

# 1955 - 1956

## LEGISLATIVE

## PROGRAM



**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.**

The Organization Of, By, and FOR the Physically Handicapped

National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg.

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**HANDICAPPED, Inc.**

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# AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

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## AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 176, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

### Program and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Development of a National Pilot Program to cover all phases of Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped—such Program to be based in the Nation's Capital, Washington, convenient to access by all Members of Congress, Heads of Government Agencies, et al, and be a model for future establishment of similar programs in other areas.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

## Legislative Achievements of AFPH

Congress enacted the Federal Vocational Training Act, June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in the Handicapped field has stemmed. Arthur S. Holder, N. P. Alifas, and Paul A. Strachan were primarily responsible for the fight to enact this bill.

AFPH succeeded in having Congress establish the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Hearings conducted in 1944-45-46, brought more than 500 witnesses, including representatives of all Handicapped groups, before that Committee, and were the means of assembling more factual information on the problems and needs of Handicapped, than had ever been done before.

AFPH authored and sponsored "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", signed by President Truman, Aug. 11, 1945, in which Congress set aside the first full week in October of each year as a period in which to arouse and enlist public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped. More than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been appointed to jobs, thru the Federal-State Employment Services, and have earned in excess of \$3,000,000,000, and paid taxes of more than \$750,000,000 as a result of the campaign inaugurated by AFPH.

AFPH began, in 1945, a campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and has, each Session since, presented to Congress a comprehensive, over-all program, to coordinate the activities of the 35 Federal Agencies which now each have part of the program. A considerable part of the AFPH programs, thus, have been enacted into law, piece-meal.

AFPH initiated the campaign eventuating in the Federal Government making a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Approximately 9,000 of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the U.S.A. have been shown, can be satisfactorily filled by the variously Handicapped.

The President of AFPH, in 1947, organized, and wrote the administrative policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'", with representatives from some 250 national organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm,

Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and Technical, and other groups and individuals.

AFPH spearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which approximately \$150,000,000 has been appropriated for the National Institutes of Health.

AFPH secured amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954, which increases annual appropriations from \$23,500,000 to \$65,000,000 in three years, and, among other things, provides for—

A national Vocational Rehabilitation Council, which enables representatives of Labor, Management, Handicapped, Professional Organizations, and Farm groups to pass upon new projects in this field.

Provided a beginning on Grants to Home-Bound Handicapped, by Congress directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a six-months' survey, and report to Congress, thereupon.

Amended the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Act, so that, hereafter, by law, there must be at least one Handicapped Placement Specialist in each of the 1800 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country. This will prove a tremendous aid to Handicapped getting jobs.

Thru AFPH, the State of Pennsylvania established an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, with representation thereon from Industry, Labor, and Handicapped, and similar resolutions have been placed before Legislatures in many other States.

### Program of AFPH Endorsed

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, and with civic, veterans, labor, religious, farm and other organizations, as well as with government officials.

AFPH's program has been endorsed by Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Rail Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and Service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward its goal of developing job opportunities.

# Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

## “THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED”

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

### SENATE BILL S. 1951: SPONSORS

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Frank Carlson (Kans.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), William Langer (N. D.), Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.)

\* \* \* \* \*

### HOUSE SPONSORS

HR 5465, Charles E. Bennett (Fla.); HR 5471, John D. Dingell (Mich.); HR 5487, Gardner Withrow (Wis.); HR 5510, Mrs. Coya Knutson (Minn.); HR 5513, John W. McCormack (Mass.); HR 5523, Thor Tollefson (Wash.); HR 5571, George M. Rhodes (Pa.); HR 5603, Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.); HR 5705, Mrs. Vera Buchanan (Pa.); HR 5737, Earl Chudoff (Pa.); HR 5859, John P. Saylor (Pa.); HR 5874, Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.); HR 5939, Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.); HR 5971, Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.); HR 6064, Ray J. Madden (Ind.); HR 6065, Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); HR 6094, Harold D. Donohue (Mass.); HR 6098, Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)

\* \* \* \* \*

To provide—

## “TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES”

H.R. 2580, Rep. John D. Dingell (Mich.)

\* \* \* \* \*

To Amend—

## THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, TO PERMIT COMMON CARRIERS TO ALLOW SEVERELY HANDICAPPED REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT ON TRAINS, ETC., TO RIDE ON SAME TERMS AS BLIND DO, NOW, HALF-FARE FOR BOTH HANDICAPPED, AND ATTENDANT

S. 1777, Senator George A. Smathers (Fla.)  
H.R. 6111, Rep. J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)

# Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

## THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRE- SERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightnings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of alliances, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they

may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far-flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

## AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the homes, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report

shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries; 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was \$9,700,000,000. These stupendous figures afford a tragic summary of the gravest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

## NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1944 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 33,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled,

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in

some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

**THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UN-  
TOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF  
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW  
SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.**

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## PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is sad to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the

25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

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## A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh

water, and balmy air that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

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## GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding

of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent therefor. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately



with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravaganza of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—not counting the more or less static number of ap-

proximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

## OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

### Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

### Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'," the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spark-plugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year 'round program.

### Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed-bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

### Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

## **Title V. Rehabilitation Centers**

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

## **Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped**

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

## **Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund**

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of \$10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

## **Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission**

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; the effects far-reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 4236 (80th Cong., 2d Session,) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

## **Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs**

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but, badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, using Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, insti-

tutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

## **Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies**

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

## **Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants**

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

## **Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund**

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

## **Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals**

The next and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the variously Handicapped, so as to enable them to fit into the 25,339 jobs of different types in Industry and Business and other employment, today.

Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because, what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

The public is urged to call upon Congress to speedily enact this Title.

#### **Title XIV. To Provide Interpreters For the Deaf, and/or Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May Be Called Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments, Agencies, or Congressional Committees**

To be totally Deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to insure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who do not possess, themselves, or otherwise lack means of communication.

Enactment of this Title would further the ends of Justice, and the expense would be, overall, negligible.

#### **Title XV. To Amend the Interstate Commerce Act**

Today, the Blind are permitted to ride upon common carriers, when accompanied by a guide, for half fare for such blind, and his accompanist.

This Title, if enacted, would permit other Severely Handicapped similar privileges, provided such were approved by the common carriers at interest, and, its enactment would not cost the Government a penny.

#### **Title XVI. Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons**

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational and rehabilitation facilities. In many cases, schools and/or clinics are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children or adults, and it is not practicable for them to attend such schools or clinics.

If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on development of a great and essential program,—that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning,—television, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to prove up on the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

#### **Title XVII. United States Department of Labor, National Committee For the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel**

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of education, but, **NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.**

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this **NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL** is the most practical method by which to do it.

#### **Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation**

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in thousands of cases,—that many such people, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible for rehabilitation.

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed "too expensive" to meet, under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as has been the case in many instances where the applicant is termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examina-

tion should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified to the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of \$60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs,—however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the

latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves,—in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL, AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

## Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

# A Bill

## TO ESTABLISH THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, TO DEFINE ITS DUTIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped help preserve our Nation."

### Title I—Purposes

Section. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish in said agency an advisory council on affairs of the handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for the blind in said agency for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises for the handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal service to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of \$10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund.

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury Tax and Fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf, and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applying to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped;

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on 25,339 jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

## Title II—Organization

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil service laws. Whenever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the Department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State governments: Provided, that the Administrator shall compensate such Departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

Sec. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available,) as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 203 (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regards to civil service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves, physically handicapped to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stock raisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a one year term; one from each such group to serve a two year term, and one from each such group to serve a three year term. They shall be paid a per diem of \$50 per day, and traveling and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

Sec. 204 (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the Handicapped, such as Veterans Administration, United States Civil Service Commission,

United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, etcetera.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the effectuation of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

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

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

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

(Sec. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor, are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the

Committee's other, continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "\$225,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$250,000".

### Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Sec. 301. The sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year 1956-1957, and \$5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

Sec. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed \$50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: Provided, that all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: Provided further, that no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State Agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State; And Provided Further, that no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

## Title IV—Office of Services for the Blind

Sec. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

Sec. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of Title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds (available or to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 404. The First sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor".

Sec. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

Sec. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U.S.C., secs. 107-107F) is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"Sec. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens

handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadruplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows:

"An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes".

## Title V—Rehabilitation Centers

Sec. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

Sec. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless—

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including finan-

cial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

Sec. 503. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "Hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291 1 (e)) an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act; Provided, that payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 504. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title, (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,) for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with

the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certifica-



tion to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successor, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: Provided, that the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

Sec. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 508. As used in this title—

(a) the term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, (1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction; and

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of off-site improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

## Title VI—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

Sec. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

Sec. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the home-bound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provide for such auxiliary medical and health services as are necessary and prac-

licable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services which are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct cost of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private non-profit corporation or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshops and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures

in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops;

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of—pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential sources;

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is complete; and

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

Sec. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provisions of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; and (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section

603 with respect to each workshop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this title.

Sec. 606. Until such time as a plan is submitted hereunder by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 602, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 607. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date

of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course, after such date of enactment, or until the earliest effective date after sixty days, which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies wherewith to the fullest extent.

Sec. 608. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop; and

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the competitive labor market.

## Title VII—Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Sec. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this Fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation, pursuant to the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, at such time as such funds are or are about to become exhausted.

(b) A State obtaining such a loan must use not less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas as defined by the administrator.

(c) The sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated to establish said Fund.

(d) Such Revolving Fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts made thereto; repayments of loans made to the States; interest paid on such loans; and income from the investment of moneys in such fund.

(e) Loans made pursuant to this section shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such Fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guar-

anted both as to principal and interest by the United States.

(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Director and such staff and assistants as may be required to operate the Fund, and to report in detail upon the Fund to the President and to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

## **Title VIII—United States Civil Service Commission**

Sec. 801. There is hereby established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Handicapped, with a chief and such staff as may be required, to be appointed by the chairman of such Commission. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal Civil Service. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress that no citizen who is otherwise qualified shall be denied the right to examination and appointment by reason of physical disability.

Sec. 802. The expense of the administration of the Division for the Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission. Such sums as are necessary for the establishment and operation of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

## **Title IX—Promotion of Public Safety Programs**

Sec. 901. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with all Federal agencies in devising and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal property, and assisting in the development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote disease, or cause injury thereupon.

(b) The Administrator may 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, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State Labor agencies and of management and labor.

## **Title X—Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies**

Sec. 1001. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will

in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accidents, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

## **Title XI—Federal Percentage on State Grants**

Sec. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this act with respect to any State, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such States bear to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

## **Title XII—Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund**

Sec. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1956 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (e) of this Act) after December 31, 1955. Provided, that no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a state certified by the Administrator made under section 1204 of this title.

Sec. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath; shall be filed with the Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Secretary

of the Treasury, with the approval of the Administrator, may, by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 1203. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Internal Revenue Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

Sec. 1204. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury, or disease. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the similarity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1207, thereof, relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the Governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, should not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the Governor of such State.

Sec. 1205. When used in this title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under workmen's compensation law to assure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to assure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws;

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined, who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage;

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by any "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1955;

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia;

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds \$3,600.

Sec. 1206. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes,) collected under this title.

(b) There is authorized to be expended from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1207 thereof) for the fiscal year ending June 30, thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation act or acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury Department, as may be necessary for the administration by them of the provision of this Act.

Sec. 1207. (a) Commencing July 1, 1956, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer), who has individuals in employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1204 (c) thereof, and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative finds to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall con-

sider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

Sec. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

### **Title XIII—To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals**

Sec. 301 (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, generally, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of providing public assistance for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, arthritics, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental

disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

Sec. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission".)

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows—

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of \$20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

Sec. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

Sec. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal

Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

Sec. 1304. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provision of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

Sec. 1305. The Commission shall prepare interim reports at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 1306. As necessary and corollary to this Survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Sec. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1308. This title shall become effective 30 days after enactment.

#### **Title XIV—To Provide Interpreters for the Deaf, and Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May be Called as Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees**

Sec. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia,

Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairmen of congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense thereto, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect of other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress; or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at \$25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of Congressional Committees at interest.

Sec. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

#### **Title XV—Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act**

Sec. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose" a comma, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant."

Sec. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

#### **Title XVI—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons**

Sec. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and \$5,000,000 annually, thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State Departments of Education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-ins," whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds.

The States' Vocational Rehabilitation Services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped, out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States; Provided, that not less than 25 percentum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such States.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to the rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising services shall have regular pickup and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel of such mobile units shall have responsibility for preparation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for such State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, displays, sales promotion, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audio-visual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

Sec. 1603. (a) Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evaluating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in cooperation with officials of State Departments of Education,

to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil as sent by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, "Audograph" is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

## **Title XVII—United States Department of Labor, National Committee for the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel**

Sec. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of 12 additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

- (1) The Veterans Administration,
- (2) The United States Public Health Service,
- (3) The United States Civil Service Commission,
- (4) The Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor,
- (5) Colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation,



(6) Medicine, (including surgery and psychiatry),

(7) Industry and business,

(8) Agriculture and stock raising.

(9) Organized labor.

(10) Private agencies serving only handicapped individuals,

(11) Organizations of the handicapped, and

(12) Veterans' organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed \$50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

Sec. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Com-

mittee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot programs as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances, (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

Sec. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of \$10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

## **Title XVIII—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies, to be Unfeasible for Rehabilitation**

Sec. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under Social Security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

Sec. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes

the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1802 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of \$60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of \$60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provided for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation; Provided, that any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of \$60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

Sec. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of \$60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments

made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of sub-section (a), such estimate to be based on (a) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (b) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: Provided, that any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

Sec. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in

the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

Sec. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount such State may determine is desirable.

## Title XIX—General Provisions

Sec. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council; Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of medical and reference books, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

Sec. 1903. The benefits provided in this Act under titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establish, by

regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits; Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar any person from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

Sec. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

Sec. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

Sec. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money or suits for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease or mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which Handicapped persons are provided adequate compensation, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1908. States, operating under the provisions of this Act, may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and/or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

Sec. 1909. Hereafter, no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws in this field; Provided, that no official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any Congressional Committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than \$500, nor

more than \$1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

Sec. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application therein to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such pro-

visions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

Sec. 1912. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

## Explanatory Statement of a Bill

# TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways: one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped; and two, loss through increased relief appropriations, should those handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate, somewhat, the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the saddest situations today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties, whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is \$3,800 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl 3½ years old, and a boy, about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Her medical care in an institution, costs not less than \$250 per month. The young and distracted parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his

small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; letting her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to reenter her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person—generally relatives. This single man or woman is not given tax allowance sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps, as outlined above, they find employment uneconomic under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify that inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be afforded sufficient Federal tax exemption to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

# A BILL

## TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE SO DISABLED AS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) part VII of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional itemized deductions for individuals) is hereby amended by redesignating section 217 as section 218 and inserting after section 216 the following new section:

### “Sec. 217. Transportation of Disabled Individual To and From Work.

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a disabled individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed \$600.

“(b) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term ‘disabled individual’ means an individual who is blind (within the meaning of section 151 (d) (4)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work.”

(b) The table of sections for such part VII is hereby amended by striking out

“Sec. 217. Cross references.”

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Sec. 217. Transportation of disabled individuals to and from work.

“Sec. 218. Cross references.”

(c) Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of adjusted gross income) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

“(7) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.—The deduction allowed by section 217.”

Sec. 2 (a) Section 151 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or spouse) is hereby amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of \$600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such

dependent. For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the dependent dies during such taxable year such determination shall be made as of the time of such death.”;

(2) by striking out the heading and inserting in lieu thereof “ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR BLINDNESS.—”; and

(3) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

(b) Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to allowance of deductions for personal exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(f) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR DISABILITY.—

“(1) FOR TAXPAYER.—An additional exemption of \$600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year.

“(2) FOR SPOUSE.—An additional exemption of \$600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (a) for such spouse.

“(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of \$600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent.

“(4) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘disabled individual’ means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired by accident or illness); except that such term does not include an individual who is blind within the meaning of subsection (d) (4). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year.”

Sec. 3. Section 213 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to medical, dental, etc., expenses) is hereby amended—

(1) by striking out "(c) or (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c), (d), or (f)", and

(2) by striking out "age or blindness" and inserting in lieu thereof "age, blindness, or disability".

Sec. 4. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 3402 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(F) one additional exemption for himself if, on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable an exemption under section 151 (f) (1) (relating to the disabled) for the taxable year under subtitle A in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this chapter in the calendar year in which such days falls are allowed as a credit; and

"(G) if the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) for any dependent of the employee, any exemption

to which such dependent is entitled, or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding exemption certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) (1) Subparagraph (D) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended (A) by striking out "(B), or (C)," and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F).", and (B) by striking out "and" at the end thereof.

(2) Subparagraph (E) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof "; and".

Sec. 5. The amendments made by the first three sections of this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954. The amendments made by section 4 of this Act shall apply with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

\* \* \* \* \*

### Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

#### Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

##### DEMOCRATS

Lister Hill (Ala.) Chairman  
James E. Murray (Mont.)  
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)  
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)  
Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.)  
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)  
Pat McNamara (Mich.)

##### REPUBLICANS

H. Alexander Smith (N. J.)  
Irving M. Ives (N. Y.)  
William A. Purtell (Conn.)  
Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)  
George H. Bender (Ohio)  
Gordon Allott (Colo.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

##### DEMOCRATS

Graham A. Barden (N. C.) Chairman  
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)  
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.)  
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)  
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)  
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)  
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)  
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)  
James B. Bowler (Ill.)  
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)  
Edith Green (Ore.)  
James Roosevelt (Calif.)  
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)  
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)  
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)  
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)

##### REPUBLICANS

Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)  
Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.)  
Wint Smith (Kan.)  
Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)  
Harold H. Velde (Ill.)  
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)  
Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)  
Joe Holt (Calif.)  
John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)  
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)  
Peter Frelinghausen, Jr. (N. J.)  
Sam Coon (Ore.)  
Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)

Committees having jurisdiction over bills to PROVIDE TAX EXEMPTIONS  
FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE WHO CARE FOR  
HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES:

**Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

**DEMOCRATS**

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Chairman  
Walter F. George (Ga.)  
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)  
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)  
Russell B. Long (La.)  
George A. Smathers (Fla.)  
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Edward Martin (Pa.)  
John J. Williams (Del.)  
Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)  
George W. Malone (Nev.)  
Frank Carlson (Kan.)  
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)

\* \* \* \* \*

**Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

**DEMOCRATS**

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John D. Dingell (Mich.)  
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)  
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)  
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Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)  
Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)  
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)

# Funds Needed to Carry on Important Work

The program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has proven itself to be needed, practical, and the means of saving the public millions of dollars, otherwise spent as tax money for public assistance. Funds are needed to carry forward this

great humanitarian and economic program, and you are urged to contribute, NOW! AFPH is pledged to aid Handicapped men and women to earn their own way, and that is a great ideal and program in which you can share.

**SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION, TODAY, TO THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.**

National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

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PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.  
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Enclosed is check or money order for \$..... a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

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