubled to get an annual rate.

Source:

### Column 1

1794-1811, 1816-1845, 1849-1860, 1866-1897: From F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army from Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903*, 1903, Vol. II, pp. 562-571, 626. Regular Army only. Authorized strength, 1794-1811; actual, 1816 on. Copied direct, 1794-1795, 1797, 1801, 1803-1807, 1809-1811; averaged, 1796, 1798-1800, 1802, 1808, 1816, 1843, 1849, 1859; two-year moving average, 1817-1842, 1857-1858, 1866-1897; copied figure given for preceding calendar year in order to get 1844-1845, 1850-1856, 1860.

1812-1815: Regulars, averaged from figures used to obtain Table B-2 for these years plus data from Emory Upson, *The Military Policy of the United States*, Government Printing Office, 1912, pp. 105, 120, 133, 136 (last 3 references agree with Heitman, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 281); and from H.R. Doc. 78, 13th Cong., 2d sess., 1814, p. 3 (to obtain December 1813).

Volunteers and militia: Annual averages were computed from months and days of service given in *American State Papers, Class V, Military Affairs*, 1832, Vol. VI, pp. 928-960.

1846-1848: Regulars, averaged from figures used to obtain Table B-2, plus December 1848 from Heitman, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 626 (agrees with *Annual Report of the War Department*, 1846, p. 64).

Volunteers and militia, averaged from figures used to obtain Table B-2.

1861-1865: Averaged from Heitman, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 626, and from figures furnished by the Adjutant General.

1898-1903: Averages computed from *Annual Report of the War Department* for these years were raised to the level of the figures supplied by the Adjutant General. 1904-1916: Two-year moving average of figures furnished by the Adjutant General. 1917-1922: Averaged from *Statistical Abstract*, 1922, 1930, and 1949, and *Annual Report of the War Department*, 1916-1917, 1919, and 1921-1923, and then adjusted to the level of figures supplied by the Adjutant General.

1923-1939: To each calendar-year average given in Bureau of Labor Statistics' release, "Personnel in the Military Branch of the Federal Government, 1914-June 1950," was added the excess for that year of the figure appearing in the 1951 *Statistical Abstract* over that appearing in the *Statistical Abstract* for the year in question. A two-year moving average was taken of the result.

1940-1950: Averages of the monthly figures appearing in the BLS release, *op. cit.* A July 1950 figure equal to June was assumed.

### Column 2

1794-1845, 1849-1860, 1866-1897, 1900-1916, 1921-1933: From sum of Navy and Marine Corps figures used for Table B-2. Copied direct, 1794-1842; averaged, 1843; two-year moving average, 1844-1845, 1849-1860, 1866-1897, 1900-1916, and 1921-1933. 1846-1848, 1861-1865, 1898-1899: Same as preceding period, except that Coast Guard data, from *The Army Almanac*, p. 185, have been added for the periods indicated, and that in 1898-1899 additional Navy and Marine Corps figures have been secured

from the *Annual Report of the Navy Department*, 1898, pp. 30, 59, 143, and 827; 1917, p. 82.

1917-1920: Averages computed from *Statistical Abstract* for 1919-1921 were raised to the level of the 1949 *Statistical Abstract*: Coast Guard included as indicated above.

1934-1938: The June 30 Coast Guard strength from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* for 1933-1938 was subtracted from the BLS calendar-year average of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and a two-year moving average was taken of the result.

For 1934, the BLS figure for 1933 was first corrected by adding to it the excess of the June 30 figure appearing in the 1951 *Statistical Abstract* over that appearing in the 1933 issue.

1939-1950: Averaged from BLS monthly data. Coast Guard data were included Nov. 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1945.

#### Column 3

Column 1 + column 2.

#### Columns 4 and 5

1794-1844: The expenditures of the Departments of the Army and Navy from the 1950 *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* were deflated by the index of wholesale prices of all commodities that was used to get Table B-1, Panel B, and then divided by columns 1 and 2 of the present table.

1845-1916: Same as 1794-1844, except that the expenditures used were the Army and Navy military expenditures obtained for column 1 of Table B-1, Panel A.

1925, 1930, 1939, 1950: The military expenditures for the Army and Navy were computed separately by the method used for the period 1845-1916. The proportion that each of the two bore to the total of both was applied to total military expenditures. 1926 prices, from Table B-1, Panel B, and the result divided by columns 1 and 2 of the present table.

#### Column 6

Data in Table B-1, Panel B, column 1, were divided by column 3 of the present table.

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