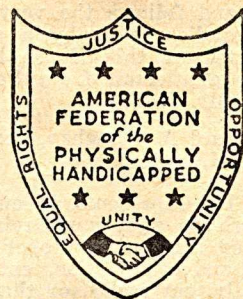
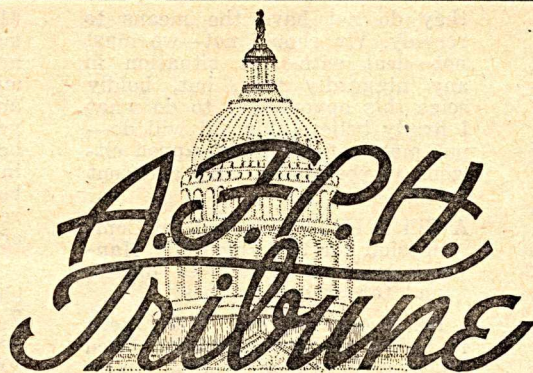


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MARCH, 1946

Official Organ

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

From the "Congressional Record"
Care of the Physically Handicapped
**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. SPARKMAN**

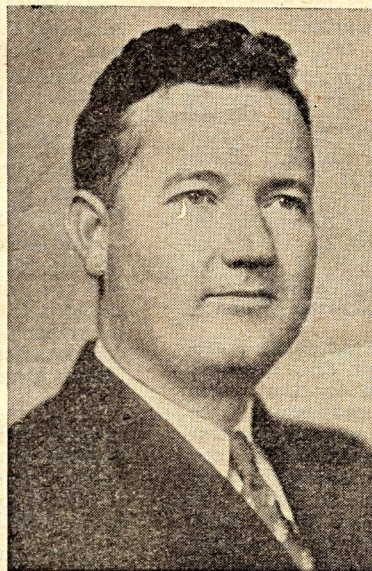
of Alabama
in the House of Representatives
Tuesday, January 22, 1946

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill (H.R. 5206) to establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped.

The objective of this measure is to bring into one natural orbit certain Federal activities which deal with problems of the handicapped, but which are not now integrated and coordinated as they very obviously should be; and to provide the thus established Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped with adequate authority to deal with the varied problems of the 25,000,000 physically handicapped citizens of the United States.

I believe this bill to be a very thorough approach to these problems. It was developed, after long study and practical experience, by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the national organization which has projected a number of very worthwhile measures enacted by the Congress on behalf of the dis-

(Continued on page 2)



REP. JOHN J. SPARKMAN

Majority Whip,
House of Representatives,
Sponsor of H.R. 5206

abled, and follows the very elaborate studies made by a special committee of this House headed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley).

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, president of AFPH, states:

The bill represents an effort to establish an agency wherein handicapped may, upon proper application and certification, enter—be medically, surgically, or therapeutically treated; be provided such education and training as may enable the individual to pursue a profession or trade; be placed at suitable, gainful employment; and to have such supervision as may be necessary to properly fit him, or her, into a suitable environment of social and economic life.

It is plain, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress should take immediate steps to develop an over-all program, the purpose of which would be to restore to physical usefulness millions of our citizens who, otherwise, must continue to be a drain upon their families, communities, States, and the Nation itself.

Enactment of this bill will concentrate, within proper limits, needful services for physically handicapped citizens, so that the Congress, the Chief Executive, and the people of the United States will, at all times, know what is required in this field; how many disabled apply; how many are being treated, trained, and placed; the over-all costs, and the final results—all of which, because of the confusion of activities under existing conditions is well-nigh impossible to even estimate.

For the years ahead, when America will be under the greatest strain any nation in the world has ever experienced, we will be in better position to meet these tremendous demands upon our strength and resources, if our people are provided with the means to needed rehabilitation and physical regeneration, so that they may take their part in conserving and building up our national resources, and thereby experience the pride that comes from shouldering a part of the load, and, above all, earning their own way. In short, being producers of wealth instead of mere tax-eaters.

I hope we may act upon this measure promptly, so that we may thus discharge our obligation to these poor unfortunates, many of whom are unfairly condemned to a life of idleness and despair because of injury or disease which

they do not have the means to remedy. We should not—we must not—deal with this situation in any niggardly way, but, boldly seize this opportunity to do what I firmly believe this bill will do—put many of our handicapped citizens in position to earn a decent living.

A Bill to establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, ect., That there is hereby created and established an agency of the United States to be known as the Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped, which shall administer the provisions of this act, and all activities outlined in the following titles:

Title I. Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped

Sec. 101. There is hereby created a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped, which shall be an agency of the United States Department of Labor, with the personnel, powers, and duties hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 102. The Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) shall consist of seven members, as follows:

A president and a secretary, each of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The director of the present Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the principal employment specialist for physically handicapped in present charge of special units for handicapped, now in United States Employment Service offices.

A representative of the Children's Bureau, to be designated by the Secretary of Labor, who shall be experienced in dealing with the problems of crippled and handicapped children.

A representative of the Public Health Service, to be designated by the Surgeon General, who shall be a qualified medical officer and shall serve as the medical officer of the Commission.

A representative of the Civil Service Commission, to be designated by the Commission, who shall be experienced in dealing with the problems of physically handicapped citizens.

The President of the Commission shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year; the Secretary,

\$10,000 a year; the Executive Assistant, to be designated from among the members of the Commission by the President, \$9,500; and all other members, \$9,000 a year: Provided, That this shall not be construed to effect a decrease in the compensation of any member designated from persons already in the employ of the Government.

Members designated by the President shall serve for a term of 7 years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. Those designated by the Surgeon General, the Civil Service Commission, and the Secretary of Labor, shall serve for a term of 5 years, or at the will of the appointing authority.

Sec. 103. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Commission, with all personnel, records, and balances of appropriations. All special units for handicapped now operating in the United States Employment Service, are transferred to the Commission, together with all personnel, records, and appropriations, but shall continue to function operationally in the field or local offices of the United States Employment Service and/or State units.

Sec. 104. The Commission is authorized to employ personnel necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, and to fix their rates of pay in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Whenever practicable, persons so appointed shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

Title II. Functions of the Commission

Sec. 201. It is hereby declared that the general welfare of the United States requires the extension of employment opportunities to persons handicapped by physical disability, and the imposition upon employers in industry, having contracts with the Federal Government or any agency or corporation thereof, of a requirement, in filling vacancies, that they place and retain in employment fixed proportions of persons qualified to work, but handicapped by disablement from obtaining employment; that facilities be provided for occupational rehabilitation, including medical and therapeutic treatment and physical and vocational training; and that such employers in industry, having con-

(Continued next page)

tracts with the Federal Government or any agency or corporation thereof, shall be advised and aided in the introduction of work methods and the adjustment of tools, appliances and machinery necessary to accommodate certain types of disablement.

Sec. 202. (a) It shall be the function of the Commission, in the effectuation of the policy determined in section 201:

To provide for medical, surgical, and therapeutic treatments, the application of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances, hearing aids, eyeglasses, and such other devices as may, by their use, enable physically handicapped individuals to become proficient physically so as to be able to earn their own living, wholly or in part;

To provide for education and training of physically handicapped citizens; and

To provide, whenever possible, for their suitable employment through proper placement.

(b) The Commission shall continue all functions of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and of the Special Units for Handicapped in the United States Employment Service, at the time of their transfer under this act. It shall establish separate divisions, under qualified experts, for special work with the blind, the deaf, the hard of hearing, cardiacs, tuberculous, poliomyelitics, epileptics, amputees, and any other large or distinct groups of physically handicapped.

(c) It shall be the duty of the Commission to—

(1) Collect, tabulate, and make public statistics pertaining to the physically handicapped;

(2) Ascertain what fields of employment are available to the physically handicapped and make such information public;

(3) Acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the physically handicapped, and encourage their employment, where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped;

(4) Cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of physically handicapped citizens.

Sec. 203. The Commission shall appoint an Advisory Council on Employment of the Handicapped, to consist of six members, two of whom shall be selected from lists submitted by bona fide labor or-

ganizations; two from the public and two from employers. The President of the Commission, ex officio, shall be Chairman of the Advisory Council. The Council shall act in an advisory capacity to the Commission, and shall meet not less than twice yearly, or upon call of the Chairman. Appointed members shall be entitled to traveling and other necessary expenses and to a per diem of \$25 per day for each day of actual service.

Title III. Register of Qualified Disabled Persons

Sec. 301. The Commission shall establish and maintain a register of qualified disabled persons, hereinafter referred to as the register. The register shall be kept in such form, and entries and alterations or removals of entries shall be made in such manner, as the Commission may by regulation prescribe. A person whose name is, for the time being, on the register, is hereafter referred to as a registrant.

Sec. 302. Qualifications or entry of the name of any person on the register shall be established by regulations of the Commission. Such regulations shall afford reasonable assurance.

(a) That the disabled person is 18 years of age or over;

(b) That he is a resident of the State in which he applies for registration; or, if his disability was sustained while in the merchant marine service of the United States, that he was such a resident of the date of entry into such service.

(c) That he is capable of entering into and keeping employment under the conditions in accordance with which, under this act, employment may be offered him.

Sec. 303. Applicants for entry on the register shall make application to the Commission, through its Special Service to Handicapped Units, at any local office of the United States Employment Service. The Commission may, by regulation, prescribe the method of examining applications and procedures for passing upon applications. If, upon examination as prescribed, the Commission is satisfied that an applicant is a qualified disabled person, and that his handicap is likely to continue for 6 months or more from date of application, and he meets all qualifications prescribed by the Commission under section 302, his name shall be entered upon the register. If at any time the Commission is satisfied that any per-

son whose name is on the register no longer meets the prescribed qualifications, it shall remove his name from the register.

A person who ceases to be so registered, at a time when he is in employment with any employer, and who thereafter continues, with only such separation as is mentioned in section 401 (3) in employment with that employer, or with a person taking over in succession to, or jointly with that employer, a business or establishment in which the registrant was employed, shall be treated as a registrant for the purpose of the application of this act to that employer or his successor, as aforesaid.

Sec. 304. The term "qualified disabled person" as used in this act means a person who, on account of congenital deformity, or of injury or disease, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his own account of a kind, which, apart from such deformity, injury, or disease, would be suited to his age, experience, and qualifications.

Title IV. Employment of Registrants

Sec. 401 (a). (1) As used in this act, "employer" means any individual, or the legal representative of a deceased individual, and any organization (including partnership, association, trust, estate joint-stock company, insurance company, or corporation, whether domestic or foreign) or the receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, trustee or successor thereof, which has in its employment 10 or more individuals.

(2) "Employment" means service performed for remuneration, including, but not limited to, service under a master and servant relationship existing in fact or under a contract of hire, whether written or oral, express or implied, and including service performed for a State or a political subdivision of a State, or an instrumentality of either.

(3) "Taking into employment" shall not be construed to include (a) the reemployment by an employer of a person previously in his employment, after a separation attributable to the employee's illness, or being on vacation, or to other temporary causes; (b) the taking into employment, by a person taking over a business or establishment in succession to, or jointly with, another person who was carrying it on

(Continued next page)

immediately before that time, of any person employed by that business or establishment at the date of such taking over.

(b) With respect to part-time employment, or to employment part-time with one employer and part-time with another, or with the same employer part-time in one class of employment and part-time in another, the Commission may by regulation prescribe the extent to which such employment shall be regarded as employment within the purview of this act.

Sec. 402. (a) It shall be the duty of every employer, in filling vacancies, to take into employment registrants to the number ascertained to be his quota under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in this act, no employer shall, at any time, take into employment any person other than a registrant if, immediately after the taking in of that registrant, the number of registrants in his employ would be less than his quota. This requirement shall not apply (1) to an employer's taking or offering to take into his employment any person whom it would have been his duty, apart from this section, to take into his employment by virtue either of any Federal statute, or of any agreement to reinstate, entered into before the effective date of this act; (2) to an employer's taking into his employment any person under permit issued by the Commission, if at the time there are no registrants, or an insufficient number of registrants capable of performing the work.

(b) No employer shall discontinue his employment of a registrant if such discontinuance would result in reducing the number of registrants in his employ below his quota, except (1) for reasonable cause, or (2) in conformity with the terms and conditions of employment with respect to separations, transfers, or reemployment then in effect in the plant or place of employment by virtue of an agreement between such employer and the workers, or (3) by virtue of laws affecting the tenure in employment.

(c) The quota of an employer at any time shall be a number ascertained in accordance with this subsection. (1) Standard percentage shall be fixed by the Commission and shall be: For plants, industries, or offices or other businesses employing less than 100 persons, not less than 1 percent of the total number of persons employed; for any such business

employing over 100 but less than 1,000 persons, not less than 1½ percent of the total number employed; and for any business employing over 1,000 persons, not less than 2 percent of the total number employed. (2) A special percentage shall be determined by the Commission to govern employment in any particular trade or industry, or branch thereof, coming within the scope of this act, or employment with any class of employer, whenever in the opinion of the Commission a percentage either greater or smaller than the standard percentage ought to be assigned, on the ground of distinctive characteristics in the particular employment proposed, with respect to its suitability for disabled persons.

(d) Any employer violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000. The fact that the making, termination, or modification of a contract may involve a violation of this act, however, shall not affect the operation in law of the contract, or its termination or modification, as the case may be.

Title V. Personal Catastrophe Loans

Sec. 501. The Commission shall establish a revolving loan fund, which shall be funded with an initial sum of \$5,000,000, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. From this fund the Commission shall make personal catastrophe loans as hereafter determined.

Sec. 502. "Personal catastrophe," as used in this title, is defined as any injury, disease or physical defect such that the use of a prosthetic or orthopedic appliance, a hearing aid, eye glasses, or other devices, would enable the individual affected to return to useful and gainful employment.

Sec. 503. Any person may apply to the Commission for a loan under this title, in such form as the Commission may, by regulation, prescribe. Before making any loan, the Commission shall make such investigations as may be necessary, and shall certify that the applicant is worthy and of good character, and that he appears likely, with the help of a loan, to be restored to useful and gainful employment, and that he has not the instant means of independent action. The Commission

may advise applicants, on request, as to types of appliances, but each applicant shall have free choice of the appliance or device best suited to his individual needs.

Sec. 504. Loans under this title shall in no instance exceed \$500, and shall in every case be secured by personal note of the applicant, conditioned to make repayment monthly, when employed, or otherwise possessed of funds, with interest at a rate not higher than 2 percent per annum.

Title VI. Nonfeasible Cases

Sec. 601. Physically handicapped citizens of the United States who, upon application to the Commission, are certified by it as nonfeasible for rehabilitation, and who are totally and permanently disabled and are without means of livelihood or support, shall be paid, by the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board the sum of \$30 a month, beginning with the month following that in which the Commission's certification is filed with the Social Security Board.

Title VII. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Sec. 701. (a) The sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1947, and \$5,000,000 annually for each of the 5 years thereafter, for establishing and maintaining special industries for physically handicapped citizens.

Sec. 702. Out of the foregoing sums the Commission is authorized and empowered to make loans to persons, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, municipalities, people's utility districts, and co-operative, nonprofit or limited dividend associate organizations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects for physically handicapped persons, primarily drawn from the group termed "nonfeasible" for rehabilitation, and requiring special conditions of employment and training, such as is now afforded by various so-called handicapped persons' industries, sheltered work shops, etc. No single loan shall exceed \$20,000; and not less than 25 percent in amount of all loans shall be granted in rural areas.

Sec. 703. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Commission shall deter-

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mine: Provided, That all loans shall be self-liquidating in not to exceed 25 years, and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate payable by the United States on its obligations, having maturity of 10 years or more, after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued: Provided further, That no loan for the purchase, construction, enlargement, or operation of any plant shall be made without the consent of the State authority having jurisdiction in the premises being first obtained.

Title VIII. Grants for Nonfeasible Cases

Sec. 801. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947, and \$1,000,000 annually thereafter. From the amounts hereunder appropriated the Commission is authorized and empowered to make outright grants to local nonprofit groups organized with the objective of providing a means of teaching and training physically handicapped persons whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds—commonly known as shut-ins. Grants shall be made pro rata on the basis of population: Provided, That not less than 25 percent of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups located in rural areas.

Title IX. Safety Engineers

Sec. 901. The Commission is authorized to cooperate with other Federal agencies in devising and arranging for proper safeguards to life and limb in public buildings, and in eliminating and preventing conditions therein tending to promote disease. It may employ safety engineers and sanitary engineers as required, who may, with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction, inspect and report on any and all buildings used by the Federal Government. The Commission may also cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled, with ramps instead of stairs, and with railings to effect the free and safe movement of the lame and crippled.

Title X. Training Schools

Sec. 1001. The President of the United States shall, within 30 days after the effective date of this act, appoint a Commission of

three competent persons to survey the war plants owned by the Government or any instrumentality thereof, and to select 10 plants which upon conclusion of their manufacture of war materials shall be excepted from the surplus property sales program and set aside as training schools for physically handicapped citizens, and for teacher training. Selections shall be made on the basis of their suitability for the proposed use, the cost of conversion for training school purposes, and their regional distribution. The plants so selected shall upon direction of the President be turned over to the Commission for operation as training centers for physically handicapped, as well as for teachers of physically handicapped. Expenses of the Selection Commission, and of the re-conversion of plants for use as training centers, shall be met by an appropriation out of the Treasury, which is hereby authorized.

Title XI. Treatment of Deafness

Sec. 1101. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health Service, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000,000, which shall be available for research, applied medicine and treatment, and necessary expenses to develop, if possible, a cure for deafness. The Public Health Service shall report annually to the President and to Congress the results of its research, and such report shall be printed as a congressional document.

Title XII. United States Civil Service Commission

Sec. 1201. There shall be established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Physically Handicapped, with a chief, an assistant chief, and such staff as may be required. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of physically handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal civil service. It is declared to be the policy of Congress that no citizen, otherwise qualified, shall be denied the right to examination and appointment, by reason of physical disability.

Sec. 1202. The expense of the Division for the Physically Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission. Such sums as may be

necessary for the establishment of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Title XIII. Miscellaneous

Sec. 1301. The Public Health Service shall, through its field employees, report to the local offices of the Commission, as soon as possible after the effective date of this act, the name, address, and other pertinent information of citizens who, by reason of physical disablement, are in need of the services to be afforded by the United States under the terms of this act.

Sec. 1302. The Commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

Sec. 1302a. For the purpose of administering this act and for the purpose of making the studies, investigations, publications, and reports therein provided for, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any sums not otherwise appropriated from the Treasury, such amounts as may be necessary.

Sec. 1303. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 1304. This act shall be known as the Federal Aid to the Physically Handicapped Act.

Sec. 1305. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1306. This act shall be effective 90 days after date of passage.

Statement to Accompany Proposed Bill to Establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped, To Define Its Duties, and for Other Purposes

Foreword

The consensus of this bill represents 28 years of study and practice in the field of the physically handicapped.

It represents an effort to establish an agency wherein handicapped may, upon proper application and certification, enter, be medically, surgically, or therapeutically treated; be given such education and training as may enable the individual to pursue a profession, or trade; to be placed at suitable, gainful employment, and to have such supervision as may be necessary to properly fit him, or her, into a suitable environment of social and economic life.

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It endeavors to amalgamate certain Federal services which deal with problems of the handicapped, so that these will come into one natural orbit, and thus enable the Congress, the Chief Executive, and the people of the United States to concentrate, within proper limits, needful services for physically handicapped citizens.

It also provides for corollary services which, in the past, have not been provided, and because of their lack, make present operations of the program incomplete, awkward, and, in many instances, wholly inadequate to the needs of the handicapped, and the Nation.

Title I. Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped

This provides for the composition of the Commission. As shown, it brings into alinement representatives of the chief services now dealing with the handicapped and, by thus combining the experience and knowledge of those most concerned, provides for a vastly smoother means of operation.

It transfers to the Commission the OVR and also special units for handicapped in USES, which are, by way of illustration, like two halves of a whole, but which heretofore have operated as separate units and have, in many instances, duplicated services which should have one direct channel.

Title II. Functions of the Commission

This defines the functions of the Commission, and in addition shows the purpose and method of a real program for handicapped.

It may be pointed out that, under this title, much of the present duplication and very likely waste of effort and money would be eliminated, because the prime objective here is to coordinate many present activities. Also present agencies lack certain requisite powers to educate the public, and particularly employers, on the value of the handicapped as workers, and this title, among other things, supplies that deficiency.

It also establishes an Advisory

Council on Employment of the Handicapped, the need for which, as a working and policy-making unit, is apparent.

Title III. Register of qualified persons

This provides for proper registration of handicapped who may apply to the Commission and defines their qualifications, as well as establishes a legal definition of a "qualified disabled person."

Title IV. Employment of registrants

This recognizes and endeavors to partially discharge the obligation of Government to provide op-

portunities for employment of physically handicapped citizens through mediums under its control. Admittedly this enters a new field—that of endeavoring to have industries or business which handle Federal contracts to set aside from 1 to 2 percent of their jobs, to be filled by handicapped people. However, there is no doubt but that the Federal Government has a grave responsibility with regard to the handicapped, both military and civilian, and there can be no question but that the Government has a right to prescribe wages, working conditions, etc., under present laws, for those who deal in contracts with its various agen-

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cies. Such being the case, the Government has a right to impose upon those who seek such contracts the obligation to provide employment for a relatively small number of handicapped people.

If the numbers cited were unreasonable, or disproportionate, there might be some validity in objections, but, the time has come when Congress, as an act of simple justice to a large number of our citizens, should enact laws that will assure opportunity for employment of the handicapped.

Title V. Personal catastrophe loans

There are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of citizens, who, because they abhor charity in any form, refuse present benefits under so-called means test, although they may greatly need certain equipment.

But, if those same citizens were permitted to borrow money for the express purpose of purchasing needed prosthetic or orthopedic appliances; hearing aids; eyeglasses; wheel chairs, or other appliances or devices which would enable them to become more proficient, physically, and thus better able to compete on more equal footing with nonhandicapped, there is no doubt but that many of them would do it, and their bodily improvement, and increased productive capacity, figured collectively, would be a great benefit to the whole Nation.

Title VI. Nonfeasible cases

One of the grave defects in present Federal-State rehabilitation laws is that reports of agencies operating thereunder do not cite the number of cases which apply to them for aid, but which are turned down as being nonfeasible for rehabilitation.

It is perfectly natural that such agencies, desiring to put the best foot forward in their public reports, would not, thus, particularly desire to reveal the extent of the cases which they refuse to handle. It has even been charged that they have devoted themselves, in many instances, to easy cases, in order to make a good showing on available funds.

In the light of continued improvement in medicine and surgery, it is reasonable to believe that many such cases, rated nonfeasible, yesterday, or even today, may, within a week, a month, or a year, because of some new discovery, be entirely feasible of rehabilitation.

On the other hand, when only superficial medical examinations are given, as has, no doubt, in many instances been the case, when the applicant is termed "nonfeasible," there is room for a considerable margin of doubt, if not positive error, in such diagnosis, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough, in every respect, as a means of final determination of any case.

It is estimated that there are from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 nonfeasible cases in the United States of America. These, for the most part, are termed "unemployable handicapped," and are usually bedfast, or confined to wheel chairs, etc. We have evidence that a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon an uncertain charity to sustain even the barest essentials of life.

The only practicable, fair way to deal with this problem is to see to it that such persons are afforded thorough diagnosis, by qualified experts, and, if the findings show such person to be totally nonfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if such person is destitute, or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, who, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such nonfeasible, then, that person should be certified by the Commission as wholly unemployable, and certified for a Federal pension—the moderate sum of \$30 per month.

This title would act as a double check, most effectively. It would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs, however meagerly, by a small pension—if they are disqualified for rehabilitation. On the other hand, the rehabilitation agencies at interest would have to show their hand and attest their incapacity to deal with the problem, by certifying the individual as hopelessly handicapped and unable to provide the means of livelihood, or, make strenuous efforts to find a way to successfully treat, train, and place in employment such person.

We particularly urge upon Congress the need and advisability of approving this title.

Title VII. Cooperative enterprises for handicapped

For many years, students of the handicapped problem have delved into the cooperative field in an effort to devise a means whereby, on however low a subsistence lev-

el, certain handicapped, mostly those termed "nonfeasible for rehabilitation," could be brought to some pitch of physical usefulness and earning power.

Charity groups have conducted many such enterprises, but, the fact is outstanding that there is no clear-cut plan, operating nationally, and there is no one plan, apparently, which can be adapted from present set-ups, for use in all instances. This is due to two reasons: One, in certain cities, one or more church groups may attempt operation of such an activity—some of these being known as Good Will Industries. In other cities, fraternal, civic, or other bodies, may attempt a variation of the same idea.

The time has come when there are sufficient handicapped to justify applying the cold light of reason and business management to this problem, even though it must be admitted that, since the objective is betterment of the status of the individual, this cannot be measured precisely in terms of expenditure of dollars and cents, nor yet, receipts from their production activities.

In the main, this must be regarded as would be any other cooperative enterprise, with, perhaps, a little more leeway in dispensation of funds, and considerably more pressure upon the exploitation angles, so that any such cooperative enterprises will not make the mistake of believing that Santa Claus will make up any of their deficiencies, and they need not consider the proposition, as they should, as a strictly business affair, but rather, as a muddled-up, "do-gooder's" effort, sans common-sense planning, proper financing, and businesslike administration.

Setting up such enterprises, across country, would, in the main, provide a channel through which many handicapped might be enabled to earn a living otherwise denied to them. This would be particularly true during periods of national depression, when the surplus labor market would make it wellnigh impossible for handicapped to procure jobs in regular lines of business or industry, in order to keep them out of the bread lines, enterprises of this sort are absolutely necessary.

Title VIII. Grants for nonfeasible cases

Under this title, we are endeavoring to reach the roof of the trouble experienced by many han-

(Continued next page)

dicapped, who are denied any educational facilities at all. This applies, particularly, to those in rural areas, or those districts sparsely settled, and having such distances from home, to schools, that it is impracticable for handicapped to attend such schools.

In the case of the shut-ins this would provide a godsend, as for development of this idea we would see, in the next few years, practical plans and extension of home teaching, etc., bringing all the latest developments in science right to the bedside, by means of radio, motion pictures, television, etc.

This is a very modest beginning on development of a great program—that of teaching the home-bound handicapped.

Title IX. Safety engineers

There is no need to dwell upon this title which reveals a need so manifest that the Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents, or illness, in the erection of buildings, and the equipping thereof, and provide such safeguards as may be necessary upon recommendation of qualified sanitary engineers.

Title X. Training schools

Here, indeed, is an important matter. Now that war plants are being declared surplus property, and thrown upon the open market while, at the same time, admittedly, educational facilities, particularly buildings and equipment, are vitally needed at numerous points throughout the United States of America—assuredly, the Government should set aside a few such plants and, if necessary, remodel them for educational purposes.

We desire to emphasize a depressing but important fact: On behalf of the millions of physically handicapped, particularly handicapped children, we protest the grave lack of teachers for handicapped.

It is a matter of deep concern to note that only one major educational institution in the United States of America has a department of education for the physically handicapped, and it is literally impossible for that one institution, Columbia University, to train enough teachers to supply the entire national needs.

There is no point, whatsoever, in reiterating the need for education of the handicapped when there are no facilities with which to provide it, and, no especially trained teachers, to carry out the program.

So, the suggested training centers, to be developed from plants declared surplus property, and now owned by the Federal Government, would supply a great need, both as to training centers for handicapped, themselves, and, likewise, as training centers for teachers of handicapped.

We especially urge upon Congress, the immediate need for favorable action on this title.

Title XI. Treatment and prevention of deafness

The United States Public Health Service has had numerous grants, from time to time, for various purposes relevant to the public health, but, the need for study of the causes, and, if possible, development of a means of prevention and cure of deafness, which is growing steadily in our population, is so apparent that there should be no question as to the need for desirability of approval of this title.

Title XII. United States Civil Service Commission

The growing requirements of civil service, dealing with physically handicapped people, necessitate establishing a regular division, within the Commission, for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; the effects far-reaching, and beneficial.

Title XIII. Miscellaneous

Sec. 1301. Since the United States Public Health Service already has physicians and surgeons covering all parts of the United States of America, there is no good reason why such agents of the USPHS should not, as a regular part of their function, inform the Commission as to those within their respective areas, who would be eligible for services to be performed by the Commission.

This is an effort to short-circuit much of the waste motion which prevents speedy handling of cases, particularly in locating; having proper application made; processing, and completing essential work on behalf of rehabilitation of the individual.

Federal Agencies Dealing With Physically Handicapped and Public Health

Library of Congress: Books for the adult blind, service for the blind.

Office of Scientific Research and Development: Committee on Medical Research.

War Manpower Commission: Bureau Manpower Utilization, Bu-

reau of Placement, Bureau of Training, Bureau Selective Service, Women's Advisory Committee.

War Relocation Authority.

War Shipping Administration: Recruitment and Manning Division.

President's War Relief Control Board.

Treasury: Procurement Division (Administration of Wagner-O'Day Act).

War Department: Office Surgeon General.

Navy Department: Bureau Medicine and Surgery.

Department of Agriculture: Farm Security Administration, Bureau Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Extension Service, Bureau Agricultural Economics.

Department of Labor: Children's Bureau, Women's Bureau, Division Labor Standards, Bureau Labor Statistics.

War Production Board: Manpower requirements.

Federal Security Agency: United States Office of Education, Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Public Health Service, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Freedmen's Hospital, Social Security Board, Committee on Economic Security, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Federal Board of Hospitalization.

United States Civil Service Commission.

United States Employees Compensation Commission.

Veterans' Administration.

National Academy of Sciences.

American National Red Cross.

Department of Commerce: Census Bureau.

Department of Interior: Indian Affairs, Health Division, Bureau of Mines, Health and Safety Branch.

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion: Division of Retraining and Reemployment.

Federal Advisory Board for Vocational Rehabilitation.

International Organizations in

Which the United States

Government Participates

Pan American Sanitation Board.
American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.
International Office of Public Health.

* * *

Prepared by American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., national headquarters, 1376 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

State Programs for Crippled Children

By BETTY HUSE, M.D.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Who can appraise the value of one child's straightened leg? Or who can fix the worth of one face smoothed of scar? Increase that sum by 100,000—the number of children aided by State crippled children's services during last year alone—and you have the human return for the taxpayers' funds expended on these programs.

State crippled children's services are in operation in every State and in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. They are financed in part by State funds and in part by Federal Social Security funds which are allotted to States to enable them to "extend and improve . . . services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and after care, for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling." A little less than four million dollars is spent for this purpose each year.

Who are these children, who are helped? They are children who were born with a harelip or a cleft palate, clubfoot, or some other congenital malformation; children with tuberculosis of the bone, arthritis, osteomyelitis, or poliomyelitis; children with cerebral palsy—children crippled, maimed and deformed, but children who because of the care given them through the State crippled children's programs, may hope to lead happy and useful lives.

And how does a child receive this help? Parents or friends of the child report his name to the State crippled children's agency. In other instances, his need for care is reported by a physician, a public health nurse, a social worker, a school official, or other individuals or groups.

As soon as possible the state agency arranges for diagnosis of the child's condition at a crippled children's clinic. Some of these clinics, are so-called "permanent" clinics, held in the same place—a hospital or health center—at regular intervals. Other clinics are "itinerant"—the clinic staff goes into rural areas and holds clinics for children who live in outlying districts. If a child is acutely ill, the physician may go

to the child's home to diagnose the condition.

If hospitalization is necessary, the state agency arranges for the child's admission to an approved hospital, as near home as possible, where medical and surgical treatment is provided as needed. Payment for medical and surgical treatment and for hospital and convalescent care is made by the state crippled children's agency.

After the child leaves the hospital, medical treatment and other after-care services are provided as needed in a clinic, a convalescent home, a foster home, or the child's own home.

The medical services provided to the crippled child are given by qualified orthopedic surgeons, pediatricians, and other consultants. The public-health nursing and social services, so necessary for the rehabilitation of the child, are usually given by local workers with advice and help from nursing and medical-social consultants on the staff of the crippled children's agency.

Many persons, institutions, and agencies may be concerned in one or another aspect of the child's care. It is the job of the state agency to make sure that a co-ordinated plan is being followed and to prevent interrupted and contradictory types of treatment.

State crippled children's services today have records of over a third of a million children—boys and girls under 21. Some of these children and young people have already been aided; some are now getting help and others are known to be in need of care.

But we must not let large numbers delude us into a false optimism about what we accomplish. The Chief of the Children's Bureau, appearing recently at a hearing before a Congressional Committee investigating aid to the physically handicapped, stated that "less than 10 percent of the Nation's crippled children were receiving care through services developed under the Social Security program."

Lack of funds and personnel are responsible for the incompleteness with which we accomplish the task of caring for all children who need the services of State crippled children's programs.

With the end of the war, it

is hoped that many physicians, nurses, physiotherapists, medical social workers, and other highly trained workers will be released from their tasks of mending men's battle torn bodies to devote themselves again to the care of the civilian maimed. This will help in large measure.

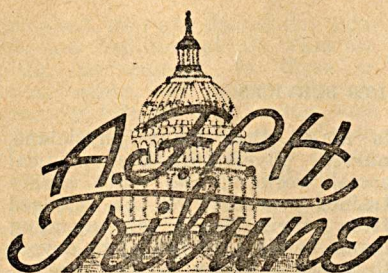
But because of the limitation of funds available, State crippled children's agencies cannot look after all those deserving of their attention.

Care now available is given largely to those children with orthopedic or plastic conditions. Yet State crippled children's agencies, less than a year ago, reported to the Children's Bureau that they had on their registers 15,000 of these children for whom care could not be provided. Besides these children, another and even larger group suffers from neglect. In this group are those whose handicaps are less visible—but no less real. There are the half million young victims of rheumatic fever, the 70,000 educable children under 16 who have cerebral palsy, the 35,000 children with diabetes, the 2 million children with hearing defects, the host of children with visual defects, the 150,000 children with epilepsy. Besides, the half million children with tuberculosis, the million with syphilis, the more than a million with asthma, are no less handicapped.

Under state crippled children's programs little can be done for these. A beginning has been made—some states have initiated rheumatic fever control, one State takes care of children with diabetes, several States have started or are planning programs for treatment of children with hearing defects—but what is being done is little indeed in comparison with the need.

The National Commission on Children in Wartime, a group of leaders in the fields of child health welfare and education appointed by the Chief of the Children's Bureau recently issued a report titled "Building the Future for Children and Youth." As a result of a year's study of children's needs and the services offered them, the Commission concluded that at least 25 million dollars should be allocated by the Federal government each year to State crippled children's agencies,

(Continued on page 18)



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The opinions expressed in articles appearing in the "AFPH TRIBUNE" are not necessarily endorsed by A.F.P.H."

Harold J. McMahon

Resolution unanimously adopted by the AFPH National Council, in Special Meeting convened, in Washington, Nov. 25, 1945:

(Offered by Vice-President Millard W. Rice, and unanimously carried:)

"BE IT RESOLVED: By the members of the National Council of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, in special meeting assembled in Washington, D. C., this 25th day of November, 1945, that we hereby express our heartfelt regret over the sudden death of Harold J. McMahon, of Buffalo, New York, late a Vice-President of this Organization, by reason of an automobile accident while enroute to attend the meeting of this Council, in the activities and objectives of which he was so interested and so devoted, and to which, despite his own severe handicap, he had been most active and contributed so much in building up the large lodge in Buffalo, and in taking the leadership in the formation of other new lodges at Lockport, and Rochester, New York."

A.F.P.H. National Council Meets

On Nov. 25, the AFPH National Council met, in special session, at Washington. Those attending were Paul A. Strachan, President, Mildred Scott, Secretary, Ralph A. Collins, Treasurer, and Vice-Presidents Goldberg, Rice, Herdtfelder, Barnes, and Crammatte. Former Secretary Duane DeSchaine, just released from Army Service, and Major Matthew J. Faerber, also released from Army Service, for disability, were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Council reviewed the Report of the President, which covered the ground of legislative, organization, and financial needs. The Council approved the Report, and discussed a proposed organization plan wherein Vice-Presidents would assume jurisdiction over AFPH activities in their respective territories.

The Secretary's Report showed that AFPH has gained steadily in Lodges, and members, but she warned that it is necessary, if we are to carry out the tremendous program ahead, to put on full steam, and add up more and more local organizations.

The Council approved the plan of having AFPH's own Bill, to cover the varied phases of our program, introduced into Congress.

Council authorized the National President to call a Convention, in Washington, the second week in March, 1946.

Vice-President Rice, who is also National Service Director, Disable American Veterans, stated that it is his opinion that the disabled, altho having had a comparatively easy time of it insofar as getting jobs were concerned, during the War, that, from here on, the Handicapped would, again, be the last to be hired, and the first to be fired.

Vice-Presidents Barnes, Herdtfelder, Crammatte, Goldberg, DeSchaine and Faerber thoroly discussed various aspects of organization problems; how to enlist members; how to build strong lodges on enduring foundations, etc.

Vice-President Faerber was appointed Chairman, National Organization Committee.

The Council having adopted a suitable resolution of regret, thereupon adjourned out of respect to the memory of our late Vice-President Harold J. McMahon.

Jay Cooke Howard

Jay Cooke Howard, founder and Director, Division of the Deaf and Deafened, Department of Labor and Industry, State of Michigan, died suddenly at his home in Highland Park on Saturday, January 12. His wife, Mary, and several children and grand-children, survive him.

Jay Howard was, perhaps, the foremost champion of the totally Deaf of his day. He fought for them for more than 50 years, and his efforts resulted in their achieving many benefits.

Of later years, Mr. Howard recognized that the Deaf were but a segment, and only a small segment at that, of the millions of citizens who are Physically Handicapped, and he believed that all Handicapped should unite upon a common program, so that they would not dissipate their strength and efforts in futile maneuvers, in a cause which demands the support of all. He therefore joined and ardently worked for AFPH program.

AFPH regrets his passing and doubts that his like will be seen, again. We extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

Great Britain's "Disabled Persons Act," Now In Full Operation

Dudley V. Kitching, formerly of the "National Cripples' Journal," and long active in work for the disabled in Britain, and now living at Derby, England, advises: AFPH H.Q.:

"We in England are gradually bringing out new legislation: THE DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944, into full operation. It is now a legal obligation on the part of employers of more than 25 workers to have a stipulated (by the Ministry of Labour officials) quota of disabled people working for them. There has also been the setting up of non-profit making companies; a National Advisory Council; local advisory committees, and panels. The first mentioned are to operate "Sheltered" Workshops for those whose disability does not permit them to work under competitive conditions. The latter are to untangle the various problems that will arise, and to assist the Minister of Labour to administer the Act. The legislation is not perfect, but a step in the right direction."

UNCLE G. I. JOE SPEAKS

Sufficient time has now elapsed for the new administrators in the Veterans Administration to give adequate attention to the severely handicapped cases with which they have to deal. By the severely handicapped, I do not mean the mass of the G I Joes who have been discharged and who have applied for and secured the educational benefits which are due them under the so-called G I Bill of Rights. Many of these boys have finished all the paper work, have entered college, and are adjusting satisfactorily. Others who have incurred physical disabilities while in service have had their pension adjustments made in due course. By these severely handicapped groups, I mean the blind, the deaf, and the amputation cases. In numbers, they are a relatively small group in proportion to the whole work load of other discharged, disabled and non-disabled veterans. However, they are receiving at the present time little or no effective service from the Veterans Administration. Various reasons have been given by the Administration for the slowness of the development of a service program, i. e. lack of trained personnel, difficulty in contacting the veteran after discharge, and what is not published but relatively well-known, inter-departmental administrative difficulties within the Veterans Administration itself. There does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for a blind man not securing a typewriter, a Braille writing machine, a slate and stylus, or any other technical aid which he may need to carry on his work, at the earliest possible moment. He is entitled to this material under the law, and it is procurable from organizations which are producing the equipment. All that is needed is the proper clearance from the proper department of the Veterans Administration. It sounds simple, but it takes six months to get these items provided. There does not seem to be any good reason why the hard-of-hearing man should not secure the best and most serviceable hearing aid available, or if he has been given one while he was in service, and it is necessary for him to secure repairs or even a new one, there should occur such delay in providing him with what he needs. Neglect by the Veterans Administration to provide these appliances may cost a man his job or delay his adjustment by months.

The long-standing problem of the provision of artificial limbs and appliances, and the recent investi-

gation which has uncovered some interesting facts concerning the shortcomings of the Veterans Administration program in this connection need no further comment here. Until very recently, there was but one professional worker on the staff of the Veterans Administration trained to serve in the area of the deaf and the hard of hearing. There have been a few more blind workers, but they had not been given the proper directives from headquarters by which they might carry out a sound and expeditious program.

The author has in his files a considerable number of letters from these severely handicapped veterans throughout the United States and their chief gripe is with the Veterans Administration, tardiness in answering their letters, slowness in the care of their pensions and the difficulty they have in getting any real effective help from the district offices of the Veterans Administration.

It is not the purpose of this column to criticize all of the services of the Veterans Administration. Certainly, it is not the purpose of this column to detract from some of the splendid service which the Administration is rendering to a very large group of men under very difficult circumstances. It is the purpose of this column to point out to the leaders of the Veterans Administration that their first and foremost obligation now is to the severely wounded, who need every help and aid they can get to adjust properly, and they need it quickly. Time is the essence of good rehabilitation. In their cases, the longer they are delayed in receiving all of the benefits due to them, the more difficult the psychological, social and economic adjustment will be. None of the present short-term training courses which have been proposed or in operation for this severely handicapped group have been even remotely satisfactory. Some have even been placed with organizations which have little or no experience with these newly severely handicapped veterans. It is high time that those in the Veterans Administration, responsible for the administering of programs for the severely handicapped, find ways and means of expediting not only that program, but securing the proper personnel to carry it on. There is now no longer any excuse why capable leadership in the field can not be secured to develop the best available service program for these men.

Major Matthew J. Faerber Elected AFPH Vice-President

Major Matthew J. Faerber, recently discharged from the Army for physical disability, has been elected a National Vice-President of AFPH. He was born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 11, 1912. Graduated Rhode Island State College; Georgetown Law School. Practiced law in Newport and Providence. Member Rhode Island and District of Columbia Bar Association. Democratic Chairman and Alderman, 1940-42. Made Major, overseas, September, 1942 to August, 1944. American and ETO Ribbons; Victory Ribbon; Legion of Merit awarded for work in Africa in 1943. Present Chairman, Newport County Veterans Association. Orator for Armistice Day Celebration, 1945.

Major Faerber is a very able organizer, and AFPH is fortunate to have his active support. He has been named Chairman, National Organization Committee. His address is 26 Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

A.F.P.H. Vice-President Seely Leads Movement For New State School For Deaf In Southern California

National Vice-President Perry E. Seely, 944 S. Clela St., Los Angeles, 22, Calif., heads a Committee of live-wires, working to establish a new State School for Deaf, in Southern California. Mr. Seely points out that Southern California has increased greatly in population, including Deaf, and that facilities at the present school at Berkeley are insufficient to care for the needs. At a Mass Meeting, held on Jan. 17, to promote the campaign, Rep. Jerry Voorhis sent the following telegram to Mr. Seely:

"Am heartily in favor of State School for Deaf in Southern California area. Growth of this District impels establishing means whereby children will have educational services rendered them which can be best accomplished by providing school facilities where need is greatest. Count me in support of your movement. Convey my best wishes to your meeting."

It is understood that Mrs. Alice T. Terry, Tom Elliott, Preston Barr, Toivo Lindholm, and other leaders of the Deaf are active in this campaign.

The Job Efficiency of The Disabled Worker

By MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY

Director, Office of Vocational
Rehabilitation

In two previous articles I have discussed the services available to the disabled through the State vocational rehabilitation agencies and the objectives of a vocational rehabilitation program. In this article I will discuss the success of the disabled who have been employed after proper rehabilitation.

Can the Disabled do the Work?

In a few small plants only disabled workers are employed. George Barr and Company, Chicago, manufacturers of chemical products, employs only handicapped men and women. Included among these are deaf, blind, epileptic, orthopedically disabled and others with miscellaneous disabilities. Of these workers Mr. Barr says, "Handicapped people are eager workers, capable of sustaining their efforts over longer periods of time, when their jobs really fit them, than so-called normal workers."

The deaf and the blind have for years been successfully employed by many companies. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company started with eight deaf workers. Gradually that number was increased to 800 deaf employees. Says Charles Seiberling: "The record speaks for itself. These men and women proved themselves loyal, safe and efficient workers."

Many other citations of successful employment of the handicapped might be given. It is sufficient to point out that many companies have found that the disabled are capable of doing their jobs as efficiently as the non-disabled workers in the same jobs.

Can They Compete with Normal Workers?

Many people have asked if handicapped persons can compete with non-disabled workers. Too frequently employers have felt that it would be necessary to make allowances for handicapped workers or to give them special

consideration. A survey of 100 plants employing disabled workers conducted recently by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation indicated that 95 percent of these employers reported that the attendance record of the disabled is as good or better than that of the unimpaired.

More recently a study comparing 205 impaired workers with 150 unimpaired workers employed at the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company indicated that the supervisors of these persons found that favors were expected by 5 percent of the able bodied as compared to 2 percent of the disabled. Five percent of the disabled were absent more than the average as compared with 6 percent of the able-bodied. Only 1 percent of the disabled were tardy more than the average, while 6 percent of the unimpaired were tardy more than average.

When one is aware that in typical plants employing the handicapped 82 percent of the impaired wear artificial appliances and that 94 percent come to and go from work and about the plants without assistance, the record of the disabled is the more striking. It is evident then why the Ford Company, as a result of many years of experience with employment of the handicapped have found that the disabled give full value for their wages and that furthermore they indicate that they have not found it necessary to make allowances for the handicapped worker or to give him special consideration.

The Record of the Disabled In Industry

A review of the literature on job efficiency indicates that disabled workers when properly placed in jobs commensurate with their physical and mental capacities are able to compete favorably with the non-disabled on the job. Employers, employment agencies and personnel directors attest to the production efficiency, lack of absenteeism, low labor turnover, and fewer accidents among the disabled than among the non-disabled. Typical of many studies in this area are two conducted by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Labor Statistics based upon surveys of 100 and 300 employers respectively. These studies showed that the following percentages of impaired workers performed as well or better than able-bodied workers with respect to rate of:

	B.L.S.	O.V.R.
Absenteeism	93	95
Labor Turnover	89	99
Accidents	89	98
Productivity	95	76

The percentage of the disabled with better records than the non-disabled was greater than that of the disabled who did not measure up to the non-disabled. So the advantage lay with the disabled.

Such records as this indicate that disabled workers prepared for the job can more than adequately compete with the able-bodied. Psychologically the disabled worker is no different from any other worker. His success is dependent on himself, his employer and his fellow worker.

In the light of the facts, employers can hardly afford to dismiss handicapped workers or to discriminate against them in employment on the basis of handicap alone. In terms of dollars and cents he will do well to consider the handicapped worker's capabilities in competition with all other applicants for the job.

President Strachan Addresses U.S.E.S. Supervisors of Handicapped Units

The Conference of State and Regional Supervisors of Handicapped, in U. S. Employment Service, which continued for 10 days, had a luncheon in the Speaker's Dining Room, in the U. S. House of Representatives, on Friday, January 11.

Under direction of K. Vernon Banta, and Virgil Smirnow, the meetings covered the broad field of policies, improvement in procedures, etc. Upon invitation, President Strachan addressed the group, at the luncheon, telling them of the work of AFPH, and what has been accomplished, as well as what is ahead. National Secretary Mildred Scott also spoke, briefly. Representative John Murdock, of Utah, also spoke, as did Representative Jerry Voorhis.

Canada's Handicapped

Alex Clark, Director, DOMINION SOCIETY OF DISABLED ADULTS, 7972 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C., has inquired of AFPH HQ whether or not we have, or contemplate establishing, any branches in Canada.

A.F.P.H. Protests Closing of Thomas M. England Army Hospital, Atlantic City

Upon learning that Thomas M. England Hospital, operated as an Amputation Center, by the Army, is to be closed on March 31, and, according to the Press, reasons given were that "AMPUTEES DEPRESS ATLANTIC CITY," and that business and civic leaders there had brought pressure upon the War Department to close the Hospital, AFPH made an immediate protest.

President Strachan wrote Secretary of War Patterson and Mayor Joseph Altman, of Atlantic City, inquiring as to the truth of the story, and vehemently protesting, if the story were true, that the Hospital should be closed for any such reason. In his letter to Mayor Altman, President Strachan, among other things, stated:

"If we may be permitted to make an observation, we believe the Amputees will feel a great deal more 'depressed,' if selfish men are allowed to promote and get away with such an outrage.

"We remind you, in the United States there are some 26,000,000 Physically Handicapped—these including Amputees, Blind, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, TBs, Cardiacs, Polios, Arthritics, Epileptics, etc. Certainly, a move directed at one of these groups should enlist the interest of all, and if Atlantic City exiles the Amputees on grounds mentioned, then, it is quite possible that many of the 26,000,000, upon learning of this, might feel that they, too, are unwelcome, and stay away from your great resort city."

Acting Secretary of War Royall, replying for Secretary Patterson, denied that the Hospital is being closed for reasons cited in the press story referred to, and, so did, also Mayor Altman, as well as the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce.

Meantime, the AFPH action had stirred other groups and individuals to likewise protest. Rep. Voorhis spoke in the U. S. House of Representatives on the matter; Labor groups took up the gage, and Veterans of the T. M. England Hospital, themselves, began a vigorous campaign, which culminated in their visiting Washington, and in a body demanding of Presidential Aide Major-General Vaughn, that the matter be thoroughly investigated, and the Hospital con-

tinued as an Amputation-Rehabilitation Center.

OUR OWN A. F. P. H. Gummed Stickers

Sure you are proud of AFPH, and you know it is THE ONE organization for ALL Handicapped. Our program warrants your whole-hearted support. So why not order a supply of these AFPH stickers and use them freely on all your correspondence, (inside and out) to help promote AFPH and let everyone know that you too are with us.

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A.F.P.H. Representative
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ROMULUS, MICH

A.F.P.H. Gummed Stickers Bob Cox's Idea

Bob Cox, Director, of Organization, Michigan Dept. AFPH, has come up with another promotion plan. He has had decals and stamps, with the AFPH Insignia thereupon, made up, and is calling upon AFPH Lodges in all States to purchase them in quantities, placing the stamps on all letters, and the decals on cars, or other mediums whereby people will see and come to understand what AFPH stands for.

H.Q. heartily endorses the idea, and recommends that all members and Lodges get in touch with Bob and lay in a supply of both stamps, and decals.

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Kelley Committee To Continue Hearings

Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, Chairman, House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, announces that, upon conclusion of Labor Committee's discussions on Wage-Hour questions, his Subcommittee will resume hearings on the Handicapped.

It is planned that early hearings will be held on "Problems of the Physically Handicapped in Rural Areas," along with amendments to the Randolph-Sheppard Act. Hearings on HR 5206 will begin April 30th, continuing thru May 3rd.

Hearings On U.S.E.S. Bill

As we go to press, a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Tunnell is Chairman, is holding hearings on S. 1848, a bill "To provide a national system of employment offices."

AFPH has always contended for a Federal Employment System, especially since developments respecting placement of Physically Handicapped are comparatively new, and have not had time, personnel, nor facilities adequate to the task, heretofore, but, we are convinced under the present setup, better plans will speedily be put into motion. Hence, AFPH will testify in favor of the principles of S. 1848.

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BONDS
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AND JOIN
A.F.P.H.

Facts About Jobs

By PETER KOUBLE

With every issue of the "AFPH TRIBUNE" we will print this column about jobs and facts directly related to jobs. If you have any questions you would like answered or comments to make, send them in.

Last month we talked about some of the things you had to know about yourself in order to be successful in planning your life work.

This month we are going to follow through by telling you some of the things you should know about jobs in general.

Start to think of the many different ways people you know earn their livings. There's Mr. McMillan, the letter-carrier. There's the street-car motorman whose name you don't know. There's Mr. Schultz, the grocer, and Mr. Brunn, the butcher, and Tom Whitley, the newspaper delivery supervisor. Then there's Doc Wilman, and Cousin Alex, who practices law. There are the many people you see every day, going to or coming from work, each one dressed for his or her occupation—white shirts, business suits, overalls, slacks, leather jackets and blue jeans—each one working on a job, drawing pay, turning out a day's work.

Yes, people work at a lot of different things. To date, over 20,000 separate and distinct jobs have been identified. These are known by more than 40,000 different names, or job-titles. These 20,000 kinds of jobs have been classified into certain broad groups. For example, doctors, and lawyers and accountants and morticians and school principals and engineers and many others are classified as professional and managerial occupations. Laundresses and bartenders and policemen and elevator operators and many others are in the Service Occupations group. Other broad groups are clerical and sales occupations; agricultural, fishery, forestry and kindred occupations; skilled occupations; semiskilled occupations; and unskilled occupations.

Each one of these 20,000 jobs has been carefully studied and a detailed description of it written. Brief descriptions of the jobs appear in a set of books called the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, which is a product of 11 years of research by the United States Employment Services. The books are published, of course, by the Government Printing Office and are available at any public

library and at most all vocational service agencies such as the USES, the Rehabilitation Service, and others.

As an example of the type of information you can get from the D.O.T., let's take a look at what a Stove Mounter does to earn his salt: "Assembles finished castings and mountings into the completed stove, using such filing, grinding, and fitting hand tools as reamers, braces, tap wrenches, screw drivers and emery wheels."

This brief description of what the worker does is designed to give you merely a bird's eye view of the job. In thinking about a future job it would be impossible for you to get detailed information about 20,000 jobs. You should become acquainted with "The Dictionary." Find out something about these many different ways of earning a living. After a while you will find that some of the descriptions sound like the job would be interesting for you. Then, remembering what you found out about yourself as you studied your abilities, interests, ambitions, aptitudes and so on, begin to narrow down the field to those which appear most appealing to you. What broad groups of jobs in this vast world of work do you think you'd be happiest in and succeed best at? Concentrate your information getting on those fields. Go to your library and get out a book on Jobs in Accountancy or Jobs in the Machine Trades, if those are the fields which look greenest. There is today a great wealth of printed materials on occupations. Make use of the facilities available to you. You wouldn't rush out and just buy a house without finding out all about it first. Why not choose a life work the same careful way? No one is going to do it for you. Happiness in work seldom just happens to people. You've got to prepare for it, choose wisely, and plan carefully.

Next month we are going to talk about some of the specific things you should know about the jobs you have selected as being the best possibilities for you.

An Appeal to Reason

By Sam Brownstein, Organizer,
Lodge 37, A.F.P.H.,
New York, N. Y.

No human being is 100% safe from disease or injury that may reduce him to a state of helplessness and hopelessness. Support for this humanitarian organization, whose beneficiaries are the physically handicapped veterans and civilians, is a sound investment. It is insurance against a life of misery that is the lot of so many of our less fortunate brothers and sisters.

See the "sights" and spend sleepless nights—via a visit to the Government, and civilian hospitals and sanitariums—the maimed; the amputees; the spastics (born deformed); the polios (paralytics); the blind; the epileptics, and the otherwise incurable.

Help to give A.F.P.H. steam, to dissipate a "bad dream."

JOIN A.F.P.H. NOW! NOW!!
NOW!!

It is to the credit of the deaf and the hard-of-hearing that they have been very active in the work of A.F.P.H., in the New York City area, and are amongst its most sincere and enthusiastic supporters.

(Note: Bro. Brownstein advises that the song "4-1-1 (I'M CALLING INFORMATION)" was composed by Bro. Eddie Brown and Bro. Brownstein, but, the latter copyrighted the song in Bro. Brown's name, for the purpose of making it clear that he would be the only person to receive royalties therefrom. Any profits accruing to the publisher, Bro. Brownstein, he has generously assigned to AFPH, for its work on behalf of the Physically Handicapped.)

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LODGE NOTES

Vice-President Harry J. Goldberg, on his recent trip to Washington, advised that the outlook, in New York and New Jersey, is good, and he expects several new Lodges in the next year. He particularly praised Messrs. Nate Tenenbaum, President, Lodge 53, and Brother Sam Brownstein, the latter devoting so much of his time to lending help to Handicapped people.

Vice-President Harvey B. Barnes, who is Training Officer for the Deaf and Deafened, Veterans Administration, visited Washington on official business and remained for several days. When visiting H.Q., he was accompanied by his charming wife Genevieve, and their daughter, Helen. It is the unanimous opinion of HQ staff that Mrs. Barnes is a live-wire, and we enjoyed her visit very much.

Margaret Nickerson Martin, National Vice-President, and President, Michigan Department, AFPH, was named a Member, Michigan Advisory Council on Rehabilitation. This is recognition of her splendid leadership in the varied fields of the problems of the Handicapped.

Lodge 2, Washington, we are informed, will elect officers for 1946, in early January. The Lodge has, perhaps, the greatest potential for membership of any group in the U. S. A., as, during the War, many thousands of Handicapped people came to Washington to work, both in Government Service, and outside Industry.

Vice-President Agnes Schnaus, who is also Secretary-Treasurer, Lodge 8, St. Louis, advises that the Lodge recently held a Card Party, which was well attended, and that conditions speak well for

future increase of membership in that area.

Rochester, N. Y., Lodge 23, goes to the top of the Honor Column, this issue, as it has made a most remarkable record, and hung up a win that all lodges could do well to emulate. Starting from scratch with only 11 members, when the newly elected officers took over, in October, the Lodge immediately launched a campaign for new members; put on a Turkey Raffle; went in, deeply, on activities for "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," during which time they secured a splendid write-up in the local press. All this culminated, the past month, in several new members, and the Lodge has turned in, to HQ, as its contribution to the Working Fund, \$175.00, which is more money than any Lodge ever contributed during one month. We publicly thank and commend President Joseph Ferra, Vice-Presidents Willette Vary and Alice Nash, Recording Secretary Doris Pollock; John Wasala, Treasurer, and Mary Dobrowski, Corresponding Secretary. They have done a splendid job.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Lodge 11, not to be out-done, during November, contributed \$110. to the Working Fund, and Charles S. Hobbins, President; Marion Walker, Secretary; Lorene Marshall, Treasurer, along with Harry P. Fishel, have steadily improved their standing. It is a pleasure to record their achievements.

Miss Jo Beesley was elected President, Lodge 1, Washington, D. C. Jo is a real worker; she has sound and progressive organization sense, and we now look for a general revival of interest and activity in Lodge 1, under her vigorous administration.

Battle Creek, Mich. Lodge 73 is putting on a new member drive. Prospects should get in touch with Lodge Sec'y., Mrs. Margaret S. Loyd, 46 Clark St., Battle Creek.

Chicago Lodge No. 4, so we are advised by Treasurer James A. Wichmann, 6356 S. Union Ave., Chicago, 21, recently met, but, owing to weather conditions, had a small attendance. But, Jim says they are going to "dig in" and take their part of the load, in putting over the AFPH program in the Windy City.

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LODGE NOTES

Ann Lehman, Consultant for Handicaps, Region II, U. S. Employment Service, New York City, visited HQ during her recent trip to Washington and, later, in company with her son, Bert, made a tour of the Capitol and other points of interest.

Mrs. Alice T. Terry, 1427 Shendoah St., Los Angeles 35, Calif., has organized Lodge 83, and promises a strong and active membership. Mrs. Terry has been one of AFPH's mainstays ever since the Federation was founded.

Mrs. Lorene Marshall, Field Rep., now at 1031 Pittsburgh St., Springdale, Pa., is energetically rounding up new members. She, with President Hobbins, and Vice-Pres. Fishel, of Pittsburgh Lodge 11, are working to surround the "SMOKY CITY" with a ring of new AFPH Lodges. Miss Marion Walker, Sec., No. 11, is recovering from illness.

Vice-President Haddan advises that he is obliged, on account of recurrent T.B., to drop all activities, and go to Arizona for treatment.

Miss Doris G. Ruller, President, Lodge 15, 46 Albert Ave., Buffalo, and Mrs. Gertrude Evans, Corr. Sec., are busily reorganizing their group, which suffered a sad blow in the death of Vice-President McMahon. We wish the new officers the best of luck, and urge all members of Lodge 15 to fall in line and assist in strengthening the Lodge.

Rev. Georg Almo, Pres., Lodge 16, Columbus, Ohio, advises that he is very busy with his clerical duties, but, hopes to be able to attend the AFPH Convention, in August.

Mrs. Amy Campbell, and Miss Sara Stowers, members of Washington, D. C. Lodge 2, of the Visiting Instruction Corps of the D. C. School System, staged a complete program of graduating exercises for their "Shut In" pupils, over Radio Station WMAL, on Jan. 28, which demonstrated the splendid work this fine group of women are doing for the homebound. They invited National Secretary Scott to attend the exercises.

Miss Jean Long, 320 Chestnut St., Indiana, Pa., would like to correspond with anyone desiring to form a Lodge in that area.

Edward Day, Treasurer, Charleston, W. Va., Lodge 9, and a charter member of AFPH, recently died suddenly. Brother Day was a hard worker for the Handicapped, and we shall miss him.

David D. Kaplan, 5741 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa., is now reorganizing Lodge 20. All members and others interested are requested to get in touch with him.

Warren Wilson, founder of Mobile, Ala. Lodge 26, removed several months ago to Denver, Colorado, where, he advises, he anticipates becoming very active in civic and political circles.

Lodge 37, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been reorganized by Sam Brownstein, 440 Berriman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. B. West, Box 393, Monmouth Beach, N. J., advises that he is making strong efforts to line up new members for Lodge 49.

Miss "Smiling" Luellen G. Ross, 223 S. 18th St., Clarinda, Ia., asks why there aren't National Nursing Homes for Shut-Ins. Indeed, we echo "Why?" It's a good idea, and we'd like to hear from others on it.

William E. Morris, Sec'y., Lodge 64, Tampa, Fla., advises that there is considerable unemployment amongst Handicapped in that area.

Miss Florence Foerster, Sec'y.-Treas., Lodge 70, Bay City, Mich., advises that the Lodge will hold an election of officers. All members are urged to get in touch with her.

Elmore E. Bernsdorff, charter member, Lodge 1, Washington, recently retired from Federal Service, in which he has spent more than 40 years. Brother Bernsdorff is an enthusiastic member of AFPH, and we hope, now that he says he's going to Florida, that he'll spread the Gospel so that even the alligators and flamingoes there will become converts. Good luck, Elmer!

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

(National Headquarters, Suite 1376, National Press Bldg., Telephone REpublic 1121, Washington 4, D. C.) and if my application is accepted I agree to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Federation and the Lodge to which I am affiliated. Below, I have indicated the class of membership I will assume, and remit for, monthly to Nat'l Headquarters

1. PARTICIPATING MEMBERSHIP, open only to Physically Handicapped.....☐
Initiation Fee, \$1. Dues, \$5 per year, if paid in advance,—or, 50c per month.
(Following Classes are open to either Handicapped or Non-Handicapped)
2. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP—
 - (a) YEARLY HONORARY MEMBERSHIP, \$10.....☐
 - (b) YEARLY CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP, \$5.....☐
 - (c) HONOR ROLL ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION, \$1.....☐

Signature _____

Lodge No. _____

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION CARD

"WHAT EVERY AFPH MEMBER SHOULD DO"

Upon receiving copy of HR 5206, every member of A. F. P. H. should give close study to it so as to understand what it means to the Handicapped. Having done this, every member should immediately write to the Members of the House Labor Committee, which has charge of the Bill, and ask their support. The Members of the Committee are, as follows below, and each of them should be addressed in care of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Hon. Mary T. Norton, Chairman, of New Jersey
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
John Lesinski, Michigan
Graham A. Barden, North Carolina
Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania
O. C. Fisher, Texas
James H. Morrison, Louisiana
Frank E. Hook, Michigan
Ellis E. Patterson, California
James P. Geelan, Connecticut
William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania
Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York
Jesus T. Pinero, Puerto Rico

Richard J. Welch, California
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., New Jersey
Gerald W. Landis, Indiana
Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan
Joseph Clark Baldwin, New York
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Pennsylvania
Sherman Adams, New Hampshire
Ellsworth B. Buck, New York

Members, also, should write:

1. Newspapers and magazines;
2. Churches;
3. Fraternal Organizations;
4. Labor Unions;
5. Civic Organizations;
6. Educators in Schools and Colleges;
7. Radio Stations;
8. Your friends who may be interested in the welfare of the Handicapped.

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A.F.P.H. TO BE REPRESENTED ON GALLAUDET COLLEGE SURVEY

Mr. Maurice Collins, Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, on March 1st, wrote President Strachan, as follows:

"The Federal Security Agency, which has certain statutory duties with respect to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, has been authorized by Congress to conduct a survey of Columbia Institution intended to cover the following topics:

(1) Factual analysis and evaluation of future trends and needs, in the following areas, among others: the student body and student enrollments; the faculty and faculty status; sources of income and nature of expenditures; fiscal administration; physical plant and general facilities;

(2) Evaluation of role of institution in the educational area which it serves;

(3) Basis of Federal fiscal support; analysis of past Federal appropriations; development of program for future Federal support;

(4) Study of special schools, curricula, and services necessary adequately to serve the respective groups, and the development of educational standards of achievement;

(5) Proper legal and administrative relationship to Federal Government, including respective functions of Federal Security Agency and Board of Trustees.

While the specific problem in question relates to the education of the deaf, its implications are far broader and affect the basic issue of the Federal Government's role in this educational field, and the relation of the Columbia Institution to State and local school systems of education for the deaf.

Professor Harry Best, of the University of Kentucky, and author of the standard work "Deafness and the Deaf in the United States," is Director of this survey of Columbia Institution for the Deaf. I am anxious to have the advice and aid of persons interested in the education of the deaf. Consequently, I should like to ask you to designate someone to represent your organization on an Advisory Committee.

We have tentatively designated March 21st and 22nd, 1946, as the dates of the first meeting of this

Advisory Committee, to be held in Washington, D. C., at my office in Room 5640 of the Social Security Building; at 10:00 A.M. I would appreciate it deeply if you would at your earliest convenience let me have the name of your designation and an indication of whether we may expect his or her attendance at the first meeting. Professor Best is particularly anxious to be able to be free to call on members of the Advisory Committee for advice and guidance both during the meetings and at other times.

We are very hopeful that out of this survey will come very definite suggestions of helpfulness to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and to the Federal Security Agency and we are anxious to have the widest expression of opinions to advise and consult with us so that Professor Best may be able to prepare a report which will be most helpful to all parties concerned.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience and sincerely hope that it will be possible to have a representative of your organization at this Advisory Committee meeting."

* * *

It will be recalled that on September 12th, 1944, "THE AFPH COMMITTEE OF THE DEAF," made a presentation to the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in which this Federation demanded that such a survey be made. AFPH will cooperate, in every way, to make the survey the success it deserves to be.

Crippled Children

(Continued from page 9)

to insure the best possible care for all handicapped children.

Certainly, if we have learned nothing else out of the war we have just come through, we have learned that our people—and especially our children—are our greatest natural resources. We must give every one of our children including the physically handicapped — full opportunity to achieve greatest potential development. If we fail to do so, we are only cheating ourselves as a nation.

Mrs. Agnes Meyer Testifies Before House Committee Investigating Handicapped

Mrs. Agnes Meyer, noted sociologist, and associate publisher of "WASHINGTON POST," testified recently before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, of which Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman.

In her statement, Mrs. Meyer charged there is waste and incompetence in the welfare field and that some twenty thousand health agencies compete with each other in a few fields while many of the Nation's most serious ailments are neglected woefully.

She emphasized that there are numerous public agencies on a Federal, State, and local level, and a great many private agencies in wealthy communities, while vast areas of the nation are completely devoid of private welfare organization.

She declared that far more effective organization and administration of Federal, State, and community services is imperative if the country is to launch a more efficient era of handling its social problems.

Mrs. Meyer stated, "The administrative tangle of our social machinery cannot possibly cope with the mounting social problems of the reconversion period. The improvement of our health, education, and welfare facilities is not a series of separate problems. They are so closely related that they are one and the same problem as they impinge upon the individual citizen. What is needed is nothing less than an overall approach to the improvement of these services on a Federal, State, and local level. What is more, we have no time to lose if we are to fortify our democratic fabric with sufficient speed to meet the needs and demands of our people."

* * *

EDUCATING THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILD

By Amy B. Campbell, District of Columbia Visiting Instruction Corps

In Washington, D. C. the home-bound child is taught by the Visiting Instruction Corps, a part of the Public Schools. Children taught are those in homes or hospitals, with soft bones, spastic paralysis, poliomyelitis, rheumatic fever, chorea, epilepsy, compound bone fractures, severe burns, colitis, allergies, and other crippling or disabling conditions which prevent attendance in the regular schools or the school for crippled children. At present, the percentage of students who have never attended or will never be able to attend school is only about twenty per cent of the enrollment.

Children are enrolled at six years of age in the first grade and remain until they are sixteen, have finished high school, or have returned to school. Necessarily, the teaching is individual in the homes and usually so in the bedside hospital teaching, and the number of lessons is limited. Each student receives a minimum of two one-hour lessons each week, and more, if the teacher can arrange them. Her program depends on the geographical distribution of her students.

Perhaps "cooperative enterprise" is the term which best characterizes the service of the Corps. On enrolling a student the teacher goes to his former school or to the neighborhood school, which he would attend if possible. There is a conference between the elementary principal, or teacher, and visiting teacher. In the junior or senior high school, the conference is usually between the counsellor and the visiting teacher. Arrangements are made for the visiting teacher to follow the same curriculum as that of the regular school. If necessary, adjustments are made in the program according to the teacher's qualifications. In other words, the teacher trained in Spanish suggests a substitute for the French course. When the student returns to school, the teacher acts in a liaison capacity, preparing the way for the student. It may be necessary to give the student a limited or part-time program. This may mean a half-year longer in school, but the important process of returning a student to the group has begun.

Parental cooperation is important in this type of school as well as in regular school. Important

services which the parent can perform are: arranging a quiet place for study, planning definite study hours each day, and providing a bedside table or tray. Often the most ingenious of these are made by the parent.

The teacher's most important purposes are outlining and planning the work with the students, and helping them over the difficult parts. She recommends worthwhile and educational radio programs, and brings library books to the students. She fosters acquaintances among her students, and encourages writing and drawing for OUR OUTLOOK, the school paper. She is interested in furthering hobbies or handicraft, or both, because as a rule, the busy student is the happy student.

Other extra-curricular activities are the Christmas parties; the elementary one at Friendship House (a community house) and the Earle Theater Party for junior and senior high school children. The latter party started as a teacher-sponsored affair. For the past two years both students and teachers have been guests of the theater management. Gifts and candy are provided for all children by parents and teachers through their association, the Association for the Education of Physically Handicapped Shut-In Children of the District of Columbia.

Later in the year the children are guests of the Shriners at their indoor circus, and of the Junior Chamber of Commerce on their annual boat ride for crippled children. In June the students have an exhibit of their work, including school work, handicraft and hobbies. The students who are ambulatory participate in an informal program and help in serving refreshments. All of these social experiences are important for any student, handicapped or otherwise.

Twice a year the students are united through their radio graduation exercises. In January of this year the speaker was Mr. Robert L. Haycock, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Ruth K. Webb, Divisional Director of Division One, who has rendered invaluable assistance to the Corps, presented diplomas to one junior high school boy and to two senior high school girls. Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin, wife of the President of George Wash-

ington University, presented the GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mindful of her unseen audience, she gave an excellent description of the medal, with its head of George Washington. Congratulations were extended to the students by Mrs. A. J. Terry, President of the Association for the Education of Physically-Handicapped Shut-In Children of the District of Columbia.

One aim of the Corps is to prepare the shut-in student to take his place in society. If he has overcome his handicap sufficiently to return to school, he is fitted for work on the level of friends his own age. Students say this fact helps them to remain in school. The permanently handicapped student receives an education equivalent to that of his friends in regular school, and is prepared to take advantage of opportunities offered by Vocational Rehabilitation. He becomes an informed citizen, prepared to participate in family, neighborhood or community affairs.

The shut-in student's consideration of others is noteworthy, as evidenced by last year's rheumatic fever student who returned to the Christmas party this year and assisted the Red Cross Motor Corps in transporting some of the students. In the summer, when a national tragedy was announced over the radio, one little fellow in an iron lung expressed great concern and pity for the victims. His cheery salute of greeting and farewell has been a source of inspiration to many.

Among successful students of the Corps are: the boy who left school six years ago in the first grade, and returned last fall to the sixth grade; the eleventh grade student who recently returned to school after being taught by a visiting teacher for six years; the student with osteomyelitis who underwent four operations and fifty-six blood transfusions and returned to school last year; and the polio student, taught two years by a visiting teacher, graduated from high school last year and won a scholarship to George Washington University.

* * *

LODGE NOTES

S. J. Drake, Chairman, Organizing Committee, Lodge 54, Raleigh, N. C., advises that because of housing difficulties in the Raleigh area, he is obliged to leave that city and seek employment elsewhere. Handicapped are doubly handicapped when they do not have a roof over their heads.

Lodge 83, Los Angeles, organized by Mrs. Alice T. Terry, elected Bro. Guy Quermorous, as President, and Mrs. Marie Schlanzer, Secy.-Treas. The Lodge holds regular monthly meetings at 1433 Union Avenue.

Melvin E. Schoonover, Editor, "SHUT-IN'S COMPANION," Monon, Ind., threatens to organize a Lodge in that area. Melvin is supporting HR 5206, as a long step in the right direction.

Miss Peggy Hertnagel, Lodge 61, Grand Rapids, Mich., is reported recovering from an operation. Hurry up and get well, Peggy!

REMEMBER: ATTEND AFPH CONVENTION, Washington, D. C., August 17, 18, 19, 1946!

Lodge 20, Phila., Pa., elected the following: Pres., Jackson A. McChesney, 613 N. 16th St.; Vice-Pres., Paul Colesnick, 5832 Catherine St., Rec. Sec.; Albert Sciole, 6347 Reedland St.; Treas., Walter A. Zell, 4720 D St. Arrangements are being made to campaign for new members, and put the Lodge well over the top in the National Drive. HQ expresses appreciation to Bro. David Kaplan for his efforts in reorganizing Lodge 20.

Lodge 2, Washington, at its meeting February 28th, appointed Elmo Beach as Chairman. Committee to develop a program for the Lodge, and, also, to survey prospects and bring in a list of nominees for the various offices. Committee also includes Van McMains, George Emanuele, Dorothy Mendle, Pauline Solomon.

Mass Meetings, in support of HR 5206, are being planned, in New York City, Detroit, and Washington, D. C., during March, April, and May. Congressional speakers are expected to attend.

Eric Peters, Lodge 2, formerly connected with the House Labor

Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, is now connected with D. C. Services for the Blind.

Virgil Smirnow, of the U. S. Employment Service, member of Lodge 2, Washington, D. C., became a proud papa. "Shookie," Virgil's smart, good-looking wife, gave birth to a son, Eric. We're told Virgil's chest expansion has increased 6 inches, but, we have NOT seen any "cigars," as yet.

Nathan and Sylvia Tenenbaum, President and Secretary, respectively, of Lodge 53, Brooklyn, accompanied by Albert Sommers and Frank A. Schnalzer, Treasurer, visited HQ recently, reporting a vigorous membership drive in progress.

K. Vernon Banta, Chief, Veterans Employment Service, U. S. Employment Service, is visiting the West Coast, including Portland, Oregon, and 'weigh points. Object: To set up more definite programs for employment of Disabled Veterans.

Harold Crockett, Clark College, Worcester, 3, Mass., requests that all those interested in forming a Lodge in that area, get in touch with him.

Miss Viola E. Bley, Lodge 57, Portal, N. D., has initiated a novel idea. She has been promoting a "CHEER FUND," the purpose of which, primarily, is, to raise funds to provide SHUT-INS, and other Handicapped with subscriptions to the "AFPH TRIBUNE." This is a splendid idea, and we commend it highly to all.

Duane DeSchaine, AFPH Vice-President, will soon undergo an operation to remove his right eye. We all wish for him a speedy recovery.

Lodge 1, D. C., held their regular monthly meeting at 731 N. Capitol St., on Thursday, Feb. 7th, at 8 P.M. Miss Josephine Beesley, President, is busily setting up new Lodge Committees.

Lodge 2, D. C., under its newly elected officers, will meet at National Press Club Lounge, Thursday, March 28th, 8 P.M. All members and their friends are urged to attend.

Henry P. Crutcher Appointed Director Division Deaf and Deafened, In Michigan, to Succeed Jay Cooke Howard.

Henry P. Crutcher, long active in organizations of the Physically Handicapped, was appointed Director of the Division of the Deaf and Deafened, Department of Labor and Industry, State of Michigan, to succeed the late Jay Cooke Howard.

Mr. Crutcher was endorsed by AFPH, both nationally, and by the Michigan Department, of which Mrs. Margaret Nickerson Martin is President, and Bob Cox, Director; Lodge 27, Detroit, of which Wm. T. Uren is President; Mrs. Helen L. Stewart, of the Flint, Mich., Teachers' Group; Clyde H. Walker, of Detroit Ass'n Deaf; Ivan Heymanson, Pres., Detroit Branch, Michigan Ass'n Deaf; Francis X. Donovan, Pres., Motor City Ass'n Deaf; Mrs. Chas. M. Kern, Hon. Pres., Aural Guild, Detroit; Flora M. Sinclair, Pres., Aural Guild, Detroit; A. G. Siebold, Pres., Mich. Ass'n Hard of Hearing, Lansing; Rev. George Almo, V.P., Conference Work Among Deaf, Columbus, O., and many others.

AFPH wishes Mr. Crutcher success, and pledges full cooperation to his office.

* * *

Mr. Dudley V. Kitching, of Derby, England, is endeavoring to promote an INTERNATIONAL DISABLES' CLUB, with the objective of promoting an eventual annual exchange of certain types of disabled people between Britain and the United States.

* * *

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AFPH BILL FOR CENSUS OF HANDICAPPED

On February 26th, our good friend, Senator George L. Radcliffe, of Maryland, at AFPH's request, introduced the following Bill:

"79th Congress, 2d Session
S. 1865

A B I L L

Directing the Secretary of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, to make a survey of physically handicapped citizens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Bureau of the Census, is authorized and directed (1) to make a survey of the population of the United States to determine, insofar as possible, the number, age, and location of physically handicapped citizens; (2) to prepare and submit to the President and to Congress a preliminary statement outlining plans for conducting this survey and for classifying citizens found to be physically disabled; and (3) to report to Congress within twelve months after the date of enactment of this Act the results of such survey.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this survey a physically handicapped citizen shall mean any citizen who, because of (1) congenital deformity, (2) injury, or (3) disease, is substantially handicapped in obtaining employment or in self-employment.

Sec. 3. Section 4 of the Act of June 18, 1929 (46 Stat. 22, U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 13, sec. 204), is hereby amended to read as follows:

'Sec. 4. The seventeenth and subsequent censuses shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to irrigation, to drainage, to distribution, to unemployment, and to mines. The number, form, and subdivision of the inquiries in the schedules used to take the census shall be determined by the Director of the Census, with the approval of the

Secretary of Commerce: Provided, That the schedules relating to population shall include inquiries concerning the number, age, classification, and location of physically handicapped citizens.'

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this Act."

* * *

The foregoing Bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, and it is urgently requested that all members of AFPH, and friends of the Handicapped write to the following Senators, care of United States Senate, Washington, urging passage of S. 1865:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Hon. Josiah W. Bailey, Chairman,
North Carolina
Hon. John H. Overton, La.
Hon. Theodore G. Bilbo, Miss.
Hon. George L. Radcliffe, Md.
Hon. Claude Pepper, Fla.
Hon. James M. Mead, N. Y.
Hon. W. Lee O'Daniel, Texas
Hon. Pat McCarran, Nevada
Hon. John L. McClellan, Ark.
Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.
Hon. Charles C. Gossett, Idaho
Hon. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mich.
Hon. Owen Brewster, Maine
Hon. Alexander Wiley, Wis.
Hon. Edward V. Robertson, Wyo.
Hon. Guy Cordon, Oregon
Hon. C. Wayland Brooks, Ill.
Hon. Thomas C. Hart, Conn.

The pressing need for a survey of the Handicapped is apparent to any thinking person, and it should have been done, many years ago. AFPH asks public support for S. 1865, and urges all Lodges to give publicity to the Bill, in every way possible.

From:
**American Federation
of the
Physically Handicapped,
Inc.,**
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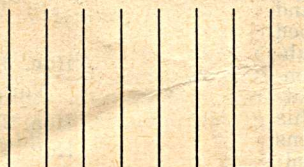
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