

1. 輔導業務統計名詞說明

業務統計名詞	說明
一、輔導對象	本會輔導對象，除榮民外，尚包括義士（民）及榮譽，輔導方式區分為安置及服務照顧。
(一)榮民	<p>依據「國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會輔導條例施行細則」第二條之規定，依法退伍除役之軍官、士官、士兵，係指持有退伍（役）除役等有關令證之下列人員：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.常備軍官、士官服役滿 10 年，退伍、除役或解除召集者。 2.預備軍官、士官服現役期滿，志願留營或在入營服現役，先後合計滿 10 年退伍、除役或解除召集者。 3.服軍官、士官、士兵役，在現役期間，作戰受傷或因公致傷、病成殘，於退伍、除役後，經鑑定須長期醫療或安養者。 4.軍官、士官服現役期間受撤職處分或被判處有期徒刑以上之刑期，而退伍、除役或解除召集，其服役滿 10 年者。 5.依兵役法第四十九條志願在營服役之士兵，或於志願士兵服役條例施行前，經核定退伍、除役或停役者。 <p>此外依入營階段區分，民國 79 年 2 月 8 日（含）以前入營服役者及各軍事學校已在訓之學生，於受訓畢（結）業後，依規定須服役滿 5 年以上；民國 79 年 2 月 9 日（含）以後入營及進入各軍事學校受訓者，於受訓畢（結）業後，依規定則須服役滿 10 年以上，始為本會輔導之對象。</p>
(二)義士	廣義指由韓國接運來台之義士，狹義指未再服役之義士。
(三)義民	廣義指由滇緬邊區接運來台安置農場之義民，狹義指未曾服役之部分。
(四)八二三參戰官兵	中華民國 47 年 8 月 23 日至同年 10 月 6 日直接參加八二三臺海保衛戰役經國防部核認有案之作戰官兵。
(五)榮譽及遺眷	指榮民之直系親屬，如父母、配偶、未成年子女及身心障礙子女等。
二、退除給與	
(一)支領月退除給與	包含支領月退休俸官兵、生活補助費軍官、贍養金、大陸半俸軍官及傷殘津貼官兵。
1.支領月退休俸官兵	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1)服現役滿 20 年。 (2)服役滿 15 年，年滿 60 歲。 (3)70 年 7 月 1 日前退伍，輔導就任公職，緩發退除給與軍官，於公職退休時，如曾任士官役，官士年資合滿 20 年。 (4)70 年 7 月 1 日以後退伍，其官士年資合滿 20 年。

註：本說明係參考本會 81 年 11 月 24 日輔統字第 4542 號函公布之“輔導業務統計圖表及名詞彙編”擇要縮編，僅供參考用，如用於執行業務，應仍以原始規定之文件為準。

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2.領生活補助費軍官	限 70 年 7 月 1 日前退伍之下列軍官： (1)服役滿 15 年，不足 20 年。 (2)服官士役合滿 20 年。 (3)假退改辦正退。 (4)年限軍官專案核定支領與服役年資之生補費，期滿改發一次退伍金。 (5)大陸來台士官兵升任軍官者。
3.領贍養金官兵	在服役期間在病、傷、殘廢，經檢定不堪服役，合於就養者。
4.支領大陸半俸軍官	在大陸退伍有案，來台後依原階現役薪額之半數支給。
5.傷殘津貼	民國 38 年 1 月 1 日以後至民國 50 年 6 月 30 日以前因作戰或因公傷殘，領有撫卹令，在臺灣地區辦理退伍除役且合於本會所訂就養殘等標準之士官、士兵。但合於國防部所訂發給贍養金終身者，不再發給。
(二)已領一次退除給與	包含已領一次退伍金官兵、固定金額給與士官兵及資助金無職軍官。
1.領一次退伍金官兵	自願或不合支領月退休金者，一次發給應領之退伍金。
2.領一次固定金額給與士官兵	50 年 6 月 30 日前退伍之士官兵，係依階級發給一定金額之退伍金。
3.領資助金無職軍官	無職軍官於 48 年 10 月 18 日前退伍，年資未逾 2 年者，不發退除役金，酌予少數金額之資助金。
(三)無給退除	
1.視同退伍官兵	(1)因資遣、撤免職及長假等奉准離職之軍用文職人員。 (2)大陸來台士官兵於民國 44 年前，因正當理由，以長假、不適服勤、資遣、病假、遣散、開缺、除名等奉准離營者，以上人員可持原服務證明或離營有關證明文件，逕向軍方申請辦理視同退伍證書者。
2.因停退伍官兵	因免職、撤職或其他事故停役滿 3 年，依規定退伍之官兵。
3.無給無職軍官	於 48 年 10 月 18 日後補辦退伍之無職軍官。
4.義務役傷殘無給退除官兵	服義務役官兵，於服役期間，因公病傷成殘，經省市府會同軍方及本會辦理複檢，鑑定合於就養標準者，予以安置就養，惟需定期由本會辦理體能複檢。

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三、就業類	指依國軍退除役官兵輔導條例暨施行細則規定，輔導安置退除役官兵就業稱之。就業分會內就業、外介就業等二種，除直接安置有工作能力之榮民本人外，亦間接安置生活清苦之榮民眷屬，以改善家庭生活。
(一)創業(會內)就業	指安置在本會暨附屬機構、投資之民營公司，擔任職員、工友、農場場員、工廠廠員、工程隊員等職務。
1.職員	指安置於本會暨附屬機構及投資之民營公司之職員。
2.技警工役	指安置於本會及適用勞動基準法附屬機構在行政部門擔任事務性質（非生產性）工作之技工、司機、工友、警衛等人員。如榮民醫院、榮譽國民之家之工友、司機、技工、警衛等。
3.一般安置	安置本會適用勞動基準法附屬機構，除職員以外工作人員、工廠廠員、農場場員、林業隊員、工程隊員等生產性工作人員。
(二)介紹(會外)就業	指在會外擔任公職或經本會輔導至其他政府機構、公營事業機構或社團及民營事業機構。
四、就醫類	指榮民因病在本會各醫療機構門診及住院之情形而言。
(一)第六類第一目	依據健保法第八條所規範之第六類第一目無職業榮民或遺眷家戶代表。
(二)一至五類	依據健保法第八條所規範以第一至五類身分加保之榮民。
(三)其他被保險人及眷屬	依據健保法所規範之其他被保險人及各類被保險人之眷屬。
(四)非健保病人	非以全民健康保險身分就醫者。
(五)門診人次	病患至本會各醫療機構，經掛號門診之次數。
(六)住院人日	指病患住院治療住院的日數。
(七)住院人次	指某一特定期間病患入院的總次數。
(八)平均住院天數	指在一特定時間內，住院病患平均住院的天數，即 $\text{平均住院天數} = \frac{\text{住院總人日}}{\text{住院總人次}}$
(九)占床率	指各醫療機構在某一特定期間內病患使用床位占所有病床的比率，即 $\text{占床率} = \frac{\text{全年住院人日}}{\text{全年住滿人日}} \times 100$

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(十)護理之家	收容病情穩定之重度殘障，無積極治療需求，但需技術性護理服務特殊項目服務者。
(十一)康復之家	收容精神穩定、無嚴重生理疾病，經精神專科醫生診斷需復健治療之精神病患者。
五、就養類	本會設立榮譽國民之家和榮民自費安養中心，以公費或自費方式安置需要照顧之榮民，謂之就養。
(一)公費就養(全部供給制)	凡年滿 61 歲未支領軍公教月退除給與之榮民，因年老病殘、孤苦無依、無謀生能力者，或現役官兵因戰(公)傷病成殘除役，由本會依輔導條例安置「榮譽國民之家」安養。
1.內住	經核定就養榮民，直接進住榮家，由榮家生活輔導與服務照顧。
2.大陸地區長期居住	政府 76 年 11 月開放國人赴大陸探親，本會為配合政府政策自 82 年 1 月 14 日實施就養榮民赴大陸地區長期居住。
3.外住	因榮家床位有限，經申請同意在其原居住地方自養者。
(二)自費安養(部分供給制)	<p>(一)榮民自費安養</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.須年滿 61 歲以上 2.須在台無配偶、無須撫養子女者(若有配偶，業經配偶同意切結者) 3.身心狀況正常，無法定傳染疾病，能自行料理生活起居，不須他人照顧者。 <p>(二)榮民夫婦自費安養</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.榮民須年滿 61 歲，配偶年滿 50 歲以上者。 2.無子女或子女無扶養能力，經榮服處(或榮民安養中心、榮家)訪查屬實者。 3.夫婦身心狀況正常，無法定傳染疾病，能自理生活起居，不須他人照顧者。 <p>(三)殘廢榮民自費養護</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.殘廢但意識清醒者。 2.行動須賴輪椅、柺杖或其他工具者。 3.雙目失明者。 4.自理生活困難者(不含精神病、法定傳染病、24 小時抽痰之植物人)。 5.前列情形，如仍在住院醫療或未經醫療機構鑑定證明須長期養護照顧者及老弱乏人照顧者，不予安置。 6.經榮民(總)醫院鑑定持有「身心障礙手冊」，屬中度以上老人癡呆症之榮民，可申請至本會公費安養機構附設之自費失智養護專區安置。

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	<p>(四)申請自費安養與養護榮民(或配偶)體檢證明，如載有怠染法定傳染病之病情，經治療不具傳染性後，得同意再申請自費安養與養護。</p> <p>(五)凡因內亂、外患、貪污或殺人罪經判處徒刑有案者，不予安置。可申請於本會設立之自費安養中心安養。</p>
六、就學類	本會為使有志向學退除役官兵均能順利完成學業，對考取大專院校就讀者，特給予各種獎勵與補助。種類有績優獎學金，留學獎學金、學雜補助費及論文補助費（研究生）。
七、訓練類	本會為配合就業輔導及國家建設之需要，由本會訓練中心或與其他專業機構對榮民及其子女施以專業教育及專業技術人力之培育。
八、服務類	指各榮民服務處協助榮民(眷)就業、就養、就醫、急難救助、災害慰問、權益維護、座(懇)談及清寒、遺孤子女獎助學金等。
九、安置績效計量單位	
(一)安置人數(初安置)	指以往從未安置，係第 1 次被本會安置者。歷年累計之合即為本會成立迄今安置過的榮民人數，簡稱安置人數。
(二)安置人次(再安置)	指歷年來曾經安置過的榮民，脫離後再重複安置之次數，即同一人可能曾經接受 2 次以上之安置。再安置人次與初安置人數之和併稱為安置人次。
(三)調整安置人次	指職務異動或安置單位變更等次數，其總次數亦包含了安置人數及安置人次。
十、榮民人數	榮民人數區分登列人數、現有人數及亡故人數。
十一、散居榮民	指現有榮民中，未安置在本會各單位就業、醫、養及就學之榮民。
十二、入伍時間	
(一)資深榮民	指民國二十三年十二月三十一日(含)以前出生之榮民。
(二)在台入伍	指民國二十三年十二月三十一日以後出生之榮民。

Explanation of statistical Terms and

I .Recipients of Assistance

The recipients of VAC assistance include freedom seekers (people with a deep sense of justice) in addition to veterans. These methods of assistance may be divided into two categories, namely, placements, and services and care.

(I) Veterans

In accordance with “Article 2 of The VAC By-law for Chinese Retired Servicemen’s Assistance Act”, they” refer to the following personnel: People who are retired from active duty as officers, NCOs, and enlist men with relevant retirement orders or certificates.

1. Those standing officers and NCOs who have been in military service for a minimum period of 10 years including voluntary service on a retaining basis in The R.O.C, Armed Forces. This category also includes people serving on active duty after they have completed the required duration of active duty.
2. ROTC and NCO personnel who have been in military service for a minimum period of 10 years include time serving as a volunteer on a retaining basis in the army. This category also includes those people serve on active duty after they have completed the required period of active duty.
3. Those officers NCOs & enlist men who sustained service-connected disabilities or those who suffered a serious disease during active duty. This category also includes personnel who after retirement are undergoing authenticated long-term medical care or home care.
4. Those veterans, who are officers and NCOs with a minimum military service of 10 years and who also have accepted a dishonorable discharge or been sentenced to incarceration during active duty.
5. Those enlist men who are retired, separated, or no longer on active military service in accordance with “Article 19, of The Military Service Law”. This group also includes volunteers retained in the army, or those retired before the enforcement of “Procedures for the enlist men Serving on a Voluntary Basis.”

In addition, according to their length and kind of active service, these people also include: Veterans and students at military academies or schools, who entered the armed forces before February 8, 1990 (inclusive) with a minimum service duration of 5 years, and those, who entered into the army after February 9, 1990 (inclusive) with a minimum military service duration of 10 years, are eligible to receive VAC’s assistance.

(II) Freedom Seekers

Talking in broad sense, the stand for the freedom seekers from Korea War, while in narrow sense, they have not served in the ROC’s Armed Forces any more.

(III) Freedom Seekers from Indochina

Broadly speaking these people includes personnel who come from The China-Burma border area and who are currently placed on VAC’s veteran’s farms. However, in a more

narrow sense, these personnel are those persons who have not served in the ROC's armed forces.

(IV) Officers & Men Fighting in the 1958 Taiwan Strait Bombardment

This category refers to those officers and men as approved by MND who directly participated in the Battle of The Taiwan Strait Bombardment from August 23, 1958 to October 6 of the same year.

(V) Veterans Dependents and Survivors of Deceased Veterans

These personal include veteran's family members such as parents, spouses, minor children, physically and mentally children.

II .Retirement Payment

(I) Monthly pensions

This group includes veterans who are eligible to receive pensions, subsidies, allowances, half pensions to those veterans retired on the Chinese Mainland, and veterans receiving disability allowances.

1. Monthly Pensions for Officers and Men

- (1) Those who have served in the Armed Forces for a minimum period of 20 years.
- (2) Those who are at the age of 60 with a minimum military service period of 15 years.
- (3) Those officers who retired before July 1, 1981 in a capacity of Public Civil Service with a minimum military service duration of 20 years including their service period as NCOs.
- (4) Those veterans who retired after July 1, 1981 with a minimum military service time of 20 years as officers and NCOs.

2. Officers Receiving Living Subsidies

This category refers only to officers retired before July 1, 1981.

- (1) Those who have had a minimum military service of at least 15 years and less than 20 years.
- (2) Those who have had a minimum military service time of 20 years as officers together with NCOs.
- (3) Those who become formal veterans altered from the semi-retirees.
- (4) Those who have originally received living subsidies for a limited number of years, and who then subsequently after expiration of their living subsidies, apply for lump sum retirement pay.
- (5) Those NCOs and enlist men, who came from The Chinese Mainland to Taiwan, and have been already promoted to officers status.

3. Allowances

Within this category are included veterans who upon authentication are eligible for home care because of service-connected diseases or disabilities.

4. Mainland Half Pensions

This group refers to those veterans who are accordingly retired on the Chinese

Mainland and who have received approval to receive their half pensions.

5. Compensation for the Disabled

This title stands for service-connected diseases contracted by NCOs & Enlist men during the period from January 1, 1949 to June 30, 1961, and who currently are retired in The Taiwan Area with pension certificates and who are also eligible for home care. However, those veterans who have already received life-long allowances do not qualify for this Disease Allowance benefit.

(II) Lump Sum Military Retirement Payment

This money is for those veterans who have received lump sum retirement pay, a fixed sum, and other allowances in accordance with the law.

1. Veterans who have Lump Sum Military Retirement Payment

This category includes veterans who are either willing to receive lump sum retirement pay, or who are not eligible for monthly pensions.

2. Retired NCOs & Enlist man who have Fixed Living Subsidies

A fixed sum in accordance with their military rank has been paid to these NCOs & Enlist men who retired before June 30, 1961.

3. Unemployed officers who have subsidies

Only a small amount of subsidies were given to those unemployed officers who retired before October 18, 1959 and whose duration of military service was less than two years and who also are not eligible for lump sum retirement pay.

(III) Retirement without Payment

1. Quasi-Retirement

(1) In this group we have military civilian personnel separated or dismissed in accordance with the law by means of being given severance pay, dishonorable or honorable discharge, or also those who are on long-term leave.

(2) Those NCOs & Enlist men, who came to Taiwan from The Chinese Mainland before 1955, and who subsequently left The R.O.C. Armed Forces by means of reasonable causes in the name of long-term leave, unfitness for military service, dismissal with severance pay, on sick leave, dismissal, and separation, etc. may apply in accordance with the law to the military authority for equivalent retirement certificates.

2. Retirement Because of Pause of Active Duty

This category includes those veterans retired in accordance with the law because of suspension from active duty with a minimum period of 3 years in the service whether they received honorable discharges, dishonorable discharges or who retired for other causes.

3. Officers without Positions and Retirement Payment

This grouping refers to unemployed officers without retirement pay, who were retired after October 18, 1959.

4. Retired Service-Connected Ex-servicemen without Retirement Pay

This group includes those veterans who performed their obligatory service without retirement pay. These veterans qualify to be cared for at veteran's homes jointly sponsored by relevant local governments, the military authority and VAC. However, these veterans must undergo periodical physical examinations by VAC.

III. Employment Assistance

This category refers to those veterans placed under VAC's employment assistance in accordance with the "Chinese Retired Servicemen's Assistance Act" and its "By-Laws". This employment is divided into two categories as follows: (1) Employment of VAC's organizations ; (2) Employment through VAC's recommendation. Assuming that veterans themselves who are able to work and are themselves gainfully employed, then their indigent dependents will also be indirectly placed in jobs.

(I) Employed in VAC Organizations

This wording covers those veterans and dependents who are employed at VAC's organizations, its affiliates and joint ventures to act as employees, office helpers, and members of veteran's farms, veteran's factories, and engineering teams, etc.

1. Employee

This title indicates those who are job-placed at VAC's organizations, its affiliates, and joint ventures as employees.

2. Technicians, Guards, Office Helpers

This category represents those personnel who are employed at VAC's organizations and its affiliates in accordance with the "Labor's Basic Law" to man such non-productive positions in the field of administrative sections as technicians, drivers, office helpers, guards, etc. For example, these people may be assigned as office helpers, drivers, technicians, guards, etc. of veteran's hospitals and homes.

3. General Placements

(1) In this case we refer to those who are under the job placement in accordance with the "Basic Labor Law" as members of factory, farm, engineering teams, as well as technicians, drivers, office helpers, guards, etc in administrative sections, except for employees of the above-mentioned organizations.

(2) This phraseology stands for those people, except for employees (see III, (I), 1), who are settled at joint ventures such as The Hsin Hsin Bus Corporation to act as drivers, office helpers, etc.

(II) Employment through VAC's Recommendation

This status means those people who are employed through VAC's recommendation at other governmental agencies, public enterprises, associations, and the private-sector enterprises.

IV. Medical care

This concept refers to veterans who visit the OPD of veteran's hospitals, or who are hospitalized at medical organizations under VAC.

(I) Category 6, Item 1 of NHI
Stand for unemployed Veterans or representative of deceased Veteran’s survivors in accordance with the “Article 6 of The NHI Law”.

(II) 1-5 Category Veterans of NHI
Stands for veterans who belong to categories 1-5 in accordance with the “Article 8 of The NHI Law”.

(III) Other Insurers and Dependents of NHI
Stands for other insurers and their dependents of the “NHI Law”.

(IV) Non-NHI Patients
Refers to patients who have Non-NHL.

(V) Number of Out-patients
Stands for the persons/times of the outpatients of visiting the VAC’s medical organizations.

(VI) Persons/Days of Hospitalization
Represents the persons/days of the inpatients in hospitalization.

(VII) Persons/Times of Hospitalization
Refers to the total persons/times of the inpatients hospitalized in a certain specific period.

(VIII) Average days of Hospitalization
During a certain specific period, indicates the hospitalized days on average. In other words, it refers to:

$$\text{Hospitalized days in average} = \frac{\text{The total hospitalized persons/days}}{\text{The total hospitalized persons/times}}$$

(IX) Rate of Beds Occupied
During a certain specific time period, stands for the rate of occupied sickbeds. In other words, it can be expressed by the following formula:

$$\text{Rate of occupied sickbeds} = \frac{\text{Persons/days of inpatients in a whole year}}{\text{A full person/day of inpatient in a whole}}$$

(X) Nursing Home in Veterans Hospital
Established for the sake of accommodating severely handicapped patients in a stable condition. Although these particular patients may not need specific therapy, they do need specific nursing with technical services.

(X I) Recuperation Center in Veterans Hospital
Constructed for the sake of receiving those psychiatric patients who are emotionally stable and without serious physical disease. However these patients do require rehabilitation therapy decided by a psychiatrist.

V. Home Care

VAC has established various veteran's homes or veteran's domiciliary centers. Home care assistance means that the veterans are assisted using two methods: Government-expense home care and Self-expense domiciliary care.

(I) Home Care at Government's Expense

Those veterans who are more than 61 years old who are single and indigent, who are incapable of working, or who have a service-connected disability, may apply for this kind of home care in accordance with the law.

1. Live-in Homes Cared Veterans

Refers to those veterans are approved by VAC to directly live at veteran's homes. These people receive living assistance, care and services rendered by these homes.

2. Home-Cared Veterans but Settled on Chinese Mainland

The ROC-Government has permitted its people to call on their family members and relatives living on the Chinese Mainland since November 1987. In order to coordinate with government policy, VAC has agreed to allow veterans placed at veteran's homes to visit the Chinese Mainland since January 14, 1993.

3. Live-out Home Cared Veterans

Veterans placed under VAC's home care may apply to live outside the veteran's home by special permission.

(II) Home Care at Partial Government's Expense

1. Eligibilities for the Veterans of Self-Expense Domiciliary Care

- (1). Those Veterans who are 61 years old or over.
- (2). Those Veterans who have no spouse and children in support of them in Taiwan.
- (3). Those Veterans who have normal physical and mental conditions without prescribed infections diseases and able to cope with their living activities.

2. Eligibilities for the Veterans Couple of Self-Expense Domiciliary Care

- (1). Those Veterans who are at the age of 61 years, while the spouse who is 50 years old or over.
- (2). Those Veterans who have no children or who have the children incapable of supporting them, authenticated either by VSD, Domiciliary Center, or Veterans Home.
- (3). Those couple who have normal physical and mental conditions without prescribed infections diseases and able to cope with their living activities.

3. Eligibilities for the Handicapped Veterans of Self-Expense Domiciliary Care

- (1). Who are handicapped, but with normal mental condition.
- (2). Whose movement should be supported by means of wheelchair, staff, or other medical equipment.
- (3). Who are blind.
- (4). Who are difficult to cope with their living activities (not including the psychopath, the prescribed infections diseases, and the dementia needing a round clock care).
- (5). The above-mentioned veterans who are still being hospitalized, or who are not get

authenticated by medical organizations that they need a long-time nursing and care, and who are aged and weak, lack of being cared, are not eligible to apply for this kind of domiciliary care.

- (6). Who have the “physical and mental Handicapped Handbook” issued by Veterans Hospitals (or VGHs), authenticated as the Alzheimer’s disease in a more than medium degree, may apply to the self-expense domiciliary special district established under VAC’s government-expense veterans homes.
4. Those veterans (or their spouses) who have been rejected in their first application for the self-expense domiciliary care due to the fact that they have the prescribed infections disease through physical checkup, may apply once more for this kind of domiciliary care because of their recovery from the disease after proper treatment.
5. Those veterans who have been sentenced in vies of rebellion, treason, corruption or homicide are not eligible to apply for the government-expense veterans home, but they may apply for the VAC’s self-expense domiciliary care.

VI. Schooling

In order to assist those veterans, who are willing to pursue further studies in order to completing their education, VAC offers scholarship allowances and subsistence to veterans who have passed the entrance examination for colleges and universities, and who are going abroad for further study.

VII. Training

In order to meet the demands of vocational assistance and national construction, VAC’s Training center acting by itself and also together with other professional educational agencies has been rendering professional education and technical training to veterans and to their children.

VIII. Services

Refers to those VSDs rendering the following services to veterans and to their dependents: Employment assistance, home care, medical care, resolving veteran’s, major problem and difficulties, visiting veterans suffering from disasters, maintenance of rights and benefits, holding seminars and/or symposia, granting scholarships and allowances to indigent veteran’s children and orphans.

IX. Units in Good Placement Efficacy

(I) Number of Assisted (the First Time)

Refers to those veterans or dependents are now placed by VAC for the first time. The “Number of Persons” means the number of veterans who have been settled by VAC over the years in total.

(II) Times of Assisted

Stands for veterans have been placed under VAC’s assistance, and person/time of total placements. In other words, the same veterans may be re-settled more than two times. Person/time of placements indicates the person/time of resettlement plus the number of placements for the first time.

(III) Times of Adjustment of the Assisted in the same Category

Refers to the veterans who have already been settled and who are later on transferred from one position to another or to a change of the unit in which they were previously placed. This terminology means that the total times include the number of placements and their person/time.

X. Number of Veterans

Number of veterans is divided into the following categories: The registered number of veterans, the number of living veterans, and the number of deceased veterans.

XI. Non-Assisted Veterans

Points out those veterans who have not yet been placed under VAC's employment assistance, medical care, home care and schooling assistance.

XII. Recruitment Time

(I) Seniors Veterans

The senior veterans are those who were born on or before Dec. 31, 1934.

(II) Recruited in Taiwan

The recruits in Taiwan are those veterans who were born after 1935.

2. 本會附屬機構及其沿革

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
本 會	先總統 蔣公關懷退除役官兵，於民國 42 年軍事會議中指示籌設本會，專責辦理退除役官兵輔導安置業務，43 年 11 月 1 日正式成立行政院國軍退除役官兵就業輔導委員會。55 年 11 月 1 日奉 核定修正本會全銜，刪除「就業」二字改如現在名稱。奉行政院民國 70 年 2 月 3 日台 70 防字第 1367 號函轉奉總統中華民國 70 年 1 月 26 日令修正公布本組織條例。
農 業 機 構 彰 化 農 場	民國 41 年 11 月 1 日，在國防部總政治部第九組(農墾組)督導下成立彰化大同合作農場。43 年 11 月 1 日撥交本會。45 年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代替，改稱臺灣彰化大同合作農場。51 年 7 月 1 日，本會收回自行管理，改稱臺灣彰化合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 34135 號函，修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定新竹農場併入彰化農場。
嘉 義 農 場	民國 41 年 12 月 6 日，在國防部總政治部第九組(農墾組)督導下成立嘉義大同合作農場。43 年 11 月 1 日撥交本會。45 年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管，改稱臺灣嘉義大同合作農場。51 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，改稱臺灣嘉義合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 34135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
屏 東 農 場	民國 41 年 11 月 1 日，在國防部總政治部第九組(農墾組)督導下成立屏東大同合作農場。43 年 11 月 1 日撥交本會。44 年 10 月 1 日改稱隘寮大同合作農場。45 年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管，改稱臺灣隘寮大同合作農場。51 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，並與臺灣竹田大同合作農場合併改組為臺灣屏東合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字 11628 號函核定高雄農場併入屏東農場。
臺 東 農 場	民國 43 年 3 月 1 日，在國防部總政治部第九組(農墾組)督導下成立臺東大同合作農場；同年 11 月 1 日撥交本會。44 年 10 月 1 日改稱池上大同合作農場。45 年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管，改稱臺灣池上大同合作農場。50 年 2 月 1 日臺灣鹿野大同合作農場撤銷併入，51 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，改稱臺灣池上合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	<p>改冠本會全銜；同年 6 月 1 日接收東部土地開發處所屬大南墾區，劃設知本及大南兩個輔導區。53 年 8 月 1 日輔導區制廢止，以大南墾區改設知本分場。54 年 1 月 1 日，改稱臺東合作農場。58 年 2 月 1 日，知本農場升格另行建制成立知本合作農場；同年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字，使用今名。61 年 7 月 1 日東河農場撤銷併入，改稱臺東農場東河分場，但仍保留原有編制，迄至 67 年 4 月 21 日，始遵奉行政院正式核定。另長良農場於 72 年 10 月 2 日撤銷併入，改稱台東農場長良分場。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。下轄長良、鹿野及東河分場。87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定知本農場併入臺東農場。</p>
花 蓮 農 場	<p>民國 41 年 11 月 1 日，在國防部總政治部第九組(農墾組)督導下成立花蓮大同合作農場。43 年 11 月 1 日撥交本會。44 年 3 月 16 日撤銷，歸併於同日成立之壽豐大同合作農場。45 年 9 月 1 日委請臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管，改稱臺灣壽豐大同合作農場。51 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，改稱臺灣壽豐合作農場；並增設光華及忠義兩個分場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。54 年 1 月 1 日，改稱花蓮合作農場。55 年 6 月 1 日，所屬忠義分場與長良墾區合作，另行建制成立長良實驗農場。58 年 1 月 30 日，西寶榮民農場撤銷併入，改稱花蓮合作農場西寶分場；同年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。61 年 7 月 1 日泰來農場撤銷再併入，改稱花蓮農場泰來分場，但仍保留原有編制，迄至 67 年 4 月 21 日，始遵奉行政院正式核定。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。下轄光華、西寶及泰來分場。</p>
福 壽 山 農 場	<p>民國 46 年 5 月 1 日成立梨山榮民農場。委託臺灣省公路局代管。47 年 1 月 1 日改稱福壽山榮民農場。48 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，並改稱臺灣福壽山榮民農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「榮民」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。</p>
清 境 農 場	<p>原為南投縣政府自營之霧社牧場，民國 49 年冬，以新臺幣 40 餘萬元價讓本會經營。50 年 2 月 11 日正式成立臺灣見晴榮民農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。嗣奉總統 蔣公指示，於 56 年 10 月 1 日改稱清境榮民農場。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「榮民」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。</p>
武 陵 農 場	<p>原為臺灣榮民農墾服務所隸轄之武陵墾區，民國 52 年 5 月 10 日</p>

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	<p>建制成立武陵榮民農場。58 年 11 月 1 日刪除「榮民」二字使用今名，以栽培溫帶果樹及種植高冷地蔬果為主。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。民國 87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定宜蘭農場併入武陵農場。</p>
(農 業 開 發 處)	<p>民國 47 年 7 月 30 日成立個別農墾輔導小組。48 年 7 月 1 日改組為臺灣榮民農墾服務所；同時將農民農墾隊改隸併入。51 年 9 月 1 日改稱臺灣榮民農墾處。52 年 4 月 1 日奉 核定刪除「臺灣」二字；改冠本會全銜。55 年 7 月 1 日及 56 年 6 月 30 日，海埔地開發處及陽明山農場先後撤銷併入。61 年 7 月 1 日再改組，更名為榮民農業機械服務處，69 年 5 月更為今名。自 78 年起結束業務，編制保留。奉行政院 81 年 2 月 11 日台 81 研綜字 00689 號函核定自 81 年 2 月 1 日起裁撤。</p>
(新 竹 農 場)	<p>民國 44 年 3 月 16 日成立桃園大同合作農場。45 年 9 月 1 日委請臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管，改稱臺灣桃園大同合作農場。51 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，改稱臺灣桃園合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日奉核定刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。58 年 11 月 1 日與苗栗合作農場合併改組，再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 34135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定併入彰化農場。</p>
(高 雄 農 場)	<p>民國 44 年 3 月 20 日成立高雄大同合作農場。45 年 9 月 1 日委請臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管，改稱臺灣高雄大同合作農場。50 年 12 月 1 日設立所屬吉洋分場。51 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，改稱臺灣高雄合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。56 年 3 月 1 日，鳳山堆肥製造廠撤銷併入。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定併入屏東農場。</p>
(知 本 農 場)	<p>民國 58 年 2 月 1 日，以池上合作農場所屬知本分場升格，擴充建制成立知本合作農場；同年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定併入臺東農場。</p>
(宜 蘭 農 場)	<p>民國 42 年 6 月 1 日，在國防部總政治部第九組(農墾組)督導下成立宜蘭大同合作農場。43 年 11 月 1 日撥交本會。45 年 8 月 30 日保留為本會直隸之示範農場，其餘 10 個大同合作農場(彰化、</p>

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	<p>嘉義、隘寮、壽豐、池上、桃園、高雄、苗栗、竹田、鹿野)均於 9 月 1 日委請臺灣省政府社會處合作事業管理處代管。48 年 11 月 1 日為謀與 10 個大同合作農場統一稱謂起見，改稱臺灣宜蘭大同合作農場。51 年 7 月 1 日合作事業管理處收回自行之 9 個農場(其中鹿野已撤銷併入池上農場)統一刪除「大同」二字改稱宜蘭合作農場。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。58 年 11 月 1 日再刪除「合作」二字使用今名。82 年 9 月 24 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 24135 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。民國 87 年 7 月 14 日(87)輔人字第 13842 號函核定宜蘭農場併入武陵農場。</p> <p>(蘭 嶼 農 場) 民國 46 年 8 月 1 日成立蘭嶼墾區籌備處。47 年 7 月 1 日蘭嶼農場正式成立。自 48 年 5 月 1 日起，委請臺灣警備總司令部代管。78 年 12 月 31 日結束業務，編制保留。80 年 9 月 13 日行政院臺(80)研綜字 05037 號函核准，自 80 年 8 月 1 日起裁撤。</p> <p>(金 門 農 場) 民國 58 年 5 月 1 日，依據「金門太湖區農場農墾安置計劃」設立金門農場籌備處。59 年 12 月 16 日首批安置場員 26 人報到。60 年 1 月 1 日正式成立。79 年 12 月 31 日結束業務，編制保留。80 年 9 月 13 日臺(80)研綜字 05037 號函核准，自 80 年 8 月 1 日起裁撤。</p>
<p>林 業 機 構 榮民森林保育事業 管 理 處</p>	<p>民國 47 年 10 月 29 日，本會協同臺灣省政府農林廳林產管理局組成臺灣橫貫公路沿線森林開發工作籌備處；同年 11 月 4 日正式定名為臺灣橫貫公路森林開發籌備處。48 年 10 月 10 日由本會接管，成立臺灣橫貫公路森林開發處。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。61 年 7 月 1 日榮民林業工作隊撤銷併入，改為所屬林業工作隊。64 年 2 月 1 日刪除「橫貫公路」四字成為「森林開發處」。82 年 9 月 23 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 34045 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 2 月 27 日(87)輔人字第 02376 號函，核定更名為「榮民森林保育事業管理處」。</p>
<p>漁 業 機 構 (魚 殖 管 理 處)</p>	<p>民國 45 年 6 月 11 日，本會與臺灣省漁業管理處協議，先期成立魚殖計劃管理機構，安置退除役官兵從事魚類養殖生產工作，初期籌辦業務由漁業管理處代管，同年 8 月 1 日正式由本會接管，成立臺灣桃園榮民魚殖管理處。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜，並改稱桃園魚殖管理處。63 年 2 月 1 日刪除「桃園」二字改稱今名。另將彰化水產養殖場改隸該處，稱為魚殖管理處彰化分場，但仍保留原有編制。迄至 67 年 4 月 12 日，始遵奉行政院正式核定。83 年 1 月 21 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 02210</p>

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
(海 洋 漁 業 開 發 處)	<p>號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。奉行政院 89 年 2 月 9 日台 89 防字第 03929 號函核准裁撤。</p> <p>民國 36 年 4 月，行政院善後救濟總署在臺設立漁業善後物資管理處臺灣分處。38 年 7 月改組為基隆漁管處及高雄漁管處。39 年 3 月，高雄漁管處歸併於基隆漁管處再改組為臺灣漁業善後物資管理處；同年 9 月 1 日改隸經濟部直轄。44 年 7 月再改組為經濟部中國漁業公司。54 年 9 月 16 日奉令撥交本會改組成立，使用今名。自 81 年 12 月 31 日起結束營業。86 年 2 月 26 日行政院台 86 防字第 08511 號核准裁撤。</p>
<p>工 商 礦 機 構</p> <p>(榮 民 製 藥 廠)</p>	<p>民國 49 年 5 月 11 日成立榮民醫院聯合製藥廠。54 年 6 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。96 年 1 月 31 日行政院台榮字第 0960004159 號核准裁撤。</p>
榮 民 化 工 廠	<p>民國 38 年，中國農村復興聯合委員委請臺灣省農業試驗所設立魚藤精乳劑製造實驗工廠。41 年 2 月 21 日由中國農民銀行投資改組為中農化工廠，改隸於中國農民銀行所屬之中國農業供銷公司。44 年秋，臺灣土地銀行參與投資再改組為中農化工廠股份有限公司。59 年 5 月奉行政院令移轉予本會接辦，初由本會所屬榮民產品供銷中心代管。60 年 10 月 1 日改隸直屬本會，沿用舊稱；66 年 7 月改為「榮民化工廠」。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。86 年 6 月 5 日奉行政院台 86 防字第 23158 號函核准，自 86 年 6 月 30 日起結束營業。</p>
臺 北 鐵 工 廠	<p>民國 48 年 11 月 1 日成立臺北榮民油桶整修工廠。50 年 1 月 1 日改名為臺灣臺北榮民油桶整修工廠。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜；並刪除「榮民」及「整修」四字改稱臺北油桶工廠。54 年 8 月 1 日，再更易為今名。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。89 年 11 月 1 日奉行政院台 89 防字第 31475 號函核准，自 89 年 11 月 30 日起結束營業。</p>
(臺 北 紙 廠)	<p>民國 58 年 11 月 1 日設立籌備處，60 年 6 月 1 日正式成立，同年 8 月廠房建築興工，翌年 10 月落成，62 年 3 月 1 日開工生產。63 年 4 月與中央印製廠協商，研製鈔票紙生產事宜。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。88 年 7 月 19 日奉行政院台 88 防字第 28057 號函核准，自 88 年 8 月 31 日起結束營業。93 年 1 月 30 日奉行政院台防字第</p>

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
(桃 園 工 廠)	<p>0930003457 號函核准，自 93 年 2 月 1 日起裁撤。</p> <p>民國 46 年 8 月 1 日成立桃園榮民工廠，隸屬臺灣榮民工業中心。49 年 3 月 1 日臺灣榮民工業中心撤銷，桃園榮民工廠改爲本會直屬機構，稱爲臺灣桃園榮民工廠。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，並刪除「榮民」二字使用今名。(55 年 9 月 1 日，國防部福利總處所屬新竹木廠撥交本會，改隸桃園工廠稱新竹分廠。復於 57 年 5 月 1 日更名爲桃園工廠第一分廠)。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。90 年 11 月 9 日奉行政院台 90 防字第 064052 號函核准，自 90 年 12 月 31 日起結束營業。93 年 3 月 24 日奉行政院台防字第 0930011692 號函核准，自 93 年 4 月 1 日起裁撤。</p>
龍 崎 工 廠	<p>廢彈脫藥處理與加工製造工程用炸藥包作業，原由民商聯義股份有限公司新竹火工廠承辦，民國 50 年改與國防部福利總處新竹火工小組合作經營。55 年 3 月 1 日以租賃方式轉由本會設立彈藥加工小組單獨接辦；同年 9 月 16 日解除租賃約束，撥交本會直接經營，改組爲新竹廢彈處理工廠。57 年 2 月 1 日改稱新竹彈藥處理工廠。嗣因廠址遷建臺南龍崎鄉復於 65 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名，遷建工作於 66 年 8 月 19 日全部完成。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。</p>
(臺 中 木 材 工 廠)	<p>陸軍總部於民國 49 年 4 月，與民廠合作成立陸軍木材加工廠。50 年 6 月民資退出，由陸軍總部自營。54 年 7 月改隸國防部福利總處，更名爲臺中木材加工廠。55 年 9 月 1 日撥交本會接管，冠本會全銜，沿用名稱迄今。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。89 年 6 月 30 日奉行政院台 89 防字第 19383 號函核准，自 89 年 7 月 31 日結束營業。91 年 10 月 7 日奉行政院院臺防字第 0910050288 號函核准，自 91 年 10 月 1 日起裁撤。</p>
(楠 梓 工 廠)	<p>原爲美援民營之大義研磨砂紙布工廠，因經營不善，54 年 1 月由前經合會協助轉善予本會接辦，於民國 55 年 12 月 1 日正式成立，71 年 1 月 1 日改用今名。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。87 年 9 月 8 日奉行政院台 87 防字第 44292 號函，核准自 87 年 9 月 30 日起結束營業。91 年 10 月 29 日奉行政院院臺防字第 0910054333 號函核准，自 91 年 11 月 1 日起裁撤。</p>
(塑 膠 工 廠)	<p>民國 59 年 1 月 20 日設立塑膠工廠籌備處，60 年 7 月 29 日廠房破土興工，61 年 2 月 1 日正式成立。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核准修正組織規程及編制表。92 年 4 月 25</p>

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
(食 品 工 廠)	日奉行政院院臺防字第 0920022047 號函核准，自 92 年 7 月 1 日起結束營業。95 年 2 月 22 日奉行政院院臺內字第 0950005469 號函核准，自 95 年 4 月 1 日起裁撤。
(榮 民 印 刷 廠)	民國 62 年 5 月 1 日設立籌備處，同年 6 月 5 日正式成立，62 年 8 月 24 日開工生產，64 年 1 月 12 日遷斗六新廠現址。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核准修正組織規程及編制表。自 92 年 7 月 1 日起移轉民營。奉行政院 94 年 3 月 1 日院台內字第 0940006053 號函核准，自 94 年 3 月 1 日起裁撤。
(彰 化 工 廠)	民國 46 年至 50 年間，原係臺灣桃園榮民工廠所屬之印刷工廠。51 年 5 月遷於臺北縣埔墘正式建制。獨立設廠，受黃復興辦公室督導。53 年 3 月 1 日改隸本會，56 年擴建新廠於臺北市西園路現址。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。奉行政院 89 年 6 月 1 日台 89 防字第 12823 號函核准裁撤。
(岡 山 工 廠)	民國 46 年 7 月 1 日成立彰化榮民工廠，隸屬於臺灣榮民工業中心。49 年 3 月 1 日臺灣榮民工業中心撤銷，彰化榮民工廠改為本會直隸機構，稱為臺灣彰化榮民工廠。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜。並刪除「榮民」二字使用今名。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核准修正組織規程及編制表。自 85 年 10 月 31 日起結束營業；86 年 9 月 18 日行政院台 86 防第 35503 號函核准自 86 年 9 月 1 日起裁撤。
(岡 山 工 廠)	民國 49 年 12 月 1 日成立臺灣岡山榮民均品製造廠。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜，復刪除「榮民」二字改稱岡山均品製造廠。60 年 2 月 1 日改用今名。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核准修正組織規程及編制表。88 年 11 月 1 日行政院台 88 防第 40143 號函核准自 88 年 11 月 1 日起裁撤。
(榮 民 製 毯 工 廠)	原為中國物產公司所屬自由地毯工廠，成立於民國 45 年，因以編織地毯適於輕傷殘之榮民及榮民子女工作，洽商讓售與本會。53 年 1 月 1 日正式接管，改稱中壢地毯工廠。70 年 9 月 2 日改稱今名。83 年 6 月 27 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 24519 號函，核准修正組織規程及編制表。85 年 6 月 30 日起結束營業；86 年 3 月 28 日行政院台 86 防第 12199 號函核准，自 86 年 4 月 1 日起裁撤。
(冷 凍 加 工 廠)	原為海洋漁業處所屬工廠於 67 年 5 月 1 日改為本會直屬單位。自 81 年 2 月開始辦理結束業務。84 年 3 月 13 日奉行政院台 84 防第 08977 號函，核定裁撤。

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
(榮 民 氣 體 製 造 廠)	原為空軍第三氣體製造所，40年12月改稱為空軍第一氣體製造所，45年1月更名為臺北氣體製造所，隸空軍總部福利總社。54年9月1日撥交本會，改組成立臺北氣體製造廠。58年8月16日，臺南氣體製造廠撤銷併入，改稱臺北氣體製造廠臺南工廠。59年8月，再接管空軍高雄製氧工廠，改稱臺北氣體製造廠高雄工場。61年1月28日，臺北氣體製造廠改稱今名。(所屬臺南工場及高雄工場，亦分別改稱所屬臺南分廠及高雄分廠)。83年6月27日奉行政院台83防字第24519號函，核准修正組織規程及編制表。87年1月1日奉行政院台(86)防第33000號函，核定移轉民營並更名為「遠榮氣體工業股份有限公司」；88年12月27日奉行政院台88防字第46674號函，核准自89年1月1日起裁撤。
(臺 北 飲 料 廠)	民國53年1月22日奉核定籌設飲料工廠。54年2月6日設立臺北飲料工廠籌備處。55年2月15日正式成立，70年4月份起停止營業，編制保留。73年10月5日行政院臺(73)防字16148號函核准，自73年10月1日起裁撤。
(液 化 石 油 氣 供 應 處)	民國67年2月20日，奉核定接管民營瑞華液化石油氣公司全般器材，於同年3月1日正式成立，並即日開始作業。68年11月24日遷移臺北市，下轄樹林、桃園、通霄、雲林、高雄、林園6個工廠。83年1月24日奉行政院台83防字第02541號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。85年3月16日已正式移轉民營，由北誼興業公司承接其液化石油氣經銷業務。奉行政院85年3月25日台85防字第07940號函核定，自85年7月1日起裁撤，同時廢止其組織規程暨編制表。
(榮 民 礦 業 開 發 處)	民國46年12月1日成立臺北砂礦場，隸屬於臺灣榮民工業中心。49年3月1日臺灣榮民工業中心撤銷，臺北砂礦場改為本會直屬機構；自同年4月1日起改稱台灣台北榮民砂礦場。52年4月1日刪除「台灣」二字改冠本會全銜，並改稱金山砂礦廠。54年1月1日刪除「砂」字改稱金山礦場。63年3月1日改稱礦業開發所。67年7月1日再改稱今名，70年4月1日將南海資源開發所併入。83年6月2日奉行政院台83防字第19772號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。自86年4月30日起結束營業。
(南 海 資 源 開 發 所)	民國49年2月1日成立南沙群島資源開發籌備處，同月16日正式名為南海資源開發籌備處；同年3月1日改稱海洋資源開發處正式成立，並在南沙群島設置分處。49年11月1日改稱臺灣榮民海洋資源開發處。52年4月1日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜，並刪除「榮民」二字回復舊稱海洋資源開發處；同年7月4日

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
(臺中港船舶服務中心)	民國 65 年 9 月 1 日成立籌備處，並展開試辦先期作業。68 年 4 月 9 日，始奉核定正式成立。84 年 2 月 22 日奉行政院台 84 防字第 6245 號函，核定自 84 年 3 月 1 日起裁撤。
(臺中榮民勞務中心)	民國 65 年 7 月 16 日成立，68 年 7 月 1 日併入臺北榮民勞務中心，編制保留。78 年 7 月 4 日行政院臺(78)防字 18003 號函核准，自 78 年 7 月 1 日起裁撤。
醫 療 機 構	
臺 北 榮 民 總 醫 院	原稱臺灣榮民總醫院，早在民國 44 年 7 月 16 日開始籌辦。45 年 6 月 6 日建築工程破土奠基。46 年 3 月 1 日籌備處方始設立。47 年 7 月 1 日正式成立。48 年 3 月 1 日開始收容病患；同年 11 月 1 日舉行開幕，並自同日展開對榮民之醫療服務。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，為榮民總醫院。77 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 4 月 12 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 12546 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
臺 中 榮 民 總 醫 院	奉行政院 69 年 7 月 17 日臺防字第 8245 號函核定成立，71 年 10 月 31 日正式開始醫療工作。77 年 6 月 16 日行政院臺(77)防字 15893 號函核准獨立，77 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。原埔里榮院梨山分院自 78 年 7 月 1 日改隸為台中榮總梨山診所。83 年 4 月 8 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 12156 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
高 雄 榮 民 總 醫 院	奉行政院 76 年 2 月 14 日臺(76)防字第 2735 號函核定成立，79 年 9 月 1 日正式開始醫療工作。81 年 12 月 23 日奉行政院台 81 研綜字第 07362 號函核定台北榮民總醫院高雄分院擬自 83 年度起獨立作業並更名為高雄榮民總醫院；依「行政院所屬各級行政機關組織案件作業要點配合精神及一般病床增減案」修正該院組織規程及編制表。於 82 年 6 月 29 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 21549 號核定自 82 年 7 月 1 日獨立作業。83 年 4 月 14 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 12839 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
桃 園 榮 民 醫 院	原預定在美援項下設立之楠梓榮譽國民之家，民國 46 年 7 月 1 日，改制成立楠梓榮民肺結核醫院，同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱臺灣楠梓榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。奉行政院 82 年 11 月 15 日台 82 防字第 39844 號函，核定自 83 年 7 月 1 日，遷離至桃園，改稱桃園榮民醫院。
竹 東 榮 民 醫 院	原為國防部所屬陸軍第一療養大隊，民國 44 年 7 月 1 日撥交本

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	會接管；同年 9 月 20 日改稱本會臨時第一療養大隊。45 年 7 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管。同年 10 月 1 日改稱竹東榮民療養所。46 年 9 月 1 日改稱臺灣竹東榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日，本會收回自行管理，沿用舊稱。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。
埔 里 榮 民 醫 院	原為國防部所屬陸軍第二療養大隊，民國 44 年 7 月 1 日撥交本會接管；同年 9 月 20 日改稱本會臨時第二療養大隊。45 年 7 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管。同年 10 月 1 日改稱埔里榮民療養所。46 年 9 月 1 日改稱臺灣埔里榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日，本會收回自行管理，沿用舊稱。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。(58 年 7 月 21 日，設立所屬梨山分院，惟 78 年 7 月 1 日改隸台中榮總梨山診所。)
嘉 義 榮 民 醫 院	原為國防部所屬陸海空軍肺病療養院。44 年 1 月 1 日改稱陸軍第一結核病療養院；同年 7 月 1 日撥交本會接管；復於同年 9 月 20 日改稱本會臨時第一結核病療養院。45 年 7 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管；同年 10 月 1 日改稱嘉義榮民療養院。46 年 9 月 1 日改稱臺灣嘉義榮民醫院，下設仙草、灣橋、田中、鹿滿等 4 個分院。47 年 7 月 1 日，本會收回自行管理，沿用舊稱。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字改冠本會全銜，使用今名。(同年 8 月 1 日，所屬仙草分院，另行改制成立臺灣省白河榮譽國民之家。55 年 3 月 1 日，所屬灣橋分院升格，另行建製成立灣橋榮民療養院。62 年 10 月 31 日，所屬田中分院，另行建製成立臺灣省彰化榮譽國民之家。64 年 1 月 1 日所屬鹿滿劃歸灣橋榮民醫院轄管。)
灣 橋 榮 民 醫 院	民國 55 年 3 月 1 日，就嘉義榮民醫院所屬灣橋分院升格，建制成立灣橋榮民療養院。62 年 8 月 1 日再改組，使用今名。
永 康 榮 民 醫 院	原預定在美援項下設立之網寮榮譽國民之家，民國 46 年 7 月 1 日，改制成立永康榮民醫院，同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱臺灣永康榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。
龍 泉 榮 民 醫 院	原預定在美援項下設立之龍泉榮譽國民之家，民國 46 年 7 月 1 日，改制成立龍泉榮民肺結核醫院，同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱臺灣龍泉醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。
玉 里 榮 民 醫 院	原為國防部所屬陸軍第六療養大隊，民國 44 年 7 月 1 日，撥交

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	本會接管；同年 9 月 20 日改稱本會臨時第六療養大隊。45 年 7 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管。同年 10 月 1 日改稱臺灣玉里榮民療養所。46 年 10 月 1 日改組成立臺灣玉里榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理。況用舊名。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。(57 年 5 月 1 日長良實驗農場改隸本院)
鳳 林 榮 民 醫 院	原預定在美援項下設立之鳳林榮譽國民之家，民國 46 年 7 月 1 日，改制成立鳳林榮民肺結核醫院，同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱臺灣鳳林榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名，52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。
台 東 榮 民 醫 院	原為鳳林榮民醫院台東分院，成立於民國 82 年底；民國 86 年 5 月 23 日奉行政院台 86 防字第 20926 號函，核定升格為台東榮民醫院。
蘇 澳 榮 民 醫 院	原預定在美援項下設立之蘇澳榮譽國民之家，民國 46 年 7 月 1 日，改制成立蘇澳榮民肺結核醫院，同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱臺灣蘇澳榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名，52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。
員 山 榮 民 醫 院	民國 44 年 4 月 1 日成立員山榮譽國民之家。46 年 7 月 1 日改制為員山榮民肺結核醫院；同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱臺灣員山榮民醫院。47 年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，使用今名。
(東勢榮民療養中心)	民國 47 年 1 月 24 日，就臺灣埔里榮民醫院所屬東勢第八中隊原址，成立東勢病患大隊。49 年 1 月 1 日獨立建制，改稱今名，72 年 3 月 9 日輔壹字第 03598 號函暫停教育安置，編制保留。77 年 8 月 6 日行政院臺(77)防字 22278 號函核准，自 77 年 9 月 1 日起裁撤。
安 養 機 構 台 北 榮 譽 國 民 之 家	83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定由大陸榮胞輔導中心及反共義士輔導中心簡併成立，自 83 年 9 月 1 日起生效。
板 橋 榮 譽 國 民 之 家	民國 58 年 11 月成立臺北市榮譽國民之家。62 年 12 月 1 日改稱

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	臺北市第一榮譽國民之家，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
桃園榮譽國民之家	民國 63 年 4 月 8 日成立，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
新竹榮譽國民之家	民國 42 年 4 月 21 日由臺灣省政府籌組成立，受國防部總政治部業務督導。43 年 11 月 1 日移由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
彰化榮譽國民之家	民國 62 年 10 月 31 日，先總統 蔣公八秩晉七華誕日，就嘉義榮民醫院所屬田中分院擴建成立。撥隸臺灣省政府社會處，仍由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
雲林榮譽國民之家	原係美援項下本會設立之斗六榮譽國民之家，民國 45 年 7 月 17 日開始建築，同年 11 月 13 日改稱如現在名稱。民國 46 年 4 月 12 日開始收容就養榮民，5 月 2 日正式成立並舉行建築落成典禮，同年 7 月 1 日改隸臺灣省政府社會處，仍由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，特定修正組織規程及編制表。
白河榮譽國民之家	民國 52 年 8 月 1 日，就嘉義榮民醫院所屬仙草埔分院成立。隸臺灣省政府社會處，由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修定組織規程及編制表。
佳里榮譽國民之家	民國 70 年 9 月 15 日成立榮家籌備小組。民國 72 年 3 月 25 日正式成立。並自民國 72 年 7 月 1 日開始收養榮民。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
臺南榮譽國民之家	民國 42 年 4 月 7 日由臺灣省政府籌組成立，同月 28 日開始收容就養榮民，受國防部總政治部業務督導。43 年 11 月 1 日移由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
岡山榮譽國民之家	原為國防部所屬陸軍第三療養大隊，民國 44 年 7 月 1 日撥交本

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	會接管，同年 9 月 20 日，改稱本會臨時第三療養大隊。45 年 7 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，同年 11 月 1 日改稱岡山榮民療養所。46 年 9 月 1 日撤銷，成立臺灣岡山榮民就業講習所。47 年 7 月 1 日，本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名。48 年 7 月 1 日撤銷，再改組為安養機構，改稱今名，同時改隸臺灣省政府社會處，仍由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
屏東榮譽國民之家	民國 42 年 4 月 28 日由臺灣省政府籌組成立，受國防部總政治部業務督導。43 年 11 月 1 日，移由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
太平榮譽國民之家	民國 45 年 11 月 1 日成立。48 年 7 月 1 日改隸臺灣省政府社會處，仍由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
馬蘭榮譽國民之家	原為國防部所屬陸軍榮譽軍人第一臨時教養院，民國 44 年 7 月 1 日，撥交本會接管，同年 9 月 20 日改稱本會臨時教養院。45 年 7 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，同年 11 月 1 日改稱臺東臨時教養院。46 年 4 月 1 日改稱馬蘭榮民療養所，同年 9 月 1 日，改組成立臺灣馬蘭榮民就業講習所。47 年 7 月 1 日，本會收回自行管理，沿用舊名。48 年 7 月 1 日，改組為安養機構，改稱今名，同時再改隸臺灣省政府社會處，仍由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 10 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
花蓮榮譽國民之家	民國 42 年 5 月 29 日由臺灣省政府籌組成立，受國防部總政治部業務督導。43 年 11 月 1 日，移由本會督導業務，70 年 7 月 1 日改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定修正組織規程及編制表。
八德榮民自費安養中心	民國 46 年 1 月 16 日，在美援項下設立山崎榮譽國民之家，同年 7 月 1 日改制為山崎榮民醫院。復於同年 9 月 1 日委託臺灣省政府衛生處代管，並改稱為臺灣山崎榮民醫院，47 年 1 月 16 日改組成立臺灣山崎榮民就業講習所。同年 7 月 1 日本會收回自行管理，仍沿用舊稱。52 年 5 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜，並刪除「榮民」二字，改稱山崎就業講習所。61 年 11 月 1 日再改為新竹就業講習所。(民國 62 年 4 月 1 日，桃園畜牧場併入該所代管)，自 82 年 10 月 1 日起開始兼辦八德榮民自費安養

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
	中心業務，負責安置支俸單身榮民及高齡無依榮民夫婦。83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 25164 號函，核定組織規程及編制表，並自 83 年 9 月 1 日起更名為八德榮民自費安養中心。原組織規程及編制表同時廢止。
彰化榮民自費安養中心	53 年 9 月成立籌備處，由原彰化合作農場用地撥用，民國 54 年 1 月 1 日正式成立彰化就業訓練中心，收容失業正退軍官施以技能訓練。行政院臺(78)防字 27373 號函核定，自 79 年 3 月 1 日起試辦自費安養業務。83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 25146 號函，核定組織規程及編制表，並自 83 年 9 月 1 日起更名為彰化榮民自費安養中心，原組織規程及編制表同時廢止。
楠梓榮民自費安養中心	民國 49 年 1 月 18 日成立瑞芳訓練中心；同年 3 月 14 日改稱臺北訓練中心；6 月 1 日遷址於臺北縣貢寮鄉良城農場原址，再改稱為臺北榮民訓練中心；復於 11 月 16 日奉核定正名為臺灣臺北榮民就業訓練中心。52 年 4 月 1 日刪除「臺灣」二字，改冠本會全銜。53 年 7 月 15 日，刪除「榮民」二字改稱臺北就業訓練中心。64 年 9 月 1 日再遷址於臺南縣官田鄉新址，因地命名，再改稱台南就業訓練中心。80 年 2 月 22 日行政院臺(80)防 6590 號函核准，自 80 年 4 月 16 日起，加入自費安養業務，以單身無眷滯留榮民醫院健愈榮民為安置對象。83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 25146 號函，核定組織規程及編制表，並自 83 年 9 月 1 日起更名為臺南榮民自費中心。原組織規程及編制表同時廢止。87 年 6 月 10 日台(87)人政力字第 013674 號函核定更名為「楠梓榮民自費安養中心」。89 年 12 月 21 日奉命自烏山頭搬遷至高雄市楠梓區現址。
花蓮榮民自費安養中心	民國 58 年 7 月 1 日設立籌備處，59 年 7 月 1 日正式成立花蓮就業訓練中心，83 年 7 月 1 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 25146 號函，核定組織規程及編制表，並自 83 年 9 月 1 日起更名為花蓮榮民自費安養中心，原組織規程及編制表同時廢止。
(大陸榮胞輔導中心)	民國 48 年 9 月 1 日由內政部籌組成立大陸榮家。59 年 7 月 1 日撥交本會接管，改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定廢止其組織規程及編制表，並自 83 年 9 月 1 日起裁撤。
(反共義士輔導中心)	58 年 3 月 3 日成立反共義士輔導中心籌備處，民國 60 年 7 月 16 日正式成立，並接管臺灣省反共義士生產輔導所合併於本中心改稱今名。83 年 7 月 11 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 26679 號函，核定廢止其組織規程及編制表，並自 83 年 9 月 1 日起裁撤。

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
服 務 機 構 臺北市榮民服務處 高雄市榮民服務處 宜蘭縣榮民服務處 基隆市榮民服務處 臺北縣榮民服務處 桃園縣榮民服務處 新竹榮民服務處 苗栗縣榮民服務處 臺中市榮民服務處 臺中縣榮民服務處	<p>民國 47 年 6 月 19 日成立臺北榮民服務處。50 年 1 月 1 日改稱本會榮民服務所。64 年 1 月 1 日，臺北市聯絡中心撤銷併入，同時改稱榮民服務處，兼辦臺北市及臺北縣兩個縣市業務。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名，專辦臺北市業務。83 年 4 月 7 日奉行政院台 83 防字第 11945 號函，核定組織規程及編制表。</p> <p>民國 47 年 9 月 24 日成立，業務由楠梓榮院兼辦。民國 49 年 6 月 1 日成立高雄市自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱高雄市自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱高雄市聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 49 年 4 月 1 日成立宜蘭縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱宜蘭縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱宜蘭縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 51 年 8 月 16 日，成立基隆市自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱基隆市聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 76 年 8 月 6 日行政院臺(76)防字 18151 號函核准本會成立臺北縣榮民服務處。76 年 8 月 16 日起正式成立。</p> <p>民國 51 年 7 月 1 日成立桃園縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱桃園縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 49 年 6 月 1 日成立新竹縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱新竹縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱新竹縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱新竹縣榮民服務處。84 年 9 月 1 日與新竹市榮服處簡併改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 51 年 8 月 16 日成立苗栗縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱苗栗縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 51 年 8 月 16 日，成立臺中市自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱臺中市聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p> <p>民國 51 年 8 月 16 日成立臺中縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱臺中縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。</p>

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
彰化縣榮民服務處	民國 51 年 8 月 16 日成立彰化縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱彰化縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
南投縣榮民服務處	民國 51 年 2 月 15 日成立南投縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱南投聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
雲林縣榮民服務處	民國 47 年 10 月 1 日，成立中部地區自謀生活榮民輔導組，轄嘉義縣、雲林縣、臺中縣、苗栗縣、彰化縣、南投縣、澎湖縣及臺中市等 8 個縣市。49 年 7 月 1 日改名為雲林縣自謀生活退除役榮民聯絡中心，仍兼南投縣業務。51 年 8 月 23 日改名為雲林縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心，仍兼辦南投縣業務。52 年 2 月 15 日始專責為雲林縣退除役官兵服務。55 年 10 月 1 日改名為雲林縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱雲林縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
嘉義榮民服務處	民國 47 年 10 月 1 日，成立中部地區自謀生活榮民輔導組，轄嘉義縣、雲林縣、臺中縣、苗栗縣、彰化縣、南投縣、澎湖縣及臺中市等 8 個縣市。49 年 6 月 1 日，改組成立嘉義縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱嘉義縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日再改稱嘉義縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱嘉義縣榮民服務處。84 年 9 月 1 日與嘉義市榮民服務處簡併改稱今名。
臺南市榮民服務處	民國 47 年 10 月 1 日成立南部地區自謀生活榮民輔導組，轄臺南市、臺南縣、高雄市、高雄縣及屏東縣等 5 個縣市。49 年 6 月 1 日撤銷，改組成立臺南市自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱臺南市自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日再改稱臺南市聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
臺南縣榮民服務處	民國 49 年 6 月 1 日成立臺南縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱臺南縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱臺南縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
高雄縣榮民服務處	民國 49 年 6 月 1 日成立高雄縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱高雄縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱高雄縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
屏東縣榮民服務處	民國 49 年 6 月 1 日成立屏東縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日，改稱屏東縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱屏東縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。

機 構 名 稱	沿 革
臺東縣榮民服務處	民國 47 年 10 月 1 日，成立臺東地區自謀生活榮民輔導組。49 年 6 月 1 日撤銷，改組成立臺東縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日改稱臺東縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日再改稱臺東縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
花蓮縣榮民服務處	民國 47 年 10 月 1 日，成立花蓮地區生活榮民輔導組。49 年 6 月 1 日撤銷，改組成立花蓮縣自謀生活榮民聯絡中心。51 年 8 月 1 日改稱花蓮縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日再改稱花蓮縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
澎湖縣榮民服務處	民國 51 年 8 月 16 日，成立澎湖縣自謀生活退除役官兵聯絡中心。57 年 8 月 26 日改稱澎湖縣聯絡中心。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
金門縣榮民服務處	本會 69 年 7 月 30 日(69)輔人字 12132 號函准自 69 年 7 月 16 日正式成立。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。
(新竹市榮民服務處)	民國 74 年 1 月 22 日行政院臺(74)防字 18171 號函核准本會成立新竹市聯絡中心，74 年 2 月 16 日起正式與新竹縣聯絡中心業務劃分辦理，成立獨立之單位。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。84 年 9 月 1 日與新竹縣榮民服務處簡併為新竹榮民服務處，同時裁撤。
(嘉義市榮民服務處)	民國 74 年 1 月 22 日行政院臺(74)防字 18171 號函核准本會成立嘉義市聯絡中心。74 年 2 月 16 日起正式成立。中心之業務即日起與縣聯絡中心劃分，成為獨立之單位。76 年 8 月 16 日改稱今名。84 年 9 月 1 日與嘉義縣榮民服務處簡併為嘉義榮民服務處，同時裁撤。
訓練機構 訓練中心	民國 64 年 5 月 1 日成立職技訓練中心。82 年 9 月 20 日奉行政院台 82 防字第 33778 號核定修正組織規程及編制表。民國 86 年 8 月 14 日，專教人員訓練中心併入，同時更名為訓練中心。
(專業人員教育中心)	本會於民國 48 年 12 月 1 日委託臺灣省立花蓮師範學校(嗣改制為專科學校)代辦國軍退除役官兵轉業國民學校師資訓練班(班址在花蓮)，於 53 年委託臺灣省立師範大學代辦國文專修科(班址在新莊)，本會又於 56 年 8 月 1 日在板橋成立專業人員教育中心，將以上 2 班、科集中管理，委託代辦性質不變(國文專修科於民國 64 學年度改制為國立臺灣師範大學國文系)。民國 86 年 8 月 14 日起併入職技訓練中心。

VAC Affiliates and Their

Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC)

Because of his benevolence toward R.O.C. veterans, the late president Chiang Kai-shek ordered in the Military Conference of 1953 that an organization should be established to be exclusively responsible for Veteran's assistance concerning job placement. In view of this fact, The Government of the Republic of China established the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen (also known as VACRS) under the Executive Yuan on November 1, 1954. Later on, this organization was renamed as the Veterans Affairs Commission (also known as VAC). It has been so named since 1998.

Agriculture Organizations

Changhua Veterans Farm

Under the supervision of the 9th section (in charge of agriculture cultivation) of the General Political Warfare Department, MND, Ministry of National Defense The Changhua Tatung Cooperative Farm was established on November 1, 1952. It was handed over to VAC on November 1, 1954, and was renamed as The Taiwan Changhua Tatung Cooperative Farm on September 1, 1956. We so renamed this organization because its operations were entrusted to The Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs, TPG, Taiwan Provincial Government. It subsequently rejoined VAC on July 1, 1962, and was renamed as The Taiwan Changhua Cooperative Farm. Again, on April 1, 1963, its title became The Changhua Cooperative Farm, VAC, and since November 1, 1969, it has been called The Changhua Veterans Farm, VAC. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan - (1994) NO.: Tai - Fang - Tzu 34135) its organizational constitution and T/O&E (Table of Organization and Equipment) were revised on September 24, 1993. On July 14, 1998, The Hsinchu Veterans Farm was merged into The Changhua Veterans Farm, approved by VAC in its letter - (1998) NO.: Fu - Jen-Tzu 13842.

Chiayi Veterans Farm

Under the supervision of the 9th section c in charge of agriculture cultivation of The General Political Warfare Department, MND, the Chiayi Tatung Cooperative Farm was established on December 6, 1952. It was handed over to VACRS on November 1, 1954, and was renamed as The Taiwan Chiayi Tatung Cooperative Farm, effective September 1, 1956, because its operation was at that time entrusted to the Cooperative Administration, Department of social Affairs, TPG. It rejoined in VAC effective July 1, 1952, and was renamed as The Taiwan Chiayi Cooperative Farm. Again, on April 1, 1963, its title became The Chiayi Cooperative Farm, VAC, and since November 1, 1969, it has been renamed as The Chiayi Veterans Farm, VAC. In accordance with the letter of Executive Yuan - (1993) NO.: Tai- Fang-Tzu 34135, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were revised on September 24, 1993.

Pingtung Veterans Farm

Under the supervision of the 9Th section (in charge of agriculture cultivation) of the General Political Warfare Department, MND, The Pingtung Tatung Cooperative Farm was established on November 1, 1952. It was handed over to VAC on November 1, 1954 and renamed as Yiliao Tatung Cooperative Farm. It was re-titled as The Taiwan Yiliao Tatung Cooperative Farm, effective September 1, 1956, because its operations were entrusted to The Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs, TPG. It rejoined VAC on July 1, 1962, and was merged with The Taiwan Chutien Tatung Cooperative Farm, and renamed as The Taiwan Pingtung Cooperative Farm. Again, on April 1, 1963, its title became The Pingtung

Cooperative Farm, VAC. Since November 1, 1969, it has been called The Pingtung Veterans Farm, VAC. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135 on September 24, 1993, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were revised. The Kaohsiung Veterans Farm was merged into The Pingtung Veterans Farm, effective July 14, 1998 in accordance the letter of (1998) Fu-Jen-Tzu 11628.

Taitung Veterans Farm

Under the supervision of the 9th section (in charge of agriculture cultivation) of The General Political Warfare Department, MND, The Taitung Tatung Cooperative Farm was activated on March 1, 1954. It was handed over to VAC, effective November 1 of the same year. It was renamed as The Tzushang Tatung Cooperative Farm on October 1, 1955. Its title became the Taiwan Tzushang Tatung Cooperative Farm, effective September 1, 1956, because it was entrusted to the Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs TPG for operation. Owing to the fact that The Taiwan Loyeh Tatung Cooperative Farm was consolidated into it on February 1, 1961, and it was returned to VAC commencing July 1, 1963, its formal name became The Taiwan Tzushang Cooperative Farm, and again, it was renamed as The Tzushang Cooperative Farm, VAC effective April 1, 1963. On June 6 of the same year, it took over operations of The Tanan Cultivation District under the Eastern Taiwan Development Administration, and setup two assistance districts, namely The Chihpen Assistance District and The Tanan Assistance District. On August 1, 1964, these assistance districts were inactivated and they were renamed as The Chihpen Branch. Since January 1, 1965, it has been renamed as The Taitung Cooperative Farm. However, on February 1, 1969, The Chihpen Branch was promoted into an independent farm, and named The Chihpen Cooperative Farm; furthermore, it was again renamed as The Chihpen Farm, effective November 1 of the same year. The Tungho Farm was inactivated, effective July 1, 1972, then merged into it and renamed as The Tungho Branch of The Taitung Farm. However its original organizational system was maintained until April 21, 1978, as approved by Executive Yuan. Moreover, The Changliang Farm was inactivated on October 2, 1983, then merged into it and renamed as The Changliang Branch, Taitung Farm. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan - (1992) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were revised on September 24, 1993. Under The Taitung Veterans Farm, there are The Changliang Branch, Logeh Branch, and Tungho Branch. In accordance with the approval of letter (1998) NO.: Fu-Jen-Tzu 13842, The Chihpen Farm was formally consolidated into The Taitung Veterans Farm, effective July 14, 1988.

Hualien Veterans Farm

Under the supervision of the 9th section (in charge of agriculture cultivation) of The General Political Warfare department, MND, The Hualien Tatung Cooperative Farm was established on November 1, 1952. It was handed over to VAC, effective November 1, 1954. It was inactivated on March 16, 1955 by being absorbed into The Shoufeng Tatung Cooperative Farm that was setup on the same date. Its designation was changed to become The Taiwan Shoufeng Tatung Cooperative Farm due to the fact that its operations were entrusted to The Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs, TPG, on September 1, 1956. It has since rejoined VAC commencing July 1, 1962, and renamed as The Taiwan Shoufeng Cooperative Farm under which the following two branches have been added: The Kwanghua Branch and The Chungyi Branch. On April 1, 1963, its name became Shoufeng Cooperative Farm, VAC, while on January 1, 1965; it was renamed as The Hualien Cooperative Farm. Its Chungyi Branch in cooperation with The Changliang Cultivation

District became an independent farm, entitled The Changliang Experimental Farm, effective June 1, 1966. Shipao Veteran Farm was inactivated on January 30, 1969, consolidated into it, and then became the Shipao Branch, Hualien Cooperative Farm. And since November 1 of the same year, it has been renamed as The Hualien Veterans Farm, VAC. Again on July 1, 1972, the deactivated Tailay Farm was merged into it, and thus, the Tailay Branch, Hualien Veterans Farm, VAC, was established. In accordance with the letter of Executive Yuan on September 24, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135 the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Under the Hualien Veteran farm, VAC, there are three Branches: Kwanghua Branch, Shipao Branch, and Tailay Branch.

Fushoushan Veterans Farm

The Lishan Veterans Farm was activated on May 1, 1957. It was entrusted to the Highway Bureau, TPG for its operations. On January 1, 1958, it was renamed as The Fushoushan Veterans Farm. From July 1, 1959 on, it rejoined VAC, and its new title became The Taiwan Fushoushan Veterans Farm. Again, commencing April 1, 1963, it was renamed as The Fushoushan Veterans Farm, VAC. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 24, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Tsing-Ching Veterans Farm

Its original title was The Wusheh Pasture operated by the Government of Nantou County. It was sold to VAC for more than NT\$400,000 in the winter of 1960. The Taiwan Chien-Wu Veterans Farm was formally activated, effective February 11, 1961. It was renamed as The Chien-Wu Veterans Farm, VAC. According to the instructions of the late President Chiang Kai-Shek, it was re-titled as The Tsing-Ching Veterans Farm, effective October 1, 1967. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 24, 1993 (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Wuling Veterans Farm

The Wuling Veterans Farm was formally established on May 10, 1963, after being renamed from its original title as The Waling Cultivation District under The Taiwan Veterans Agriculture Cultivation Service Center. It is mainly devoted to planting temperate fruit trees and high-cold land vegetables and fruits. In compliance with a letter of The Executive Yuan - NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were revised, effective September 24, 1993. Subsequently, The Ilan Veterans Farm was merged with it on July 14, 1998 in accordance with letter - (1998) NO.: Fu-Jen-Tzu 13842.

(Agriculture Development Administration)

On July 30, 1958 we established our Agriculture Cultivation Assistance Team and effective July 1, 1959 this organization was renamed The Taiwan Veterans Agriculture Cultivation Service Center with The Farmers Agriculture Cultivation Team eventually consolidated into this service center. Commencing September 1, 1962 we re-named this organization as The Taiwan Veterans Agriculture Cultivation Administration. But on April 1, 1963, it was again renamed as The Veterans Agriculture Cultivation Administration, VAC. The Tidal Land Development Administration and The Yangming Shan Farm were merged into this Cultivation Administration respectively effective July 1, 1956 and June 30, 1967. Furthermore, on July 1, 1972, it was reorganized and then renamed as The Veterans

Agriculture Machinery Service Administration. And finally, in May of 1980, it eventually received its current title as The Agriculture Development Administration, VAC. Its operations were eliminated in 1989, but the T/O&E still remains unchanged. Until February 11, 1992, per the letter of Executive Yuan - (1989) NO.: Yen-Chung-Tzu 00689. It was inactivated, effective February 1, 1992.

(Hsinchu Veterans Farm)

On March 16, 1955, we activated The Taoyuan Tatung Cooperative Farm to be administered by The Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs, TPG, and effective September 1, 1956, we renamed it as The Taiwan Taoyuan Tatung Cooperative Farm. It was returned to VAC administration on July 1, 1962 with its new designation as The Taiwan Taoyuan Cooperative Farm. But on April 1, 1963 we further renamed it as The Taoyuan Cooperative Farm, VAC. Furthermore, on November 1, 1969, The Miaoli Cooperative Farm was reorganized into it, and thus, it was once more re-named as The Hsinchu Veterans Farm VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on September 24, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 34135, we approved and put into effect the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E. In accordance with a letter dated July 14, 1998-NO.: Fu-Jen-Tzu 1842, The Hsinchu Veterans Farm was merged into The Changhua Veterans Farm.

(Kaohsiung Veterans Farm)

On March 20, 1955, The Kaohsiung Tatung Cooperative Farm was activated. It was subsequently renamed as The Taiwan Kaohsiung Tatung Cooperative Farm due to the fact that this Farm was entrusted to the Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs, TPG effective September 1, 1956. On December 1, 1961, we established this Kaohsiung Tatung Cooperative Farms Chiyang Branch. It rejoined The VAC organization on July 1, 1962 with a new title as The Taiwan Kaohsiung Cooperative Farm. On April 1, 1963, it became The Taiwan Kaohsiung Farm, VAC. Meanwhile The Feng shan Fertilizer Factory was inactivated and merged into The Taiwan Kaohsiung Farm, VAC, effective March 1, 1967. Furthermore, we gave this organization a new name as The Kaohsiung Veterans Farm, VAC on November 1, 1969. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 24, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved. In accordance with the letter - (1998) NO.: Fu-Jen-Tzu 13842, it was consolidated into The Pingtung Veterans Farm, VAC, effective July 14, 1998.

(Chihpen Veterans Farm)

On February 1, 1969, we created The Chihpen Cooperative Farm by promoting and enlarging The Chihpen Branch of The Chihshang Cooperative Farm. We renamed it The Chihpen Veterans Farm, VAC on October 1, 1969. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 24, 1993 (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Per the letter of 1998 Fu-Jen-Tzu 13842, it was merged into The Taitung Veterans Farm, VAC, and effective July 14, 1998.

(Ilan Veterans Farm)

Under the supervision of the 9th section (in charge of agricultural cultivation) of The General Political Warfare Department, MND, The Ilan Tatung Cooperative Farm was activated, effective June 1, 1953. It was handed over to VAC on November 1, 1954 where it

still remained as The Demonstration Farm directly under VAC, as opposed to the other following 10 Tatung Cooperative Farms which were entrusted to The Cooperative Administration, Department of Social Affairs, TPG, effective September 1, 1956: Changhua, Chili, Iliao, Shoufeng, Chihshang, Taoyuan Kaohsiung, Miaoli, Chutien, Loyeh. It was renamed as The Taiwan Ilan Tatung Cooperative Farm in order to accord with the titles of other Tatung Cooperative Farms. It rejoined VAC on July 1, 1962, with the same status as the other 9 Tatung Cooperative Farms (among which, the Loyeh Tatung Cooperative Farm was inactivated and merged into Chinshang Tatung Cooperative Farm), so that its new title became The Taiwan Ilan Cooperative Farm. Again on April 1, 1963, it was renamed the Ilan Veterans Farm, VAC. In accordance with a letter of Executive Yuan dated September 24, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24135, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved and put into force. In compliance with a letter of July 14, 1998-1998 Fu-Jen-Tzu 13842, The Ilan Veterans Farm was merged into The Waling Veteran Farm.

(Lanyu Veterans Farm)

On August 1, 1957, the preparatory administration of The Lanyu Cultivation District was established, while The Lanyu Veterans Farm, VAC was formally activated on July 1, 1958. However, since May 1, 1959, its operation has been entrusted to The Taiwan Garrison GHQ. Its operations closed effective December 31, 1989, but its T/O&E remained intact. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on September 13, 1991 - (1991) NO.: Yen-Chung-Tzu 05037, it was inactivated, effective August 1, 1991.

(Kinmen Veterans Farm)

In accordance with The "Settlement Program of Kinmen Taiwan District Farm", The Preparation Administration of Kinmen Veterans Farm, VAC was setup on May 1, 1959. On December 16, 1970, the first batch of the farm members numbering 26 persons reported to the facility. Subsequently on January 1, 1971, the Kinmen Veterans Farm, VAC was formally established. Although it ceased its operations, effective December 31, 1990, the T/O&E still remained intact. Per the letter of September 13, 1991 - (1991) NO.: Yen-Chung-Tzu 05037, it was inactivated, effective August 1, 1991.

Forestry Organizations

FCMA

On October 29, 1958, VAC, in coordination with The Forestry Bureau, Department of Agriculture & Forestry, TPG, discussed various matters pertaining to the establishment of The Preparation Administration for Taiwan Forest Development, along the East-West Cross Island Highway. And on November 4 of the same year, this Preparation Administration for the Taiwan Forest Development along the East-West Cross Island Highway was formally activated. Commencing October 10, 1959, VAC took over its operations, and established The Forest Development Administration (FDA) of The Taiwan East-West Cross Island Highway. It was renamed as The Forest Development Administration of The East-West Cross Island Highway, VAC effective April 1, 1963. On July 1, 1972, the abolished Veterans Forestry Working Team was merged into it and named as The Forest Working Team under FDA. Since February 1, 1975, it has been renamed as The Forest Development Administration, VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 23, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 34045, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. In accordance with the letter of February 27, 1998 - (1998) NO.: Fu-Jen-Tzu 02376, it has been renamed as the Forest Conservation and Management Administration

(FCMA), VAC.

Fishery Organization

(Fish Propagation Administration (FPA))

On June 1, 1956, VAC, in coordination with The Fishery Bureau TPG, established the initial stage of The Fish Propagation Program Management Administration in order to establish R.O.C. veterans in fishery operations. The first-phase program was undertaken by the Fishery Bureau, TPG. On August 1 of the same year, VAC took over it, and activated the Taoyuan Veterans Fish Propagation Administration. It was renamed as The Veterans Fish Propagation, VAC effective February 1, 1974. In addition, the Changhua Marine & Fish Propagation Station was transferred into it, and renamed as the Changhua Branch, Veterans Fish Propagation, VAC. However its T/O&E remained intact until April 12, 1978, as approved by Executive Yuan. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated January 21, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 02210, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on February 9, 2000 - (2000) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 035292, it was accordingly inactivated.

(Ocean Fishery Development Administration COFDA)

In April 1947, The Relief Administration of The Executive Yuan established The Taiwan Branch of The Fishery Relief Supply Department. It was reorganized into The Keelung Fishery Administration and The Cashing Fishery Administration, effective July 1949. Moreover in March 1950 we combined The Keelung Fishery Administration and The Kaohsiang Fishery Administration and activated The Taiwan Fishery Relief Administration. On September 1 of the same year we transferred this organization to operate directly under The Ministry of Economic Affairs. Again in July 1955, its title became The China Fishery Company under The Ministry of Economic Affairs. On September 16, 1965, it was handed over to VAC, named as the Ocean Fishery Development Administration (OCDA), VAC. Its operations have been closed since December 31, 1992. In accordance with the letter of Executive Yuan dated February 26, 1997 - (1997) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 08511, it was deactivated.

Industry, Commerce, and Mining Organizations

(Veterans Pharmaceutical Plant)

The United Veterans Hospital Pharmaceutical Plant was established, effective May 12, 1960. It has since been renamed as the Veterans Pharmaceutical Plant commencing June 1, 1965. Per the letter of Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved. In accordance with the letter of Executive Yuan dated January 31, 2007 - NO.: Tai-Rong-Tzu 0960004159, it was deactivated.

Veterans Chemical Works

In 1949, The Council for Agriculture Planning and Development entrusted the Agriculture Experimental Station, TPG to establish the manufacture and experimentation works concerning emulsification agents. Effective February 21, 1952, it was reformed into The Chinese Agriculture Chemical Works under The China Agriculture Products Supply and Market Company, Chinese Farmers Bank. In the autumn of 1955, it was renamed as The Chinese Agriculture Chemical Works Corporation Ltd. due to the fact that The Taiwan Land

Bank elected to take a capital investment in this organization. In accordance with an order of The Executive Yuan, VAC took it over in May 1970. At the initial stage, it was entrusted to The Veterans Products Supply and Market Center. On October 1, 1971, it rejoined VAC, retaining its original title. In July 1977, it was renamed as 澁he Veterans Chemical Works, VAC”. Per a letter of Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its Organizational Constitution and T/O&E was approved. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 25, 1997 - (1997) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 23185, its operation was closed, effective June 30, 1997.

Taipei Iron Works

On November 1, 1959, The Taipei Veterans Fuel Tank Repair Works was activated. On January 1, 1961, it was renamed as The Taiwan Taipei Veterans Fuel Tank Repair Works, but on April 1, 1963, it gained its new designation as The Taipei Fuel Tank Works VAC. Finally, starting August 1, 1965, it gained the title of The Taipei Iron Works VAC. In accordance with the letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved and became effective. According to a letter of Executive Yuan on November 1, 1999 - (1999) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 31475, its operation was closed, effective November 30, 1999.

(Taipei Paper Factory)

The Taipei Paper Factory (TPF) has been formally activated since June 1, 1971, while its Preparation Division was setup on November 1, 1969. Construction began on its factory buildings and shelters starting in August of the same year, with completion attained the next year. Also from March 1, 1973, it began functional operations and production. In April 1974, TPF, in coordination with The Central Printing Shop, discussed matters pertaining to the production of bank note papers. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into effect. According to a letter of Executive Yuan on July 19, 1999 - (1999) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 28057, its operation was closed, effective August 31, 1999. And Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on January 30, 2004 -NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 0930003457, it was deactivated, effective February 1, 2004.

(Taoyuan Furniture Factory)

On August 1, 1957, The Taoyuan Veterans Factory was established to function under The Taiwan Veterans Industry Center (TVIC). It become one of VACs affiliates, renamed as The Taiwan Taoyuan Veterans Factory However because of the TVICs inactivation, effective March 1, 1960. It has been titled The Taoyuan Furniture Factory, VAC since April 4, 1963. On September 1, 1966, The Hsinchu Lumber Factory under The General Warfare Division, MND, was handed over to VAC, and renamed as Tahe Hsinchu Branch, Taoyuan Furniture Factory VAC. Again, this said branch was renamed as The First Branch of The Taoyuan Furniture Factory VAC, effective May 1, 1968. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. According to a letter of Executive Yuan on November 9, 2001 - (2001) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 064052, its operation was closed, effective December 31, 2001. And Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on March 24, 2004 - NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 0930011692, it was deactivated, effective April 1, 2004.

Lungchi Commercial Explosive plant

Over the years, the process of handling abandoned shells and bullets as well as various explosive operations involving reprocessing, were handled by the private Hsinchu Explosive Plant in cooperation with The Lienyi Corporation, Ltd. which undertook manufacturing and engineering of these explosive items. In 1961, it became a joint venture in cooperation with The Hsinchu Explosive Team, General Warfare Division, MND. It was handed over to The Ammunition Processing Team setup by VAC on a leased basis. On September 16 of the same year, this leased contract was nullified, and VAC took over the full-fledged operation, so that it was reformed into The Hsinchu Abandoned Shell Processing Plant. On February 1, 1968, it was renamed as The Hsinchu Ammunition Processing Plant. Later on, this facility was moved to Lungchi Hsiang, Taiwan County, so that its new designation became The Lungchi Chemical Explosive Plant, VAC. The plant movement was completed by August 19, 1977. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

(Taichung Lumber Processing Factory)

In April 1960, The ROC Army GHQ, in cooperation with private-sector investment, established The ROC Army Lumber Processing Factory. Up to June 1961, The ROC Army GHQ operated this plant independently because of the withdrawal from this project by the private-sector investor. Effective July 1965, it came under The General Welfare Division, MND, and thus was renamed The Taichung Lumber Processing Factory. It was handed over to VAC on September 1, 1966, and titled The Teaching Lumber Processing Factory, VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 30, 2000 - (2000) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 19382, its operation was closed, effective July 31, 2000. And Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on October 7, 2002 - (2002) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 0910050288, it was deactivated, effective October 1, 2002.

(Nantzu Abrasive Factory)

Originally, this plant was the privately operated Tazi Sand Paper Factory. In view of its defective operations, it was sold to VAC through the former Economic Cooperation Commissions recommendation in January 1965. It was formally activated on December 1, 1966, but since January 1, 1982, it was renamed as The Nantzu Abrasive Factory, VAC. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 8, 1998- (1998) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 44292, its operation was terminated, effective September 3, 1998. And per a letter of The Executive Yuan on October 29, 2002 - (2002) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 0910054333, it was deactivated, effective November 1, 2002.

(Veterans Plastic Works)

The Preparation Division for the establishment of Veterans Plastic Works was setup on January 20, 1970. It began to construct necessary buildings and shelters commencing July 20, 1971, and the Veterans Plastic Works was formally activated on February 1, 1972. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. According to a letter of Executive Yuan on April 25, 2003 - NO.: Yuan-Tai-Fang-Tzu 0920022047, its operation was closed, effective July 1, 2003. And per a letter of The Executive Yuan on February 22,

2006 - NO.: Tai-Na-Tzu 09500005469, it was deactivated, effective April 1, 2006.

(Veterans Food Products Factory)

Its Preparation Division was activated on May 1, 1973, while the Veterans Food Products Factory was formally established on June 5 of the same year. This factory has been operating and producing food since August 24, 1973. It was moved to its current new location at Touliu. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved. It has been privatized since July 1, 2003. And per a letter of The Executive Yuan on March 1, 2005 - NO.: Tai-Na-Tzu 0940006053, it was deactivated, effective March 1, 2005.

(Veterans Printing Works)

During the period from 1957 to 1961, this facility was The Printing Shop under the Taiwan Taoyuan Veterans Factory. In May 1962, it was moved to Puchien, Taipei County, where, by means of using this shop as its basis, the Veterans Printing Factory was formally activated. It was an independent factory under the supervision of Huang-fu-hsing office. It was transferred to VAC on March 1, 1964. In 1967, the factory was enlarged in a current new location at Hsiyuan Road, Taipei City. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 26, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. And in accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 2000 - (2000) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 12823, it was deactivated.

(Changhua Paper Mill)

On July 1, 1957, The Changhua Veterans Mill was activated, and it belonged to The Taiwan Veterans Industry Center (TVIC). It was transferred to become one of the affiliates directly under VAC, renamed as The Taiwan Changhua Veterans Mill, due to the inactivation of TVIC, effective March 1, 1960. Since April 1, 1963, it was finally renamed as The Changhua Paper Mill, VAC. Per the letter of The Executive Yuan on June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. Its operation was closed, effective October 31, 1996. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 18, 1997 - (1997) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 35503, The Changhua Paper Mill was inactivated, effective September 1, 1997.

(Kangshan Rope Factory)

On December 1960, The Taiwan Kangshan Veterans Rope Factory was established, while on April 1, 1963, it changed its title for the first time to become The Kangshan Veterans Rope Factory, VAC. Later it was renamed as The Kangshan Rope Factory, VAC for the second time. However on February 1, 1971, it was renamed as The Kangshan Rope Factory. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved. And per a letter of The Executive Yuan on November 1, 1999 - (1999) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 40143, it was deactivated, effective November 1, 1999.

(Veterans Rug and Blanket Plant)

Originally, this facility was called The Freedom Rug and Blanket Plant under The China Product Company, activated in 1956. In view of the fact that The VAC frequently places its slightly handicapped veterans and their children at this facility, this plant was sold to VAC through negotiations. Therefore, VAC formally took it over on January 1, 1964, and

gave it a new title as The Chungli Rug and Blanket Plant. But on September 2, 1981, it was renamed as The Veterans Rug and Blanket Plant. June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Its operation was closed on June 30, 1996. In accordance with the letter of Executive Yuan on March 28, 1997 - (1997) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 12199, it was deactivated, effective April 1, 1997.

(Frozen Processing Factory)

This facility was a factory of The Ocean Fishery Development Administration for many years. However it was placed under VAC administration on May 1, 1978. Its operation was closed, effective February 1992. Per the letter of Executive Yuan dated March 13, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 08977, it was deactivated.

(Taipei Gas Factory)

Originally entitled The CAF 3rd Gas Manufactory, this factory was renamed as The CAF 1st Gas Manufactory, effective December 1951. And after January 1956, it was renamed The Taipei Gas Manufactory to be under The General Welfare Division of CAF GHQ. On September 1, 1965, it was handed over to VAC, and reorganized into The Taipei Gas Factory. The defunct Tainan Gas Manufactory was merged into it on August 16, 1969, renamed as The Tainan Gas Plant, Taipei Gas Factory. In addition, it took over operations of The CAF Kaoshiung Gas Manufactory, which we thus named The Kaohsiung Gas Plant, Taipei Gas Factory effective August 1970. It has been renamed as Taipei Gas Factory since January 28, 1972. Hence, its Tainan Gas Plant and Kaohsiung Gas Plant became The Tainan Branch and Kaohsiung Branch under it respectively. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 27, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 24519, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. Per the letter of The Executive Yuan on January 1, 1998 - (1998) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 33000, it was privatized and renamed as The Far East Gas Industry Corporation. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on December 27, 1999 - (1999) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 46674, it was de-activated, effective January 1, 2000.

(Taipei Beverage Factory)

In accordance with an order of January 22, 1964, preparatory work was done in order to create a beverage factory. On February 6, 1965, The Preparation Agency of The Taipei Beverage Factory was setup, while The Taipei Beverage Factory was formally established on February 15, 1966. Its operation was closed in April 1981, but the T/O&E remained intact. Per the letter of Executive Yuan dated October 5, 1984 (1984) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 16148, it was deactivated, effective January 1, 2000.

(Liquefied Petroleum Gas Supply Administration)

On February 20, 1978, VAC, under order, took over all the equipment and facilities owned by the private-operated Juihua Liquefied Petroleum Gas Company. And on March 1 of the same year, the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Supply Administration (LPGSA) was formally established, and began to operate soon thereafter. It moved to Taipei City on November 24, 1979. Under LPGSA, there are 6 plants in the following areas: Shihlin Plant, Taoyuan Plant, Tunghsiao Plant, Yunlin Plant, Kaohsiung Plant and Linyuan Plant. In accordance with the letter of Executive Yuan dated January 24, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 02541, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put

into force. It has been privatized since March 16, 1996, so that its operation of marketing liquefied petroleum gas was taken over by The Safeway Corporation. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated March 25, 1996 - (1996) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 07940, the LPGSA was deactivated, effective July 1, 1996. At the same time, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were nullified accordingly.

(Mineral Resources Development Agency)

This facility was activated in December of 1957 and functioned as The Taipei Sand Mineral Plant (TSMP) under The Taiwan Veterans Industry Center (TVIC). TSMP became one of VAC's affiliates on March 1, 1960 due to the deactivation of TVIC. TSMP was renamed as The Taiwan Taipei Veterans Sand Mineral Plant (TTVSMP) on April 1 of the same year. However commencing in April of 1963, it was renamed as The Kinshan Mineral Plant, VAC. It finally was called The Mineral Resources Development Agency (MRDA) starting July 1, 1988. The Nanhai Resources Development Station was merged into MRDA, effective April 1, 1981. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated June 2, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 19772, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Its operations have been closed since April 30, 1997.

(Nanhai Resources Development Station)

On February 1, 1966, The Spratly Islands Resources Development Preparation Agency was setup, while the formal preliminary agency named as The Nanhai Resources Development Preparatory Agency (also known as The South China Sea Resources Development Preparation Agency) was established, effective February 16 of the same year. Also The Oceanic Resources Development Agency (ORDA), was finally activated on March 1, 1960 with The Spratly Islands Branch functioning under this agency. On November 1, 1960, ORDA was renamed as The Taiwan Veterans Oceanic Resources Development Agency (TVORDA). However this facility resumed its former title of ORDA effective April 1, 1964. However, on July 4, 1964, it was reorganized into The Nanhai Development Team because of the reduction of T/O&E. On March 13, 1967, this team took over the production operations of The Pratas Islands, so that it was enlarged into The Nanhai Resources Development Team. In addition since December 20 of the same year it received its present name of The Nanhai Resources Development Station (NRDS). It was absorbed into The Mineral Resources Development Agency, effective April 1, 1981 with its T/O&E remaining intact. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated February 26, 1985 - (1985) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 3550, it was deactivated, effective March 1, 1985.

Engineering Organizations

RSEA Engineering Corporation

The Ret-Ser Engineering Agency (also known as RSEA) was established on May 1, 1956. Its original title was the "Ret-Ser Reconstruction Engineering Agency" composed of 4 Ret-Ser engineering reconstruction brigades and 1 technical brigade. In view of the fact that it was entrusted to the Department of Reconstruction, TPG in November of the same year, it was renamed as the "Ret-Ser Engineering Brigade Agency, Department of Reconstruction, TPG." In order smoothly to manage the construction of The East-West Cross Island Highway, The Highway Bureau, TPG took over the command of The Ret-ser Engineering Construction Brigades, effective March 1, 1957. By an order of The Executive Yuan dated June 10, 1957, it was renamed as "Taiwan Ret-ser Engineering Agency". Later on, in order to meet necessary requirements, The Technical Brigade was inactivated in May 1958, while the 4

Ret-ser Engineering Construction Brigades were reduced into 2 brigades, effective August 1959. The RSEA rejoined VAC in August 1959 because of the completion of the East-West Cross Island Highway. In February 1960, we reorganized The Taiwan RSEA in order to inactivate the 2 engineering brigades and to reduce them into 20 civil engineering companies. Again in August of the same year, these 20 civil construction companies were consolidated into 10 companies. As far back as July 1958, Taiwan RSEA took over The Hsintien Sand Plant; in September 1960, it established The Machinery Factory and The Hsintien Warehouse; and in May 1961, it activated The Bridge Engineering Company. Per an order, it was renamed as the “Ret-ser Engineering Agency (RSEA), VAC”, effective April 1, 1963. Moreover, it has created one after another The Machinery Company, The Dredging Works Company, and The Surface Company. Meanwhile, it took over The Hualien Mineral Plant which was later on renamed as The Hualien Marble Resources Plant. And on July 1, 1964, RSEA activated The Heavy-Machinery Factory and the Pre-casting Asphalt Plant. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated May 31, 1990 - (1990) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 13241, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. Again on November 2, 1993, in accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 15176, the revision of its organization constitutional and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan - (1997) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 15176, RSEA has been privatized, and renamed as The RSEA Engineering corporation.

Labor Service Organizations

Taipei Veterans Technical Labor Service Center

This organization was established on July 1, 1967, originally entitled as “Taipei Veterans Labor Service Center”. On July 1, 1993, The Taichung Veterans Labor Service Center was merged into it, so that since then, it has been called The Taipei Veterans Technical Labor Service Center. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated May 2, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 15335, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and implemented.

Kaohsiung Veterans Technical Labor Service Center

On March 12, 1964, The Kaohsiung Ship Service Center was activated. It was renamed as The Kaohsiung Employment Agency. Again, on April 1, 1969, it was renamed as The Kaohsiung Veterans Labor Service Center. On May 1, 1970, its title became the Kaohsiung Veterans Labor Center. And finally, Since July 1, 1979, it has been renamed as the Kaohsiung Veterans Technical Labor Service Center. Per a Letter of The Executive Yuan dated May 2, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 15335, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly. According to a letter of Executive Yuan on May 10, 2000 - (2000) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 13395, its operation was closed, effective June 30, 2000.

(Taichung Harbor Ship Service Center)

On September 1, 1976, The Preparation Agency for creating the Taichung Harbor Ship Service Center (THSSC) was setup in order to accomplish early-stage operations. And finally on April 9, 1979, the THSSC was formally established. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated February 22, 1995 - (1995) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 6245, the THSSC was inactivated, effective March 1, 1995.

(Taichung Veterans Labor Service Center)

This center was created on July 16, 1976, and merged into The Taipei Veterans Technical Labor Service Center effective July 1, 1979, with its T/O&E remaining intact. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 4, 1989 (1989) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 18003, The Taiching Veterans Labor Service Center was inactivated effective July 1, 1989.

Medical Care Organizations

Taipei Veterans General Hospital (VGH)

The original designation of this organization was The Taiwan Veterans General Hospital (VGH). We began preparatory work for this facility back on July 16, 1955. Commencing June 6, 1956 construction began on the buildings for this hospital with the appropriate Preparation Agency established on March 1, 1957. And on July 1, 1958, the Taiwan VGH was formally established and started to receive patients on March 1, 1959. Taiwan VGH was inaugurated on November 1, 1959, and since then, it has been rendering medical services to veterans. On April 1, 1963, it was renamed as the VGH, VAC. Since July 1, 1988, it was entitled as Taipei VGH, VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated April 12, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 12546, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Taichung VGH

The Taichung VGH was established in accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 17, 1980 - (1980) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 8245. The Taichung VGH started to perform medical services from October 31, 1982. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 16, 1988 - (1988) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 15893, it became an independent organization, named as Taichung VGH, VAC effective July 1, 1988. Since July 1, 1989, The Lishan Branch of Puli Veterans Hospital has been merged into Taichung VGH, and renamed as Lishan Clinic of Taichung VGH. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated April 8, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 12156, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Kaohsiung VGH

The Kaohsiung Branch of Taipei VGH was established in accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated February 14, 1987 (1987) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 2735. From September 1, 1990 it began to operate its medical services. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on December 23, 1992 - (1992) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 07362, The Kaohsiung Branch of Taipei VGH at that time was ready to become an independent organization. Effective 1994 we renamed it as The Kaohsiung VGH, VAC. In accordance with the "Coordination Spirit of the Organizational Procedures and the Increase-and-Decrease of General Sickbeds for Agencies under The Executive Yuan", the revision of its organization constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on June 29, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 21549, it started to operate independently commencing July 1, 1993. According to a letter of The Executive Yuan dated April 14, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 12839, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Taoyuan Veterans Hospital (VH)

Originally, we intended to setup a Nantzu Veterans Home under a U.S. assistance program; however, on July 1, 1957 we established the Nantzu Tuberculosis Hospital instead. On September 1 of the same year, this hospital was entrusted to the Health Department, TPG,

so that it was renamed the Taiwan Nantzu Veterans Hospital. It rejoined VAC from July 1, 1958 with no change of title. The current designation as Nantzu Veterans Hospital, VAC was adopted on April 1, 1963. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated November 15, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 39844, it was moved to Taoyuan on July 1, 1994, and renamed as The Taoyuan Veterans Hospital, VAC.

Chutung Veterans Hospital

This facility was originally The Army 1st Infirmery Group, MND, and was given to VAC on July 1, 1955. It was named the VACs Provisional 1st Infirmery Group on September 20 of the same year. On July 1, 1956, it was entrusted to The Health Department, TPG, giving it a new name as The Chutung Veterans Infirmery on October 1 of the same year. Again on September 1, 1957, it was renamed as The Taiwan Chutung Veterans Hospital. It rejoined VAC on July 1, 1958, with no change of title. But from April 1, 1963 it became The Chutung Veterans Hospital, VAC

Puli Veterans Hospital

This facility was originally The Army 2nd Infirmery Group under MND, and handed over to VAC on July 1, 1955. Commencing September 20 of the same year, it was renamed as the VACs Provisional 2nd Infirmery Group. However, this Group was entrusted to the Health Department, TPG effective July 1, 1956, entitled as The Puli Veterans Infirmery on October 1 of the same year. However its new designation became Taiwan Puli Veterans Hospital on September 1, 1957. On July 1, 1958, it returned to VAC with no change of title. On April 1, 1963, it was renamed as The Puli Veterans Hospital, VAC. (Effective July 21, 1969, The Puli Veterans Hospital established its Lishan Branch; however, this Branch was transferred to the Taichung VGH, becoming the latter's Lishan Clinic).

Chiayi Veterans Hospital

This hospital was originally the T.B. Infirmery of The ROC Armed Forces, renamed as the Army 1st T.B. Infirmery, effective January 1, 1955. VAC took it over on July 1 of the same year, giving it a new title as VACs Provisional 1st T.B. Infirmery, effective September 20 of the same year. However, it was entrusted to the Health Department, TPG for operations on July 1, 1956, and renamed as The Chiayi Veterans Infirmery on October 1 of the same year. On September 1, 1957, it was given a new name as The Taiwan Chiayi Veterans Hospital, under which there were 4 Branches namely, Hsientsao, Wanchiao, Tienchung and Lumen. On July 1, 1958, The Taiwan Chiayi Veterans Hospital rejoined VAC with no change of title. On April 1, 1963, it became the Chiayi Veterans Hospital, VAC. (on August 1 of the same year, the Hsientsao Branch under Chiayi Veterans Hospital was reorganized into the Paiho Veterans Home, TPG. On March 1, 1966, its Wanchiao Branch was upgraded in level to the Taiwan Wanchiao Veterans Infirmery, while on October 31, 1973, its Tienchung Branch became the Taiwan Changhua Veterans Home. And on January 1, 1975, its Lumen Branch was merged into the Wanchiao Veterans Hospital).

Wanchiao Veterans Hospital

On March 1, 1966, The Wanchiao Branch of The Chiayi Veterans Hospital was elevated to become The Taiwan Veterans Infirmery. Furthermore, on August 1, 1973, it was reorganized to its present level and called The Wanchiao Veterans Hospital, VAC.

Jungkang Veterans Hospital

This hospital was originally planned as The Fangliao Veterans Home under the U.S.

assistance program. However, it eventually became The Jungkang Veterans Hospital, effective July 1, 1957. From September 1 of the same year, it was entrusted to The Health Department, TPG, and renamed as The Taiwan Jungkang Veterans Hospital. VAC took it over on July 1, 1958, without changing its title. However, it was since renamed as The Jungkang Veterans Hospital, VAC on April 1, 1963.

Lungchuan Veterans Hospital

This organization was originally the pre-planned Lungchuan Veterans Home under the U.S. assistance program. However later, it was changed into the Lungchuan Veterans T.B. Hospital, effective July 1, 1957. However, it was entrusted to the Health Department, TPG, and renamed as The Taiwan Lungchuan Hospital on September 1 of the same year. From July 1, 1958, VAC took it over without changing its title. On April 1, 1963, it was finally renamed as The Lungchuan Veterans Hospital, VAC.

Yuli Veterans Hospital

Originally, this facility was the Army 6th Infirmary Group. VAC assumed control on July 1, 1955 and renamed it as The VACs Provisional 6th Infirmary Group. Effective September 20 of the same year. We entrusted it to the Health Department, TPG. On July 1, 1950, it was renamed as The Taiwan Yuli Veterans Infirmary. But on October 1, 1957, it was reorganized to become an agency entitled Taiwan Yuli Veterans Hospital. It returned to VAC on July 1, 1958 without changing its designation at that time. However on April 1, 1963, it was finally renamed as The Yuli Veterans Hospital, VAC. (On May 1, 1968, the Changliang Experimental Farm was merged into The Yuli Veterans Hospital.)

Fenglin Veterans Hospital

The Fenglin Veterans Home was originally planned under the U.S. assistance program and finally became the Fenglin Veterans T.B. Hospital on July 1, 1957. Meanwhile on September 1 of the same year, it was renamed as The Taiwan Fenglin Veterans Hospital due to the fact that it was entrusted to the Health Department, TPG. On July 1, 1958, it rejoined VAC with no immediate change of title. On April 1, 1963, it was, at last, renamed as The Fenglin Veterans Hospital, VAC.

Taitung Veterans Hospital

Originally, this hospital was The Taitung Branch of The Fenglin Veterans Hospital, established at the end of 1993. Per the letter of Executive Yuan dated May 23, 1997 - (1997) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 20926, it was promoted to become the Taitung Veterans Hospital, VAC.

Suao Veterans Hospital

The pre-planned Suao Veterans Home under the U.S. assistance program was finally changed into an organization called The Suao Veterans T.B. Hospital on July 1, 1957. While on September 1 of the same year, it was renamed as the Taiwan Suao Veterans Hospital due to the fact that it was entrusted to the Health Department, TPG. It rejoined VAC on July 1, 1958 with no immediate change of title, but it was finally renamed as The Suao Veterans Hospital, VAC on April 1, 1963.

Yuanshan Veterans Hospital

On April 1, 1955, this hospital was established was The Yuanshan Veterans Home that was subsequently reorganized into the Yuanshan Veterans T.B. Hospital, effective July 1, 1957. On September 1 of the same year, it was renamed as The Taiwan Yuanshan Veterans

Hospital in view of its entrustment to the Health Department, TPG. It returned to VAC on July 1, 1958 with no immediate change of title. On April 1, 1963, it was finally renamed as The Yuanshan Veterans Hospital, VAC.

(Tungshih Veterans Infirmary Center)

The Tungshih Patients Group was established at the site where its squadron was originally stationed. It became an independent unit entitled Tungshih Veterans Infirmary Center on January 1, 1960. Per the letter of NO.: Fu-I-Tzu 03598 dated March 9, 1983, it stopped educational placement, with its T/O&E remaining intact. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan on August 6, 1988 - (1988) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 22278, it was inactivated, effective September 1, 1988.

Home Care Organizations

Taipei Veterans Home

In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26697, The Taipei Veterans Home was established, effective September 1, 1994, by merging the following two units: The Chicom Defectors Assistance Center and the Mainland Veterans Assistance Center.

Panchiao Veterans Home

The Taipei City Veterans Home was activated in November 1969 and was later renamed as The Taipei City 1st Veterans Home, effective December 1, 1973. However since July 1, 1981, it gained its present title of Panchiao Veterans Home. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revisions of its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved and put into force.

Taoyuan Veterans Home

This organization was established on April 8, 1974, and renamed as The Taoyuan Veterans Home on July 1, 1981. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revisions of its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved accordingly.

Hsinchu Veterans Home

On April 21, 1953, TPG activated this unit with its operations under the supervision of The General Political Warfare Department, MND. From November 1, 1954, this supervisory responsibility became the responsibility of VAC. And commencing July 1, 1981, its title become the Hsinchu Veterans Home, VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revisions of its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved accordingly.

Changhua Veterans Home

On October 31, 1973, on the 87th birthday of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, this veteran's home-care organization was established by broadening the existing facilities of the Tienchung Branch, Chiayi Veterans Hospital. It was committed to the Department of Social Affairs, TPG, but still under the supervision of VAC. The current title of Changhua Veterans Home was given on July 1, 1981. Per a letter The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Yunlin Veterans Home

This organization was originally the Touliu Veterans Home under the U.S. assistance program. The reconstruction of the facilities was started from July 1, 1956, and on November 13 of the same year, it was renamed as The Yunlin Veteran Home. Starting April 12, 1957, The Yunlin Veterans Home began to render its home-care services to veterans. On May 2, 1957, it was inaugurated and formally established. On July 1 of the same year, it was entrusted to the Department of Social Affairs, TPG, but still under the supervision of VAC. On July 1, 1981, it was given the new title of The Yunlin Veterans Home, VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was accordingly approved.

Paiho Veterans Home

This veteran's home-care organization was activated on August 1, 1963, using the existing facilities owned by The Hsientsao Branch of The Chiayi Veterans Hospital. It belongs to the Department of Social Affairs, TPG, under the operational supervision of VAC. It has been designated as the Paiho Veterans Home, VAC since July 1, 1981. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Chiali Veterans Home

The Preparation Team for the establishment of this veterans home was setup on September 15, 1981. The Chiali Veterans Home was formally activated on March 25, 1983, and since July 1, 1983, it started to render its home-care services to veterans. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Tainan Veterans Home

On April 7, 1953, TPG established this veterans home that began to render its home-care services to veterans on April 28 of the same year under the operational supervision of The General Political Warfare Department MND. This supervision was handed over to VAC on November 1, 1954. It was renamed as The Taiwan Veterans Home VAC, effective July 1, 1981. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Kangshan Veterans Home

Originally, this facility was The ROC Army 3rd Infirmary Group. On July 1, 1955, it was handed over to VAC and then renamed as the VACs Provisional 3rd Infirmary Group and seconded to The Health Department TPG, effective July 1, 1956. It was renamed as The Kangshan Veterans Infirmary on November 1 of the same year. However on July 1, 1958, VAC resumed control, with no immediate change of its designation. This organization was finally inactivated, effective July 1, 1959 and reorganized into a home-care agency called The Kangshan Veterans Home. At the same time, it was transferred to The Department of Social Affairs, TPG, with supervisory responsibility still vested in VAC. On July 1, 1981, it was renamed The Kangshan Veterans Home, VAC. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Pingtung Veterans Home

On April 28, 1953, TPG planned to setup this home-care organization to be under the operational supervision of The General Political Warfare Department, MND. Commencing on November 1, 1954 supervisory activities were handed over to VAC; and it was renamed as The Pingtung Veterans Home, VAC effective July 1, 1981. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Taiping Veterans Home

This Veterans Home was activated on November 1, 1956. On July 1, 1959, it was reassigned to The Department of Social Affairs, TPG with operational supervision still under VAC. On July 1, 1981, it was renamed as The Taiping Veterans Home. In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organization constitution and T/O&E was approved accordingly.

Malan Veterans Home

Originally this facility was under The MND, the Army Honorable Military Personnel 1st Provisional Teaching/Training Institute. It came under VAC control on July 1, 1955. Subsequently on September 20 of the same year, it was renamed as the VACs Provisional Teaching/Training Institute. However, it was entrusted to The Department of Social Affairs, TPG, effective July 1, 1956, and renamed as The Taitung Provisional Teaching/Training Institute on November 1 of the same year. On April 1, 1957, it was again renamed as The Malan Veterans Infirmary, while effective September 1 of the same year it became a unit entitled The Malan Veterans Employment Indoctrination Agency. On July 1, 1958, it returned to VAC control with no immediate change of its designation. However it was changed into a home-care organization on July 1, 1959 and renamed as The Malan Veterans Home. Meanwhile, it was transferred to The Department of Social Affairs, TPG with supervisory responsibility still vested in VAC. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitutional and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Hualien Veterans Home

On May 29, 1953, TPG planned to setup this home care organization under the supervision of The General Political Warfare Department, MND. On November 1, 1954, its operations were handed over to VAC, and it was renamed as The Hualien Veterans Home, effective July 1, 1981. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force.

Pate Self-Expense Domiciliary Center

On January 16, 1957, the Shanchi Veterans Home was established under the U.S. assistance program; it was reformed into a unit entitled Shanchi Veterans Hospital effective July 1 of the same year. Again, on September 1 of the same year, it came under The Health Department, TPG and was renamed as The Taiwan Shanchi Veterans Hospital. On January 16, 1958, it was reorganized into The Taiwan Shanchi Veterans Employment Indoctrination Station. It rejoined VAC with its title remaining unchanged. On May 1, 1963, it was renamed as The Shanchi Employment Indoctrination Station. Furthermore, on November 1, 1972, it was once more renamed as The Hsinchu Employment Indoctrination Station (HEIS). On April 1, 1973, The Taoyuan Husbandary Plant was merged into HEIS. Since October 1, 1993,

the HEIS has functioned concurrently with the activities of The Pate Self-Expense Domiciliary Center in order to find employment for those single veterans who have received pensions or allowances, or veteran couples without family members to support them. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 25164, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved; and on September 1, 1994 it was renamed as The Pate Self-Expense Domiciliary Center. At the same time, the original organizational constitution and T/O&E were nullified.

Changhua Self-Expense Domiciliary Center

In September 1964, the Preparation Agency for activating this organization was established, utilizing land rendered by The Changhua Cooperative Farm. The Changhua Vocational Training Center (CVTC) was formally established on January 1, 1965 so as to give fully retired officers a technical training. According to a letter of The Executive Yuan dated March 1, 1990 - (1989) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 27372, CVTC was authorized to operate self -expense domiciliary facilities. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 25146, the organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved. Effective September 1, 1994, it was renamed as The Changhua Self-Expense Domiciliary Center with the original organizational constitution and T/O&E being nullified at the same time.

Nantzu Self-Expense Domiciliary Center

On January 18, 1960, The Juifang Training Center (JTC) was established; however, effective March 14 of the same year it was renamed as The Taipei Training center (TTC). On June 1, this center moved to a site at Kungliao Hsiang of Taipei County, on which the Liangcheng Farm was originally located. Thus TTC was renamed as The Taipei Veterans Training Center. Again on November 16, it was once more renamed as The Taiwan Taipei Veterans Vocational Training Center. On April 1, 1963, it was again renamed to become The Taipei Veterans Vocational Training Center; and effective July 15, 1964, it was again renamed as The Taipei Vocational Training Center, VAC. Once more on September 1, 1975, this facility moved to a new location at Kuantien Hsiang, Tainan County, and thus was renamed as The Tainan Vocational Training Center. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on February 22, 1991 - (1991) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 6590, effective April 16, 1991 this center began the operational functions of a self-expense domiciliary care center to accommodate those veterans who are recovered inpatients who are still living at veterans hospitals. These veterans particularly need assistance because they are single and without family members to support them. According to a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 25146, the organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved and put into force, and effective September 1, 1994 this facility was renamed as The Tainan Veterans Self-Expense Domiciliary Center. The original organizational constitution and T/O&E were abolished hereafter. Per a letter of (1998) NO.: Jen-Cheng-Li-Tzu 013674, on June 10, 1998, it was renamed as The Nantzu Self-Expense Domiciliary Center. On December 21, 2000, this center moved to its current new location at Nantzu, Kaohsiung City.

Hualien Self-Expense Domiciliary Center

The Preparation Agency for this domiciliary care unit was setup on July 1, 1969, and on July 1, 1970 The Hualien Vocational Training Center was formally established. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 25146, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved, and effective September 1, 1994 it was renamed as

The Hualien Self-Expense Domiciliary Center. Its original organizational constitution and T/O&E were of course nullified at the same time.

(Mainland Veterans Assistance Center)

On September 1, 1959, The Ministry of Interior was responsible for the establishment of The Mainland Veterans Home. On July 1, 1970 this facility was handed over to VAC and renamed as The Mainland Veterans Assistance Center (MVAC). Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on July 1, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, its organizational constitution and T/O&E were nullified. The MVAC was subsequently inactivated effective September 1, 1994.

(Chicom Defectors Assistance Center)

The Preparation Agency for the establishment of this unit was setup on March 3, 1969, while the unit itself was formally established on July 16, 1971. It was renamed as The Chicom Defectors Assistance Center (CDAC) after merging with the TPGs Chicom Defectors Production Assistance Station. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated July 11, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 26679, the nullification of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved, so that the CDAC was inactivated, effective September 1, 1994.

Service Organizations

Taipei City Veterans Service Department (VSD)

On June 19, 1958, The Taipei Veterans Service Department (VSD) was activated. It was renamed as The VAC Veterans Service Station, effective January 1, 1961. Again, on January 1, 1975, it was renamed as The Veterans Service Department by combining this Station together with the Taipei City Veterans Liaison Center to be in charge of overall veterans service operations both for Taipei City and Taipei County. Commencing August 16, 1987, it became such a unit entitled Taipei VSD, exclusively charged with matters pertaining to the veterans services of Taipei City. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated April 7, 1994 - (1994) NO.: Tai Fang-Tzu 11945, the organizational constitution and T/O&E were approved accordingly.

Kaohsiung City VSD

On September 24, 1958, It was activated and concurrently charged with veterans services by Nantzu Veterans Hospital. On June 1, 1960, The Kaohsiung City Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established. It was renamed as The Kaohsiung City Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans, effective August 1, 1962. Again on August 26, 1968, it was renamed as The Kaohsiung City Liaison Center. And finally on August 16, 1987, it received its current title of Kaohsiung City VSD.

Ilan County VSD

The Ilan County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established on April 1, 1960. It was renamed as The Ilan County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans, effective August 1, 1962, while on August 26, 1968, it was given the title of Ilan County Liaison Center. And finally, it was given its current title as Ilan VSD since August 16, 1987.

Keelung City VSD

The Keelung City Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established on August 16, 1962. Effective August 26, 1968 this facility was renamed as The Keelung City Veterans Liaison Center. Finally, on August 16, 1987 it was renamed as the Keelung

VSD.

Taipei County VSD

In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated August 6, 1977 - (1977) NO.: Tai-Fang-Tzu 18151, The Taipei County VSD was established, and became effective August 16, 1977.

Taoyuan County VSD

The Taoyuan County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established on July 1, 1962. Effective August 26, 1968 this center was subsequently renamed The Taoyuan County Veterans Liaison Center. Finally, it was given its current title of Taoyuan County VSD on August 16, 1987.

Hsinchu County VSD

The Hsinchu County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established on June 1, 1960 and effective August 1, 1962 it was renamed as The Hsinchu County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans. Again, on August 26, 1968, it was renamed as The Hsinchu County Liaison Center. Furthermore, on September 1, 1995, it received the title of Hsinchu County VSD. Finally, it received its present name of Hsinchu VSD on September 1, 1995 by combining The Hsinchu County VSD together with The Hsinchu City VSD.

Miaoli County VSD

The Miaoli County Ret-Ser Liaison for Self-Supporting Veterans was established on August 16, 1962. Effective August 26, 1968 this center was renamed as The Miaoli County Veterans Liaison Center. Since August 16, 1987, it has been called the Miaoli County VSD.

Taichung City VSD

The Taichung City Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was activated on August 16, 1962. It was later renamed The Taichung City Veterans Liaison Center, effective August 26, 1968. Finally it received the name of The Taichung City VSD on August 16, 1987.

Taichung County VSD

The Taichung County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was founded on August 16, 1962 and was later renamed as The Taichung County Veterans Liaison Center, effective August 26, 1968. Finally on August 16 1987 it was called The Taichung County VSD,.

Changhua County VSD

The Changhua County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established on August 16, 1962. Effective August 26, 1968 it was renamed as the Changhua County Veterans Liaison Center. Finally, it received its present title as the Changhua County VSD on August 16, 1987.

Nantou County VSD

The Nantou County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was activated on February 15, 1962 and effective August 26, 1968 it was renamed the Nantou County Veterans Liaison Center. Finally, it has been called the Nantou County VSD since August 16,

1987.

Yunlin County VSD

The Central Taiwan Veterans Assistance Division for Self-Supporting Veterans was activated on October 1, 1958. This institution was in charge of matters pertaining to veterans services at Chiayi County, Yunlin County, Taichung County, Miaoli County, Changhua County, Nantou County, Penghu County, and Taichung City. On July 1, 1960, it was renamed as The Yunlin Country Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans, still concurrently governing services at Nantzu County. On August 23, 1962, it was renamed as Yunlin County Ret-Ser Liaison Center, still concurrently charged with veterans services at Nantou County. Up to February 15, 1963, this facility was exclusively in charge of veterans services at Yunlin County only. However, on October 1, 1966, it was renamed as The Yunlin County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans. Again, on August 26, 1968, it was renamed as The Yunlin County Liaison Center. Finally, since August 16, 1987, it has been called The Yunlin County VSD.

Chiayi VSD

The Central Taiwan Veterans Assistance Division for Self-Supporting Veterans was activated on October 1, 1958. This institution was in charge of matters pertaining to veterans services at Chiayi County, Yunlin County, Taichung County, Miaoli County, Changhua County, Nantou County, Penghu County, and Taichung City. On June 1, 1960, it was reformed into The Chiayi County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen. Again, on August 1, 1962, it was renamed as The Chiayi County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans. Moreover, effective August 26, 1968 it was named as the Chiayi County Liaison Center. Later, on August 16, 1977 it was renamed as The Chiayi County VSD. Finally, it has been called The Chiayi VSD since September 1, 1995 by combining The Chiayi County VSD and Chiayi City VSD.

Tainan City VSD

The Southern Taiwan Veterans Assistance Division for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen was established on October 1, 1958. It was in charge of matters pertaining to veterans services at Tainan City, Tainan County, Kaohsiung City, Kaohsiung County, and Pingtung County. It was inactivated, and effective June 1, 1960, so reorganized into a unit entitled Tainan City Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen. Again on August 1, 1962, it was renamed as The Tainan City Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans. Moreover, it was renamed as The Tainan City Liaison Center. Finally, it became The Tainan City VSD on August 16, 1987.

Tainan County VSD

The Tainan County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen was established on June 1, 1960. It was renamed as The Tainan County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans, effective August 1, 1962. Again, on August 26, 1968, it was renamed as The Tainan County Liaison Center. Finally, it has been called The Tainan County VSD since August 16, 1987.

Kaohsiung County VSD

The Kaohsiung County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen was established on June 1, 1960. It was renamed as The Kaohsiung County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans, effective August 1, 1962. Again on August

26, 1968, it was renamed as The Kaohsiung County Liaison Center. Finally, it has been called The Kaohsiung County VSD since August 16, 1987.

Pingtung County VSD

The Pingtung County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen was established on June 1, 1960. It was renamed as The Pingtung County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans, effective August 1, 1962. Again, on August 26, 1968, it was renamed to become The Pingtung County Liaison Center. Finally, it has been called The Pingtung County VSD since August 16, 1987.

Taitung County VSD

On October 1, 1958 The Taitung Area Veterans Assistance Division was established for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen. It was inactivated effective August 1, 1962, and then reorganized into a unit entitled The Taitung County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen. Again, on August 1, 1962, it was renamed as The Taitung County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans. Moreover, it was renamed as The Taitung County Liaison Center. Finally, it has been called The Taitung County VSD since August 16, 1987.

Hualien County VSD

On October 1, 1958, The Hualien Area Veterans Assistance Division for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen was established. It was inactivated effective June 1, 1960, and was then reorganized into a unit entitled The Hualien County Veterans Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Retired Servicemen. Again, on August 1, 1962, it was renamed as The Hualien County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans. Moreover, it was subsequently renamed as The Hualien County Liaison Center, effective August 26, 1968. And finally, it has been called The Hualien County VSD since August 16, 1987.

Penghu County VSD

On August 16, 1962, The Penghu County Ret-Ser Liaison Center for Self-Supporting Veterans was established. Effective August 26, 1968, It was renamed as The Penghu County Liaison Center. And finally, it has been called The Penghu County VSD since August 16, 1987.

Kinmen County VSD

In accordance with a VAC letter dated July 30, 1980 - (1980) NO.: Fu-Jen-Tzu 12132, this unit was established, effective July 16, 1980. It has been called The Kinmen County VSD since August 16, 1987.

(Hsinchu City VSD)

Per a letter of The Executive Yuan on January 22, 1985 - (1985) NO.: Tai-fang-Tzu 18171, The VAC established the Hsinchu City Liaison Center. Since February 16, 1985, this center has been an independent unit separate from The Hsinchu County Liaison Center. However on August 16, 1987 it was renamed as The Hsinchu City VSD. This unit was subsequently merged into The Hsinchu County VSD, effective September 1, 1995. Thus The Hsinchu City VSD was inactivated at that time.

(Chiayi City VSD)

In accordance with a letter of The Executive Yuan dated January 22, 1985 - (1985) NO.:

Tai-fang-Tzu 18171, VAC established The Chiayi City Liaison Center. Since February 16, 1985, it became an independent unit separate from The Chiayi County Liaison Center. However, on August 16, 1987, it was renamed as The Chiayi City VSD. It was merged into The Chiayi County VSD, effective September 1, 1995, and The Chiayi City VSD was inactivated at the same time.

Training Agencies

Training Center

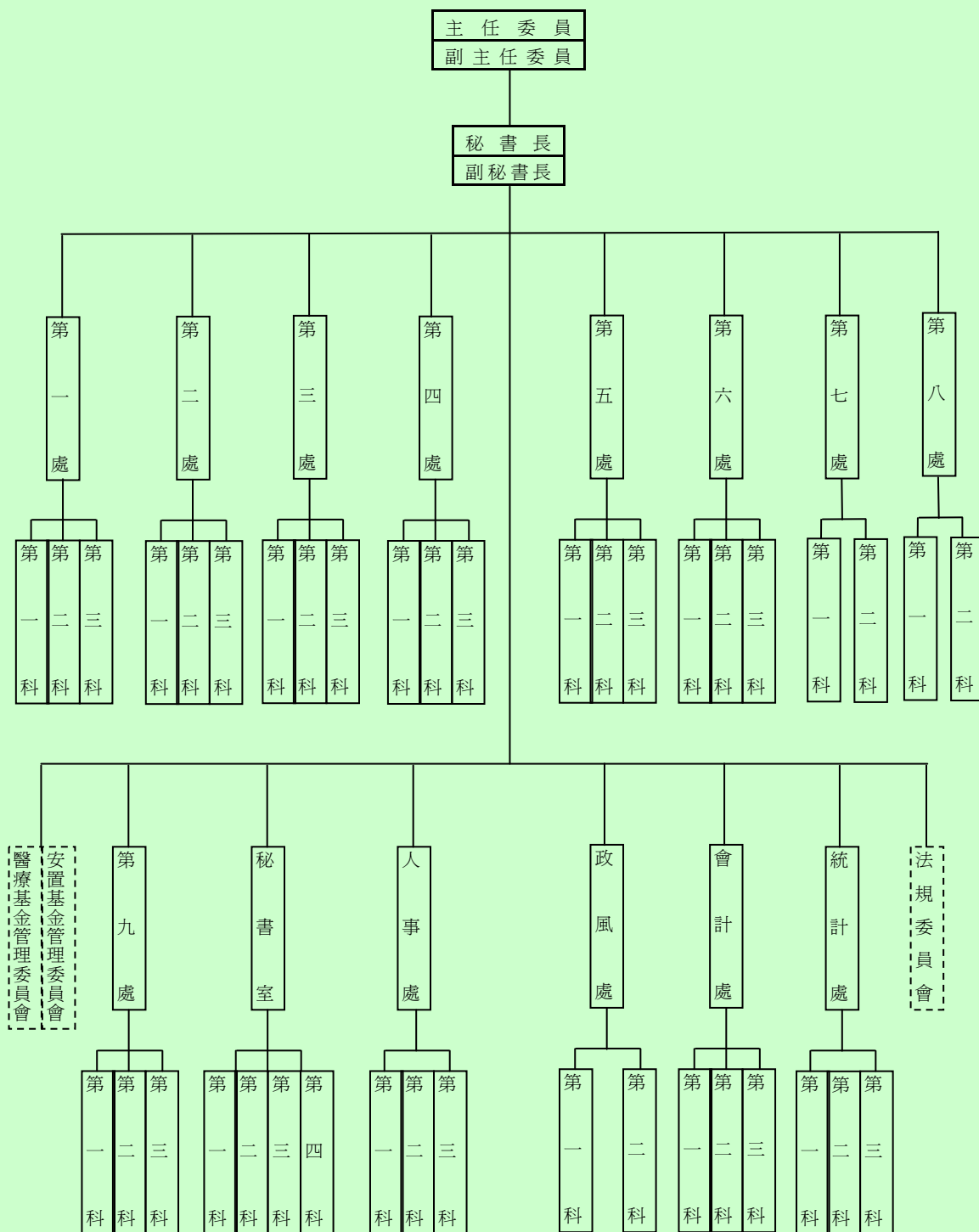
On May 1, 1975, VAC established The Vocational and Technical Training Center. Per a letter of The Executive Yuan dated September 20, 1993 - (1993) NO.: Tai-fang-Tzu 33778, the revision of its organizational constitution and T/O&E was approved and put into force. This establishment was renamed as The Training Center, effective August 14, 1997, due to the fact that The Vocational Education Center was merged into it.

(Vocational Education Center)

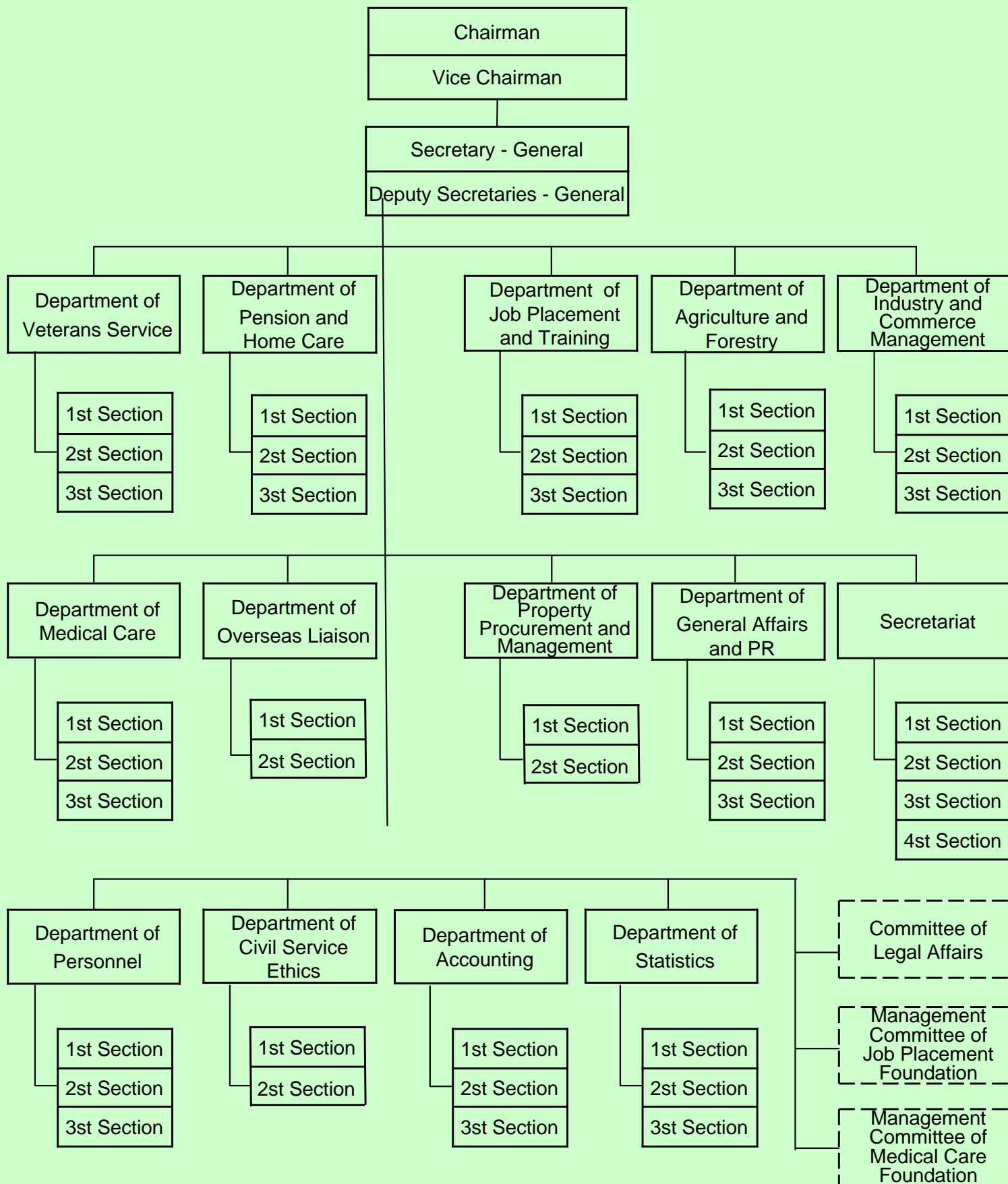
On December 1, 1959, VAC entrusted The Provincial Normal School (later on it was elevated up to the level of a junior college) to operate for veterans as The Primary School Teachers Course (located at Hualien). In 1964 it made a commitment to The Provincial Normal University to open a Chinese Language Course (situated at Hsinchang). Moreover, VAC established, on August 1, 1967, The Vocational Education Center (VEC) at Panchiao in charge of centralized administration over the above-mentioned two courses. The nature of this functionality remains unchanged despite the fact that since 1975, The Chinese Language Course was upgraded to The Chinese Language Department of The National Taiwan Normal University. The VEC was merged into the Vocational and Technical Training Center, effective August 14, 1997.

3. 本會暨附屬機構組織系統

行政院國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會組織系統



Organizational System of Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC), Executive Yuan



本會附屬機構分類統計

中華民國 97 年 12 月

機 構 別	數 量	備 註
合 計	71	
政府預算機構	41	
安養機構	18	
榮譽國民之家	14	台北、板橋、桃園、新竹、彰化、雲林、白河、佳里、台南、岡山、屏東、馬蘭、太平及花蓮榮譽國民之家
自費安養中心	4	八德、彰化、楠梓及花蓮自費安養中心
服務機構	22	
榮民服務處	22	台北市等 22 所縣(市)榮民服務處
訓練機構	1	訓練中心
非政府預算機構	30	
醫療作業基金機構	15	
榮民總醫院	3	台北、台中及高雄榮民總醫院
榮民醫院	12	桃園、竹東、埔里、嘉義、灣橋、永康、龍泉、玉里、鳳林、台東、蘇澳及員山榮民醫院
安置基金支援機構	15	
農業機構	8	彰化、嘉義、屏東、台東及花蓮 5 所平地農場 福壽山、武陵及清境 3 所山地農場
林業機構	1	榮民森林保育事業管理處
工業機構	3	龍崎工廠、榮民化工廠及台北鐵工廠
工程機構	1	榮民工程股份有限公司
勞務機構	2	台北及高雄榮民技術勞務中心

Statistics of Affiliates by Categories

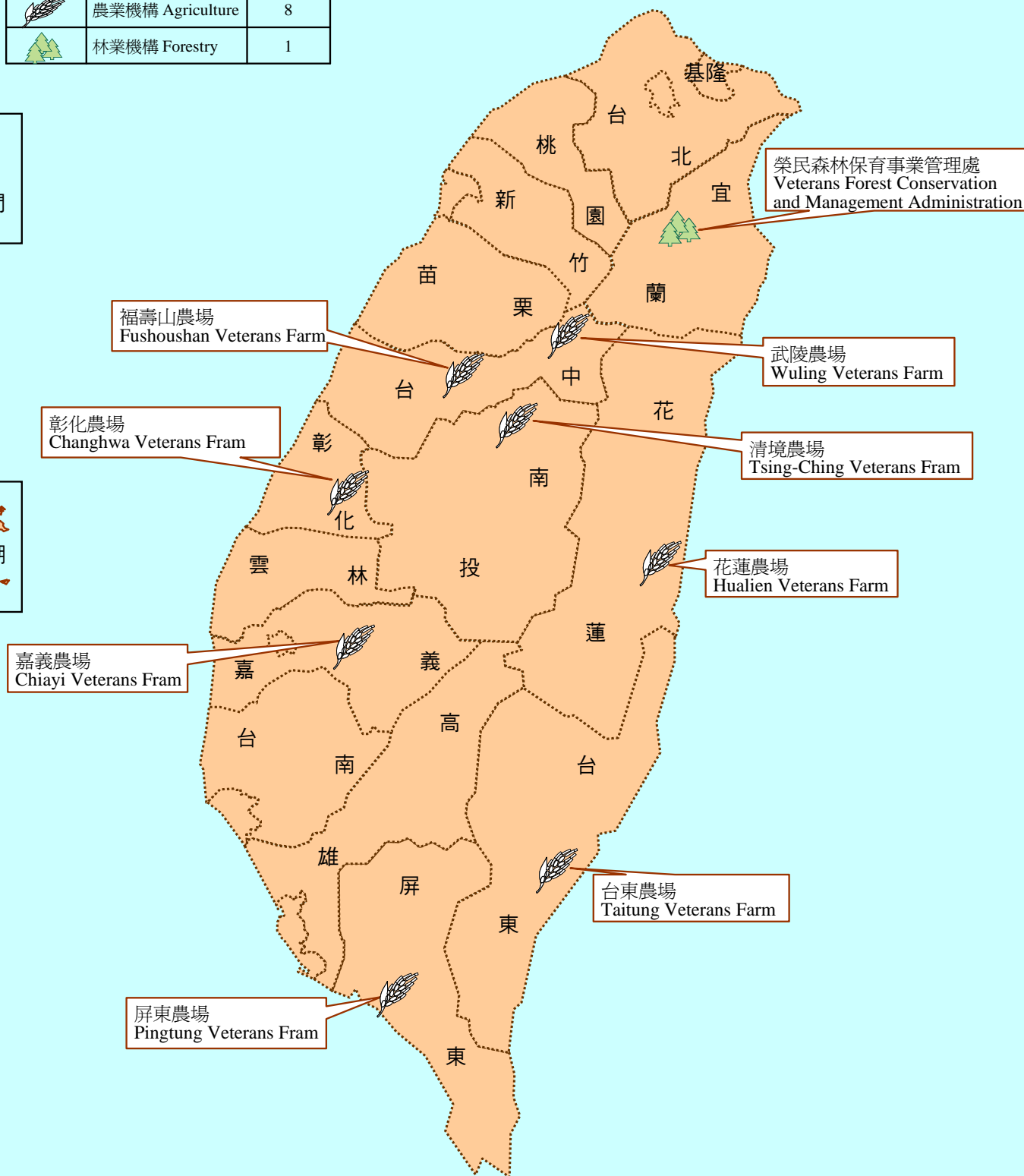
End of Dec. 2008		
Organization	Number	Notes
Grand Total	71	
Government-Budget Organizations	41	
Home Care Organizations	18	
Veterans Homes	14	Taipei, Panchiao, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Changhwa, Yunlin, Paiho, Chiali, Tainan, Kangshan, Pingtung, Taiping, Malan, Hualien
Self-expense Domiciliary Center	4	Pate, Changhwa, Nantzu, Hualien DC
Service Organizations	22	
Veterans Service Department	22	Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Ilan County, Keelung City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu, Miaoli County, Taichung City, Taichung County, Changhwa County, Nantou County, Yunlin County, Chiayi, Tainan City, Tainan County, Kaohsiung County, Pingtung County, Taitung County, Hualien County, Penghu County, Kimnen County
Training Organization	1	Training Center
Non-Government-Budget Organization	30	
Medical Operations Foundation Organizations	15	
Veterans General Hospital	3	Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung
Veterans Hospital	12	Chutung, Puli, Chiayi, Wanchiao, Yungkang, Taoyuan, Lungchuan, Yuli, Fenglin, Taitung, Suao, Yuanshan
Settlement Foundation support Organizations	15	
Agriculture Organization	8	Changhwa, Chiayi, Pingtung, Taitung, Hualien, Fushoushan, Wuling, Tsing-ching,
Forestry Organization	1	Veterans Forest Conservation and Management Administration
Industry Organization	3	Long Chi Factory, Veterans Chemical Works, Taipei Iron Works
Engineering Organization	1	RSEA ENGINEERING Corporation
Labor Service	2	Taipei & Kaohsiung Veterans Technical Labor Service Center

農、林機構分布圖

Agriculture and Forestry Organization



機構別 Organization	數量 NO.
 農業機構 Agriculture	8
 林業機構 Forestry	1

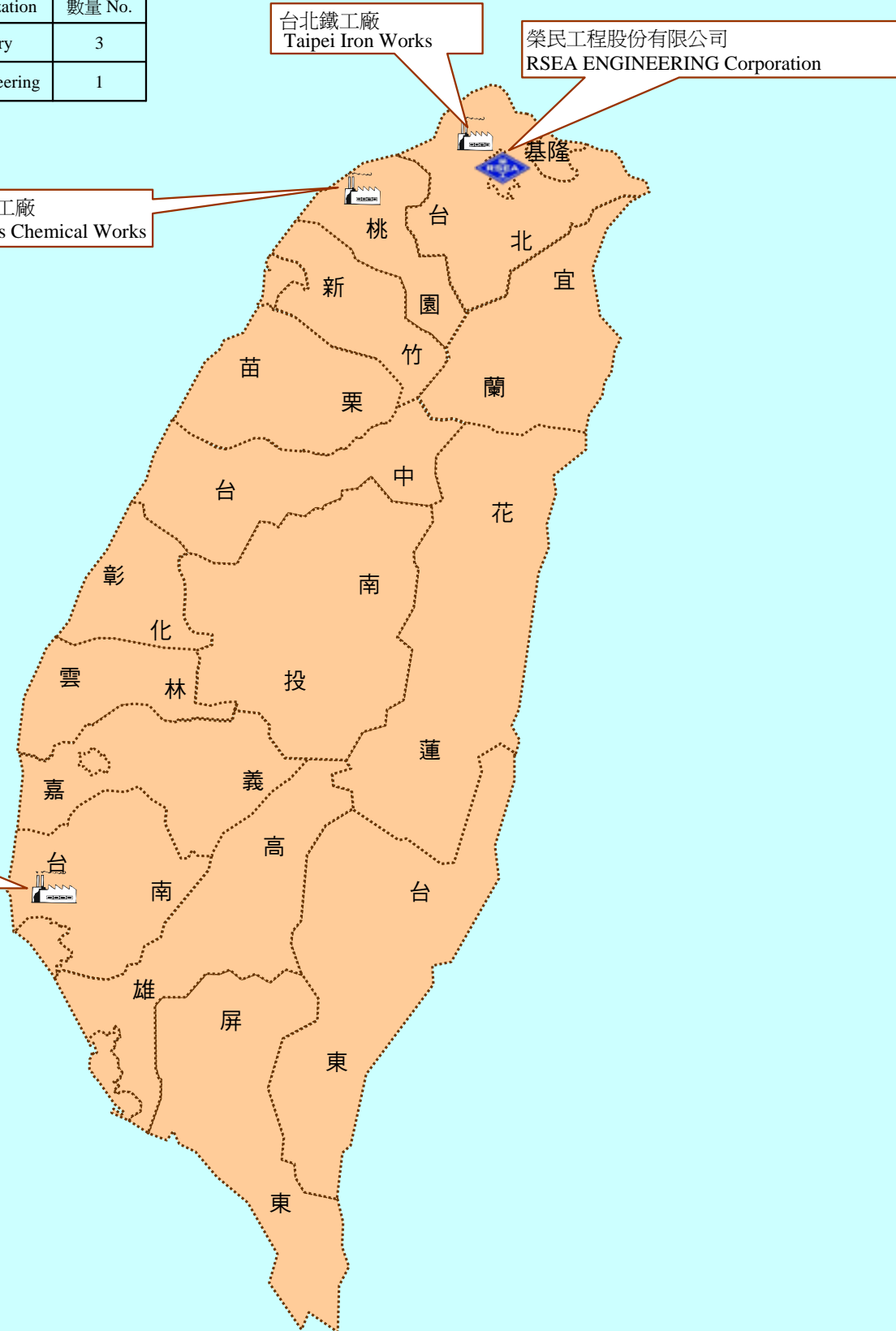
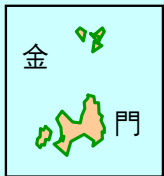


工業、工程機構分布圖

Industry and Engineering Organization



	機構別 Organization	數量 No.
	工業機構 Industry	3
	工程機構 Engineering	1

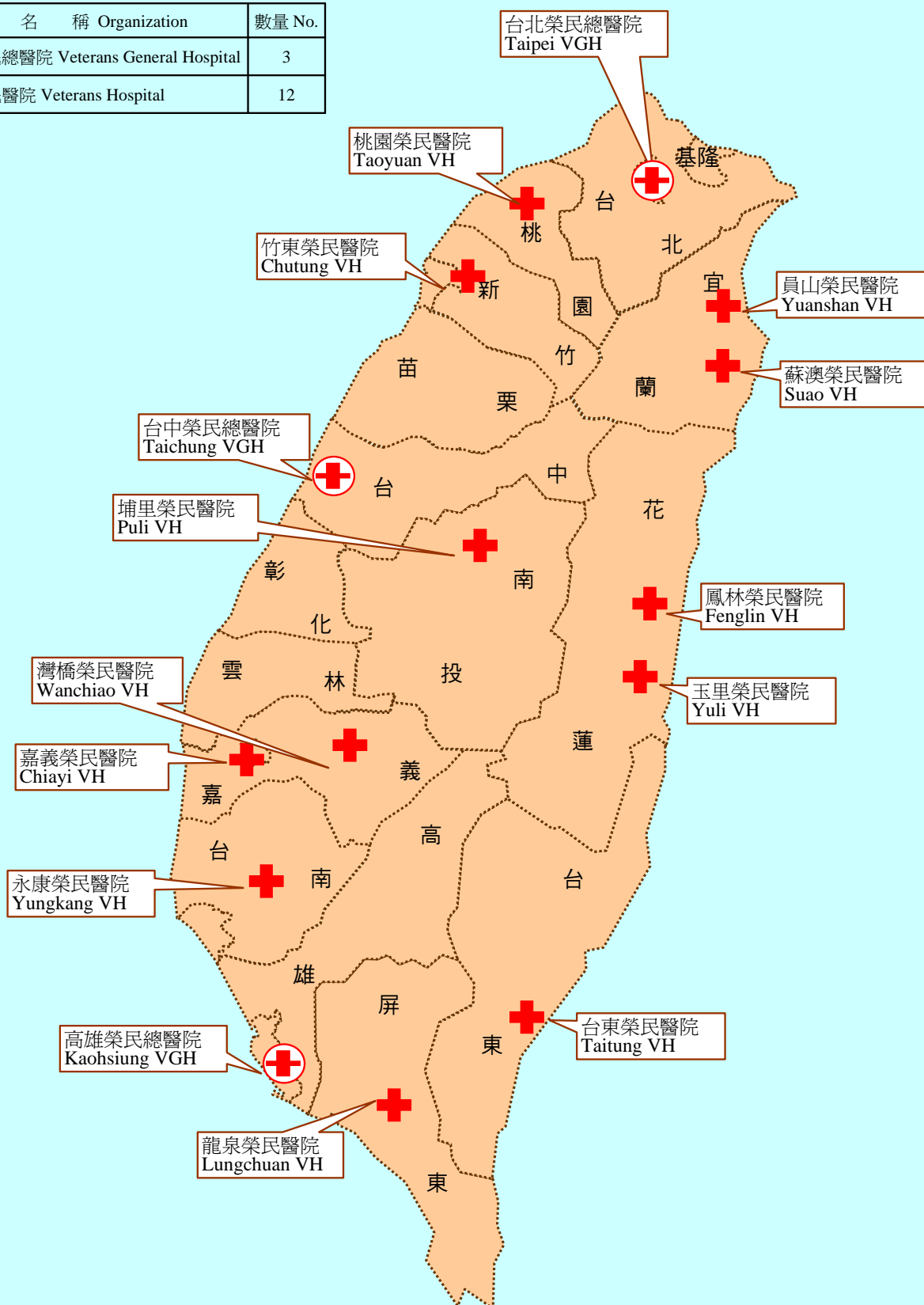


醫療機構分布圖

Medical Organization





	名稱 Organization	數量 No.
	榮民總醫院 Veterans General Hospital	3
	榮民醫院 Veterans Hospital	12

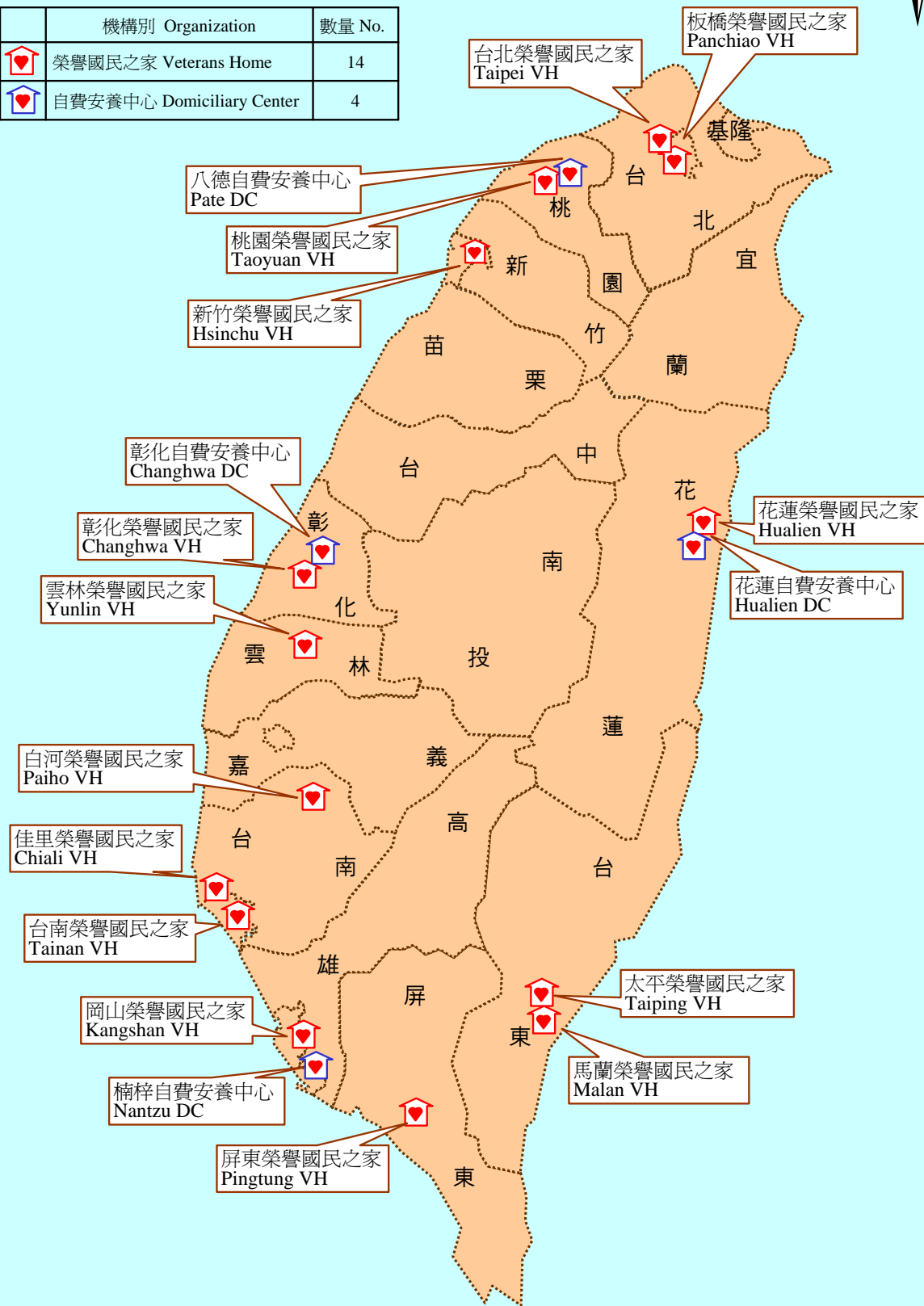


安養機構分布圖

Home-Care Organization



機構別 Organization	數量 No.
 榮譽國民之家 Veterans Home	14
 自費安養中心 Domiciliary Center	4



服務機構分布圖 Veterans Service Organization

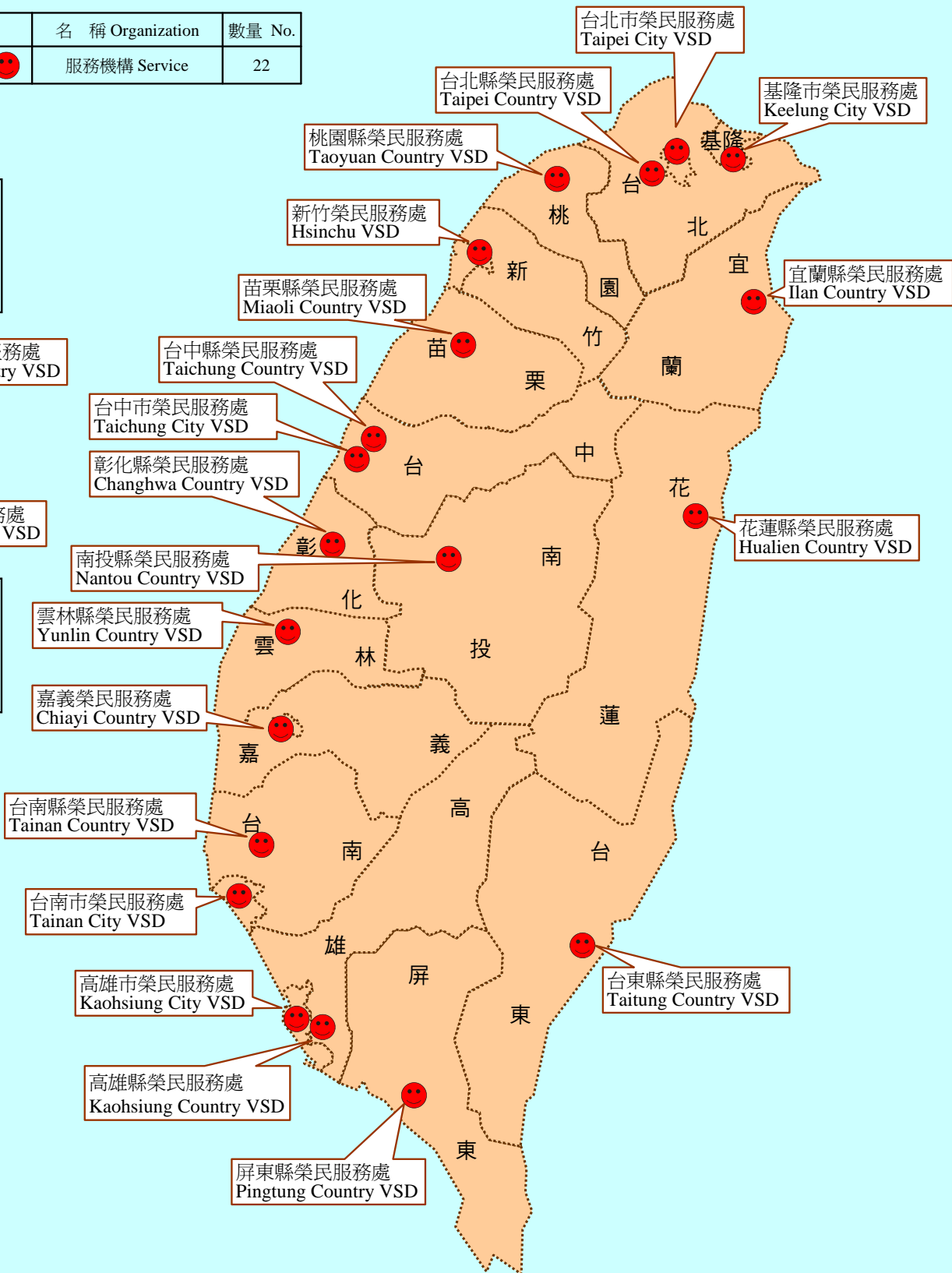
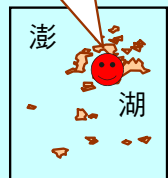


	名稱 Organization	數量 No.
	服務機構 Service	22



金門縣榮民服務處
Kinmen Country VSD



澎湖縣榮民服務處
Penghu Country VSD



勞務、教育機構分布圖

Labor Service and Education Organizations

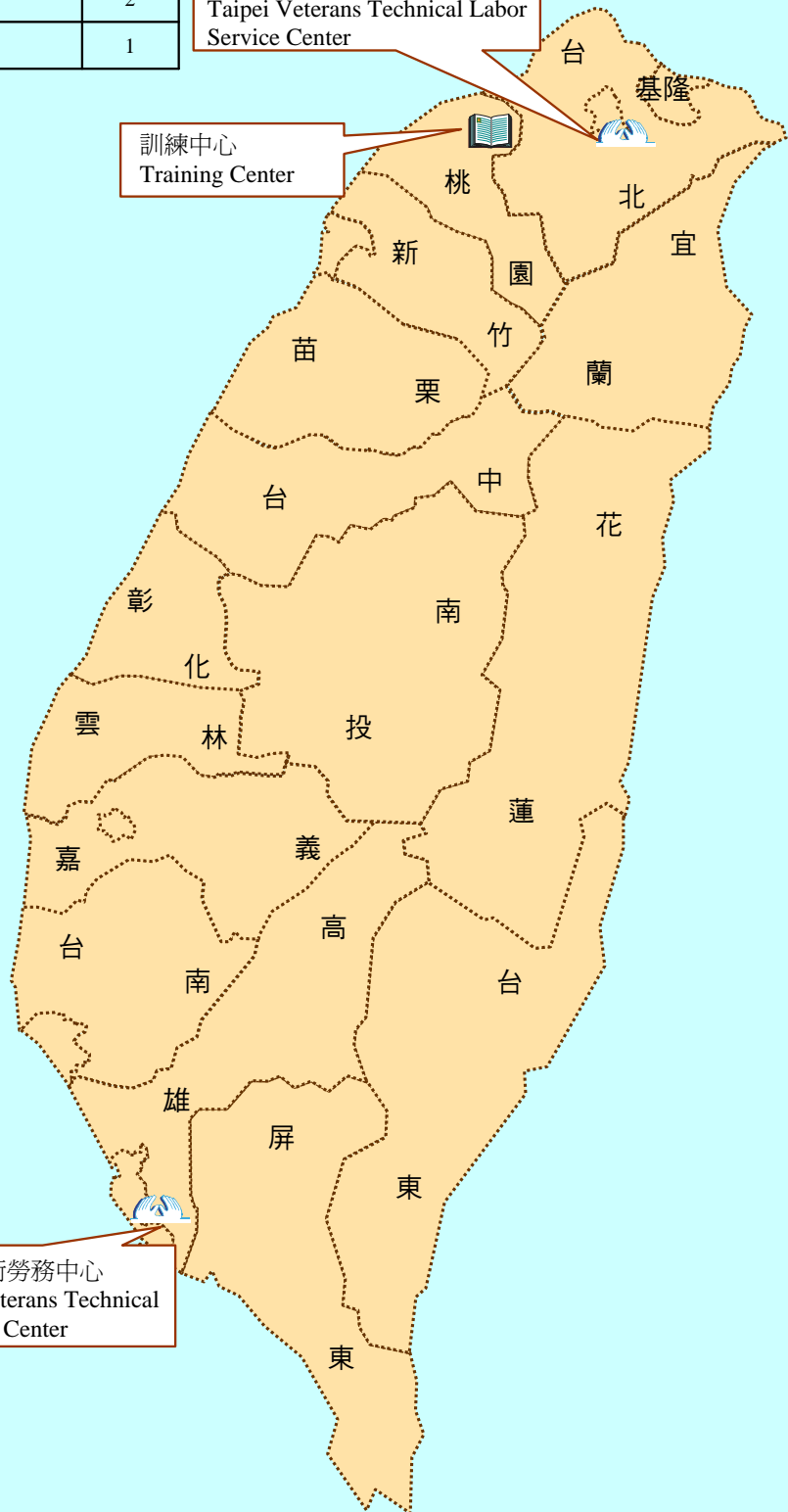


	名稱 Organization	數量 No.
	勞務機構	2
	教育機構	1

台北榮民技術勞務中心
Taipei Veterans Technical Labor Service Center

訓練中心
Training Center

高雄榮民技術勞務中心
Kaohsiung Veterans Technical Labor Service Center



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